BREAUX ACT

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING

AGENDA

February 15, 2007, 9:30 a.m.

Location:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office
7400 Leake Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana
District Assembly Room

Documentation of Task Force and Technical Committee meetings may be found at:

http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm
or
http://lacoast.gov/reports/program/index.asp

Tab Number	Agenda Item

1. **Meeting Initiation 9:30 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.**
   a. Introduction of Task Force Members or Alternates
   b. Opening remarks of Task Force Members

2. **Adoption of Minutes from the October 18, 2006 Task Force Meeting: 9:40 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.**

3. **Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Browning/LeBlanc): 9:45 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.** Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Julie LeBlanc will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts, and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

4. **Decision: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funding for the West Lake Boudreaux Project (TE-46) (Constance) 10:00 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.** Based on the Technical Committee's recommendation, the Task Force will consider the request by the FWS and LDNR for additional funding for the West Lake Boudreaux Project due to the increased costs of rock and hydraulic dredging after the 2005 hurricanes. Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $14.6 million was approved by the Task Force on February 8, 2006. It is anticipated that additional Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859 is needed because rock and hydraulic dredging costs have increased as a result of the 2005 hurricanes. The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859.

5. **Decision: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Construction Funds for the Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project (PO-30) (Constance) 10:10 a.m. to 10:25 a.m.** The Task Force will consider the request for additional funding on the Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project, based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project received Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $16.6 million from the CWPPRA Task Force on February 8, 2006. EPA and LDNR final project review efforts prior to bid solicitation (anticipated in early 2007) indicate pre-Katrina/Rita cost estimates for the authorized project should be made consistent with post-hurricane material costs and recent project awards. In order to avoid likely construction bid overruns in 2007, EPA is seeking an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824. The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824.

6. **Decision: Request for Phase II Authorization and Approval of Phase II Increment 1 Funding (Constance) 10:25 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.** The Task Force will consider requests for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 funding based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Technical Committee reviewed and took public comment on December 6, 2006 on the twelve projects shown in the table, and Phase II authorization and recommends approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for two projects to the Task Force within available FY07 funding (see table on next page). With approval of these two projects, and approval of the funding increases in prior agenda items, it is estimated that approximately $22.0 million in Federal/non-Federal funding will still be available in the construction program. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation and make a final decision on Phase II authorization and approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for FY07.

The projects in the table below will be individually discussed by the sponsoring agency, the Task Force and the general public as shown below:

a) Overview of projects.
b) Task Force questions and comments on projects.
c) Public comments on projects (Comments should be limited to 1-2 minutes).

Recommended approval by Tech. Committee	Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	Construction Start Date	Phase II Total Cost	Phase II Incr. 1 Funding Request	Acres Benefited Over 20 Years	Prioritization Score	30% Design Review Meeting Date	95% Design Review Meeting Date
	NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7	Aug-07	$25,765,121	$21,538,790	180	45.55	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
	NMFS	AT-04	9	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	Jun-07	$29,045,754	$18,933,969	577	59.50	20 Jan 04 (A)	13 Oct 05 (A)
X	**FWS**	**BA-36**	**11**	**Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1**	**Aug-07**	**$15,378,401**	**$15,231,142**	**242**	**56.00**	**17 Dec 03 (A)**	**29 Jul 04 (A)**
	NMFS	BA-30	9	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	Aug-07	$34,393,708	$33,881,341	335	60.00	26 May 05 (A)	30 Nov 05 (A)
	COE	TV-11b	9	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	Apr-07	$28,571,202	$25,676,625	241	39.50	27 Jun 02 (A)	22 Jan 04 (A)
	NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	Aug-07	$15,968,228	$13,175,993	132	40.25	21 Jan 03 (A)	26 Aug 04 (A)
X	**FWS**	**PO-33**	**13**	**Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation**	**Jun-07**	**$19,137,181**	**$18,989,923**	**436**	**53.00**	**20 Jul 06 (A)**	**8 Nov 06 (A)**
	COE	ME-21	11	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	Aug-07	$23,068,344	$20,331,947	540	61.25	11 May 04 (A)	16 Aug 04 (A)
	COE	PO-32b	12	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO Segment**	Apr-07	$34,637,092	$31,924,591	173	36.50	11 Aug 04 (A)	29 Mar 05 (A)
	NMFS	ME-18	10	Rockefeller Refuge	Jun-07	$10,544,865	$10,544,865	N/A	NA	28 Sep 04 (A)	20 Sep 05 (A)
	EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	May-07	$49,183,319	$48,901,961	195	60.00	5 Oct 04 (A)	28 Sep 05 (A)
	NRCS	TE-39	9	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	Aug-07	$3,171,215	$2,221,045	202	74.95	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)

7. **Decision: Request for One Year Construction Time Extension for North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44) (Constance) 11:25 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.** According to the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): "If construction award has not occurred within 2 years of Phase 2 approval, the Phase 2 funds will be placed on a revocation list for consideration by the Task Force at the next Task Force meeting." The Task Force approved Phase II funding on October 13, 2004 on the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44). The Task Force is asked to approve the USFWS' request for a project extension of 1 year. The USFWS and LDNR are available to present project information related to this request. The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force to approve a one year extension for the project:

8. **Decision: Transitioning Projects to Other Authorities (Constance) 11:30 a.m. to 11:40 a.m.** The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee met and revised the draft transfer process to transition CWPPRA projects to other authorities. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the 22 Nov 06 version of the process to transfer projects to other authorities.

9. **Discussion: Funding of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for Transferable CWPPRA Projects (Constance) 11:40 a.m. to 11:50 a.m.** The Technical Committee discussed the issue of the CWPPRA Program funding all, part, or none of EIS/NEPA development for projects that may be potentially transferred to other authorities. The results of the discussion will be reported to the Task Force.

10. **Discussion: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Constance) 11:50 a.m. to 11:55 a.m.** As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee compiled a spreadsheet to begin the discussion on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects which may be experiencing project delays. The Technical Committee will present the information in general terms and will brief the Task Force on the actions to be completed by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee to further discuss and document individual project status, issues, available funding, timelines, etc.

11. **Discussion: Long-Term O&M of CWPPRA Projects Including a Breakdown of O&M by Project Type (Constance) 11:55 a.m. to 12:10 p.m.** As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee discussed the funding of long-term O&M of CWPPRA projects. This discussion included issues such as increases in O&M cost over time, breakdown of O&M cost by project type, and the cost/benefit of continuing O&M activities. This information will be presented to the Task Force. The Technical Committee will request additional guidance from the Task Force on any additional actions necessary on this issue (e.g. development of a process/evaluation to aid in determining if increases to individual project O&M funding is "justifiable" based on a project's observed benefits, performance (effectiveness), and total costs.)

12. **Report: Results of Fax Vote by the Task Force to Increase Construction Funding in the Amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7- Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27) (Constance) 12:10 p.m. to 12:15 p.m.** A Task Force fax vote was conducted January 25, 2007 to approve an increase construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7- Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). The Corps has received 4 favorable votes from (NMFS, NRCS, FWS, EPA) approving the motion. The results of the fax vote will be reported to the Task Force.

13. **Report: Coastal Impact Assistance Program Update (Coffee) 12:15 p.m. to 12:25 p.m.** Mr. Dave Fruge, LDNR, will give a status report on the draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan released February 5, 2007.

14. **Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Burruss) 12:25 p.m. to 12:35 p.m.** Ms. Burruss will present the Public Outreach Committee's Quarterly Report.

15. **Additional Agenda Items (Wagenaar) 12:35 p.m. to 12:40 p.m.**

16. **Request for Public Comments (Wagenaar) 12:40 p.m. to 12:45 p.m.**

17. Announcement: Date and Location of the Next Task Force Meeting (Constance) 12:45 p.m. to 12:50 p.m. The next meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., May 3, 2007 at NOAA Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center in Lafayette, Louisiana.

18. Announcement: Scheduled Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings (Constance) 12:50 p.m. to 12:55 p.m.

2007

March 14, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
May 3, 2007	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Lafayette**
June 13, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 11, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 29, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 30, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 12, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 17, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 5, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2008

January 8, 2008	10:00 a.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
January 9, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
January 10, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
January 10, 2008	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
January 30, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Coast-wide RPT voting Mtg.	Baton Rouge
February 13, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**
March 19, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
April 23, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Lafayette**
June 18, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**
July 16, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
August 27, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**Abbeville**
August 28, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**New Orleans**
September 10, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
October 15, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
December 3, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**

2009

February 4, 2009	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**

* Dates in **BOLD** are new or revised dates.

Adjourn

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Task Force Member	Member's Representative
Governor, State of Louisiana	Ms. Sidney Coffee Executive Assistant for Coastal Activities Office of the Governor Governor's Office of Coastal Activities Capitol Annex –Suite 138 1051 North 3rd Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802 (225) 342-3968 Fax: (504) 342-5214
Administrator, EPA	Mr. William Honker Deputy Director, Water Quality Protection Division Region VI Environmental Protection Agency 1445 Ross Ave. Dallas, Texas 75202 (214) 665-3187; Fax: (214) 665-7373
Secretary, Department of the Interior	Mr. Sam Hamilton Regional Director, Southeast Region U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1875 Century Blvd. Atlanta, Ga. 30345 (404) 679-4000; Fax (404) 679-4006

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEMBERS (cont.)

Task Force Member	Member's Representative
Secretary, Department of Agriculture	Mr. Donald Gohmert State Conservationist Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, Louisiana 71302 (318) 473-7751; Fax: (318) 473-7682
Secretary, Department of Commerce	Dr. Erik Zobrist National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Habitat Conservation, National Marine Fisheries Service 1315 East-West Highway, Rm 14725 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 (301) 713-0174; Fax: (301) 713-0184
Secretary of the Army (Chairman)	Col. Richard P. Wagenaar District Engineer U.S. Army Engineer District, N.O. P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160-0267 (504) 862-2204; Fax: (504) 862-2492

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

TASK FORCE PROCEDURES

I. Task Force Meetings and Attendance

A. Scheduling/Location

The Task Force will hold regular meetings quarterly, or more often if necessary to carry out its responsibilities. When possible, regular meetings will be scheduled as to time and location prior to the adjournment of any preceding regular meeting.

Special meetings may be called upon request and with the concurrence of a majority of the Task Force members, in which case, the Chairperson will schedule a meeting as soon as possible.

Emergency meetings may be called upon request and with the unanimous concurrence of all members of the Task Force at the call of the Chairperson. When deemed necessary by the Chairperson, such meetings can be held via telephone conference call provided that a record of the meeting is made and that any actions taken are affirmed at the next regular or special meeting.

B. Delegation of Attendance

The appointed members of the Task Force may delegate authority to participate and actively vote on the Task Force to a substitute of their choice. Notice of such delegation shall be provided in writing to the Task Force Chairperson prior to the opening of the meeting.

C. Staff Participation

Each member of the Task Force may bring colleagues, staff or other assistants/advisors to the meetings. These individuals may participate fully in the meeting discussions but will not be allowed to vote.

D. Public Participation (see Public Involvement Program)

All Task Force meetings will be open to the public. Interested parties may submit written questions or comments that will be addressed at the next regular meeting.

II. **Administrative Procedures**

A. Quorum

A quorum of the Task Force shall be a simple majority of the appointed members of the Task Force, or their designated representatives.

B. Voting

Whenever possible, the Task Force shall resolve issues by consensus. Otherwise, issues will be decided by a simple majority vote, with each member of the Task Force having one vote. The Task Force Chairperson may vote on any issue, but must vote to break a tie. All votes shall be via voice and individual votes shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall be public documents.

C. Agenda Development/Approval

The agenda will be developed by the Chairperson's staff. Task Force members or Technical Committee Chairpersons may submit agenda items to the Chairperson in advance. The agenda will be distributed to each Task Force member (and others on an distribution list maintained by the Chairperson's staff) within two weeks prior to the scheduled meeting date. Additional agenda items may be added by any Task Force member at the beginning of a meeting.

D. Minutes

The Chairperson will arrange for minutes of all meetings to be taken and distributed within two weeks after a meeting is held to all Task Force members and others on the distribution list.

E. Distribution of Information/Products

All information and products developed by the Task Force members or their staffs will be distributed to all Task Force members normally within two weeks in advance of any proposed action in order to allow adequate time for review and comment, unless the information/product is developed at the meeting or an emergency situation occurs.

III. **Miscellaneous**

A. Liability Disclaimer

To the extent permitted by the law of the State of Louisiana and Federal regulations, neither the Task Force nor any of its members individually shall be liable for the negligent acts or omissions of an employee, agent or representative selected with reasonable care, nor for anything the Task Force may do or refrain from doing in good faith, including the following: errors in judgement, acts done or committed on advice of counsel, or mistakes of fact or law.

B. Conflict of Interest

No member of the Task Force (or designated representative) shall participate in any decision or vote which would constitute a conflict of interest under Federal or State law. Any potential conflicts of interest must clearly be stated by the member prior to any discussion on the agenda item.

Robert's Rules of Order (Simplified)

Contents

- Preface
- Principles of Parliamentary Procedure
- Preparing for a Meeting
- Procedures Used in Meetings
  - Quorum of Members
  - The Agenda
  - Debate on Motions
  - Proper Wording of a Motion
  - Determining Results of a Vote
  - Roll Call Vote
  - Challenging a Ruling of the Chair
  - Committee of the Whole
  - Voting Rights of the Chair
- How Motions are Classified
- The Main Motion
- Table 1. Order of Precedence of Motions
- Subsidiary Motions
  - Postpone Indefinitely
  - Amend
  - Refer
  - Postpone to a Certain Time
  - Limit or Extend Limits of Debate
  - Previous Question (To Vote Immediately)
  - Table (Lay on the Table)
- Privileged Motions
  - Orders of the Day
  - Question or Point of Privilege
  - Recess
  - Adjourn
  - Fix Time to Which to Adjourn
- Incidental Motions
  - Point of Order
  - Suspension of the Rules
  - Objection to the Consideration of a Question
  - Consideration by Paragraph or Seriatim

Division of the Meeting (Standing Vote)
Motions Related to Methods of Voting
Motions Related to Nominations
Requests and Inquiries
Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly
Take from the Table
Rescind
Reconsider
Sample Order of Business
The Order of Business
Call to Order
Adoption of the Agenda
Minutes
Executive Minutes
Treasurer
Correspondence
Unfinished Business
Committee Reports
New Business
Announcements
Program
Adjournment

Preface

Group process, that is, the process of individuals interacting with each other in a group, is a richly complex and intriguing phenomenon. The shifting alliances and rivalries of subgroups and the emergence and clash of dominant personalities can be fascinating to study. Yet, as anyone who has attempted to work with a group to a practical end will attest, the emergence of some kinds of group dynamics can thwart, or completely sabotage, achievement of the group's goals.

Systematic rules of parliamentary procedure have gradually evolved over centuries. Their purpose is to facilitate the business of the group and to ensure an equal opportunity for all group members to contribute and participate in conducting the business.

Robert's Rules of Order, first published in 1876, is the most commonly used system of parliamentary procedure in North America. The current edition, on which this resource is based, runs to over 300 pages. An attempt has been made to extract the most important ideas and most commonly used procedures, and to package these in a short, simple, accessible and understandable form.

To successfully play a game, one needs to know the rules. These are the basic rules by which almost all committees and associations operate. After browsing this resource, the reader will hopefully feel comfortable to confidently participate in the intriguing process of the committees and assemblies of his or her association.

LDSM 1996

Simplified Rules of Order

Principles of Parliamentary Procedure

1. The purpose of parliamentary procedure is to make it easier for people to work together effectively and to help groups accomplish their purposes. Rules of procedure should assist a meeting, not inhibit it.

2. A meeting can deal with only one matter at a time. The various kinds of motions have therefore been assigned an order of precedence (see Table 1).

3. All members have equal rights, privileges and obligations. One of the chairperson's main responsibilities is to use the authority of the chair to ensure that all people attending a meeting are treated equally—for example, not to permit a vocal few to dominate the debates.

4. A majority vote decides an issue. In any group, each member agrees to be governed by the vote of the majority. Parliamentary rules enable a meeting to determine the will of the majority of those attending a meeting.

5. The rights of the minority must be protected at all times. Although the ultimate decision rests with a majority, all members have such basic rights as the right to be heard and the right to oppose. The rights of all members—majority and minority—should be the concern of every member, for a person may be in a majority on one question, but in minority the on the next.

6. Every matter presented for decision should be discussed fully. The right of every member to speak on any issue is as important as each member's right to vote.

7. Every member has the right to understand the meaning of any question presented to a meeting, and to know what effect a decision will have. A member always has the right to request information on any motion he or she does not thoroughly understand. Moreover, all meetings must be characterized by fairness and by good faith. Parliamentary strategy is the art of using procedure legitimately to support or defeat a proposal.

Preparing for a Meeting

Although a chairperson will use the various rules of order in conducting a meeting, there are things the chair can do prior to the meeting to help ensure that things will go smoothly.

One of the most fundamental ways to ensure a successful meeting is often overlooked because it is so obvious—ensuring that the room selected for the meeting is suitable and comfortable. The room should permit a seating arrangement in which no one's view is blocked. Moreover, careful attention should be paid to such matters as lighting, acoustics and ventilation, for such factors can play major roles in the success or failure of a meeting.

By far the most important thing a chairperson can do to ensure a successful meeting is to do his/her homework. The chair should become thoroughly familiar with all the business to be dealt with at the meeting, including any reports to be made by committees or task forces, any motions already submitted by members or groups of members, and insofar as is possible, any "new" business likely to be introduced. Such preparation will enable the person to "stay on top of things" while chairing the meeting, and to anticipate most of the questions likely to be asked, information needed, etc.

The chair should also ensure that key people needed by the meeting (for example, the treasurer, committee chairs) will attend the meeting.

Procedures Used in Meetings

Quorum of Members

Before a meeting can conduct business it requires a *quorum*—the minimum number of members who must be present at the meeting before business can be legally transacted. The requirement of a quorum is a protection against unrepresentative action in the name of the association by an unduly small number of people.

The by-laws of an association should specify the number of members that constitute the quorum. Ideally, that number should be the largest number that can be depended on to attend any meeting except in very bad weather or other extremely unfavourable conditions.

Robert's rules state that if the by-laws do not specify what the quorum shall be, it is a majority of the members of the association. In some organizations, however, it is often not possible to obtain the attendance of a majority of the membership at a meeting. Most associations should therefore have a provision in their by-laws for a relatively small quorum. An actual number can be listed, or a percentage of the membership can be specified. No single number or percentage will be suitable for all associations. A quorum should be a small enough number to permit the business of the association to proceed, but large enough to prevent a small minority from abusing the right of the majority of the members by passing motions that do not represent the thinking of the majority.

The quorum for a committee of the whole is the same as that for a regular meeting, unless the by-laws of the association specify otherwise. If a committee of the whole finds itself without a quorum, it can do nothing but rise and report to the regular meeting. In all other committees and task forces a quorum is a majority of the members of the committee or task force.

In any meeting of delegates, the quorum is a majority of the number of delegates who have been registered as attending, even if some of them have departed.

In the absence of a quorum, any business transacted is null and void. In such a case, however, it is that business that is illegal, not the meeting. If the association's rules require that the meeting be held, the absence of a quorum in no way detracts from the fact that the rules were complied with and the meeting held, even though it had to adjourn immediately.

The only actions that can legally be taken in the absence of a quorum are to fix the time in which to adjourn, recess, or take measures to obtain a quorum (for example, contacting members during a recess and asking them to attend). The prohibition against transacting business in the absence of a quorum cannot be waived even by unanimous consent. If an important opportunity would be lost unless acted upon immediately, the members present at the meeting can—at their own risk—act in the emergency in the hope that their actions will be ratified at a later meeting at which a quorum is present.

Before calling a meeting to order, the chair should be sure a quorum is present. If a quorum cannot be obtained, the chair should call the meeting

to order, announce the absence of a quorum and entertain a motion to adjourn or one of the other motions allowed, as described above.

If a meeting has a quorum to begin with, but members leave the meeting, the continued presence of a quorum is presumed unless the chair or a member notices that a quorum is no longer present. If the chair notices the absence of a quorum, it is his/her duty to declare the fact, at least before taking any vote or stating the question on any new motion. Any member noticing the apparent absence of a quorum can raise a point of order to that effect at any time so long as he or she does not interrupt a person who is speaking. A member must question the presence of a quorum at the time a vote on a motion is to be taken. A member may not at some later time question the validity of an action on the grounds that a quorum was not present when the vote was taken.

If a meeting has to be adjourned because of a lack of a quorum, either before it conducts any business or part way through the meeting, the association must call another meeting to complete the business of the meeting. The usual quorum requirements apply to any subsequent meeting unless the association has specified in its by-laws a procedure to be used in such a situation. (The by-laws could stipulate, for example, that if a meeting had to be terminated for lack of a quorum, another meeting will be held *x* days or weeks later, and that the number of members attending that meeting will constitute a quorum.)

If the by-laws do not provide for a special procedure, all the usual requirements for calling and holding meetings apply.

The Agenda

The *agenda* consists of the items of business to be discussed by a meeting. It is made up of “special” and “general” orders.

Usually the chair or another designated person is charged with the responsibility for preparing the agenda. The person preparing the agenda can, of course, seek assistance with the task.

The agenda can be amended either before or after it is adopted. Until the meeting adopts the proposed agenda, the latter is merely a proposal. When a motion to adopt the agenda is made, therefore, the meeting can, by

motions requiring simple majorities, add items to, delete items from, or rearrange the order of items on the proposed agenda.

Once the agenda has been adopted, the business items on it are the property of the meeting, not of the groups or individuals who submitted the items. Any change to the agenda, once it has been adopted, can be made by motion, but any such motions require two-thirds or larger majorities to pass.

If an individual has submitted a motion for debate by a meeting, but decides, after the agenda has been adopted, not to present the motion, the individual cannot simply withdraw the motion from the agenda; that action requires a two-thirds majority vote, because the effect is to amend the agenda. The individual may choose not to move the motion, but it is the right of any other person attending the meeting to move the motion if he or she wants to do so.

To expedite progress of the meeting, the chair may announce that the individual would like to withdraw the motion, and ask if there is any objection. If no one objects, the chair can go on to the next item of business, because a unanimous lack of objection is, in effect, a unanimous vote to delete the item from the agenda.

Once the agenda has been adopted, each item of business on the agenda will come before the meeting unless: (1) no one moves a motion, (2) no one objects to withdrawal suggested by the sponsoring individual or group, (3) a motion to delete an item from the agenda is made and passed with a two-thirds or larger majority, or (4) the meeting runs out of time before the item can be discussed.

In summary, the agenda can be changed before or after it has been adopted. *Before adoption of the agenda, motions to amend the agenda require simple majority votes. After adoption, motions to amend the agenda require two-thirds or larger majorities to pass.*

Debate on Motions

Business is accomplished in meetings by means of debating *motions*. The word "motion" refers to a formal proposal by two members (the mover and seconder) that the meeting take certain action.

Technically, a meeting should not consider any matter unless it has been placed before the meeting in the form of a motion. In practice, however, it is sometimes advantageous to permit limited discussion of a general topic before a motion is introduced. A preliminary discussion can sometimes indicate the precise type of action that is most advisable, whereas presentation of a motion first can result in a poorly worded motion, or a proposal for action that, in the light of subsequent discussion, seems inadvisable. This departure from strict parliamentary procedure must be used with caution, however. The chair must be careful not to let the meeting get out of control.

Normally, a member may speak only once on the same question, except for the mover of the main motion, who has the privilege of "closing" the debate (that is, of speaking last). If an important part of a member's speech has been misinterpreted by a later speaker, it is in order for the member to speak again to clarify the point, but no new material should be introduced. If two or more people want to speak at the same time, the chair should call first upon the one who has not yet spoken.

If the member who made the motion that is being discussed claims the floor and has already spoken on the question, he/she is entitled to be recognized before other members.

Associations may want to adopt rules limiting the time a member may speak in any one debate—for example, five minutes.

The mover of a motion may not speak against his or her own motion, although the mover may vote against it. The mover need not speak at all, but when speaking, it must be in favour of the motion. If, during the debate, the mover changes his or her mind, he or she can inform the meeting of the fact by asking the meeting's permission to withdraw the motion.

Proper Wording of a Motion

Much time can be wasted at meetings when a motion or resolution is carelessly worded. It is for this reason that a motion proposed at a meeting, unless it is very short and simple, should always be in writing. The requirement of having to write the motion out forces more careful wording.

Determining Results of a Vote

Most motions are decided by a *majority* vote—more than half the votes actually cast, excluding blanks or abstentions. For example, if 29 votes are cast, a majority (more than 14½) is 15. If 30 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15) is 16. If 31 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15½) is 16.

Some motions (see Table 1) require a *two-thirds majority* as a compromise between the rights of the individual and the rights of the meeting. To pass, such motions require that at least two-thirds of the votes actually cast (excluding blanks and abstentions) are in the affirmative. If 60 votes are cast, for example, a two-thirds vote is 40. If 61 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 41. If 62 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 42. If 63 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 42.

A *plurality* vote is the largest number of votes when three or more choices are possible. Unless the association has adopted special rules to the contrary, a plurality vote does not decide an issue unless it is also a majority vote. In a three-way contest, one candidate might have a larger vote than either of the other two, but unless he/she receives more than half of the votes cast, he/she is not declared elected.

The Society Act specifies that the majority required on all "special resolutions" is *three-quarters.* All amendments to by-laws are "special resolutions," and therefore require the three-quarters majority vote.

Roll Call Vote

A *roll call vote* places on the record how each member votes. It has the opposite effect, therefore, of a *ballot vote,* which keeps each vote secret. Roll call votes are usually used only in representative bodies that publish their minutes or proceedings, since such votes enable the constituents to know how their representatives voted on their behalf. Roll call votes should not be used in a mass meeting or in any group whose members are not responsible to a constituency.

If a representative body is going to use roll call votes, the organization of which it is a part should include in its by-laws or procedures a statement of what size of minority is required to call a roll call vote. If the organization has no provisions in its by-laws or procedures, a majority vote is required to

order that a roll call vote be taken. (In such instances a vote to have a roll call vote would probably be useless, because its purpose would be to force the majority to go on record.)

Roll call votes cannot be ordered in committee of the whole.

The procedure for taking roll call votes is to call the names of the representatives or delegates alphabetically, and to have each person indicate orally his/her vote.

When the roll call vote has been concluded, the chair should ask if anyone entered the room after his or her name was called. Any such people are permitted to vote then. Individuals may also change their votes at this time. After all additions and changes have been made, the secretary will give to the chairperson the final number of those voting on each side, and the number answering present (abstaining). The chairperson will announce the figures and declare the result of the vote.

The name of each delegate or representative is included in the minutes of the meeting, together with his or her vote.

Challenging a Ruling of the Chair

Any ruling of the chair can be challenged, but such appeals must be made immediately after the ruling. If debate has progressed, a challenge is not in order. Although Robert's Rules of Order allow debate under certain circumstances, the practice of some groups is to allow no debate.

Robert calls a challenge to the chair an "appeal" from the chair's decision. When a member wishes to appeal from the decision of the chair, the member rises as soon as the decision is made, even if another has the floor, and without waiting to be recognised by the chair, says, "Mr. Chairman, I appeal from the decision of the chair." The chair should state clearly the question at issue, and if necessary the reasons for the decision, and then state the question this way: "The question is, 'Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?'" If two members (mover and seconder) appeal a decision of the chair, the effect is to take the final decision on the matter from the chair and vest it in the meeting.

Such a motion is in order when another speaker has the floor, but it must be made at the time of the chair's ruling. As noted above, if any debate or business has intervened, it is too late to challenge. The motion must be seconded, is not amendable, but can be reconsidered. A majority or tie vote sustains the decision of the chair, on the principle that the chair's decision stands until reversed by a majority of the meeting. If the presiding officer is a member of the meeting, he or she can vote to create a tie and thus sustain the ruling. (See also the section on Voting Rights of the Chairperson.)

It should be noted that members have no right to criticize a ruling of the chair unless they appeal it.

Committee of the Whole

The *committee of the whole house* ("committee of the whole" is the commonly used term) is a procedure used occasionally by meetings. When a meeting resolves itself into a committee, discussion can be much more free.

Robert distinguishes three versions of committee of the whole, each appropriate for a meeting of a particular size.

1) In a formal *committee of the whole*, suited to large meetings, the results of votes taken are not final decisions of the meeting, but have the status of recommendations that the meeting itself must vote on under its regular rules. Moreover, a chairperson of the committee of the whole is appointed, and the regular presiding officer of the meeting leaves the chair. The purpose for this move is to disengage the presiding officer from any difficulties that may arise during the committee's session, so that he/she can be in a better position to preside effectively during the final consideration of the matter by the regular meeting.

2) The *quasi committee of the whole* is particularly suitable for meetings of medium size (about 50-100 members). The results of votes taken in committee are reported to the meeting for final consideration under the regular rules, as with a committee of the whole. In this form, however, the presiding officer of the meeting remains in the chair and presides over the committee's session.

3) *Informal consideration* is suited to small meetings. The procedure simply removes the normal limitations on the number of times

members can speak in debate. The regular presiding officer remains in the chair, and the results of the votes taken during informal consideration are decisions of the meeting, and are not voted on again.

The procedure is for a member to rise and move: "That this meeting go into committee of the whole to consider..." A seconder is required.

In forming a committee of the whole, the meeting elects a chairperson, or the chair appoints another person to preside over the committee session and then vacates the chair. (When the president has been chairperson, the vice-president is usually named to chair the committee session.) Any guests who are present may then be asked to leave the meeting. If the meeting wants to discuss a matter without the presence of visitors, it can decide formally or informally to ask the chair to request guests to leave temporarily, and that the meeting proceed *in camera*.

Regular rules of order apply as in a meeting, except that members may speak more than once to the same question and that motions made in committee do not require seconders. The committee may consider only the matters referred to it by the meeting (in the motion forming the committee of the whole). No minutes are kept of the committee's session, although notes should be kept for the purpose of reporting to the meeting.

Calls for orders of the day are not in order in a committee of the whole.

When the committee of the whole has fully considered the matter referred to it, a member will move: "That the committee now rise and report." If this motion carries, the chairperson of the meeting resumes the chair and calls upon the chairperson of the committee to report. A report usually takes the form: "The committee of the whole considered the matter of ... and makes the following recommendations ..."

A mover and seconder are required for each recommendation. Amendments may be proposed in the usual manner. Because the only minutes kept are those of the regular meeting, it is important that any action wanted be correctly reported to the meeting from the committee session and that proposed motions be made regarding the action required.

If the committee of the whole wants additional time to consider the matter referred to it, it may decide to ask the regular meeting for permission to sit again. A time will then be established by a regular motion.

Voting Rights of the Chair

Robert's rules state that if the presiding officer is a member of the group concerned, he or she has the same voting rights as any other member. The chair protects impartiality by exercising voting rights only when his or her vote would affect the outcome. In such cases the chair can either vote and thereby change the result, or can abstain. If the chair abstains, he/she announces the result of the vote with no mention of his/her own vote.

The outcome of any motion requiring a majority vote will be determined by the chair's action in cases in which, without his/her vote, there is either a tie vote or one more vote in the affirmative than in the negative. Because a majority of affirmative votes is necessary to adopt a motion, a tie vote rejects the motion. If there is a tie without the chair's vote, the chair can vote in the affirmative, thereby creating a majority for the motion. If the chair abstains from voting in such a case, however, the motion is lost (because it did not receive a majority).

If there is one more affirmative vote than negative votes without the chair's vote, the motion is adopted if the chair abstains. If he/she votes in the negative, however, the result is a tie and the motion is therefore lost.

In short, the chairperson can vote either to break or to cause a tie; or, when a two-thirds vote is required, can vote either to cause or to block the attainment of the necessary two-thirds.

The chair cannot vote twice, once as a member, then again in his/her capacity as presiding officer.

How Motions are Classified

For convenience, motions can be classified into five groups:

1. main motions
2. subsidiary motions
3. privileged motions
4. incidental motions

} known as secondary motions

5. motions that bring a question again before a meeting

The motions in the second, third and fourth classes (subsidiary, privileged and incidental motions) are often called *secondary* motions, to distinguish them from *main* motions.

Secondary motions are ones that are in order when a main motion is being debated; ones that assist a meeting to deal with the main motion.

Before examining each of the five types of motions, one should understand the concept *of order of precedence of motions.* This concept is based on the principle that a meeting can deal with only one question at a time. Once a motion is before a meeting, it must be adopted or rejected by a vote, or the meeting must dispose of the question in some other way, before any other business can be introduced. Under this principle, a main motion can be made only when no other motion is pending. However, a meeting can deal with a main motion in several ways other than just passing or defeating it. These other ways are the purpose of the various secondary motions, the motions in categories two, three and four of the five categories of motions listed above.

The rules under which secondary motions take precedence over one another have evolved gradually through experience. If two motions, A and B, are related in such a way that motion B can be made while motion A is pending, motion B *takes precedence over* motion A and motion A *yields* to motion B.

A secondary motion thus takes precedence over a main motion; a main motion takes precedence over nothing, yielding to all secondary motions. When a secondary motion is placed before a meeting, it becomes the immediately pending question; the main motion remains pending while the secondary motion is dealt with.

Certain secondary motions also take precedence over others, so that it is possible for more than one secondary motion to be pending at any one time (together with the main motion). In such a case, the motion most recently accepted by the chair is the immediately pending question—that is, it takes precedence over all the others.

The main motion, the subsidiary motions, and the privileged motions fall into a definite *order of precedence,* which gives a particular rank to each. The main motion—which does not take precedence over anything—ranks lowest. Each of the other motions has its proper position in the rank order, taking precedence over the motions that rank below and yielding to those that rank above it.

For ease of reference, the order of precedence is presented in Table 1.

When a motion is on the floor, a motion of higher precedence may be proposed, but no motion of lower precedence is in order.

At any given time there can be pending only one motion of any one rank. This means that other motions proposed during consideration of a motion can be accepted by the chair *only* if they are of higher precedence. In voting, the meeting proceeds with the various motions in inverse order—the last one proposed, being of highest precedence, is the first one to be decided.

It should be noted that "precedence" and "importance" are not synonyms. Indeed, the most important motion—the main motion—is the lowest in precedence.

The Main Motion

A main motion is a motion that brings business before a meeting. Because a meeting can consider only one subject at a time, a main motion can be made only when no other motion is pending. A main motion ranks lowest in the order of precedence.

When a main motion has been stated by one member, seconded by another member, and repeated for the meeting by the chair, the meeting cannot consider any other business until that motion has been disposed of, or until some other motion of higher precedence has been proposed, seconded and accepted by the chair.

Table 1. Order of Precedence of Motions

	Rank	Motion	may interrupt speaker	second required	debatable	amendable	may be reconsidered	majority required	2/3 majority required
privileged motions	1.	Fix time to adjourn		×		×	×	×	
	2.	Adjourn		×				×	
	3.	Recess		×		×		×	
	4.	Question of privilege	×	×[1]	×	×	×	×	
	5.	Orders of the day	×						×[2]
subsidiary motions	6.	Table		×				×	
	7.	Previous question		×			×[3]		×
	8.	Limit/extend limits of debate		×		×	×		×
	9.	Postpone to a certain time		×	×[4]		×	×[5]	×[5]
	10.	Refer		×	×[6]	×	×[7]	×	
	11.	Amend		×	×	×[8]	×	×	×[9]
	12.	Postpone indefinitely		×	×		×[10]	×	
	13.	Main motion		×	×	×	×	×	

1. If a formal motion is made.
2. Must be enforced on the demand of any member unless the orders of the day (agenda) are set aside by two-thirds vote. If chair's ruling is challenged, majority vote required.
3. Can be reconsidered but only before the previous question has been put.
4. Only as to propriety or advisability of postponing and of postponing to a certain time.
5. Requires two-thirds majority if postponed to a later time in the same meeting (amends the agenda). If postponed to a subsequent meeting, then only a simple majority required.
6. Only as to propriety or advisability of referral.
7. Can be reconsidered if the group to which the matter has been referred has not started work on the matter.
8. An amendment to an amendment is not itself amendable.
9. A motion to amend the agenda requires a two-thirds majority.
10. Can be reconsidered only if the motion is passed.

Unless the main motion is very short and simple, the mover should hand it in writing to the secretary.

A main motion must not interrupt another speaker, requires a seconder, is debatable, is lowest in rank or precedence, can be amended, cannot be applied to any other motion, may be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

When a motion has been made by a member and seconded by another, it becomes the property of the meeting. The mover and seconder cannot withdraw the motion unless the meeting agrees. (Usually the chair will ask if the meeting objects to the motion's being withdrawn. If no one objects, the chair will announce: "The motion is withdrawn." See section on agenda.)

Subsidiary Motions

Subsidiary motions assist a meeting in treating or disposing of a main motion (and sometimes other motions). The subsidiary motions are listed below in ascending order of rank. Each of the motions takes precedence over the main motion and any or all of the motions listed before it.

The seven subsidiary motions are:

1. postpone indefinitely
2. amend
3. refer
4. postpone to a certain time
5. limit or extend limits of debate
6. previous question
7. table

Postpone Indefinitely

Despite its name, this motion is not one to postpone, but one to suppress or kill a pending main motion.

If an embarrassing main motion is brought before a meeting, a member can propose to dispose of the question (without bringing it to a direct vote) by moving to postpone indefinitely. Such a motion can be made at any time

except when a speaker has the floor. If passed, the motion kills the matter under consideration. It requires a seconder, may be debated (including debate on the main motion), cannot be amended, can be reconsidered only if the motion is passed, and requires a majority vote. (See also “Postpone to a Certain Time”.)

Amend

An *amendment* is a motion to change, to add words to, or to omit words from, an original motion. The change is usually to clarify or improve the wording of the original motion and must, of course, be germane to that motion.

An amendment cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable if the motion to be amended is debatable, may itself be amended by an *amendment to the amendment*, can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote, even if the motion to be amended requires a two-thirds vote to be adopted.

The chair should allow full discussion of the amendment (being careful to restrict debate to the amendment, not the original motion) and should then have a vote taken on the amendment only, making sure the members know they are voting on the amendment, but not on the original motion.

If the amendment is defeated, another amendment may be proposed, or discussion will proceed on the original motion.

If the amendment carries, the meeting does not necessarily vote immediately on the “motion as amended.” Because the discussion of the principle of the original motion was not permitted during debate on the amendment, there may be members who want to speak now on the issue raised in the original motion.

Other amendments may also be proposed, provided that they do not alter or nullify the amendments already passed. Finally, the meeting will vote on the “motion as amended” or, if all amendments are defeated, on the original motion.

An amendment to an amendment is a motion to change, to add words to, or omit words from, the first amendment. The rules for an amendment

(above) apply here, except that the amendment to an amendment is not itself amendable and that it takes precedence over the first amendment.

Debate proceeds and a vote is taken on the amendment to the amendment, then on the first amendment, and finally on the original motion ("as amended," if the amendment has been carried). Only one amendment to an amendment is permissible.

Sometimes a main motion is worded poorly, and several amendments may be presented to improve the wording. In such cases it is sometimes better to have a substitute motion rather than to try to solve the wording problem with amendments.

An individual (or a group of two or three) can be asked to prepare a substitute wording for the original motion. If there is unanimous agreement, the meeting can agree to the withdrawal of the original motion (together with any amendments passed or pending) and the substitution of the new motion for debate.

Refer

When it is obvious that a meeting does not have enough information to make a wise decision, or when it seems advisable to have a small group work out details that would take too much time in a large meeting, a member may move: "That the question be referred to the _____ committee" (or "to a committee"—not named).

A motion to refer cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable only as to the propriety or advisability of referral, can be amended, can be reconsidered if the group to which the question has been referred has not begun work on the matter, and requires a majority vote.

If a motion to refer is passed, the committee to which the matter is referred should report on the question at a subsequent meeting. Sometimes the motion to refer will state the time at which a report will be required.

Postpone to a Certain Time

If a meeting prefers to consider a main motion later in the same meeting or at a subsequent one, it can move to postpone a motion to a certain time, which is specified in the motion to postpone. Such a motion can be moved

regardless of how much debate there has been on the motion it proposes to postpone.

A motion may be postponed definitely to a specific time or until after some other item of business has been dealt with.

When the time to which a motion has been postponed has arrived, the chairperson should state the postponed motion to the meeting for its consideration immediately. If another item of business is being discussed at that time, the chairperson should present the postponed motion immediately after the other business has been concluded. If the meeting, in postponing the original motion has instructed that it be given priority at the time to which it has been postponed (that is, issued a "special order"), the postponed motion interrupts any item of business on the floor at that time. For this reason, any "special order" requires a two-thirds majority vote.

A motion to postpone to a definite time may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable only as to the propriety or advisability of postponing and of postponing to the particular time, can be amended, can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote if the postponement is to a subsequent meeting. However, if the postponement is to a later time in the same meeting, the effect is to amend the agenda of that meeting, and the motion therefore requires a two-thirds majority vote.

Limit or Extend Limits of Debate

A motion to limit debate changes the normal rules of debate. It could, for example, limit the time of the whole debate (such as, "I move that debate on this motion be limited to 15 minutes"), or it might limit the time taken by each speaker ("I move that debate on this motion be limited to two minutes per speaker").

A motion to extend debate permits greater participation and time than usual.

A motion to limit or extend the time of debate (on one matter or for the entire meeting) may not interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, can be amended, can be reconsidered, and requires a two-thirds majority vote.

Previous Question (To Vote Immediately)

This is a tactic to close debate on a question. It is usually made at a time when the debate has been long and repetitious. A member rises and says: "I move that the question be now put."

A motion to put the previous question (that is, to vote immediately on the motion being debated) cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, and is not amendable, and requires a two-thirds majority vote. This requirement is important in protecting the democratic process. Without it, a momentary majority of only one vote could deny to the other members all opportunity to discuss any measure the "majority" wanted to adopt or to defeat. Such a motion can be reconsidered, but if the vote was affirmative, it can be reconsidered only before any vote has been taken under it—that is, only before the previous question has been put.

A motion to put the previous question has precedence over all other motions listed in this section except the motion to table (see next subsection). If the motion to put the question passes, the chair immediately proceeds to call a vote on the question that was being debated. The means *that the mover of the motion loses his/her right to close debate.* If the motion is defeated, debate on the motion before the meeting continues as if there had been no interruption.

The motion to put the previous question is the only proper method of securing an immediate vote. Members who call, "Question!" in an attempt to get the chairperson to call the question immediately should be ruled out of order. The only situation in which members may properly call, "Question!" is in reply to the chairperson when he/she asks the meeting, "Are you ready for the question?"

Table (Lay on the Table)

Sometimes a meeting wants to lay a main motion aside temporarily without setting a time for resuming its consideration but with the provision that the motion can be taken up again whenever the majority so decides. This is accomplished by a motion to table or to lay on the table.

The motion has the effect of delaying action on a main motion. If a subsequent meeting does not lift the question from the table, the effect of the

motion to table is to prevent action from being taken on the main motion. Indeed, rather than either pass or defeat a motion, a meeting will sometimes choose to "bury" it by tabling.

Robert's rules say, "No motion or motions can be laid on the table apart from motions which adhere to them, or to which they adhere; and if any one of them is laid on the table, all such motions go to the table together." For example, a main motion may have been made and an amendment proposed to it. The proposed amendment "adheres" to the main motion. If the meeting wants to table either of the motions, it must table both of them. In this example, if the meeting did not like the proposed amendment, but wanted to deal with the main motion, the correct procedure would be not to table, but to defeat the amendment. Debate could then resume on the main motion.

A motion to table may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, may not be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Privileged Motions

Unlike either subsidiary or incidental motions, *privileged* motions do not relate to the pending business, but have to do with special matters of immediate and overriding importance that, without debate, should be allowed to interrupt the consideration of anything else.

The privileged motions are listed below in ascending order of rank. Each of the succeeding motions takes precedence over the main motion, any subsidiary motions, and any or all of the privileged motions listed before it.

The five privileged motions are:

1. orders of the day
2. question (point) of privilege
3. recess
4. adjourn
5. fix time to which to adjourn.

The five privileged motions fit into an order of precedence. All of them take precedence over motions of any other class (except when the immediately

pending question may be a motion to amend or a motion to put the previous question).

Orders of the Day

The *orders of the day* means the agenda or the order of business. If the order of business is not being followed, or if consideration of a question has been set for the present time and is therefore now in order, but the matter is not being taken up, a member may call for the orders of the day, and can thereby require the order of business to be followed, unless the meeting decides by a two-thirds vote to set the orders of the day aside.

Such a motion can interrupt another speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

If the chair admits that the order of business has been violated and returns to the correct order, no vote is required. If the chair maintains that the order of business has not been violated, his/her ruling stands unless a member challenges the ruling. A motion to sustain the chair is decided by a simple majority vote.

Sometimes the chair will admit that the agenda has been violated, but will rule that the debate will continue on the matter before the meeting. In such a case, a vote must be taken and the chair needs a two-thirds majority to sustain the ruling. (The effect of such a vote is to set aside the orders of the day, i.e., amend the agenda, a move that requires a two-thirds majority vote.)

Calls for orders of the day are not in order in committee of the whole.

The orders of the day—that is, the agenda items to be discussed, are either *special orders* or *general orders*.

A *special order* specifies a time for the item, usually by postponement. Any rules interfering with its consideration at the specified time are suspended. (The four exceptions are rules relating to: (1) adjournment or recess, (2) questions of privilege, (3) special orders made before this special order was made, and (4) a question that has been assigned priority over all other business at a meeting by being made *the* special order for the meeting.) A special order for a particular time therefore interrupts any business that is pending when that time arrives.

Because a special order has the effect of suspending any interfering rules, making an item a special order requires a two-thirds vote, except where such action is included in the adoption of the agenda.

A *general order* is any question that has been made an order of the day (placed on the agenda) without being made a special order.

When a time is assigned to a particular subject on an agenda, either at the time the agenda is adopted, or by an agenda amendment later, the subject is made a special order. When the assigned time for taking up the topic arrives, the chairperson should announce that fact, then put to a vote any pending questions without allowing further debate, unless someone immediately moves to lay the question on the table, postpone it or refer it to a committee. Any of those three motions is likewise put to a vote without debate.

Also permissible is a motion to extend the time for considering the pending question. Although an extension of time is sometimes undesirable, and may be unfair to the next topic on the agenda, it is sometimes necessary. The motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass (in effect, it amends the agenda), and is put without debate.

As soon as any pending motions have been decided, the meeting proceeds to the topic of the special order.

Question or Point of Privilege

If a situation is affecting the comfort, convenience, integrity, rights or privileges of a meeting or of an individual member (for example, noise, inadequate ventilation, introduction of a confidential subject in the presence of guests, etc.), a member can *raise a point of privilege,* which permits him/her to interrupt pending business to make an urgent statement, request or motion. (If a motion is made, it must be seconded.) The motion might also concern the reputation of a member, a group of members, the assembly, or the association as a whole.

If the matter is not simple enough to be taken care of informally, the chair rules as to whether it is admitted as a question of privilege and whether it requires consideration before the pending business is resumed.

A point of privilege may also be used to seek permission of the meeting to present a motion of an urgent nature.

Recess

A member can propose a short intermission in a meeting, even while business is pending, by moving to recess for a specified length of time.

A motion to take a recess may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, can be amended (for example, to change the length of the recess), cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Adjourn

A member can propose to close the meeting entirely by moving to adjourn. This motion can be made and the meeting can adjourn even while business is pending, providing that the time for the next meeting is established by a rule of the association or has been set by the meeting. In such a case, unfinished business is carried over to the next meeting.

A motion to adjourn may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

If the motion to adjourn has been made, but important matters remain for discussion, the chair may request that the motion to adjourn be withdrawn. A motion can be withdrawn only with the consent of the meeting.

The motions to recess and to adjourn have quite different purposes. The motion to recess suspends the meeting until a later time; the motion to adjourn terminates the meeting. The motion to adjourn should, however, be followed by a declaration from the chairperson that the meeting is adjourned.

Fix Time to Which to Adjourn

This is the highest-ranking of all motions. Under certain conditions while business is pending, a meeting—before adjourning or postponing the business—may wish to fix a date, an hour, and sometimes the place, for another meeting or for another meeting before the next regular meeting. A

motion *to fix the time to which to adjourn* can be made even while a matter is pending, unless another meeting is already scheduled for the same or the next day.

The usual form is: "I move that the meeting adjourn to Thursday, October 23, at 19:30 at _____." The motion may not interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is amendable (for example, to change the time and/or place of the next meeting), can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Incidental Motions

These motions are incidental to the motions or matters out of which they arise. Because they arise incidentally out of the immediately pending business, they must be decided immediately, before business can proceed. Most incidental motions are not debatable.

Because incidental motions must be decided immediately, they do not have an order or precedence. An incidental motion is in order only when it is legitimately incidental to another pending motion or when it is legitimately incidental in some other way to business at hand. It then takes precedence over any other motions that are pending—that is, it must be decided immediately.

The eight most common incidental motions are:

1. point of order
2. suspension of the rules
3. objection to consideration
4. consideration seriatim
5. division of the meeting
6. motions related to methods of voting
7. motions related to nominations
8. requests and inquiries

Point of Order

This motion permits a member to draw the chair's attention to what he/she believes to be an error in procedure or a lack of decorum in debate. The

member will rise and say: “I rise to a point of order,” or simply “Point of order.” The chair should recognize the member, who will then state the point of order. The effect is to require the chair to make an immediate ruling on the question involved. The chair will usually give his/her reasons for making the ruling. If the ruling is thought to be wrong, the chair can be challenged.

A point of order can interrupt another speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

Suspension of the Rules

Sometimes a meeting wants to take an action, but is prevented from doing so by one or more of its rules of procedure. In such cases the meeting may vote (two-thirds majority required) to suspend the rules that are preventing the meeting from taking the action it wants to take.

Such a motion cannot interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered and requires a two-thirds majority.

Please note that only rules of procedure can be suspended. A meeting may not suspend by-laws. After the meeting has taken the action it wants to take, the rules that were suspended come into force again automatically.

Objection to the Consideration of a Question

If a member believes that it would be harmful for a meeting even to discuss a main motion, he/she can raise an *objection to the consideration of the question;* provided debate on the main motion has not begun or any subsidiary motion has not been stated.

The motion can be made when another member has been assigned the floor, but only if debate has not begun or a subsidiary motion has not been accepted by the chair. A member rises, even if another has been assigned the floor, and without waiting to be recognized, says, “Mr. Chairman, I object to the consideration of the question (or resolution or motion, etc.).” The motion does not need a seconder, is not debatable, and is not amendable.

The chair responds, “The consideration of the question is objected to. Shall the question be considered?”

A two-thirds vote against consideration sustains the member's objection. (The two-thirds vote is required because the decision in effect amends the agenda.) The motion can be reconsidered, but only if the objection has been sustained.

Consideration by Paragraph or Seriatim

If a main motion contains several paragraphs or sections that, although not separate questions, could be most efficiently handled by opening the paragraphs or sections to amendment one at a time (before the whole is finally voted on), a member can propose a motion *to consider by paragraph or seriatim.* Such a motion may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Division of the Meeting (Standing Vote)

If a member doubts the accuracy of the chair's announcement of the results of a vote by show of hands, he/she can demand a division of the meeting—that is, a standing vote. Such a demand can interrupt the speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered. No vote is taken; the demand of a single member compels the standing vote.

Motions Related to Methods of Voting

A member can move that a vote be taken by roll call, by ballot or that the standing votes be counted if a division of the meeting appears to be inconclusive and the chair neglects to order a count. Such motions may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are not debatable, are amendable, can be reconsidered, and require majority votes. (Note: By-laws may specify a secret ballot for such votes as the election of officers.)

Motions Related to Nominations

If the by-laws or rules of the association do not prescribe how nominations are to be made and if a meeting has taken no action to do so prior to an election, any member can move while the election is pending to specify one

of various methods by which candidates shall be nominated or, if the need arises, to close nominations or to re-open them. Such motions may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are not debatable, are amendable, can be reconsidered, and require majority votes.

Requests and Inquiries

a. *Parliamentary Inquiry*—a request for the chair's opinion (not a ruling) on a matter of parliamentary procedure as it relates to the business at hand.

b. *Point of Information*—a question about facts affecting the business at hand, directed to the chair or, through the chair, to a member.

c. *Request for Permission to Withdraw or Modify a Motion.* Although Robert's Rules of Order specify that until a motion has been accepted by the chair it is the property of the mover, who can withdraw it or modify it as he/she chooses, a common practice is that once the agenda has been adopted, the items on it become the property of the meeting. A person may not, therefore, withdraw a motion unilaterally; he or she may do so only with the consent of the meeting, which has adopted an agenda indicating that the motion is to be debated.

Similarly, a person cannot, without the consent of the meeting, change the wording of any motion that has been given ahead of time to those attending the meeting—for example, distributed in printed form in advance, printed on the agenda, a motion of which notice has been given at a previous meeting, etc.

The usual way in which consent of a meeting to withdraw a motion is obtained is for the mover to ask the consent of the meeting to withdraw (or change the wording). If no one objects, the chairperson announces that there being no objections, that the motion is withdrawn or that the modified wording is the motion to be debated.

If anyone objects, the chair can put a motion permitting the member to withdraw (or modify) or any two members may move and second that permission be granted. A majority vote decides the question of modifying a motion—similar to amending the motion. A two-thirds majority is needed for permission to withdraw a motion, as this has the effect of amending the agenda.

d. *Request to Read Papers*.

e. *Request to be Excused from a Duty.*

f. *Request for Any Other Privilege*.

The first two types of inquiry are responded to by the chair, or by a member at the direction of the chair; the other requests can be granted only by the meeting.

Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly

There are four motions that can bring business back to a meeting. The four are:

1. Take from the Table
2. Rescind
3. Reconsider, and
4. Discharge a Committee

The order in which the four motions are listed are no relation to the order of precedence of motions.

Take from the Table

Before a meeting can consider a matter that has been tabled, a member must move: "That the question concerning _____ be taken from the table." Such a motion may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

If a motion to take from the tables passes, the meeting resumes debate on the original question (or on any amendments to it). If a considerable period of time has elapsed since the matter was tabled, it is often helpful for the first speaker to review the previous debate before proceeding to make any new points.

Rescind

A meeting, like an individual, has a right to change its mind. There are two ways a meeting can do so—rescind or reconsider.

A motion to rescind means a proposal to cancel or annul an earlier decision. A motion to reconsider, if passed, enables a meeting to debate again the earlier motion and eventually vote again on it. However, a motion to rescind, if passed, cancels the earlier motion and makes it possible for a new motion to be placed before the meeting.

Another form of the same motion—a motion to *amend something previously adopted*—can be proposed to modify only a part of the wording or text previously adopted, or to substitute a different version.

Such motions cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are debatable, and are amendable. Because such motions would change action already taken by the meeting, they require:

- a two-thirds vote, or
- a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion has been given at the previous meeting or in the call of the present meeting, or
- a vote of the majority of the entire membership—whichever is the most practical to obtain.

Negative votes on such motions can be reconsidered, but not affirmative ones.

Reconsider

A motion to reconsider enables the majority in a meeting within a limited time and without notice, to bring back for further consideration a motion that has already been put to a vote. The purpose of reconsideration is to permit a meeting to correct a hasty, ill-advised, or erroneous action, or to take into account added information or a changed situation that has developed since the taking of the vote.

If the motion to reconsider is passed, the effect is to cancel the original vote on the motion to be reconsidered and reopen the matter for debate as if the original vote had never occurred.

A motion to reconsider has the following unique characteristics:

a) It can be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side—that is, voted in favour if the motion involved was adopted, or voted contrary if the motion was defeated. This requirement is a protection against a defeated minority's using a motion to reconsider as a dilatory tactic. If a member who cannot move a reconsideration believes there are valid reasons for one, he/she should try to persuade someone who voted with the prevailing side to make such a motion.

b) The motion is subject to time limits. In a session of one day, a motion to reconsider can be made only on the same day the vote to be reconsidered was taken. In a convention or session of more than one day, reconsideration can be moved only on the same or the next succeeding day after the original vote was taken. These time limitations do not apply to standing or special committees.

c) The motion can be made and seconded at times when it is not in order for it to come before the assembly for debate or vote. In such a case it can be taken up later, at a time when it would otherwise be too late to make the motion.

Making a motion to reconsider (as distinguished from *debating* such a motion) takes precedence over any other motion whatever and yields to nothing. Making such a motion is in order at any time, even after the assembly has voted to adjourn—if the member rose and addressed the chair before the chair declared the meeting adjourned. In terms of debate of the motion, a motion to reconsider has only the same rank as that of the motion to be reconsidered.

A motion to reconsider can be made when another person has been assigned the floor, but not after he/she has begun to speak. The motion must be seconded, is debatable provided that the motion to be reconsidered is debatable (in which case debate can go into the original question), is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

Robert's Rules of Order specify that a motion to reconsider requires only a majority vote, regardless of the vote necessary to adopt the motion to be reconsidered, except in meetings of standing or special committees. However, some groups follow the practice of requiring a two-thirds majority for any vote that amends an agenda once that agenda has been adopted. The

motion to reconsider has the effect of amending the agenda, because if it passes, the original motion must be debated again—that is, it must be placed on the agenda again. To simplify matters, therefore, some groups require a two-thirds majority vote on all motions to reconsider.

In regular meetings the motion to reconsider may be made (only by someone who voted with the prevailing side) at any time—in fact, it takes precedence over any other motion—but its rank as far as debate is concerned is the same as the motion it seeks to reconsider. In other words, the motion to reconsider may be *made* at any time, but *debate* on it may have to be postponed until later.

Moreover, as indicated earlier, in regular meetings a motion to reconsider is subject to time limits. In a one-day meeting it can be made only on the same day. In a two- or more day meeting, the motion must be made on the same day as the motion it wants to reconsider, or on the next day.

Discharge a Committee (From Further Consideration)

If a question has been referred, or a task assigned, to a committee that has not yet made its final report, and if a meeting wants to take the matter out of the committee's hands (either so that the meeting itself can deal with the matter or so that the matter can be dropped), such action can be proposed by means of a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of a topic or subject.

Such a motion cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable (including the question that is in the hands of the committee), and is amendable. Because the motion would change action already taken by the meeting, it requires:

- a two-thirds vote, or
- a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion has been given at the previous meeting or in the call of the present meeting, or
- a vote of the majority of the entire membership—whichever is the most practical to obtain.

A negative vote on this motion can be reconsidered, but not an affirmative one.

Sample Order of Business

This section details a sample order of business for a regular business meeting and indicates how the chair should handle each item. The order is not intended to be prescriptive; each chairperson should follow an order that is satisfactory to him/her and to the association.

The Order of Business

The chairperson of a meeting should prepare in advance a list of the order of business or agenda for the meeting. A sample order of business follows:

- Call to Order
- Adoption of the Agenda
- Minutes
- Executive Minutes
- Treasurer's Report
- Correspondence (listed)
- Unfinished Business (listed)
- Committee Reports (listed)
- New Business (listed)
- Announcements (listed)
- Program (An alternative is to have a guest speaker make his/her comments before the business meeting begins so that he/she does not have to sit through the meeting.)
- Adjournment

Call to Order

The chairperson calls the meeting to order with such a statement as: "The meeting will now come to order." If the president is not present, the meeting may be called to order by the vice president, or by any person those attending are willing to accept as chairperson or acting-chairperson.

Adoption of the Agenda

In some associations it is the practice to circulate copies of the agenda of the meeting in advance. Alternatively, the proposed agenda may be written on a chalkboard before the meeting begins. In either case the meeting should begin with the consideration of the agenda. The chairperson will ask if any of the members have additional matters that should be placed on the agenda. After these have been taken care of, the chairperson should call for a motion to adopt the agenda.

A member should then move: "That the agenda be adopted." (Or "adopted as amended.") A seconder is required. Passage of the motion (requiring a simple majority) restricts the business of the meeting to items listed on the agenda.

Many of the less formal associations do not bother with consideration of the agenda in this way. However, the procedure outlined above protects the membership from the introduction, without prior warning, of new, and perhaps controversial, matters of business. If a meeting does adopt an agenda, it can change that agenda only by a formal motion to do so. A member might move, for example, that an item be added to the agenda or deleted from the agenda or that the order in which the items are to be discussed be changed. Such a motion must be seconded and requires a two-thirds majority vote. (See "Orders of the Day".)

Minutes

If the minutes have been duplicated and circulated to members before the meeting (a desirable procedure), they need not be read at the meeting. The chairperson asks if there are any errors in or omissions from the minutes.

Some organizations prefer to have a formal motion to approve the minutes. A member should move: "That the minutes of the (*date*) meeting be approved as printed (or circulated)." In less formal meetings it is sufficient for the chairperson, if no one answers his/her call for errors or omissions, to say, "There being no errors or omissions, I declare the minutes of the (*date*) meeting approved as printed." Should there be a mistake in the minutes, it is proper for any member to rise and point out the error. The secretary

should then make an appropriate correction or addition. The motion will then read: "...approved as amended."

Executive Minutes

Sometimes the minutes of the previous executive meeting are read or summarized by the secretary. One purpose is to give information to the membership on the disposition of less important items of business that have been handled by the executive. Occasionally a member will ask for more information regarding the matters disposed of by the executive, and sometimes the general meeting will want to change the action taken by the executive. Such cases are usually rare, but they are indications of the necessary subservience of the executive committee to the membership as a whole.

On important matters of business the executive committee may have been able to arrive at recommendations that can later be considered by the general meeting. The reading or summarizing of the executive minutes can therefore prepare the membership for the discussion of important business on the agenda of the general meeting.

The executive minutes are not adopted or amended until the next executive meeting (having been read to the general meeting for information only).

Treasurer

The chairperson will call upon the treasurer to present a report on the finances of the association. For a regular meeting this need be only a simple statement of the receipts and disbursements since the last financial report, the balance of money held in the account of the association, and some information about bills that need to be paid.

At the annual meeting the treasurer should submit a detailed record of the financial business of the year and this report should be audited (that is, checked thoroughly by at least one person other than the treasurer, to ensure that they present fairly the final financial position of the association and the results of its operations for the year).

Although it is not necessary to have a motion to "adopt" the treasurer's report at a monthly meeting, it is advisable to adopt the audited annual report. The treasurer should move: "That this report be adopted."

Correspondence

Before the meeting, the secretary, in consultation with the chairperson, should separate the letters received into two groups—those requiring action and the others. Those letters that will probably require no action are summarized by the secretary. Usually it is sufficient to have one motion—"That the correspondence be received and filed."

Those letters that require action by the meeting will be read or summarized one at a time. The chairperson may state, after each has been read, that action on this letter will be delayed until "New Business," or he/she may prefer to have discussion of each letter immediately after it has been read. Each letter in this group will require a separate motion to dispose of it.

Unfinished Business

Any business that has been postponed from a previous meeting, or that was pending when the last meeting adjourned, is called "old" or "unfinished" business or "business arising from the minutes." It is usually advisable for the chairperson to remind the meeting of the history of this business before discussion begins (or he/she may call upon someone with special information to do this).

Committee Reports

Before the meeting, the chairperson should check with committee chairs to determine which committees or task forces have reports ready for the meeting and the importance of the material to be presented. All reports must be listed on the agenda.

In establishing the order in which committees should be heard, the chairperson should give priority to those with the most important reports. If none of the reports is of particular importance, any committee report that is pending from the previous meeting should be heard first. Usually, standing committees are given precedence over task forces (a standing committee is one that functions over an extended period of time; a task force or *ad hoc* committee is set up to deal with a special problem and is discharged when its task is completed).

Committee reports should be in written form, so that a copy can be placed in the association's files.

There is no need for a motion to receive a committee or task force report. The adoption of the agenda has guaranteed that the report will be heard.

If the report has been duplicated, the committee or task force chairperson should not read the report. He/she may want to make a few comments, however, before answering questions from the meeting.

After all questions have been answered, the committee or task force chairperson will move any recommendations on behalf of the committee or task force. Robert's rules indicate that a seconder is unnecessary for such motions, because the motion is being made on behalf of a committee.

Amendments to the recommendations may be proposed by any member at the meeting. After all the recommendations have been dealt with, motions may be received from the floor dealing with the substance of the report or the work of the committee or task force concerned.

Note: A committee or task force report need not be adopted. On rare occasions, says *Robert's Rules of Order,* a meeting may have occasion to adopt the entire report. An affirmative vote on such a motion has the effect of the meeting's endorsing every word of the report—including the indicated facts and the reasoning—as its own. The treasurer's audited annual report should be adopted.

Occasionally it becomes evident that the report of a committee, or one of the recommendations, is not acceptable to a large proportion of the membership present at the meeting. The committee can be directed to review its work in the light of the discussion heard.

New Business

When all unfinished business has been disposed of, the chairperson will say: "New business is now in order." Items not included on the agenda may not be discussed unless the agenda is amended. (The motion to amend the agenda requires a two-thirds majority.)

Announcements

The chairperson should give committee chairs and others an opportunity to make special announcements as well as making any of his/her own.

Program

When the association is to hear a special speaker, it may be advisable to have the speaker before the official business (from “Adoption of the Agenda” on) begins. In other cases the program occurs after pending new business has been disposed of. The chair of the meeting may ask a separate program chairperson to take charge at this point.

Adjournment

In organisations with a regular schedule of meetings a motion to adjourn is a “privileged” motion that is neither amendable nor debatable. A seconder is required and the motion should be put. If it is passed, the chair should announce formally that the meeting is adjourned.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 18, 2006 TASK FORCE MEETING

For Discussion and Decision:

Mr. Constance will present the minutes from the last Task Force meeting. Task Force members may provide suggestions for additional information to be included in the official minutes.

BREAUX ACT
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING
18 October 2006

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Colonel Richard Wagenaar convened the 64th meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The meeting began at 9:40 a.m. on October 18, 2006 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Division Assembly Room, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, LA. 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 George 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:

Ms. Sidney Coffee, State of Louisiana, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities (GOCA)
Mr. Donald Gohmert, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Mr. Sam Hamilton, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Mr. Bill Honker, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Colonel Richard Wagenaar, Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)
Dr. Erik Zobrist, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

III. OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Donald Gohmert announced that the NRCS released a new coastal wetland plant, gulf bluestem for barrier island stabilization. Foundation plant materials for commercial nursery production is available through the NRCS Plant Materials Center in Golden Meadow, LA. The plant has been released for commercial production and will appear in the NRCS Standards and Specifications for vegetating Louisiana barrier islands, shorelines and inland marshes.

Dr. Erik Zobrist reminded everyone that hurricane season does not end until November 30th. The quiet hurricane season this year has given the state an opportunity to recover. He reminded everyone of the importance of having an emergency evacuation plan and home kit to prepare for being away from homes and communities for three to five days, and encouraged everyone to maintain community vigilance.

Colonel Wagenaar added that there are a lot of moving parts between hurricane protection and coastal restoration, such as the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA),

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) revenue and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LaCPR). The Task Force needs to keep these in mind to see where CWPPRA fits into the process.

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM JULY 2006 TASK FORCE MEETING

Colonel Wagenaar called for a motion to adopt the minutes from the July 12, 2006 Task Force Meeting.

Mr. Bill Honker moved to adopt the minutes and Mr. Sam Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

V. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Decision: FY07 Planning Budget Approval (Agenda Item #4)

Mr. Tom Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of the FY07 Planning Budget in the amount of $4,514,834.

Mr. Scott Wilson presented the Outreach Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of the FY07 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $463,858.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the FY07 Planning Budget in the amount of $4,514,834 and the Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $463,858 (total of $4,978,692) and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

B. Decision: CWPPRA FY07 Planning Budget Request – Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery Complex Project (Agenda Item #5)

Mr. Podany stated that Phase 0 of the USFWS-sponsored complex project was approved in 1999. The USFWS estimated that $664,000 would be required for the complex project planning activities. To date, only $474,000 has been provided and the USFWS is asking for the remaining $190,000 to continue the planning effort. There have been delays in the modeling and concerns about the modeling outputs. Once Phase 0 is completed the project could request Phase I funding. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the remaining $190,000 of budgeted Phase 0 funds.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Mr. Hamilton stated that this is still a good project. Modeling issues have caused delays but the project could potentially be ready for Phase I funding with PPL17.

Colonel Wagenaar added that a lot has happened in the seven years since this project was approved. He asked the Technical Committee to consider a process for determining a point at which an ongoing CWPPRA project should have to be revalidated.

Mr. Hamilton affirmed that this was a fair question and that changes can occur in the landscape during the course of planning a project. Mr. Hamilton offered that some projects take longer than others, but they do get evaluated along the way. He agreed that there may need to be a process to check potential project viability after a certain period of time. He was unsure if the Technical Committee had considered this before.

Colonel Wagenaar recommended that the Technical Committee discuss the need for a process to determine the viability of projects based on certain trigger points such as landscape changing events or extensive time lapses in planning or engineering and design. The Technical Committee should provide an update at the next Task Force meeting.

Dr. Zobrist agreed that this was a valid question and needs to be considered on a project-by-project basis. The burden of proof is upon the State and sponsoring Federal agency to make a solid argument as to why a project should continue to stay on the books.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the remaining $190,000 budgeted Phase 0 funds for the Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery Complex Project, provided the funds are used to progress the development of a fully funded cost estimate, WVA and other Phase 0 requirements to enable the project to request Phase I funding. Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force to approve the remaining $190,000 Phase 0 budget.

C. Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding (Agenda Item #6)

Prior to discussing the specifics of the agenda item, Ms. Julie LeBlanc went over a comparison of O&M costs in the program compared to the first cost of construction. Ms. Julie LeBlanc stated that the baseline O&M cost estimate for PPLs 1-8 (69 projects) was $33.6 million. After the re-evaluation of O&M in 1999, the estimate was increased to $46.1 million. The current O&M estimate for PPLs 1-8 is $63.3 million or 27 percent of the construction cost ($236.7 million). The baseline O&M cost estimate for PPLs 9+ (27 projects) was $112.2 million. The current O&M estimate for PPLs 9+ is $112.5 million or 36 percent of the construction cost ($309.1 million).

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendations for O&M funding required in FY07 for two non-cash flow projects that have already received 20 years of estimated O&M funds and have exceeded the 20-year budgets [PPL3 Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a) and PPL3 Lake Chapeau Marsh Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-26)]. The Technical Committee also recommends O&M funding for cash flow projects that are requesting funds beyond Increment 1 funding [PPL11 Coastwide Nutria Control Program Project (LA-03b) and PPL9 Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18)].

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that comments have been made before that if the Task Force is not careful, CWPPRA will spend the majority of funds to maintain projects and will not have funding for new projects. Colonel Wagenaar also expressed that another challenge to consider is

the process that the Task Force uses to determine if increasing project O&M funding is justifiable based on a project's observed benefits and performance, and total costs. In other words, just because a project exists does not mean it warrants additional investment if it is not performing to provide an acceptable benefit to cost ratio. Colonel Wagenaar wasn't sure if there is a process that the Task Force uses to determine whether a project warrants additional funding.

Mr. Gohmert said that Colonel Wagenaar raised some valid points. He believes that one of the wisest things about CWPPRA was the commitment of O&M for 20 years. He does not see a problem with requiring justification when asking for an increase in O&M funds.

Mr. Hamilton admitted that he didn't know if requests to the Technical Committee for O&M increases had to be defended and if there is a distinction between the project benefits with and without continued O&M for projects with budget shortfalls. Mr. Hamilton indicated that it would be a good business practice to have a process that requires justification for increasing O&M funding.

Mr. Podany replied that the Technical Committee does not have a process to re-evaluate project benefits as a requirement for requesting O&M funding increases. Mr. Podany indicated that for projects with changes in scope or construction costs that are more than 25 percent of what was originally approved, the project benefits are typically re-evaluated. Such projects are considered based on how they stand compared to other projects funded by the Task Force. For projects needing increases in O&M funds, the Technical Committee does discuss whether the project merits the increase based on the original projected benefits. However, there is no evaluation of realized or future benefits after a project has been functioning for a number of years to answer if it will provide the type of benefits that were originally envisioned.

Mr. Honker suggested taking another look at the project effectiveness in terms of planning for and making O&M funding decisions. There is a long-term sustainability issue that needs to be considered at the beginning of the project or at the construction decision point in terms of 20 years and beyond. A real issue will be: who will bear the responsibility of maintaining a project in perpetuity? Mr. Honker suggested that the Technical Committee be tasked with performing an analysis by O&M costs by project type to determine if O&M can be better planned in project design and construction phases to minimize the program O&M burden.

Dr. Zobrist thought that Mr. Honker made an excellent suggestion but questioned if the Technical Committee has the capability of performing such an analysis themselves and suggested that such a task be contracted out to provide a scientific and technically based assessment that may allow the program to reduce O&M costs. Dr. Zobrist acknowledged the benefits of and need for increased costs in O&M, but said he would rather pay up front for long term project performance if possible, than pay inflated costs 10-20 years later.

Dr. Zobrist expressed that there may be certain legal issues with landrights agreements that force CWPPRA to fund O&M for the whole 20 year project life. Dr. Zobrist indicated that he has no problem spending money to make sure projects continue to perform according to commitments.

Dr. Zobrist surmised that CWPPRA does not have a technical process for accurately evaluating the benefits of investing additional O&M funds and that such investment may have to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Dr. Zobrist added that many of the requests for increased O&M funding only address limited time increments, and that it would be useful to know the projected total anticipated O&M cost increase over the entire 20 year project life to provide a comprehensive view of the project rather than just an estimate for a short period. Ms. LeBlanc replied that the 20-year projected cost estimates have been updated and are shown in the binders. These estimates are carried on the books but are not approved. The Task Force decided in October 2004 that pre-cash flow projects would ask for O&M funding increases beyond the approved 20-year O&M budget in three year increments in the same manner as cash flow projects.

Ms. Sidney Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker's suggestion. As these projects come into their maturity at the end of their 20 years, we have to stay flexible in terms of their O&M. She does not want to see a good project that is working, and on which people depend, fall by the wayside.

Mr. Gerry Duszynski said that O&M was not a well understood process in the beginning of the program. Conditions are worse than originally thought when the first O&M estimates were made, but we are getting better at estimating with experience.

Mr. Duszynski added that the Technical Committee continues to discuss the cost of closing out projects if or when O&M ends. There are permitting agreements based on project goals and features, and the program may have certain obligations associated with abandoning projects requiring additional costs.

Mr. Duszynski also pointed out that some of the CWPPRA projects are specifically O&M, such as the Coast-wide Nutria Control Program and Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project, and that such projects should be omitted from the suggested O&M analysis to get a better idea of the true cost of O&M to the program.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Randy Moertle, representing several landowners across the state, said that landowners expect a project to be maintained for 20 years and if a decision is made to re-evaluate O&M, it should be done from PPL 17 onward. He acknowledged that project values and benefits that were originally projected for 20 years are going to go down and asked at what point is someone going to say we are not going to spend anymore money. He stressed that his clients spend a lot of money to participate in the CWPPRA process and he does not want to see any sudden change in the game.

Mr. Bob Schroeder, C.H. Fenstermaker and Associates, said that as you keep building more and more projects, eventually the O&M costs exceed the construction costs. The 20-year limit was used when CWPPRA started because we were not sure the projects being built would last that long. After 20 years, a point is reached where hard decisions have to be made between construction and O&M. On a dollar-per-dollar basis, in almost every case, O&M will win. We

have to take a serious look at whether to keep maintaining a project that is giving us a 10 percent return or do we go to a new project that might give a 15 percent return.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve the O&M funding request for FY07. Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$2,103,787 for PPL3-Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a), completing the revised funding requirement up to 12 years post-construction in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding The total revised O&M budget needed for FY09-FY16 is $731,014.*
- *$225,869 for PPL3-Lake Chapeau Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-26), completing the revised funding requirement up to 9 years post-construction in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding. The total revised O&M budget needed for FY09-FY19 is $549,966.*
- *$1,832,938 for O&M costs beyond Increment 1 funding for PPL11-Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$14,571 for O&M costs beyond Increment 1 funding for PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing & Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

Colonel Wagenaar instructed the Technical Committee to address the O&M issue at next Task Force meeting.

D. Decision: CWPPRA-CIAP Partnership (Agenda Item #14)

Mr. Podany stated that the Technical Committee developed a three-page CWPPRA-CIAP Partnership concept and process document. He explained that the total cost for the 10 projects seeking Phase II approval in January is approximately $221 million. Since CWPPRA does not have enough funding available, the concept is to have the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP), if it chooses, construct some of the projects that have completed Phase I. The issue is that CIAP does not provide for O&M. So the need would be for CWPPRA to consider funding O&M for CIAP constructed CWPPRA projects.

Mr. Podany stated that Ms. Melanie Goodman was available to provide an overview of the process. Ms. Goodman, Corps Project Manager, presented a conceptual plan for a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership. The concept and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed by the Technical Committee in coordination with the Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee and the State at the request of the Task Force. The concept includes the use of CIAP funds to construct CWPPRA Phase II eligible projects and use CWPPRA funds for O&M of CIAP constructed CWPPRA Priority Project List (PPL) projects. The SOP parallels the annual CWPPRA funding cycle. CWPPRA projects that the State proposes to use CIAP funds for construction would be considered annually on an individual project basis. CIAP Administrators would provide a list of projects proposed for partnering by August 1st each year. In November, the State would provide a letter of intent to the Task Force including a list of projects they would like to construct using CIAP funds. The Task Force would approve individual partnerships and funds for the first increment (construction and first three years of

O&M and monitoring) at the January budgeting meeting. Subsequent O&M and monitoring funds would be approved on a year-to year basis as is typical for all CWPPRA cash flow projects. CIAP would be responsible for real estate requirements and 100 percent funding of construction. Cost sharing for O&M and monitoring would be 85% Federal and 15% state CWPPRA cost share. Currently, CIAP is not expected to propose any projects for partnership during this funding cycle. The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force adopt the CWPPRA-CIAP concept for partnership and SOP.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that the critical pieces of information needed by the Task Force are the full scope of the O&M costs through the life of the project and the long-range impact on the CWPPRA budget. At some point there is the potential for CIAP to build projects faster than CWPPRA could, but CWPPRA may not be able to fund O&M over 20 years. We should also consider project close-out costs, as Mr. Duszynski suggested.

Mr. Hamilton said that this proposal does a good job of integrating the two programs. Everybody is looking to maximize the leveraging of public funds so that the right and left hand are working together.

Dr. Zobrist welcomes a program like CIAP to build the projects that CWPPRA is financially unable to build. He is comfortable with the concept of the partnership with the realization that the Task Force will continue to deal with those projects on a case-by-case basis to determine if O&M is warranted.

Dr. Zobrist asked if a project is transferred from CWPPRA to CIAP, then are the project first costs financially taken off the CWPPRA books and then put back on the books once the project comes back into CWPPRA for O&M. Ms. LeBlanc replied that projects up for Phase II approval currently carry the entire O&M budget "on the books" but not "approved for expenditure". If a CWPPRA project is constructed by CIAP the construction part of the budget will be zeroed out, but the O&M portion of the budget could be left on the books.

Dr. Zobrist also asked if the project would be built under CIAP as designed under CWPPRA and suggested that estimated Phase II Federal administrative funds be provided to project Federal Sponsors to enable them to shepherd the State during construction. Mr. Duszynski replied that the partnership is a mechanism the Task Force can use to evaluate whether they want to pick up the O&M for a PPL project constructed under CIAP. He also indicated that parishes are also involved in developing the CIAP plan and suggested that the perspective be broadened to consider other projects proposed by local parishes or projects not on the CWPPRA PPL.

Mr. Hamilton added that if there is a significant modification to a project's original design that has O&M implications beyond what was contemplated under CWPPRA, then the project would still have to come back to the Task Force for review and continued O&M approval.

Colonel Wagenaar said that it was high risk for the State not to follow the original design. There is no guarantee the Task Force will approve O&M if the project has drastically deviated from the original concept.

Mr. Honker asked about the other options the State and parishes have in terms of paying for O&M.

Colonel Wagenaar suggested that CIAP funds could be used for O&M if it is built into the project costs.

Mr. Gohmert said that no one disagrees that if we can leverage dollars to result in constructing projects faster, we are expected to do so. He asked if there was a way to communicate with the parishes when they have a project they would like to bring forward to the Task Force.

Ms. Goodman replied that they would have to further develop the concept and SOP.

Mr. Kirk Rhinehart added that the concept was developed strictly for the PPL projects ready for Phase II that the State would construct. The possibility of parishes doing the same is a third angle that wasn't considered in developing the concept. He assumed that parishes could go through the annual CWPPRA Regional Planning Team meetings and nominate their O&M project in the normal project PPL nomination process. Mr. Rhinehart added that there is an existing mechanism through the normal PPL selection process for selecting non-CWPPRA projects for O&M.

Mr. Gohmert suggested that if parishes want to construct CWPPRA projects and have CWPPRA fund O&M, they should not have to go through the PPL planning process and that the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership should be available to them since a majority of the planning and designing is already done. We do not want to exclude parishes from the partnership concept if they are willing to participate.

Mr. Rhinehart said that he was not aware of any parishes moving forward on proposing CWPPRA projects like that. The discussion has been focused on the State picking the project up and being the leader on those activities.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Dr. John Lopez, Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, asked if the construction for the projects would be 100 percent CIAP-funded. Ms. Melanie Goodman responded in the affirmative. Dr. Lopez then asked if CIAP would be excluded from pursuing other Federal funding sources outside of CWPPRA. Ms. Goodman clarified that CIAP can use additional funds for partnering as long as the law provides according to the granting agency's guidelines. There is currently no information on this in the SOP.

Colonel Wagenaar added that he does not see this as an issue and Mr. Podany suggested that the CWPPRA–CIAP Partnership does not necessarily exclude the CIAP from seeking additional funding to contribute to the construction, that this is really a CIAP issue.

Dr. Lopez said that this may be clarified in the SOP. Dr. Lopez asked if CIAP is going to develop a one time 4-year plan in which potential CWPPRA projects to be captured under CIAP would be defined up-front. Ms. Goodman responded that this is correct, but there are possibilities for the plan to be modified from year to year. There maybe projects on the CIAP plan still in CWPPRA E&D, so the State may have to wait for a year before the projects are eligible for consideration.

Mr. Hamilton moved to approve the concept of the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership and the SOP. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

The Task Force asked the Technical Committee to perform an analysis of O&M emphasizing that it be by project type.

E. Decision: Request for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Agenda Item #7)

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of $17,586 for administrative costs of projects beyond Increment I funding for projects on PPL9 and above.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for administrative costs in the amount of $17,586 and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

F. Decision: Request for Project-Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9-11 and FY10 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) – Wetlands Monitoring Funds (Agenda Item #8)

Mr. Greg Steyer, USGS, provided a briefing on CRMS, which is co-sponsored by US Geological Survey (USGS) and LA Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) and a cost share agreement was finalized between the two partners in June 2004. CRMS is a monitoring system designed to evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration projects across coastal Louisiana. The project provides significant data to support O&M, engineering and design (E&D), and model validation and verification. Approximately $17 million has been authorized to date with anticipated authorization totaling $20.2 million. Expenses to date total $4.7 million. The data collection contractor is Coastal Estuary Services and all data collection equipment has been acquired. All data will be accessed through the LDNR SONRIS system.

There are five major milestones: landrights, site characterization, site approvals, site construction, and data collection. Landrights have been secured for 486 of 612 sites across the coast. Site characterizations have been performed for 294 sites and 215 sites have been approved for data collection. There are 153 sites constructed and 91 sites have full data collection

capability. Sixty benchmarks have been incorporated into the LDNR vertical control network. There are 179 CRMS sites undergoing post-hurricane assessment. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was collected in the fall of 2005. Land-water analysis has been completed for 55 CRMS sites.

Projections for 2007 include meeting with the Monitoring Workgroup to discuss landrights issues, installing the remaining 26 benchmarks, completing construction on all year one sites, web enabling the vegetation and sediment data, and assembling the analysis team to support basin-level assessments. Mr. Steyer requested CRMS FY10 monitoring funds in the amount of $3.185 million in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.

Mr. Steyer also requested project-specific monitoring funding beyond Increment 1 funding of $121,507 in order to maintain a 3-year funding cash-flow through FY10 for four CWPPRA projects that have project specific monitoring plans, including the GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration (TE-37), Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), and Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11).

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar asked about the financial impact on the CRMS system from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and if CWPPRA has been reimbursed by FEMA? Mr. Steyer replied that out of those 179 CRMS stations that were re-evaluated, 49 required some level of rehabilitation. Mr. Steyer stated that Mr. Rhinehart could answer the question regarding FEMA reimbursement. Mr. Rhinehart stated that $175,000 was spent on post-hurricane damage assessment for CRMS sites and that the direct costs associated with the damages were not reimbursable by FEMA.

Mr. Gohmert acknowledged the need for system-wide monitoring and evaluation and asked when we will get past the startup, i.e., when CRMS will be fully operational coastwide to provide real meaningful that we can use in our reports back to Congress. He asked if the website provided analysis capabilities or just raw data.

Mr. Steyer advised that the data currently collected is meaningful as a starting point for the implementation of the program. By March 2007, 375 sites across the coast will be collecting data. Currently, hydrology, end of season vegetation, sediment elevation, land change, and coastwide satellite imagery data can be accessed from the LDNR website for 91 CRMS stations. However, data has only been collected for the first cycle. Once the data passes quality control it is put into a graphics program on SONRIS that illustrates hydrographs and salinity. Vegetation data is available for only one point in time, and technically there won't be sufficient data to analyze until the next cycle. CWPPRA agency personnel have been trained to access the CRMS data online through the LDNR SONRIS system, which is accessible through the LaCoast.gov website

Mr. Hamilton asked if all efforts had been exhausted in securing landrights for the remaining 20-25 percent of the stations.

Mr. Steyer said that there are only a handful of sites that are off the table because of the lack of commitment from the landowners. We will only be able to collect aerial photography and satellite data from these sites. The remaining sites are under discussion. The pending landrights will be discussed with the Monitoring Workgroup.

Dr. Zobrist said that CWPPRA has made a sizeable investment for a number of years and there are a fair number of stations collecting data. He echoed Mr. Gohmert's concern that we need to generate reports that evaluate whether projects are working or not to help guide us to make better decisions in the future. He asked if there is a threshold for the minimum number of stations providing data before a coherent coastwide perspective can be given. Mr. Steyer said that as part of the CRMS design, the total planned 612 sites would be on rotation with a target of 368-375 sites collecting data annually to provide the coastwide assessment.

Dr. Zobrist asked why only $4.7 million had been expended to date and questioned if the additional money is needed now when there is currently a $12.3 million balance. Mr. Steyer explained that they are following the cash-flow approach, and that hurricanes and other issues prohibited the expenditure of funds. The CRMS Program is in the ramp-up stage in terms of expenditures to get back on the expected target. The original projection estimated that $10.1 million would be expended at this point.

Dr. Zobrist clarified that he was not questioning the level of CWPPRA program commitment to CRMS, but asked the Task Force to consider the financial commitment requested at this point and whether that money could be used elsewhere for immediate needs.

Mr. Rhinehart said the Task Force may be suffering from CRMS fatigue. CRMS had been talked about since 1999, but the contract was not approved until 2005. The program is still in its infancy. One benefit of CRMS was evident immediately after the storms. The coastwide aerial photography was able to be performed very quickly because the program was in place. It is in the SOP to have requests for three years and he would hate to see CRMS treated differently by going to a shorter cash-flow type scenario. This is not a funding increase; this is just the out-year funding request and it is consistent with the way the CWPPRA program works.

Dr. Zobrist conceded that with the program ramp-up that is expected, the request may be appropriate.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the monitoring request up for and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$17,863 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization Project (CS-30) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$77,808 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration Project (TE-37) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

- *$3,215 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$22,621 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL10-Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$3,185,809 in FY10 CRMS funding in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

G. Decision: Selection of the 16th Priority Project List (Agenda Item #9)

Mr. Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation for Task Force approve for Phase I of four candidate projects (Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection, Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection, Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing, and West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration) and one demonstration project (Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo). The recommendation includes a provision to add the next project on the list, which would be Violet Siphon Enlargement Project, if any of the recommended four projects were adopted by CIAP.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve selection of the 16th Priority Project List and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection* *$1,660,985*
- *Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection* *$1,266,842*
- *Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing* *$3,002,170*
- *West Belle Pass Headland Restoration* *$2,694,363*
- *Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo* *$ 919,599*

H. Decision: Creation of a Contingency Fund for 'Storm Recovery Procedures' (Agenda Item #10)

Ms. LeBlanc stated that in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, LDNR completed post-storm assessments that exceeded the FY06 Planning Budget for "Storm Recovery Procedures". The total cost of the post-storm assessments was approximately $398,400. LDNR asked the Technical Committee to recommend approval of the unused budgeted FY05 Planning funds for storm recovery in the amount of $97,534 plus an additional $203,358.92 as part of the Planning Program to cover the completed post-storm assessments. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the use of the budgeted FY05 Planning funds in the amount of $97,534 for this effort, in addition to the FY06 budget that was approved. Rather than recommend an additional $203,358.92 under the Planning Program budget, the Technical Committee recommends that a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" be developed under the Construction Program to include immediate approval of $203,358.92 to cover the remaining cost of FY06 expenses and an additional $100,000 for assessments of future storm damage. The Federal sponsor would be USGS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that there is a process issue and a funding issue. The State exceeded what was authorized. He is concerned that the contingency fund could also be exceeded. How do we fix this process so there is a vote before funding is exceeded? Colonel Wagenaar suggested that the Task Force could vote to approve additional funding via Fax.

Dr. Zobrist said that with the two hurricanes, the cost is justified and that kind of effort needed to be done. He agrees that there should be a process and he does not see why there cannot be a Fax vote. We should learn from this experience. There is an expectation that there should be a certain level of communication. Just come and ask the Task Force between hurricanes if more money is needed.

Mr. Duszynski added that there was a Technical Committee discussion directly after the first storm. He recalled that they were told to do what was needed and worry about it later. In hindsight, that might not have been a good idea. LDNR does not have a problem alerting the partners when more funds are needed. It was a particularly bad occasion because the evaluation process had already begun when the second storm hit and some projects had to be re-evaluated. Mr. Duszynski added that LDNR coordinates post-storm assessments with all agencies.

Mr. Gohmert questioned whether contingency funds would remain in the budget if they are not used and if the budget would build over time.

Ms. LeBlanc suggested that a process similar to the monitoring contingency fund could be setup. A dollar amount threshold of $50,000 per storm could be set and funds could be added as needed. She indicated that USGS agreed to be the Federal sponsor to manage the funds. Colonel Wagenaar suggested capping and maintaining the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund at $100,000. Ms. LeBlanc asked if the P&E would need to approve expenditures for the contingency fund, since this wasn't confirmed. Colonel Wagenaar stated that approval for anything in excess of the $100,000 will require Task Force approval.

Mr. Gohmert motioned to approve use of $97,534 from the FY05 Planning Budget to cover costs for LDNR post-storm assessments following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, in addition to the FY06 Planning funds budgeted for two storms ($97,534). Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Dr. Zobrist moved to create a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" for $303,358.92 to be sponsored by the USGS. A sum of $203,358.92 would be immediately approved for Katrina/Rita expenditures and the contingency fund would maintain a balance of $100,000. Expenditure of anything in excess of $100,000 would require a fax vote by the Task Force. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

I. Decision: PPL5 Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project – BA-25b (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Podany stated that at the Task Force meeting in July, the Task Force voted to defer a decision to allow or deny approval to proceed to 95 percent design and a $5 million increase in Phase I funding for BA-25b, until three issues were addressed by the project sponsors and the

Corps. The issues included: 1) identifying $2.5 million in existing CWPPRA Federal construction funds to use for the Federal Share of the proposed budget increase; 2) answering the legal question on whether Federal funds should be obligated to construct a project without a feasibility determination, and 3) conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR) to evaluate modeling efforts and benefit. Mr. Podany advised that in August, the Task Force Chairman was notified that the State would fund 100 percent of the remaining Engineering and Design and proposed that EPA complete NEPA compliance documentation using CWPPRA funds. He explained that after considering various options for moving forward with the project, the Technical Committee is recommending that the Task Force approve EPAs proposal to complete the EIS under CWPPRA subject to receipt of an accounting of fiscal expenditures to date and a budget for completion of the NEPA documentation.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar acknowledged that progress has been made on the project, but asserted that the challenge is to decide when it is proper to obligate Federal dollars to a project that is potentially not feasible. He has concerns regarding the project benefits being presented to the Task Force and indicated that he wanted the ITR to evaluate the modeling and resulting reported benefits.

Mr. Honker contended that the question is simple: Does EPA continue with the investment made with the EIS or do we stop and lose the investment that has been made? He asserted that the Corps was impressed enough with earlier benefit estimates to include the project in the LCA near-term plan, and that it would not be appropriate to invest CWPPRA funds for an ITR as suggested since the State has agreed to fund the remaining E&D cost. He further asserted that the NEPA review is prudent, that it should be continued to complete the preliminary EIS rather than lose about a half million dollar investment if the work is terminated because the contract has already been paid, and that starting the EIS again down the road by someone else would potentially delay the project.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker that the ITR is an inappropriate action and would set an unreasonable precedent. She urged the Task Force to let the EPA finish the NEPA exercise.

Mr. Hamilton asked about the economics related to the costs of the EIS. There are technical concerns about the reported benefits and the amount of sediment that will reach the marshes. Addressing those technical issues should be the first step to make sure this is a sound project and then go through the NEPA analysis.

Mr. Honker stated that Mr. Tim Landers, EPA, could answer questions about the EIS.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA is about halfway through the half million dollar contract to complete the final EIS. It is estimated that an additional $457,000 is needed to complete the EIS, including $242,800 for contract obligations, $200,000 for administrative costs and $15,000 for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. Additional conditional expenditures would include $200,000 for a possible Phase 2 cultural resources survey if needed as determined by the Phase I survey,

and $500,000 for sediment testing if needed as determined by the final design, bringing the total estimate to $1.16 million.

Mr. Honker added that if the EPA continued with the EIS, it would be with the understanding that work would stop if it became apparent that it would be a good time to stop and transition the project to another agency.

Mr. Gohmert questioned if it would be legitimate to proceed with an EIS if there are still questions about the technical reasonableness and logic of the expected benefits and alternatives. Mr. Gohmert stressed that the discussions and reports about the model, the data that went into it were not very transparent for individuals trying to understand how the resulting estimated benefits would be derived from a 1,000 cfs diversion and asked how an EIS can be completed without answering these concerns.

Mr. Honker stated that this is a reason for continuing an EIS in tandem with E&D. The environmental impact issues are assessed as we go through that process. If the EIS is stopped at this point, you would loose the ability to impact the E&D based on environmental impact factors.

Mr. Gohmert asked if a preferred alternative had been selected.

Both Mr. Duszynski and Ms. Coffee answered yes.

Mr. Duszynski added that 144 alternatives have gone through a serious screening process and that the State's preferred alternative is a 1,000 cfs freshwater diversion with moderate dredging and expected low rise in water levels in the bayou. He indicated that LDNR has requested a meeting with all the agencies to review and explain the WVA results compared to modeled salinity changes and sediment transport. Once this is done, the agencies will be satisfied with the results of the model runs. Mr. Duszynski expressed willingness to discuss these details with the agencies and that the project has completed 30 percent design review requirements and is ready to move forward.

Dr. Zobrist said that when the suggestion to conduct an ITR was first brought up, it made sense because there were many questions about the project benefits and other things. He agreed that in general it is not necessarily appropriate to conduct ITRs on CWPPRA projects; however, the fact that it is being considered for the Bayou Lafourche project indicates that the project is not a CWPPRA project. He also said that he is not convinced that a satisfactory EIS could be completed at the 30 percent design level and has reservations about any further CWPPRA funding commitment.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA would maintain a schedule that would run concurrently with the State's E&D efforts. The goal is to complete the E&D and EIS in 2-3 years.

Ms. Coffee said that this is a perfect example of the Federal agencies being able to help the State complete a portion of this CWPPRA project. The Federal money has already been allocated and the State is committed to moving forward with the project. She urged the Federal partners to honor their previous commitments.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Windell Curole, Coastal Zone Management Coordinator for Lafourche Parish, said that this was a dual purpose project from the beginning. Right now, chloride levels in the drinking water from Bayou Lafourche are high. Salinity levels have been increasing, so any freshwater will benefit us. The estuary system is broken and the Gulf comes in anytime it wants. Mr. Curole asked the Task Force to look at this from a business point of view. Providing fresh drinking water for society is a critical thing. It is disappointing that it has taken 11 years and we still do not know where to go with this project. Decisions need to be made a lot quicker, and we need to allocate 75 cents for every dollar to construct coastal projects. From a person living in the community, you want to use all the benefits you can from any kind of project.

Ms. Charlotte Randolph, Lafourche Parish President, thanked the State for stepping up to take on this issue. This is the reason the Task Force should continue to fund this EIS. We do not have a lot of time and there are projects being studied to potentially help us in the future. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita taught us that if we wait any longer, we will be sorry rather than safe. Completion of the EIS will parallel what the State is doing with the E&D and will parallel efforts to get funding. When we receive the WRDA and OCS funding, we will be ready. This project will also help with the salinity levels which are dangerously high. Any benefit to the marsh is more than we are getting right now.

Mr. Wayne Keller, Director of the Grand Isle Port Commission, reported recent flooding in Chenier Caminada. This flooding occurred because of a non-storm event (strong south winds for a few days). One week ago there was a 2,500 foot gap at Elmer's Island; after two days of 15 to 30 mile per hour winds, the gap is now 3,500 feet. As this continues, there will be a breach in Highway 1. Because of recent events, he feels that it is best to concentrate on the barrier islands in the short-term. He added that the dynamics are much worse than people realize. We need to look at the beneficial use of dredging more efficiently and stop using the word "demo." The Chenier's need more freshwater and this project will help.

Ms. Leslie Suazo, Director of Costal Restoration in Terrebonne Parish, urged the Task Force to continue with this project. She appreciates the State stepping up to the plate. She sees the needs for and the possibilities for this project to enhance the Terrebonne Basin

Ms. Gay Browning asked how much had been obligated for the NEPA contract and about the potential NEPA cost. Mr. Landers replied that approximately $560,000 is obligated to the NEPA contractor. Additional "conditional" expenses are expected to cost $700,000, making the total $1.475 million.

Mr. Honker read a quote from the Chief of Engineer's Report to Congress about completion of the feasibility study and EIS. He feels that the best thing to do is continue with the EIS process.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker. She said that the intent of this program was to assist the State in moving out projects. This is a small amount to help the State move projects forward for the benefit of people in Louisiana and the rest of the nation.

Mr. Honker moved to approve use of available funds by the EPA to complete the EIS for the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project and return the remainder of funds that are non-NEPA related. Colonel Wagenaar asked for a second. No one seconded. The motion was not passed by the Task Force.

J. Decision: Modification of the Scope of the PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (Agenda Item #12)

Mr. Podany said that this project is being constructed in two units. The USFWS and others have determined that construction of Unit 2 would not produce the benefits that were originally envisioned. The plan is to discontinue further design of the Construction Unit 2 water control structures at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous; transfer $250,000 in surplus construction funding to O&M to repair the Pines Ridge Weir damaged by Hurricane Rita; add additional duck-wing earthen terraces using Construction Unit 1 surplus budget funds; and modify the recently constructed terraces 3,000 linear foot foreshore dike to add four 50-foot wide gaps, using surplus construction funds. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the change in scope with no cost increase.

Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the changes in scope for PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project and Dr. Zobrist seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

K. Decision: Final CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document (Agenda Item #13)

Ms. LeBlanc said that the purpose of the Strategic Vision Document was to evaluate where the program stands and where it fits into the existing landscape given all the other efforts in the State. The document was sent to Parishes Against Coastal Erosion (PACE), parish CZM Committees, and other coastal program coordinators including CIAP, LaCPR, State Master Plan, and LCA for comment. The Task Force is asked to approve the final version of the document. Once approved, the document will be incorporated into the 2006 Report to Congress.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Dr. Zobrist complimented the people who have worked hard to get the strategic document to this point.

Ms. Coffee asked how much was spent on the document and Ms. LeBlanc answered that the current version of the document was done within existing agency budgets.

Mr. Honker moved to approve the final version of the CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document and Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

A. Report: Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Agenda Item #3)

Ms. Browning stated that the Planning Program has a current surplus of $1.1 million. With receipt of $5 million in FY07, the Planning Program has $6.1 million available for FY07 planning activities. The Construction Program received a total of $643 million in Federal funds through FY06. Total obligations are $587 million and total expenditures are $313 million. There are 138 active projects: 68 have completed construction, 19 are under construction, and 51 have not yet started construction. Twenty-two projects are scheduled for construction in FY07; one project has started construction and there are four non-cash flow and five cash flow projects funded and scheduled to start construction in FY07. The remaining 12 cash-flow projects scheduled for FY07 construction are not yet funded but will request Phase II approval in January 2007. Available funding in the Construction Program is currently $30,000. Estimated total funds in the Construction Program for FY07 will be $83.5 million (Federal and non-Federal). Construction Program items up for Task Force funding approval today total $17.3 million. If all Technical Committee recommendations are adopted, the remaining available Federal and non-Federal funding in the Construction Program will be $66.1 million. The total Phase II Increment 1 cost estimate for the 12 projects scheduled to request Phase II approval in January 2007 is $219 million, leaving a shortfall of $153 million in the Construction Program.

Ms. LeBlanc stated that the current total program unobligated balance is $123.7 million at the close of FY06. Cumulative funds into the program through FY06 total $786 million, of which $785 million is set aside. The remaining available funds total $1.13 million, which includes $1.1 million in the Planning Program and $30,000 in the Construction Program. Based upon the latest projection, the total program funding is estimated to be $2.4 billion over the life of the program. The total fully funded costs for all projects on PPLs 1-15 including planning is $1.8 billion. Approximately $1.02 billion is required for construction and 20-years of O&M for all projects that have been approved for Phase II, to date. The gap between the total funds into the program ($2.4 billion) and the funding required for those projects already approved for construction ($1.0 billion; includes funds for 20 years O&M) is $1.4 billion. If the 12 projects that are eligible for Phase II approval in January are funded, the gap between expected funds into the program and total project costs would become $1.1 billion.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Mr. Honker asked where the surplus of $1.1 million in the Planning Budget came from. Ms. Browning replied that this money was originally obligated, but has been de-obligated from previous year budgets because not all of the estimated funding was needed.

Dr. Zobrist commended the financial staff in the various agencies for finding the money to return to the program.

B. Report: Transitioning Projects from CWPPRA to Other Authorities (Agenda Item #15)

Mr. Podany updated the Task Force that the P&E Subcommittee has been working to refine the procedure for transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. They are working on streamlining the process and making it less bureaucratic. The P&E Subcommittee should have a revision ready for Task Force review and potential approval at the next Task Force meeting.

C. Report/Request for Public Comments: PPL10 Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove Project (BA-33) (Agenda Item #16)

Mr. Podany said that at the last meeting, the Task Force agreed to initiate the process of transferring the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA. A letter was sent out to solicit comments on the transition. It appears that the LCA would not be in a position to accept this project until the Spring of 2007.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that LCA is stuck in WRDA and WRDA is stuck between a rock and a hard place. Mr. Podany noted that if LCA is not authorized for project construction, there will not be any movement beyond the study phase. Mr. Troy Constance added that there is always the option of submitting the feasibility report independent of an LCA Program.

Mr. Tim Axtman stated that all of the design and scoping information developed under CWPPRA has been combined and put into an electronic file cabinet to provide password protected common access for individuals interested in the project. It is estimated that the modeling may take six months or longer because the super computer needed to make the model runs is not immediately available. No letters have been received at this point, although Mr. Axtman has received a number of telephone calls indicating that letters would be coming.

Colonel Wagenaar asked that if LCA does not go anywhere, is it possible to get the projects into the LaCPR as separable projects? The mark on the wall has got to be LaCPR as a separable element of South Louisiana protection. Mr. Axtman replied that in terms of integrating Myrtle Grove into LaCPR, the State's Master Planning and Corps efforts include all LCA recommended, so it could be a component of these proposals. There are a number of ways to engineer and construct this project.

Mr. Honker asked about the status of the EIS for this project and Mr. Axtman answered that the scoping document has been produced. They are currently working on updating existing conditions information from the LCA for the programmatic EIS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Ms. Marnie Winter, Jefferson Parish, presented the Task Force with a letter from Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard asking the Task Force not to transfer the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA at this time.

Mr. Andrew MacInnes, Coastal Zone Administrator for Plaquemines Parish, supports keeping the Myrtle Grove Project in the CWPPRA Phase I process. The Task Force and Technical Committee made a commitment to fully expend monies set aside for CWPPRA Phase I development. Mr. MacInnes believes it is safest to continue nurturing the project through the CWPPRA program as the other theoretical programs may or may not materialize. LCA is not a guarantee. He prefers to keep the project in CWPPRA and not move it until LCA is ready.

D. Report: Land Loss since the 2005 Hurricanes (Agenda Item #17)

Dr. Jimmy Johnston, USGS, said that the regional post hurricane land-water assessments were funded through CRMS and announced that Mr. John Barras, USGS, would provide the update. Mr. Barras stated that the purpose of this assessment was to provide preliminary information on land changes shortly after the hurricane and serve as a regional baseline for monitoring. This is not an assessment of permanent loss. He presented the preliminary land-water change between October 2004 and October 2005. The Chenier Plain analysis has been problematic due to surge retention and flooding duration. There was a net land area change of 62 square miles in the Mermentau Basin and 41 square miles in Breton Sound. The total land area change from October 2004 to October 2005 was 217 square miles. There was a 67 percent land change in the Chandeleur Islands from 2004 to 2005. In the Mississippi River Delta, the Garden Island Bay and Pass a Loutre areas had the most significant land change.

E. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Agenda Item #18)

Mr. Scott Wilson, USGS Public Outreach Chairman, presented the Public Outreach Committee's quarterly report. He announced that Ms. Ann Burruss has been hired as the new Outreach Coordinator. The committee had an exhibit at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and is a major sponsor of the Restore America's Estuary Conference in December. The committee has also been involved in helping with the land loss maps. Also, approximately 22 gigabytes of data is transferred daily on the LaCoast website.

F. Report: Envisioning the Future of the Gulf Coast (Agenda Item #19)

Dr. Denise Reed presented a report for the sustainable restoration of Louisiana's coast. A technical group of 35 engineers and scientists from around the world provided their thoughts on the future of the Louisiana coast for the report. The group felt that the issue of climate change needed to be taken very seriously. Sea levels and storm intensity would continue to rise, and therefore, we would need higher and wider levees to retain the level of protection we have now. Outlying communities and evacuation routes would become more frequently flooded. The change in the fundamental processes in the coast would intensify our existing problems by affecting wave action, eroding marshes, and damaging infrastructure. If current management practices continue, more than 120 million tons of river sediment that could be used to rebuild the coast would be lost to the Gulf of Mexico each year. The group recommended that the most fundamental and essential action needed to sustain the coast is to reduce the amount of sediment and freshwater flowing directly into the deep water of the Gulf. Trying to maintain the existing or historic landscape is futile and would deny the inherently dynamic nature of the Mississippi

River Delta Plain and Chenier Plain. This is not a new idea. If we want to tell the rest of the country that we are serious about restoring our coast, then we have to take this issue seriously.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that this has to be an option in the LaCPR. The biggest challenge is going to be the users and the competition between navigation and the coast. Dr. Reed replied that the best way forward is to see how this is in the best interest of all of us. This is a new era for the coast of Louisiana and everybody has to make adjustments; this is not about eliminating navigation

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Robert Tannin wondered if the RAND Corporation could be asked to carry this concept further and evaluate it from a policy standpoint to support Dr. Reed's work.

Mr. Honker said that Dr. Reed presented some very interesting ideas. The impact to the nutrient redistribution needs to be evaluated; this is a major issue in creating hypoxic zones in the Gulf.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Colonel Wagenaar announced that this meeting would be the last for Dr. Johnston and presented a Task Force Certificate to him for the support and work he has done for the Task Force.

Mr. Hamilton said that he recently had the opportunity to do a helicopter fly-over of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The amount of debris on the refuge after Hurricane Rita was unbelievable. Under the EPA's leadership, cleanup of debris at the refuge is ahead of schedule and the refuge should be reopened this spring.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

IX. CLOSING

A. Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

Ms. LeBlanc announced that the next Task Force Meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2007 in Baton Rouge, LA. The next Technical Committee Meeting will be held on December 6th in Baton Rouge, LA.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Wagenaar adjourned the meeting at 1:45 p.m.

Colonel Wagenaar added that he does not see this as an issue and Mr. Podany suggested that the CWPPRA–CIAP Partnership does not necessarily exclude the CIAP from seeking additional funding to contribute to the construction, that this is really a CIAP issue.

Dr. Lopez said that this may be clarified in the SOP. Dr. Lopez asked if CIAP is going to develop a one time 4-year plan in which potential CWPPRA projects to be captured under CIAP would be defined up-front. Ms. Goodman responded that this is correct, but there are possibilities for the plan to be modified from year to year. There maybe projects on the CIAP plan still in CWPPRA E&D, so the State may have to wait for a year before the projects are eligible for consideration.

Mr. Hamilton moved to approve the concept of the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership and the SOP. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

The Task Force asked the Technical Committee to perform an analysis of O&M emphasizing that it be by project type.

E. Decision: Request for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Agenda Item #7)

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of $17,586 for administrative costs of projects beyond Increment I funding for projects on PPL9 and above.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for administrative costs in the amount of $17,586 and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

F. Decision: Request for Project-Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9-11 and FY10 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) – Wetlands Monitoring Funds (Agenda Item #8)

Mr. Greg Steyer, USGS, provided a briefing on CRMS, which is co-sponsored by US Geological Survey (USGS) and LA Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) and a cost share agreement was finalized between the two partners in June 2004. CRMS is a monitoring system designed to evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration projects across coastal Louisiana. The project provides significant data to support O&M, engineering and design (E&D), and model validation and verification. Approximately $17 million has been authorized to date with anticipated authorization totaling $20.2 million. Expenses to date total $4.7 million. The data collection contractor is Coastal Estuary Services and all data collection equipment has been acquired. All data will be accessed through the LDNR SONRIS system.

There are five major milestones: landrights, site characterization, site approvals, site construction, and data collection. Landrights have been secured for 486 of 612 sites across the coast. Site characterizations have been performed for 294 sites and 215 sites have been approved for data collection. There are 153 sites constructed and 91 sites have full data collection

capability. Sixty benchmarks have been incorporated into the LDNR vertical control network. There are 179 CRMS sites undergoing post-hurricane assessment. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was collected in the fall of 2005. Land-water analysis has been completed for 55 CRMS sites.

Projections for 2007 include meeting with the Monitoring Workgroup to discuss landrights issues, installing the remaining 26 benchmarks, completing construction on all year one sites, web enabling the vegetation and sediment data, and assembling the analysis team to support basin-level assessments. Mr. Steyer requested CRMS FY10 monitoring funds in the amount of $3.185 million in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.

Mr. Steyer also requested project-specific monitoring funding beyond Increment 1 funding of $121,507 in order to maintain a 3-year funding cash-flow through FY10 for four CWPPRA projects that have project specific monitoring plans, including the GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration (TE-37), Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), and Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11).

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar asked about the financial impact on the CRMS system from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and if CWPPRA has been reimbursed by FEMA? Mr. Steyer replied that out of those 179 CRMS stations that were re-evaluated, 49 required some level of rehabilitation. Mr. Steyer stated that Mr. Rhinehart could answer the question regarding FEMA reimbursement. Mr. Rhinehart stated that $175,000 was spent on post-hurricane damage assessment for CRMS sites and that the direct costs associated with the damages were not reimbursable by FEMA.

Mr. Gohmert acknowledged the need for system-wide monitoring and evaluation and asked when we will get past the startup, i.e., when CRMS will be fully operational coastwide to provide real meaningful that we can use in our reports back to Congress. He asked if the website provided analysis capabilities or just raw data.

Mr. Steyer advised that the data currently collected is meaningful as a starting point for the implementation of the program. By March 2007, 375 sites across the coast will be collecting data. Currently, hydrology, end of season vegetation, sediment elevation, land change, and coastwide satellite imagery data can be accessed from the LDNR website for 91 CRMS stations. However, data has only been collected for the first cycle. Once the data passes quality control it is put into a graphics program on SONRIS that illustrates hydrographs and salinity. Vegetation data is available for only one point in time, and technically there won't be sufficient data to analyze until the next cycle. CWPPRA agency personnel have been trained to access the CRMS data online through the LDNR SONRIS system, which is accessible through the LaCoast.gov website

Mr. Hamilton asked if all efforts had been exhausted in securing landrights for the remaining 20-25 percent of the stations.

Mr. Steyer said that there are only a handful of sites that are off the table because of the lack of commitment from the landowners. We will only be able to collect aerial photography and satellite data from these sites. The remaining sites are under discussion. The pending landrights will be discussed with the Monitoring Workgroup.

Dr. Zobrist said that CWPPRA has made a sizeable investment for a number of years and there are a fair number of stations collecting data. He echoed Mr. Gohmert's concern that we need to generate reports that evaluate whether projects are working or not to help guide us to make better decisions in the future. He asked if there is a threshold for the minimum number of stations providing data before a coherent coastwide perspective can be given. Mr. Steyer said that as part of the CRMS design, the total planned 612 sites would be on rotation with a target of 368-375 sites collecting data annually to provide the coastwide assessment.

Dr. Zobrist asked why only $4.7 million had been expended to date and questioned if the additional money is needed now when there is currently a $12.3 million balance. Mr. Steyer explained that they are following the cash-flow approach, and that hurricanes and other issues prohibited the expenditure of funds. The CRMS Program is in the ramp-up stage in terms of expenditures to get back on the expected target. The original projection estimated that $10.1 million would be expended at this point.

Dr. Zobrist clarified that he was not questioning the level of CWPPRA program commitment to CRMS, but asked the Task Force to consider the financial commitment requested at this point and whether that money could be used elsewhere for immediate needs.

Mr. Rhinehart said the Task Force may be suffering from CRMS fatigue. CRMS had been talked about since 1999, but the contract was not approved until 2005. The program is still in its infancy. One benefit of CRMS was evident immediately after the storms. The coastwide aerial photography was able to be performed very quickly because the program was in place. It is in the SOP to have requests for three years and he would hate to see CRMS treated differently by going to a shorter cash-flow type scenario. This is not a funding increase; this is just the out-year funding request and it is consistent with the way the CWPPRA program works.

Dr. Zobrist conceded that with the program ramp-up that is expected, the request may be appropriate.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the monitoring request up for and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$17,863 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization Project (CS-30) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$77,808 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration Project (TE-37) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

- *$3,215 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$22,621 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL10-Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$3,185,809 in FY10 CRMS funding in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

G. Decision: Selection of the 16th Priority Project List (Agenda Item #9)

Mr. Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation for Task Force approve for Phase I of four candidate projects (Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection, Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection, Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing, and West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration) and one demonstration project (Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo). The recommendation includes a provision to add the next project on the list, which would be Violet Siphon Enlargement Project, if any of the recommended four projects were adopted by CIAP.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve selection of the 16th Priority Project List and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection* *$1,660,985*
- *Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection* *$1,266,842*
- *Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing* *$3,002,170*
- *West Belle Pass Headland Restoration* *$2,694,363*
- *Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo* *$ 919,599*

H. Decision: Creation of a Contingency Fund for 'Storm Recovery Procedures' (Agenda Item #10)

Ms. LeBlanc stated that in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, LDNR completed post-storm assessments that exceeded the FY06 Planning Budget for "Storm Recovery Procedures". The total cost of the post-storm assessments was approximately $398,400. LDNR asked the Technical Committee to recommend approval of the unused budgeted FY05 Planning funds for storm recovery in the amount of $97,534 plus an additional $203,358.92 as part of the Planning Program to cover the completed post-storm assessments. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the use of the budgeted FY05 Planning funds in the amount of $97,534 for this effort, in addition to the FY06 budget that was approved. Rather than recommend an additional $203,358.92 under the Planning Program budget, the Technical Committee recommends that a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" be developed under the Construction Program to include immediate approval of $203,358.92 to cover the remaining cost of FY06 expenses and an additional $100,000 for assessments of future storm damage. The Federal sponsor would be USGS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that there is a process issue and a funding issue. The State exceeded what was authorized. He is concerned that the contingency fund could also be exceeded. How do we fix this process so there is a vote before funding is exceeded? Colonel Wagenaar suggested that the Task Force could vote to approve additional funding via Fax.

Dr. Zobrist said that with the two hurricanes, the cost is justified and that kind of effort needed to be done. He agrees that there should be a process and he does not see why there cannot be a Fax vote. We should learn from this experience. There is an expectation that there should be a certain level of communication. Just come and ask the Task Force between hurricanes if more money is needed.

Mr. Duszynski added that there was a Technical Committee discussion directly after the first storm. He recalled that they were told to do what was needed and worry about it later. In hindsight, that might not have been a good idea. LDNR does not have a problem alerting the partners when more funds are needed. It was a particularly bad occasion because the evaluation process had already begun when the second storm hit and some projects had to be re-evaluated. Mr. Duszynski added that LDNR coordinates post-storm assessments with all agencies.

Mr. Gohmert questioned whether contingency funds would remain in the budget if they are not used and if the budget would build over time.

Ms. LeBlanc suggested that a process similar to the monitoring contingency fund could be setup. A dollar amount threshold of $50,000 per storm could be set and funds could be added as needed. She indicated that USGS agreed to be the Federal sponsor to manage the funds. Colonel Wagenaar suggested capping and maintaining the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund at $100,000. Ms. LeBlanc asked if the P&E would need to approve expenditures for the contingency fund, since this wasn't confirmed. Colonel Wagenaar stated that approval for anything in excess of the $100,000 will require Task Force approval.

Mr. Gohmert motioned to approve use of $97,534 from the FY05 Planning Budget to cover costs for LDNR post-storm assessments following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, in addition to the FY06 Planning funds budgeted for two storms ($97,534). Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Dr. Zobrist moved to create a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" for $303,358.92 to be sponsored by the USGS. A sum of $203,358.92 would be immediately approved for Katrina/Rita expenditures and the contingency fund would maintain a balance of $100,000. Expenditure of anything in excess of $100,000 would require a fax vote by the Task Force. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

I. Decision: PPL5 Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project – BA-25b (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Podany stated that at the Task Force meeting in July, the Task Force voted to defer a decision to allow or deny approval to proceed to 95 percent design and a $5 million increase in Phase I funding for BA-25b, until three issues were addressed by the project sponsors and the

Corps. The issues included: 1) identifying $2.5 million in existing CWPPRA Federal construction funds to use for the Federal Share of the proposed budget increase; 2) answering the legal question on whether Federal funds should be obligated to construct a project without a feasibility determination, and 3) conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR) to evaluate modeling efforts and benefit. Mr. Podany advised that in August, the Task Force Chairman was notified that the State would fund 100 percent of the remaining Engineering and Design and proposed that EPA complete NEPA compliance documentation using CWPPRA funds. He explained that after considering various options for moving forward with the project, the Technical Committee is recommending that the Task Force approve EPAs proposal to complete the EIS under CWPPRA subject to receipt of an accounting of fiscal expenditures to date and a budget for completion of the NEPA documentation.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar acknowledged that progress has been made on the project, but asserted that the challenge is to decide when it is proper to obligate Federal dollars to a project that is potentially not feasible. He has concerns regarding the project benefits being presented to the Task Force and indicated that he wanted the ITR to evaluate the modeling and resulting reported benefits.

Mr. Honker contended that the question is simple: Does EPA continue with the investment made with the EIS or do we stop and lose the investment that has been made? He asserted that the Corps was impressed enough with earlier benefit estimates to include the project in the LCA near-term plan, and that it would not be appropriate to invest CWPPRA funds for an ITR as suggested since the State has agreed to fund the remaining E&D cost. He further asserted that the NEPA review is prudent, that it should be continued to complete the preliminary EIS rather than lose about a half million dollar investment if the work is terminated because the contract has already been paid, and that starting the EIS again down the road by someone else would potentially delay the project.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker that the ITR is an inappropriate action and would set an unreasonable precedent. She urged the Task Force to let the EPA finish the NEPA exercise.

Mr. Hamilton asked about the economics related to the costs of the EIS. There are technical concerns about the reported benefits and the amount of sediment that will reach the marshes. Addressing those technical issues should be the first step to make sure this is a sound project and then go through the NEPA analysis.

Mr. Honker stated that Mr. Tim Landers, EPA, could answer questions about the EIS.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA is about halfway through the half million dollar contract to complete the final EIS. It is estimated that an additional $457,000 is needed to complete the EIS, including $242,800 for contract obligations, $200,000 for administrative costs and $15,000 for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. Additional conditional expenditures would include $200,000 for a possible Phase 2 cultural resources survey if needed as determined by the Phase I survey,

and $500,000 for sediment testing if needed as determined by the final design, bringing the total estimate to $1.16 million.

Mr. Honker added that if the EPA continued with the EIS, it would be with the understanding that work would stop if it became apparent that it would be a good time to stop and transition the project to another agency.

Mr. Gohmert questioned if it would be legitimate to proceed with an EIS if there are still questions about the technical reasonableness and logic of the expected benefits and alternatives. Mr. Gohmert stressed that the discussions and reports about the model, the data that went into it were not very transparent for individuals trying to understand how the resulting estimated benefits would be derived from a 1,000 cfs diversion and asked how an EIS can be completed without answering these concerns.

Mr. Honker stated that this is a reason for continuing an EIS in tandem with E&D. The environmental impact issues are assessed as we go through that process. If the EIS is stopped at this point, you would loose the ability to impact the E&D based on environmental impact factors.

Mr. Gohmert asked if a preferred alternative had been selected.

Both Mr. Duszynski and Ms. Coffee answered yes.

Mr. Duszynski added that 144 alternatives have gone through a serious screening process and that the State's preferred alternative is a 1,000 cfs freshwater diversion with moderate dredging and expected low rise in water levels in the bayou. He indicated that LDNR has requested a meeting with all the agencies to review and explain the WVA results compared to modeled salinity changes and sediment transport. Once this is done, the agencies will be satisfied with the results of the model runs. Mr. Duszynski expressed willingness to discuss these details with the agencies and that the project has completed 30 percent design review requirements and is ready to move forward.

Dr. Zobrist said that when the suggestion to conduct an ITR was first brought up, it made sense because there were many questions about the project benefits and other things. He agreed that in general it is not necessarily appropriate to conduct ITRs on CWPPRA projects; however, the fact that it is being considered for the Bayou Lafourche project indicates that the project is not a CWPPRA project. He also said that he is not convinced that a satisfactory EIS could be completed at the 30 percent design level and has reservations about any further CWPPRA funding commitment.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA would maintain a schedule that would run concurrently with the State's E&D efforts. The goal is to complete the E&D and EIS in 2-3 years.

Ms. Coffee said that this is a perfect example of the Federal agencies being able to help the State complete a portion of this CWPPRA project. The Federal money has already been allocated and the State is committed to moving forward with the project. She urged the Federal partners to honor their previous commitments.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Windell Curole, Coastal Zone Management Coordinator for Lafourche Parish, said that this was a dual purpose project from the beginning. Right now, chloride levels in the drinking water from Bayou Lafourche are high. Salinity levels have been increasing, so any freshwater will benefit us. The estuary system is broken and the Gulf comes in anytime it wants. Mr. Curole asked the Task Force to look at this from a business point of view. Providing fresh drinking water for society is a critical thing. It is disappointing that it has taken 11 years and we still do not know where to go with this project. Decisions need to be made a lot quicker, and we need to allocate 75 cents for every dollar to construct coastal projects. From a person living in the community, you want to use all the benefits you can from any kind of project.

Ms. Charlotte Randolph, Lafourche Parish President, thanked the State for stepping up to take on this issue. This is the reason the Task Force should continue to fund this EIS. We do not have a lot of time and there are projects being studied to potentially help us in the future. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita taught us that if we wait any longer, we will be sorry rather than safe. Completion of the EIS will parallel what the State is doing with the E&D and will parallel efforts to get funding. When we receive the WRDA and OCS funding, we will be ready. This project will also help with the salinity levels which are dangerously high. Any benefit to the marsh is more than we are getting right now.

Mr. Wayne Keller, Director of the Grand Isle Port Commission, reported recent flooding in Chenier Caminada. This flooding occurred because of a non-storm event (strong south winds for a few days). One week ago there was a 2,500 foot gap at Elmer's Island; after two days of 15 to 30 mile per hour winds, the gap is now 3,500 feet. As this continues, there will be a breach in Highway 1. Because of recent events, he feels that it is best to concentrate on the barrier islands in the short-term. He added that the dynamics are much worse than people realize. We need to look at the beneficial use of dredging more efficiently and stop using the word "demo." The Chenier's need more freshwater and this project will help.

Ms. Leslie Suazo, Director of Costal Restoration in Terrebonne Parish, urged the Task Force to continue with this project. She appreciates the State stepping up to the plate. She sees the needs for and the possibilities for this project to enhance the Terrebonne Basin

Ms. Gay Browning asked how much had been obligated for the NEPA contract and about the potential NEPA cost. Mr. Landers replied that approximately $560,000 is obligated to the NEPA contractor. Additional "conditional" expenses are expected to cost $700,000, making the total $1.475 million.

Mr. Honker read a quote from the Chief of Engineer's Report to Congress about completion of the feasibility study and EIS. He feels that the best thing to do is continue with the EIS process.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker. She said that the intent of this program was to assist the State in moving out projects. This is a small amount to help the State move projects forward for the benefit of people in Louisiana and the rest of the nation.

Mr. Honker moved to approve use of available funds by the EPA to complete the EIS for the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project and return the remainder of funds that are non-NEPA related. Colonel Wagenaar asked for a second. No one seconded. The motion was not passed by the Task Force.

J. Decision: Modification of the Scope of the PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (Agenda Item #12)

Mr. Podany said that this project is being constructed in two units. The USFWS and others have determined that construction of Unit 2 would not produce the benefits that were originally envisioned. The plan is to discontinue further design of the Construction Unit 2 water control structures at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous; transfer $250,000 in surplus construction funding to O&M to repair the Pines Ridge Weir damaged by Hurricane Rita; add additional duck-wing earthen terraces using Construction Unit 1 surplus budget funds; and modify the recently constructed terraces 3,000 linear foot foreshore dike to add four 50-foot wide gaps, using surplus construction funds. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the change in scope with no cost increase.

Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the changes in scope for PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project and Dr. Zobrist seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

K. Decision: Final CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document (Agenda Item #13)

Ms. LeBlanc said that the purpose of the Strategic Vision Document was to evaluate where the program stands and where it fits into the existing landscape given all the other efforts in the State. The document was sent to Parishes Against Coastal Erosion (PACE), parish CZM Committees, and other coastal program coordinators including CIAP, LaCPR, State Master Plan, and LCA for comment. The Task Force is asked to approve the final version of the document. Once approved, the document will be incorporated into the 2006 Report to Congress.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Dr. Zobrist complimented the people who have worked hard to get the strategic document to this point.

Ms. Coffee asked how much was spent on the document and Ms. LeBlanc answered that the current version of the document was done within existing agency budgets.

Mr. Honker moved to approve the final version of the CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document and Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

A. Report: Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Agenda Item #3)

Ms. Browning stated that the Planning Program has a current surplus of $1.1 million. With receipt of $5 million in FY07, the Planning Program has $6.1 million available for FY07 planning activities. The Construction Program received a total of $643 million in Federal funds through FY06. Total obligations are $587 million and total expenditures are $313 million. There are 138 active projects: 68 have completed construction, 19 are under construction, and 51 have not yet started construction. Twenty-two projects are scheduled for construction in FY07; one project has started construction and there are four non-cash flow and five cash flow projects funded and scheduled to start construction in FY07. The remaining 12 cash-flow projects scheduled for FY07 construction are not yet funded but will request Phase II approval in January 2007. Available funding in the Construction Program is currently $30,000. Estimated total funds in the Construction Program for FY07 will be $83.5 million (Federal and non-Federal). Construction Program items up for Task Force funding approval today total $17.3 million. If all Technical Committee recommendations are adopted, the remaining available Federal and non-Federal funding in the Construction Program will be $66.1 million. The total Phase II Increment 1 cost estimate for the 12 projects scheduled to request Phase II approval in January 2007 is $219 million, leaving a shortfall of $153 million in the Construction Program.

Ms. LeBlanc stated that the current total program unobligated balance is $123.7 million at the close of FY06. Cumulative funds into the program through FY06 total $786 million, of which $785 million is set aside. The remaining available funds total $1.13 million, which includes $1.1 million in the Planning Program and $30,000 in the Construction Program. Based upon the latest projection, the total program funding is estimated to be $2.4 billion over the life of the program. The total fully funded costs for all projects on PPLs 1-15 including planning is $1.8 billion. Approximately $1.02 billion is required for construction and 20-years of O&M for all projects that have been approved for Phase II, to date. The gap between the total funds into the program ($2.4 billion) and the funding required for those projects already approved for construction ($1.0 billion; includes funds for 20 years O&M) is $1.4 billion. If the 12 projects that are eligible for Phase II approval in January are funded, the gap between expected funds into the program and total project costs would become $1.1 billion.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Mr. Honker asked where the surplus of $1.1 million in the Planning Budget came from. Ms. Browning replied that this money was originally obligated, but has been de-obligated from previous year budgets because not all of the estimated funding was needed.

Dr. Zobrist commended the financial staff in the various agencies for finding the money to return to the program.

B. Report: Transitioning Projects from CWPPRA to Other Authorities (Agenda Item #15)

Mr. Podany updated the Task Force that the P&E Subcommittee has been working to refine the procedure for transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. They are working on streamlining the process and making it less bureaucratic. The P&E Subcommittee should have a revision ready for Task Force review and potential approval at the next Task Force meeting.

C. Report/Request for Public Comments: PPL10 Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove Project (BA-33) (Agenda Item #16)

Mr. Podany said that at the last meeting, the Task Force agreed to initiate the process of transferring the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA. A letter was sent out to solicit comments on the transition. It appears that the LCA would not be in a position to accept this project until the Spring of 2007.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that LCA is stuck in WRDA and WRDA is stuck between a rock and a hard place. Mr. Podany noted that if LCA is not authorized for project construction, there will not be any movement beyond the study phase. Mr. Troy Constance added that there is always the option of submitting the feasibility report independent of an LCA Program.

Mr. Tim Axtman stated that all of the design and scoping information developed under CWPPRA has been combined and put into an electronic file cabinet to provide password protected common access for individuals interested in the project. It is estimated that the modeling may take six months or longer because the super computer needed to make the model runs is not immediately available. No letters have been received at this point, although Mr. Axtman has received a number of telephone calls indicating that letters would be coming.

Colonel Wagenaar asked that if LCA does not go anywhere, is it possible to get the projects into the LaCPR as separable projects? The mark on the wall has got to be LaCPR as a separable element of South Louisiana protection. Mr. Axtman replied that in terms of integrating Myrtle Grove into LaCPR, the State's Master Planning and Corps efforts include all LCA recommended, so it could be a component of these proposals. There are a number of ways to engineer and construct this project.

Mr. Honker asked about the status of the EIS for this project and Mr. Axtman answered that the scoping document has been produced. They are currently working on updating existing conditions information from the LCA for the programmatic EIS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Ms. Marnie Winter, Jefferson Parish, presented the Task Force with a letter from Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard asking the Task Force not to transfer the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA at this time.

Mr. Andrew MacInnes, Coastal Zone Administrator for Plaquemines Parish, supports keeping the Myrtle Grove Project in the CWPPRA Phase I process. The Task Force and Technical Committee made a commitment to fully expend monies set aside for CWPPRA Phase I development. Mr. MacInnes believes it is safest to continue nurturing the project through the CWPPRA program as the other theoretical programs may or may not materialize. LCA is not a guarantee. He prefers to keep the project in CWPPRA and not move it until LCA is ready.

D. Report: Land Loss since the 2005 Hurricanes (Agenda Item #17)

Dr. Jimmy Johnston, USGS, said that the regional post hurricane land-water assessments were funded through CRMS and announced that Mr. John Barras, USGS, would provide the update. Mr. Barras stated that the purpose of this assessment was to provide preliminary information on land changes shortly after the hurricane and serve as a regional baseline for monitoring. This is not an assessment of permanent loss. He presented the preliminary land-water change between October 2004 and October 2005. The Chenier Plain analysis has been problematic due to surge retention and flooding duration. There was a net land area change of 62 square miles in the Mermentau Basin and 41 square miles in Breton Sound. The total land area change from October 2004 to October 2005 was 217 square miles. There was a 67 percent land change in the Chandeleur Islands from 2004 to 2005. In the Mississippi River Delta, the Garden Island Bay and Pass a Loutre areas had the most significant land change.

E. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Agenda Item #18)

Mr. Scott Wilson, USGS Public Outreach Chairman, presented the Public Outreach Committee's quarterly report. He announced that Ms. Ann Burruss has been hired as the new Outreach Coordinator. The committee had an exhibit at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and is a major sponsor of the Restore America's Estuary Conference in December. The committee has also been involved in helping with the land loss maps. Also, approximately 22 gigabytes of data is transferred daily on the LaCoast website.

F. Report: Envisioning the Future of the Gulf Coast (Agenda Item #19)

Dr. Denise Reed presented a report for the sustainable restoration of Louisiana's coast. A technical group of 35 engineers and scientists from around the world provided their thoughts on the future of the Louisiana coast for the report. The group felt that the issue of climate change needed to be taken very seriously. Sea levels and storm intensity would continue to rise, and therefore, we would need higher and wider levees to retain the level of protection we have now. Outlying communities and evacuation routes would become more frequently flooded. The change in the fundamental processes in the coast would intensify our existing problems by affecting wave action, eroding marshes, and damaging infrastructure. If current management practices continue, more than 120 million tons of river sediment that could be used to rebuild the coast would be lost to the Gulf of Mexico each year. The group recommended that the most fundamental and essential action needed to sustain the coast is to reduce the amount of sediment and freshwater flowing directly into the deep water of the Gulf. Trying to maintain the existing or historic landscape is futile and would deny the inherently dynamic nature of the Mississippi

River Delta Plain and Chenier Plain. This is not a new idea. If we want to tell the rest of the country that we are serious about restoring our coast, then we have to take this issue seriously.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that this has to be an option in the LaCPR. The biggest challenge is going to be the users and the competition between navigation and the coast. Dr. Reed replied that the best way forward is to see how this is in the best interest of all of us. This is a new era for the coast of Louisiana and everybody has to make adjustments; this is not about eliminating navigation

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Robert Tannin wondered if the RAND Corporation could be asked to carry this concept further and evaluate it from a policy standpoint to support Dr. Reed's work.

Mr. Honker said that Dr. Reed presented some very interesting ideas. The impact to the nutrient redistribution needs to be evaluated; this is a major issue in creating hypoxic zones in the Gulf.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Colonel Wagenaar announced that this meeting would be the last for Dr. Johnston and presented a Task Force Certificate to him for the support and work he has done for the Task Force.

Mr. Hamilton said that he recently had the opportunity to do a helicopter fly-over of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The amount of debris on the refuge after Hurricane Rita was unbelievable. Under the EPA's leadership, cleanup of debris at the refuge is ahead of schedule and the refuge should be reopened this spring.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

IX. CLOSING

A. Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

Ms. LeBlanc announced that the next Task Force Meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2007 in Baton Rouge, LA. The next Technical Committee Meeting will be held on December 6th in Baton Rouge, LA.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Wagenaar adjourned the meeting at 1:45 p.m.

ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE(S)	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
October 18, 2006 9:30 a.m.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	District Assembly Room U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District 7400 Leake Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana

PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Randy Mosrtle	M.O. Miller Estates, McIlhenny Co.	(985) 535-6389
Joy Merino	NOAA NMFS	337-291-2109
Kevin Roy	USFWS	337-291-3120
CHRIS WATTERS	BEAN DREDGING LLC	504-587-8720
DAN LLEWELLYN	DNR	225-342-5159
KIRK Rhinehart	DNR	225 342 2179
DARCH ROBICHAUX	DNR	
ANDREW MACINNIS	PLAQ. CEM/GIS	504 297-5320
DAVID BURKHOLDER	DNR	225-342-6814
A.P. Chaisson	Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District	985-447-7155
Ann Burruss	FWS Outreach Project Leader	337-266-8623
Greg Steyer	USGS NWRC	225-578-7201
Gary Barone	NMFS	301 713 0174
Kris Wolfram	FWS	
Daryl Clark	USFWS	337-291-3111
SAM HAMILTON	USFWS	
Emile Fakier	Daily Comet	504-261-9891
John Jorgenson	USDA NRCS	318 473 7694
Don Lohmeyer	NRCS	318-473-7751
Bob Paul	NRCS	318-473-7756
John Lopez	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation	225 294-4994
Karen Foster	Battelle	504-952-2956

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JAN 88

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

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PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Ronny Paille	USFWS	337-291-3117
Sharon Parrish	USEPA Marine/Wetlands	214-665-7275
Michael Eby	Rep. Richard Baker	225-929-7711
Beverly Ethridge	EPA	214 665 2151
Tom Podany	COE	504-862-2512
JOHN PETTIBON	COE	504-862-2732
Tim Landers	EPA	214-665-6608
HEATHER FINLEY	LDWF	225.765.2956
Mark Schleifstein	Times Picayune	504-826-3327
Chris Macaluso	Governor's office Coastal Act	225-342-3689
Jerry Graves Jr.	St. Bernard Parish Gov't	(504) 278-1032
Deetra Washington	GOCA	225342.3968
JOHN ETTINGER	EPA	504.862.1119
Gary Rauber	COE	504-862-2543
Melinda Monnin	DNR	225 342 4536
Paul Mitchell	DNR	225-342-4843
Danielle Stafford	DNR	225-342-4509
BOB SCHROEDER	C H FENSTERMAKER + ASSOC.	504-582-2201
WAYNE KELLER	GRAND I&E PORT COMM.	985-787-2229
ED SCHMELTZ	SR. VP, DMJM + HARRIS	225-293-5757
LUCIA COBB	VP, DMJM Harris	"
DALE HUNN	SR. PROJ MGR- PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF	504-522-7143

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JAN 88

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PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
JONATHAN HIRD	MOFFATT - NICHOL	225 927 7793
MARK FORD	DEP. DIRECTOR CRCL	225-767-6116
BOBBY TANNIN	CALJM	504 218 4807
Windell Curole	G.M S. Lafourche Levee Dist.	985-632-7554
Charlotte Randolph	Lab. Parish govt.	985 446 8427
Brian Fortson	St. Tammany Parish LCP	985 898.2552
Amy Wold	The Advocate	225 388-0320
Jimmy Johnston	USGS	337 266-8616
Wynecka Frolt	City of New Orl	658-4070
Marnie Winter	Jeff. Parish	731-4612
Harold Schaffler	Sierra Club Chair Acadian group	337 235-9493
Gay Browning	COE	504-862-2755
Leo Richardson II	Lake Catherine Civic Assn	504-835-2282
Cynthia Duet	ARCADIS	225 292 1004
[illegible]	COE	504-862-1071
Joan Lanier	USACE - PM-OR	504-862-1814
Julie LeBlanc	Corps - PM-OR	504-862-1597

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information and Discussion:

Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Julie LeBlanc will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts, and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 15 Feb 07 Task Force Meeting					2/15/2007
	Total Request	**TC?**	**Fed**	**Non-Fed**	**TC recommendation**
Funds Available:					
Funds Available, 8 Feb 07 (including revised FY07 allocation, recent fax vote, and returned funds on Grand-White)			**$55,384,033**	$9,773,653	
Total	**$65,157,686**		**$55,384,033**	**$9,773,653**	
Agenda Item 4: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
W Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)	$1,916,859	Y	$1,629,330	$287,529	$1,916,859
Total	**$1,916,859**		**$1,629,330**	**$287,529**	
Agenda Item 5: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
Lake Borgne (PO-30)	$6,925,824	Y	$5,886,950	$1,038,874	$6,925,824
Total	**$6,925,824**		**$5,886,950**	**$1,038,874**	
Not on TF Agenda for Decision : Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding (O&M only)					
"Lake Borgne Segment" of MRGO/Lake Borgne SP (PO-32)	$9,159,788		$7,785,820	$1,373,968	$0
Total	**$9,159,788**		**$7,785,820**	**$1,373,968**	
Agenda Item 6: Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding					
Barataria Basin LB, Phase 3, CU 7	$21,538,790		$18,307,972	$3,230,819	$0
Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	$18,933,969		$16,093,874	$2,840,095	$0
Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1	$15,231,142	Y	$12,946,471	$2,284,671	$15,231,142
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	$33,881,341		$28,799,140	$5,082,201	$0
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal - Lock	$25,676,625		$21,825,131	$3,851,494	$0
GIWW Bank Restoration in Critical Areas in Terrebonne (Segments 1,2,6)	$13,175,993		$11,199,594	$1,976,399	$0
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	$18,989,923	Y	$16,141,435	$2,848,488	$18,989,923
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	$20,331,947		$17,282,155	$3,049,792	$0
Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment	$31,924,591		$27,135,902	$4,788,689	$0
Rockefeller Refuge	$10,544,865		$8,963,135	$1,581,730	$0
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$48,901,961		$41,566,667	$7,335,294	$0
South Lake DeCade - CU1	$2,221,045		$1,887,888	$333,157	$0
Total	**$261,352,192**		**$222,149,363**	**$39,202,829**	
December 2006/January 2007 Approvals	**$279,354,663**				**$43,063,748**
Available Funds Surplus/Shortage					**$22,093,938**

All Projects (PPL1-8 or PPL9+ with Phase II Approval) Scheduled for Construction Bid in FY07, FY08, and FY09

31-Jan-07

PPL	Project #	Agency	Project	Construction Approval/ Phase II Approval	Anticipated Bid Opening Date (for projects needing additional funds in early FY08)	Anticipated Construction Start Date	Approved Estimate [1/]	FY 2007 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2008 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2009 (or later) Anticipated Increase Needed	Estimated New Estimate	Technical Committee Recommendation to Approve Increase in Funding?
10	PO-30	EPA	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	Yes		Apr-07	$18,285,601	$6,925,824			$25,211,425	Yes
10	TE-45	FWS	Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection Demo	No		Apr-07	$2,503,545	$250,000			$2,753,545	
11	TE-46	FWS	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	Yes		Apr-07	$15,976,954	$1,916,859			$17,893,813	Yes
11	BA-35	NMFS	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	Yes	Jun-07	Oct-07	$29,249,505		$8,400,000		$37,649,505	
11	BA-38	NMFS	Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island segment	Yes	Jun-07	Oct-07	$66,494,510		$2,911,576		$69,406,086	
9	MR-11	COE	Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo	No		Oct-07	$1,502,817		$0		$1,502,817	
10	TE-44	FWS	North Lake Mechant, CU 2	Yes	Jul-07	Nov-07	$29,010,545		$12,000,000		$41,010,545	
8	CS-28-2	COE	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycle 2	Yes		Jan-08	$9,390,000		$3,000,000		$12,390,000	
2	CS-09	NRCS	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	No		Feb-08	$4,002,363		$0		$4,002,363	
6	TE-34	NRCS	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	No		Feb-08	$14,455,551		$0		$14,455,551	
6	TE-32a	FWS	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	No		Sep-08	$10,519,383		$6,000,000		$16,519,383	
5	TE-10	FWS	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	No		Dec-08	$8,209,722			$5,000,000	$13,209,722	
3	BA-04c	NRCS	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	No		unscheduled	$4,068,045			$0	$4,068,045	
						TOTAL	$213,668,541	$9,092,683	$32,311,576	$5,000,000	$260,072,800	

[1/] PPL's 1 - 8: Estimate reflected is the total project approved at PPL selection (20-year cost)
PPL's 9+: Estimate reflected is approved funding to date (usually through Ph II Incr 1)

Tab 3 - Status of Breaux Act Funds

Gay Browning, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Julie Z. LeBlanc, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Status of Breaux Act Funds

1. Current Funding Situation
   - CWPPRA Planning Program
     - Available funds
   - CWPPRA Construction Program
     - Available funds, obligations, expenditures
     - Summary of today's decision items

2. Projected Funding Situation
   - CWPPRA updated funding projections over program life
   - Total funding required - projects for which construction has started (construction + 20 years OM&M)

1. Current Funding Situation

CWPPRA Planning Program

- Task Force approved $5,168,692 for FY07 Planning budget on 18 Oct 06
- Current surplus in the Planning Program is $934,694

CWPPRA Construction Program

- Total Federal funds received into program (FY92 to FY06) = $643M
- FY07 estimated Fed construction program funds = $71.4M (funding not yet received)
- Total obligations = $606.2M
- Total expenditures = $329M
- 143 active projects:
  - 70 projects completed construction
  - 18 currently under construction
  - 55 not yet started construction

CWPPRA Construction Program

- 18 projects scheduled to begin construction in FY07:
  - 2 have started construction (1-cash flow, 1-non-cash flow)
  - 4 scheduled during the year (cash flow projects already approved for Phase II)
  - 12 scheduled during the year (cash flow projects NOT YET approved for Phase II – projects will be selected in Dec 06/Feb 07)

"Unencumbered" or "Available" Funding in Construction Program

- "Unencumbered" balance as of 8 Feb 07 = $55.4M Federal funding (including FY07 allocation-not yet received) (page 6, tab 3)
- FY07 Federal funding estimated to be $71,402,872
- Including non-Fed cost share and FY07 allocation, total funds in Construction Program = $84,003,379

Construction Program – Funding Requests

- Technical Committee recommendations up for consideration today (Construction funds):

#4	West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46) Cost Increase	$ 1,916,859
#5	Lake Borgne (PO-30) Cost Increase	$ 6,925,824
#6	Phase II – Dedicated Dredging (BA-36)	$ 15,231,142
#6	Phase II – Goose Point (PO-33)	$ 18,989,923
	TOTAL	$43,063,748

- Available funding (Fed + non-Fed) in Construction Program prior to TF decisions = $65.2M
- If Technical Committee recommendations are approved, the available funding = $22.1M
- 12 projects requesting Phase II, Increment 1 funding total = $261.4M
- Taking into consideration the Tech Committee's recommendation to fund 2 projects for Phase II, $227M in additional need has not been met

Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 15 Feb 07 Task Force Meeting					2/15/2007
	Total Request	**TC?**	**Fed**	**Non-Fed**	**TC recommendation**
Funds Available:					
Funds Available, 8 Feb 07 (including revised FY07 allocation, recent fax vote, and returned funds on Grand-White)			**$55,384,033**	$9,773,653	
Total	**$65,157,686**		**$55,384,033**	**$9,773,653**	
Agenda Item 4: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
W Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)	$1,916,859	Y	$1,629,330	$287,529	$1,916,859
Total	**$1,916,859**		**$1,629,330**	**$287,529**	
Agenda Item 5: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
Lake Borgne (PO-30)	$6,925,824	Y	$5,886,950	$1,038,874	$6,925,824
Total	**$6,925,824**		**$5,886,950**	**$1,038,874**	
Not on TF Agenda for Decision : Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding (O&M only)					
"Lake Borgne Segment" of MRGO/Lake Borgne SP (PO-32)	$9,159,788		$7,785,820	$1,373,968	$0
Total	**$9,159,788**		**$7,785,820**	**$1,373,968**	
Agenda Item 6: Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding					
Barataria Basin LB, Phase 3, CU 7	$21,538,790		$18,307,972	$3,230,819	$0
Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	$18,933,969		$16,093,874	$2,840,095	$0
Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1	$15,231,142	Y	$12,946,471	$2,284,671	$15,231,142
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	$33,881,341		$28,799,140	$5,082,201	$0
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal - Lock	$25,676,625		$21,825,131	$3,851,494	$0
GIWW Bank Restoration in Critical Areas in Terrebonne (Segments 1,2,6)	$13,175,993		$11,199,594	$1,976,399	$0
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	$18,989,923	Y	$16,141,435	$2,848,488	$18,989,923
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	$20,331,947		$17,282,155	$3,049,792	$0
Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment	$31,924,591		$27,135,902	$4,788,689	$0
Rockefeller Refuge	$10,544,865		$8,963,135	$1,581,730	$0
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$48,901,961		$41,566,667	$7,335,294	$0
South Lake DeCade - CU1	$2,221,045		$1,887,888	$333,157	$0
Total	**$261,352,192**		**$222,149,363**	**$39,202,829**	
December 2006/January 2007 Approvals	**$279,354,663**				**$43,063,748**
Available Funds Surplus/Shortage					**$22,093,938**

CWPPRA, Phase II Approval Requests for December 2006/February 2007
Updated: 14 Feb 07

Agency	Proj No.	PPL	Project	Construction Start	Phase II Total Estimate	Phase II Incr 1 Funding Rqst	Acres Benefited 20 Years	Prioritization Score	30% Design Review Meeting Date	95% Design Review Meeting Date
NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7	Aug-07	$25,765,121	$21,538,790	180	45.55	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
NMFS	AT-04	9	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	Jun-07	$29,045,754	$18,933,969	577	59.50	20 Jan 04 (A)	13 Oct 05 (A)
FWS	BA-36	11	Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge Fill Site 1	Aug-07	$15,378,401	$15,231,142	242	56.00	17 Dec 03 (A)	29 Jul 04 (A)
NMFS	BA-30	9	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	Aug-07	$34,393,708	$33,881,341	335	60.00	26 May 05 (A)	30 Nov 05 (A)
COE	TV-11b	9	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	Apr-07	$28,571,202	$25,676,625	241	39.50	27 Jun 02 (A)	22 Jan 04 (A)
NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	Aug-07	$15,968,228	$13,175,993	132	40.25	21 Jan 03 (A)	26 Aug 04 (A)
FWS	PO-33	13	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	Jun-07	$19,137,181	$18,989,923	436	53.00	20 Jul 06 (A)	8 Nov 06 (A)
COE	ME-21	11	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	Aug-07	$23,068,344	$20,331,947	540	61.25	11 May 04 (A)	16 Aug 04 (A)
COE	PO-32b	12	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO Segment**	Apr-07	$34,637,092	$31,924,591	173	36.50	11 Aug 04 (A)	29 Mar 05 (A)
NMFS	ME-18	10	Rockefeller Refuge	Jun-07	$10,544,865	$10,544,865	N/A	NA	28 Sep 04 (A)	20 Sep 05 (A)
EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	May-07	$49,183,319	$48,901,961	195	60.00	5 Oct 04 (A)	28 Sep 05 (A)
NRCS	TE-39	9	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	Aug-07	$3,171,215	$2,221,045	202	74.95	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
					$288,864,430	$261,352,192				

** Lake Borgne segment of the Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection Project constructed under Corps MRGO O&M funding

(A) = Actual Date
(S) = Scheduled/Announced Date
(T) = Tentative Date (not yet announced)

Cost Increases for Projects Approved for Construction

- Additional FY07 funding need for immediate construction cost increases due to hurricanes = **$9.1M**
- All but **$250K** has been recommended by Technical Committee for approval by Task Force (and is accounted for when we say that **$22.1M** is available)
- Additional funding need for projects scheduled to begin construction in FY08 = **$32.3M**
- 3 projects anticipate a more immediate need in late FY07 (bid openings in Jun/Jul 07)
- Given the fact that the program carries over a large amount of "unobligated funds" each year, the Task Force could make the decision to approve funding for the late FY07 funding need out of FY08 funds
- This is done each year when Planning funds are approved prior to have the funding from that FY in-hand

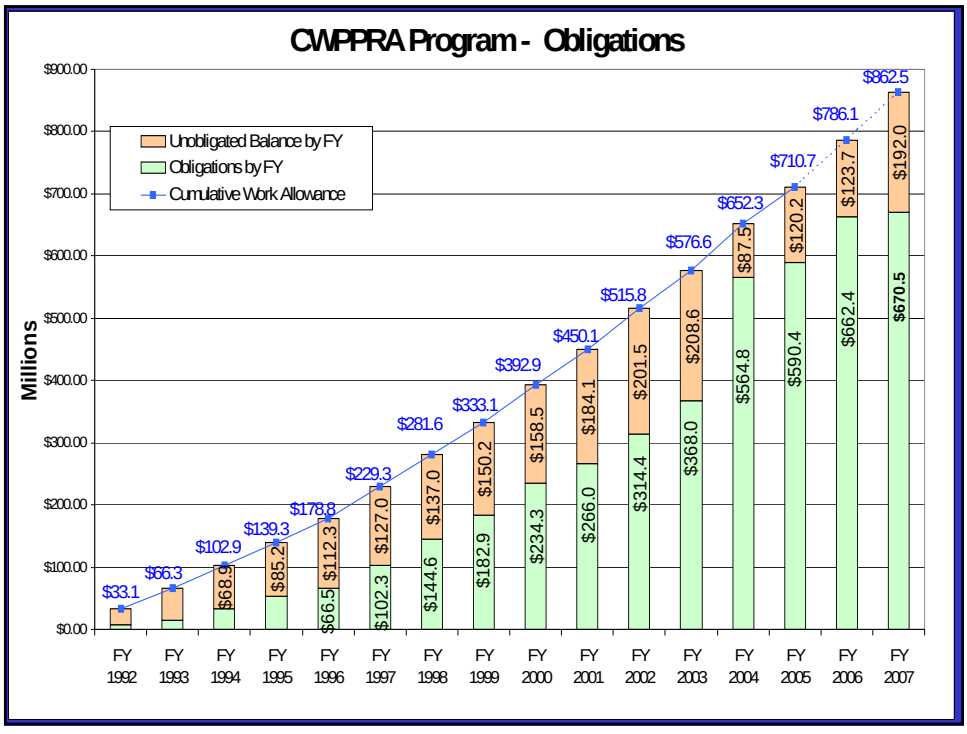
All Projects (PPL1-8 or PPL9+ with Phase II Approval) Scheduled for Construction Bid in FY07, FY08, and FY09 31-Jan-07

PPL	Project #	Agency	Project	Construction Approval/ Phase II Approval	Anticipated Bid Opening Date (for projects needing additional funds in early FY08)	Anticipated Construction Start Date	Approved Estimate 1/	FY 2007 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2008 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2009 (or later) Anticipated Increase Needed	Estimated New Estimate	Technical Committee Recommendation to Approve Increase in Funding?
10	PO-30	EPA	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	Yes		Apr-07	$18,285,601	$6,925,824			$25,211,425	Yes
10	TE-45	FWS	Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection Demo	No		Apr-07	$2,503,545	$250,000			$2,753,545	
11	TE-46	FWS	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	Yes		Apr-07	$15,976,954	$1,916,859			$17,893,813	Yes
11	BA-35	NMFS	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	Yes	Jun-07	Oct-07	$29,249,505		$8,400,000		$37,649,505	
11	BA-38	NMFS	Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island segment	Yes	Jun-07	Oct-07	$66,494,510		$2,911,576		$69,406,086	
9	MR-11	COE	Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo	No		Oct-07	$1,502,817		$0		$1,502,817	
10	TE-44	FWS	North Lake Mechant, CU 2	Yes	Jul-07	Nov-07	$29,010,545		$12,000,000		$41,010,545	
8	CS-28-2	COE	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycle 2	Yes		Jan-08	$9,390,000		$3,000,000		$12,390,000	
2	CS-09	NRCS	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	No		Feb-08	$4,002,363		$0		$4,002,363	
6	TE-34	NRCS	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	No		Feb-08	$14,455,551		$0		$14,455,551	
6	TE-32a	FWS	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	No		Sep-08	$10,519,383		$6,000,000		$16,519,383	
5	TE-10	FWS	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	No		Dec-08	$8,209,722			$5,000,000	$13,209,722	
3	BA-04c	NRCS	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	No		unscheduled	$4,068,045		$0	$4,068,045		
						TOTAL	$213,668,541	$9,092,683	$32,311,576	$5,000,000	$260,072,800	

1/ PPL's 1 - 8: Estimate reflected is the total project approved at PPL selection (20-year cost)
PPL's 9+: Estimate reflected is approved funding to date (usually through Ph II Incr 1)

Total Program Obligations by FY (Fed/non-Fed)

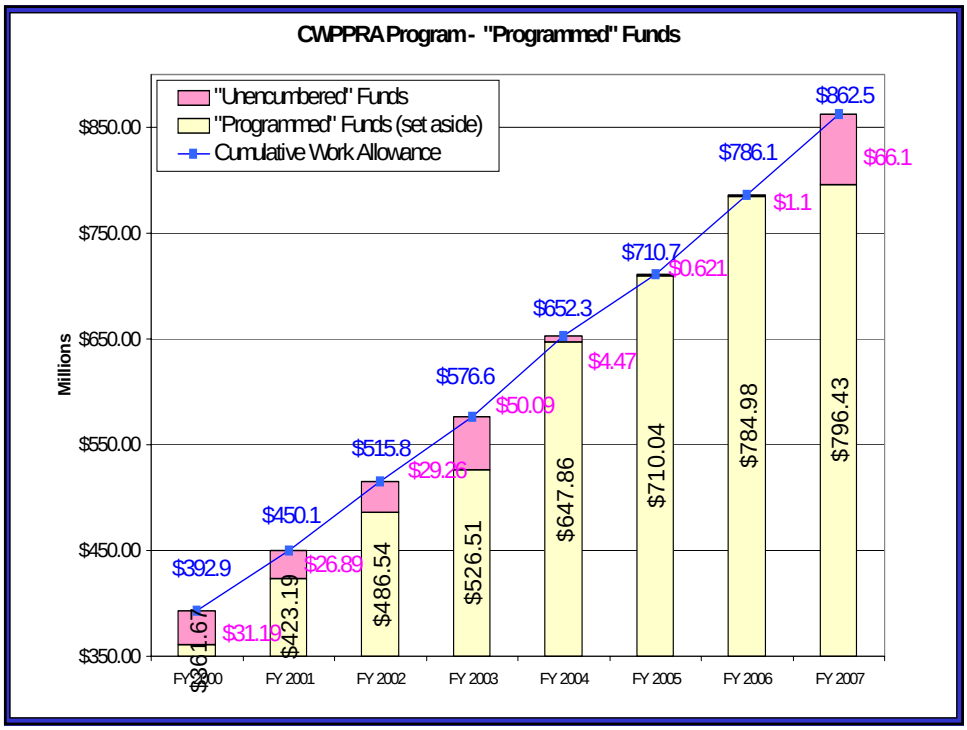
- Graph shows:
  - Total cumulative funds into program for FY92-07 (blue line)
  - Cumulative obligations for FY92-07 (green bar)
  - Unobligated balance by FY (peach bar)
- The program carries over a significant amount of funds each fiscal year ($208.6M at close of FY03)
- In FY04, however, the unobligated carryover was reduced to $87.5M (lowest since 1995)
- Current unobligated balance is $192M



"Programmed" Funds (Fed/non-Fed)

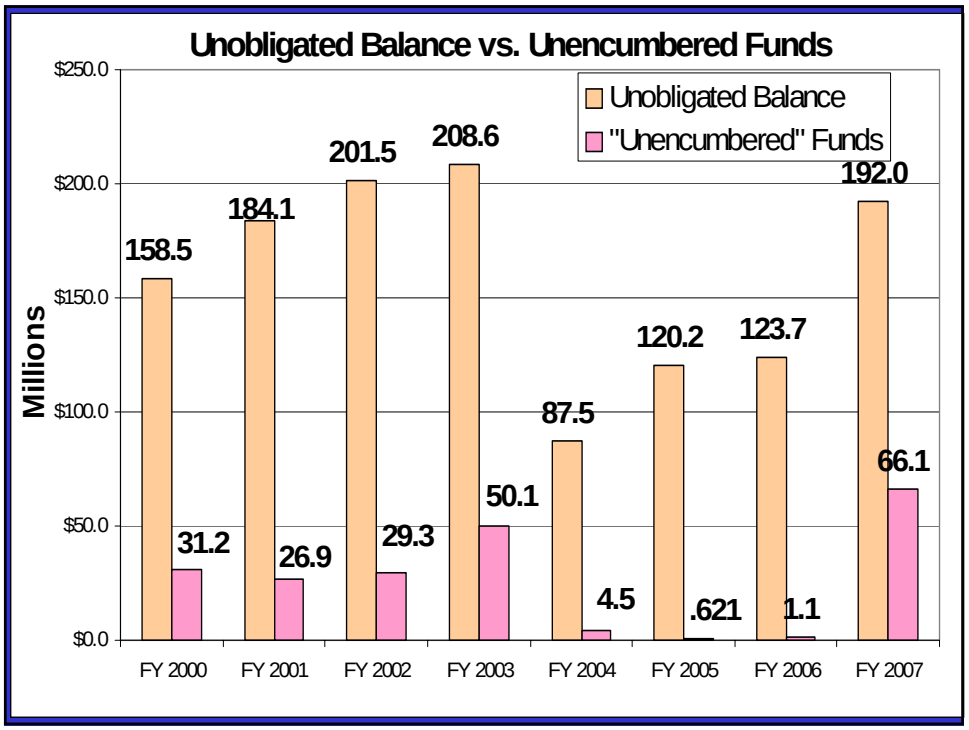
Set Aside Funds

- **Graph shows:**
  - Total cumulative funds into program, showing FY00-07 (blue line)
  - Cumulative "programmed" funds (set aside) FY00-07 (yellow bar) – currently approved phases
  - "Unencumbered" funds (pink bar) – this is the amount that Gay quotes as "available" funds
- **$66.1M "available" includes $934,694 in Planning Program and $65.2M in Construction Program**



Unobligated Balance versus Unencumbered Funds

- Graph shows the unobligated balance by fiscal year compared to the "unencumbered" funding
- Average difference in FY00-03 was approximately $150M
- In FY04 – FY06 "unencumbered" funds in the Construction Program are close to zero
- Currently there is $65.2M available in Construction, $934K available in Planning
- With Tech Committee recommendations approved, $22.1M available in Construction, $934K available in Planning

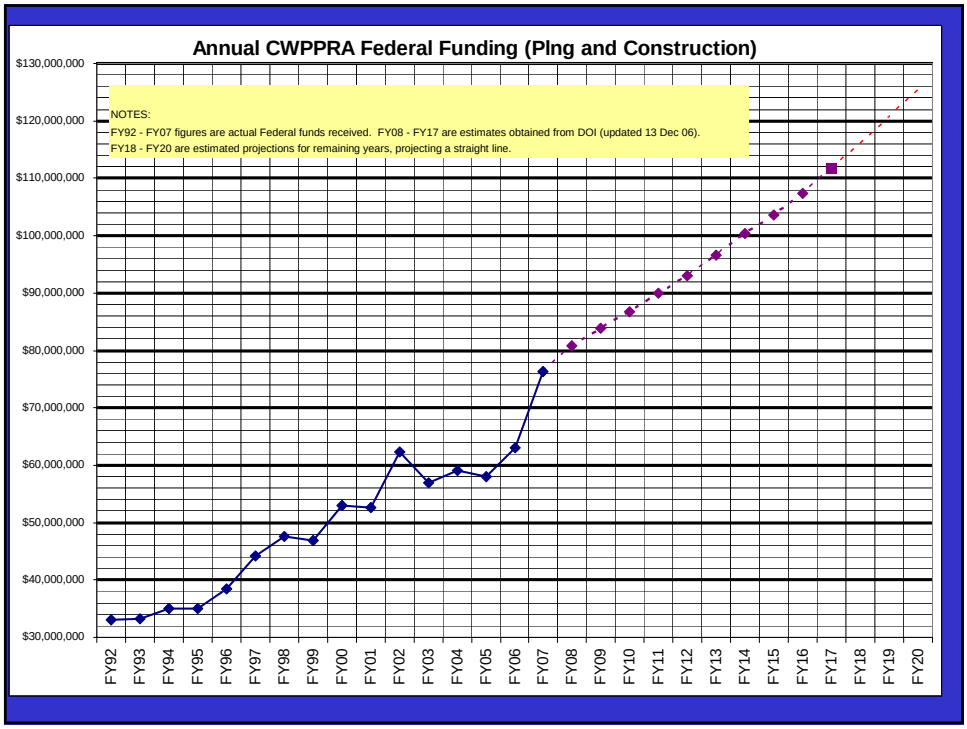


2. Projected Funding Situation

Updated Funding Projection

- Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (signed 8 Dec 04) extended the program through 2019
- Total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) with previous authority (FY92 - FY09) is $1.2B, incl $5M/year for Planning
- Based upon the DOI projections through FY16 (and straight-line projections for FY17-20), the total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) is estimated to be $2.44B, incl $5M/yr for Planning
- Total cost for all projects on PPLs 1-16, incl Planning = $1.94B

Funding Summary	Federal	non-Federal	Total Program
Thru FY10	$ 1,045,861,517	$ 174,863,157	$ 1,220,724,674
Thru FY20	$ 2,110,560,996	$ 327,068,079	$ 2,437,629,075

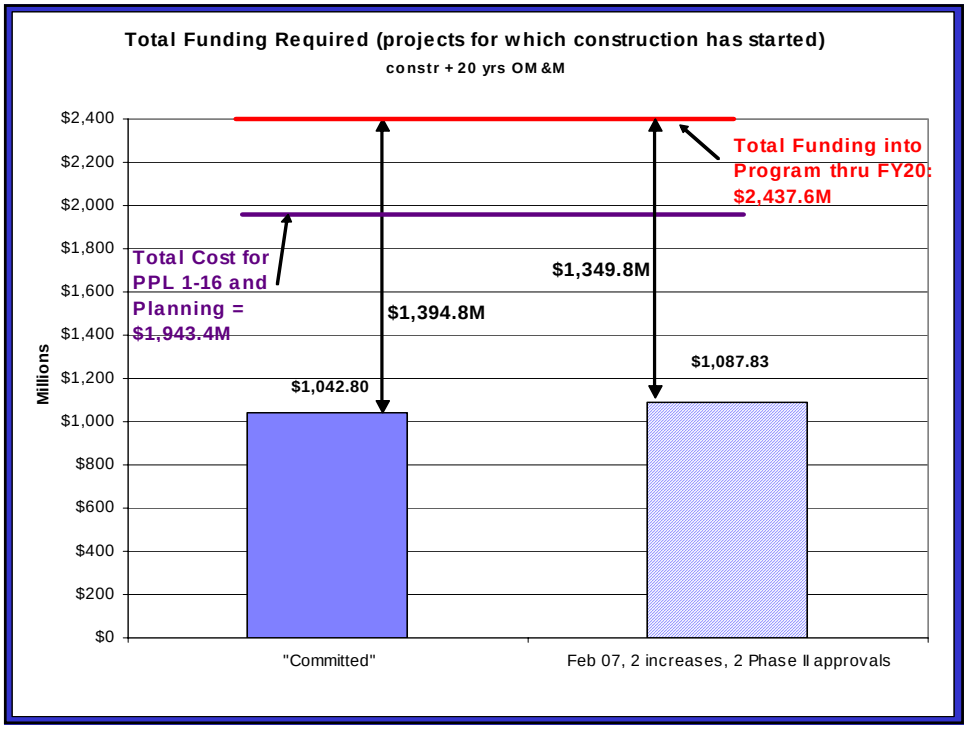


Total Funding Required

(for projects for which construction has started)

- The overall funding limits of the program should be considered when approving projects for construction
- Once a project begins construction, the program should provide OM&M over 20 year life of project
  - PPL1-8 projects have funding for 20 years already set aside
  - PPL9+ projects set aside funds in increments: Ph I/ construction + 3 yrs OM&M/ yearly OM&M thereafter
- Total funds into the total program (Fed/non-Fed) over life of program (FY92-20) = **$2,437.6M**
- 20 years of funding required for projects which have been approved for construction = **$1,042.8M,** "gap" between two = **$1,394.8M**
- Including the 2 increases and 2 projects up for Phase II funding today, the "gap" becomes **$1,349.8M**

Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING
February 18, 2007

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information

1. **Planning Program.**
   - **a.** Planning Program Budget (pg 1-3). Reflects yearly planning budgets for the last five years. The FY07 Planning Program budget of $5,168,692 was approved by the Task Force on 18 October 2006. In addition to the approved budget, there's a $934,694 surplus in the Planning Program.

2. **Construction Program.**
   - a. CWPPRA Project Summary Report by Priority List (pg 4-5). A priority list summary of funding, baseline and current estimates, obligations and expenditures, for the construction program as furnished by the lead agencies for the CWPPRA database.

   - b. Status of Construction Funds (pg 6-7). Taking into consideration approved current estimates, project expenditures through present, Federal and non-Federal cost sharing responsibilities, we have $54,490,863 Federal funds available, based on Task Force approvals to date. FY07 Federal construction program funding is $71,402,872 (included in the $54.5M available Federal funding).

   - c. Status of Construction Funds for Cash Flow Management (pg 8-9). Status of funds reflecting current, approved estimates and potential Phase 2 estimates for PPL's 1 through 16 and estimates for two complex projects not yet approved, for present through program authorization.

   - d. Cash Flow Funding Forecast (pg 10-12). Phase II funding requirements by FY.

   - e. Projects on PPL 1-8 Without Construction Approval (pg 13). Potential return of $31,749,084 to program; these projects are included in prioritization.

   - f. Construction Schedule (pg 14-19). Construction start/completion schedule with construction estimates, obligations and expenditures for FY07 through FY11.

   - g. CWPPRA Project Status Summary Report (pg 20-110). This report is comprised of project information from the CWPPRA database as furnished by the lead agencies.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

	FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)
General Planning & Program Participation [Supplemental Tasks Not Included]					
State of Louisiana					
DNR	430,640	405,472	460,066	386,677 [34]	412,736
Gov's Ofc	73,500	81,000	92,000	87,500 [34]	86,500
LDWF	71,529 [32]	37,760	72,096	73,598	96,879
Total State	575,669	524,232	624,162	547,775	596,115
EPA	458,934	460,913	400,700	439,800 [34]	469,091
Dept of the Interior					
USFWS	430,606	474,849	450,650	464,478 [34]	476,885
NWRC	26,905	47,995	111,363 [33]	137,071 [34]	63,656
USGS Reston					
USGS Baton Rouge					
USGS Woods Hole	5,000				
Natl Park Service					
Total Interior	462,511	522,844	562,013	601,549	540,541
Dept of Agriculture	452,564	498,624	600,077 [33]	590,937 [34]	596,400
Dept of Commerce	520,585	540,030	561,306 [33]	570,350 [34]	583,134
Dept of the Army	1,178,701	1,201,075	1,251,929 [33]	1,171,199 [34]	1,259,208
Agency Total	**3,648,964**	**3,747,718**	**4,000,187**	**3,921,610**	**4,044,489**
Feasibility Studies Funding					
Barrier Shoreline Study					
WAVCIS (DNR)					
Study of Chenier Plain					
Miss R Diversion Study					
Total Feasibility Studies					
Complex Studies Funding					
Beneficial Use Sed Trap Below Venice (COE)					
Barataria Barrier Shoreline (NMFS)					
Diversion into Maurepas Swamp (EPA/COE)					
Holly Beach Segmented Breakwaters (DNR)					
Central & Eastern Terrebonne Basin (USFWS)					190,000
Delta Building Diversion Below Empire (COE)					
Total Complex Studies	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**190,000**

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

		FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)
Outreach						
Outreach		506,500	421,250	437,900	460,948	463,858
Supplemental Tasks						
Academic Advisory Group		100,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	100,100
Database & Web Page Link Maintenance		111,416	109,043	52,360	61,698	62,996
Linkage of CWPPRA & LCA		400,000	200,000	120,000		
Core GIS Support for Planning Activities		265,298	278,583	303,730	305,249	307,249
Oyster Lease GIS Database-Maint & Anal		64,479	88,411	98,709	103,066	
Oyster Lease Program Mgmt & Impl			74,472			
Joint Training of Work Groups		97,988	50,000	30,383		
Terrebonne Basin Recording Stations		92,000	18,000			
Land Loss Maps (COE)			62,500	63,250	63,250	
Storm Recovery Procedures (2 events)			76,360	97,534	97,534	
Landsat Satellite Imagery		42,500				
Digital Soil Survey (NRCS/NWRC)						
GIS Satellite Imagery						
Aerial Photography & CD Production						
Adaptive Management		108,076				
Development of Oyster Reloc Plan		47,758				
Dist & Maintain Desktop GIS System						
Eng/Env WG rev Ph 2 of apprv Ph 1 Prjs						
Evaluate & Assess Veg Plntgs Coastwide						
Monitoring - NOAA/CCAP[23]						
High Resolution Aerial Photography (NWRC)						
Coast-Wide Aerial Vegetation Svy						
Repro of Land Loss Causes Map						
Model flows Atch River Modeling						
MR-GO Evluation						
Monitoring - Academic Panel Evaluation						
Brown Marsh SE Flight (NWRC)						
Brown Marsh SW Flight (NWRC)						
COAST 2050 (DNR)						
Purchase 1700 Frames 1998 Photography (NWRC)						
CDROM Development (NWRC)						
DNR Video Repro						
Gov's Office Workshop						
GIWW Data collection						
Total Supplemental		**1,329,515**	**1,056,369**	**864,966**	**729,797**	**470,345**
Total Allocated		**5,337,835**	**5,148,336**	**5,303,053**	**5,112,355**	**5,168,692**
Unallocated Balance						(168,692)
Total Unallocated	1,103,386					934,694

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

	FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)

Footnotes:

[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] Original $550 in Barrier Shoreline Included $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, $2kUSFWS, and $16k NMFS moved to Coast 2050
during FY 97 for contracs & @$255k absorbed in agency FY 97 budgets for a total of $303,000.
to COAST2050 during FY 97 for contracts & @$255k absorbed in agency FY 97 budgets for a total of $303,000.

[11] Additional $55,343 approved by Task Force for video documenary.

[12] $29,765 transferred from DNR Coast 2050 to NWRC Coast 2050 for evaluation of Report.

[13] $100,000 approved for WAVCIS at 4 Aug 99 Task Force meeting. Part of Barrier Shoreline Study.

[14] Task Force approved 4 Aug 99.

[15] Task Force approved additional $50,000 at 4 Aug 99

[16] Carryover funds from previous FY's; this number is being researched at present.

[17] $600,000 given up by MRSNFR for FY 2000 budget.

[18] Toal cost is $228,970.

[19] Task Force approved FY 2000 Planning Budget 7 Oct 99 as follows:
(a) General Planning estimates for agencies approved.
(b) 75% of Outreach budget approved; Agency outreach funds removed from agency General Planning funds;
Outreach Committee given oversight of agency outreach funds.
(b) 50% of complex project estimates approved.

[20] Outreach: original approved budget was $375,000; revised budget $415,000.
(a) 15 Mar 2000, Technical Committee approved $8,000 increase Watermarks printing.
(b) 6 Jul 2000, Task Force approved up to $32,000 for Sidney Coffee's task of implementing national outreach effort.

[21] 5 Apr 2000, Task Force approved additional $67,183 for preparation of report to Congress.
$32,000 of this total given to NWRC for preparation of report.

[22] 6 Jul 00: Monitoring - Task Force approved $30,000 for Greg Steyer's academic panel evaluation of monitoring program.

[23] Definition: Monitoring (NWRC) - NOAA/CCAP (Coastwide Landcover [Habitat] Monitoring Program

[24] 29 Aug 00: Task Force fax vote approves $29,500 for NWRC for brown marsh southeastern flight

[25] 1 Sep 00: Task Force fax vote approves $46,000 for NWRC for brown marsh southwestern flight

[26] 10 Jan 2001: Task Force approves additional $113,000 for FY01.

[27] 30 May 01: Tech Comm approves 86,250 for Coast-Wide Aerial Vegetation Survey for LDNR; T.F. fax vote approves

[28] 7 Aug 2001: Task Force approves additional $63,000 in Outreach budget for Barataria Terrebonne
National Estuary Foundation Superbowl campaign proposal.

[29] 16 Jan 2002, Task Force approves $85,000 for each Federal agency (except COE) for participation in LCA/Coast 2050 studies and collocation.
Previous budget was $45,795, revised budget is $351,200, an increase of $305,405. This task is a supplemental activity in each agency's General Planning budget.

[30] 2 Apr 02: LADNR requested $64,000 be transferred from its General Planning budget to LUMCON for Academic Assistance on the Adaptive Management supplemental task.

[31] 1 May 02: LADNR requested $1,500 be transferred from their General Planning (activity ER 12010, Prepare Report to Congress)
and given to NWRC for creation of a web-ready version of the CWPPRA year 2000 Report to Congress for printing process.

[32] 16 Jan 2003: Task Force approves LDWF estimate that was not included in originally approved budget.

[33] 4 May 2005: Task Force approves additional $164,024 funding under General Planning for Programmatic Assessment and Vision task;
+$48,840 (COE); +$86,938 (NWRC); +$21,670 (NRCS); +$6,576 (NMFS)

[33a] 24 Aug 2006: Scott Wilson requests reduction of $37,000 from the $86,938 for the Programmatic Assessment; $45,000 was given for printing but only $8,000 used.

[34] 25 Jan 2006: FY2006 budget, $98,250 for Report to Congress item added to approved budget

[35] 28 July 2005: Scott Wilson e-mail requests reduction of $43,113.99 from current $275,000 FY98 budget.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$9,355,706	$39,933,317	$53,276,353	$46,630,423	$42,502,949
2	15	13,372	15	2	12	$28,173,110	$13,958,587	$40,644,134	$84,958,909	$79,943,975	$52,224,049
3	11	12,514	11	1	9	$29,939,100	$7,884,506	$32,879,168	$48,051,569	$41,203,623	$34,268,448
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,156,541	$10,468,030	$13,228,959	$13,134,271	$12,063,809
5	9	3,225	9	0	6	$33,371,625	$2,443,008	$60,627,171	$24,430,081	$18,530,586	$14,683,812
5.1	0	988	1	0	0	$0	$4,850,000	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$8,310,772	$6,664,668
6	11	10,522	11	1	8	$39,134,000	$5,579,681	$54,614,991	$55,726,486	$33,559,951	$24,002,721
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	$42,540,715	$5,206,718	$21,090,046	$34,711,451	$34,313,331	$8,357,796
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	$41,864,079	$3,429,278	$33,340,587	$22,593,236	$11,912,192	$7,291,972
9	18	4,387	14	4	5	$47,907,300	$10,699,305	$72,429,342	$70,985,151	$58,597,097	$37,555,825
10	12	18,799	9	2	2	$47,659,220	$11,281,918	$82,222,452	$75,212,787	$38,441,446	$16,271,798
11	12	24,391	11	5	0	$57,332,369	$30,670,508	$258,849,846	$204,470,056	$164,579,152	$39,814,647
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,915,320	$13,656,797
12	6	2,843	3	1	1	$51,938,097	$3,747,629	$28,406,152	$24,984,190	$16,264,539	$13,164,376
13	5	1,470	4	0	1	$54,023,130	$1,382,052	$8,616,745	$9,213,682	$5,308,292	$1,877,648
14	4	728	3	0	0	$53,054,752	$1,098,347	$7,322,316	$7,322,316	$6,250,417	$472,045
15	4	1,667	1	0	0	$58,059,645	$686,926	$4,579,509	$4,579,509	$2,339,824	$45,723
16	5	1,889	0	0	0	$71,402,872	$1,431,594	$9,543,961	$9,543,961	$2,551,845	$0
Active Projects	143	121,109	121	18	70	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$794,520,267	$767,118,928	$595,787,054	$324,919,083
Deauthorized Projects	20		13	0	2			$34,364,158	$2,613,005	$2,697,209	$2,562,234
Total Projects	163	121,109	134	18	72	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$828,884,425	$769,731,934	$598,484,264	$327,481,317
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$45,886	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807	$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	$0	$2,023,822	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$7,423,492	$1,291,489
MCF	1		1	0	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387	$79,387
Storm Recovery	1		0	0	0	$0	$45,504	$303,359	$303,359	$0	$0
Total Construction Program	167	121,109	137	19	73	$714,442,447	$125,267,634	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$606,178,950	$329,044,000
						$839,710,081					

CEMVN-PM-C

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

31-Jan-2007

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:
1. Total of 167 projects includes 143 active construction projects, 20 deauthorized projects, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY07 is expected to be $71,402,872 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $839,710,081 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Baseline and current estimates for PPL 9 (and future project priority lists) reflect funding utilizing cash flow management principles.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.
13. PPL 5.1 is used to record the Bayou Lafourche project as approved by a motion passed by the Task Force on October 25, 2001, to proceed with Phase 1 ED, estimated cost of $9,700,000, at a cost share of 50% Federal and 50% non-Federal.
14. Priority Lists 9 through 16 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 31 Jan 2007

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate (b)	Current Unfunded Estimate (c)	Expenditures Inception thru 30 Nov 97 (d)	Expenditures 1 Dec 97 thru Present (e)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)
0	1	191,807	191,807	0	171,154	20,653	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
CRMS	1	66,890,300	13,492,144	53,398,156	0	1,291,489	1,291,489	12,200,655	11,468,322	2,023,822
MCF	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	79,387	79,387	1,420,613	1,275,000	225,000
SRA	1	303,359	303,359	0	0		0	303,359	257,855	45,504
1	17	53,475,693	53,475,693	0	13,343,523	29,358,766	42,702,290	10,773,403	44,119,987	9,355,706
2	15	84,958,909	84,958,909	0	12,147,509	40,076,540	52,224,049	32,734,860	71,000,322	13,958,587
3	17	48,927,825	48,927,825	0	5,453,322	29,741,011	35,194,333	13,733,492	41,043,319	7,884,506
4	10	14,083,878	14,083,878	0	439,594	12,479,135	12,918,729	1,165,150	11,927,337	2,156,541
5	9	24,430,081	24,430,081	0	2,537,030	12,146,782	14,683,812	9,746,269	21,987,073	2,443,008
5.1		9,700,000	9,700,000	0	0	6,664,668	6,664,668	3,035,332	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	55,796,806	55,796,806	0	191,623	23,881,418	24,073,041	31,723,765	50,217,126	5,579,681
7	4	34,711,452	34,711,452	0	0	8,357,796	8,357,796	26,353,655	29,504,734	5,206,718
8	10	22,861,854	22,861,854	0	0	7,560,601	7,560,601	15,301,252	19,432,576	3,429,278
9	19	216,606,475	71,328,671	145,277,804	0	37,798,964	37,798,964	33,529,706	60,629,370	10,699,301
10	12	228,373,379	75,212,787	153,160,592	0	16,271,798	16,271,798	58,940,989	63,930,869	11,281,918
11	12	424,027,503	204,470,056	219,557,447	0	39,814,647	39,814,647	164,655,410	173,799,548	30,670,508
11.1	1	14,130,233	14,130,233	0	0	13,656,797	13,656,797	473,436	7,065,116	7,065,116
12	6	139,433,604	24,984,190	114,449,414	0	13,164,376	13,164,376	11,819,814	21,236,562	3,747,629
13	5	91,161,544	9,213,682	81,947,862	0	1,877,648	1,877,648	7,336,034	7,831,630	1,382,052
14	4	93,728,608	7,322,316	86,406,292	0	472,045	472,045	6,850,271	6,223,969	1,098,347
15	4	51,480,718	4,579,509	46,901,209	0	45,723	45,723	4,533,786	3,892,583	686,926
16	5	122,380,024	9,543,961	112,836,063	0		0	9,543,961	8,112,367	1,431,594
Total	167	1,799,154,052	785,219,214	1,013,934,838	34,283,754	294,760,246	329,044,000	456,175,214	659,951,584	125,267,629

Non Cash Flow	98	350,941,665	350,941,665	0
Cash Flow	69	1,448,212,388	434,277,549	1,013,934,838
Total	167	1,799,154,052	785,219,214	1,013,934,838

Available Fed Funds	**714,442,448**
N/F Cost Share	**125,267,629**
Available N/F Cash	**39,260,961**
WIK credit/cash	**86,006,669**
Total Available Cash (min)	**753,703,408**
Federal Balance	**54,490,863**
(Fed Cost Share of Funded Estimate-Avail Fed funds)	
N/F Balance	**0**
Total Balance	**54,490,863**

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 31 Jan 2007

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate (b)	Current Unfunded Estimate (c)	Expenditures Inception thru 30 Nov 97 (d)	Expenditures 1 Dec 97 thru Present (e)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)

Notes:

(1) Estimated FY07 Federal funding for the construction program is $71,402,872,000.

(2) Project total includes 143 active projects, 20 deauthorized projects, CRMS-Wetlands Project, Monitoring Contingency Fund, Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the Conservation Plan.

(3) Includes 20 deauthorized projects:

Fourchon	Bayou Boeuf (Phased)	Red Mud
Bayou LaCache	Grand Bay	Compost Demo
Dewitt-Rollover	Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse	Bayou Bienvenue
Bayou Perot/Rigolettes	SW Shore/White Lake	Upper Oaks
Eden Isles	Hopper Dredge	Bayou L'Ours
White's Ditch	Flotant Marsh	Marsh Creation South of Leeville
Avoca Island	Violet F/W Distribution	

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

(5) Includes O&M revised estimates, dated 1 March 1999.

(6) Expenditures are divided into two categories because of the change in cost share: inception through 30 Nov 97, and 1 Dec 97 through present. and do not reflect all non-Federal WIK credits; costs are being reconciled. Expenditures in both categories continue to be refined as work-in-kind credits are reconciled and finalized.

(7) Non-Federal available funds are unconfirmed; only 5% of local sponsor cost share responsibility must be cash.

(8) Priority Lists 9 through 16 are financed through cash flow management and are funded in two phases. Current estimates reflect only approved, funded estimates.

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (d)	Unexpended Funds (e)	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
0	1		45,886				191,807	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
0.1	1		2,023,822	2,023,822		66,890,300	66,890,300	1,291,489	65,598,811	56,856,755	10,033,545
0.2	1		225,000	225,000			1,500,000	79,387	1,420,613	1,275,000	225,000
0.3	1		45,504	45,504			303,359	0	303,359	257,855	45,504
1	17	28,084,900	9,355,706	37,440,606			53,475,693	42,702,290	10,773,403	44,119,987	9,355,706
2	15	28,173,110	13,958,587	42,131,697			84,958,909	52,224,049	32,734,860	71,000,322	13,958,587
3	17	29,939,100	7,884,506	37,823,606			48,927,825	35,194,333	13,733,492	41,043,319	7,884,506
4	10	29,957,533	2,156,541	32,114,074			14,083,878	12,918,729	1,165,150	11,927,337	2,156,541
5	9	33,371,625	2,443,008	35,814,633			24,430,081	14,683,812	9,746,269	21,987,073	2,443,008
5.1		-	4,850,000	4,850,000			9,700,000	6,664,668	3,035,332	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	39,134,000	5,579,681	44,713,681			55,796,806	24,073,041	31,723,765	50,217,126	5,579,681
7	4	42,540,715	5,206,718	47,747,433			34,711,451	8,357,796	26,353,655	29,504,733	5,206,718
8	10	41,864,079	3,429,278	45,293,357			22,861,854	7,560,601	15,301,252	19,432,576	3,429,278
9	19	47,907,300	10,699,305	58,606,605	17,220,118	199,386,357	216,606,475	37,798,964	178,807,510	184,115,504	32,490,971
10	12	47,659,220	11,281,918	58,941,138	17,616,196	210,757,183	228,373,379	16,271,798	212,101,581	194,117,372	34,256,007
11	12	57,332,369	30,670,508	88,002,877	25,242,202	398,785,301	424,027,503	39,814,647	384,212,856	360,423,378	63,604,125
11.1	1		7,065,116	7,065,116		14,130,233	14,130,233	13,656,797	473,436	5,272,323	8,857,910
12	6	51,938,097	3,747,629	55,685,726	10,116,224	129,317,380	139,433,604	13,164,376	126,269,228	118,518,563	20,915,041
13	5	54,023,130	1,382,052	55,405,182	8,498,519	82,663,025	91,161,544	1,877,648	89,283,896	77,487,312	13,674,232
14	4	53,054,752	1,098,347	54,153,099	7,322,316	86,406,292	93,728,608	472,045	93,256,563	79,669,317	14,059,291
15	4	58,059,645	686,926	58,746,571	4,579,509	46,901,209	51,480,718	45,723	51,434,995	43,758,610	7,722,108
16	5	71,402,872	1,431,594	72,834,466	8,965,392	113,414,632	122,380,024	0	122,380,024	104,023,020	18,357,004
Total	167	714,442,447	125,267,633	839,710,080	99,560,476	1,348,651,911	1,799,154,052	329,044,000	1,470,110,051	1,520,003,403	279,150,648
Complex Projs	2				9,247,505	125,409,795	134,657,300			114,458,705	20,198,595
Total	169	714,442,447	125,267,633	839,710,080	108,807,981	1,474,061,706	1,933,811,352			1,634,462,108	299,349,243
Funding vs Current Estimate		(920,019,661)	(174,081,610)	(1,094,101,271)							
PPL 1 thru 16 w/Future Funding	169	1,943,952,774 [1]	342,240,044 [1]	2,286,192,818	108,807,981	1,474,061,706	1,933,811,352			1,634,462,108	299,349,243
Funding vs Current Estimate		309,490,666	42,890,801	352,381,466							

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (d)	Unexpended Funds (e)	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
	Construction Program [1] Future Federal Funding (estimated) 16 June 2006 Forecast										
17	**FY08**	**73,612,139**	**12,990,377**	**86,602,516**							
18	**FY09**	**76,489,000**	**13,498,059**	**89,987,059**							
19	**FY10**	**80,151,000**	**14,144,294**	**94,295,294**							
20	**FY11**	**83,103,000**	**14,665,235**	**97,768,235**							
21	**FY12**	**86,410,000**	**15,248,824**	**101,658,824**							
22	**FY13**	**90,131,000**	**15,905,471**	**106,036,471**							
23	**FY14**	**93,841,000**	**16,560,176**	**110,401,176**							
24	**FY15**	**97,522,000**	**17,209,765**	**114,731,765**							
25	**FY16**	**101,421,000**	**17,897,824**	**119,318,824**							
26	**FY17**	**105,385,182**	**18,597,385**	**123,982,567**	**Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)**						
27	**FY18**	**109,497,030**	**19,323,005**	**128,820,035**	**Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)**						
28	**FY19**	**113,762,045**	**20,075,655**	**133,837,700**	**Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)**						
29	**FY20**	**118,185,931**	**20,856,341**	**139,042,272**	**Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)**						
Total		**1,229,510,327**	**216,972,411**	**1,446,482,738**							

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement						
											Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
PO-27	Chandeleur Island Restoration	NMFS	9		11-Jan-00	Jun 01 (A)	Jul 01 (A)	1,435,066	1,435,066								
TE-41	Mandalay Bank Protection Demo	USFWS	9		11-Jan-00	Apr 03 (A)	Sep 03 (A)	1,194,495	1,194,495								
MR-11	Periodic Intro of Sed & Nutrients Demo	COE	9		11-Jan-00	Sep 07	Sep-08	1,502,817	1,502,817								
TE-37	New Cut Dune Restoration	EPA	9		10-Jan-01	Oct 06 (A)	Oct-07	13,158,878	13,107,389	51,489			7,362	7,605	7,856	8,115	158,134
CS-30	Perry Ridge West	NRCS	9		10-Jan-01	Nov 01 (A)	Jul 02 (A)	3,747,742	3,252,800	476,410		54,338	13,466	6,108	336,703	6,517	123,364
TE-45	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demo	USFWS	10		10-Jan-01	Apr 07	Sep-07	2,503,768	2,503,768								
CS-31	Holly Beach	NRCS	11		07-Aug-01	Aug 02 (A)	Mar 03 (A)	14,130,233	14,130,233								
BA-27c(1)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 3	NRCS	9		16-Jan-02	Oct 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	8,636,747	5,431,260	3,205,487							
LA-03b	Coastwide Nutria	NRCS	11		16-Apr-02	Nov 02 (A)		68,864,870	19,572,424	49,292,446		3,103,012	3,120,709	3,138,971	3,821,285	3,687,269	32,865,215
BS-11	Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Jun 06 (A)	Dec 06 (A)	3,183,940	2,079,209	1,104,731		20,318	20,969	21,639	22,332	23,046	600,673
ME-19	Grand-White Lake Landbridge Protection	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Jul 03 (A)	Oct 04 (A)	9,635,224	5,805,811	3,829,413		8,254	8,518	13,805	9,072	1,950,660	1,862,351
TE-44(1)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 1	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Apr 03 (A)	Feb-07	502,382	502,382								
BA-27c(2)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 4	NRCS	9		16-Jan-03	Sep 05 (A)	Feb-07	6,567,873	4,825,871	1,742,002					772,449		969,553
TV-18	Four-Mile Canal	NMFS	9		16-Jan-03	Jun 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	4,744,368	3,493,857	1,250,511		12,582	8,115	8,383	13,870	1,630,069	115,651
LA-05	Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demo	NRCS	12		16-Jan-03	Jul 04 (A)	Jan-09	1,080,891	1,080,891								
TE-40	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	EPA	9		16-Jan-03	Jun 04 (A)	Mar 07	16,726,000	16,167,228	558,772		7,856	8,115	8,383	8,660	8,945	92,762
CS-29	Black Bayou Bypass Culverts	NRCS	9		14-Aug-03	May 05 (A)	Mar-07	6,091,675	4,311,285	1,780,390		61,209	63,229	207,381	67,472	69,698	246,978
CS-32(1)	East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Rest- CU 1	USFWS/NRCS	10		12-Nov-03	Dec 04 (A)	Jun-06	6,490,751	5,497,491	993,260			80,249	4,144	4,277	4,414	898,933
BA-37	Little Lake	NMFS	11		12-Nov-03	Aug 05 (A)	Mar-07	38,496,395	33,992,877	4,503,518			6,833	84,058	7,277	7,509	4,387,532
BA-38	Barataria Barrier Island	NMFS	11		28-Jan-04	Mar 06 (A)	Sep-06	67,349,433	65,808,267	854,923		425,328	10,215	10,399	10,586	10,776	390,663
BA-27d	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 4 CU 6	NRCS	11		28-Jan-04	Apr 05 (A)	Oct-07	21,457,097	16,922,436	4,534,661		5,845	6,033	6,226	157,356	6,630	4,355,214
LA-06	Shoreline Prot Foundation Imprvts Demo	COE	13		28-Jan-04	Nov 05 (A)	Aug 06 (A)	1,055,000	1,055,000								
	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2 - CU 5	NRCS				Feb 07	Apr-08	9,301,135	7,441,870								
ME-16	Freshwater Intro. South of Hwy 82	USFWS	9		13-Oct-04	Sep 05 (A)	Dec 06 (A)	6,203,110	5,084,357	1,118,753		23,405	23,873	13,912	14,190	14,474	1,007,540
TE-44(2)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 2	USFWS	10		13-Oct-04	Feb 05		31,225,534	29,283,163	1,942,371		4,805	4,901	4,998	5,098	5,200	1,918,901
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 1	NRCS	11		13-Oct-04	Sep 05 (A)	Apr-06	7,797,000	7,613,866	183,134		18,738	14,645	30,608	15,430	15,840	220,107
ME-22	South White Lake	COE	12		13-Oct-04	Nov 05 (A)	Aug 06 (A)	19,673,929	15,713,224	3,960,705		8,403	8,570	1,757,949	8,917	9,095	2,162,109
TE-22	Point au Fer [O&M]	NMFS						165,000	165,000								
TV-04	Cote Blanche (O&M)	NRCS	3					1,859,116	1,859,116								
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1 (Phase I Increase)	NRCS	9					175,000	175,000								
PO-30	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10		8-Feb-06	Apr 07	Dec-07	18,707,551	18,286,377	421,174	6,925,824		7,067	1,546,052	7,526	7,767	3,143,954
BA-35	Pass Chaland to Grand Pass	NMFS	11		08-Feb-06	Apr 07	Oct-07	30,217,567	29,249,507	968,060			6,549	112,507	6,826	6,970	842,997
TE-46	West Lake Boudreaux SP & MC	USFWS	11		08-Feb-06	Aug 07	Feb-08	17,519,731	15,977,790	1,541,941	1,916,859			5,668	5,786	37,595	1,531,323
TE-53	Enhancement of Barrier Island Veg Demo	EPA	16		18-Oct-06			919,599	919,599								

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement						
											Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
	CRMS	USGS/DNR	All		14-Aug-03			66,890,300	9,270,226	57,620,074		2,307,418	3,244,008	2,755,341	2,911,525	2,280,379	31,397,063
CS-04a	Cameron-Creole Maintenance [O&M]	NRCS	3					2,103,787		2,103,787							
TE-26	Lake Chapeau [O&M]	NMFS	3					225,869		225,869							
BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 7	NRCS	9	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jul-08	18,801,185		18,801,185	21,538,972	1,404	1,437,997	1,463	1,494	1,525	1,614,873
AT-04	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	NMFS	9	Feb-07		Jun 07	Apr-08	19,657,695	1,846,326	17,811,369	18,933,969		6,566	6,704	1,777,762	6,989	5,490,585
BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	USFWS	11	Feb-07		Aug 07	Aug-08	31,596,669	463,942	31,132,727	15,231,142	6,549	6,686	6,826	6,970	7,117	97,998
BA-30	East Grand Terre	NMFS	9	Feb-07		May 07	Dec-07	31,226,531	2,312,023	28,914,508	33,881,341	6,414	278,244	6,686	6,826	283,660	1,021,045
TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab, Belle Isle to Lock	COE	9	Feb-07		Apr 07	Jun-08	17,756,469	1,498,967	16,257,502	25,676,625		6,549	867,646	6,826	6,970	1,164,955
TE-43	GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terre	NRCS	10	Feb-07		Aug 07	Nov-08	29,987,641	1,735,983	28,251,658	13,175,993	6,666	643,768	6,948	42,739	7,244	2,207,715
PO-33	Goose Point	USFWS	13	Feb-07		Mar 07	Nov-08	21,547,421	1,730,596	19,816,825	18,989,923				2,856,825		
ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	COE	11	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jun-08	17,251,124	1,049,029	16,202,095	20,331,947	7,670	7,831	7,996	84,941	8,335	1,894,725
PO-32	Lake Borgne and MRGO - MRGO	COE	12	Feb-07		Mar 07	Nov-07	17,361,080	1,348,345	16,012,735	31,924,591			890,508			
ME-18	Rockefellar Refuge - CU 1	NMFS	10	Feb-07		Jul 07	Feb-08	10,033,623	2,408,478	7,625,145	10,544,865						
TE-47	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	EPA	11	Feb-07		May 07	Feb-08	42,918,821	3,742,053	39,176,768	48,901,961		13,258	13,536	13,819	14,110	226,908
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	NRCS	9	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jan-08	3,698,744	670,611	3,028,133	2,221,045	6,899	7,045	7,192	419,179	7,498	518,908
TE-49	Avoca Island Divr & Land Building	COE	12	Jan-08		Jul 08	Jun-09	18,823,322	2,229,876	16,593,446		14,970,661	14,194	143,515	15,146	15,646	1,434,284
BA-39	Bayou Dupont	EPA	12	Jan-08		May 2008	Nov-08	24,925,734	2,731,479	22,194,255		22,044,717		6,699	6,920	7,148	128,771
TV-20	Bayou Sale	NRCS	13	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	32,103,020	2,254,912	29,848,108		29,848,108					
MR-13	Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	COE	10	Jan-08		Mar 08	Nov-09	30,297,105	1,076,328	29,220,777		21,564,804		647,055	509,672	136,776	6,362,471
BS-10	Delta Bldg Divr North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	Jan-08		Nov 08		6,297,286	1,444,000	4,853,286		4,835,510		1,632	855	883	14,406
TV-21	East Marsh Island	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	16,824,999	1,193,606	15,631,393		15,631,393					
BA-42	Lake Hermitage	FWS	15	Jan-08		May-08	May-09	32,673,327	1,197,590	31,475,737		31,475,737					
ME-17	Little Pecan Bayou	NRCS	9	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	14,597,263	1,556,598	13,040,665		3,947,458					3,093,207
MR-12	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	11	Jan-08		Aug 08	Mar-09	52,180,839	1,880,376	50,300,463		50,308,586			1,726	1,784	50,296,953
PO-26	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	Jan-08		May 08	Nov-08	1,121,757	188,383	933,374		127,994		79,203	41,572	42,944	641,661
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 2	NRCS	11	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	3,409,419		3,409,419		3,409,419					
PO-29	River Reintroduction Into Maurepas	EPA	11	Jan-09		Jun-09	Jun-11	57,815,647	6,780,307	51,035,340		49,235,895					1,799,445
ME-18	Rockefellar Refuge - CU 2	NMFS	10	Jan-08		Jun 08	Dec-08	38,000,000		38,000,000		19,000,000	19,000,000				
ME-20	South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Rest	USFWS	11	Jan-08		Jun 08	Mar-09	19,930,316	2,358,420	17,571,896		16,892,751			8,024	149,929	521,193
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 2	NRCS	9	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	1,532,440	129,664	1,402,776		878,657					524,119
BA-41	South Shore of the Pen	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	17,513,780	1,311,146	16,202,634		16,202,634					
MR-14	Spanish Pass	COE	13	Jan-08		Jun 2008		15,212,169	1,421,680	13,790,489		11,141,705				6,219	1,642,574
TE-50	Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C.	EPA	13	Jan-08		Apr 08		22,243,934	2,751,494	19,492,440		19,494,440					
BS-12	White Ditch Resurrection	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	14,845,192	1,595,676	13,249,516		13,249,516				11,386,351	1,863,165
Complex	Central and Eastern Terrebonne (Complex)	USFWS		Jan-08				25,800,000		25,800,000		1,800,000		24,000,000			
BA-34	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	EPA	10	Jan-11		May 11	May-13	13,803,361	2,362,687	11,440,674				9,531,492			1,909,182

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
BA-40	Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield	NMFS	14	Unscheduled				44,544,636	3,221,887	41,322,749							41,322,749
TV-19	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW	COE	9	Unscheduled				30,027,305	1,229,337	28,797,968							28,797,968
CS-28-4	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation-Cycle 4	COE	8	Unscheduled													
CS-28-5	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation-Cycle 5	COE	8	Unscheduled													
BS-13	Bayou Lamoque	COE/EPA	15	Unscheduled				5,375,741	1,205,354	4,170,387							4,080,387
ME-23	South Pecan Island	NMFS	15	Unscheduled				4,438,695	1,102,043	3,336,652							3,336,652
MR-15	Venice Ponds	COE/EPA	15	Unscheduled				8,992,955	1,074,522	7,918,433							7,918,433
PO-34	Alligator Bend	COE/NRCS	16	Unscheduled				19,620,813	1,660,985	17,959,828							17,959,828
TE-51	Madison Bay	NNFS	16	Unscheduled				32,353,377	3,002,171	29,351,206							29,351,206
ME-24	Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline	COE	16	Unscheduled				36,922,487	1,266,842	35,655,645							29,351,206
TE-52	West Belle Pass Barrier Headland	NNFS	16	Unscheduled				32,563,748	2,694,364	29,869,384							29,869,384
Complex	Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion (Complex)	COE		Unscheduled				108,857,300		108,857,300							108,857,300
BA-29	Marsh Creation South of Leeville	EPA	9	Deauthorized				343,551	343,551								
BA-33	Delta Bldg Divr at Myrtle Grove **[WRDA FUNDING**	COE	10	N/A		N/A		3,002,114	3,002,114								
PO-28	LaBranche Wetlands **[ON HOLD]**	NMFS	9	On Hold				306,836	305,140	1,696							8,521,507
	Phase II Increment 1 Funding Requirement										261,352,374	344,259,985		9,531,492			
	Phase II Long Term O&M, Monitoring and COE Admin											3,789,695	5,827,362	8,804,301	10,520,349	7,854,037	337,750,588
	CRMS Funding											2,307,418	3,244,008	2,755,341	2,911,525	2,280,379	31,397,063
	Complex Projects Requesting Phase I Funding											1,800,000					
	Complex Projects Requesting Phase II Funding													24,000,000			7,447,505
	Yearly PPL Phase I Project Funding (estimated)											9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	63,000,000
	Projects Requesting Funds (Needing T.F. Approval)										8,842,683						
	Total Funding Requested										270,195,057	361,157,098	18,071,370	54,091,134	22,431,874	19,134,416	439,595,156
	Total Federal Funding into the Program (June 2006 data)											73,612,139	76,489,000	80,151,000	83,103,000	86,410,000	829,745,188
	Total non-Federal Funding into Program										40,529,259	54,173,565	2,710,706	8,113,670	3,364,781	2,870,162	65,939,273
	REMAINING BALANCE										**(175,174,935)**	**(408,546,330)**	**(347,417,994)**	**(313,244,458)**	**(249,208,551)**	**(179,062,805)**	**206,880,754**

Projects on Priority Lists 1 thru 8 That Do Not Have Construction Approval as of 15 February 2007

PPL	Project	Lead Agency	Unobligated Funds	Construction Start	Status
2	Brown Lake	NRCS	$2,212,023	Feb-07	Ongoing
3	West Point a la Hache	NRCS	$3,499,125	Unsched	Ongoing
5	Bayou Lafourche	EPA			No construction funds approved
5	Grand Bayou	FWS	$5,679,177	Mar-08	Ongoing
5	Myrtle Grove	NMFS			Funds removed
6	Lake Boudreaux	USFWS	$8,688,570	May-08	Ongoing
6	Penchant	NRCS	$11,670,189	Feb-08	Ongoing
7		**Total**	**$31,749,084**		

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 10-Jan-2001 A	01-Oct-2006 A	01-Oct-2007	EPA	9	102	New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	$10,890,022.50	$8,982,686.61	$85,149.93
FY2007		25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2007	COE	8	187	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	$3,231,839.00	$2,617,149.00	$0.00
FY2007		01-Feb-2007	01-Jan-2008	NRCS	2	282	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	$1,963,099.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	28-Jan-2004 A 15-Feb-2007	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008	FWS	13	436	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2003 A 31-Jan-2007	30-Mar-2007	30-Nov-2007	COE	12	266	Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2007	01-Apr-2007	30-Jun-2008	COE	9	241	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	31-Dec-2007	EPA	10	165	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	$10,737,818.00	$11,816,991.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 10-Jan-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	30-Sep-2007	FWS	10		Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	$1,453,746.00	$1,350,897.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Oct-2007	NMFS	11	263	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	$19,355,366.00	$18,771,161.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Feb-2008	FWS	11	277	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	$10,180,530.00	$12,612,430.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2007	01-May-2007	01-Dec-2007	NMFS	9	335	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 31-Jan-2007	01-May-2007	01-Feb-2008	EPA	11	195	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 30-Jan-2008	01-Jun-2007	01-Mar-2008	FWS	11	440	South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2007	15-Jun-2007	01-Apr-2008	NMFS	9	577	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 31-Jan-2007	15-Jul-2007	01-Feb-2008	NMFS	10	920	Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Jan-2008	NRCS	9	201	South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 31-Jan-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Nov-2008	NRCS	10	366	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 15-Feb-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Aug-2008	FWS	11	605	Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 31-Jan-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Jun-2008	COE	11	540	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 11-Jan-2000 A	01-Sep-2007	01-Sep-2008	COE	9		Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	$1,088,290.00	$0.00	$0.00
			FY Total			6,398		$58,900,710.50	$56,151,314.61	$85,149.93

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2008		15-Jan-2008	15-Jun-2008	COE	8	261	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	$7,301,751.00	$253,000.00	$0.00
FY2008		01-Feb-2008	01-Jan-2009	NRCS	6	1155	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	$9,723,048.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008		01-Mar-2008	01-Dec-2008	FWS	5	199	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	$2,637,807.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	10-Jan-2001 A 31-Jan-2008	01-Mar-2008	01-Nov-2009	COE	10	5706	Benneys Bay Diversion	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 A 31-Jan-2008	01-Apr-2008		EPA	13	272	Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008		01-May-2008	01-May-2009	FWS	6	603	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	$5,453,945.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2008	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	COE	9	177	Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	16-Jan-2003 A 30-Jan-2008	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	EPA	12	400	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	08-Feb-2006 A 30-Jan-2008	01-May-2008	09-May-2009	FWS	15	438	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 A 31-Jan-2008	01-Jun-2008		COE	13	433	Spanish Pass Diversion	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2008	16-Jan-2003 31-Jan-2008	A	15-Jul-2008	15-Jun-2009	COE	12	143	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	11-Jan-2000 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	9	144	Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	07-Aug-2002 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Mar-2009	COE	12	1190	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	13	329	Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	27-Jul-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	EPA	14	189	East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	27-Jul-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	14	116	South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	17-Feb-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	14	189	White Ditch Resurrection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		11,944		$25,116,551.00	$253,000.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2009	10-Jan-2001 A 31-Jan-2008	01-Nov-2008		COE	10	501	Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2009	07-Aug-2001 A 30-Jan-2009	01-Jun-2009	01-Jun-2011	EPA	11	5438	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
				FY Total		5,939		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2011	10-Jan-2001 A 31-Jan-2011	13-May-2011	13-May-2013	EPA	10	941	Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
				FY Total		941		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

31 January 2007

Summary report on the status of CWPPRA projects prepared for the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

Reports enclosed:

Project Details by Lead Agency
Project Summary by Basin
Project Summary by Priority List

Information based on data furnished by the Federal Lead Agencies and collected by the Corps of Engineers

Prepared by:

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New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS										
Priority List 1										
Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Creation	BARA	JEFF	445	24-Apr-1995 A	22-Jul-1996 A	15-Oct-1996 A	$1,759,257	$1,172,896	66.7	$1,172,896 $1,172,896
Status: The enlargement of Queen Bess Island was incorporated into the project and the construction of a 9-acre cell was completed in October 1996, at a cost of $945,678. Remaining funds may be used to clear marsh creation sites of oyster leases. If oyster-related conflicts are removed from the remaining marsh creation sites, these areas will be incorporated into the Corp's O&M disposal plan for the next three maintenance cycles. The USACE, LADNR, and LDWF are currently pursuing an administrative process to identify and prioritize beneficial use sites along the BBWW. Additional monitoring of the Queen Bess site was discontinued in 2002 on the recommendation of the local sponsor and monitoring team.										
Bayou Labranche Wetland Creation	PONT	STCHA	203	17-Apr-1993 A	06-Jan-1994 A	07-Apr-1994 A	$4,461,301	$3,817,929	85.6	$3,850,699 $3,777,952
Status: Contract awarded to T. L. James Co. (Dredge "Tom James") for dredging approximately 2,500,000 cy of Lake Pontchartrain sediments and placing in marsh creation area. Contract final inspection was performed on April 7, 1994. Site visit by Task Force took place on April 13, 1994. The project is being monitored.										
Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection at Jean Lafitte NHP&P	BARA	JEFF		29-Oct-1996 A	01-Jun-1995 A	21-Mar-1996 A	$60,000	$58,753	97.9	$58,753 $58,753
Status: This project was added to Priority List 1 at the March 1995 Task Force meeting. The Task Force approved the expenditure of up to $45,000 in Federal funds and non-Federal funds of $15,000 (25%) for the design of the project. A design review meeting was held with Jean Lafitte Park personnel in May 1996 to resolve design comments prior to advertisement for the construction contract. The contract was awarded December 4, 1996 for $610,000 to Bertucci Contracting Corp. The contract was completed in March 1997. Complete. This project was design only.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection	TECHE	VERMI	65	17-Apr-1993 A	10-Jan-1996 A	11-Feb-1996 A	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	132.6 !	$2,005,235 $1,852,057

Status: The project was modified by moving the dike from the west to the east bank of the cutoff to better protect the wetlands. The need for the sediment retention fence on the west bank is still undetermined.
The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less.

The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less.

Condemnation of real estate easements was required because of unclear ownership titles and significantly lengthened the project schedule. Construction was completed in February 1996.

Complete.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Bay Sediment Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	9,831	29-Aug-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	28-Nov-2003 A	$8,517,066	$22,312,761	262.0 !	$15,877,986 $14,828,956

Status: Post-construction aerial photographs and surveys indicate that 186 acres of new marsh were created with the beneficial use of the diversion channel dredged material. LDNR surveyed the area in March 2004 and found ~70% vegetative coverage from natural colonization of the marsh creation site. Flow measurements taken in December 2004 recorded a discharge of 27,000 cfs of Mississippi River water through the diversion channel.

Project construction began in September 2003 and construction was completed in November 2003. An advertisement for construction of the project opened 08 July 2003 and bids were opened on 11 August 2003. Chevron-Texaco relocated a major oil pipeline in May 2003 under a reimbursable construction agreement. A real estate plan for the project was completed in October 2002 and execution of the plan will be completed in July 2003. The project Cost Sharing Agreement was signed August 29, 2002. A 95% design review was held May 17, 2002. A Record of Decision finalizing the EIS was signed on March 18, 2002. The Task Force, by fax vote, approved a revised project description and reauthorized the project to comply with CWPPRA Section 3952 in April 2002. At the January 10, 2001 Task Force meeting, approval was granted to proceed with the project at the current price of $22 million due to the increased costs of maintaining the anchorage area. A VE study on the project was undertaken the week of August 21, 2000.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	10,544				$16,323,624	$29,385,325	180.0	$22,965,568 $21,690,614

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
5 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Clear Marais Bank Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,067	29-Apr-1996 A	29-Aug-1996 A	03-Mar-1997 A	$1,741,310	$3,696,088	212.3 !	$3,523,254 $2,904,188

Status: The original construction estimate was low, based on the proposed plan in that the rock quantity estimate was less than half of the quantity needed (based on the original design), and the estimate did not include a floatation channel needed for construction. This accounts for most of the cost increase shown. The current estimate is based on the original rock dike design and costs about $89/foot.

Complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	474	27-Dec-1996 A	10-Feb-1998 A	30-Sep-2005 *	$4,854,102	$6,751,441	139.1 !	$6,655,270 $5,559,806

Status: Status: Original project construction completed July 1998. Supplemental disposal for wetland creation anticipated September 2006.

Problems: Construction of the original project started in February 1998, and pumping of dredged material into the project area for wetland creation began in May 1998. Project area conditions were sub-optimal at the time of disposal due to unforeseen weather patterns. In 1998, the area experienced frequent storm activity with sustained winds, high-energy waves, and large amounts of rainfall. Southerly winds heightened tides and raised water levels in the project area to such an extent that dewatering of the dredged material was greatly inhibited. Slurry heights were difficult to determine and therefore, estimates of the amount and height of the material placed in the project area were uncertain at best. In addition, winds from the west battered the project area making the integrity of dike between Timbalier Bay and Bay Toulouse extremely difficult to maintain. The material for the dike had to be layered in geotextile to hold it together and, shortly after disposal was discontinued, the dike breached from the high water and waves affecting the project area. As a result, once the project's disposal areas dewatered and settled shallow open water still remained in much of the project area where emergent wetlands were anticipated. Therefore, with the 2006 scheduled maintenance of the inland portion of Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass upcoming, CEMVN plans to once again deposit maintenance material from these channels into the West Belle Pass project area in an effort to complete the wetland restoration anticipated under the original project.

All the dredged material containment features and rock protection of the project were constructed during the original construction. However, refurbishment of the westernmost retainment dike and reconstruction of the closure between Timberlier Bay and Bay Toulouse would be necessary to achieve a second disposal into the project area.

Restoration Strategy: Dredged material from Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass would be deposited in the bays and canals of the project area to an elevation between +3.5 to +4.0 feet (ft) MLG, so that the settled elevation would be approximately the same as nearby healthy marsh, which occurs between +2.0 and +2.5 ft MLG.

Progress to Date: Supplemental Environmental Assessment # 271B is currently out on public review. Construction of the project is anticipated to begin in mid September.

Total Priority List	2	1,541	$6,595,412	$10,447,529	158.4	$10,178,524 $8,463,993

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 3										
Channel Armor Gap Crevasse	DELTA	PLAQ	936	13-Jan-1997 A	22-Sep-1997 A	02-Nov-1997 A	$808,397	$888,985	110.0	$860,674 $687,679
MRGO Disposal Area Marsh Protection	PONT	STBER	755	17-Jan-1997 A	25-Jan-1999 A	29-Jan-1999 A	$512,198	$313,145	61.1	$313,145 $313,145
Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ					$2,857,790	$119,835	4.2	$119,835 $119,835

Status: Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, by both Federal and Local Sponsor.

Surveys identified a pipeline in the crevasse area which would be negatively impacted by the project. US Fish & Wildlife Service reviewed their permit for the pipeline and determined that Shell Pipeline was required to lower it at their own cost. USFWS requested a modification to the alignment on USFWS-owned lands.

Construction complete.

Status: Completed scope of work greatly reduced. Work was to be performed via a simplified acquisition contract as estimated construction cost is under $100,000. Bids received were higher than Government estimate by 25%. Subsequently received an in-house labor estimate from Vicksburg District. Vicksburg District completed construction on 29 January 1999.

Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, environmental investigations and local sponsor activities not included in the baseline estimate. Further title research indicates that private ownership titles are unclear, requiring condemnation. This accounts for the long period between CSA execution and project construction.

Status: Two pipelines and two power poles are in the area of the crevasse, increasing relocation costs by approximately $2.15 million. LA DNR asked that the Corps investigate alternative locations to avoid or minimize impacts to the pipelines, but there are no more suitable locations for the cut. The Corps has also reviewed the design to determine whether relocations cost-savings could be achieved. Reducing the bottom width of the crevasse from 430 feet as originally proposed to 200 feet reduced the relocation cost only marginally.

A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Task Force formally deauthorized project July 23, 1998.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		3	1,691				$4,178,385	$1,321,965	31.6	$1,293,655 $1,120,660

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

Beneficial Use of Hopper Dredge Material Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ	30-Jun-1997 A	$300,000	$58,310	19.4	$58,310 $58,310

Status: Current scheme was found to be non-implementable due to inability of the hopper dredge to get close enough to the disposal area to spray over the bank of the Mississippi River.

Project deauthorized October 4, 2000.

Grand Bay Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ		$2,468,908	$65,747	2.7	$65,747 $65,747

Status: The major landowner has indicated non-support of the project and has withheld ROE because of concern about sedimentation negatively impacting oil and gas interests within the deposition area.

A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4					$2,768,908	$124,057	4.5	$124,057 $124,057

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	75	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Aug-2001 A	17-Dec-2001 A	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,552,951 $2,271,931

Status: Approval of model CSA for PPL 5, 6, and 8 projects granted on November 13, 2000. Construction began August 2001 and completed December 2001.

Revised project consisted of constructing a 2,870-foot rock dike across the mouth of the north cove and a 2,820-foot rock dike tying into and extending an existing USFWS rock dike, across the south cove. Approximately 75 acres of brackish marsh will be protected by the project.

Total Priority List		5	75				$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,552,951 $2,271,931

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes (DEMO)	DELTA	PLAQ		31-May-2002 A	03-Jun-2002 A	21-Jun-2002 A	$1,600,000	$1,911,487	119.5	$1,906,489 $1,865,928
	Status:	CSA executed May 31, 2002. Construction completed June 21, 2002. The Dustpan/Cutterhead Marsh Creation Demonstration project as originally approved, no longer involves the use of a cutterhead dredge. At the October 25, 2001 Task Force meeting, it was approved the motion to use the authorized funds for a "flexible dustpan" demonstration project and approved changing the name of the project to "Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes". The project was completed as an operations and maintenance task order through an ERDC research and development IDC contract. The project identified some minor areas of concern with regard to the dredge plants effectiveness as a maintenance tool. The dredge was effective in its performance for the beneficial placement of material. The final surveys and quantities have not yet been reported.								
Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River-Avoca Island [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMRY					$6,438,400	$66,869	1.0	$66,869 $66,869
	Status:	A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.								
Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	IBERI	408	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Jul-2001 A	12-Dec-2001 A	$4,094,900	$5,143,288	125.6 !	$5,030,571 $4,013,295
	Status:	Approval of model CSA for PPL 5, 6 and 8 projects granted on November 13, 2000. CSA executed on February 1, 2001. Advertised as 100% small business set-aside. Construction began July 2001 and completed December 2001. Revised design of closures from earthen to rock because soil borings indicate highly organic material in borrow area.								
Total Priority List		6	408				$12,133,300	$7,121,644	58.7	$7,003,929 $5,946,091

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 8										
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 1	CA/SB	CAMER	214	09-Mar-2001 A	15-Aug-2001 A	26-Feb-2002 A	$15,724,965	$3,421,671	21.8	$3,421,671 $3,421,671
	Status:	This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million. The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River. On January 28, 2004 the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed in 2005. Cycle 3 would be constructed in 2006.								
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	CA/SB	CAMER	261	17-Feb-2005 A	15-Jan-2008	15-Jun-2008	$9,266,842	$9,490,000	102.4	$927,069 $714,783
	Status:	This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million. The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River. On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed at the beginning of 2008. Acquisition of the land rights required for the pipeline corridor is underway. Cycle 3 is under construction and should be completed by Summer 2007. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and DNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	CA/SB	CAMER	187	28-Mar-2005 A	25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2007	$3,629,333	$4,536,666	125.0	$2,617,149 $1,155

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is under construction and should be completed by Summer 2007. Overflow dikes are expected to be completed by January 15, 2007 with pumping of dredged material scheduled to begin at the beginning of February 2007. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and DNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4	CA/SB	CAMER	163				$0	$0	#Num! #	$0 $0

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is scheduled for constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is currently under construction. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and LDNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	ESTIMATES %	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 5	CA/SB	CAMER	168				$0	$0	#Num! #	$0 $0

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is scheduled for constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is currently under construction. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and LDNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

Total Priority List	8	993				$28,621,140	$17,448,337	61.0	$6,965,889 $4,137,609

5 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TECHE	VERMI	241	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Apr-2007	30-Jun-2008	$1,498,967	$1,498,967	100.0	$1,072,881 $1,071,192

Status: A site visit was held in January 2001 with the Local Sponsor and landowner. Right of entry for surveys and borings was obtained March 14, 2001, and data collection followed. The USACE team met with LDNR staff after survey data was processed and obtained consensus on cross-sections and depth contours. A 30% design review was held in June 2002. The project was revised to include Area A - shoreline protection work only dropping a hydrologic restoration feature. A 95% design review was completed in January 2004. Phase II authorization will be sought again in January 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	PONT	STCHA	177	31-Jan-2007	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	$150,706	$188,383	125.0 !	$106,932 $82,248
Status:	A draft operations plan for opportunistic use of the spillway has been developed and is under review. Impacts to the environment, recreation, and economy are being looked at. The team is currently scheduled to ask for construction approval at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. A draft model CSA is in review. Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation has partnered with the LSU Coastal Ecology Institute in the development of a nutrient budget model for Lake Pontchartrain. The nutrient budget report was approved by EPA on June 28, 2001. This project involves no physical construction.									
Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	COAST	VARY		15-May-2006 *	01-Sep-2007	01-Sep-2008	$1,502,817	$1,502,817	100.0	$31,726 $31,726
Status:	Field site investigations have been completed. Sediment capacities of the Carnearvon Diversion Outfall Canal have been developed. Several methods of introducing the sediment into the diversion are being investigated by the team.									
Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TECHE	IBERI	278				$1,229,337	$1,229,337	100.0	$530,918 $519,304
Status:	Fully funded Phase 1 cost for this project is $1,229,337. The project area includes approximately 2,900 acres of fresh to brackish marsh habitat. The project kick-off was in April 2001 with the COE and DNR. Surveys, soils investigations, gage data, and environmental data are presently being gathered for assessment. A hydrologic model is being developed to assist in the understanding of water movement in this part of the basin. Shore protection alternatives are under evaluation.									
Total Priority List		9	696				$4,381,827	$4,419,504	100.9	$1,742,456 $1,704,470

4 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

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Priority List 10										
Benneys Bay Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	5,706	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Mar-2008	01-Nov-2009	$1,076,328	$1,076,328	100.0	$915,706 $877,224
Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL9 in January 1999. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2001. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was received in August 2001. Site surveys were performed in October 2001 and geotechnical borings were collected in June 2002. A 30% design review was completed in September 2002. At the design review meeting agreement was reached to proceed further with the proposed design except for one feature (SREDs - sediment retention enhancement devices) which were removed at the request of the local sponsor. A Final Design Report has been developed and is being reviewed by the LDNR. A revised WVA and design cost estimate are in preparation for review at the CWPPRA working groups. The project is scheduled to complete all design work in 2006 in preparation for a Phase II funding request.									
Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove	BARA	JEFF	8,891				$3,002,114	$3,002,114	100.0	$2,242,413 $2,039,976
Status: The proposed NMFS/UNO fisheries modeling effort, and its relationship to required EIS input, has been discussed by the principal agencies involved with this project. The current view within the management team is that additional fisheries data collection and analysis will be required over and above the proposed modeling. At this time, it has been decided to begin assembling an inter-agency EIS team and allow them to outline major data and analytic requirements for the NEPA document. The required NEPA scoping meetings have been held and the scoping document is being compliled. An initial Value Engineering study is scheduled for the week of July 22, 2002. WRDA may fund Phase 2.									
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	501	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008		$1,155,200	$1,444,000	125.0	$1,038,492 $1,031,078
Status: 95% design review anticipated by end of August 2006										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	15,098				$5,233,642	$5,522,442	105.5	$4,196,611 $3,948,278

3 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	540	31-Jan-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Jun-2008	$1,049,029	$1,049,029	100.0	$729,070 $726,208

Status: The Kickoff meeting was held April 2002. A draft CSA is under negotiation. A site visit was conducted in June 2002. The Phase 1 work plan was submitted to the P&E subcommittee in July 2002. Surveys and borings of the project area were completed and a preliminary design was performed and subsequently finalized. Successful 30% and 95% design review meetings were held on May 11, 2004 and August 16, 2004, respectively. The EA for the project was prepared for public review and resulted in a signed FONSI. The project was not selected for construction authorization by the Task Force at the October 2004 meeting or January 2006 meeting. The project will be considered again for construction authorization at the next annual funding approval meeting of the Task Force in January 2007.

Total Priority List		11	540				$1,049,029	$1,049,029	100.0	$729,070 $726,208

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TERRE	STMRY	143	01-Jan-2007 *	15-Jul-2008	15-Jun-2009	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	100.0	$1,411,857 $1,426,241
Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in March 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and extended in August 2004. Site surveys began in December 2003 and were completed in May 2004. Initial geotechnical field work completed in April 2004. An initial cultural resources and environmental assessment is complete and final coordination with the SHPO is underway. Field data for hydrologic modeling is complete and model runs have been conducted. A draft Preliminary Design Report was prepared in late 2004 and the LDNR and USACE are working to complete the report incorporating additional data and analysis. The project design team is investigating the addition of a marsh creation component to increase project wetland benefits. Additional surveys and soil borings were collected to refine the proposed designs. A 30% design review is targeted for fall 2006.									
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	266	30-Jan-2007 *	30-Mar-2007	30-Nov-2007	$1,348,345	$1,348,345	100.0	$1,066,754 $1,059,745
Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in April 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in October 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and received in August 2003. Surveys and geotechnical borings were collected during fall 2003. A preliminary design report was completed in December 2003. A 30% design review was held in August 2004. A 95% design review was held on March 29, 2005. A request for Phase II construction approval from the Task Force is scheduled for January 2007.									
Mississippi River Sediment Trap	DELTA	PLAQ	1,190	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Aug-2008	01-Mar-2009	$1,880,376	$1,880,376	100.0	$310,015 $162,246
Status: This complex project was approved for Phase I design activities in August 2002. A kickoff meeting was held in September 2002. The project work plan is under development pending a plan reformulation meeting with the LA Dept. of Natural Resources and Corps of Engineers design teams.									
South White Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	VERMI	844	24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$19,673,929	$15,713,223	79.9	$10,103,078 $10,103,107
Status: Project construction near complete. Construction of dike and beneficial use of dredge material to construct marsh behind dike going very well.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		12	2,443				$25,132,526	$21,171,820	84.2	$12,891,704 $12,751,340

4 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	105.5	$820,646 $837,840
	Status:	All instruments, dredging, sand, fabric and rock installed. Contractor is monitoring instruments and submitting data.								
Spanish Pass Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	433	31-Jan-2007	01-Jun-2008		$1,137,344	$1,421,680	125.0	$272,635 $238,135
	Status:	The Task Force gave Phase 1 approval on January 28, 2004. The project delivery team has been assembled. A kickoff meeting and field trip were held on March 29, 2004. The work plan was developed and submitted to the P&E Subcommittee prior to April 30, 2004. The project delivery team has obtained rights of entry to install gages and conduct surveys in the project area. Gages were installed on November 18, 2004 and the survey work is completed. Modeling is underway.								
Total Priority List		13	433				$2,137,344	$2,476,680	115.9	$1,093,280 $1,075,975

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 15										
Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion	BRET	PLAQ	620				$1,205,354	$1,205,354	100.0	$750,143 $9,284
Status: The project received Phase I approval from the Task Force on Priority Project List 15 in February 2006. The Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the LA Department of Natural Resources are currently developing a work plan of Phase I activities.										
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	511				$1,074,522	$1,074,522	100.0	$639,744 $10,516
Status: This project received Phase I approval from the Task Force under Priority Projct List 15 in February 2006. The Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency and the LA Department of Natural Resources have developed a work plan of Phase I activities. Kick-off activites are scheduled for the beginning of 2007.										
Total Priority List	15		1,131				$2,279,876	$2,279,876	100.0	$1,389,887 $19,800

2 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16										
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	330				$1,660,985	$1,660,985	100.0	$0 $0
Status:										
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	MERM	CAMER	888				$1,266,842	$1,266,842	100.0	$0 $0
Status:										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	16	1,218				$2,927,827	$2,927,827	100.0	$0 $0
	2 Project(s) 0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized									
Total	**DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**		**36,811**				**$116,317,869**	**$108,285,438**	**93.1**	**$73,127,583** **$63,981,025**
	39 Project(s) **18 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed** **16 Construction Started** **14 Construction Completed** **4 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized**									

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6										
Priority List Conservation Plan										
State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan	COAST	COAST		13-Jun-1995 A	03-Jul-1995 A	21-Nov-1997 A	$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$191,807 $191,807
Status: The date the MIPR was issued to obligate the Federal funds for the development of the plan is used as the construction start date for reporting purposes. Complete.										
Total Priority List Cons Plan							$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$191,807 $191,807

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 1

Isles Dernieres Restoration East Island	TERRE	TERRE	9	17-Apr-1993 A	16-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1 !	$8,751,493 $8,612,076
Status: This phase of the Isles Dernieres restoration project was combined with Isles Dernieres, Phase I (Trinity Island), a priority list 2 project. Additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received were approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Construction start was January 16, 1998. Hydraulic dredging was completed September 1998. Vegetation planting was completed June 1999.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	9				$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1	$8,751,493 $8,612,076

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island	TERRE	TERRE	109	17-Apr-1993 A	27-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0 !	$10,788,861 $10,759,515

Status: Costs increased due to construction bids significantly greater than projected in plans and specifications. Additional funds to cover the increased project construction/dredging cost were approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting.

The 30' hydraulic dredge, the Tom James, mobilized at East Island on about January 27, 1998. Dredging was completed in September 1998. Vegetation plantings was completed June 1999.

Total Priority List	2	109				$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0	$10,788,861 $10,759,515

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Red Mud Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STJON		03-Nov-1994 A			$350,000	$470,500	134.4 !	$520,129 $520,129
Status: Facility construction is essentially complete; project was put on hold pending resolution of cell contamination by saltwater before planting occurred and has subsequently been deauthorized. Demonstration cells completed; no vegetation installed. The Task Force approved the deauthorization of the project on August 7, 2001. Escrowed funds will be returned to Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.										
Whiskey Island Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	1,239	06-Apr-1995 A	13-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-2000 A	$4,844,274	$7,106,586	146.7 !	$7,134,864 $7,037,560
Status: At the January 16, 1998 meeting, the Task Force approved additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received. Work was initiated on February 13, 1998. Dredging completed July 1998. Initial vegetation with spartina on bay shore, July 1998. Additional vegetation seeding/planting was carried out in spring 2000.										
Total Priority List		3	1,239				$5,194,274	$7,577,086	145.9	$7,654,993 $7,557,689

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Compost Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	CA/SB	CAMER		22-Jul-1996 A			$370,594	$213,645	57.6	$213,645 $213,645
	Status:	Plans and specifications have been finalized. All permits and construction approvals have been obtained. The amount of compost vegetation needed has not yet been supplied. A smaller sized demonstration has been designed. Advertisement for construction bids has been made. The Task Force approved deauthorization on January 16, 2002.								
Total Priority List		4					$370,594	$213,645	57.6	$213,645 $213,645

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Lafourche Siphon	TERRE	IBERV		19-Feb-1997 A			$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,500,000 $1,500,000

Status: Priority List 5 authorized funding in the amount of $1,000,000 for the FY 96 Phase 1 of this project. Priority List 6 authorized $8,000,000 for the FY 97 Phase 2 of this project. In FY 98, Priority List 7 authorized $7,987,000, for a project estimate of $16,987,000. At the January 20, 1999 Task Force meeting for approval of Priority List 8, $7,500,000 completed funding for the project, for a total of $24,487,337. EPA motioned to allow $16,095,883 from project funds be delayed and put to immediate use on PPL 8. The public has been involved in development of the scope of the evaluation phase. EPA proposes an alternative approach for siphoning and pumping 1,000 cfs year-round (versus the 2,000 cfs siphon only at high river times). Addition of pumps increases the estimated cost. Additional engineering is projected to be completed in 2000.

The Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) was executed February 19, 1997. Preliminary draft report was distributed to Technical Committee members in October 1998. Additional hydrologic work by the U.S. Geological Survey and the COE. Additional geotechnical analysis has been conducted. Review has been conducted of technical reports and estimated costs is in progress.

At the October 25, 2001 meeting, the Task Force agreed to proceed with Phase 1 Engineering and Design, and approved an estimate of $9,700,000, subject to several stipulations. The State of Louisiana will pay 50 percent of the Phase 1 E&D costs of $9.7 million, as agreed to by the State Wetlands Authority. The allocation of CWPPRA funds for Phase 1 E&D does not commit the Task Force to a specific funding level for project construction. A decision to proceed beyond the 30% design review will be made by the Task Force and the State.

Total Priority List	5						$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,500,000 $1,500,000

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5.1

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche	TERRE	IBERV	988	23-Jul-2003 A			$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$8,310,772 $6,664,668
Status: EPA and DNR hosted the 30% E&D review meeting on May 9, 2006. EPA and DNR concur that the project is still viable and recommend that the project move forward to 95% E&D. EPA/DNR will be seeking TF approval to proceed to 95% and will also be seeking additional Phase 1 funding at the July 12, 2006 TF meeting.										
Total Priority List	5.1		988				$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$8,310,772 $6,664,668

0 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Bayou Boeuf Pump Station [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMAR					$150,000	$3,452	2.3	$3,452 $3,452
Status: This was a 3-phased project. Priority List 6 authorized funding of $150,000; Priority List 7 was scheduled to fund $250,000; and Priority List 8 was scheduled to fund $100,000. Total project cost was estimated to be $500,000. By letter dated November 18, 1997, EPA notified the Technical Committee that they and LA DNR agree to deauthorize the project. Deauthorization was approved at the July 23, 1998 Task Force meeting.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List	6						$150,000	$3,452	2.3	$3,452 $3,452

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

LA Highway 1 Marsh Creation [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		05-Oct-2000 A			$1,151,484	$343,551	29.8	$377,520 $243,140
	Status: The project was deauthorized at the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting.									
New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	102	01-Sep-2000 A	01-Oct-2006 A	01-Oct-2007	$7,393,626	$13,106,520	177.3 !	$11,509,044 $1,568,817
	Status: Contractor has performed pre-construction survey of project area. Dredging anticipated to begin February 2007.									
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	273	05-Oct-2000 A	01-Jun-2004 A	30-Mar-2007	$16,234,679	$16,657,706	102.6	$15,774,577 $14,886,329
	Status: Awaiting confirmation from State of Louisiana regarding contract completion activities.									
Total Priority List	9		375				$24,779,789	$30,107,777	121.5	$27,661,141 $16,698,286

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 10										
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	165	02-Oct-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	31-Dec-2007	$18,378,900	$18,286,377	99.5	$13,586,226 $941,271
	Status:	State is performing tasks regarding oyster leases. Additional Phase II funds requested from CWPPRA Task Force to account for post-storm construction costs. Construction anticipated to begin early Spring 2007 assuming additional Phase II funds approved.								
Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	BARA	STJAM	941	08-Oct-2001 A	13-May-2011	13-May-2013	$1,899,834	$2,362,687	124.4	$2,134,449 $570,075
	Status:	Little progress since status on 6/9/2005. Combination of difficulty in working with the new landowner, and issues of cypress logging and related regulatory and restoration questions, have made it difficult to proceed with the project in its current location. However, during the past year local officials have indicated a possibility that if the landowner were successful in getting his mitigation bank proposal approved, we might be able to continue working with him on this restoration project. So, project activities are on hold pending some indication of the status of the landowner's mitigation bank proposal. We expect to know more within about a month. If we are unable to move forward with this landowner on this restoration project over the next few months, we would like to consider the possibility of identifying another nearby location for the proposed siphon in the upper Barataria Basin. Note that the original candidate project proposals identified several alternate locations for siphons here.								
Total Priority List	10		1,106				$20,278,734	$20,649,064	101.8	$15,720,675 $1,511,346

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11										
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PONT	STJON	5,438	04-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2009	01-Jun-2011	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	124.8	$5,658,838 $1,890,037
	Status:	Hydrodynamic modeling for the feasibility study has been completed and support continuation of engineering and design work. The actual engineering and design effort will begin shortly. Various efforts that are part of the development of the EIS continue.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	195	17-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2007	01-Feb-2008	$2,998,960	$3,742,053	124.8	$3,333,699 $1,936,533
	Status:	The project area was resurveyed in August 2006 and the cost estimate was updated in line with post hurricane cost estimates. The project competed for Phase 2 funding at the December 2006. Again, Phase 2 construction funding was not recommended.								
Total Priority List		11	5,633				$8,433,248	$10,522,360	124.8	$8,992,537 $3,826,570

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	BARA	PLAQ	400	21-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	$2,192,735	$2,731,479	124.6	$2,441,335 $360,686
	Status:	As of June 06, all geotech data has been collected. Current work w/COE to ensure project complies w/all dredging/ navigation procedures. All landowners are in full support; formal landright agreements are being drafted for final approval.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		12	400				$2,192,735	$2,731,479	124.6	$2,441,335 $360,686

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	272	29-Sep-2004 A	01-Apr-2008		$2,293,893	$2,751,494	119.9	$2,402,319 $481,476
	Status: E&D is ongoing. Field work has been initiated.									
Total Priority List		13	272				$2,293,893	$2,751,494	119.9	$2,402,319 $481,476

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TECHE	IBERI	189		01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,193,606	$1,193,606	100.0	$1,063,053 $5,814
	Status: EPA/DNR/NRCS held the project kickoff meeting and site visit on June 6, 2006, and June 14, 2006, respectively. A project workplan has been developed and the draft cooperative agreement has been completed.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		14	189				$1,193,606	$1,193,606	100.0	$1,063,053 $5,814

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16

Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo [DEMO]	VARY **Status:**	MULTI					$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$0 $0
Total Priority List		16					$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$0 $0

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6			10,320				$113,486,045	$107,598,759	94.8	$95,696,082 $58,387,029

19 Project(s)
16 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
4 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	ESTIMATES %	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE										
Priority List 0.1										
CRMS - Wetlands	COAST	COAST		08-Jun-2004 A	14-Aug-2003 A	01-Mar-2008	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	20.2	$7,423,492 $1,291,489
	Status: DNR has secured landrights on 486 of the 612 stations. DNR signed and approved the contract with Coastal Estuary Services, LLC on February 1, 2005. DNR and USGS trained CES on the workflow implementation plan that outlines their responsibilities and DNR/USGS QA/QC responsibilities. The workflow entails preliminary site characterizations, site construction, data collection and site servicing and data management. DNR selected Hach Environmental as the low bid CRMS equipment provider (hydrographic data recorders, rod surface elevation tables and collars, shaft encoders and loggers). Hach Environmental has completed delivery of year 1 equipment (300 hydrolabs and supporting equipment). To date, CES has completed site characterizations on 294 sites, site construction of 153 sites (but awaiting final surveys and approval), and data collection on 91 sites. Data from the 91 sites is posted within the DNR SONRIS database. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was acquired in October and November 2005 and is available at http://www.lacoast.gov/maps/2005 doqq/index.htm. Land:water analyses of 55 CRMS sites have been completed and are undergoing peer-review. A filemaker database has been developed for tracking CRMS budgets, expenditures, deliverables and reports. The CRMS project information is maintained on the LaCoast website and is used to support information transfer and status of CRMS activities. DNR and USGS provided training to CWPPRA agency personnel on January 19, 2006 on DNR web portal access to available monitoring data and information.								
Total Priority List	0.1						$66,890,300	$13,492,144	20.2	$7,423,492 $1,291,489

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 0.2

Monitoring Contingency Fund	COAST	COAST		22-Sep-2004 A	08-Dec-1999 *		$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$79,387 $79,387
	Status: No contingency requests under this CSA to date.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: U.S. Geological Survey (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	ESTIMATES %	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List	0.2						$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$79,387 $79,387

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 0.3

Storm Recovery Assessment Fund	COAST	COAST					$303,359	$303,359	100.0	$0 $0
	Status:									
Total Priority List	0.3						$303,359	$303,359	100.0	$0 $0

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 1

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 1	PONT	ORL	1,550	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Jun-1995 A	30-May-1996 A	$1,657,708	$1,630,193	98.3	$1,661,914 $1,237,626
	Status:	FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Cameron Creole Plugs	CA/SB	CAMER	865	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Oct-1996 A	28-Jan-1997 A	$660,460	$991,295	150.1 !	$987,982 $787,310
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance.								
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	247	17-Apr-1993 A	19-May-1994 A	09-Aug-1994 A	$1,177,668	$1,227,123	104.2	$1,207,523 $1,033,982
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance								
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge Erosion Protection	CA/SB	CAMER	5,542	17-Apr-1993 A	24-Oct-1994 A	01-Mar-1995 A	$4,895,780	$1,602,656	32.7	$1,555,273 $1,297,744
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance								
Total Priority List	1		8,204				$8,391,616	$5,451,267	65.0	$5,412,692 $4,356,662

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
4 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 2	PONT	ORL	1,280	30-Jun-1994 A	15-Apr-1996 A	28-May-1997 A	$1,452,035	$1,642,552	113.1	$1,566,181 $1,265,583
	Status:	FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	1,280				$1,452,035	$1,642,552	113.1	$1,566,181 $1,265,583

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement (Hog Island)	CA/SB	CAMER	953	26-Oct-1996 A	01-Nov-1999 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$4,581,454	$4,528,418	98.8	$4,425,448 $3,445,073

Status:

Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement Project

Status July 2005

Construction began the week of November 1, 1999, and was originally projected to be completed by June 2001. The project was dedicated in December 2000. The structures were installed and semi-operational by the following dates: Headquarters Canal structure - February 9, 2000; Hog Island Gully structure - August 2000; and the West Cove structure - June 2001.

Initial structure electrical problems were caused because the 3-Phase electrical service to the structures was not the proper 3-Phase; the structure motors and logic controllers required three hot electrical wire connections. Transformers and filters were added to the structures in December 2001, but operation was not totally satisfactory. On March 12, 2002, the Rotorque logic controller representative corrected problems (motors running in reverse) with the Hog Island Gully Structure. Department of Agriculture, NRCS engineers in June 2002 determined that the structures continued to operate incorrectly in the automatic mode. The logic controllers were causing motor malfunctions even with filters and transformers in place because those controllers were able to determine that motor power was not the correct "3-Phase."

A contracted electrical engineering consulting firm recommended installation of "rotary phase converters" at each structure to solve the 3-phase electrical problem. The converters provide “3-phase” output with balanced voltage. The better voltage balance of the rotary phase converters, installed in September 2003, eliminated motor reversal and other problems for an estimated cost of $20,000 to install them at both the Hog Island Gully and West Cove structure sites.

Continued Problems at the Hog Island Gully Structure during 2004

All structures, except for one bay of the Hog Island Gully structure, were fully operational until late October 2004. But since that time, both the Hog Island Gully and the West Cove structures have been having operation problems. DNR is currently contracting for maintenance at those structures. An Operation and Maintenance meeting was held on November 15, 2004, among the USFWS, NRCS and DNR to discuss the above maintenance problems and their solutions and to transfer all but minor maintenance responsibilities to DNR.

Current Structure Operations

The West Cove and Hog Island Gully structure operations are in restrictive mode at this time (May 2005) with only one 3.5 ft wide gate opened on each structure.

Hog Island Gully Structure Operation April 22, 2005 - Operation is in restrictive mode because salinities that trigger inflow restrictions were exceeded (BN - 2 ppt target exceeded; 5R - 5 ppt target exceeded). Only gate 3 (3.5 ft wide) was open for ingress and egress. Gate 1 was open 42% but with flapgate, Gate 2 open but with flapgate, Gates 4 and 5 were closed, and Gate 6 was 84 to 91% opened but

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				flapping. Hog Island Gully Gates 1, 3, 5 and 6 are not operating properly. West Cove Structure Operation April 22, 2005 - Restrictive inflow conditions were in effect (salinities exceeded 4 ppt at station BC and 8 ppt at station C). Gates 1 and 5 (both with flapgates) were open but flapping thus closed to estuarine organism ingress. Gate 2 (3.5 ft wide) was open for ingress and Gate 4 closed. Gate 3B on the West Cove structure was not operating as of April 22, but it may have been recently repaired. Note that 4 of the 6 gates on the Hog Island Gully structure are not operation properly and one of the West Cove gates was not operating properly, but that gate has since been repaired. Phone Modems The phone modems that transmit salinity and water level information to Sabine Refuge Headquarters are no longer operating and Sabine NWR has ordered radio transmitters to replace them. They have not arrived and the refuge staff has had to collect discrete salinities and water levels for structure operations since February 2005 due to loss of cellular phone service in the area. The phone modems were located at six continuous recorder stations essential for structure operations. The Monitoring Plan was approved on June 17, 1999. The Operation and Maintenance Plan was approved by the FWS and DNR in June 23, 2004. The Service will be responsible for all structure operations and minor maintenance and DNR will be responsible for the larger maintenance items.					
Total Priority List	3	953				$4,581,454	$4,528,418	98.8	$4,425,448 $3,445,073

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	199	28-May-2004 A	01-Mar-2008	01-Dec-2008	$5,135,468	$8,209,722	159.9 !	$2,530,545 $1,285,150
	Status: The contractor has been working on model calibration and verification. Once that step is completed, with-project model runs will be begin.									
Total Priority List		5	199				$5,135,468	$8,209,722	159.9	$2,530,545 $1,285,150

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	603	22-Oct-1998 A	01-May-2008	01-May-2009	$9,831,306	$10,519,383	107.0	$1,830,813 $1,116,925
	Status: T. Baker Smith, Inc.(TBS) has acquired 35 of 38 signatures on project rights-of-way agreements. One of the remaining individuals has stated he will not sign unless paid $10,000 - 15,000 more! TBS and the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are exploring options to encourage this individual to voluntarily provide the needed landrights. Should all landrights be obtained, E&D work will proceed toward preparation of final designs.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		27-Oct-1998 A	20-Sep-1998 A	30-Oct-2003 A	$2,140,000	$804,683	37.6	$1,227,194 $806,220

Status:

Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project

Status July 2005

From April through June 2003 the following activities were completed: Promotional Events: 1) Chef Parola demonstrated nutria meat preparation and organized judging for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers annual “Earth Day Celebration” in New Orleans, 2) LDWF assisted Chef Kevin Diez by providing nutria meat for the Baton Rouge Family Fun Fair, and 3) LDWF provided nutria sausage to the Opelousas Chamber of Commerce for a national cycling event.

LDWF contracted with Firefly Digital to upgrade the Nutria Website “www.nutria.com” to be completed in September 2003. The upgrade will provide easier site navigational access and more accurate and rapid user information.

This project was completed in October 2003. The project sponsors have completed project close-out activities.

Total Priority List	6	603	$11,971,306	$11,324,066	94.6	$3,058,007 $1,923,145

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	MERM	CAMER	296	12-Sep-2000 A	01-Sep-2005 A	13-Dec-2006 A	$6,051,325	$5,084,302	84.0	$1,936,594 $725,613

Status:

Highway 82 Freshwater Introduction

Status July 2005

The project was approved for Phase I engineering and design on January 11, 2000. An initial implementation meeting was held in April 2000; field trips were held in May and June 2000. The FWS/DNR Cost Share Agreement was signed on September 12, 2000. Elevational surveys of marsh levels and existing water monitoring stations and control points were completed by Lonnie Harper and Associates on October 26, 2000.

A hydrologic study of the project area entitled, “Analysis of Water Level Data from Rockefeller Refuge and the Grand and White Lakes Basin” was submitted by Erick Swenson (LSU Coastal Ecology Institute) in October 2001. That report concluded that a “precipitation-induced” water level gradient (0.6 feet or greater 50% of the time) existed between marshes north of Highway 82 and the target marshes in the Rockefeller Refuge south of that highway. That gradient was 1.5 feet or greater 30% of the time. Marsh levels varied from 1.0 to 1.2 feet NAVD88 north and to 1.0 to 1.4 feet NAVD88 south of Highway 82. The project hydrology ahs been modeled by Fenstermaker and Associates as described below.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

Fenstermaker and Associates began a hydrodynamic modeling study of the project on January 28, 2002. A model set-up interagency meeting was held May 24, 2002. The one-dimensional "Mike 11" model was used for the analysis. Model calibration and verification were completed November 21, 2002, and December 12, 2002 respectively. A draft modeling report was presented in April 2003, and a final report was presented in September 2003.

Model Results

The model indicated that the project, with a number of original features removed or reduced, would significantly flow freshwater south of Hwy 82 to reduce salinities in the project area. The model results suggested the following modifications to the conceptual project; 1) removal of the Boundary Line borrow canal plug, 2) removal of the northeastern north-south canal, 3) removal of 2 of the recommended four 3-48 inch-diameter-culverted structures along the boundary canal, 4) relocate the new Dyson structure to the north, and 5) removal of the Big Constance structure modification feature. The incorporation of these recommendations would significantly reduce project costs.

30% Design Review Meeting

A favorable 30% Design Review meeting was held on May 14, 2003 with USFWS concurrence to proceed to final design. On July 10, 2003 the LA Department of Natural Resources gave concurrence to proceed with project construction.

NEPA Review

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	ESTIMATES %	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				The Corps and LA Dept of Natural Resources permit and consistency applications were submitted on January 30, 2004. DNR's initial and modified Consistency Determinations were received on March 11, 2004, and June 3, 2004 respectively. The modified Corps permit applications were submitted May 27, 2004. The Corps public notices were issued on June 18, 2004. LA Dept. of Transportation letters of no objection were received on October 2, 2003, February 2, 2004, and April 19, 2004. The Corps Section 404 permits were received on March 10 and March 18, 2005. The draft Environmental Assessment was submitted for agency review on September 10, 2004, and the Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact was distributed on April 12, 2005. Phase II Construction Items A successful 95% Design Review Meeting was held on August 11, 2004. The NRCS Overgrazing Determination was received December 1, 2003. The Corps Section 303(e) Determination received from the Corps on May 6, 2004. Landrights were certified by the LA DNR as completed on May 10, 2004. Phase II construction funding approval was received at the October 2004 Task Force meeting. Construction bids were received by June 21, 2005. Construction is anticipated to begin by July 15, 2005.					
Mandalay Bank Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		06-Dec-2000 A	25-Apr-2003 A	01-Sep-2003 A	$1,194,495	$1,767,214	147.9 !	$1,849,725 $1,624,273
	Status:	Construction was completed 9/1/2003.								
Total Priority List		9	296				$7,245,820	$6,851,516	94.6	$3,786,319 $2,349,886

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	267	16-May-2001 A	19-Jun-2006 A	14-Dec-2006 A	$3,183,940	$2,079,207	65.3	$1,807,738 $422,836
	Status:	Project construction was completed and final inspection was on December 14, 2006.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	225	17-Jul-2001 A	01-Dec-2004 A	01-Jul-2008	$6,490,751	$5,497,491	84.7	$5,313,321 $3,394,794

Status:

East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status June 2005

Phase I funding was approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001, and Phase II construction funding for Construction Unit 1 was approved by the Task Force in November 2003. A joint FWS, DNR and the NRCS cost-share agreement was completed on July 17, 2001.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

FTN was contracted for hydrodynamic modeling services. Phase I hydrodynamic modeling consists of reconnaissance, gathering of existing data, model selection and model geometry establishment. Phase II model calibration and without-project scenario model runs were completed. The "East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Hydrodynamic Modeling Study Phase II: Calibration and Verification Report" was completed October 5, 2004. The "Historical Data Review Modeling Phase III Data and Final Report" and the "Phase III Determination of Boundary Conditions for Evaluating Project Alternatives" were also completed in October 2004.

Phase II with-project model runs are currently being conducted. The first run will include fixed crest weirs with boat bays (10 feet wide by 4 feet deep) at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous.

Surveys and Data Recorders

A survey of monument control points was contracted by DNR in December 2001. Nine data recorders were deployed for a 16-month period (February 2002 to June 2003) for modeling data collecting purposes. DNR and FTN installed or contracted 9 continuous water level and salinity recorders in September 2001 and spring of 2002. Benchmark and cross sectional surveys were completed in March 2002; marsh elevation surveys were completed by May 2002. NRCS completed cross sectional surveys by July 2002.

The project will be completed as two construction units. Construction Unit 1 includes construction of 171,000 linear feet of earthen terraces in the Greens Lake area, 3,000 feet of Sabine Lake shoreline stabilization near Willow Bayou, and minor hydrologic structures; Construction Unit 2 will include construction of four larger hydrologic restoration structures are currently being modeled. Those structures could be located at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous. Landrights work was initiated in February 2002 and is completed. Most of project is located on the Federal Sabine National Wildlife Refuge.

Construction Unit 1 Construction

The existing Sabine NWR “duck-wing” terrace design was determined favorable for use as a CU 1 terrace component by the project management team. Favorable Construction Unit 1 interagency 30% Design Review and 95% Design Review Conferences were held March 25, 2003, and July 8, 2003, respectively. Corps permits and LA Department of Natural Resources Coastal Zone Consistencies have been received. The Draft and Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) are completed as well as

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures

other Phase II construction requirements. The Task Force approved construction in November 2003. The contract for CU 1 was awarded in December 2004 and the Notice to Proceed was issued in March 2005.

A 7,500 linear feet test of smooth cordgrass plantings located along the Sabine Lake shoreline conducted by the State Soil and Water Conservation District and the NRCS proved unsuccessful, thus the project sponsors removed the 11 miles (58,100 linear feet) of shoreline plantings as a project feature and added earthen terraces with the vegetation funding.

Construction Unit 1 construction began on March 9, 2005, with construction completion for that phase projected for September 2005.

Construction Unit 2 components are currently being modeled under the Engineering and Design phase.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand-White Lake Landbridge Restoration	MERM	CAMER	213	24-Jul-2001 A	10-Jul-2003 A	01-Oct-2004 A	$9,635,224	$5,805,809	60.3	$4,573,290 $3,609,060

Status:

Grand-White Lakes Land Bridge Restoration

Status July 2005

Phase 1 engineering and design funding was approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001. The LDNR/ USFWS Cost Share Agreement was executed on July 24, 2001. LDNR certified landrights completion on December 12, 2001.

Project sponsors received Phase II construction funding approval from the CWPPRA Task Force on August 7, 2002. All of the CWPPRA and NEPA project construction requirements have been completed; 1.) the NRCS Overgrazing Determination (August 30, 2002), 2) LA state Coastal Zone Consistency Determination (September 19, 2002), 3) the LA Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Certification (October 28, 2002), 4) the Environmental Assessment (November 19, 2002), 5) the Corps' CWPPRA Section 303(e) Determination (December 2002), and 6) the Corps' Section 404 Permit (December 2002). A favorable 95% Design Review Conference was held September 12, 2002.

The project construction contract for Construction Unit 1 (Grand Lake rock shoreline stabilization) was awarded in June 2003, the Notice to Proceed was issued on July 10, 2003, and construction for that phase was completed in October 2003. Construction Unit 2 (Collicon Lake Terraces) construction began in early July 2004 and was completed in October 2004. The project ground breaking was held August 15, 2003.

Operation and maintenance post construction field trips in February and April 2005 indicated that Construction Unit 1 - the Grand Lake shoreline rock dike and marsh creation is performing well. The rock has not subsided and a small strip of wetland was created between the rock and the shoreline with spoil from access channel dredging. Construction Unit 2 terraces have experienced post construction erosion. The Collicon Lake lake-ward terrace tops have eroded approximately 66% since project construction. Most of the lake-ward planted giant cutgrass vegetation has eroded and a cut bank remains. Most of the inner shoreward terraces are holding up well with giant cutgrass vegetation growing and expanding. Nutria herbivory of the planted vegetation on the northern and northwestern Collicon Lake terraces has been observed.

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	604	16-May-2001 A	01-Apr-2003 A	01-Feb-2007	$31,727,917	$29,010,545	91.4	$1,322,355 $818,546

Status: Oyster lease impacts issues remain unresolved. DNR hoped for a legislative fix during the past Special Session of the Louisiana legislature. Because that session was swamped with hurricane recovery issues, DNR was unable to present their proposed legislation. Consequently, project construction remains on hold until the oyster issues are resolved.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	TERRE		24-Jul-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	30-Sep-2007	$2,006,373	$2,503,768	124.8	$2,169,772 $435,059
	Status:	The bids that were received from the 7/6/06 bid package were all well over the cost estimated for this project. The project is being scaled down and re-designed to accommodate the higher costs. Three replicates with three treatments will be constructed. The re-design is estimated to be completed in January 07 with a bid package completed some time in February 07. The three treatments will be a gabion mats, A-Jaxs and "triangle units" that should help establish and oyster reef.								
Total Priority List		10	1,309				$53,044,205	$44,896,820	84.6	$15,186,476 $8,680,295

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	BARA	JEFF	605	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Aug-2008	$2,294,410	$463,942	20.2	$433,994 $381,128
	Status:	At the December 6, 2006 Technical Committee meeting, this project received the highest ranking of all projects being considered for Phase 2 approval. It will be recommended to the Task Force by the Technical Committee for Phase 2 approval at the February 15, 2007 Task Force meeting. The project is anticipated to go to construction during summer or fall 2007.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	440	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2007	01-Mar-2008	$2,358,420	$2,358,420	100.0	$1,190,744 $354,788

Status:

South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status July 2005

The project was approved by the Task Force in January 2002. An implementation meeting and field trip was held on March 13, 2002 attended by agencies (USFWS, LDNR, LDWF, and NRCS), landowner representatives, and consulting engineers.

Hydrodynamic Modeling

A hydrodynamic modeling meeting was held on May 6, 2002, a hydrodynamic modeling and surveying contract was awarded to Fenstermaker and Associates on June 14, 2002; and a modeling work plan was submitted in July 2002. Elevation surveys and the installation of continuous water level and salinity recorders were completed and installed by August 2002. Preliminary and final model "Set Up" meetings were held on June 11, 2003, and August 6, 2003 respectively. Model calibration was completed by September 5, 2004 and validation was completed by September 30, 2003. Model run presentation was made on May 11, 2004.

The model results indicated that the project would be successful in introducing freshwater across Highway 82, in the vicinity of Grand Chenier, to assist marshes south of that highway in the Hog Bayou Watershed in reducing saltwater intrusion due to the Mermentau Ship Channel. The draft and final draft model reports entitled, "Hydrodynamic Modeling of the ME-29 South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project" was completed in July 2004 and April 2005 respectfully.

Landrights

Landrights meetings were held between project sponsors and the major landowners on October 17, 2002, in New Orleans, and all landowners on January 16, 2003, at Rockefeller Refuge. A second round of landowner modeling meetings showing the modeling results may begin by September 2005.

The project 30% Design Review meeting may be held in the spring of 2006 with the 95% Design Review meeting tentatively scheduled for the summer of 2006. Construction could begin in the summer of 2007 if Task Force approval is received in January 2007.

West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	277	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Feb-2008	$17,519,731	$15,977,790	91.2	$14,085,883 $1,054,583

Status: NRCS has finished their Final Plans and Specs and are awaiting a final signature. DNR is still wrapping-up some landright issues and estimates completion in early-to-mid October. The Final EA has been submitted and the we have received a permit from the Corps. If DNR finishes the Landrights in October then NRCS estimates the bid package would be ready sometime in late January.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11	1,322				$22,172,561	$18,800,152	84.8	$15,710,620 $1,790,499

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	436	14-May-2004 A	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008	$1,930,596	$1,730,596	89.6	$81,264 $75,587

Status: This project received a Phase 2 approval recommendation from the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting. The Technical Committee will recommend construction approval to the Task Force at the February 15, 2007 Task Force meeting. The project is anticipated to go to construction later in 2007.

Total Priority List		13	436				$1,930,596	$1,730,596	89.6	$81,264 $75,587

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 15

Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	438	28-Mar-2006 A	01-May-2008	09-May-2009	$1,197,590	$1,197,590	100.0	$13,202 $11,855

Status:

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	15	438				$1,197,590	$1,197,590	100.0	$13,202 $11,855

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total	**DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE**		**15,040**				**$185,816,310**	**$119,928,202**	**64.5**	**$59,273,635** **$26,554,612**

24 Project(s)
23 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
14 Construction Started
11 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
Fourchon Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	LAFOU					$252,036	$7,703	3.1	$7,703 $7,703
	Status:	In a meeting on October 7, 1993, Port Fourchon conveyed to NMFS personnel that any additional work in the project area could be conducted by the Port and they did not wish to see the project pursued because they question its benefits and are concerned that undesired Government / general public involvement would result after implementation. Deauthorized.								
Lower Bayou LaCache Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A			$1,694,739	$99,625	5.9	$99,625 $99,625
	Status:	In a public hearing on September 22, 1993, with landowners in the project area, users strenuously objected to the proposed closure of the two east-west connections between Bayou Petit Caillou and Bayou Terrebonne. NMFS received a letter from LA DNR, dated February 6, 1995, recommending deauthorization of the project. NMFS forwarded the letter to COE for Task Force approval. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List	1						$1,946,775	$107,328	5.5	$107,328 $107,328

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	ATCH	STMRY	2,232	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	21-Mar-1998 A	$907,810	$2,532,147	278.9 !	$2,506,102 $2,075,362
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Big Island Mining	ATCH	STMRY	1,560	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	08-Oct-1998 A	$4,136,057	$7,077,404	171.1 !	$7,056,505 $6,650,666
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	TERRE	TERRE	375	01-Jan-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	08-May-1997 A	$1,069,589	$3,235,208	302.5 !	$3,091,951 $2,696,759
	Status:	Construction for the project will be accomplished in two phases. Phase I construction on the wooden plugs in the oil and gas canals in Area 1 was completed December 22, 1995. Phase II construction in Area 2 has been delayed until suitable materials can be found to backfill the canal fronting the Gulf of Mexico. Phase II construction completed in May 1997. Task Force approved project design change and project cost increase at December 18, 1996 meeting. Phase III was authorized and a cooperative agreement awarded on August 27, 1999. Phase III was completed in spring 2000. Closing out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR.								
Total Priority List		2	4,167				$6,113,456	$12,844,759	210.1	$12,654,558 $11,422,788

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Perot/Bayou Rigolettes Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	JEFF		03-Mar-1995 A			$1,835,047	$20,963	1.1	$20,963 $20,963
	Status:	A feasibility study conducted by LA DNR indicated that possible wetlands benefits from construction of this project are questionable. LA DNR has indicated a willingness to deauthorize the project. In April 1996, LA DNR had asked to reconsider the project with potential of combining this with two other projects in the watershed. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 1	TERRE	LAFOU	1,913	01-Feb-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	01-May-2001 A	$2,046,971	$3,729,587	182.2 !	$3,753,213 $3,674,131
	Status:	Construction completed in December 1999. Aerial seeding of the dune platform was achieved in spring 2000, and the installation of sand fencing was completed September 30, 2000. Vegetative dune plantings were completed May 1, 2001.								
Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	509	01-Mar-1995 A	14-Sep-1998 A	18-May-1999 A	$4,149,182	$5,605,856	135.1 !	$5,835,609 $5,071,689
	Status:	Construction complete. Vegetative plantings were installed in spring 2000. Closing out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR.								
Lake Salvador Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	BARA	STCHA		01-Mar-1995 A	02-Jul-1997 A	30-Jun-1998 A	$1,444,628	$2,801,782	193.9 !	$3,056,804 $2,801,782
	Status:	Phase 1 was completed September 1997. Phase 2 is shoreline protection between Bayou desAllemnands and Lake Salvador. Construction began in April 1998 and completed in June 1998. Final first costs have been finalized. Closed out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR. First costs accounting undersay. Project has served its demonstration purpose and is being removed by DNR with O&M funds, summer of 2002.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		3	2,422				$9,475,828	$12,158,188	128.3	$12,666,590 $11,568,566

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 2	TERRE	LAFOU	215	08-Jun-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	15-Jan-2000 A	$5,752,404	$7,600,863	132.1 !	$7,617,696 $7,525,873

Status: NOAA and DNR is currently closing out the cooperative agreements for East Tinbalier Island Phase 1 and 2. Considering the damage invoked on the island as a result of Hurricane Lily and Tropical Storm Isadore, future construction will be reassessed pursuant to engineering feasibility and the Phase 2 prioritization process.

Eden Isles East Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STTAM					$5,018,968	$39,025	0.8	$39,025 $39,025

Status: NMFS letter of September 8, 1997 requested the CWPPRA Task Force to move forward with deauthorization of this project. Bids were placed twice to acquire the land; both times they were rejected due to higher bids by private developers. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting.

Deauthorized.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	215				$10,771,372	$7,639,888	70.9	$7,656,722 $7,564,898

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	441	22-May-1997 A	10-May-1999 A	20-Aug-1999 A	$940,065	$886,030	94.3	$863,436 $660,094

Status: An O&M inspection trip is planned for March 2007.

Myrtle Grove Siphon	BARA	PLAQ	1,119	20-Mar-1997 A			$15,525,950	$481,803	3.1	$481,803 $481,803

Status: The 5th Priority List authorized funding in the amount of $4,500,000 for the FY 96 Phase 1 of this project. Priority List 6 authorized funding in the amount of $6,000,000 for FY 97. Priority List 8 is authorized to fund the remaining $5,000,000. Total project cost is estimated to be $15,525,950.

NOAA and LADNR are closing out the cooperative agreement and returning remaining project funds to the CWPPRA program. Project will remain active as authorized.

Total Priority List		5	1,560				$16,466,015	$1,367,833	8.3	$1,345,239 $1,141,897

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	ESTIMATES %	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 6										
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	3,594	28-May-1998 A	01-Jul-2001 A	03-Nov-2003 A	$6,316,800	$5,972,613	94.6	$5,982,655 $4,791,617
	Status:	On November 8, 2006, and O&M inspection field trip was held with DNR and the NMFS. Two small breeches were noted, one on the rock dike along the GIWW, and the second on a plug along the GIWW. As a result, discussions are underway to develop a plan for corrective actions.								
Delta Wide Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	2,386	28-May-1998 A	21-Jun-1999 A	31-Dec-2014	$5,473,934	$4,752,653	86.8	$4,530,870 $1,802,617
	Status:	3-05 Construction on Phase 2 (of three phases) completed. Final Inspection conducted 3/17/2005.								
Sediment Trapping at "The Jaws"	TECHE	STMAR	1,999	28-May-1998 A	14-Jul-2004 A	19-May-2005 A	$3,167,400	$3,392,135	107.1	$1,662,712 $1,266,383
	Status:	An O&M inspection trip is scheduled for April 2007.								
Total Priority List		6	7,979				$14,958,134	$14,117,401	94.4	$12,176,237 $7,860,617

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 7										
Grand Terre Vegetative Plantings	BARA	JEFF	127	23-Dec-1998 A	01-May-2001 A	01-Jul-2001 A	$928,895	$492,774	53.0	$501,364 $345,292
	Status:	Planting of 3,100 units each of bitter panicum, gulf cordgrass, and marshhay cordgrass on beach nourishment/dune area, and installation of approximately 35,000 smooth cordgrass and 800 black mangrove was completed in June 2001. Monitoring is underway. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003/2004.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Pecan Island Terracing	MERM	VERMI	442	01-Apr-1999 A	15-Dec-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$2,185,900	$2,391,953	109.4	$2,394,418 $2,151,159
	Status:	An O&M inspection trip is scheduled for March 2007.								
Total Priority List	7		569				$3,114,795	$2,884,727	92.6	$2,895,783 $2,496,452

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 8

Bayou Bienvenue Pump Station Diversion and Terracing [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		01-Jun-2000 A			$3,295,574	$212,142	6.4	$212,153 $212,153
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement awarded in June 1, 2000. Preliminary design analyses indicate that terrace construction significantly more costly than originally estimated due to poor geo-technical condition. The project is estimated to cost between $17 and $20 million to build. At the January 16, 2002 Task Force meeting, DNR and NOAA/NMFS requested initiation of the deauthorization procedure. Deauthorization was approved by the Task Force at the April 16, 2002 meeting.								
Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration	PONT	STBER	134	11-Jan-2000 A	10-Jan-2004 A	15-Jan-2005 A	$2,179,491	$2,432,958	111.6	$2,198,179 $1,330,527
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded January 11, 2000. Engineering and design is complete, with design surveys, geo-technical investigations and hydrologic modeling complete. Landrights for the major project feature are complete. NEPA compliance and regulatory requirements are complete. A construction contract was awarded in November 2003, and construction was initiated in March 2004. COnstruction was completed in January 2005, and the project is currently being operated by St. Bernard Parish under a cooperative agreement with the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	134				$5,475,065	$2,645,100	48.3	$2,410,332 $1,542,680

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	ATCH	STMRY	577	29-Sep-2000 A	15-Jun-2007	01-Apr-2008	$1,484,633	$1,846,326	124.4	$1,835,761 $1,602,399

Status: Castille Pass was not recommended for Phase 2 funding by the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting. The NMFS and DNR are continuing to coordinate with the COE on a permit issuance.

Chandeleur Islands Marsh Restoration	PONT	STBER	220	10-Sep-2000 A	01-Jun-2001 A	31-Jul-2001 A	$1,435,066	$937,977	65.4	$839,253 $818,906

Status: Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 10, 2000. Vegetative planting is scheduled for spring, 2001, and are phased over two years.

Pilot planting project completed in June, 2000. First phase of vegetative plantings completed July 2001 with installation of approximately 80,000 smooth cordgrass plants along 6.6 miles of overwash fan perimeters. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003.

East Grand Terre Island Restoration	BARA	JEFF	335	21-Sep-2000 A	01-May-2007	01-Dec-2007	$1,856,203	$2,312,023	124.6	$2,276,530 $2,140,810

Status: Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 21, 2000. Preliminary geotechnical investigations of potential sand sources is complete. Additional detailed geotechnical investigations are required to accurately identify and delineate sand sources. Data acquisition for modeling complete, and preliminary modeling results for design alternatives is complete; additional modeling required to complete project performance assessments. Landrights in progress. Preliminary assessment of oyster resources is complete. Preliminary design review was delayed due to the need for additional geotechnical information and project performance projections. Preliminary design review is anticipated in April 2005. Final design, environmental documentation and revised WVA will be completed during Summer 2005. Phase 2 request is anticipated in January, 2006

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	167	25-Sep-2000 A	10-Jun-2003 A	23-May-2004 A	$5,086,511	$2,343,857	46.1	$2,032,833 $1,983,773
	Status: An O&M inspection field trip is planned for March 2007.									
LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection	PONT	STCHA	489	21-Sep-2000 A			$821,752	$306,836	37.3	$306,836 $306,836
	Status: Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 21, 2000. Engineering and design complete. Construction is scheduled for 2002. Task Force approved Phase 2 funding at January 10, 2001 meeting. In a letter dated September 7, 2001, NMFS returned Phase 2 funding because of waning landowner support. Deauthorization is not requested at this time.									
Total Priority List		9	1,788				$10,684,165	$7,747,019	72.5	$7,291,212 $6,852,723

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	MERM	CAMER	920	27-Sep-2001 A	15-Jul-2007	01-Feb-2008	$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$2,189,418 $1,193,861
	Status: Rockefeller Refuge Test Sections were not recommended for Phase 2 funding by the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	920				$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$2,189,418 $1,193,861

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass	BARA	PLAQ	534	06-Aug-2002 A	25-Mar-2006 A	01-Sep-2006 *	$61,995,587	$66,494,510	107.3	$57,875,395 $11,409,329

Status: Construction contract for Chaland Headland (CU 1) was awarded by NOAA November 2005. Due to hurricane impacts to construction access route, onstruction initiation was delayed until April 2006. Construction on-going and anticipated to be complete in November 2006.

Advertisement of a construction contract for Pelican Island (CU 2) is pending oyster acquisition. Project delays associated with oyster acquisition and project site changes will require a re-assessment of fill requirements and preparation of updated cost estimates.

Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	BARA	LAFOU	713	06-Aug-2002 A	04-Aug-2005 A	30-Mar-2007	$35,994,929	$33,992,878	94.4	$28,876,048 $5,615,312

Status: The dredging component is complete. The contractor is finishing dressing the rock which is expected to be completed early Spring 2007.

Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	263	06-Aug-2002 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Oct-2007	$29,753,880	$29,249,507	98.3	$22,812,668 $1,846,735

Status: Final design, landrights, environmental compliance and development of updated cost estimate and revised WVA were completed prior to request for Phase 2 approval in December 2005. Pending clearance of oyster leases in the project area, it is anticipated that project construction will begin in spring 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11	1,510				$127,744,396	$129,736,895	101.6	$109,564,111 $18,871,376

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	234	04-Oct-2005 A			$3,221,887	$3,221,887	100.0	$2,740,886 $53,757
	Status:									
Total Priority List		14	234				$3,221,887	$3,221,887	100.0	$2,740,886 $53,757

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 15

South Pecan Island Freshwater Introduction	MERM	VERMI	98				$1,102,043	$1,102,043	100.0	$936,735 $14,067
	Status:									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		15	98				$1,102,043	$1,102,043	100.0	$936,735 $14,067

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16

Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TECHE	TERRE	372				$3,002,171	$3,002,171	100.0	$2,551,845 $0
	Status:									
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TERRE	LAFOU	299				$2,694,364	$2,694,364	100.0	$0 $0
	Status:									
Total Priority List		16	671				$5,696,535	$5,696,535	100.0	$2,551,845 $0

2 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE			22,267				$218,700,354	$203,678,081	93.1	$177,186,996 $70,691,011

33 Project(s)
28 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
18 Construction Started
15 Construction Completed
5 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration	BARA	LAFOU	175	17-Apr-1993 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Oct-2000 A	$8,141,512	$8,916,131	109.5	$8,666,324 $7,064,340
Status: The project was divided into two contracts in order to expedite implementation. The first contract to install most of the weir structures, began May 1, 1997 and completed November 30, 1997, at a cost of $646,691. The second contract to install bank protection, one weir and one plug, began January 1, 2000 and completed October 31, 2000, at a cost of $3,400,000. All project construction is complete. O&M Plan signed September 16, 2002.										
Vegetative Plantings - Dewitt-Rollover Planting Demonstration(DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		17-Apr-1993 A	11-Jul-1994 A	26-Aug-1994 A	$191,003	$92,012	48.2	$92,012 $92,012
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete and deauthorized.										
Vegetative Plantings - Falgout Canal Planting Demonstration(DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A	30-Aug-1996 A	30-Dec-1996 A	$144,561	$209,284	144.8 !	$230,407 $211,853
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Wave-stilling devices are in place. Vegetative plantings are in place. Complete.										
Vegetative Plantings - Timbalier Island Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A	15-Mar-1995 A	30-Jul-1996 A	$372,589	$293,124	78.7	$324,377 $305,823
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.										
Vegetative Plantings - West Hackberry Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER		17-Apr-1993 A	15-Apr-1993 A	30-Mar-1994 A	$213,947	$258,805	121.0	$279,561 $261,581
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	175				$9,063,612	$9,769,356	107.8	$9,592,682 $7,935,609

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
5 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	282	28-Mar-1994 A	01-Feb-2007	01-Jan-2008	$3,222,800	$4,002,363	124.2	$1,790,340 $774,437
	Status:	Current design is being revised for the Crab Gully area. Project is scheduled to request approval for construction at the July 2007 Task Force meeting.								
Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Management	BRET	PLAQ	802	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Jun-2001 A	19-Jun-2002 A	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	179.8 !	$4,238,356 $3,127,536
	Status:	This project was proposed for deauthorization in December 1996, but was referred for revisions at the request of the landowners and DNR. The project was modified. The final plan/EA has been prepared. Bids were opened 23 February 2001. The low bid exceeded the funds available. Task Force approved additional funds. Construction complete June 19, 2002.								
East Mud Lake Marsh Management	CA/SB	CAMER	1,520	24-Mar-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	15-Jun-1996 A	$2,903,635	$4,095,936	141.1 !	$3,344,200 $2,709,519
	Status:	Bid opening was August 8, 1995 and contract awarded to Crain Bros. Construction started in early October 1995. Water control structures are installed and the vegetation installed in the summer of 1996. Construction complete. O&M plan executed. Maintenance needs on a water control structure is being evaluated.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	MERM	VERMI	1,593	17-Aug-1994 A	29-Aug-1994 A	15-Aug-1998 A	$2,770,093	$3,455,303	124.7	$3,382,910 $2,675,914
Status:	The project was expedited in order to allow the use of stone removed from the Wax Lake Outlet Weir at a substantial cost savings. Construction is included as an option in the Corps of Engineers contract for the Wax Lake Outlet Weir removal. Option was exercised on September 2, 1994. Project construction is complete. Maintenance contract underway to repair rock dike.									
Fritchie Marsh Restoration	PONT	STTAM	1,040	21-Feb-1995 A	01-Nov-2000 A	01-Mar-2001 A	$3,048,389	$2,201,674	72.2	$2,131,695 $1,728,150
Status:	O&M plan executed January 29, 2003.									
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	150	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Oct-1999 A	07-Jan-2000 A	$700,717	$1,058,554	151.1 !	$1,090,234 $825,530
Status:	Construction start slipped from November 1997 to July 1999 because of landright issues. All landright agreements signed. Construction complete January 7, 2000. O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete. Minor damage from Hurricane Lili to be repaired. Contract in preparation.									
Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	BARA	JEFF	510	05-Jan-1995 A	22-Jun-1998 A	01-Mar-2008	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	849.9 !	$27,782,038 $7,615,724
Status:	Construction Unit#4 was revised due to hurricane related causes. Revised schedule is for construction to begin in April 2007 with a completion date anticipated for March 2008.									
Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal Shore Protection	TECHE	VERMI	378	24-Mar-1994 A	13-Sep-1994 A	30-Nov-1995 A	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	100.4	$996,078 $855,360
Status:	Complete.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	6,275				$19,575,334	$49,249,096	251.6	$44,755,851 $20,312,170

8 Project(s)
8 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
7 Construction Started
6 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	297	15-May-1998 A	01-May-1999 A	22-May-2000 A	$4,717,928	$5,279,558	111.9	$5,169,617 $4,258,962

Status: Project delayed because of landowner concerns about permit conditions regarding monitoring, and objection from a pipeline company in the area. In addition, CSA revisions were needed to accommodate the landowner's interest in providing non-Federal funding. Permitting and design conditions have resulted in the CSA being modified to also include Fina Oil Co. and LL&E. Both will help cost share the project. The revised CSA is complete.

Construction project is complete. O&M plan signed July 16, 2002.

Cameron-Creole Maintenance	CA/SB	CAMER	2,602	09-Jan-1997 A	30-Sep-1997 A		$3,719,926	$5,840,505	157.0 !	$4,116,127 $969,929

Status: The first three contracts for maintenance work are complete. The project provides for maintenance on an as-needed basis.

Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	STMRY	2,223	01-Jul-1996 A	25-Mar-1998 A	15-Dec-1998 A	$5,173,062	$7,889,103	152.5 !	$5,969,201 $5,515,981

Status: Construction start date slipped from November 1997 to March 1998 because of concern about the source of shell to construct the project. Site inspection for bidder was held January 12, 1998. Concern for a source of shell may require budget modifications. Contract awarded February 1998; notice to proceed March 1998. Construction was completed December 1998.

O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Southwest Shore White Lake Demonstratoin (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		11-Jan-1995 A	30-Apr-1996 A	31-Jul-1996 A	$126,062	$103,468	82.1	$104,064 $103,468
	Status:	Complete. Project deauthorized.								
Violet Freshwater Distribution [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		13-Oct-1994 A			$1,821,438	$128,627	7.1	$128,627 $128,627
	Status:	Rights-of-way to gain access to the site was a problem due to multiple landowner coordination, and additional questions have arisen about rights to operate existing siphon. Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.								
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BARA	PLAQ	1,087	05-Jan-1995 A			$881,148	$4,068,045	461.7 !	$568,920 $492,515
	Status:	Project team decision regarding proposed project features is pending a revised operation plan of siphon between Parish and State. No schedule is available until decision is made.								
White's Ditch Outfall Management [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ		13-Oct-1994 A			$756,134	$32,862	4.3	$32,862 $32,862
	Status:	LA DNR concurred with NRCS to deauthorize the project. Project deauthorized at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List	3		6,209				$17,195,698	$23,342,168	135.7	$16,089,418 $11,502,345

7 Project(s)
7 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
3 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Barataria Bay Waterway West Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	232	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Jun-2000 A	01-Nov-2000 A	$2,192,418	$3,013,365	137.4 !	$2,957,864 $2,387,404
	Status:	The project is being coordinated with the COE dredging program. Contract advertised December 1999.								
		Construction complete. Dedication ceremony held October 20, 2000. O&M plan signed July 15, 2002.								
Bayou L'Ours Ridge Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		23-Jun-1997 A			$2,418,676	$371,232	15.3	$371,232 $371,232
	Status:	The initial step of deauthorization was taken at the January Task Force meeting. The process will be finalized at the April Task Force meeting.								
Flotant Marsh Fencing Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		16-Jul-1999 A			$367,066	$106,960	29.1	$106,960 $106,960
	Status:	Difficulty in locating an appropriate site for demonstration and difficulty in addressing engineering constraints.								
		Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.								
Perry Ridge Shore Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,203	23-Jun-1997 A	15-Dec-1998 A	15-Feb-1999 A	$2,223,518	$2,289,090	102.9	$2,222,971 $1,823,941
	Status:	Project complete.								
Plowed Terraces Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER		22-Oct-1998 A	30-Apr-1999 A	31-Aug-2000 A	$299,690	$325,641	108.7	$335,739 $326,591
	Status:	Project initially put on hold pending results of an earlier terraces demonstration project being paid for by the Gulf of Mexico program. The first attempt to plow the terraces in the summer of 1999 was not successful. A second contract was advertised in January 2000 to try again. Construction is complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	1,435				$7,501,368	$6,106,289	81.4	$5,994,767 $5,016,130

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	MERM	VERMI	511	01-Jul-1997 A	15-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-1998 A	$3,998,919	$2,543,313	63.6	$2,504,933 $2,020,181

Status: The local cost share is being paid by Acadian Gas Company.

Contract was awarded January 14, 1998. Construction is complete.

Naomi Outfall Management	BARA	JEFF	633	12-May-1999 A	01-Jun-2002 A	15-Jul-2002 A	$1,686,865	$2,181,427	129.3 !	$2,171,488 $1,387,062

Status: This project was combined with the BBWW "Dupre Cut" East project for planning and design; construction will be separate.

The operation of the siphon is being reviewed by DNR. Hydraulic analysis is complete; results concurred in by both agencies. Construction contract advertised in March 2002. Construction began June 2002 and completed in July 2002.

O&M plan in draft.

Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		03-Sep-1996 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Jul-1997 A	$1,497,538	$1,795,388	119.9	$1,794,473 $1,749,237

Status: Complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sweet Lake/Willow Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	247	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Nov-1999 A	02-Oct-2002 A	$4,800,000	$4,242,995	88.4	$4,130,956 $3,328,354
	Status:	The rock bank protection feature of the project is complete. The second contract has been awarded; terrace construction and vegetative planting will be finished by October 1, 2002. Contractor was unable to complete the construction. Contract terminated; remaining work was advertised December 2001. Contract awarded, and construction completed October 2, 2002.								
Total Priority List	5		1,391				$11,983,322	$10,763,123	89.8	$10,601,850 $8,484,834

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
4 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Barataria Bay Waterway East Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	217	12-May-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	31-May-2001 A	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	104.1	$5,116,591 $4,043,496
	Status:	This project was combined with the Naomi Outfall Management project for planning and design; construction was separate. Project construction complete. O&M plan signed October 2, 2002.								
Cheniere au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration (DEMO)	TECHE	VERMI		20-Jul-1999 A	01-Sep-2001 A	02-Nov-2001 A	$500,000	$624,999	125.0	$626,133 $594,859
	Status:	A request for proposals was advertised in Feb 2000. No valid proposals received. Proceeding with design of a rock structure. Project advertised for bid. Bid came in over estimate. LDNR and NRCS shifted funds from monitoring to construction. Delay in getting new obligation due to internal COE procedures. Government order received July 13, 2001. Construction complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Oaks/Avery Canal Hydrologic Restoration, Increment 1	TECHE	VERMI	160	22-Oct-1998 A	15-Apr-1999 A	11-Oct-2002 A	$2,367,700	$2,925,216	123.5	$2,860,560 $2,151,680
	Status:	O&M Plan in draft.								
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	TERRE	TERRE	1,155	23-Apr-2002 A	01-Feb-2008	01-Jan-2009	$14,103,051	$14,455,551	102.5	$2,785,362 $1,549,700
	Status:	Design on preferred project alternative began in October 2006. Project is scheduled to request construction approval in July 2007, with an anticipated construction start date of February 2008. Construction completion date is scheduled for January 2009.								
Total Priority List		6	1,532				$21,990,651	$23,230,243	105.6	$11,388,646 $8,339,735

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 7

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	BARA	JEFF	1,304	16-Jul-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	01-May-2007	$17,515,029	$31,288,623	178.6 !	$30,868,938 $5,323,244
	Status:	Construction Unit #4 began construction on May 26, 2005. Construction was halted due to hurricane related causes, and resumed on July 24, 2006. Revised anticipated completion date is October 2007. Construction Unit #5 has been revised for construction to begin in January 2007, with an anticipated completion date of April 2008.								
Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		16-Oct-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	10-May-2000 A	$460,222	$538,101	116.9	$548,610 $538,101
	Status:	Construction complete. Monitoring ongoing.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		7	1,304				$17,975,251	$31,826,724	177.1	$31,417,548 $5,861,344

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 8

Humble Canal Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	378	21-Mar-2000 A	01-Jul-2002 A	01-Mar-2003 A	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	100.3	$1,587,589 $810,367

Status: Construction complete March 2003.

Lake Portage Land Bridge	TECHE	VERMI	24	07-Apr-2000 A	15-Feb-2003 A	15-May-2004 A	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	116.5	$1,160,535 $1,013,470

Status: Construction ongoing and scheduled to be completed in May 2004.

Draft Final Monitoring Plan sent for review on March 16, 2004. TAG originally met on October 15,2002 to develop plan. Since that time plan was modified to adapt to CRMS. Plan expected to be finalized by May 2004.

Upper Oak River Freshwater Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					$2,500,239	$56,476	2.3	$56,476 $56,476

Status: Total project cost estimate is $12,994,800; Priority List 8 funded $2,500,000 for completion of engineering and design and construction of the outflow channel. Funding of the siphon will be requested when engineering and design are completed.

Project feasibility being evaluated. DNR has solicited a cost estimate from one of their engineering firms to perform a feasibility study. Target dates will be established if project is deemed feasible.

Deauthorization procedures initiated.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	402				$5,040,195	$2,768,417	54.9	$2,804,600 $1,880,313

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	BARA	JEFF	264	25-Jul-2000 A	20-Oct-2003 A	01-Jul-2007	$15,204,620	$12,821,568	84.3	$10,118,768 $4,348,796

Status: Construction Unit #7 was not selected for funding in 2006, and is scheduled to request funding at January 2007 Task Force Meeting. If approved, revised plan for construction is from August 2007 to July 2008.

Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	540	25-Jul-2000 A	25-May-2005 A	01-Mar-2007	$5,900,387	$5,388,517	91.3	$4,922,070 $3,126,655

Status: Construction began May 25, 2005. Construction was delayed due to hurricane related causes. Revised anticipated completion date is March 2007.

Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	144	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,245,278	$1,556,598	125.0 !	$1,159,239 $589,575

Status: Landrights issues have caused design revisions to current features. Current schedule is for a 30% review meeting in June 2007, with anticipated construction beginning in August 2008 and ending in March 2009, pending funding approval.

Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization	CA/SB	CAMER	83	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Nov-2001 A	31-Jul-2002 A	$3,742,451	$1,765,592	47.2	$1,709,388 $1,625,931

Status: The Perry Ridge project approved on Priority List 4 was the first phase of this project. This is the second and final phase of the project.

Task Force approved Phase 2 construction funding January 10, 2001. The rock bank protection is installed. The contract for the terraces and vegetation has been completed.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	201	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Jan-2008	$396,489	$670,611	169.1 !	$584,024 $502,643

Status: Construction Unit #1 of this project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. CU#1 will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. If funded, construction is planned for August 2007 to January 2008.

Construction Unit #2 is currently in design phase. A 30% Project Review meeting is projected for June 2007. CU#2 is scheduled to request Phase 2 funding at the January 2008 Task Force meeting. If funded, construction is planned for August 2008 to July 2009.

Total Priority List	9	1,232				$26,489,225	$22,202,886	83.8	$18,493,488 $10,193,600

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TERRE	TERRE	366	16-May-2001 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Nov-2008	$1,735,983	$1,735,983	100.0	$1,148,266 $938,019

Status: This project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. Project will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	366				$1,735,983	$1,735,983	100.0	$1,148,266 $938,019

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 4	BARA	JEFF	256	09-May-2002 A	27-Apr-2005 A	01-Oct-2007	$22,787,951	$16,922,436	74.3	$15,198,764 $6,511,148

Status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	COAST	COAST	14,963	26-Feb-2002 A	20-Nov-2002 A		$68,864,870	$19,571,327	28.4	$6,930,687 $5,310,265

Status:

In Year 4 (2005-06) Trapping Season, 168,843 nutria tails were collected.

The decrease from last year's total can primarily be traced to lack of hunter participation due to hurricanes Rita and Katrina.

11/4/2005

In Year 3 (2004-05 Trapping Season), 297,835 nutria tails were collected.

Project was approved for three more years of funding at the November 2005 Task Force meeting.

1/20/2005

In Year 1 (2002-03 Trapping Season), 308,160 nutria tails were collected. Nutria herbivory surveys in summer 2003, yielded a coastwide estimate of 82,080 acres of marsh impacted by nutria feeding activity.

In Year 2 (2003-04 Trapping Season), 332,596 nutria tails were collected. Nutria herbivory surveys in spring 2004, yielded a coastwide estimate of 63,397 acres of marsh impacted by nutria feeding activity.

3/12/2003

Implementation began with the 2002-2003 trapping season. A report on the first years accomplishments will be given at the August Task Force meeting.

7/3/2002

Request for Phase 2 funding was approved at the April 16, 2002 Task Force meeting.

A revised baseline estimate for Phase 2 was approved at the March 6, 2002 Tech Committee meeting.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	TERRE	TERRE	167	23-Apr-2002 A	13-Dec-2005 A	01-Jul-2008	$7,797,791	$7,867,857	100.9	$7,453,364 $2,778,581
	Status:	Construction is on-going for Unit #1, and is scheduled for completion in November 2006. Construction Unit #2 is currently in design and scheduled for a 30% review in July 2007. Funding request for Phase 2 approval is scheduled for January 2008 Task Force meeting. Anticipated date for construction to begin is August 2008, with a completion date of February 2009.								
Total Priority List		11	15,386				$99,450,612	$44,361,620	44.6	$29,582,814 $14,599,994

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11.1

Holly Beach Sand Management	CA/SB	CALCA	330	09-May-2002 A	01-Aug-2002 A	31-Mar-2003 A	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$13,915,320 $13,656,797
	Status:	The placement of the sand material on to the beach was completed on Saturday, March 1, 2003. Required work that is now in progress consist of demobilization of the pipeline segments, dressing the completed beach work,erection of the Sand Fencing and installation of the vegetation.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11.1	330				$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$13,915,320 $13,656,797

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		12-Jun-2003 A	01-Jul-2004 A	01-Jan-2009	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$931,499 $52,349

Status: The structures - artificial floating systems (afs) - were all deployed at Mandalay by June 1, 2006. Details of the field monitoring of their condition and performance will be included in the monitoring report that will be submitted to DNR in Dec 06. Some portion of the greenhouse/lab work being done by UNO was restarted over because it was destroyed by Katrina. As those results start coming out, they will be in future interim monitoring reports.

Total Priority List		12					$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$931,499 $52,349

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TECHE	STMRY	329	16-Jun-2004 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,731,429 $244,611
Status: Planning and Design is being revised due to the results of a magnetometer survey of the area. Current schedule for funding approval is the January 2008 Task Force meeting.										
Total Priority List	13		329				$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,731,429 $244,611

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BARA	JEFF	116	07-Dec-2005 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,311,146	$1,311,146	100.0	$1,100,617 $235,806
Status: Project was selected for Phase 1 Funding at the January 2005 Task Force meeting. Planning and design has begun. A 30% Project Review meeting is projected for June 20007. Project is projected to request approval for construction funding at the January 2008 Task Force meeting. If approved, construction is scheduled for August 2008 to July 2009.										
White Ditch Resurrection	BRET	PLAQ	189	11-Aug-2005 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	100.0	$1,345,860 $176,667
Status: A project 30% review meeting is projected for June 2007. Project is scheduled to request Phase 2 approval at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. If approved, construction will begin in August 2008 with an anticipated completion date of July 2009.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	14	305				$2,906,823	$2,906,823	100.0	$2,446,477 $412,473

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total	**DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**		**36,671**				**$263,496,377**	**$245,728,764**	**93.3**	**$200,894,655** **$109,430,323**

52 Project(s)
51 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
38 Construction Started
29 Construction Completed
7 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Total All Priority Lists

PROJECT		ACRES	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
SUMMARY	Total All Projects	121,109	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	87.5	$606,178,950 $329,044,000

167 Project(s)

137 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed

92 Construction Started

73 Construction Completed

20 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total Available Funds

Federal Funds	$714,442,447
Non/Federal Funds	$125,267,634
Total Funds	$839,710,081

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Atchafalaya										
Priority List:	**2**	2	3,792	2	2	2	0	$5,043,867	$9,609,551	$8,726,028
Priority List:	**9**	1	577	1	0	0	0	$1,484,633	$1,846,326	$1,602,399
Basin Total		3	4,369	3	2	2	0	$6,528,500	$11,455,877	$10,328,427
Basin: Barataria										
Priority List:	**1**	3	620	3	3	3	0	$9,960,769	$10,147,780	$8,295,989
Priority List:	**2**	1	510	1	1	0	0	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	$7,615,724
Priority List:	**3**	3	1,087	3	1	1	1	$4,160,823	$6,890,790	$3,315,261
Priority List:	**4**	2	232	2	1	1	1	$4,611,094	$3,384,598	$2,758,637
Priority List:	**5**	2	1,752	2	1	1	0	$17,212,815	$2,663,230	$1,868,865
Priority List:	**6**	1	217	1	1	1	0	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	$4,043,496
Priority List:	**7**	2	1,431	2	2	1	0	$18,443,924	$31,781,397	$5,668,536
Priority List:	**9**	3	599	3	1	0	1	$18,212,307	$15,477,142	$6,732,746
Priority List:	**10**	2	9,832	1	0	0	0	$4,901,948	$5,364,801	$2,610,050
Priority List:	**11**	5	2,371	5	3	0	0	$152,826,757	$147,123,273	$25,763,652
Priority List:	**12**	1	400	1	0	0	0	$2,192,735	$2,731,479	$360,686
Priority List:	**14**	2	350	2	0	0	0	$4,533,033	$4,533,033	$289,563
Priority List:	**15**	1	438	1	0	0	0	$1,197,590	$1,197,590	$11,855
Basin Total		28	19,839	27	14	8	3	$246,672,562	$265,406,206	$69,335,061

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Breton Sound										
Priority List:	**2**	1	802	1	1	1	0	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	$3,127,536
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	0	0	1	$756,134	$32,862	$32,862
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,468,908	$65,747	$65,747
Priority List:	**8**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,500,239	$56,476	$56,476
Priority List:	**10**	2	768	1	1	1	0	$4,339,140	$3,523,207	$1,453,913
Priority List:	**14**	1	189	1	0	0	0	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	$176,667
Priority List:	**15**	1	620	0	0	0	0	$1,205,354	$1,205,354	$9,284
Basin Total		8	2,379	4	2	2	3	$15,387,651	$11,015,323	$4,922,487
Basin: Calcasieu/Sabine										
Priority List:	**1**	3	6,407	3	3	3	0	$5,770,187	$2,852,755	$2,346,635
Priority List:	**2**	4	3,019	4	3	3	0	$8,568,462	$12,852,942	$7,213,674
Priority List:	**3**	2	3,555	2	2	1	0	$8,301,380	$10,368,923	$4,415,002
Priority List:	**4**	3	1,203	3	2	2	1	$2,893,802	$2,828,376	$2,364,177
Priority List:	**5**	1	247	1	1	1	0	$4,800,000	$4,242,995	$3,328,354
Priority List:	**6**	1	3,594	1	1	1	0	$6,316,800	$5,972,613	$4,791,617
Priority List:	**8**	5	993	3	2	1	0	$28,621,140	$17,448,337	$4,137,609
Priority List:	**9**	2	623	2	2	1	0	$9,642,838	$7,154,109	$4,752,586
Priority List:	**10**	1	225	1	1	0	0	$6,490,751	$5,497,491	$3,394,794
Priority List:	**11.1**	1	330	1	1	1	0	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,656,797
Basin Total		23	20,196	21	18	14	1	$100,657,860	$83,348,773	$50,401,245

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Coastal Basins										
Priority List:	**Cons Plan**	1		1	1	1	0	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807
Priority List:	**0.1**	1		1	1	0	0	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$1,291,489
Priority List:	**0.2**	1		1	0	0	0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387
Priority List:	**0.3**	1		0	0	0	0	$303,359	$303,359	$0
Priority List:	**6**	1		1	1	1	0	$2,140,000	$804,683	$806,220
Priority List:	**9**	1		0	0	0	0	$1,502,817	$1,502,817	$31,726
Priority List:	**10**	1		1	0	0	0	$2,006,373	$2,503,768	$435,059
Priority List:	**11**	1	14,963	1	1	0	0	$68,864,870	$19,571,327	$5,310,265
Priority List:	**12**	1		1	1	0	0	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	$52,349
Priority List:	**13**	1		1	1	1	0	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	$837,840
Basin Total		10	14,963	8	6	3	0	$145,527,481	$42,005,797	$9,036,142
Basin: Miss. River Delta										
Priority List:	**1**	1	9,831	1	1	1	0	$8,517,066	$22,312,761	$14,828,956
Priority List:	**3**	2	936	1	1	1	1	$3,666,187	$1,008,820	$807,514
Priority List:	**4**	1		1	0	0	1	$300,000	$58,310	$58,310
Priority List:	**6**	2	2,386	2	2	1	0	$7,073,934	$6,664,140	$3,668,545
Priority List:	**10**	1	5,706	0	0	0	0	$1,076,328	$1,076,328	$877,224
Priority List:	**12**	1	1,190	0	0	0	0	$1,880,376	$1,880,376	$162,246
Priority List:	**13**	1	433	0	0	0	0	$1,137,344	$1,421,680	$238,135
Priority List:	**15**	1	511	0	0	0	0	$1,074,522	$1,074,522	$10,516
Basin Total		10	20,993	5	4	3	2	$24,725,757	$35,496,936	$20,651,447

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Mermentau										
Priority List:	**1**	2	247	2	2	2	1	$1,368,671	$1,319,135	$1,125,994
Priority List:	**2**	1	1,593	1	1	1	0	$2,770,093	$3,455,303	$2,675,914
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	1	1	1	$126,062	$103,468	$103,468
Priority List:	**5**	1	511	1	1	1	0	$3,998,919	$2,543,313	$2,020,181
Priority List:	**7**	1	442	1	1	1	0	$2,185,900	$2,391,953	$2,151,159
Priority List:	**8**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	$810,367
Priority List:	**9**	2	440	2	1	1	0	$7,296,603	$6,640,900	$1,315,187
Priority List:	**10**	2	1,133	2	1	1	0	$11,565,112	$8,214,287	$4,802,921
Priority List:	**11**	2	980	1	0	0	0	$3,407,449	$3,407,449	$1,080,996
Priority List:	**12**	1	844	1	1	1	0	$19,673,929	$15,713,223	$10,103,107
Priority List:	**15**	1	98	0	0	0	0	$1,102,043	$1,102,043	$14,067
Priority List:	**16**	1	888	0	0	0	0	$1,266,842	$1,266,842	$0
Basin Total		16	7,554	13	10	10	2	$56,287,759	$47,688,729	$26,203,361

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Pontchartrain										
Priority List:	**1**	2	1,753	2	2	2	0	$6,119,009	$5,448,122	$5,015,579
Priority List:	**2**	2	2,320	2	2	2	0	$4,500,424	$3,844,225	$2,993,733
Priority List:	**3**	3	755	3	1	1	2	$2,683,636	$912,272	$961,901
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$5,018,968	$39,025	$39,025
Priority List:	**5**	1	75	1	1	1	0	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	$2,271,931
Priority List:	**8**	2	134	2	1	1	1	$5,475,065	$2,645,100	$1,542,680
Priority List:	**9**	3	886	2	1	1	0	$2,407,524	$1,433,196	$1,207,990
Priority List:	**10**	1	165	1	0	0	0	$18,378,900	$18,286,377	$941,271
Priority List:	**11**	1	5,438	1	0	0	0	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	$1,890,037
Priority List:	**12**	1	266	0	0	0	0	$1,348,345	$1,348,345	$1,059,745
Priority List:	**13**	1	436	1	0	0	0	$1,930,596	$1,730,596	$75,587
Priority List:	**16**	1	330	0	0	0	0	$1,660,985	$1,660,985	$0
Basin Total		19	12,558	15	8	8	4	$57,512,769	$46,717,954	$17,999,479

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Teche / Vermilion										
Priority List:	**1**	1	65	1	1	1	0	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	$1,852,057
Priority List:	**2**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	$855,360
Priority List:	**3**	1	2,223	1	1	1	0	$5,173,062	$7,889,103	$5,515,981
Priority List:	**5**	1	441	1	1	1	0	$940,065	$886,030	$660,094
Priority List:	**6**	4	2,567	4	4	4	0	$10,130,000	$12,085,639	$8,026,217
Priority List:	**8**	1	24	1	1	1	0	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	$1,013,470
Priority List:	**9**	3	686	1	1	1	0	$7,814,815	$5,072,161	$3,574,268
Priority List:	**13**	1	329	1	0	0	0	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	$244,611
Priority List:	**14**	1	189	0	0	0	0	$1,193,606	$1,193,606	$5,814
Priority List:	**16**	1	372	0	0	0	0	$3,002,171	$3,002,171	$0
Basin Total		15	7,274	11	10	10	0	$34,057,085	$36,600,386	$21,747,873

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Terrebonne										
Priority List:	**1**	5	9	4	3	3	2	$8,809,393	$9,372,152	$9,237,080
Priority List:	**2**	3	958	3	3	2	0	$12,831,588	$20,761,623	$19,016,079
Priority List:	**3**	4	3,958	4	4	4	0	$15,758,355	$21,721,586	$20,042,343
Priority List:	**4**	2	215	2	1	1	1	$6,119,470	$7,707,823	$7,632,833
Priority List:	**5**	3	199	3	1	1	0	$31,120,343	$11,505,110	$4,534,388
Priority List:	**5.1**	0	988	1	0	0	0	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$6,664,668
Priority List:	**6**	4	1,758	2	0	0	2	$30,522,757	$25,045,255	$2,736,946
Priority List:	**7**	1		1	1	1	0	$460,222	$538,101	$538,101
Priority List:	**9**	4	576	4	3	1	0	$25,219,289	$32,202,051	$18,582,062
Priority List:	**10**	2	970	2	1	0	0	$33,463,900	$30,746,528	$1,756,565
Priority List:	**11**	3	639	3	1	0	0	$28,316,482	$27,587,700	$5,769,697
Priority List:	**12**	1	143	0	0	0	0	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	$1,426,241
Priority List:	**13**	1	272	1	0	0	0	$2,293,893	$2,751,494	$481,476
Priority List:	**16**	1	299	0	0	0	0	$2,694,364	$2,694,364	$0
Basin Total		35	10,984	30	18	13	5	$209,539,932	$204,563,664	$98,418,479
Basin: Various Basins										
Priority List:	**16**	1		0	0	0	0	$919,599	$919,599	$0
Basin Total		1		0	0	0	0	$919,599	$919,599	$0
Total All Basins		167	121,109	137	92	73	20	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$329,044,000

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$9,355,706	$39,933,317	$53,276,353	$46,630,423	$42,502,949
2	15	13,372	15	2	12	$28,173,110	$13,958,587	$40,644,134	$84,958,909	$79,943,975	$52,224,049
3	11	12,514	11	1	9	$29,939,100	$7,884,506	$32,879,168	$48,051,569	$41,203,623	$34,268,448
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,156,541	$10,468,030	$13,228,959	$13,134,271	$12,063,809
5	9	3,225	9	0	6	$33,371,625	$2,443,008	$60,627,171	$24,430,081	$18,530,586	$14,683,812
5.1	0	988	1	0	0	$0	$4,850,000	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$8,310,772	$6,664,668
6	11	10,522	11	1	8	$39,134,000	$5,579,681	$54,614,991	$55,726,486	$33,559,951	$24,002,721
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	$42,540,715	$5,206,718	$21,090,046	$34,711,451	$34,313,331	$8,357,796
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	$41,864,079	$3,429,278	$33,340,587	$22,593,236	$11,912,192	$7,291,972
9	18	4,387	14	4	5	$47,907,300	$10,699,305	$72,429,342	$70,985,151	$58,597,097	$37,555,825
10	12	18,799	9	2	2	$47,659,220	$11,281,918	$82,222,452	$75,212,787	$38,441,446	$16,271,798
11	12	24,391	11	5	0	$57,332,369	$30,670,508	$258,849,846	$204,470,056	$164,579,152	$39,814,647
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,915,320	$13,656,797
12	6	2,843	3	1	1	$51,938,097	$3,747,629	$28,406,152	$24,984,190	$16,264,539	$13,164,376
13	5	1,470	4	0	1	$54,023,130	$1,382,052	$8,616,745	$9,213,682	$5,308,292	$1,877,648
14	4	728	3	0	0	$53,054,752	$1,098,347	$7,322,316	$7,322,316	$6,250,417	$472,045
15	4	1,667	1	0	0	$58,059,645	$686,926	$4,579,509	$4,579,509	$2,339,824	$45,723
16	5	1,889	0	0	0	$71,402,872	$1,431,594	$9,543,961	$9,543,961	$2,551,845	$0
Active Projects	143	121,109	121	18	70	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$794,520,267	$767,118,928	$595,787,054	$324,919,083
Deauthorized Projects	20		13	0	2			$34,364,158	$2,613,005	$2,697,209	$2,562,234
Total Projects	163	121,109	134	18	72	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$828,884,425	$769,731,934	$598,484,264	$327,481,317
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$45,886	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807	$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	$0	$2,023,822	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$7,423,492	$1,291,489
MCF	1		1	0	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387	$79,387
Storm Recovery	1		0	0	0	$0	$45,504	$303,359	$303,359	$0	$0
Total Construction Program	167	121,109	137	19	73	$714,442,447	$125,267,634	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$606,178,950	$329,044,000
						$839,710,081					

CEMVN-PM-C

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

31-Jan-2007

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:
1. Total of 167 projects includes 143 active construction projects, 20 deauthorized projects, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY07 is expected to be $71,402,872 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $839,710,081 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Baseline and current estimates for PPL 9 (and future project priority lists) reflect funding utilizing cash flow management principles.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.
13. PPL 5.1 is used to record the Bayou Lafourche project as approved by a motion passed by the Task Force on October 25, 2001, to proceed with Phase 1 ED, estimated cost of $9,700,000, at a cost share of 50% Federal and 50% non-Federal.
14. Priority Lists 9 through 16 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PHASE II INCREMENT 1 FUNDING FOR THE WEST LAKE BOUDREAUX PROJECT (TE-46)

For Decision:

Based on the Technical Committee's recommendation, the Task Force will consider the request by the FWS and LDNR for additional funding for the West Lake Boudreaux Project due to the increased costs of rock and hydraulic dredging after the 2005 hurricanes. Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $14.6 million was approved by the Task Force on February 8, 2006. It is anticipated that additional Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859 is needed because rock and hydraulic dredging costs have increased as a result of the 2005 hurricanes.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PHASE II INCREMENT 1 CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR THE LAKE BORGNE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT (PO-30)

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider the request for additional funding on the Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project, based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project received Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $16.6 million from the CWPPRA Task Force on February 8, 2006. EPA and LDNR final project review efforts prior to bid solicitation (anticipated in early 2007) indicate pre-Katrina/Rita cost estimates for the authorized project should be made consistent with post-hurricane material costs and recent project awards. In order to avoid likely construction bid overruns in 2007, EPA is seeking an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

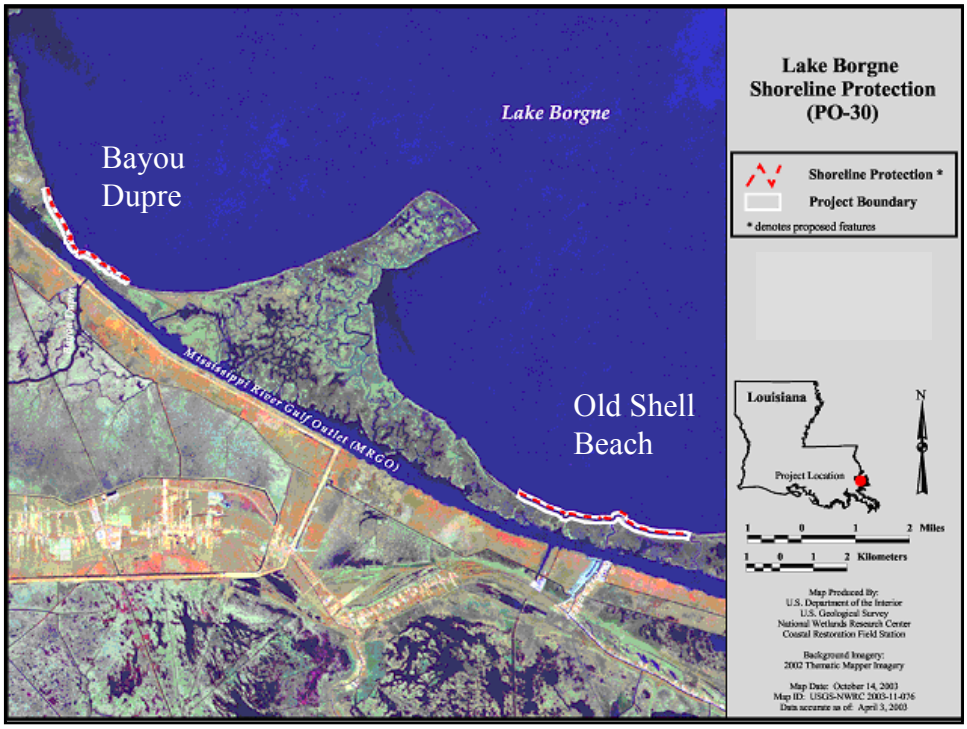
The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824.

Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection

Bayou Dupre and Shell Beach, St. Bernard Parish

Project Goals:

- Prevent/reduce Lake Borgne shoreline retreat adjacent to Old Shell Beach/Bayou Dupre
- Mitigate further joining of the lake and MRGO
- Reestablishing a sustainable lake rim; and,
- Preventing or reducing conversion of emergent marsh to open water.



Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project (PO-30) - Status

- May to September dredging window
- Project not constructed in 2006 due to oyster issues
  - oyster policy has now been finalized by State
  - no longer presents an issue for construction
- LDNR ready to advertise early 2007
- Task Force approved $16,622,590 Phase II funds February 8, 2006
  - based upon pre-hurricane material costs
- Material costs have nearly doubled in the past year
- Additional funds ($6,925,825) requested to avoid overbid

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR PHASE II AUTHORIZATION AND APPROVAL OF PHASE II INCREMENT 1 FUNDING

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider requests for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 funding based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Technical Committee reviewed and took public comment on December 6, 2006 on the twelve projects shown in the table, and Phase II authorization and recommends approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for two projects to the Task Force within available FY07 funding (see table on next page). With approval of these two projects, and approval of the funding increases in prior agenda items, it is estimated that approximately $22.0 million in Federal/non-Federal funding will still be available in the construction program. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation and make a final decision on Phase II authorization and approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for FY07.

The projects in the table below will be individually discussed by the sponsoring agency, the Task Force and the general public as shown below:

a) Overview of projects.
b) Task Force questions and comments on projects.
c) Public comments on projects (Comments should be limited to 1-2 minutes).

Technical Committee Recommendation:
The Technical Committee recommends Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 funding for BA-36, Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge- Fill Site 1, in the amount of $15,231,142 and PO-33, Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation, in the amount of $18,989,923.

CWPPRA, Phase II Approval Requests for December 2006/January 2007

Updated: 1 Dec 06

Agency	Proj No.	PPL	Project	Construction Start	Phase II Total Estimate	Phase II Incr 1 Funding Rqst	Acres Benefited 20 Years	Prioritization Score	30% Design Review Meeting Date	95% Design Review Meeting Date
NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7	Aug-07	$25,765,121	$21,538,790	180	45.55	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
NMFS	AT-04	9	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	Jun-07	$29,045,754	$18,933,969	577	59.50	20 Jan 04 (A)	13 Oct 05 (A)
FWS	**BA-36**	11	Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1	Aug-07	$15,378,401	$15,231,142	242	56.00	17 Dec 03 (A)	29 Jul 04 (A)
NMFS	BA-30	9	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	Aug-07	$34,393,708	$33,881,341	335	60.00	26 May 05 (A)	30 Nov 05 (A)
COE	TV-11b	9	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	Apr-07	$28,571,202	$25,676,625	241	39.50	27 Jun 02 (A)	22 Jan 04 (A)
NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	Aug-07	$15,968,228	$13,175,993	132	40.25	21 Jan 03 (A)	26 Aug 04 (A)
FWS	**PO-33**	13	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	Jun-07	$19,137,181	$18,989,923	436	53.00	20 Jul 06 (A)	8 Nov 06 (A)
COE	ME-21	11	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	Aug-07	$23,068,344	$20,331,947	540	61.25	11 May 04 (A)	16 Aug 04 (A)
COE	PO-32b	12	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO Segment**	Apr-07	$34,637,092	$31,924,591	173	36.50	11 Aug 04 (A)	29 Mar 05 (A)
NMFS	ME-18	10	Rockefeller Refuge	Jun-07	$10,544,865	$10,544,865	N/A	NA	28 Sep 04 (A)	20 Sep 05 (A)
EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	May-07	$49,183,319	$48,901,961	195	60.00	5 Oct 04 (A)	28 Sep 05 (A)
NRCS	TE-39	9	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	Aug-07	$3,171,215	$2,221,045	202	74.95	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
					$288,864,430	$261,352,192				

** Lake Borgne segment of the Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection Project constructed under Corps MRGO O&M funding

(A) = Actual Date
(S) = Scheduled/Announced Date
(T) = Tentative Date (not yet announced)

6-Dec-06

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score
9	BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU7	2			3		7	3	12
9	AT-04	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery			5	2	3		3	10
11	BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB - Fill Site 1	6	7	3	7	5	5	6	33
9	BA-30	East Grand Terre Island Restoration		3	6	1	7		4	17
9	TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	3	1				2	3	6
10	TE-43	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terr - Segments 1,2,6	4	5	2			3	4	14
13	PO-33	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	5	6	4	5	6		5	26
11	ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	7	2		4	1	1	5	15
12	PO-32b	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment ONLY			1				1	1
10	ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge					2	4	2	6
11	TE-47	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration		4	7		4		3	15
9	TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU1	1			6		6	3	13
		No. of votes:	7	7	7	7	7	7		
		Sum of Votes:	28	28	28	28	28	28		

The following voting process will be used to rank all projects under consideration for construction approval/Phase II Authorization:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
2. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will cast weighted votes for 7 projects. All votes must be used.
3. Weighted scores will be assigned (7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1). (7 highest ranked by agency…1 lowest).
4. Projects are ranked first by the number of agency votes received (to determine level of agency consensus/support for individual projects, and then by "Sum" on weighted score (on next page).
5. This ranking will be used by the Technical Committee as a "tool" to determine which projects will be recommended to the Task Force for funding, within available funds.

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score	Phase II, Increment 1 Funding Request	Cumulative Phase II, Increment 1 Funding	Amt Remaining
11	BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB - Fill Site 1	6	7	3	7	5	5	6	33	$15,231,142	$15,231,142	$40,991,876
13	PO-33	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	5	6	4	5	6		5	26	$18,989,923	$34,221,065	$22,001,953
11	ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	7	2		4	1	1	5	15	$20,331,947	$54,553,012	$1,670,006
9	BA-30	East Grand Terre Island Restoration		3	6	1	7		4	17	$33,881,341	$88,434,353	-$32,211,335
10	TE-43	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terr - Segments 1,2,6	4	5	2			3	4	14	$13,175,993	$101,610,346	-$45,387,328
11	TE-47	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration		4	7		4		3	15	$48,901,961	$150,512,307	-$94,289,289
9	TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU1	1			6		6	3	13	$2,221,045	$152,733,352	-$96,510,334
9	BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU7	2			3		7	3	12	$21,538,790	$174,272,142	-$118,049,124
9	AT-04	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery			5	2	3		3	10	$18,933,969	$193,206,111	-$136,983,093
9	TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	3	1				2	3	6	$25,676,625	$218,882,736	-$162,659,718
10	ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge					2	4	2	6	$10,544,865	$229,427,601	-$173,204,583
12	PO-32b	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment ONLY			1				1	1	$31,924,591	$261,352,192	-$205,129,174
											$261,352,192		

NOTES:

- Projects are sorted by: (1) Agency Support or "No. of Yes Votes" and (2) "Sum of Weighted Score"
- The "No. of Yes Votes" and the Sum of the Total Point Score will be used by the Technical Committee in formulating a recommendation to the Task Force within available funding.

RUN MACRO "sort" TO AUTOMATICALLY COMPLETE STEPS

STEP 1: Information from "VOTE" sheet is automatically copied into "SORT-Final Vote".

STEP 2: Sort columns A..P, descending, first by "No. of Yes Votes" (Column J) and second by "Sum of Point Score" (Column K).

STEP 3: Once projects are sorted, add in formula to add funding requests cumulatively (Column M)

CWPPRA - Prioritization Scores for Projects Not Funded for Construction

Dated: December 1, 2006

Prepared for December 6, 2006 Technical Committee Meeting

Project Name	Project Number	Region	PPL	Lead Agency	Project Type	(2) Total Acres Benefited	(1) Current Estimate	Cost Per Acre ($/acre)	Prioritization Scores for each Criteria & Corresponding Weight								Total Weighted Score 100%
									Cost Effective 20%	Area of Need 15%	Implement-ability 15%	Certainty of Benefits 10%	Sustainability 10%	HGM Riverine Input 10%	HGM Sediment Input 10%	HGM Structure and Function 10%	
Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	MR-13	2	10	COE	RD	5,706	$39,295,672	$6,887	10	5	10	9	10	10	10	10	**91.50**
Delta-Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BS-10	2	10	COE	RD	501	$6,008,486	$11,993	10	4.4	10	9	10	10	10	5	**85.60**
South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction - CU #1	TE-39	3	9	NRCS	SP	202	$3,841,826	$19,019	10	9.3	10	8	8	0	0	10	**74.95**
Small Freshwater Diversion to the NW Barataria Basin	BA-34	2	10	EPA	RD	941	$13,340,508	$14,177	10	7.5	10	9	8	4	5	0	**72.25**
Spanish Pass Diversion	MR-14	2	13	COE	SD	433	$13,927,800	$32,166	7.5	5	4	9	10	10	10	0	**67.50**
Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	PO-26	1	9	COE	RD	177	$1,084,080	$6,125	10	4	10	9	10	4	0	0	**64.00**
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan-Increment 1	TE-34	3	6	NRCS	HR	1,155	$13,250,937	$11,473	10	5.9	10	2	10	7	0	0	**62.85**
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	1	11	EPA	RD	5,438	$56,469,628	$10,384	10	5	4	9	8	7	5	0	**62.50**
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	ME-21	4	11	COE	SP	540	$24,117,374	$44,662	5	7.5	10	10	10	0	0	5	**61.25**
Avoca Island Diversion & Land Building	TE-49	3	12	COE	RD	143	$18,823,322	$131,632	1	8	10	9	6	7	10	0	**61.00**
Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration	TE-47	3	11	EPA	BI	195	$52,925,372	$271,412	1	10	10	7	1	0	10	10	**60.00**
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	BA-30	2	9	NMFS	BI	335	$36,705,731	$109,569	1	10	10	7	6	0	5	10	**60.00**
Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	AT-04	3	9	NMFS	RD	577	$30,892,080	$53,539	5	1	10	8	10	10	0	5	**59.50**
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation - Cycle 5	CS-28	4	8	COE	MC	168	$2,133,439	$12,699	10	5	10	7	8	0	0	0	**57.50**
Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge-Fill Site 1	BA-36	2	11	FWS	MC	242	$15,842,343	$65,464	2.5	10	10	7	4	0	0	10	**56.00**
Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BA-40	2	14	NMFS	BI	234	$44,545,000	$190,363	1	10	10	7	1	0	5	10	**55.00**
Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CS-09a	4	2	NRCS	HR	282	$3,154,472	$11,186	10	5	7	5.1	8	3	0	0	**54.10**
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PO-33	1	13	FWS	MC	436	$20,867,777	$47,862	5	4	10	7	10	0	0	5	**53.00**
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation - Cycle 4	CS-28	4	8	COE	MC	163	$3,630,831	$22,275	7.5	5	10	7	8	0	0	0	**52.50**
White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	BS-12	2	14	NRCS	RD	189	$14,845,000	$78,545	2.5	3	10	9	10	4	5	0	**52.50**
Mississippi River Sediment Trap	MR-12	2	11	COE	MC	1,190	$52,180,839	$43,849	5	5	10	7	2	0	10	0	**51.50**
Whiskey Island Backbarrier Marsh Creation	TE-50	3	13	EPA	BI	272	$21,786,300	$80,097	1	10	7	7	1	0	5	10	**50.50**
South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BA-41	2	14	NRCS	SP/MC	116	$17,514,000	$150,983	1	7.9	10	7.4	4	0	0	10	**50.25**
South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Restoration	ME-20	4	11	FWS	HR	440	$19,930,316	$45,296	5	5	10	6.7	8	3	0	0	**50.20**
South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction - CU #2	TE-39	3	9	NRCS	FD	40	$1,532,400	$38,310	7.5	5	7	5	10	2	0	0	**50.00**
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BA-35	2	11	NMFS	BI	262	$30,217,567	$115,334	1	9.3	7	7	1.4	0	5	10	**49.85**
Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TE-32a	3	6	FWS	FD	603	$14,450,063	$23,964	7.5	7.5	7	5	6	2	0	0	**49.75**
Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	BA-39	2	12	EPA	MC	400	$24,386,990	$60,967	2.5	10	7	7	2	0	10	0	**49.50**
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (original)	ME-18	4	10	NMFS	SP	920	$49,929,888	$54,272	5	7.5	10	6	2	0	0	5	**49.25**
Barataria Basin Landbridge - Phase 3 - CU 7	BA-27c	2	9	NRCS	SP	180	$26,387,255	$146,596	1	5.7	10	8	2	0	0	10	**45.55**
Little Pecan Bayou Control Structure	ME-17	4	9	NRCS	HR	144	$14,285,943	$99,208	1	4	10	6	10	6	0	0	**45.00**
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shore Protection-Lake Borgne	PO-32a	1	12	COE	SP	93	$17,108,507	$183,962	1	4	10	8	8	0	0	5	**44.00**
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shore Protection	PO-32	1	12	COE	SP	266	$39,157,710	$147,209	1	4.7	10	8	6	0	0	5	**43.05**
Bayou Sale Ridge Protection	TV-20	3	13	NRCS	SP	329	$32,103,000	$97,578	1	3	10	7.7	8	0	0	5	**42.20**
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PO-30	1	10	EPA	SP	165	$18,707,551	$113,379	1	5	10	8	4	0	0	5	**41.50**
Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	TE-10	3	5	FWS	HR	199	$8,209,722	$41,255	5	5.4	7	2	8	2	0	0	**40.60**
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	TE-43	3	10	NRCS	SP	132	$17,704,211	$134,123	1	7.5	10	8	4	0	0	0	**40.25**
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	3	9	COE	SP	241	$30,070,170	$124,772	1	3	10	10	8	0	0	0	**39.50**
Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection-MRGO segment	PO-32b	1	12	COE	SP	173	$35,985,438	$208,008	1	5	10	8	4	0	0	0	**36.50**
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TV-21	3	14	NRCS	MC	189	$16,824,700	$89,020	1	1	10	7	10	0	0	0	**35.50**
Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW SP	TV-19	3	9	COE	SP	278	$30,027,305	$108,012	1	4	4	7.2	4	0	0	5	**30.20**
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization - CU1 (see note #7 below)	ME-18	4	10	NMFS	SP		$12,953,343										

BA-27c(3)- Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT PHASE 3 (BA-27c)

PHASE II APPROVAL OF CU7

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 6, 2006

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

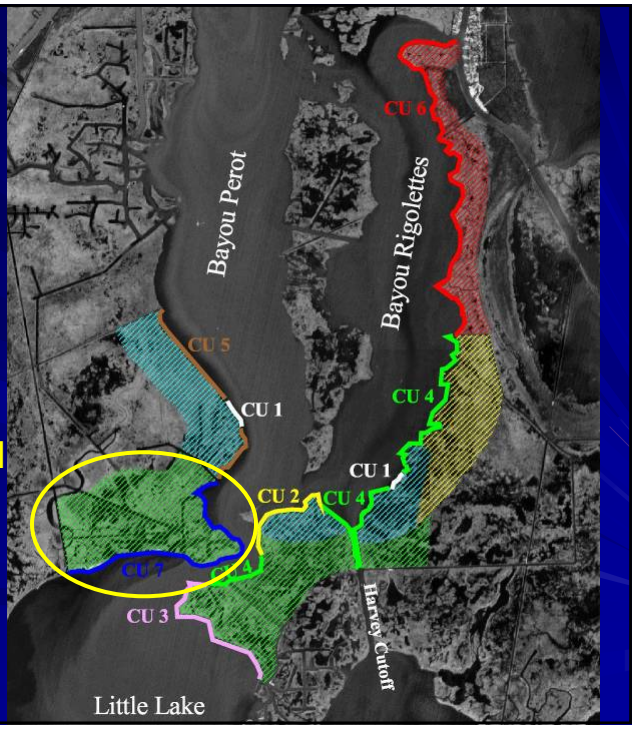
Project Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Lafourche Parish, west bank of Bayou Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 5 to 30 feet per year. (Some areas lost about 75 feet as a result of 2005 storms.)

Goal: Reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for about 22,800 feet along west bank of B. Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ALL PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION UNITS



BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Project Features

22,800 feet of rock dike / revetment along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the north shore of Little Lake.

Dike and revetment will have an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1.

Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet .

Beneficial Use of dredge material could result in creation of 38 acres of marsh.

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Benefits and Cost

Total Area Benefited:	961 Acres
Net Acres after 20 years:	180 Acres
Prioritization Score:	45.55 Pts.
Fully Funded Phase II Total:	$25,860,920
Fully Funded Phase II Increment 1:	$21,538790

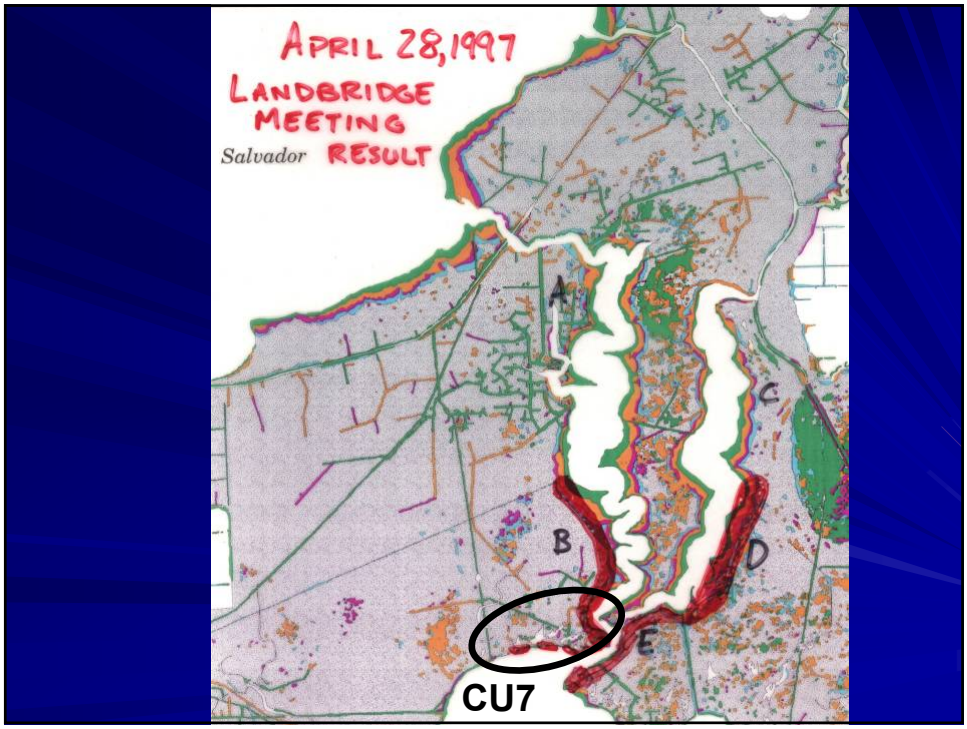
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1, 2, 3, & 4 (BA-27, BA-27c, BA-27d)

Project Phase	Original Estimate	Current Estimate	Percent vs. Original
Phase 1 & 2 (BA-27) **(CU1 + CU2 + part CU4 + CU5) 40,250 Feet**	17,515,020	30,881,349	176%
Phase 3 (BA-27c) **(CU3+part CU4 + CU7) 43,400 Feet**	20,745,106	39,814,779	192%
Phase 4 (BA-27d) **(CU6) 31,120 Feet**	36,541,413	22,787,951	62%
TOTAL All Phases 114,770 Feet	74,801,539	93,484,079	125%

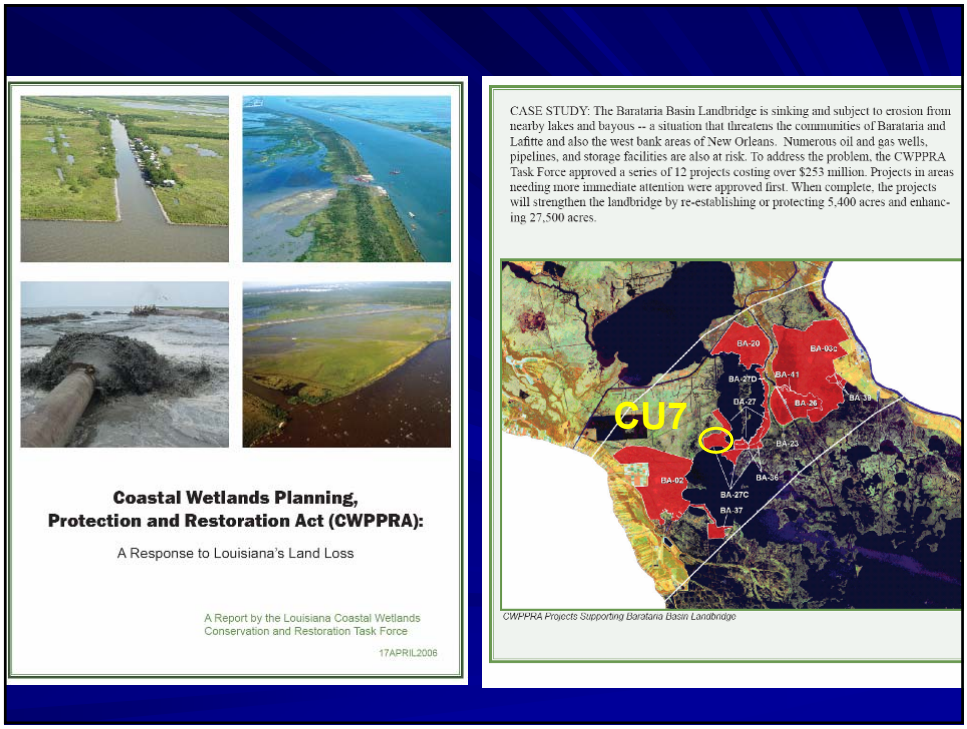
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1, 2, 3, & 4 (BA-27, BA-27c, BA-27d)

Year of Request	Phase II Total	Phase II Increment I
2004	$14.7 M	$12.1 M
2005	$18.8 M	$15.7 M
2006	$25.9 M	$21.5 M

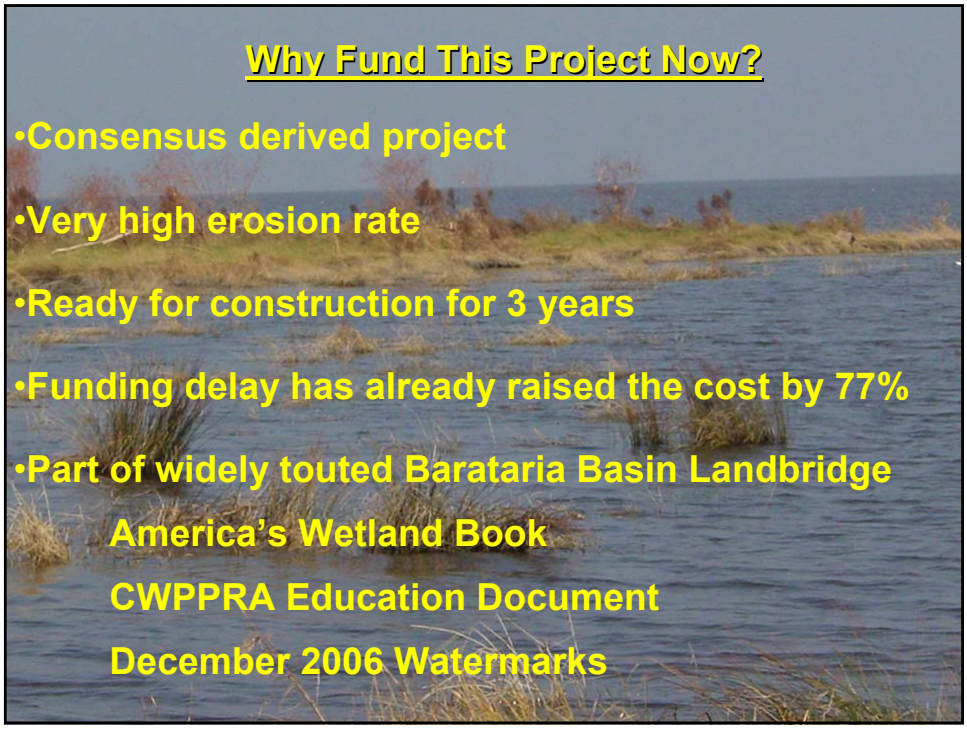
While waiting for Phase II approval, the project cost has gone up by about 77%.


APRIL 28,1997
LANDBRIDGE
MEETING
Salvador RESULT
A
B
C
D
E
CU7

America's Wetland
Louisiana's Vanishing Coast
Photographs by BEVIL KNAPP
Text by MIKE DUNNE


Coastal Wetlands Planning,
Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA):
A Response to Louisiana's Land Loss
A Report by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force
17APRIL2006
CASE STUDY: The Barataria Basin Landbridge is sinking and subject to erosion from nearby lakes and bayous -- a situation that threatens the communities of Barataria and Lafitte and also the west bank areas of New Orleans. Numerous oil and gas wells, pipelines, and storage facilities are also at risk. To address the problem, the CWPPRA Task Force approved a series of 12 projects costing over $253 million. Projects in areas needing more immediate attention were approved first. When complete, the projects will strengthen the landbridge by re-establishing or protecting 5,400 acres and enhancing 27,500 acres.
CU7
BA-20
BA-41
BA-27D
BA-27
BA-26
BA-23
BA-02
BA-27C
BA-37
CWPPRA Projects Supporting Barataria Basin Landbridge

WATER MARKS
Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration News
Rebuilding Coastal Louisiana
Planning for the Next 100 Years
The Authority to Shape Louisiana's Future
An Interview with CPRA Chairperson Sidney Coffee
Synergy Among CWPPRA Projects Shores Up the Coast
Congress to the Corps: Plan for Category 5
www.lacoast.gov
WATERMARKS
November 2006 Number 32
Agency Cooperation Creates Restoration Results
Synergy Among CWPPRA Projects Shores Up the Coast
A dozen miles of wetland separate the freshwater marshes of the northern Barataria Basin from the salty Barataria Bay.
each rebuilding or protecting a different piece of the landbridge. "When completed, these 12
Barataria Basin Landbridge
CU7
GIWW
Lake Salvador
Bayou Perot
Bayou Rigolettes
Little Lake
Terrie Bay
Bayou Lafourche


Why Fund This Project Now?
•Consensus derived project
•Very high erosion rate
•Ready for construction for 3 years
•Funding delay has already raised the cost by 77%
•Part of widely touted Barataria Basin Landbridge
America's Wetland Book
CWPPRA Education Document
December 2006 Watermarks

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

November 27, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Phase Two Authorization Request for Construction Unit 7

By this letter, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources request Phase Two Authorization for the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) Construction Unit 7, consisting of 22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection located on the north shore of Little Lake and the west bank of Bayou Perot in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, a document entitled "Information Required in Phase Two Authorization Request" is provided as Attachment A.

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, Section 6.j.(2), a project estimate and spending schedule based on the 5 budget subcategories is provided as Attachment B.

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please call Quin Kinler (225) 382-2047.

Sincerely,

Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources

cc (via email only):
Greg Breerwood, Chairman, Technical Committee
Gerry Duszynski, DNR Technical Committee Member

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Sharon Parrish, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Julie LeBlanc, P&E Subcommittee Chair
Dan Llewellyn, DNR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy, USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Tim Landers, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Deetra Washington, GOCA
Travis Creel, USCOE Contractor
Quin Kinler, Project Manager, NRCS
Ismail Merhi, Project Manager, LDNR
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS
Rachel Manuel, Design Engineer, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., ASTC/FO, NRCS

ATTACHMENT A

Information Required for Phase Two Authorization Request

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Construction Unit 7

November 27, 2006

Description of Phase One Project

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) as selected for Phase One consisted of 9,000 feet of shoreline protection along the north shore of Little Lake; 11,000 feet along the west bank of Bayou Perot; 6,000 feet along the northeast shore of Little Lake; 9,600 feet along the east bank of Bayou Perot; 2,700 feet along the west bank of Harvey Cutoff, and 2,700 feet along the east bank of Harvey Cutoff, for a total of 41,000 feet of shoreline protection. See Figure 1. The project was envisioned to include one or more of the following techniques: a) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique where the underlying organic substrate is displaced, b) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique which attempts to retain and compact the underlying organic substrate, c) foreshore rock dike with a lightweight core material, d) rock revetment, e) steel sheetpile structure, f) concrete sheetpile structure, and/or g) PVC sheetpile structure. The objective of the project was to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for those areas referenced above. Secondary benefits were envisioned to include maintenance, and increase extent, of submerged aquatic vegetation on the protected side of project features, where such features form protected coves. The WVA predicted that the project would prevent the loss of 264 acres of intermediate and brackish marsh and produce 101 Average Annual Habitat Units. At the time of Phase One approval, the cost estimate was as follows:

Phase One Engineering & Design	692,131
Phase One Easements & Land Rights	76,563
Phase One S&A	254,946
Phase One Monitoring	16,955
Total Phase One	1,040,595
Phase Two Construction (includes S&H)	
Phase Two Monitoring	
Phase Two O&M	
Phase Two Other	
Total Phase Two	19,704,511
Total Fully Funded Cost	20,745,106

Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

Environmental Compliance Tasks.

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. A Finding of No Significant Impact was published in the Federal Register on February 17, 2000.

The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.

The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 has been split into two parts; part was approved for Phase Two funding as "CU5" and part has been redefined as "CU7".

Engineering Tasks.

The results of the Engineering Tasks are presented in the July 2004 Design Report for Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project, Construction Unit 5 which can be found at: ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED Project Management/NRCS/BA-27-CU7 BLB/Phase2Request TC2006-12-06.

This design report covers the shoreline protection reach that has been already been approved for Phase Two funding as Construction Unit 5 (13,780 feet of concrete pile and panel wall) and the shoreline protection reach that is now referred to as Construction Unit 7 (22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection). Only two elements presented in the 2004 Design Report associated with the rock shoreline protection (now CU7) have changed: 1) the engineer's estimate has been updated; and 2) for the beneficial use areas, the maximum elevation of dredged material placement has been revised from +1.0 to +2.0 feet NAVD88.

Landrights Tasks.

By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR has certified that landrights are complete for CU7 (copy enclosed).

Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

The subject Phase Two Authorization Request is limited to about 22,811 feet of shoreline protection along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake. See Figure 2. The shoreline protection will consist of a rock dike and rock revetment, with an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1. The dike

and revetment will be constructed of COE R-400 (rock specification) and will be underlain with a geotextile cloth. Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet in width, will be incorporated; the openings will have a sill elevation of 2 feet below average tide. Approximately 36,500 feet of construction access channel, with a bottom elevation of –5.5 feet NAVD88 and bottom width of 80 feet, may be excavated. As available containment volume in existing ponds permit, excavated material will be used beneficially -- dredged material shall be placed in three shallow ponds along the north shore of Little Lake to a maximum elevation of +2.0 feet NAVD88; as much as 38 acres of marsh could be created.

The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II Total of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is $25,860,920. However, because Monitoring and COE Management were approved in full when Construction Unit 3 was approved, the requested Phase II amount for BA-27c CU7 is $25,765,121. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is $21,538,790.

There has been no significant change in project scope warranting revisions to the BA-27c project boundary, map, benefits, or fact sheets for the project as a whole. However, for the CU7 portion of BA-27c, the benefits include 180 net acres over 20 years. A "Prioritization Fact Sheet" for the CU5 portion of BA-27c was prepared, and it yielded a total prioritization score of 45.55.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Objectives. The objective of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for approximately 22,811 feet of shoreline along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake.
B. Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One. The Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Phase 3 Project (BA-27c) was executed between DNR and NRCS on July 25, 2000.
C. Landrights Notification. By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR has certified that landrights are complete for CU7 (copy enclosed).
D. Favorable Preliminary Design Review. A favorable 30% Design Review for the work contained in this Construction Unit was conducted on August 20, 2003, and a summary of that review was distributed to the Technical Committee on October 14, 2003.
E. Final Project Design Review. The 95% design review was conducted on September 2, 2004, with favorable results. A summary of that review, dated October 14, 2004, has been distributed to the Technical Committee.
F. Environmental Assessment. The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. Copies of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI have been provided to the Technical Committee.
G. Findings of Ecological Review. The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4) was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 was split into two parts; part was approved for Phase Two funding as "CU5" and part has been redefined as "CU7". The Ecological Review

recommended continued progress toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

H. Application / Public Notice for Permits. The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.

I. HTRW Assessment. NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.

J. Section 303e Approval. Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on October 21, 2002.

K. Overgrazing Determination. NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, generated by the Economic Work Group, is $26,387,255. The revised fully funded cost estimate for Phase II is $25,860,920. The required spreadsheet is enclosed.

N. Wetland Value Assessment. The Wetland Value Assessment was completed in August 1999, and all Task Force agencies were provided a copy. A revised Wetland Value Assessment will not be performed because no significant change in project scope had occurred.

M. Prioritization Criteria ranking score. The Prioritization Fact Sheet was updated November 22, 2006, and provided to the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups.

Criteria	Score	Weight Factor	Contribution to Total Score
Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
Area of Need, High Loss Area	5.7	1.5	8.55
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	2	1	2
Increasing riverine input	0	1	0
Increased sediment input	0	1	0
Maintaining landscape features	10	1	10
TOTAL SCORE			45.55

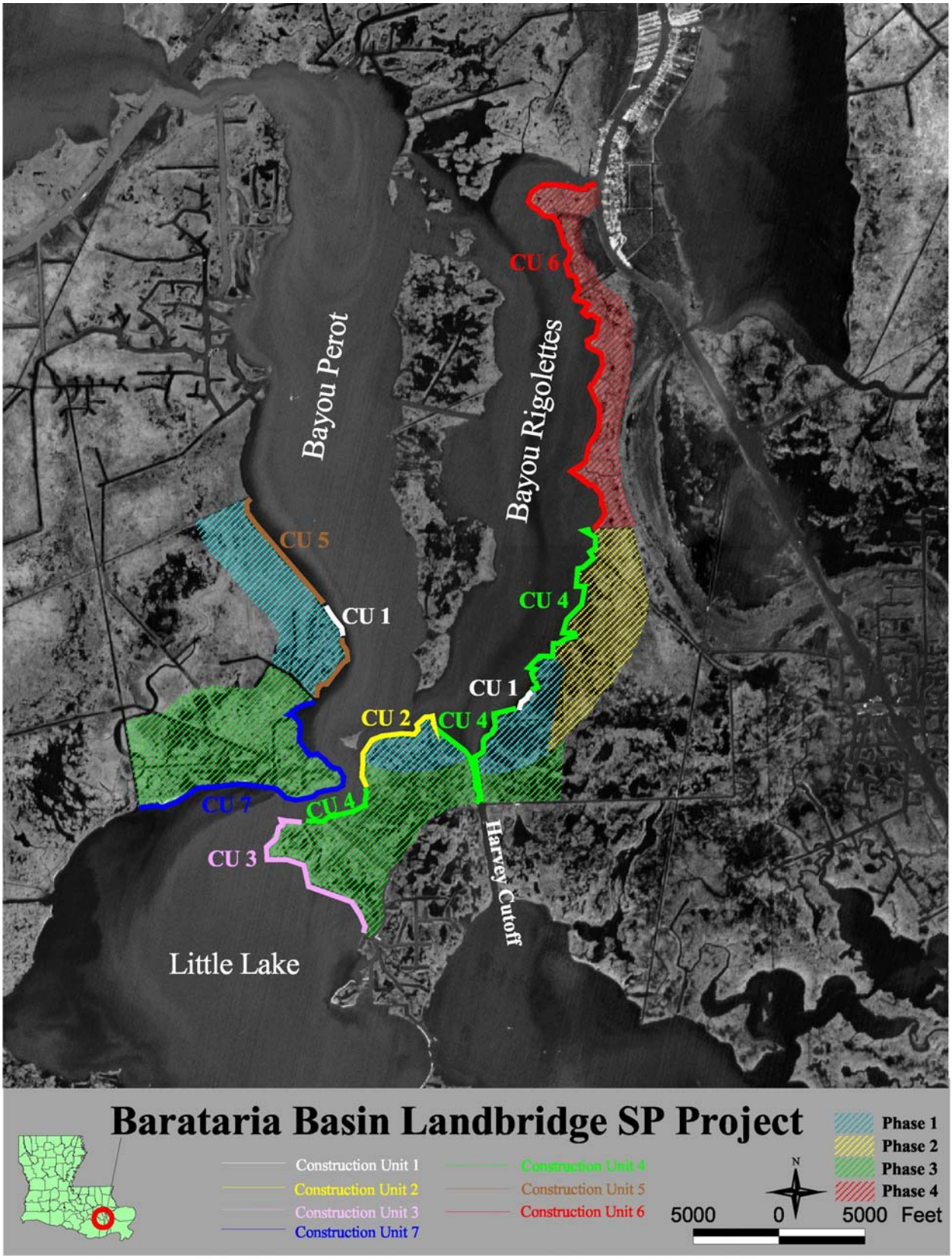


Figure 1. Map illustrating the juxtaposition of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases and Construction Units.

Figure 2. Map of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 Construction Unit 7, Lafourche Parish.

AT-04 - Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery

CWPPRA
Castille Pass Sediment Delivery
(AT-04)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

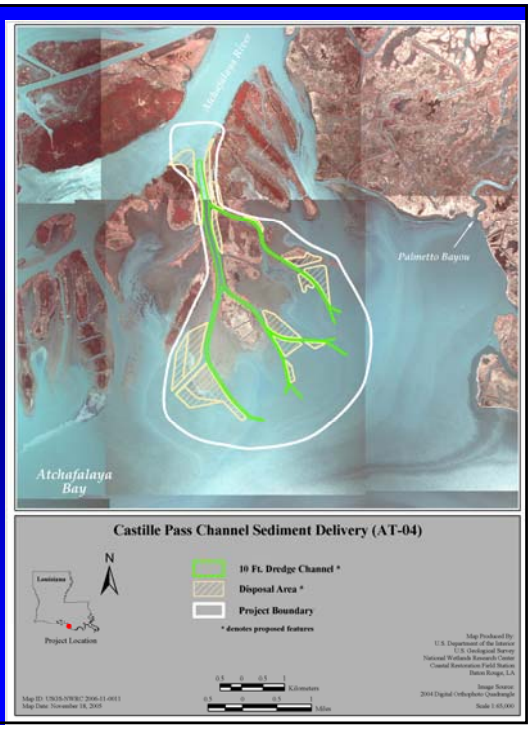
Project Location: Region 3 , Atchafalaya Basin, St. Mary Parish Parish, Atchafalaya Delta.

Problem: Dredged spoil placement has restricted natural flow to the eastern delta which has substantially reduced natural marsh creation

Goals:

- Increase riverine flow into the eastern delta into Fourleague bay to promote natural marsh creation
- Initially create 150 acres of marsh (PPL9)
- Create 220 acres of marsh through maintenance activities (PPL9)

Project Map



Project Features Overview

- **Hydraulically dredge 2.1 million cubic yards of material from Castille, East and Natal Passes to an elevation of -10.0 NAVD.**

- **Construct over 25,000 liner feet of containment dikes to varying elevations and widths.**

- **Initially create over 570 acres of intertidal marsh varying in elevation from +2.5 to +3.0 NAVD.**

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Dredging activities will initially create over 500 acres of marsh with an additional 100+ acres created from maintenance events over 20 years. Anticipated long term (20yr) accretion from increased sediment transport to the project area will create approximately 200 acres**

- **The Total Fully Funded Cost is $30,892,080**
  (Dec. 2005 = $19,657,695)

- **The Total Fully Funded Cost is has not changed significantly from what was originally projected while increasing created acres by 60%**

- **The Prioritization Score is: 59.5**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL 9

Authorized Project – PPL 9

- Create a 10 ft deep, 400 ft wide channel 5 miles long extending southerly into Fourleague Bay.
- 150 acres created from initial construction
- 220 acres created from maintenance activities

Currently Proposed Project

- Dredge and extend Castille, East and Natal Channels, including bifurcation channels, in varying widths to elevation -10 NAVD.
- 500+ acres created from initial construction
- 100+ acres created from maintenance activities

Questions?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 22, 2005

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery project authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on the 9th Project Priority List, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is requesting, in accordance with CWPPRA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), approval to proceed with construction of this project.

At the Phase I approval meeting in January 2000 the project design consisted of dredging Castille Pass 400 feet wide by 10 feet deep (NGVD) extending it eastward towards Fourleague Bay ending near South Point for a total length of approximately 25,000 feet. This channel would have bifurcated several times to provide water and sediment delivery through four channels that were to be 160 feet wide by 10 feet deep totaling 21,500 feet. As designed, this effort was calculated to create 150 acres initially, and 370 acres after 20 years. As presented at the 95% design meeting, the project will now consist of improving four areas of the East Pass Delta Channel. The entrance to East Pass will be widened and the bottom ramped up to enhance diversion of fresh water and sediments from the Atchafalaya River into East Pass. The existing East Pass channel will be widened and deepened from the entrance to the Castille Pass bifurcation. The dredged material will be placed to create new emergent marsh. The existing Natal Channel branch channel will be extended and diked to direct the channel flows toward the southeast into bay bottoms to extend the Delta Lobe building process. The existing Castille Pass branch channel will be extended southeastward into the bay with diking placed to extend the Delta Lobe and build new marsh acreage. Extending the southeast branch exit channel toward the southeast will also reconfigure the mouth of East Pass. A complete dike will be placed along the southwestern channel bank to redirect flows into the shallow bay bottom to create a still-water cove area enhancing sediment deposition, eventually leading to the creation of emergent marsh in the newly created bay between Castille Pass and the East Pass extension. As presented, the proposed project is expected to create 570 acres of marsh initially, and an additional 150 acres after 20 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Attached please find the statement of local sponsor concurrence for construction approval request and brief description of the status of compliance with the various SOP requirements for construction approval. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 301-713-0174 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program Manager

cc:

Julie Z. LeBlanc, USACE
Sharon Parrish, EPA
Wes McQuiddy, EPA
Britt Paul, NRCS
John Jurgensen, NRCS
Richard Hartman, NMFS
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS
Gerry M. Duszynski, DNR
Daniel Llewellyn, DNR
Maury Chatellier, DNR
Darryl Clark, USFWS
Kevin Roy, USFWS
Project File
NMFS, Galveston
Erik Zobrist, NMFS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

DECEMBER 1, 2006

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Subject: Second Phase II Authorization Request for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-04).

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-04) project the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) hereby submit a second request for phase II authorization, in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual. The initial request from the December 2005 Phase II request process is attached.

1.) Description of Phase I Project

A description of the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project candidate project as selected for Phase I authorization is found in Enclosure 1. Enclosure 1 contains the original Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a description of the conceptual features of the project as authorized for Phase I, a summary of the benefits attributed to the Phase I project and project budget information as estimated at the time of Phase I authorization.

2.) Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

After receiving Phase I approval in January 2000, the project team was assembled with representatives from the NOAA and the LDNR. Contracts were awarded to prepare a hydrographic model. Engineering and design was contracted to BCG. A 30% design review meeting was held on January 20, 2005, which resulted in a letter November 21, 2005 from the LDNR concurring to proceed with final design. During design, issues incurred were concerns about hydrologic and sedimentation for navigation canals, concern over dredge disposal areas, retention dike materials, and blocking water flow. Minor changes were made for East Pass, Natal Pass and Castille Pass alignments. Changes were made to the East Pass extension channel length, width, diking lengths and elevations and alignments prior to the 95% design meeting. The design revision considers only cast earthen dike construction for the channel and disposal area configurations. Because hydrologic modeling indicated no changes in the East Pas

flows, stages, sediment transport, or coves with or without a dam across the Southwest Branch at the mouth of East Pass, the dam was removed from the project.
All NEPA documentation was completed and circulated November 23, 2005 resulting in a final Environmental Assessment and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The plans and Specifications were prepared and the design report finalized. The LDNR confirm landrights with the state were completed in a letter dated December 11, 2005. The LDNR prepared the Ecological Review. A 95% design meeting was held October 13, 2005. No comments were made at the meeting, therefore no changes were made to the design.

3.) Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

A. Enclosure 3-A contains the current Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a detailed description of the features of the project, a summary of the benefits and project budget information.

B. The project features have not changed since the 95% design meeting of October 13, 2005 where no comments were made or received. A revised WVA was prepared to incorporate the changes in benefits that occurred from changes made prior to the 95% design meeting.

C. A table containing the current project cost estimates is provided in enclosure 3-C.

4.) Checklist of phase II requirements

A. List of Goals and Strategies

- Facilitate natural sub-delta formation in the shallow water areas between East Pass and Four League Bay to build approximately 556 acres of land over the 20-year project life.
- Create approximately 570 acres of emergent land suitable for establishment of marsh plant vegetation over the 20-year project life using dredged material.
- As a result of these goals, approximately 2,121 acres of marsh will exist in the project area at the end of the 20-year project life representing an approximate net gain of 556 acres of marsh.
-

B. Cost Sharing Statement
A cost sharing agreement was signed for Phase I costs October, 2000.

C. Notification that landrights are finalized.
Landrights were secured prior to December 10, 2004 from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (enclosure 4-C).

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review
A preliminary Design Review was held January 20, 2005. Comments are discussed above in item #2 and #3, and are detailed in the 95% report. The LDNR letter of concurrence is included as enclosure 4-D.

E. Final Project Design Review

A favorable 95% design meeting was held October 13, 2005. No comments were made at the meeting, therefore no changes were made to the design.

F. Draft EA
A draft EA was circulated November 23, 2005 concluding in a FONSI (enclosure 4-F).

G. Written summary of Ecological Review

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
Ecological Review Summary
September 2005

Summary/Conclusions
The following four types of marshlands are expected to be created within the Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery project area:
1. Uplands - having an elevation greater than +3.0 feet NAVD-88.
2. Shrub/Scrub marsh - having an elevation range from +2.0 feet to +3.0 feet NAVD-88.
3. Intertidal marsh - having an elevation range from +0.75 feet to +2.0 feet NAVD-88.
4. Subaqueous marsh - having elevations at less than +0.75 feet NAVD-88.

The planned project diking will be mostly upland acreage with some shrub/scrub acreage along their slopes. The resulting elevation of the hydraulic material in the DAs post-shrinkage (20% anticipated in the first year) will be between +0.75 feet NAVD-88 to +2.0 feet NAVD-88, thereby falling in the intertidal marsh category. This approximates the Penland et al. (1996) conclusion that the maximum elevation for the establishment of intertidal marsh vegetation is +2.0 feet NGVD (~MSL) which can be interpolated as corresponding to +1.8 feet NAVD-88 using USACE CORPSCON for Windows, Version 5.11.08. The projected accretion within the three cove areas will be classified as subaqueous marsh.

This project is to be constructed in a river-mouth which may be classified as a dynamic area and as such, the impacting conditions (wind, wave, rain, and flow) will cause the channels, diking, and disposal areas to be in states of flux undergoing continuous changes. Thus, to sustain the integrity and effectiveness of this project, maintenance of project features will be required on average of every 6 years with dredging to re-establish dikes and dredging of shoals within the channels. This recommendation is based upon the observations made of the channel shoaling on the Big Island Mining (AT-03) project, which showed that a shoaling of channel bottoms to elevation from -3.0 feet to -5.0 feet NAVD-88 has occurred in six years (BCG 2005).

Recommendations
Based on the evaluation of available ecological, geophysical, and engineering information, in addition to the investigation of similar restoration projects, the proposed strategies of the Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04) project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals. It is recommended that this project progress toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

H. Application for or Issuance of Public Notices for Permits

Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers November 7, 2005.

I. HTRW

HTRW is not required for the project location.

J. Section 303

Section 303E approval was received July 12, 2005 from the Corps (enclosure 4-I).

K. Overgrazing

A favorable overgrazing determination was received June 9, 2005 (enclosure 4-K).

L. Fully funded cost

A revised fully-funded cost estimate of Phase II activities or economic analyses, based on the current Project design has been included as enclosure 3-C and summarized directly below.

1.) The specific Phase II funding request (construction cost estimate and three years of O&M) is $20,780,294.

2.) The fully-funded 20-year cost estimate is $30,892,080.

M. WVA

A revision to the 1999 WVA was Re-drafted November 2, 2005 and accepted after revision by the Environmental Work Group (enclosure 4-M). In summary, the project area would contain 965 acres of emergent marsh after 20 years providing a net increase of 407 acres. The average annual habitat unit is 256 and the estimated annual cost $7992.

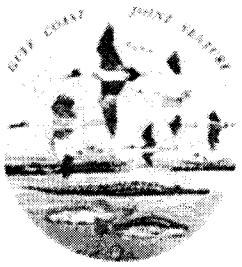
N. Prioritization

	Cost Effectiveness	Area of Need	Implementability	Certainty of Benefits	Sustainablity	HGM Riverine Input	HGM Sediment Input	HGM Sturcute And Function
Score	10	0	10.5	7.6	10	7	0	5
Total	50.1							

Sincerely,

FOR Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program Manager

North American Waterfowl Management Plan



Gulf Coast Joint Venture
c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

BA-36 - Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge

Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge BA-36

Phase II Request
December 6, 2006
Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish - 25 miles south of New Orleans and 6 miles south of Barataria/Lafitte

Problem: Over 25% of the wetlands in this mapping unit have been lost since 1932; loss rate exceeds -2.0%/yr in project area; subsidence, ponding, and shoreline erosion are the primary causes of loss

Goals:

1) Re-create 504 acres of marsh in open water and degraded marsh habitats
2) Maintain 242 net acres at the end of the project life

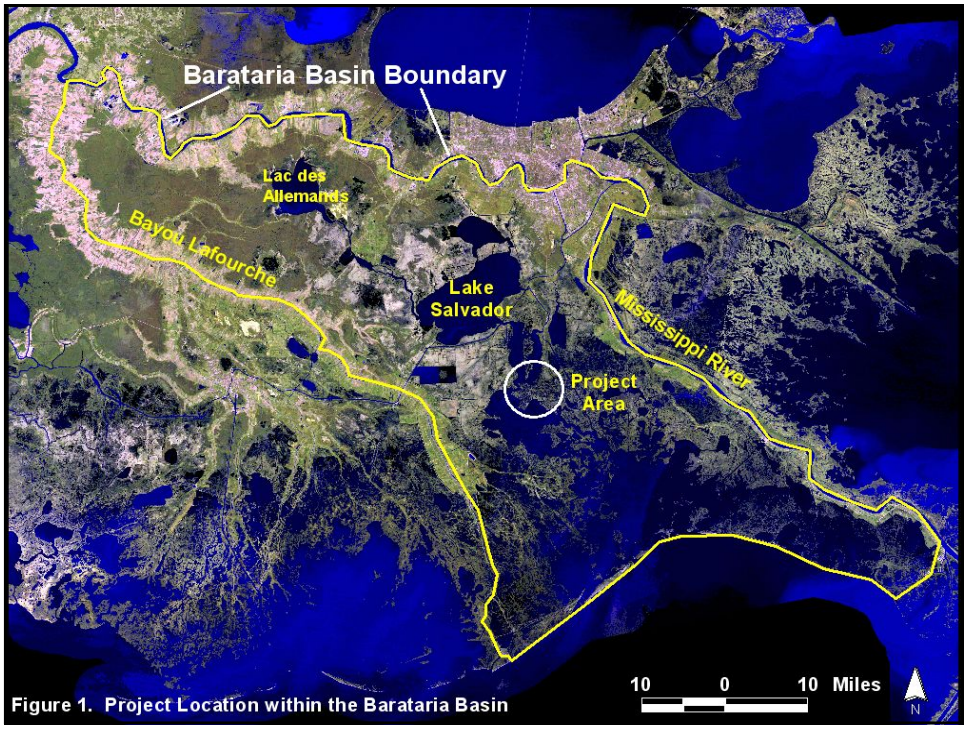
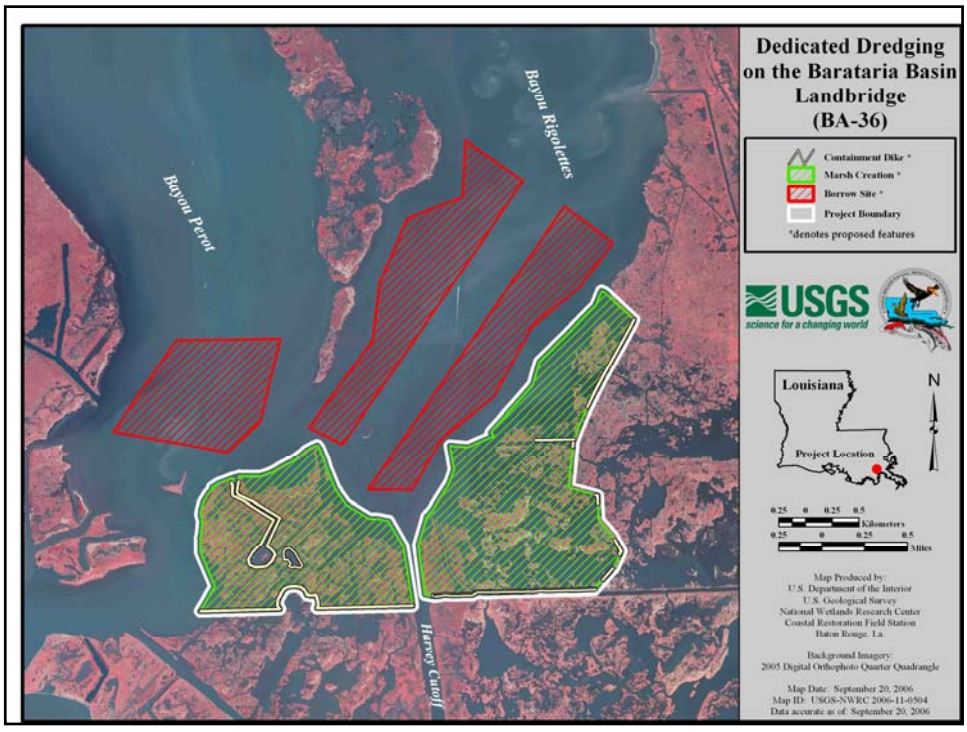


Figure 1. Project Location within the Barataria Basin



Project Features Overview

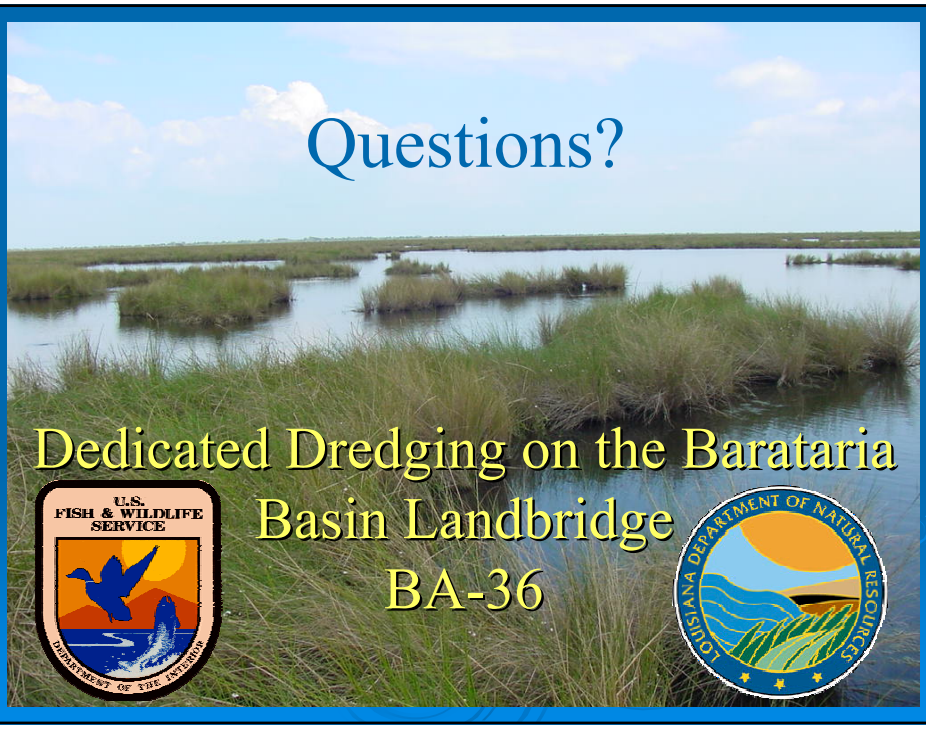
- **504 acres of marsh creation/nourishment; Target height of fill material is +2.5-ft NAVD88**
- **Containment dikes constructed to +4.0-ft NAVD88 with a 4-ft crown width and 1(V):4(H) side slopes**
- **Borrow sites in Bayous Perot and Rigolettes dredged to a maximum bottom elevation of -10-ft NAVD88**

Project Benefits and Costs

- **In total, the project will benefit 504 acres of marsh and open water habitats; 242 net acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life**
- **Wetland Value Assessment – 135 net Average Annual Habitat Units**
- **The Fully-Funded Cost is: $15,842,343**
  Phase 2 Request is: $15,231,142
- **The Prioritization Score is: 56**

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Restores one of the most deteriorated areas on the Barataria Basin Landbridge
- Shoreline protection (BA-27) will protect marsh in the project area from shoreline erosion; however, interior marsh will continue to deteriorate from subsidence
- Only 6 miles from unprotected communities of Lafitte and Barataria; Only 20 miles from New Orleans Westbank
- Continues commitment to protect the Barataria Basin Landbridge; 1 of 12 projects which work synergistically to provide landscape-level benefits



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 28, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources would like to submit the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge Project (BA-36) for Phase 2 approval. That project was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force as part of the 11th Priority Project List. It should be noted that this request is only for a portion (Fill Site 1) of the total project. The enclosed packet includes all information required for a Phase 2 authorization request, per Section 6.j. of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures manual. This Phase 2 authorization request is also being sent electronically to all CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee members.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Mr. Kevin Roy of this office at (337) 291-3120.

Sincerely,

/s/Russell C. Watson
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosures

Phase II Authorization Request
Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge
BA-36

Description of Phase I Project

The BA-36 Project was approved for Phase I funding on the 11th Priority Project List. At the time of Phase I authorization, project features included:

1) Hydraulic dredging in Bayous Perot and Rigolettes to create 780 acres of marsh and nourish 502 acres of existing marsh. The target elevation for the fill material was +2.3 ft NGVD;

2) Shoreline protection features associated with the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (BA-27) would be used for containment along the shorelines of Bayous Perot and Rigolettes;

3) Earthen containment would be used around the remainder of the project perimeter where fragmented marsh does not allow adequate containment. Depending on soil stability, containment dikes would be breached upon demobilization;

4) Upon demobilization, the marsh platform would be aerially seeded with a mixture of browntop millet, Japanese millet and/or other species to jumpstart vegetative colonization;

5) Tidal channels would be dredged after construction to allow tidal exchange to interior ponds.

Specific goals of the project were to: 1) create 780 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water areas and 2) nourish/enhance 502 acres of emergent marsh by adding a layer of sediment to the marsh surface.

The Wetland Value Assessment conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 1,282 acres and the net creation/restoration of 564 acres of marsh at the end of the project life.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $29,692,820. That figure included $2,294,410 for Phase I and $27,398,410 for Phase II. The cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table.

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$	
Land Rights	$	
DNR Administration	$	$
FWS Administration	$	$
Monitoring	$	$
Corps Project Management	$	$
Construction		$
Contingency		$
Supervision and Inspection		$
Operations and Maintenance		$
Total	**$2,294,410**	**$27,398,410**

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between FWS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Elevation surveys for the borrow areas, fill sites, and containment sites
5) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the borrow and fill sites
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review
9) Ecological Review
10) Final Environmental Assessment
11) Final construction cost estimate
12) Corps Section 404 permit
13) Overgrazing determination
14) Cultural resources clearance
15) HTRW assessment
16) Section 303e approval

<u>Engineering and Design Tasks</u>

In order to facilitate the design of the borrow and fill areas, a hydrographic and topographic survey was performed in April and May, 2003 by SJB Group, Inc. and Coastal Engineering Consultants. A magnetometer survey was performed in April and May, 2003 by SJB Group, Inc. and Alpine Ocean Seismic Survey in order to locate existing pipelines and obstructions.

A total of 19 subsurface borings were drilled within the project area by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. in April 2003. Existing data was also utilized from 14 subsurface borings by Dames and Moore, Inc. in 1999 and six subsurface borings by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. in 2000. The soil samples were tested in the laboratory for classification, strength, and compressibility. Settlement consolidation, cut to fill ratios, and dewatering time were estimated for the proposed dikes and hydraulic fill. A cost-benefit analysis was performed on final fill elevations of +1.5, +2.0, +2.5, +3.0, and +3.5 ft NAVD88 (all following elevations in NAVD88) using the geotechnical analysis. Slope stability analyses were also performed for the proposed containment dikes.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (December 17, 2003) and 95% (July 29, 2004) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights work has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

Two cultural resource sites are located within the project area. However, neither site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana have indicated no objections to project implementation.

The Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit was issued on April 6, 2005. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources-Coastal Management Division has determined that the project is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program and water quality certification has been issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

An overgrazing determination provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicated that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. An HTRW assessment conducted by the Lafayette Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that no HTRW materials should be encountered during project implementation.

A final Ecological Review is available and a final Environmental Assessment was issued on November 16, 2005.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The BA-36 project has been previously submitted for Phase 2 funding in January 2005 and January 2006. Since that time, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) was authorized by Congress in 2005 and will provide an estimated $540 million in federal funding to Louisiana and its coastal parishes during fiscal years 2007 through 2010. To obtain CIAP funds, the state must submit an acceptable Plan

of project proposals to the Secretary of the Interior. The Plan will identify projects to be supported with the funds that will go to the state and the coastal parishes at a 65/35 percent cost ratio.

A portion (Fill Site 2) of the BA-36 project was submitted by Jefferson Parish for inclusion within the State's Plan. Although the State's Plan has not yet been released, all indications are that this portion of the BA-36 project will be included in the Plan and eventually constructed with CIAP funds. **Therefore, this Phase 2 request is only for construction of Fill Site 1 of the BA-36 project. The project sponsors (USFWS and LDNR) are hopeful that the full project will be constructed using funding from both the CWPPRA and CIAP programs.**

Project Features

Three areas within Bayous Perot and Rigolettes were investigated as potential sources of earthen material to create marsh in Fill Sites 1 and 2 (Figure 1). The volume required for marsh creation and the cut to fill ratio regulated the size and shape of the borrow sites. The delineation of the 3 borrow sites was expanded to the greatest extent possible given the geographical (existing marsh) and structural constraints (pipelines) in order to reduce the effective depth of cut. Minimizing the depth of cut also minimizes the change in hydraulic gradient caused by dredging. As a result of calculations, a maximum depth of cut from an average mud level elevation of -6.0 ft to elevation -10.0 ft will achieve the required volume. The typical cross section detail is shown in Figure 2.

Fill Sites 1 (Figure 1) is comprised of mostly broken marsh and open water covering approximately 504 acres. A cost-benefit analysis was performed on final fill elevations of +1.5, +2.0, +2.5, +3.0, and +3.5 ft. Given a project design life of 20 years and an existing average marsh elevation of +1.0 ft, a target elevation of +2.5 ft was selected (Figure 3). Two construction lifts are proposed to enhance consolidation through improved dewatering and placement. The initial lift will be placed above mean high water at elevation +1.0 ft and must remain dewatered for a minimum of 30 days before more fill is added. The final lift will be placed to achieve the target elevation of +2.5 ft.

In order to properly contain and dewater fill material, mandatory containment dikes are included in the design. Given a target fill elevation of +2.5 ft, the crown height of the containment dikes is set at +4.0 ft with side slopes of 4:1 (Figure 3). The containment dikes will tie into the NRCS rock dikes and concrete panels by overlapping the existing structures.

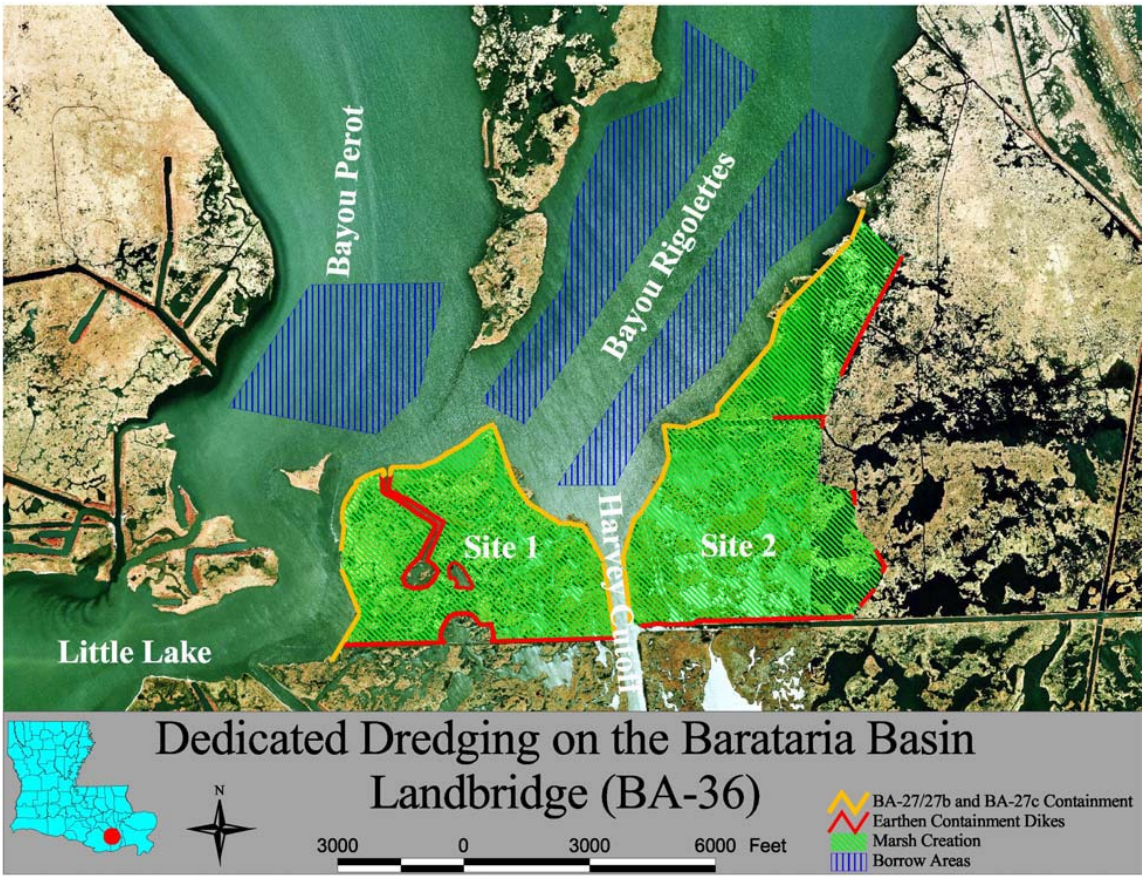


Figure 1 – Locations of Borrow and Fill Sites

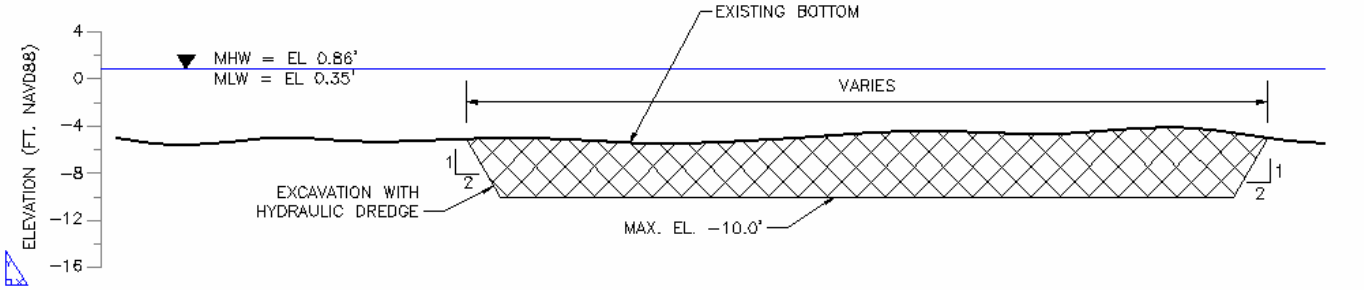


Figure 2 – Typical Cross Section of Borrow Areas

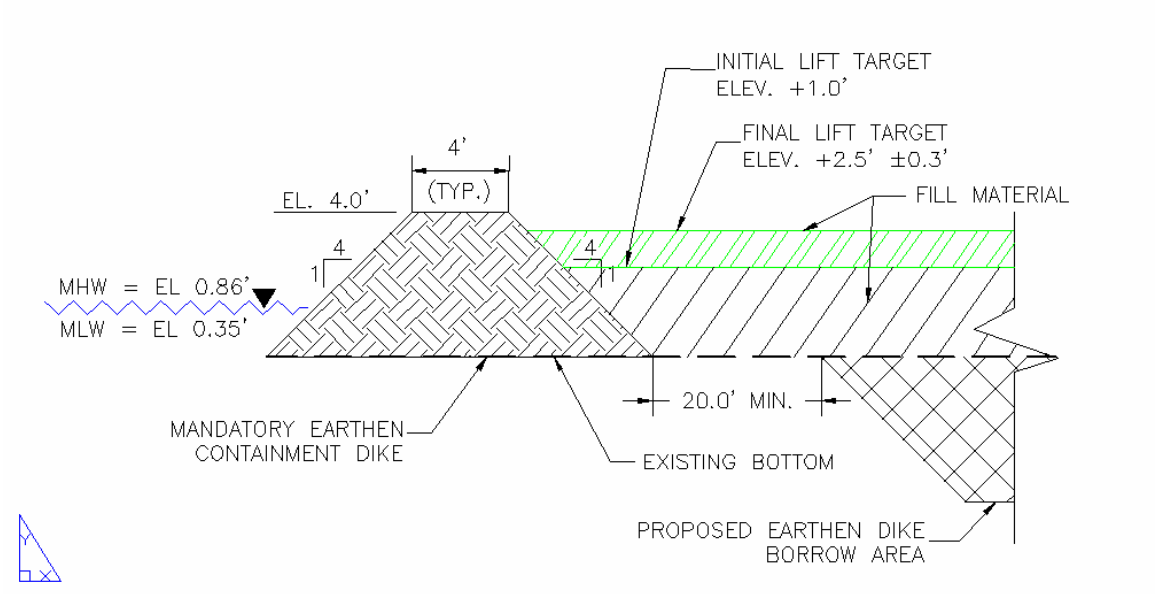


Figure 3 – Typical Cross Section of Mandatory Earthen Containment Dikes

Internal earthen training dikes will be used in conjunction with the other containment structures to create containment cells in order to properly maintain and dewater the fill material. The training dikes will have 4:1 side slopes with a 2 ft wide crown set at the same target elevation as the fill (+2.5 ft) to ensure proper containment height and eliminate the need for future degrading (Figure 4). The location and alignment of the training dikes will be determined in the field by the construction contractor and pre-approved by the construction inspector.

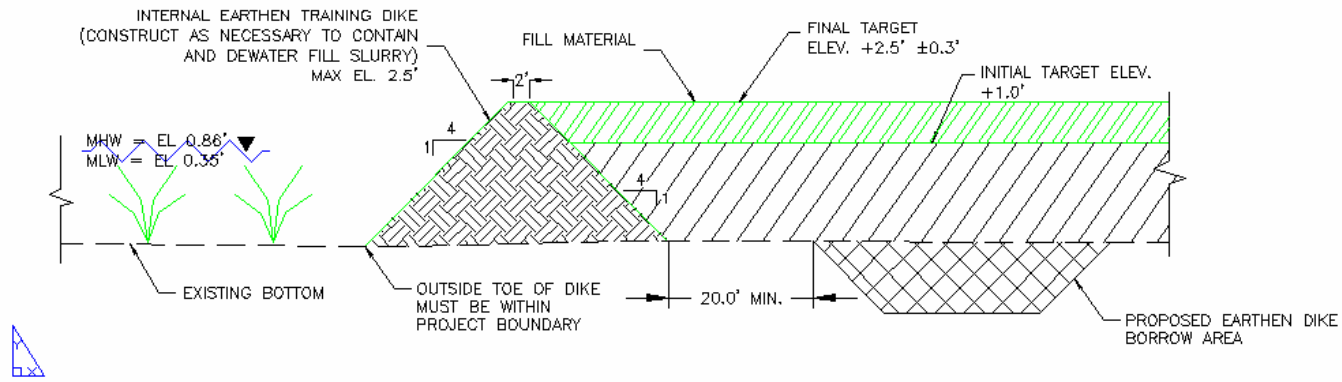


Figure 4 – Typical Cross Section of Internal Earthen Training Dikes

Three existing ponds and one canal within Fill Site 1 (Figure 1) will remain in their existing condition as requested by the landowner. Mandatory earthen containment dikes will be constructed around the perimeters of the ponds and canal.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

A revised Wetland Value Assessment for the full project was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. The total project area decreased from 1,282 acres to 1,245 acres. Total net acres protected/created/restored by the project increased from 564 acres (Phase 1 project) to 605 acres (Phase 2 project). Net Average Annual Habitat Units decreased from 339 to 337.

Benefits for constructing Fill Site 1 consist of 242 total net acres protected/created/restored over the project life. Net Average Annual Habitat Units total 135.

Modifications to the Phase 1 Project

Final design features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase 1 project. The following changes are noteworthy: 1) additional containment dikes have been added at the landowner's request to retain three ponds in Fill Site 1, 2) additional containment dikes have been added at the landowner's request in Fill Site 2 along the southern boundary to prevent the filling of a small trenasse used for boat access to hunting sites, 3) marsh nourishment has been omitted as a project feature and fill heights (+2.5 ft) are the same throughout the project area, 4) aerial seeding of vegetation has been omitted as a project feature, 5) dredging of tidal access channels omitted, and 6) containment dikes have been added around the entire perimeter of the project area so that shoreline protection features of the BA-27 project are no longer being used for containment of dredged material.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised fully-funded cost for Fill Site 1 prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is **$15,842,343**.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of the project are to: 1) create 504 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water and fragmented marsh and 2) provide a net benefit of 242 acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on April 3, 2002. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of

time after Phase 2 approval.

FWS has received verbal notification from DNR that landrights will be finalized in a relatively short time after Phase 2 approval.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design meeting was held on December 17, 2003, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on July 29, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A final EA was issued on November 16, 2005.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review (See Appendix B).

The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the August 12, 2004 final Ecological Review:

Based on the investigation of similar restoration projects and a review of engineering principles, the LDNR project team feels that the proposed strategies of the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals for the majority of the 20 year project life. At this time, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Restoration Division recommends that the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge project be considered for CWPPRA Phase 2 authorization.

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The FWS was issued a Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers on April 6, 2005.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

An HTRW assessment/contaminants screening was conducted by the FWS Lafayette Field Office's Environmental Contaminants Specialist. It was concluded that project implementation would not encounter any of the known wells or associated oil and gas facilities in the project area and that re-suspension of contaminants from sediment disturbance is not expected. Based on available information, further study is not warranted.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was granted by the Corps via letter dated August 4, 2004.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An overgrazing determination was issued on January 12, 2004 by the NRCS and indicated that overgrazing would not be a problem in the project area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

Funding/Budget information:

1.) - Specific Phase Two funding request (updated construction cost estimate, three years of monitoring and O&M, etc.)

2.) - Fully funded, 20-year cost projection with anticipated schedule of expenditures

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is $15,231,142. The revised fully-funded cost of the project is $15,842,343. The revised budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided in Attachment 1.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised Wetland Value Assessment for the full project was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. Benefits for Site 1, which totals 504 acres, include 242 net acres and 135 net average annual habitat units.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and agreed upon by the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	2.5	2	5

Area of Need	10	1.5	15
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
Sustainability of Benefits	4	1	4
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	10	1	10
Total Score			**56**

BA-30 - East Grand Terre Island Restoration

Project Overview

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin

Problem:

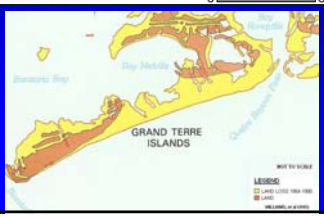
On-going shoreline erosion has resulted in breaching of the barrier shoreline

Goals:

1) Restore beach and dune to prevent breaching and maintain shoreline integrity

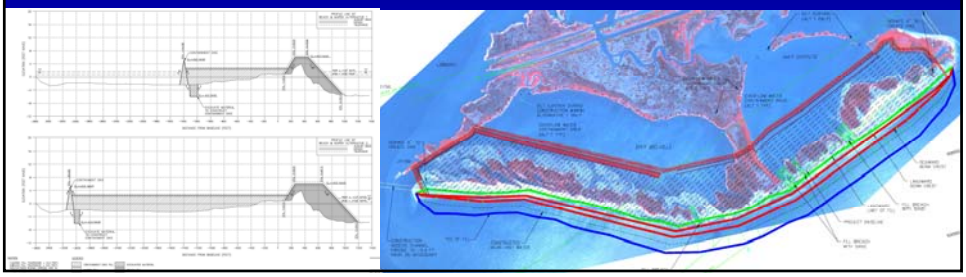
2) Create and restore barrier island habitats

Project Map



Project Features Overview

- Restore 2.8 miles barrier shoreline through construction of +6 foot dune with advanced nourishment.
- Construction 450-acre marsh platform north of and contiguous to the beach and dune fill to provide foundation for continued shoreline rollover and retreat.
- Install sand fencing and vegetative plantings.



Project Benefits & Costs

Project benefits

- Create and restore about 620 acres of barrier island immediately post-construction
- Maintain 2.8 miles of eroding shoreline
- Provide 335 net acres at TY20

Project costs

- The Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $36,705,731
- Phase 2 increment 1 request is $ 33,881,341

Prioritization Score

- 60

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 9

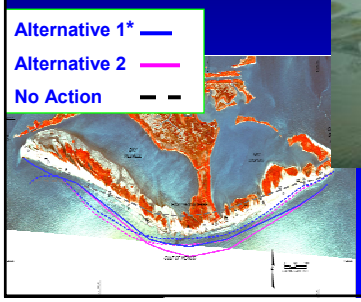
	Phase One	Current	% change
Fully funded cost (M)	$ 18.2	$ 36.7	201 %
TY 20 Net Acres	403	335	83 %
AAHU	177	268.9	151 %

Cost increase due to:

1) Project changes to increase dune and beach restoration to meet goal of maintaining shoreline integrity
2) Construction cost adjustments to reflect post-Katrina business climate and increase in construction contingency

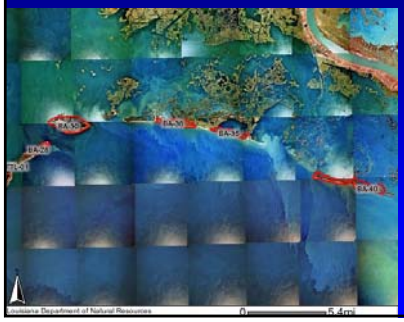
Project Need

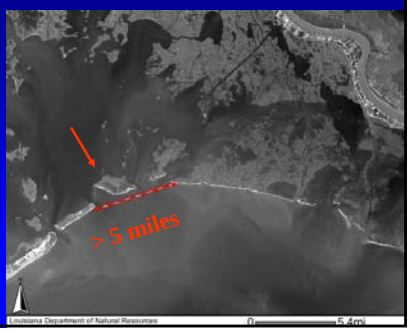
- Project conditions continue to deteriorate with permanent breaches in shoreline (shoreline erosion rates range from 20 to 80 feet/year (1996 to 2002)).
- Project costs expected to increase 15 – 20 %/year for the next two to three years



Project Need

- Project is one component of overall basin-wide effort to restore barrier shoreline (six projects in various stages)
- Limited window of construction feasibility
- Continued deterioration will result in 5-mile opening directly between lower Barataria Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.





Questions?

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PHASE II AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

1. Description of Phase I Project

As authorized for Phase I in January 2000 (PPL 9) the project included restoration of 40 acres of beach and dune on the western portion of West Grand Terre, restoration of about 75 acres of beach and dune, and creation of about 212 acres of saline marsh on East Grand Terre Island (Figure 1). At the time of Phase I authorization, project goals were identified as 1) prevent breaching of the barrier shorelines through the 20-year project life, 2) protect existing structures on West Grand Terre island, and 3) achieve various acreage targets for dune, marsh, and other barrier island habitats.

A summary of Phase I project costs and benefits is provided below.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	$18.2 M
Net Acres at TY20	403
Average Annual Habitat Units	177

2. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

Phase I tasks included pre-design investigations (i.e., topographic and bathymetric surveys, geotechnical investigations), various engineering assessments of project alternatives, and completion of 95% level plans and specifications for the preferred alternative. Design analyses revealed that the majority of project goals for West Grand Terre would be met without action. Design analyses for East Grand Terre suggested that the original conceptual design would not provide enough beach and dune strength on East Grand Terre to meet the primary project objectives, and that more robust project design would be required. A change in project scope was approved by the Task Force to proceed to final design on the preferred alternative for East Grand Terre only.

Other Phase I activities included development of the landrights workplan, preliminary ownership report, and execution of appropriate servitudes and agreements, development and submission of permit application materials, and development of draft NEPA documents. The project sponsors determined that HTRW investigations were not required based on review of land use history and previous basin-wide assessments conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

3. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

A. Project Features

The recommended plan includes beach and dune fill to address the severity of erosion along the gulf-front shoreline and to repair shoreline breaches (Figure 2). The beach and dune fill template is approximately 15,000 ft long with a 90-foot wide dune design section to +6 feet with 1:30 back- and 1:45 fore-slopes. Advanced fill is distributed non-uniformly to account for varying longshore transport rates along the island. The maximum constructed berm width

is 195 feet. Total in place beach and dune fill volume is estimated at 1,576,650 cy. The recommended plan also includes a marsh platform in the southern portions of Bays Melville and Dispute with construction elevation of +2.3 feet. The required fill volume is approximately 1,732,000 cy. Construction of the project is expected to create or enhance 456 acres of marsh.

Long term project components include extensive vegetative plantings, replacement of sand fences, retention dike gapping, and project performance assessments throughout the project life.

B. Updated assessment of benefits and current cost estimates

Detailed costs are provided in attached budget spreadsheet.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	$36.7 M
Phase II, Increment I Request	$33.9 M
Net Acres at TY20	335
Average Annual Habitat Units	268.92

C. In cases of substantial modifications to original conceptual design or costs, describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively

The project has changed since Phase I authorization to remove West Grand Terre from the current proposed project and increase project features on East Grand Terre resulting in a net increase in project cost from that estimated at the time of Phase I authorization. The Task Force approved a change in project scope at its July 27, 2005 meeting. Additionally, project costs were updated in November 2006 to account for post-Katrina business climate adjustment.

PHASE II CHECKLIST

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies

The goals of this project are to repair breaches and tidal inlets in the shoreline, reinforce the existing shoreline with sand and plug/repair the growing tidal inlets through the shoreline. The design approach is to maximize surface area per planform unit volume for island stabilization and dune, supratidal (i.e., swale), and intertidal marsh creation by preventing a breach (i.e., tidal inlet) with a 20-year or lesser storm event.

Project strategies identified in the Ecological Review are 1) construct 71 acres of dune platform to +6 feet NAVD-88, 82 acres of beach, and 432 acres of back barrier marsh on East Grand Terre, 2) place marsh creation material at an elevation of +2.3 feet NAVD-88 and allow it to settle and dewater down to the intertidal range, 3) utilize effective planting schemes and sand fencing to maximize vegetative coverage and survival along with

providing increased dune stabilization, 4) create tidal ponds and creeks and ensure tidal exchange by degrading retention dikes that do not naturally degrade.

B. Cost Sharing Agreement

A cooperative agreement was executed between NOAA and LDNR for Phase I activities.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

Ms. Helen Hoffpauir, CRD Land Manager, has notified the Technical Committee that "At this time, no land rights acquisition problems are anticipated. Therefore, DNR is confident that land rights for the above referenced project will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase II Approval."

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level).

A Preliminary Design review was held on May 26, 2005. A change in project scope was identified during the design review process. The Task Force concurred with the change in scope on July 27, 2005.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level)

The Final Design Review is scheduled for 30 November 2005.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project

A draft EA was circulated to agencies for review in December 2005. With the exception of USFWS comments regarding designated critical habitat for piping plover, only minor comments were received. Pending receipt of construction approval, consultation with USFWS will be undertaken. Upon completion of the consultation, the EA will be finalized.

G. Written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review

"Based on the current level of design, the proposed strategies of the East/West Grand Terre Islands Restoration project would achieve some ecological benefits and warrants proceeding towards Phase II funding. The LDNR maintains its concurrence with the selection of beach alternative 1 and marsh alternative 1 as an attempt to construct the most cost effective alternatives to restore EGT. The current level of design warrants continued progress towards Phase II funding."

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits

Permit applications were submitted in December 2005. Issuance of regulatory approvals is pending consultation with USFWS regarding piping plover critical habitat located in the project area.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required

The project sponsors determined that HTRW investigations were not required based on review of land use history and previous basin-wide assessments conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

J. Section 303(e) approval

Complete.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS

Received October 7, 2005.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate

The revised fully funded cost estimate is $36,705,731.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment

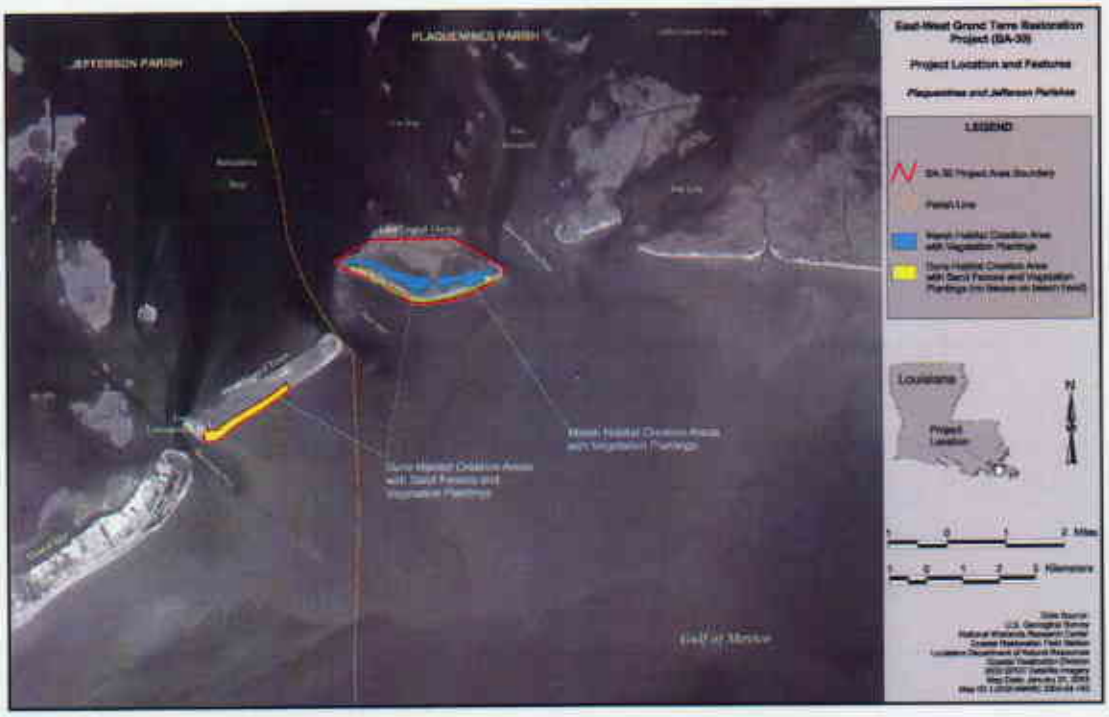
A revised Wetland Value Assessment was reviewed and approved by the ENG WG.

N. Prioritization Criteria ranking score

A draft Prioritization has been developed and will be submitted for review by the Workgroups. Proposed scores are shown below and will be updated at Technical Committee meeting based on any revisions required by the Workgroups.

	Weighting	Score	Weighted Score
I. Cost-effectiveness	20%	1	2
II. Area of Need	15%	10	15
III. Implementability	15%	10	15
IV. Certainty of Benefits	10%	7	7
V. Sustainability of Benefits	10%	6	6
VI. Increased Riverine Input	10%	0	0
VII. Increased Sediment Input	10%	5	5
VII. Critical Landscape Features	10%	10	10
TOTAL			60

Figure 1: Phase I level Project Map



TV-11b - Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization
(Belle Isle Canal to Lock) (East) (TV-11b/XTV-27)
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

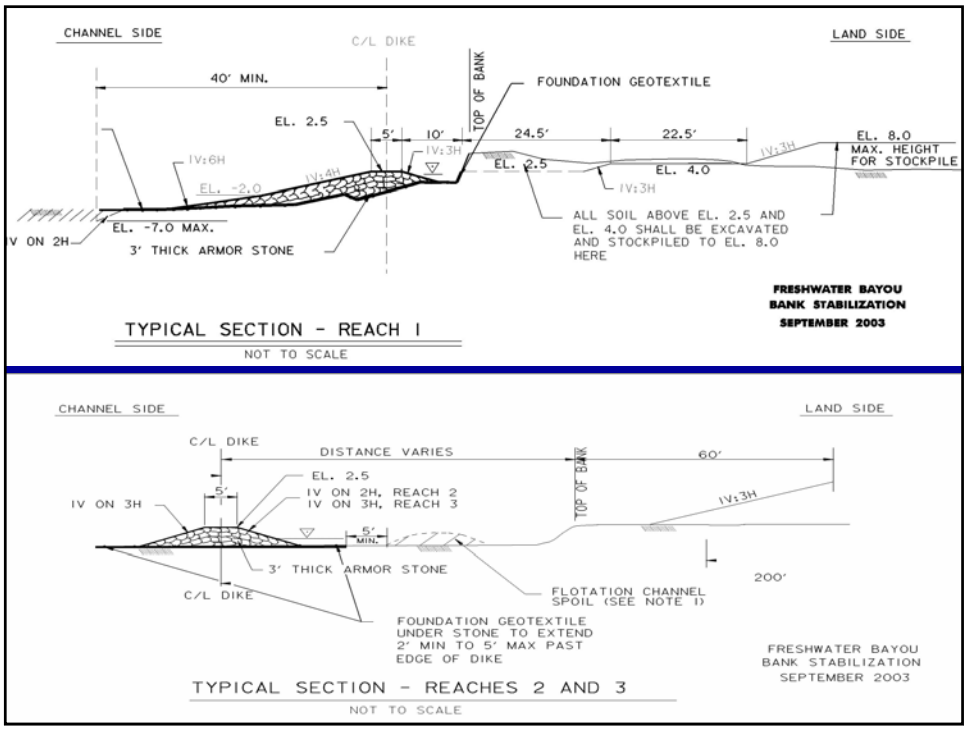
December 2006

Project Background

- Authorized in January 2000 by Breaux Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on PPL9
- ~40,000 linear feet of rock dike to stop shoreline erosion along Freshwater Bayou Canal from Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock
- Original project included hydrologic restoration features but those were dropped after initial review by the design team

Wetlands Loss Problems

- The banks of Freshwater Bayou Canal are rapidly eroding (-10ft/yr), due mainly to boat traffic.
- Breaches in the bankline allow boat wakes to push turbid, higher salinity waters into interior wetlands, causing marsh loss and decreasing SAV coverage.
- A large area of interior marsh in the northern portion of the project area is fragmenting and turning to open water, in part due to the breaches.



Benefits and Costs

- Rock dike will protect and benefit 241 acres of marsh over 20-years
- Project will extend shoreline protection from the lock to a completed state-only project (TV-11)
- Fully funded cost estimate is $30,070,170.

Questions?

Freshwater Bayou Canal
Vermilion Parish, LA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a) 21 November 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Troy Constance, Chairman, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Construction Approval Request for Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization – Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock (TV-11b/XTV-27), Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

1. As required by Section 6(j) of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Manual, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request approval to construct the subject project.

2. The original project approved on the 9th priority list included shoreline protection and hydrologic restoration components. The hydrologic restoration features were removed during the design phase (see item m for additional details about the removal of this feature). The following information summarizes completion of the tasks required prior to seeking authorization for project construction:

a. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goal of the project is to stop shoreline erosion along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal between the Leland Bowman Lock and Belle Isle Bayou (approximately 40,000 feet) using a rock dike. A copy of the project goals and strategies are included in enclosure A.

b. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A USACE legal opinion indicates that execution of a cost share agreement requires prior Task Force approval of construction. In line with this requirement, the agreement will be executed following Task Force action on the project. A copy of the draft cost sharing agreement is included in enclosure B.

c. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

A Real Estate Plan has been completed. The plan outlines all of the necessary real estate instruments required to construct the project and identifies affected landowners. It is estimated that all necessary real estate instruments can be obtained within 90-days of construction approval. A copy of the Real Estate Plan is included in enclosure C.

d. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level).

A 30% Design Review was held in Abbeville, Louisiana on June 27, 2003 and a memo documenting the completion of the design review was sent to the members of the Technical Committee. In addition, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources provided a letter of support for proceeding with completion of the design of the project. A copy of the letter is included in enclosure D.

e. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level).

A 95% design review was completed on 22 January 2004. A copy of the letter is included in enclosure E.

f. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for approval.

A Draft Environmental Assessment was released for public comment in May 2002. A Finding of No Significant Impact was signed in November 2002 completing the National Environmental Policy Act compliance requirements. A copy of the draft Environmental Assessment is included in enclosure F.

g. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A final Ecological Review was distributed at the 95% Design Review meeting. A summary of the findings is found on page 7 and page 8 of the report. A copy of the report can be found in enclosure G.

h. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

The Corps of Engineers is not required to obtain a permit to construct this project. However, an Environmental Assessment was completed in November 2002 to cover all wetlands conservation and protection issues and other environmental considerations associated with construction and maintenance of the project.

i. A HTRW assessment, if required, has been prepared.

An HTRW assessment was included in the Environmental Assessment completed in November 2002.

j. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was provided in February 2004. A copy of the signed 303(e) letter can be found in enclosure J.

k. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An on 22 December 2003 and is included as part of the Real Estate Plan. The Natural Resources Conservation Service concluded that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. A copy of the overgrazing determination letter provided by NRCS is included in enclosure K.

l. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

The Economics Work Group prepared a fully funded estimate in January 2004. The estimate was updated in November 2005 detailing a fully funded cost of $ 30,070,170. A copy of the revised estimate is included in enclosure L.

m. A revised Wetland Value Assessment must be prepared if, during the review of the preliminary NEPA documentation, three of the Task Force agencies determine that a significant change in project scope occurred.

Changes in project scope resulted in a reduction in the project area and environmental benefits. As a result, in accordance with standard operating procedures, the project development team coordinated revisions to the WVA with the Chairman of the CWPPRA Environmental Work Group. Project benefits were reduced to 74.26 Average Annual Habitat Units; a 70% reduction from the originally authorized project. However, the elimination of the water control structures also reduced the project construction costs and as a result the revised cost benefit ratio for the shoreline protection feature is not significantly different than the original estimate.

n. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

A revised Prioritization Criteria ranking score has been prepared and reviewed through the CWPPRA working groups. A prioritization fact sheet is included in the Final Design Report. A copy of the revised prioritization fact sheet based on the new cost estimate of Phase 2 activities has been included in enclosure N.

3. If you have any questions regarding this project please call Mr. Gregory Miller at (504) 862-2310 or Dr. Ken Duffy at (225) 342-4106.

GREGORY MILLER
Project Manager
Coastal Restoration Branch

TE-43 - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terre

CWPPRA
GIWW Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

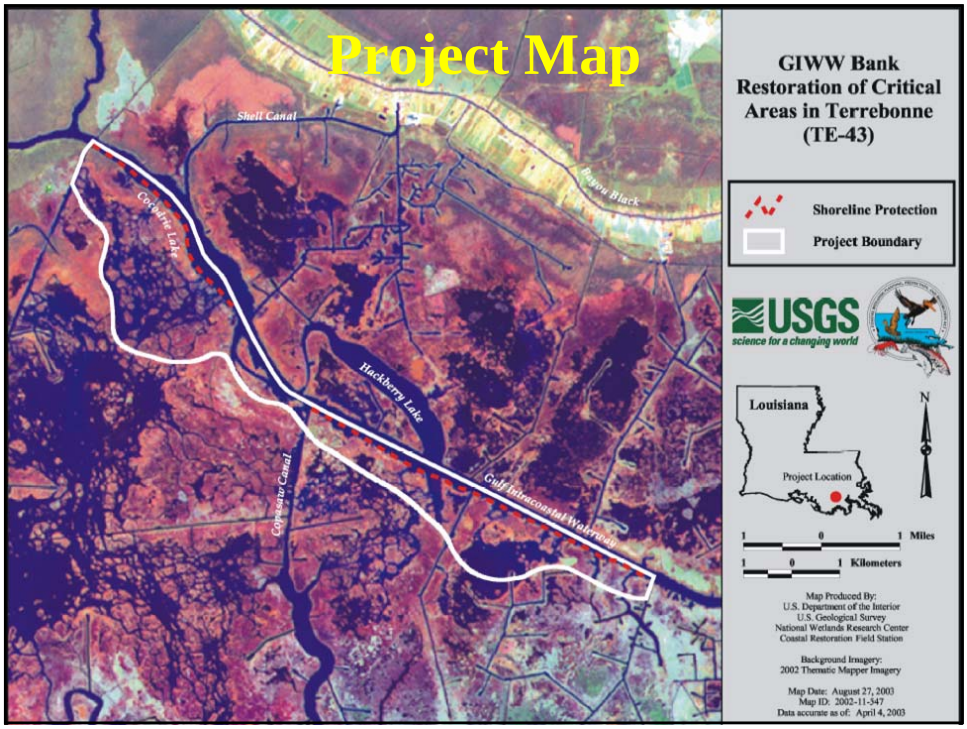
Project Location: Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south bank of the GIWW from mile marker 80 to mile marker 70.

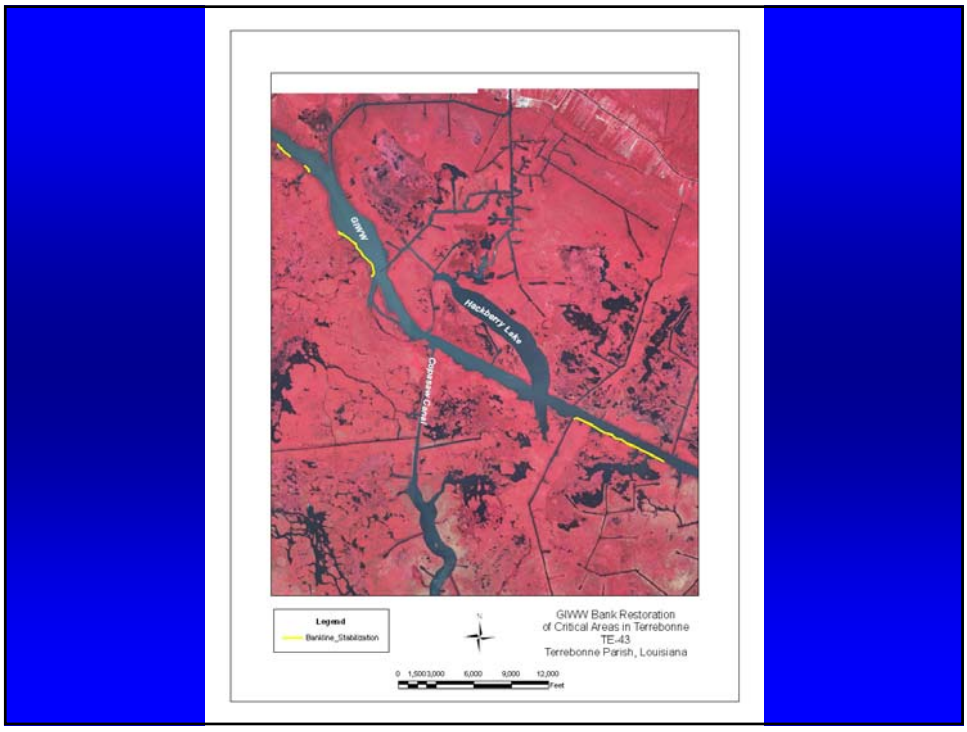
Problem: Deterioration of the southern bankline of the GIWW threatens fragile floating marshes of Penchant Basin and short-circuits freshwater conveyance to the east.

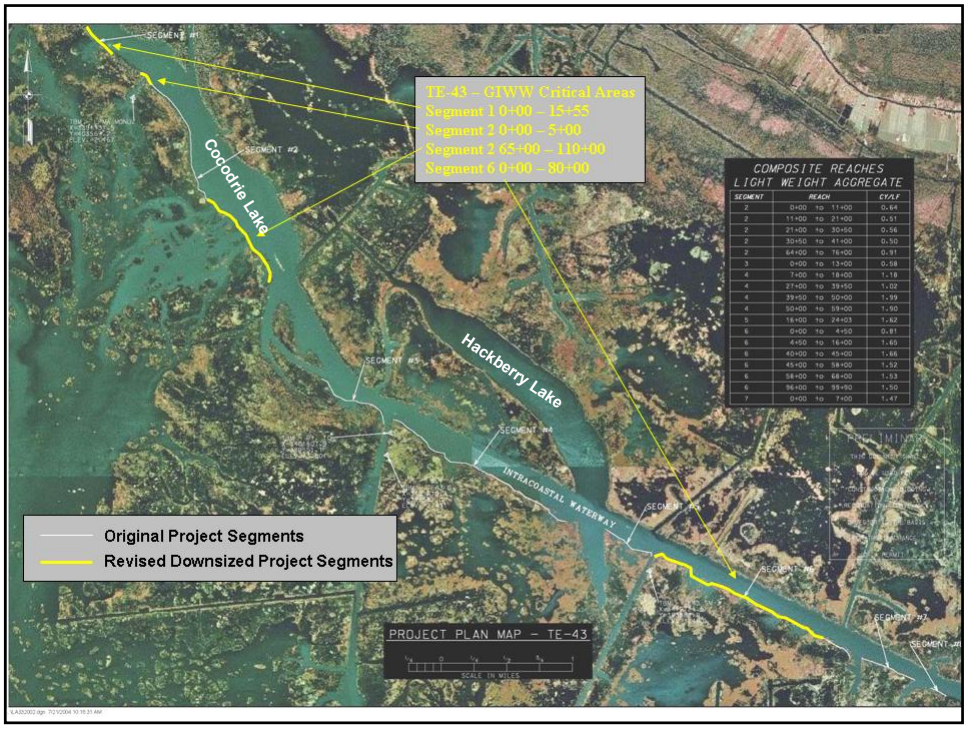
Goals:

1) Stop bankline erosion into the fragile floating marshes.
2) Maintain freshwater conveyance function of the GIWW.

Project Map


Shell Canal
Cocodrie Lake
Bayou Black
Hackberry Lake
Cocodrie Canal
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Shoreline Protection
Project Boundary
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
Project Location
N
1 0 1 Miles
1 0 1 Kilometers
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery
Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-347
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003


GIWW
Hackberry Lake
Cocodrie Canal
Legend
Baseline_Stabilization
GIWW Bank Restoration
of Critical Areas in Terrebonne
TE-43
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana
0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000
Feet



Project Features Overview

- **Installation of approximately 14,555 lf of shoreline protection along the southern bank of the GIWW by constructing a foreshore rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities using composite rock rip-rap with lightweight core aggregate.**

- **The foreshore rock dike will be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 ft to 3.0 ft of water, stage dependant. The dike crown will be constructed to an elevation of +3.5 NAVD88 and have a width of 3.0 ft. The dike will have front and back side-slopes of 2.5:1.**

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Total Area Benefitted:** 1,180 acres
- **Net acres after 20 yrs:** 132 acres
- **Prioritization Score:** 40.25
- **Project Costs:**
  - **Fully Funded Phase II** $15,968,229
  - **Phase II, Increment 1** $13,175,995
  - **Total Fully Funded** $17,704,212

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 10

- **Original Phase II Funding vs Present Request:**
  - **$17,922,015 original**
  - **$15,968,228 present (reflects inflationary costs and adjustments to length and design of features)**
- **Changes in Project Features**
  - **37,000 linear feet to 14,555 linear feet**
- **Changes in WVA – Benefit area reduced from 3324 acres to 1,180 acres and the acres created/protected/restored from 366 acres to 132 acres. No change in Prioritization Score (40.25).**

Why Should You Fund this Project Now?

- To improve the efficiency of Atchafalaya freshwater conveyance via the GIWW to eastern and southern marshes of the Terrebonne Basin that would benefit from increased flows of freshwater and nutrients.

- To close major breaches and sustain GIWW bankline that eminently threatens to breach into adjacent floating marshes.

Questions?

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 180
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 27, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chair
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Authorization Request

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 10 (PPL 10) in January 2001 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). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual. Please be advised that the original Phase I candidate involved construction of 37,000 ft of bankline protection whereas this Phase II request has been revised to 15,000 ft (see Description of Phase II project in Enclosure 1 for details). Questions regarding this project may be referred to Ron Boustany at (337) 291-3067.

Sincerely,

Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources

encl

cc (via email only):
Mr. Greg Breerwood, Chairman, Technical Committee
Gerry Duszynski, DNR Technical Committee Member
Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Sharon Parrish, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Julie Leblanc, USACOE, P&E Subcommittee
Dan Llewellyn, DNR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy,USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Detra Washington, Governors Office
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Tim Landers, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Ron Boustany, Project Manager, NRCS
Ismail Merhi, Project Manager, LDNR
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., ASTC/FO, NRCS

Enclosure 1
Information Required in Phase II Authorization Request

GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS IN TERREBONNE (TE-43)

Description of Phase I Project

The TE-43 GIWW Critical Areas project was approved relative to the 10th CWPPRA Priority Project List. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal sponsor for this project. The objective of this project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW).

The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) Bankline Restoration Project is located in Terrebonne Parish approximately ten miles east of the Lower Atchafalaya River and ten miles southwest of Houma, Louisiana. The specific location proposed for the structures is the southern bank of the GIWW originating at a point close to mile marker 80 and terminating at a point close to mile marker 70.

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

The objective of the GIWW Bankline Restoration project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the GIWW that act as an interface between the fragile fresh marshes and the turbulent high velocities that occur within the GIWW. Proposed measures include installing shoreline protection structures along the southern bank of the GIWW. The structures will provide protection to the banks of the GIWW, which have experienced severe erosion since the construction of the GIWW in the early 1950's.

The project goals were: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $19,657,998. That figure included $1,735,983 for Phase I and $17,922,015 for Phase II. The original cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table:

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$	
Land Rights	$	
DNR Administration	$	$
NRCS Administration	$	$
Monitoring	$	$
Corps Project Management	$	$
Construction		$
Contingency		$
Supervision and Inspection		$
Operations and Maintenance		$
Total	**$1,735,983**	**$17,922,015**

The original project fact sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features is provided below.

October 2003

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2001 **Project Area:** 3,324 acres
Approved Funds: $2.2 M **Total Est. Cost:** $19.7 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 366 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Protection

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne basin, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Verrett subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly of the floating marshes in the upper Penchant basin, has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, floating marshes in some areas have become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks deteriorated.

Conversely, losses in the central Terrebonne Parish marshes have been attributed to the elimination of riverine inflow coupled with subsidence and altered hydrology from canal dredging that facilitated saltwater intrusion. Increased flow of the GIWW and wave pulses from navigation traffic are causing additional breakup and loss of floating marshes in unprotected areas.

Restoration Strategy

This project will restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Progress to Date

Geotechnical soils investigation report is complete. Soils in the area are very soft and fluid.

This project is on Priority Project List 10.

Large mats of floating freshwater marsh, such as this one, detach from their point of origin and enter the GIWW through large breaches in the existing shoreline.

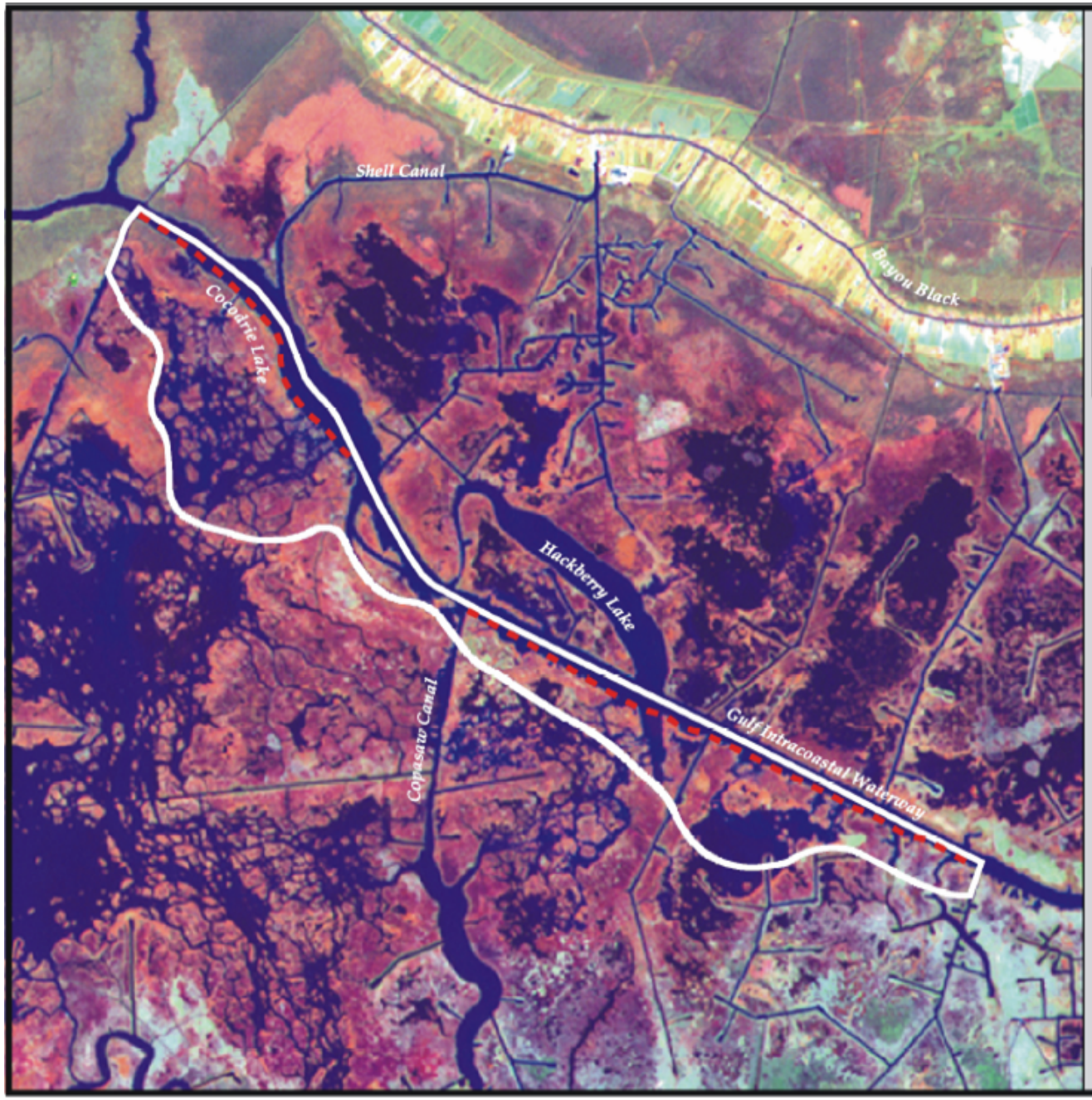
Concrete "H" pile/panel structures, similar to this one, will be installed at locations within the project area where shoreline erosion is critical. Soils with high amounts of organic material, which have poor strength, necessitated the use of a structure such as this.

For more project information, please contact:

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Federal Sponsor:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria, LA
(318) 473-7756

Local Sponsor:
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-7308



GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Shoreline Protection

Project Boundary

USGS science for a changing world

N

1 0 1 Miles

1 0 1 Kilometers

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-347
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process, and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between NRCS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the proposed alignment
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review
9) Draft Ecological Review
10) Draft Environmental Assessment
11) Final construction cost estimate
12) Section 404 Permit complete
13) Overgrazing determination from NRCS
14) Cultural resources clearance

Geologic Information

The predominant soil that occurs along the existing bankline of the GIWW is Aquents, Dredged, occasionally flooded. For the remainder of the project area, Kenner muck – very frequently flooded, makes up the majority of the soil type. Other soil types present within the project area are Fausse Clay – frequently flooded, Barbary muck – frequently flooded, Gramercy/Cancienne – silty clay loam, and Allemands muck – very frequently flooded (NRCS 2002, unpublished data).

The mudline at the boring locations varied from elevations 0.0 to -3.0 NAVD88 and was located from 1 foot to 4 feet below the water surface at the time of drilling.

The upper soils are typically highly organic, classifying as high plastic clays with organic matter, organic clays, or peats. In general, soft consistencies are not encountered until depths exceed 30 feet with some medium stiff consistencies occurring below approximately 60 feet.

Water contents ranged from 29 percent on a sample of silty sands to 1,004 percent on a sample of peat with approximately two thirds of the water contents exceeding 100 percent.

Liquid limits ranged from 34 on a sample of silty clays to 807 percent on a sample of peat. More than 97 percent of the liquid limits exceeded 50 percent, and approximately 82 percent of the liquid limits exceed 100 percent.

Plastic limits ranged from 20 on a sample of silty clays to 450 percent on a sample of organic clays. However, about 96 percent of the plastic limits were between 20 and 100

percent, and slightly more than 86 percent of the plastic limits were between 20 and 50 percent.

Plasticity indices ranged from non-plastic on a sample of peat to 557 percent on a sample of clays with peat seams and pockets with nearly 90 percent of the plasticity indices exceeding 50 percent and slightly more than 73 percent of the plasticity indices exceeding 100 percent.

Unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions ranging from 22 lbs per sq ft to 603 lbs per sq ft, except for one unconfined compression test which yielded a cohesion value of 1,328 lbs per sq ft. Slightly more than 88 percent of the unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions below 250 lbs per sq ft, which is the upper limit of a very soft consistency. Slightly more than 36 percent of the unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions below 100 lbs per sq ft.

Field vane test performed generally in the upper soils yielded cohesions ranging from 37 lbs per sq ft to 268 lbs per sq ft with nearly 40 percent of the field vane tests yielding cohesions below 100 lbs per sq ft.

Hydrology and Hydraulics

The water levels in the watershed are influenced by tides and wind. The mean high water is 2.0' NAVD88. The mean low water is 0.5' NAVD88.

Engineering and Design Tasks

The Department of Natural Resources letter "RE: Generalized Guidelines for Coastal Structures Design Parameters" dated January 07, 2000, and its attachment "Design Guidelines for CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Structures" were used to determine the wave heights used to design the rock / rock composite dike. Under the guidelines set forth in the letter a still water elevation (SWE), a wave height, the height of the structure, and the wave forces must be determined. In an effort to be conservative, the SWE was set at the storm water elevation of +2.5 NAVD88. Concurrently, the average bottom elevation was determined to be approximately -1.5 NAVD88.

Minimum and maximum design wave heights are determined according to the guidelines, where the minimum wave height is equal to 2.0 feet unless this is greater than the water depth and the maximum wave height is 0.78 times the water depth. Therefore the minimum and maximum wave heights were set at 2.0 and 3.12 feet respectively.

A wind generated wave height was determined using a 70 mph wind. The maximum peak gust, 70 mph, was chosen out of a comparison of New Orleans, Lake Charles and Baton Rouge wind speeds, provided in NOAA's "Climatic Wind Data for the United States". The wave height for this wind speed was used as an input for the ACES program in which wind in shallow and deep open water conditions was determined. The shallow and deep open water wave conditions return wave heights of 1.44 and 1.67 feet

respectively. Along with these wave heights, one other wave height was determined. This is the wave height due to boat traffic. Since most of the traffic in the GIWW is crew boats a wave height of 3.0 feet was used in accordance with the guidelines.

The minimum top elevation of the structure was determined to be 3.5 NAVD88 based on the ability of the structure to be overtopped, and the guidelines. The wave impact forces were determined by deciding if the maximum wave height is breaking or non-breaking. This is done using the Shore Protection Manual (SPM), Chapter 2, Section VI, Part 2. In this case, a wind duration of 2.0 seconds was used, which allowed for the determination of the deepwater wave steepness, 0.024. The deepwater wave steepness is used as an input into Figure 2-72 of the SPM in order to determine the breaker height index, which in turn is used to determine the breaking wave height, 3.0 feet. The breaking wave height was then used as an input in Equation 2-92 of the SPM in order to determine the depth of water that the breaking wave would break at, 4.59 feet. Since the depth of water at which the wave would break at is greater than the depth of water at the structure, the wave will break before it reaches the structure, and thus is not a concern in the design of the structure.

The geotechnical investigation provided the minimum slopes for a composite and a rock dike. With this information in combination with the settlements for each type of section, also provided in the geotechnical investigation, a determination of the most economic design method (rock / composite) was made on a per reach basis. The most economic method per reach was used as the determining factor for which sections of the dike would be composite rather than rock only. These determinations led to the specification of 2:1 (H:V) side slopes for the rock only sections and 2.5:1(H:V) side slopes for the composite sections, based on the minimum slopes provided by the geotechnical investigation.

With the maximum wave height, wave forces, and side slopes determined the size of the rock riprap was determined to be a Corps of Engineers R-1000 gradation. This was done using equation 7-117 from the SPM, with a stability coefficient of 2.2, and the two side slopes (2:1, 2.5:1) that were proposed for this structure. The top width of the structure was determined to be 3.0 feet using equation 7-120 of the SPM, with the median size of the gradation above.

A layer thickness for the composite sections of the structure had to be determined. This was accomplished using equations 7-123 and 7-124 of the SPM. The maximum thickness from these two equations was determined to be 1.6 feet. To be conservative a 2.0 foot layer thickness has been specified for the structure design.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (May 25, 2004) and 95% (August 26, 2004) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

No cultural resource sites are located within the project area.

Environmental concerns were considered in the planning and design of this project. A FONSI, Environmental Assessment, and Ecological Review Report have been completed. A Section 404 permit has been approved by the USACE. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed for this project since the disturbed construction site is more than one (1) acre. A permit to dredge material for construction has been obtained by the local sponsors from the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Zone Management.

A draft Ecological Review is available and a final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The original candidate for Phase I authorization of TE-43 involved a near complete armoring of a section of the GIWW bankline (referred to as Area G) (Figure 1) totaling 37,000 feet where the bankline had deteriorated significantly and at some points breached into the adjacent floating marshes of the upper Penchant Basin. The two major breach areas are located at the NW and SE extents of the project area (Figure 2). In Fall 2005 and Spring 2006, NRCS and LDNR with the consent of Terrebonne Parish and a major landowner reevaluated the project. Based upon new USGS data and joint NRCS and LDNR field analysis, a revised downsized project was agreed upon that removed segments along intact banks and targeted only the two major breach areas within the project boundary (Figure 3). The purpose of the downsizing was to concentrate efforts on those critical areas where the bankline had breached or is imminently threatening to breach into adjacent fragile floating marshes. NRCS and LDNR criteria for downsizing required that the revised project not add any new areas to the project and would not significantly alter the overall project goals.

The final design of the project features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total length. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure. The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 feet whereas the length of the designed project that targets just the major breach areas is approximately 14,555 feet.

The work to be accomplished will consist of the installation of approximately 14,555 feet of shoreline protection along the southern shoreline of the GIWW by constructing a rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities constructing a composite rock rip-rap dike with a lightweight core aggregate as seen in Figures 4 and 5 (typical and composite rock dike sections).

Previous projects involving similar bankline structures that have been successfully constructed along the GIWW and other similar type areas include Perry Ridge Shore Protection (CS-24), GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), Cameron Prairie NWR Shoreline Protection (ME-09), Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) and Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04). Additionally, the analysis and results included in the geotechnical investigations support the concept that a rock/rock composite structure is capable of being constructed, and establishes the required stable side slopes as well as expected settlements.

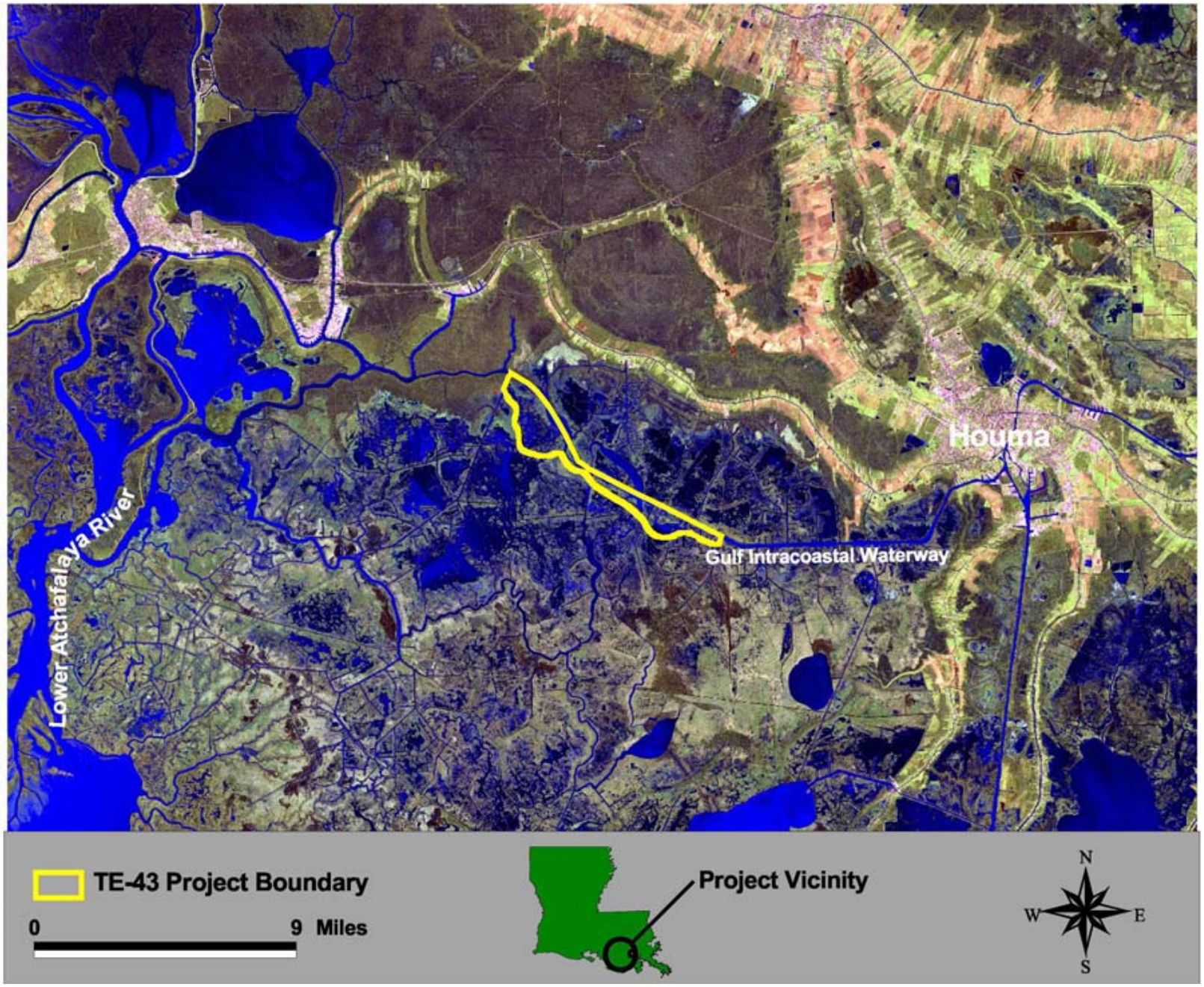


Figure 1. Vicinity map of original boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43).

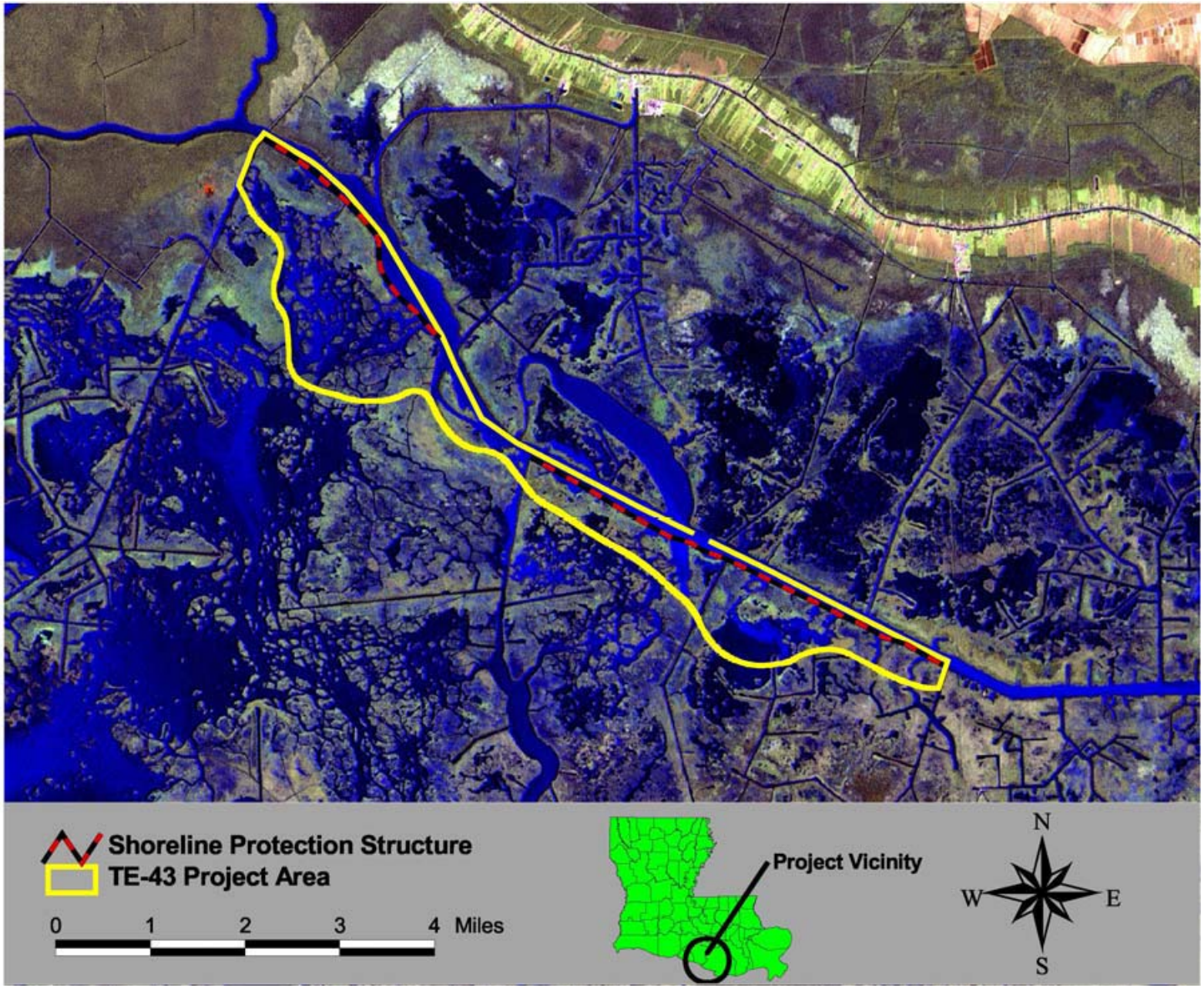


Figure 2. Expanded view of original project boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43) also indicating extent of shoreline protection coverage.

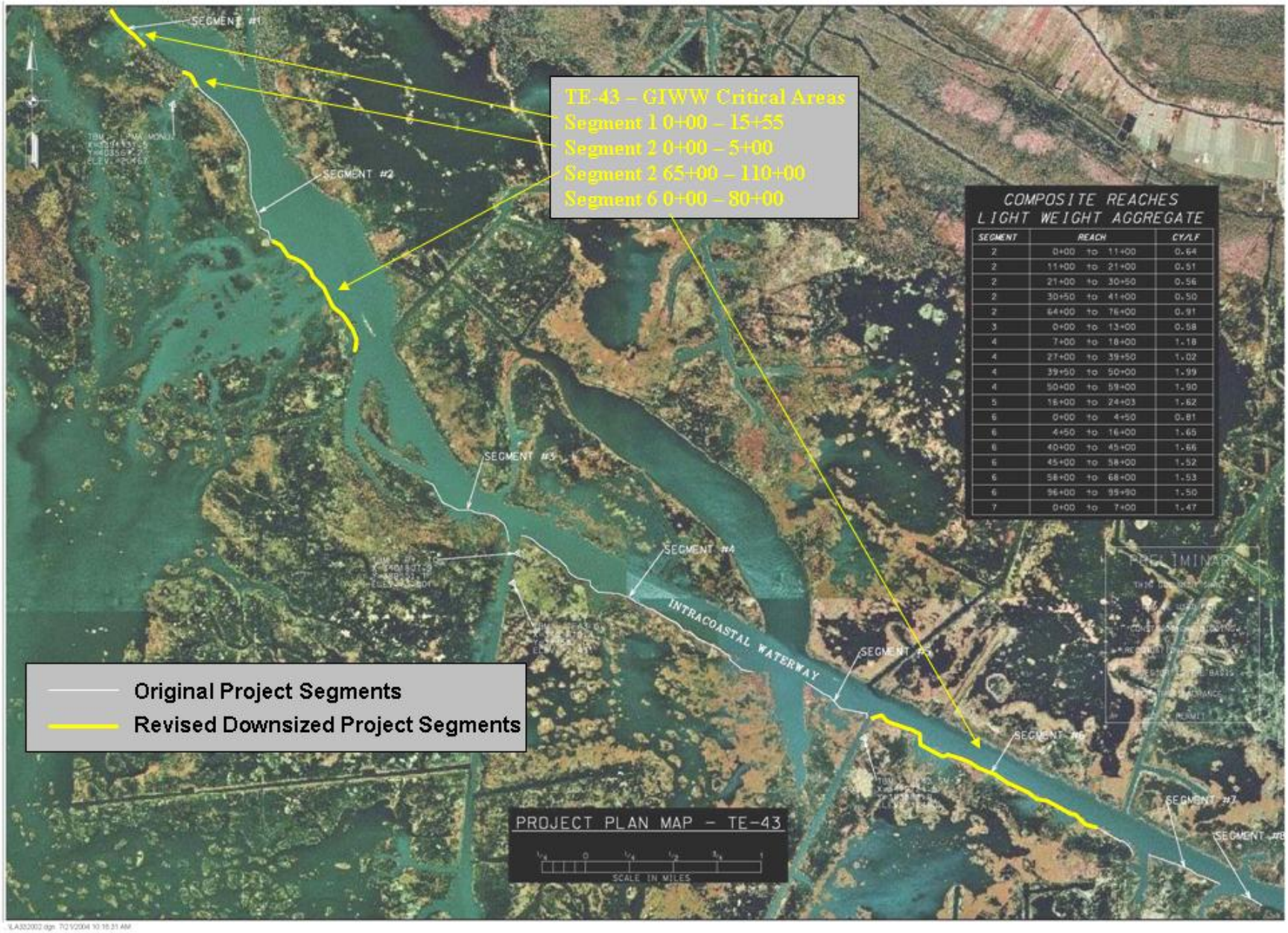
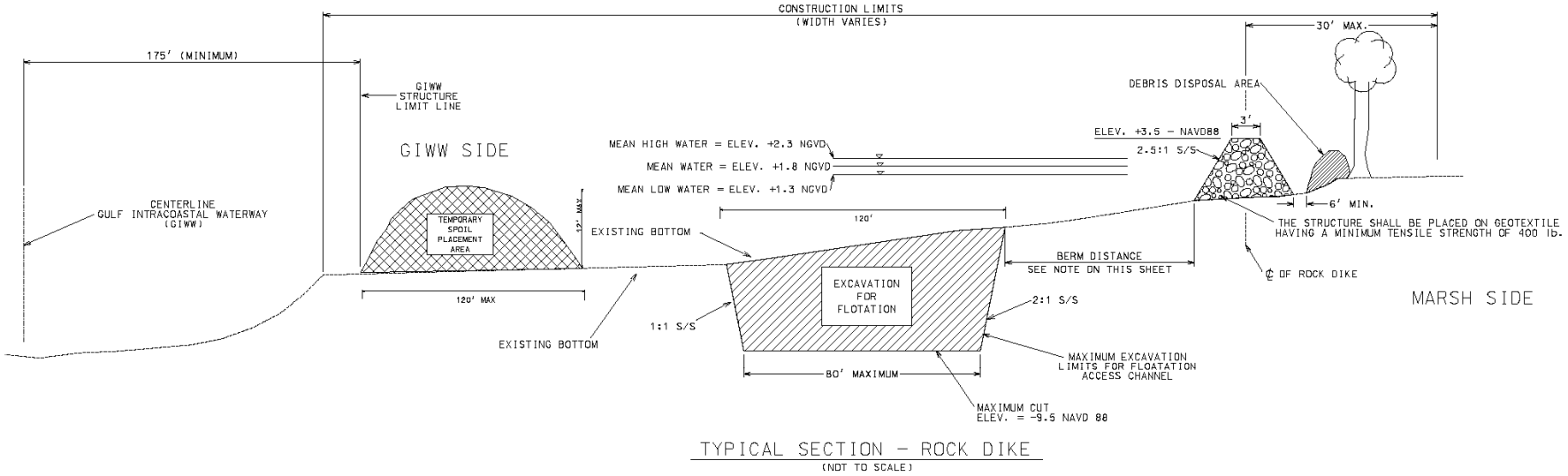


Figure 3. Original and Revised Project Segments on GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43).



TYPICAL SECTION – ROCK DIKE

(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTE:

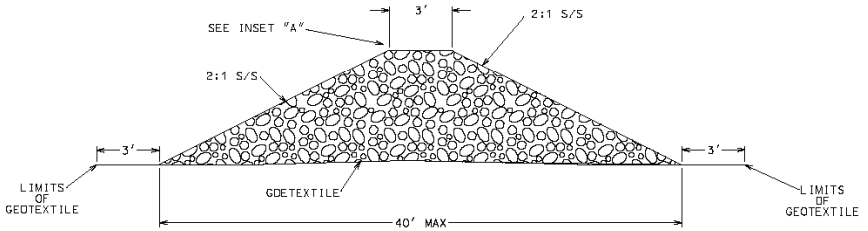
ALL SPOIL SHALL BE PLACED BACK INTO ACCESS CHANNEL AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DIKE IS COMPLETE.

AS REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED ON THE MARSH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE BERM DISTANCE SHALL BE 30' EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING REACHES WHICH SHALL BE 40':SEGMENT 3-STA. 16+00-36+33, SEGMENT 4-STA. 0+00-5+00, SEGMENT 6-STA. 19+00-34+00.

THE HEIGHT OF THE DIKE IS VARIABLE. THE DIKE IS PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE -1.0' CONTOUR. THE ACTUAL LAYOUT MAY VARY. THERFORE THE DIKE COULD VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 4.0' TO 5.0'.

THE DEPTH OF THE ACCESS CANAL IS ALSO VARIABLE. THIS DEPENDS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HOW MUCH THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO EXCAVATE.

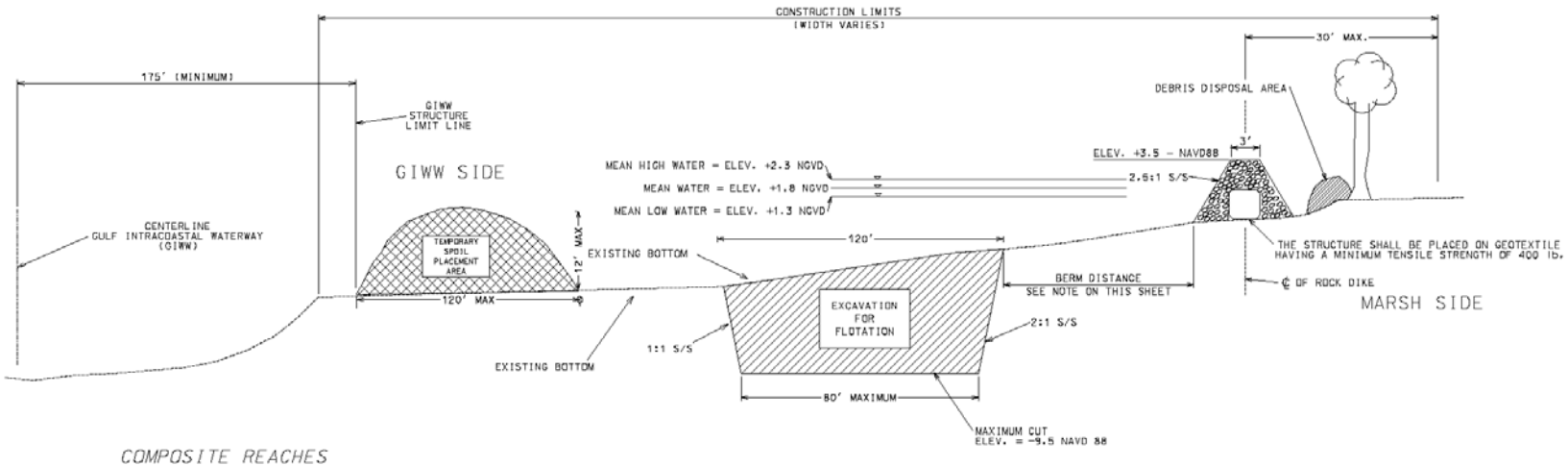


ROCK DIKE DETAIL

PRELIMINARY

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BIDDING, RECORDATION, CONVEYANCE, OR SALES.

Figure 4 – Typical Rock Dike Section.



TYPICAL SECTION – COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE

(NOT TO SCALE)

COMPOSITE REACHES
LIGHT WEIGHT AGGREGATE

SEGMENT	*REACH*	*CY/LF*
2	0+00 to 11+00	0.64
2	11+00 to 21+00	0.51
2	21+00 to 30+50	0.56
2	30+50 to 41+00	0.50
2	64+00 to 76+00	0.91
3	0+00 to 13+00	0.58
4	7+00 to 18+00	1.18
4	27+00 to 39+50	1.02
4	39+50 to 50+00	1.99
4	50+00 to 59+00	1.90
5	16+00 to 24+03	1.62
6	0+00 to 4+50	0.81
6	4+50 to 16+00	1.65
6	40+00 to 45+00	1.66
6	45+00 to 58+00	1.52
6	58+00 to 68+00	1.53
6	96+00 to 99+90	1.50
7	0+00 to 7+00	1.47

NOTE:

WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF BAGGED LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE IS VARIABLE. A MINIMUM OF 2' OF ROCK COVERAGE SHALL BE PLACED ON SIDES AND TOP OF BAGGED AGGREGATE.

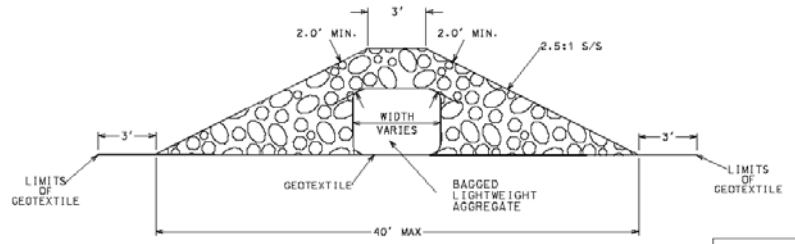
ALL SPOIL SHALL BE PLACED BACK INTO ACCESS CHANNEL AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DIKE IS COMPLETE.

AS REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED ON THE MARSH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE BERM DISTANCE SHALL BE 30' EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING REACHES WHICH SHALL BE 40': SEGMENT 3-STA. 16+00-36+33. SEGMENT 4-STA. 0+00-8+00. SEGMENT 6-STA. 19+00-34+00.

THE HEIGHT OF THE DIKE IS VARIABLE. THE DIKE IS PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE -1.0' CONTOUR. THE ACTUAL LAYOUT MAY VARY. THERFORE THE DIKE COULD VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 4.0' TO 5.0'.

THE DEPTH OF THE ACCESS CANAL IS ALSO VARIABLE. THIS DEPENDS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HOW MUCH THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO EXCAVATE.



COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE DETAIL

(ALTERNATIVE)

PRELIMINARY

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BIDDING, RECORDATION, CONVEYANCE, OR SALES.

Figure 5 – Typical Composite Rock Dike Section.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

The original WVA conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20. The downsized project pro-rated benefit area is 1,180 acres (36% of original) for a net acres created/protected/restored of 132 acres at TY 20.

Modifications to the Phase I Project

The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 feet, whereas the length of the designed project has been reduced to approximately 14,555 feet and confined to the major bankline breach areas. The final design of the project structures are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total bankline coverage of the project. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised total fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is **$17,704,212** (see fully funded cost spreadsheet). Phase I costs are unchanged from the original Phase I project budget ($1,735,983). The total Phase II cost is estimated at **$15,968,229** and the Phase II-Increment 1 cost at **$13,175,995**.

Final Project Fact Sheet
November 27, 2006

Project Name - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Coast 2050 Strategy – Region 3 - #6 Stabilize navigation channel banks or cross sections for water conveyance.

Project Location – Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south shore of GIWW.

Problem - In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

Goals - To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

Proposed Solution - The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Project Benefits – The project would benefit approximately 1180 acres adjacent to the largest floating marsh complex in coastal Louisiana and a predicted net acres created/protected/restored of 132 acres at TY 20.

Project Cost – Total fully funded cost is $17,704,212.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Ron Boustany, Project Manager, Lafayette, LA (337) 291-3067,
ron.boustany@la.usda.gov

Legend

Bankline_Stabilization

N

GIWW Bank Restoration
of Critical Areas in Terrebonne
TE-43
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000
Feet

Enclosure 2
Checklist of Phase II Requirements

TE-43 GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS
INCREMENT 1 – AREA 'G'

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The project goals are: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on May 16, 2001. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

NRCS has requested the required letter from DNR relative to landrights being finalized in a relatively short period of time after Phase 2 approval. By way of letter received Septemper 2, 2004, DNR stated that they anticipated no landrights acquisition problems with the project. At this time all landowners have indicated approval of project and signatures pending funding approval, and all pipeline companies have given consent.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design review meeting was held on May 25, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed to the 95% design level and with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on August 26, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with no modifications and few comments. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A favorable 95% Design Review was conducted on August 26, 2004. The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the August 2004 draft Ecological Review:

> *Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs, and related literature, the proposed strategies in the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne project will likely achieve the desired goals provided Operation and Maintenance funds are available for structure rehabilitation. It is recommended that this project progress towards construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

Section 404 Permit has been received dated January 18, 2006. Water Quality Certification (LDEQ) has been granted via letter dated September 20, 2005. A letter notifying consistency with Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) has been issued, dated December 7, 2004.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

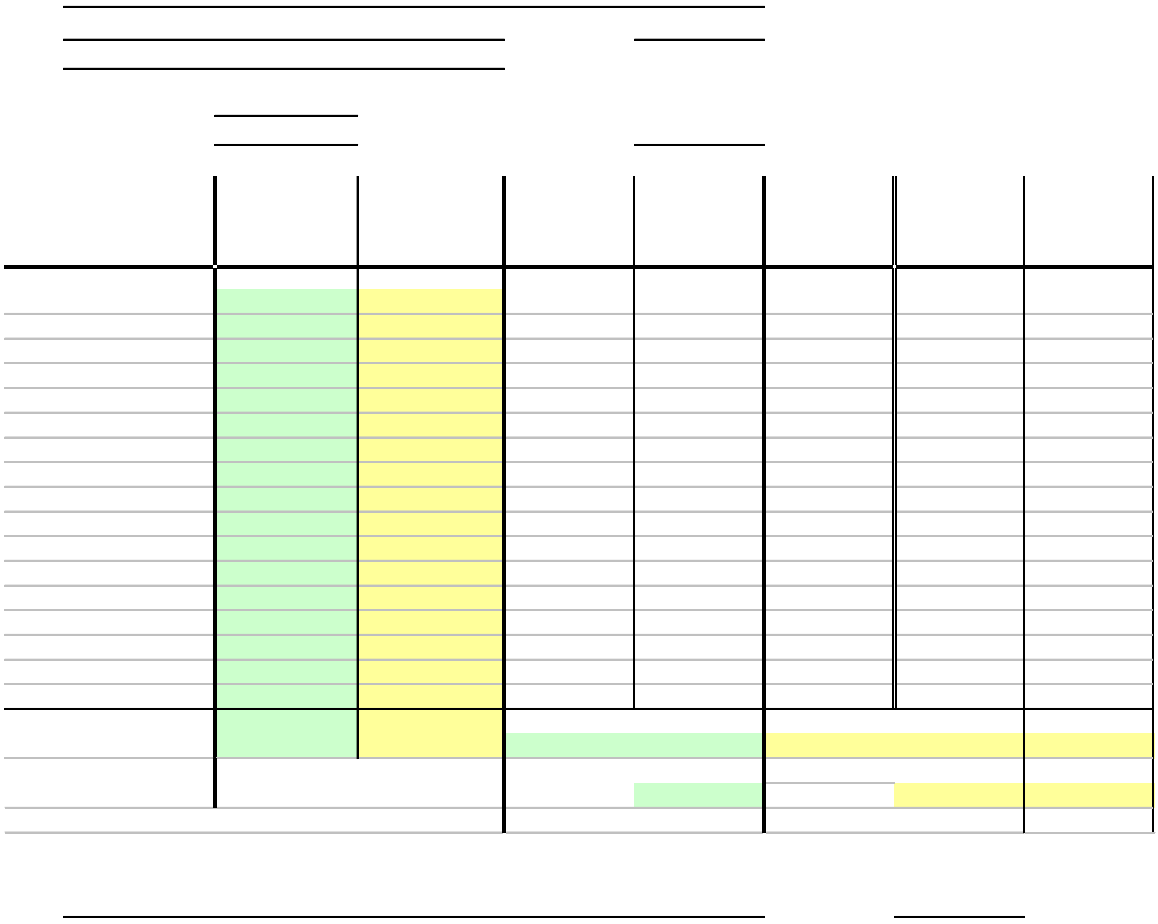
Section 303(e) approval was granted by the Corps via letter dated July 8, 2003.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in the below spreadsheet.

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is **$13,175,995**. The revised total fully-funded cost of the project is **$17,704,212**.



M. A revised Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

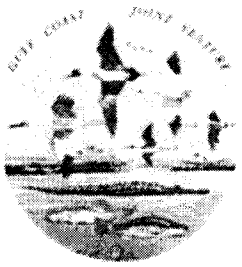
Because the change in the segment lengths did not significantly alter the objectives of the project, the WVA was revised to reflect pro-rated benefits with respect to the length of the project features. Therefore, the environmental benefits associated with this project are adjusted proportionally to the size. The original Phase I benefited project area was 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored at TY20 were 366 acres. The revised pro-rated benefit area is 1,180 acres (36% of original) and the net acres created/protected/restored is 132 acres.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were submitted for reviewed by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups and agreed upon by all agencies:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	1.0	2	2
Area of Need	7.5	1.5	11.25
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	4	1	4
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	0	1	0
Total Score			**40.25**

North American Waterfowl Management Plan



Gulf Coast Joint Venture
c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

PO-33 - Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation

CWPPRA
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, St. Tammany Parish, north shore of Lake Pontchartrain

Problem: High loss rate (-3.1%/yr) from 1956-1978; historically intermediate and low-salinity brackish marsh; loss believed to be caused by ponding and saltwater intrusion; lake shoreline very narrow in some places and breached in several locations

Goals:

1) Re-create 566 acres of marsh in open water to restore the lake-rim function

2) Maintain 436 net acres of marsh at the end of the project life

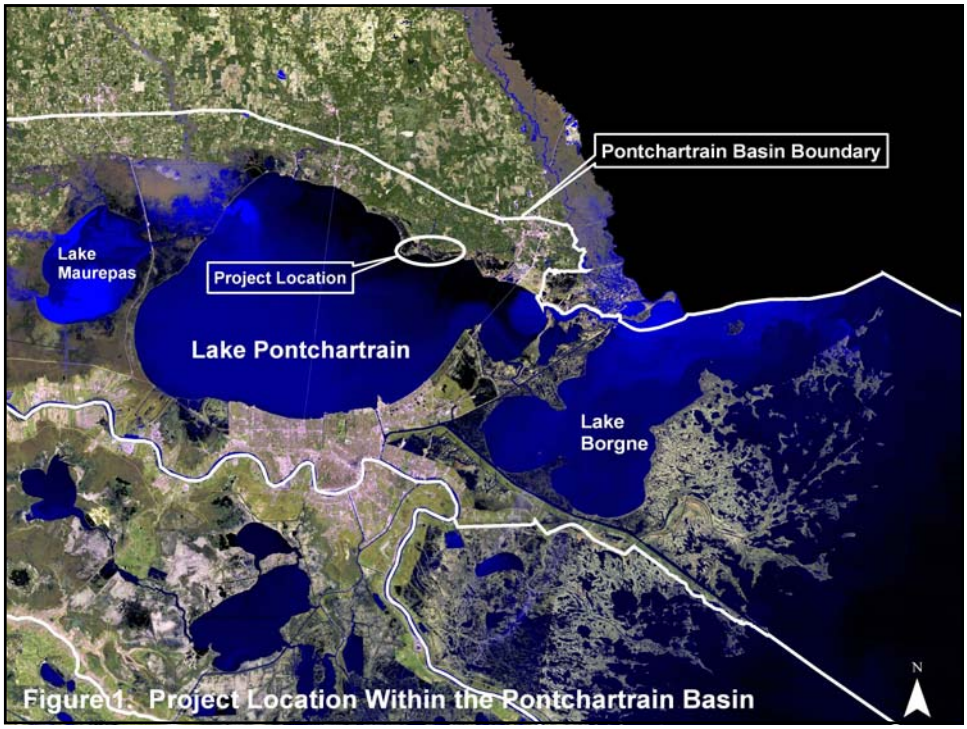
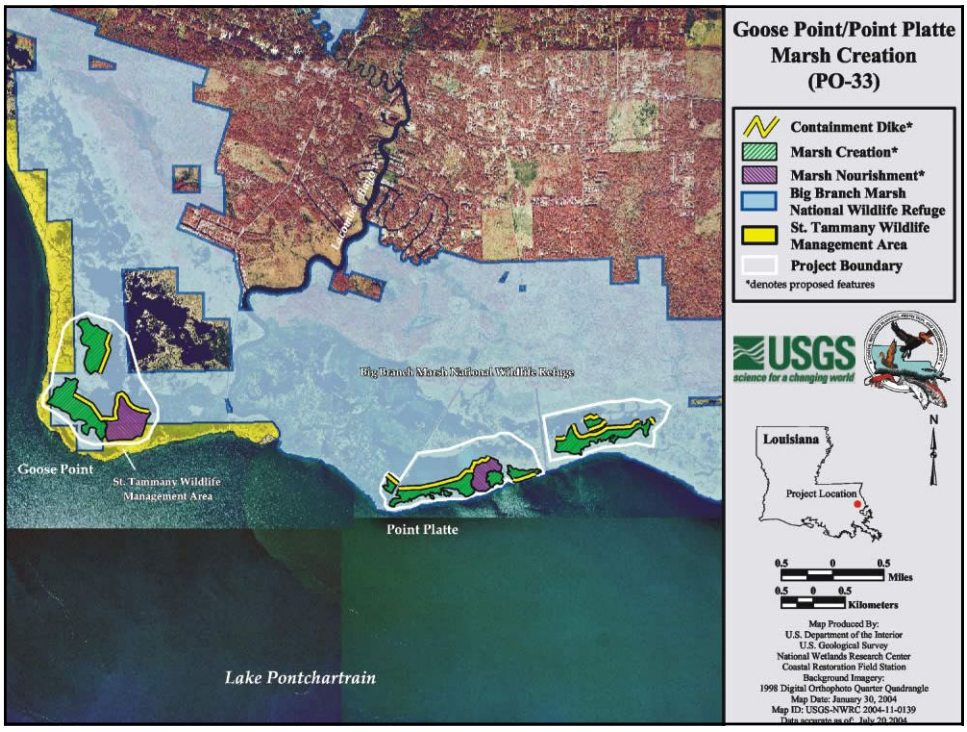


Figure 1. Project Location Within the Pontchartrain Basin



Project Features Overview

- 566 acres of marsh creation/nourishment; 417 acres of open water and 149 acres of degraded marsh will be filled with dredged material

- Target height of +2.0-ft NAVD88 with a maximum fill height of +2.5-ft in marsh creation areas; fill height of +1.5-ft in marsh nourishment areas; average marsh elevation is +1.0-ft

- Containment dikes constructed to +3.5-ft with a 5-ft crown width and 1(V):3(H) side slopes

- Two borrow sites totaling 298 acres in Lake Pontchartrain; approximately 10-ft of dredging at each site

2003 5 28

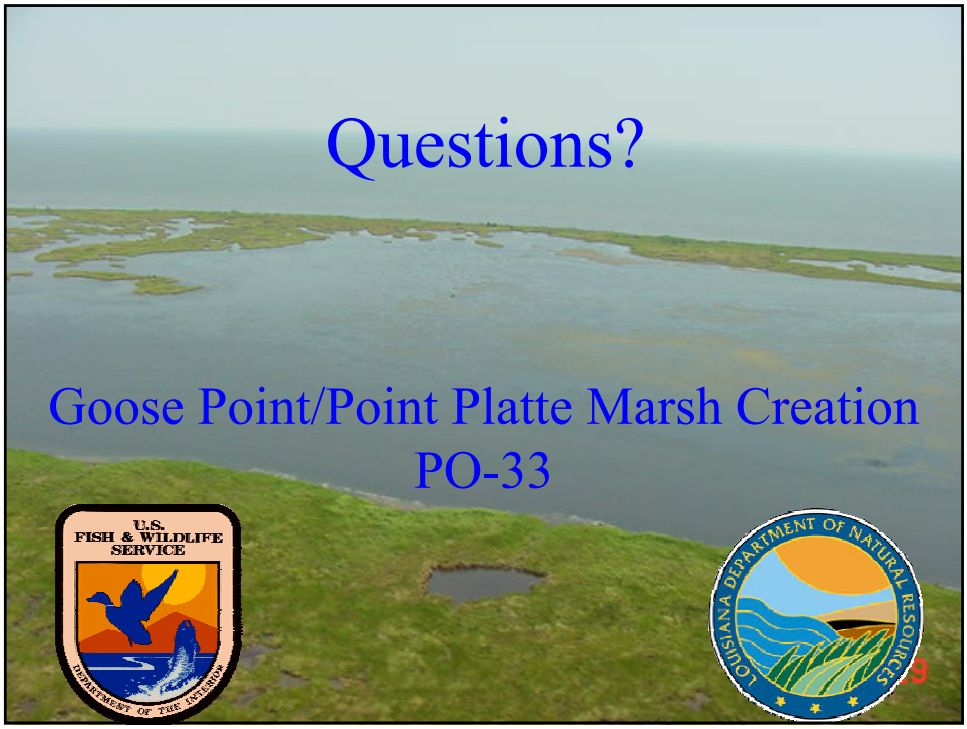
2003 5 29

Project Benefits & Costs

- In total, the project will benefit 1,384 acres of marsh and open water habitat; 436 net acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life
- Wetland Value Assessment: 297 Net AAHUs
- The Fully Funded Cost is: $20,867,777
  Phase 2 Request is: $18,989,923
- The Prioritization Score is: 53

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Numerous shoreline breaches currently exist; narrow shoreline rim in some locations
- This is the only project being considered for funding on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain; this area experienced extensive loss from Hurricane Katrina
- Marshes along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain are extremely important in reducing storm damage to towns of Lacombe and Slidell, infrastructure, etc.


Questions?
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation
PO-33
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 29, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources would like to submit the Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation Project (PO-33) for Phase 2 approval. That project was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force as part of the 13th Priority Project List. The enclosed packet includes all information required for a Phase 2 authorization request, per Section 6.j. of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures manual. This Phase 2 authorization request is also being sent to all CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee members.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Mr. Kevin Roy of this office at (337) 291-3120.

Sincerely,

/s/Russell C. Watson
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosures

Phase II Authorization Request
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation
PO-33

Description of Phase I Project

The PO-33 Project was approved for Phase I funding on the 13th Priority Project List. At the time of Phase I authorization, project features included:

1) Hydraulic dredging in Lake Pontchartrain to create 437 acres of marsh and nourish 114 acres of existing marsh (Figure 1). The target elevation for the fill material was 1.0 foot above average marsh elevation;

2) Earthen containment would be used where necessary around the project perimeter to contain dredged material. Depending on soil stability, containment dikes would be breached upon demobilization;

3) The marsh platform would be planted with appropriate vegetation.

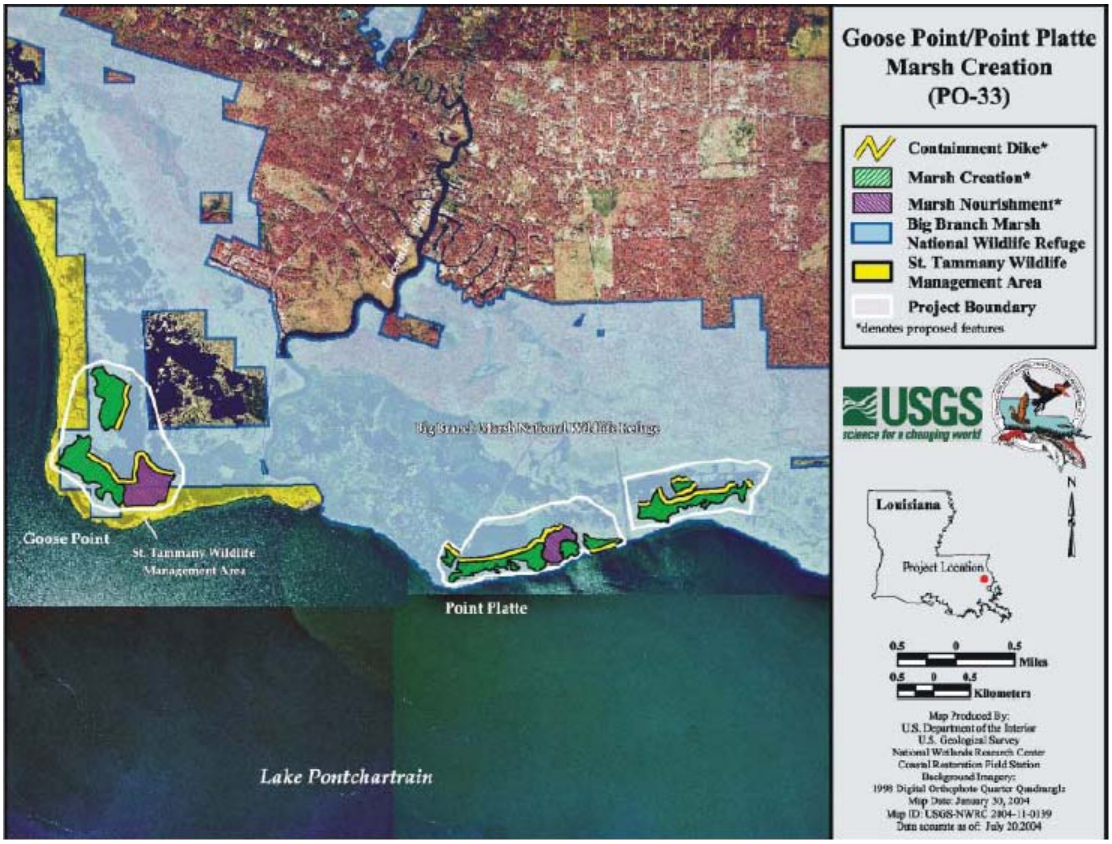


Figure 1. Project features at the time of Phase 1 approval.

Specific goals of the project were to: 1) create 437 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water areas and 2) nourish/enhance 114 acres of emergent marsh by adding a layer of sediment to the marsh surface.

The Wetland Value Assessment conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 1,384 acres and the net creation/restoration of 436 acres of marsh at the end of the project life.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $21,747,421. That figure included $1,930,596 for Phase I and $19,816,825 for Phase II. The cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table.

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$1,241,993	
Land Rights	$10,428	
DNR Administration	$329,530	$
FWS Administration	$347,528	$
Monitoring	$0	$
Corps Project Management	$1,387	$
Construction		$
Contingency		$
Supervision and Inspection		$
Operations and Maintenance		$
Total	**$1,930,596**	**$19,816,825**

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

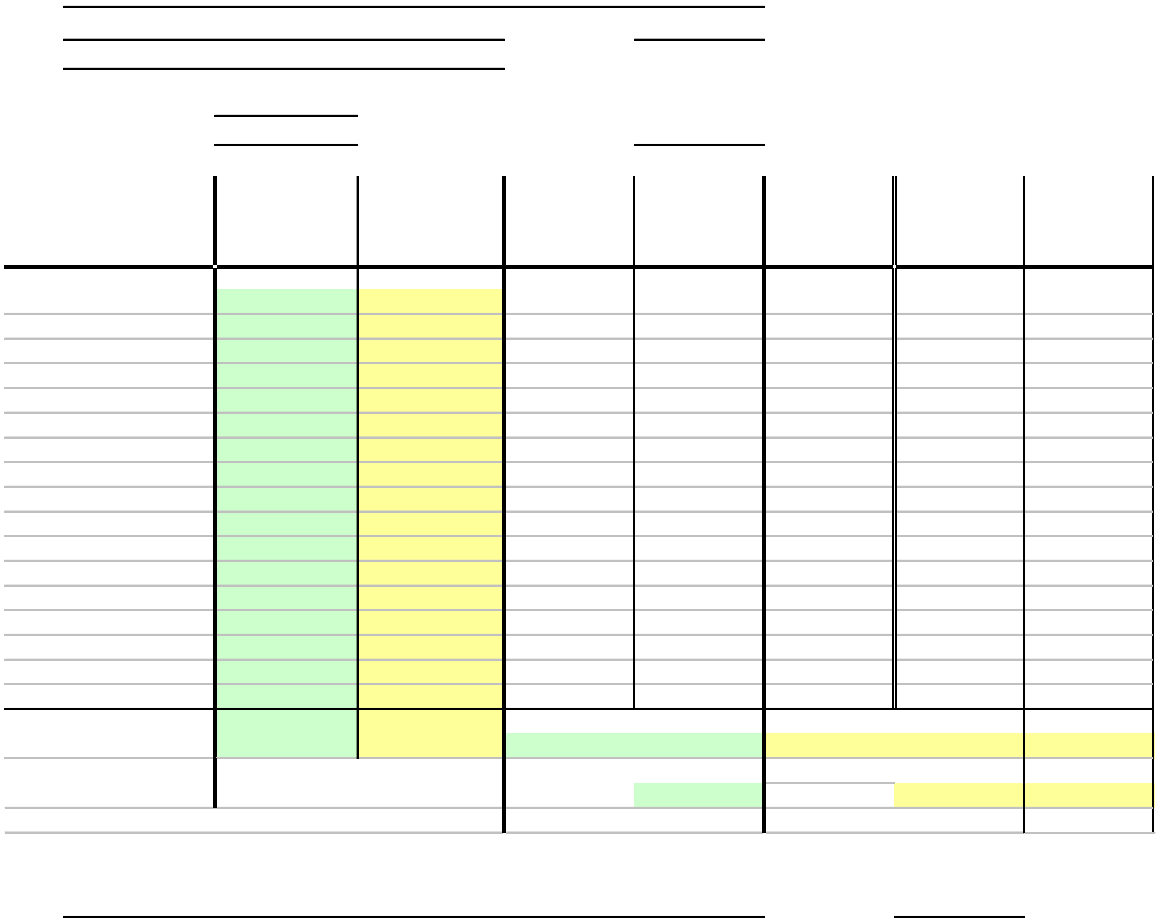
The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between FWS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Elevation surveys for the borrow areas, fill sites, and containment sites
5) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the borrow and fill sites
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in the below spreadsheet.

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is **$13,175,995**. The revised total fully-funded cost of the project is **$17,704,212**.



Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

Project Features

Sediment will be hydraulically dredged in Lake Pontchartrain and pumped into open-water and fragmented marsh areas to create approximately 566 acres of marsh. Approximately 298 acres of water bottom in Lake Pontchartrain would be dredged to a maximum depth of -23 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88; all following elevations are reported in NAVD 88). A magnetometer survey was conducted in the borrow area to identify pipelines and other hazards, and the proposed borrow areas have been configured to avoid those hazards.

To determine target elevations for the fill sites, consolidation settlement calculations and self-weight consolidation tests were run for borings taken within the fill sites and borrow areas. The purpose of those analyses was to determine a fill elevation that would be as close as possible to the existing marsh elevation after 20 years, and that would fall within the inter-tidal zone for the longest period of time. It was concluded that a target fill elevation of +2.0 feet would ultimately settle to an elevation of +0.80 feet and that a target fill elevation of +2.5 feet would ultimately settle to an elevation of +1.1 feet. Those values are extremely close to the existing marsh elevation (+1.0 feet) and fall within the inter-tidal zone (MHW=1.08 feet, MLW=0.48 feet), therefore a target fill elevation of +2.0 feet was selected with a maximum fill elevation of +2.5 feet. Subsequently, a target fill elevation of +1.5 feet was selected for the marsh nourishment sites, which include fragmented marsh, are relatively well contained by surrounding marsh, and are mainly intended as outfall for the marsh creation sites.

Containment dikes will be built to +3.5 feet with a 5-foot crown width and 1(V):3(H) side slopes. Containment dikes will be constructed with a bucket dredge using *in situ* material from within each fill site and the borrow area will be filled with hydraulically dredged material. It is anticipated that the containment dikes will subside and breach naturally to allow tidal connectivity and prevent ponding. Project features are shown in Figure 2.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

An updated assessment of benefits was not prepared for this project because the project scope has not significantly changed from the Phase 1 project.

Modifications to the Phase 1 Project

Final design features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase 1 project.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is $20,867,777.

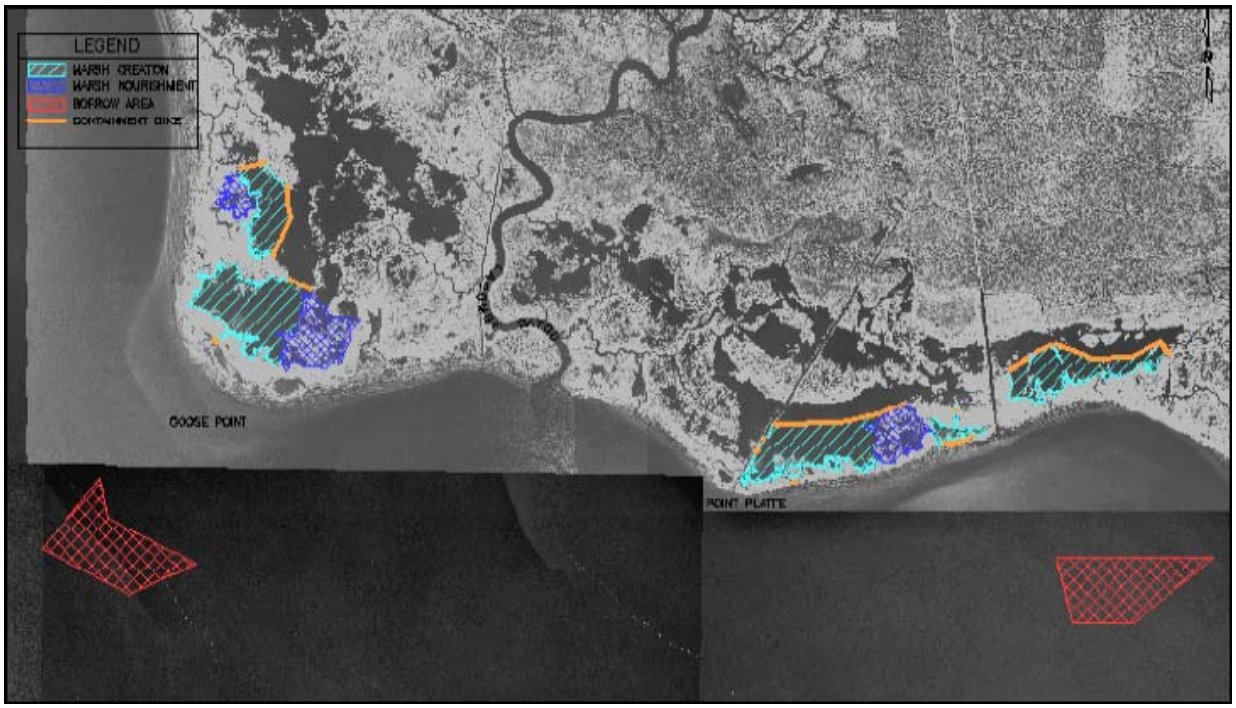


Figure 2. Project features.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of the project are to: 1) create 566 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water and fragmented marsh and 2) provide a net benefit of 436 acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on May 14, 2004. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

FWS has received verbal notification from DNR that landrights will be finalized in a relatively short time after Phase 2 approval.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design meeting was held on July 20, 2006, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on November 8, 2006, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A draft EA was issued for public comment on November 6, 2006.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the October 23, 2006 draft 95% Ecological Review:

Based on the evaluation of similar projects, a review of engineering principles, and an evaluation of the revised design report including comments received at the 30% Design Review meeting (held July 20, 2006), the LDNR project team feels that the conceptual design for the Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation project would likely achieve the desired ecological goals for the majority of the 20-year project life and concurs that the current level of design warrants continued progress toward the Phase II funding request.

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The FWS has applied for a Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

An HTRW assessment/contaminants screening was conducted by the FWS Lafayette Field Office's Environmental Contaminants Specialist. It was concluded that project implementation would not encounter any of the known wells, pits or associated facilities. No resuspension of contaminants from sediment disturbance is expected.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was received from the Corps via email on November 27, 2006.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An overgrazing determination was issued on January 24, 2005 by the NRCS and indicated that overgrazing would not be a problem in the project area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

Funding/Budget information:

1.) - Specific Phase Two funding request (updated construction cost estimate, three years of monitoring and O&M, etc.)

2.) - Fully funded, 20-year cost projection with anticipated schedule of expenditures

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is $18,989,923. The revised fully-funded cost of the project is $20,867,777. The revised budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided in Attachment 1.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

This project has not undergone a significant change in scope. Therefore, a revised Wetland Value Assessment was not prepared. Benefits for this project are the same as those at the time of Phase 1 approval.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and agreed upon by all the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	5	2	10
Area of Need	4	1.5	6
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
Sustainability of Benefits	10	1	10
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	5	1	5
Total Score			**53**

ME-21 - Grand Lake Shoreline Protection

CWPPRA
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project
(ME-21)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
New Orleans
District

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

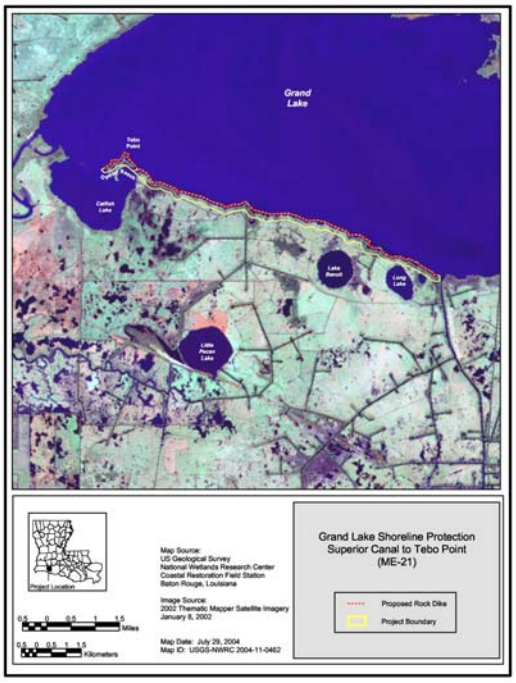
Project Location: Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron Parish, south shore of Grand Lake.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 11 to 32 feet per year according to a comparison of aerial photography from 1978/1979 and 1997/1998.

Goals:

1. Stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point.
2. Promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.

Project Map



Project Features Overview

♦ Construct rock dike along 37,800 lf of shoreline from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake with a separable option to place 5,700 feet additional lf around Tebo Point, to the west of the base project footprint.

♦ The rock dike would be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in 2.0 ft to 3.0 ft of water. The crown would be constructed to elevation +3.0 NAVD88 and 4.0 ft. width. Front and back side-slopes of 1.0 ft vertical on 1.5 ft horizontal.

Project Benefits & Costs

- Project with Tebo Point extension:
  - Benefits – 540 net acres
  - Total fully funded cost - $24,117,374.
  - Prioritization Score – 61.25
- Project without Tebo Point extension:
  - Benefits – 495 net acres
  - Total fully funded cost - $21,737,859.
  - Prioritization Score – 61.25

Additional Project Benefits

An additional 90 acres of marsh would be created behind the rock dike from beneficial use of floatation channel dredge material. These acres are not included in the reported net benefit acres for the project.

Why Fund This Project Now?

- The shoreline is eroding an average 25 ft/yr
- Project ranks 2nd highest out of 12 prioritized projects .
- Land loss in Region IV (164 mi^2) resulting from Hurricane Rita was more than 4.6 times the land loss in Region III resulting from Hurricane Rita, and 8.6 times the land loss in Region I (19 mi^2) and 2 times the land loss in Region II (77 mi^2) resulting from Hurricane Katrina.
- This is the only full project up for consideration in Region IV this funding cycle,Region IV, which has been neglected in the LCA – near term plan.
- No projects were funded for construction last year in Region IV

Questions?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

November 22, 2006

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Troy Constance, Chair, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Phase II Authorization Request for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-21), Cameron Parish, LA

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-21). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 11 (PPL 11) on January 16, 2002 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). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual.

1. Description of Phase I Project: A description of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection candidate project as selected for Phase I authorization is found in Enclosure 1. Enclosure 1 contains the original Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a description of the conceptual features, a summary of the benefits, and budget information as estimated for the project at the time of Phase I authorization.

2. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues: After receiving Phase I approval on January 16, 2002, the project delivery team (PDT) was assembled with representatives from the USACE and the LDNR. The PDT developed and submitted a work plan to accomplish Phase I activities to the P&E Subcommittee for their review. The PDT also conducted a kickoff meeting and site visit on June 26-27, 2002. Contracts were awarded to conduct hydrographic surveys, magnetometer surveys, and borings. The USACE Engineering Division performed the engineering and design for the project. The project design considered an option to extend the project alignment around Tebo Point an additional 5,700 linear feet. A 30% design review meeting was held on May 11, 2004, which resulted in a letter from the LDNR concurring to proceed with final design. DNR concurred that the project should proceed with the extension contingent on an assessment of a cultural resources site near Tebo Point. All NEPA documentation was completed resulting in a final Environmental Assessment and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) dated 2 April 2004, with a supplemental EA issued for the 5,700 linear foot Tebo Point extension. The Plans and Specifications were prepared and the Design Report finalized. The USACE Real Estate Division completed the official Real Estate Plan, which defines the real estate requirements in Phase II. The LDNR prepared the Ecological Review. A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on August 16, 2004. The Final Design Report including all supporting appendices was provided for the 95% Design Review Meeting.

3. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project:

A. A description of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Phase II candidate project is found in Enclosure 3-A. Enclosure 3-A contains the current Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a detailed description of the features of the project, a summary of the benefits and project budget information.

B. The originally approved Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project started at Superior Canal and terminated at the beginning of Tebo Point. As a result of the Phase I analyses, the USACE and LDNR concluded that it would be beneficial to extend the project to include all of Tebo Point within the project design. This extension increased the rock dike length by approximately 5,700 lf (15.1%), the benefits by 45 net acres (+9.1%), and the total fully funded cost by $2,379,515 (+10.9%).

C. A table comparing the project at the time of Phase I approval and the current project has been included as enclosure 3-C.

4. Checklist of Phase II requirements:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.
Goal #1: To stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point.
Goal #2: To promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.
Coast 2050 Strategy: Regional #16 - Stabilize Grand and White Lakes' shorelines.

B. Since the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) between the USACE and the LDNR covers both Phase I and Phase II, it cannot be executed until the project is approved for Phase II funding and construction. A cost share agreement will be executed shortly after receiving Phase II approval and would not impact the construction schedule.

C. The USACE will finalize landrights in a short period of time after Phase II approval.

D. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 30% Design Review Meeting on May 11, 2004. As a part of that review, the Preliminary Design Report was provided for agency review and comment. The Preliminary Design Report included the results of the surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, and the preliminary designs. The LDNR sent a letter dated May 12, 2004 indicating their concurrence to proceed with the final design of the project. A copy of the letter of concurrence has been included as enclosure 4-D.

E. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 95% Design Review Meeting on August 16, 2004. As a part of that review, the Project plans and specifications and the Final Design Report were provided for agency review and comment. The LDNR sent a letter dated August 30, 2004 that indicated their concurrence to proceed with the Phase II request for the project. A copy of the letter of concurrence has been included as enclosure 4-E.

F. The Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project was finalized and a copy of the signed FONSI, dated 2 April 2004, has been included as enclosure 4-F. A supplemental EA and FONSI, dated 1 March 2005, for the Tebo Point extension is also included.

G. A copy of the Ecological Review completed by the LDNR has been included as enclosure 4-G.

H. All permits and authorizations, including Water Quality Certificate, dated 23 January 2004, Coastal Zone Consistency, dated 11 March 2004. All Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and Essential Fish Habitat requirements have been met and the LA State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with a determination of no effect on historic properties.

I. The hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment was addressed in the EA.

J. A copy of the signed Section 303(e) approval from the USACE has been included as enclosure 4-J.

K. A copy of the Overgrazing determination from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has been included as enclosure 4-K. The letter indicates that there is no problem with overgrazing within the project area.

L. A current revised fully-funded cost estimate of Phase II activities or economic analyses, based on the current Project design has been included as enclosure 4-L and summarized directly below.

Funding/Budget information:

1) Specific Phase II funding request (construction and three years of O&M):
   Grand Lake SP with Tebo Point extension: $20,331,946
   Grand Lake SP without extension: $17,980,307

2) Fully-funded 20-year cost estimates:
   Grand Lake SP with Tebo Point extension: $24,117,374
   Grand Lake SP without extension: $21,737,859

M. A revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was not required for the original project limits because there was not a change in scope as defined by the CWPPRA SOP. A WVA for the Tebo Point extension option was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Workgroup. The resulting benefits have been included in enclosure 3-A in the benefits write-up.

N. A summary of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies prior to the 95% design review and updated with the current fully-funded cost estimate as of November 20, 2006 has been included as enclosure 4-N.

If you have any questions regarding the subject project, please call Ms. Melanie Goodman at (504) 862-1940.

Melanie Goodman
Project Manager
Restoration Office

Enclosures

PO-32b - Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO**

** Lake Borgne segment of the Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection Project constructed under Corps funding

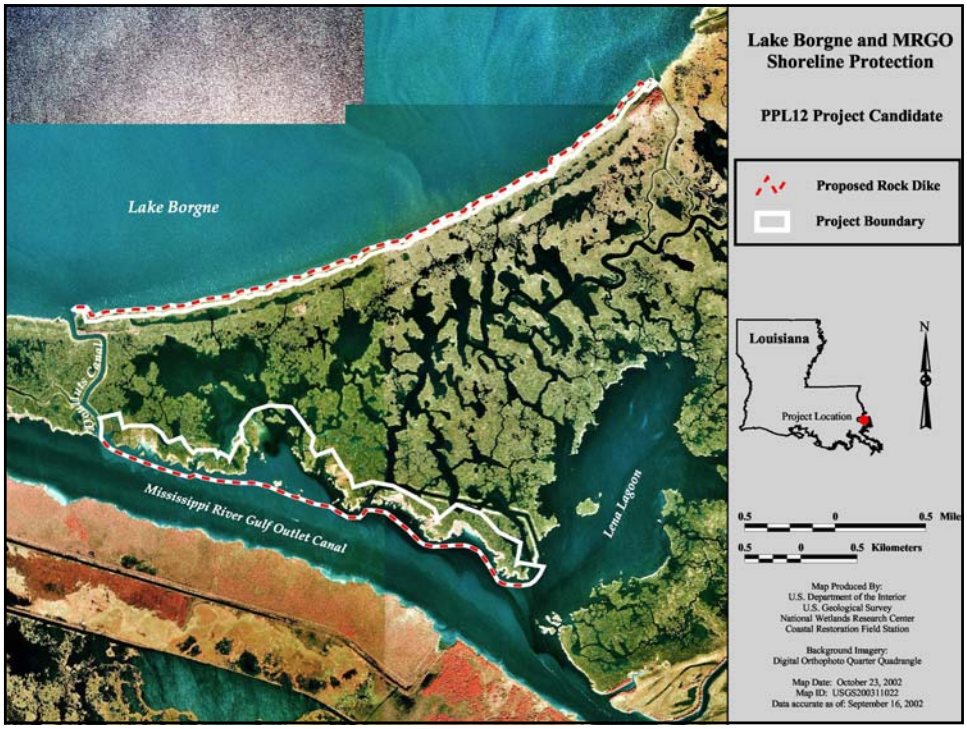
MRGO
Shoreline Protection (PO-32b)
St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana

PHASE II AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 2006

Project Background

- Authorized in January 2003 by Breaux Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on PPL12
- Originally two segments totaling ~32,750 linear feet of rock dike to stop shoreline erosion along the southern shoreline of Lake Borgne and the north bank of the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet
- Task Force directed that the projects be designed as separable reaches in Phase I
- USACE building Lake Borgne segment with hurricane recovery funds Congress provided in the 3rd Supplemental



Wetlands Loss Problems

- The northern shoreline of the MRGO experiences high rates of erosion
- Rate has been estimated at 24ft/yr and higher in some places
- Due mainly to vessel wakes from the ship channel and bank sloughing

Benefits and Costs

MRGO segment

- 14,360 ft offbank breakwater
- Crown of breakwater set at +5.0 ft high
- Protects 173 acres of brackish marsh
- Fully funded cost estimate $35,985,438
- Phase II increment 1 request is $31,924,591

Project Considerations

- Combined project would prevent erosion of a critical marsh peninsula separating Lake Borgne and the MRGO
- Area fell directly within the eye path of Hurricane Katrina
- Area of marsh protected fronts the community of Hopedale and properties along roadway near channel, cultural resources midden, and oak ridge

Questions
Doullut's Canal
St. Bernard Parish, LA

ME-18 - Rockefeller Refuge

CWPPRA
Rockefeller Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 5, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

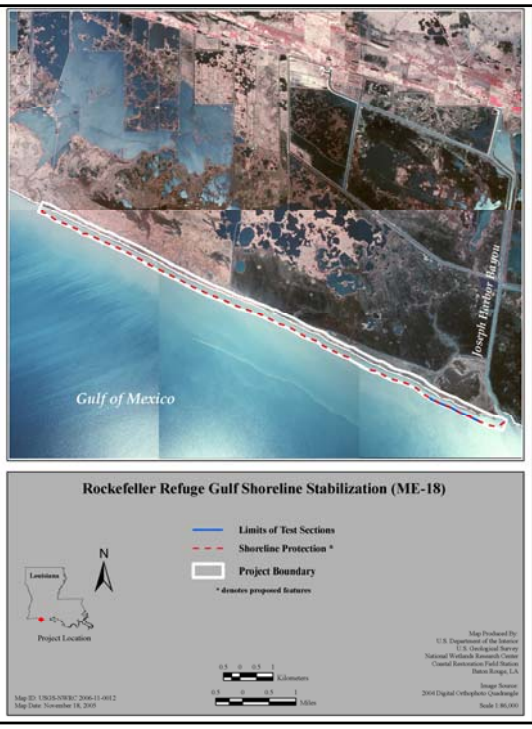
Project Location: Region 4, Calcasieu - Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, Gulf shoreline between Joseph Harbor and Beach Prong.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates within the project area vary from 30 to 40 feet per year, with areas near the eastern end of the project approaching 100 feet per year.

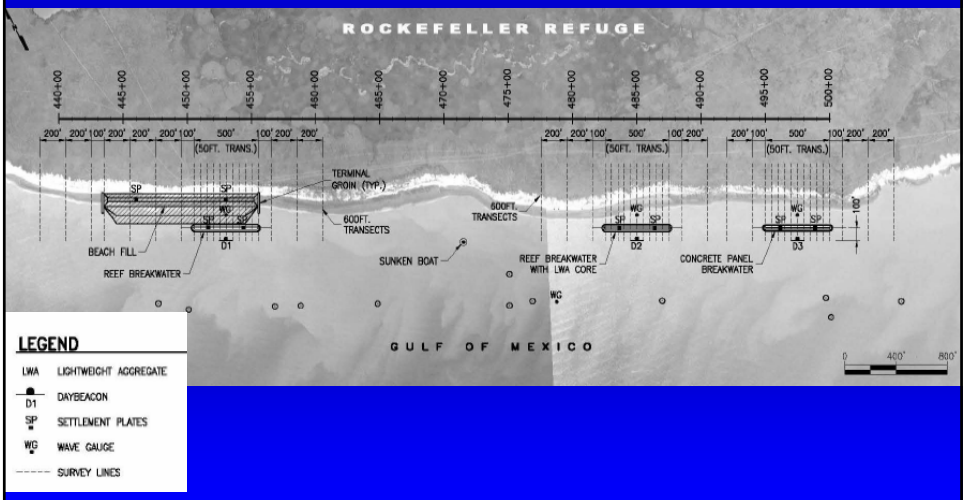
Project Goals

- Halt gulf shoreline retreat and direct marsh loss from Beach Prong to Joseph Harbor
- Protect Saline Marsh Habitat
- Enhance Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Project Map



Layout

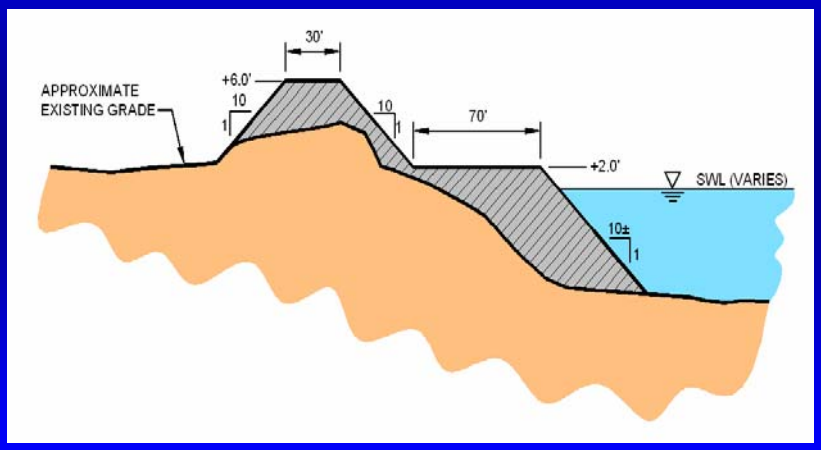


Project Features Overview

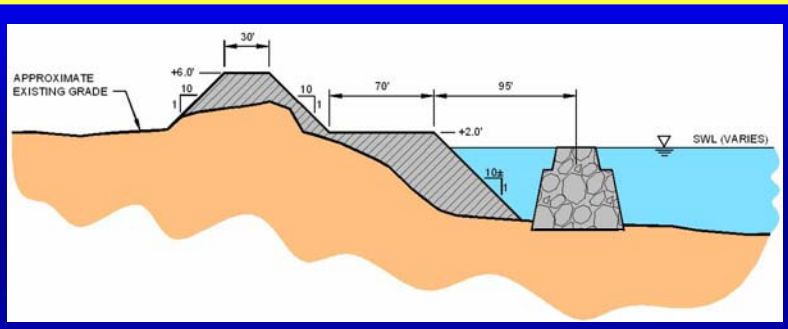
- **Construct and monitor four (4) test sections to determine their constructability, wave attenuation characteristics and the associated shoreline response to each section. The test sections are:**

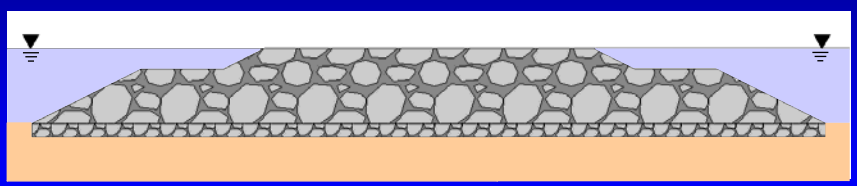
•Gravel/Crushed Rock Beach Fill
•Reef Breakwater with Beach Fill
•Reef Breakwater with Light Weight Aggregate Core
•Concrete Panel Breakwater

Gravel/Crushed Rock Beach Fill

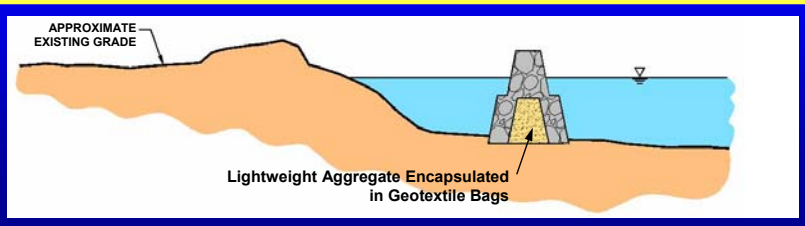


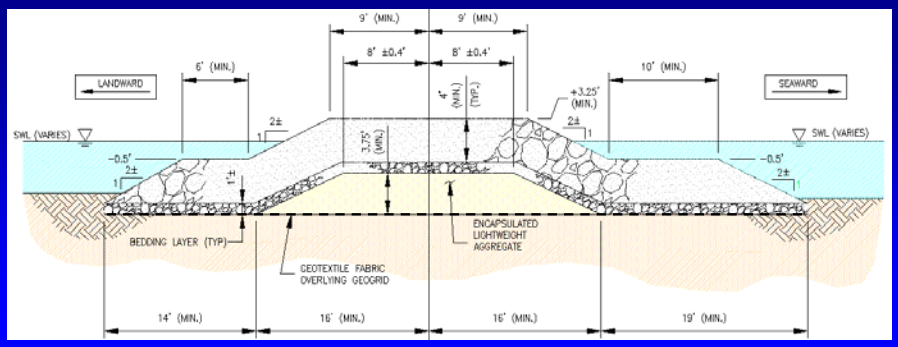
Reef Breakwater with Beach Fill



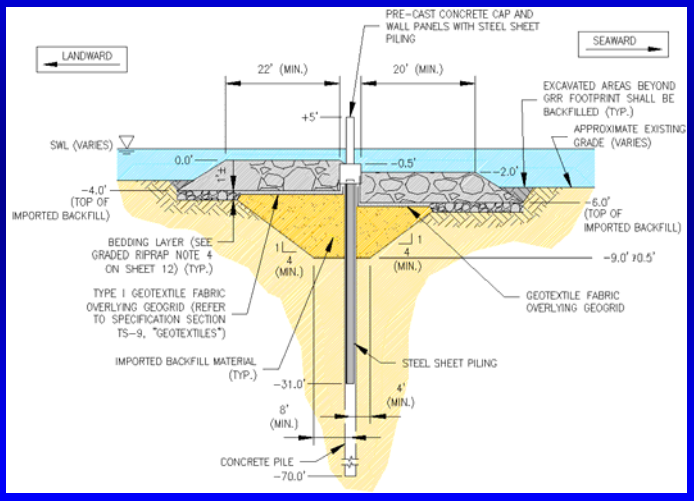


Reef Breakwater with LWA Core

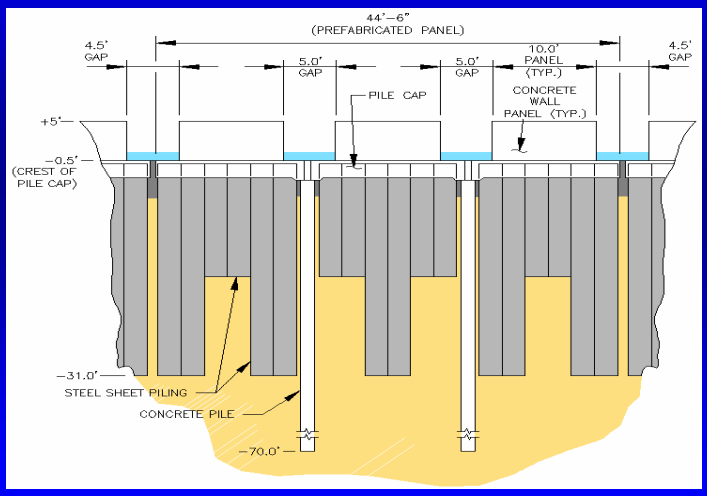




Concrete Panel Breakwater



Concrete Panel Breakwater



Project Benefits & Costs

- **Given the lack of proven design alternatives available for the conditions at Rockefeller Refuge, the analysis of test sections is the only viable option. The performance of these test sections will allow the Project Team to select one alternative for implementation over the full 9.2 mile project .**

- **The Fully Funded Cost of the Proposed Test Sections is approximately 12% of the Original Project Costs, or $12,953,343**

- **The Prioritization Score is: 49.25**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL #10

Authorized Project - PPL 10

• Single 9.2 mile continuous nearshore rock breakwater placed approximately 400’ offshore at the -5’ contour

Currently Proposed Project

• Construct four (4) Test Sections to determine a preferred alternative for implementation over the entire project length

Questions?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

DECEMBER 6, 2006

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Subject: Second Phase II Authorization Request for Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18).

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization project the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) herby submit a second request for phase II authorization, in accordance with the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Manual. The initial request from December 2005 is attached.

1.) Description of Phase I Project

This project was authorized under the Coastal Wetland Planning Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project Priority List 10 for the protection of an estimated 9.2-mile stretch of shoreline at Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge. Shoreline loss at Rockefeller averages 39 feet/yr, equivalent to the loss of marsh the size of a football field every week. Project costs were originally estimated to be 96 million (100% funding).

2.) Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

Over 80 alternatives were considered during a feasibility study based on their ability to (1) prevent beach erosion for up to Category 1 hurricane conditions, estimated to have a return frequency of about 10 years at the project site, (2) be designed, constructed, monitored, and maintained over a 20-year design life for under $50 million, and (3) where practicable, remain stable for more severe storm conditions up to a 100-year event. A key conclusion from the geotechnical investigation is that the subsurface consists of very soft clay to a depth of approximately 40 ft, which eliminated most conventional shoreline protection alternatives due to bearing capacity and settlement issues. This, coupled with budget limitations of the CWPPRA program, made finding viable alternatives that met these goals extremely challenging. Numerous alternatives were considered, both conventional and unconventional.

Given the unique challenges provided at the Rockefeller Refuge shoreline, questions remained on constructability, design, and performance of restoration features that would meet the project goals. At the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting, a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, four final alternatives were selected for consideration in a prototype test program at the Refuge that would help predict their potential for success if installed for the full 9.2 mile project. The test installations would allow detailed evaluation and comparison of each alternative in terms of constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, maintenance requirements, cost, and aesthetics. Enclosure 2 contains the fact sheet, updated

	Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Phase 2 Fully Funded Cost	AAC/AAHU	AAHU	Acres Protected/ Created
ORIGINAL	$1,929,888	$94,058,750	$22,799	344	920 ac

Based on the opinion of the Environmental Working Group and Engineering Working Group, no revision of the WVA was made.

N. Prioritization

	Cost Effectiveness	Area of Need	Implementability	Certainty of Benefits	Sustainablity	HGM Riverine Input	HGM Sediment Input	HGM Sturcute And Function
Score	10	11.25	15	6	2	0	0	5
Total	49.25							

Based on the opinion of the Environmental Working Group and Engineering Working Group, no revision in Prioritization was made

Sincerely,

for Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

NOVEMBER 22, 2005

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

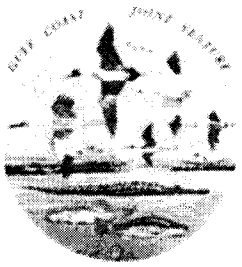
Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization project authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on the 10th Project Priority List, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is requesting, in accordance with CWPPRA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), approval to proceed with construction of this project.

This project was authorized for the protection of an estimated 9.2 mile stretch of shoreline at Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge. Shoreline loss at Rockefeller averages 39 feet/yr, making the acreage lost every week equivalent to that of a football field. Project costs were originally estimated to be 96 million (100% funding). A feasibility study reviewed over 80 design alternatives based on their ability to (1) prevent beach erosion for up to Category 1 hurricane conditions, which were estimated to have a return frequency of about 10 years at the project site (2) be designed, constructed, monitored, and maintained over a 20-year design life for under $50,000,000, and (3) where practicable, remain stable for more severe storm conditions up to a 100-year event. A key conclusion from the geotechnical investigation is that the subsurface consists of very soft clay to a depth of approximately 40 ft, which eliminated most conventional shoreline protection alternatives due to bearing capacity and settlement issues. This, coupled with budget limitations of the CWPPRA program, made finding viable alternatives that met these goals extremely challenging. Numerous alternatives were considered, both conventional and unconventional.

Given the unique challenges provided at the Rockefeller Refuge shoreline, questions remained on constructability, design, and performance of restoration features that would meet the project goals. At the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting, a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, four final alternatives were selected for consideration in a prototype test program at the Refuge that would help predict their potential for success if installed for the full 9.2 mile project. The test installations would allow detailed evaluation and comparison of each alternative in terms of constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, maintenance requirements, cost, and aesthetics.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan



Gulf Coast Joint Venture
c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

TE-47- Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

CWPPRA
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

New Orleans, LA

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area Whiskey Island.

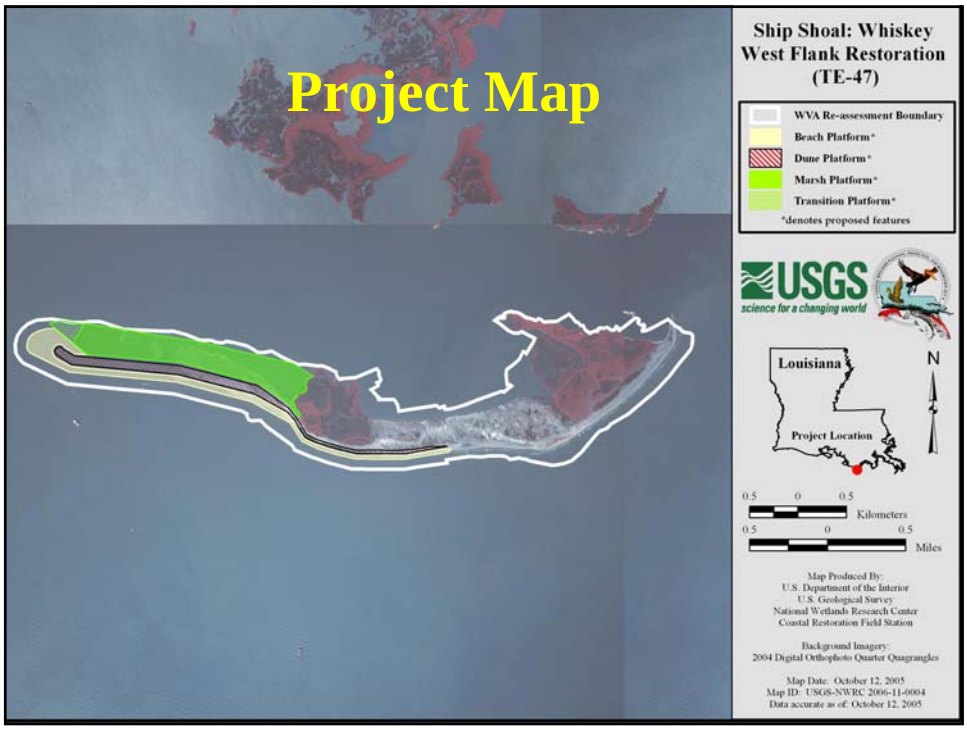
Problem: The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Project Overview (cont.)

Goals:

- Demonstrate feasibility of mining Ship Shoal
- Restore the integrity of the West Flank
- Add offshore sediment
- Rebuild the natural structural framework
- Create a continuous protective barrier
- Reduce wave energies
- Strengthen the long-shore sediment transport
- Provide sustainable barrier island habitat, and
- Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island

Project Map



Project Features Overview

West Flank –
- 415 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 134 Acres of subtidal habitat.

Project Extension -
- 85 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 69 Acres of subtidal habitat

Total Acreage -
- 500 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 203 Acres of subtidal habitat
- 3.85 million cubic yards of sand, in place

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Benefits include evaluation of the feasibility of using Ship Shoal sand for coastal restoration as well as, adding sediment to the longshore transport system. The project would benefit a total of 703 acres of barrier island and shallow water habitat. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 195 acres of island over the without-project condition.**

- **The Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $52,925,372**

- **The Prioritization Score is: 60**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 11

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

	Phase 1 Authorization	Current Phase 2	Percent Difference
Net Acres	182	195	7.10%
AAHUs	191	269	40.80%
Fully Funded First Cost	$38,985,100	$52,603,881	34.90%
Total Fully Funded Cost (millions)	$39,302,900	$52,925,372	34.70%

Why Should You Fund this Project Now?

- **Barrier Islands are first line of defense against storm surge**
- **Determine the feasibility of mining Ship Shoal for future restoration projects**
- **Potential use of Ship Shoal Sand for levee base material**
- **Rapidly changing shoreline of the Isle Dernieres**
- **Infuses new sediment into system**
- **Limited Plans and Specifications shelf life**

Questions?

Brad Crawford, P.E.
US Environmental Protection Agency
(214) 665 - 7255

Brad Miller,
Project Manager
LA Dept. of Natural Resources
(225) 342 - 4122

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

November 21, 2006

Mr. Greg Breerwood, P.E.
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Office of the Chief
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Breerwood:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) hereby resubmit our request for Phase 2 approval and funding of the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank project (TE-47). The project was authorized by the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force to proceed with Phase 1, Engineering and Design on Priority Project List 11. A summary of information required for the Phase 2 Authorization Request including the Phase 2 Checklist is included in Enclosure A.

The project is substantively the same as submitted last year with the exception that the cost estimate has been updated to reflect current market conditions. EPA and LDNR re-surveyed the island in August 2006 to verify the validity of the current design. While the island has rolled back on itself slightly, the quantity of sediment needed for the design is still within design parameters.

As noted in last year's request, because project modeling indicated a difference in the project's estimated performance coupled with the increase in scope with the inclusion of the dune extension, EPA performed a revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) using the information obtained thru the E&D process. A summary of the project benefits and cost, both Phase 1 and Phase 2, are as follows:

	Phase 1 Authorization	**Current Phase 2**	**Percent Difference**
Net Acres	182	195	+7.1%
AAHUs	191	269	+40.8%
Fully Funded First Cost (millions)	$38,985,100	$52,604,450	+34.9%
Total Fully Funded Cost (millions)	$39,302,900	$52,925,941	+33.8%

Also enclosed herein are the original Fact Sheet and Project Map, the revised Fact Sheet and Project Map, and, the revised Cost estimate spreadsheet required in Appendix C of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Brad Crawford, P.E., at (214) 665-7255.

Sincerely,

William K. Honker, P.E.
Deputy Director
Water Quality Protection Division

Enclosures:

cc: (See Next Page)

c: via electronic copies
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Office of the Chief
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New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Mr. Darryl Clark
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Mr. Gerry Duszynski
Acting Asst. Secretary
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Fishery Biologist
Chief, Baton Rouge Field Office
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National Marine Fisheries Service
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Acting Chief, Marine & Wetlands Section
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Planning & Project Management - Coastal Restoration Branch
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Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
c/o Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-7535

Enclosure

Phase 2 Authorization Information

(Appendix C of the SOP)

PHASE 2 CHECKLIST

Phase 1 Project Description

Phase 1 was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force on January 16, 2002, as part of Priority Project List 11. The candidate project included mining and placing Ship Shoal sand from the Minerals Management Service (MMS) Block 88 by cutterhead or hopper dredge to rebuild the west flank of Whiskey Island, a distance of about 8-10 miles. The area to be restored included 57 acres of dunes, 7 feet high and 150 feet wide, 114 acres of supratidal habitat at 4 feet in elevation, 208 acres of intertidal habitat at a 2 foot elevation, and 8 acres of subtidal habitat from 0 to minus 1.5 feet in elevation. All areas would be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment. The original Phase 1 fact sheet, map, fully funded cost estimate and Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) results are included in Enclosure 1.

Overview of Phase 1 Tasks, Process and Issues

LDNR contracted with the company of DMJM Harris for the Engineering and Design (E&D). DMJM Harris conducted the following tasks:

- Delineated a borrow area on Ship Shoal by conducting a geophysical investigation.
- Surveyed the project area.
- Applied the appropriate modeling to optimize the cross section and to ensure the project does not have a negative impact on adjacent areas.
- Developed project Plans, Specifications, Permit Drawings and Design Report.

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is being addressed in two separate tracks. To address potential impacts to the dredging borrow site, the MMS completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) dated April 2004 addressing both this project and the Morganza to the Gulf Levee project. That EA included information regarding cultural resources obtained from the remote sensing survey completed by EPA in December 2003. NEPA compliance regarding the island fill site is being addressed in a separate EA developed by EPA. The Draft EA was posted along with the 95% E&D documents, and the NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact dated December 1, 2005. LDNR and EPA investigated the potential for cultural resource areas and determined there are not any in the delineated borrow area or the project footprint.

The project site was affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. EPA and LDNR performed an aerial survey of the island after each event and re-surveyed the island in August 2006. While the storms disturbed the existing sediments, the quantities were not significantly affected. However, the cost estimates based on current market conditions have been revised.

Description of the Phase 2 Project

The overall project objectives as enumerated in the 95% E&D report are:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sand to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;
- Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;
- Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;
- Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;
- Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;
- Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;
- Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;
- Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species;
- Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat on the island's West Flank.

The proposed restoration template would restore the west flank of Whiskey Island through the

direct creation of approximately 415 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 134 acres of subtidal habitat. Once the project data was gathered and computer models developed, we realized the project may concentrate over-wash toward existing marsh. We therefore decided to extend the dune feature to protect this existing marsh. The project extension to the east will create approximately 85 acres of additional new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 69 acres of additional subtidal habitat. Therefore, the total acreage created for the preferred alternative (Alternate "B" Extended) will be 500 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 203 acres of subtidal habitat. The estimated volume of sand needed, based on fill volume, is 3.85 million cubic yards. A revised fact sheet and project map are included in Enclosure 3.

Phase 2 Checklist:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

- *Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sands to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;*
- *Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;*
- *Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;*
- *Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;*
- *Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;*
- *Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;*
- *Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;*
- *Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and,*
- *Restore roughly 400 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's West Flank*

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

EPA and the LDNR entered into a cooperative agreement effective January 27, 2003, and revised on February 25, 2004.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

The project property is owned by the State of Louisiana and is managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The landrights agreement between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was sign and approved on October 26, 2005.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

The 30% E&D review was held in LDNR offices on November 8, 2004. In an email dated January 12, 2005, EPA and LDNR informed the Technical Committee of the results of the 30% E&D and our intent to move forward with the project.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

The 95% E&D review was held in LDNR offices on September 28, 2005. The 95% concurrence letter from LDNR was transmitted to the Technical Committee and P&E Subcommittee on October 25, 2005.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

The NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a "Finding of No Significant Impact" dated December 1, 2005.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The final ER was posted as required prior to the 95% Design review. The document stated the following:

Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature, the proposed strategies in the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project will likely achieve all of the desired goals. It is therefore recommended that this project progress towards construction following a favorable 95% Design Review. However, prior to construction the following needs to be addressed.

> *It is believed that the sandy material used to create the back barrier marsh component will experience minimal settlement and consolidation over the life of the project. However, a settlement analysis may be useful to determine how long the restored area will remain at the intertidal target elevation range of 1.0-2.0 feet NAVD-88.*
>
> - *<u>Answer</u>: The mash construction elevation ranges from +2' NAVD 88 to a +1' NAVD. Instantaneous settlement of this high quality sand will occur prior to construction being complete. If the material settles beyond the range of marsh elevation more material can be placed to offset this settlement. Other barrier island processes such as island rollover and cross shore sediment transport will far out weigh settlement of the underlying materials. The question concerning settlement was raised after the field data was collected. The design team did not feel the cost to remobilize equipment out weighted the benefits from the data. Permitting and regulations prevent LDNR from constructing marsh platforms at significantly higher elevations than +2' in the anticipation of settlement of the underlying materials. Also, with no money for maintenance or re-nourishment, settlement of the marsh can not be addressed once it settles out of the healthy marsh range. Based on the quality of material being placed, and the minimal amount of material being placed (less than 2' on average) the design team did not feel a geotechnical investigation on the marsh platform was warranted.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The LDWF will be the permit holder and LDNR will act as their agent. The permit has been sent

for processing and should be approved within 3 months.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

An HTRW survey was not required.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

EPA sent the approval request along with the appropriate documentation to the USACE in a letter dated October 17, 2005. A Response is pending.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

In a letter dated August 26, 2005, NRCS concluded that overgrazing is not of concern in this area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

The island was re-surveyed in August 2006 and a revised cost estimate developed based on current conditions. The Fully Funded Cost (FFC) estimate was received from USACE on November 17, 2006. Attached as Enclosure 4L is the revised spreadsheet from Appendix C of the CWPPRA standard operating procedures (SOP). The revised estimate did not change the prioritization score.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised WVA was completed by EPA and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. As a result of that effort, EPA received revised benefit numbers from the chairman of the Environmental Work Group in an email dated August 25, 2005.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

A revised draft Prioritization Criterion ranking fact sheet and score was provided to the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups for review on October 5, 2005, less the fully funded cost information which had not yet been returned from the Economic Workgroup. The FFC estimate was received on October 21, 2005, and the Prioritization Fact Sheet was finalized and transmitted to the TC and P&E on October 25, 2005.

TE-39 - South Lake DeCade - CU 1

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

SOUTH LAKE DECADE FRESHWATER INTRODUCTION (TE-39)

Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting
December 6, 2006

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south shore of Lake Decade.

Problem: Interior marshes have suffered dramatic losses of emergent vegetation and currently consists of fragmented wetlands surrounded by open water areas. Shoreline erosion along the south shore of Lake Decade threatens to breach the existing levee that separates the lake from degraded marshes.

Goals:

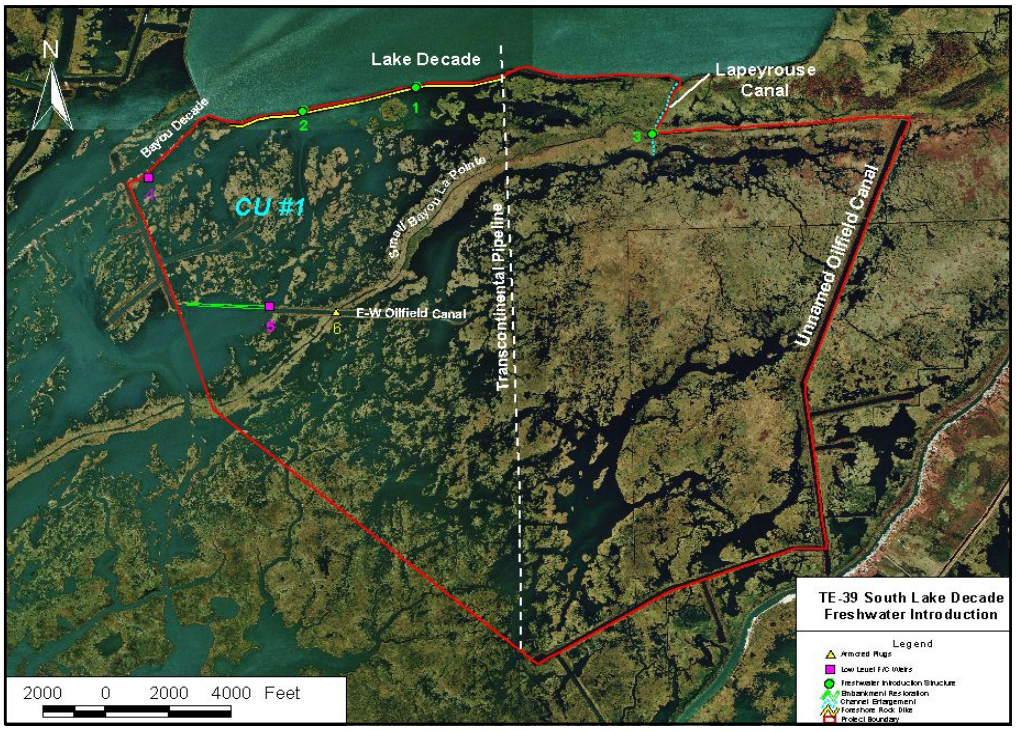
1) Reduce interior marsh loss rates.
2) Increase the occurrence and abundance of SAV's.

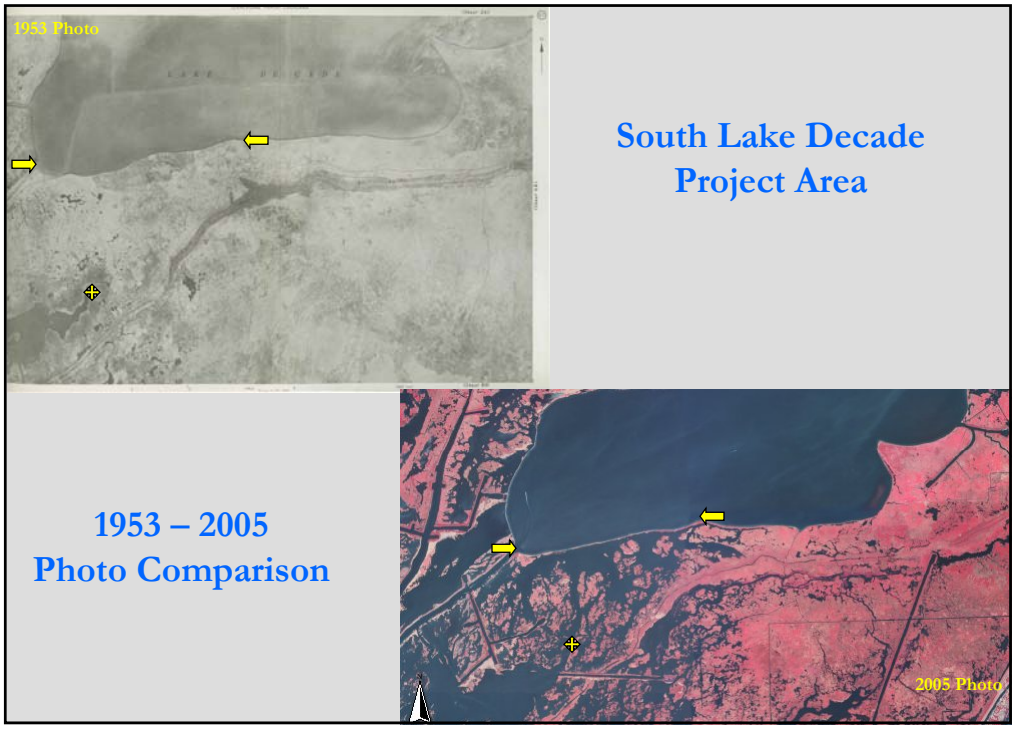
SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

PROJECT FEATURES

- Construction of 8,700 LF of Shoreline Rock Revetment along the south existing embankment of Lake Decade from the Transcontinental Pipeline crossing extending westward to the mouth of Bayou Decade.

- The revetment will have a crest elevation of (+)3.5 ft. NAVD88, blanket width of 2 feet, 2:1 side slope, and an average height of 4 feet.




1953 Photo
South Lake Decade
Project Area
1953 – 2005
Photo Comparison
2005 Photo

Lake Decade
Jug Lake
Bayou Decade
Small Bayou LaPointe
Raccourci
Bay
Lake Mechant

SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

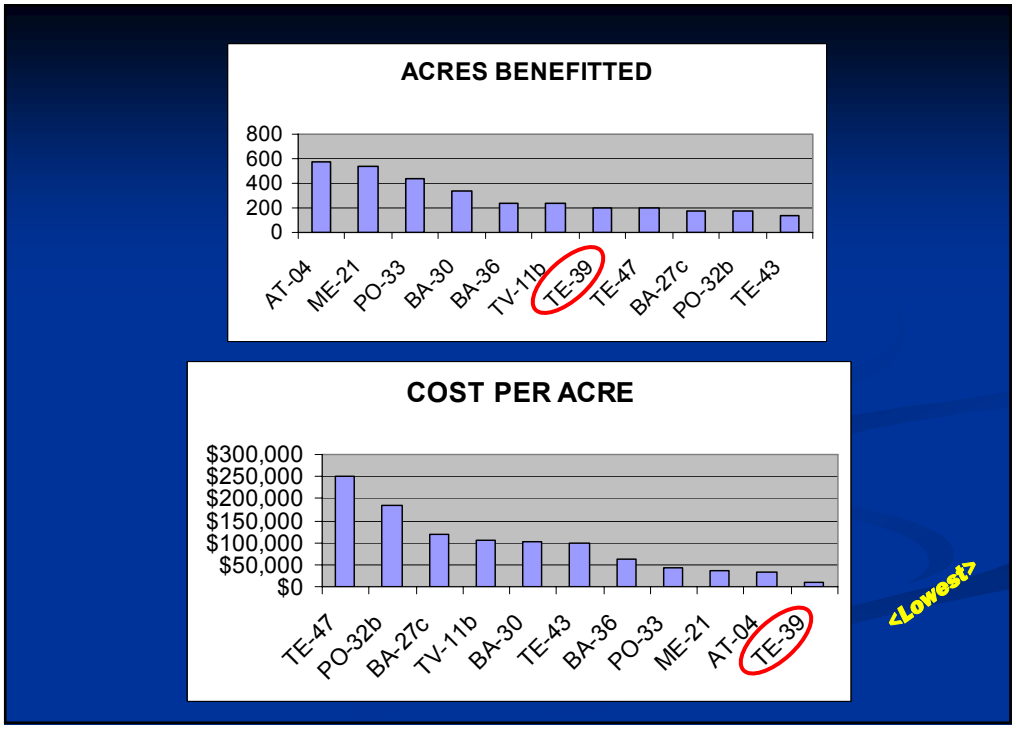
Project Benefits & Costs

- The 8,700 LF of rock revetment will benefit 823 acres of intermediate/brackish marsh and 862 acres of open water (total 1685 ac.).
- Within the 20 year life of the project (@ TY20), interior marsh loss rates will be reduced and it's projected that 202 acres will be protected.
- The fully funded cost of the project is $3,841,826. The Phase II request amount is $2,221,042.
- The Prioritization Score is 74.95.

SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

Why Should this Project be Funded This Year?

- Rapid Loss of Fresh/Interm/Brackish Marsh
- Immediate Need
- Initial Attention to a Critically Eroding Area
- 100% Landowner Support
- Low Cost <$2,221,042>
- High Prioritization Score <74.95>
- Ready for Implementation


ACRES BENEFITTED
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AT-04
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TV-11b
TE-39
TE-47
BA-27c
PO-32b
TE-43
COST PER ACRE
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$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
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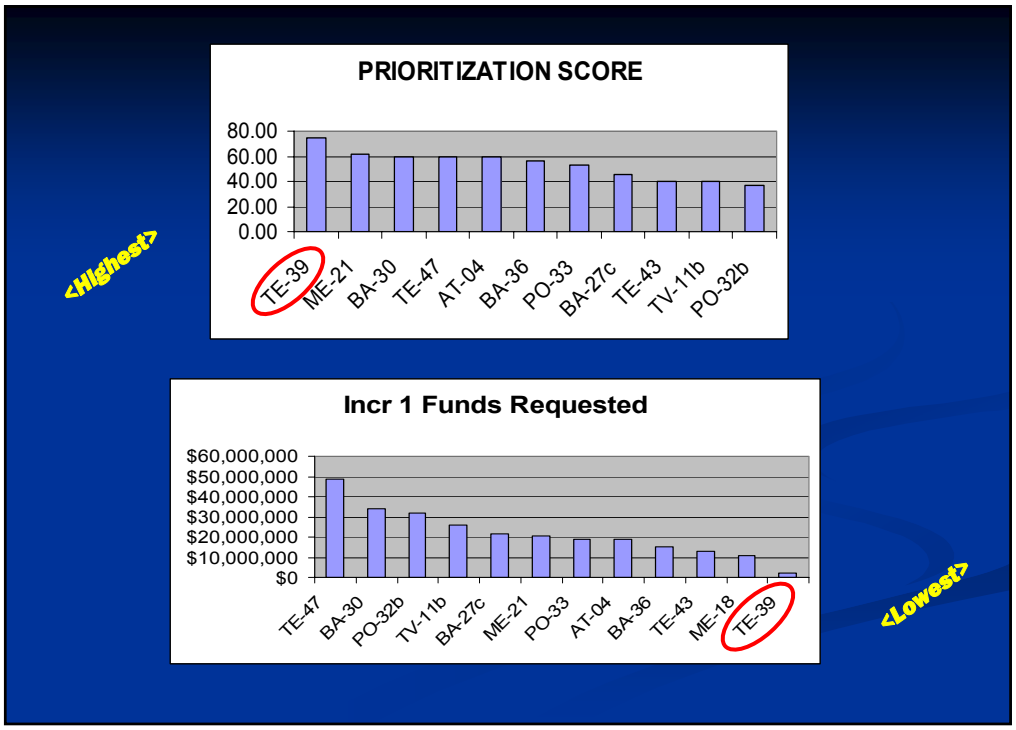
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PRIORITIZATION SCORE
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
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TE-39
ME-21
BA-30
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PO-33
BA-27c
TE-43
TV-11b
PO-32b
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Questions?

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

December 3, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39)
Phase Two Authorization Request

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (Section 6.j. and Appendix C), please find enclosed the Phase Two Authorization Request package. This request is for the construction of Construction Unit 1 (CU #1) of the South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39). This project was authorized in January 2000 under Priority Project List 9 (PPL9) by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Task Force under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Loland Broussard at (337) 291-3060.

Sincerely,

/s/ W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

Enclosures

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

2006 Phase II Authorization Request

South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39)
Construction Unit 1

Description of Phase I Project

The South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39) was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force on the 9th Priority Project List. This project is located in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, within the Terrebonne Hydrologic Basin, approximately ten miles southeast of the community of Theriot. The project is bordered on the north by the southern bank of Lake Decade and Small Bayou LaPointe ridge, to the east and southeast by an unnamed oilfield location canal, on the south and southwest by undifferentiated marsh, and to the west by an unnamed north - south oilfield canal and Bayou Decade. The purpose of the project is to reduce current interior marsh loss rates and increase the occurrence and abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV).

The proposed project, as selected for Phase I authorization, featured the construction of 5,200 linear feet of shoreline protection along the southern bank of Lake Decade, the installation of a freshwater introduction structure in the southern bank of Lake Decade, and removal of an existing weir in Lapeyrouse Canal. The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) benefits attributed to these features were a net increase of 201 acres by the end of the 20 year project life.

The total fully funded cost of the project at the time of Task Force approval was $3,968,577. The estimated amount for Phase 1 costs was $396,489 and for Phase II costs was $3,572,088. Individual budget item costs are listed in the second column in the table on page 9.

During the Phase I planning process, NRCS conducted several field trips with an interdisciplinary team of technical specialists to survey, evaluate, and collect data on vegetative marsh types, emergent/submergent vegetative communities and predominance of each, wildlife usage and habitat conditions, hydrologic conditions, and other physical and biological parameters. As a result of this planning effort, the revision of and addition to initial project features were identified (refer to Figure 1). The current proposed features for the TE-39 Project are as follows:

(A) 3 Multi-gated Diversion Structures on south perimeter of Lake Decade;
(B) Approximately 8,700 ft. of rock revetment along south shoreline of Lake Decade;
(C) Enlargement of Lapeyrouse Canal from Lake Decade southward to interior open water areas;
(D) Approximately 2,900 ft. of oilfield canal embankment restoration;
(E) Installation of 2 low-level rock weirs;
(F) Installation of 1 armored plug closure;
(G) Vegetative protection.

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

It was proposed by NRCS and approved by the Engineering & Environmental Workgroups and Technical Committee (26 Mar 2003) to separate the TE-39 Project into two "independent" construction units. The purpose was to accelerate the E&D timetable on those project components requiring less planning and design effort. Construction Unit No. 1 (CU #1) involves the shoreline protection component of the project and Construction Unit No. 2 (CU #2) will encompass the remaining freshwater introduction and outfall management features.

To-date the following tasks have been completed for the Phase 1 portion of Construction Unit No. 1:

1) Plan of Work
2) Cost Share Agreement between NRCS and DNR
3) Cultural Resources & Oyster Investigations & Assessment
4) Landrights Work Plan
5) Prioritization Evaluation
6) Plan/Environmental Assessment & FONSI
7) Section 303(e) Approval
8) NRCS Overgrazing Determination
9) Draft Ecological Review
10) Design Surveys – NRCS
11) Geotechnical Investigation, Analysis, & Report
12) 30% Design Review
13) Draft Construction Plans & Specifications
14) Current Construction Cost Estimate
15) 95% Design Review
16) 404 and CUP Permits

Engineering and Design Tasks

Design surveys were completed by NRCS Construction Survey Crews and are included in the 95% Design Report posted on LDNR's ftp server at the following link:

ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED%20Project%20Management/NRCS/TE-39-CU1%20SLD/Phase2Request%20TC2005-12-07/

The surveys were completed using Ashtech Z-Extreme Dual Frequency Receivers operating in RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) mode. The survey occupied DNR benchmark "TE-39-SM-A" for control. Design survey cross sections were taken at approximately 200' intervals along the proposed earthen embankment and at 250' intervals along the lake rim of the project area. From the survey data, an alignment was developed for the revetment and embankment. The survey cross sections, survey profiles, and proposed alignment were used for calculating quantities.

Initial pipeline investigations have been initiated with known pipeline companies as shown on the design drawings. Refer to the Design Drawings and LDNR Landrights Memo in the 95% Design Report for established pipeline information.

Geotechnical investigation and analyses have been performed. The geotechnical reports are included in the 95% Design Report. The initial geotechnical report (August 2001) prepared by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. (STE) contains all boring and soils analysis along with predicted settlement and stability for the proposed project features. A supplemental report (May 2004) was provided by Burns Cooley Dennis, Inc. (BCD) with respect to additional settlement and stability analysis on a rock/lightweight aggregate weir section for the proposed fixed crested weir and rock revetment on the earthen embankment.

Evaluation of the two reports cited above resulted in a design decision to utilize the proposed armored earthen embankment to configure the geometry of a proposed weir section with a solid rock over flow section. A consideration given in the selection of the proposed weir design was that the structure could be easily modified in the event an O&M contingency plan must be implemented. The plan would be put in effect if the monitoring of interior wetland conditions showed progressive land loss and deterioration due to increased water levels.

The shoreline protection feature for the south bank of Lake Decade was changed to a foreshore dike during phase 1 planning and was analyzed in the STE report. However, after conducting additional site visits to the project area, an observation was made that the foundation area of the existing earthen embankment is pre-consolidated from the many years of direct loading applied by the embankment. Therefore, a revetment of the existing embankment was chosen as the preferred approach for shoreline protection.

Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations were performed by NRCS to insure that the proposed embankment restoration and weir project features would not adversely affect the marsh interior within construction unit number 1 (CU #1). A conservative approach was taken in the calculations. Only existing significant hydraulic conveyance openings within the system were used to compute discharge. The discharge area of the proposed weir was neglected. The calculations confirm that the existing additional openings along the perimeter of the marsh interior would adequately convey selected storm event capacities. Conversely, it was also determined that the discharge capacity of the weir alone is sufficient to provide adequate drainage for the identified watershed.

30% Design Review Meetings were held on September 17, 2003, and July 19, 2004. NRCS received a letter from LDNR, dated August 2, 2004, stating they concur with proceeding with the design of the project to the 95% design level. A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004. No outstanding engineering issues were identified and minor comments were made regarding supporting data included in the 95% Design Report.

On October 13, 2004 the CWPPRA Task Force held their first annual funding cycle meeting to select projects for Phase 2 funding. The TE-39-1 South Lake Decade Project was submitted for funding consideration but was not selected. However, the TE-44 North Lake Mechant Project, sponsored by USFWS and serves as a southwest extension of the TE-39 Project, was selected for Phase 2 funding. It's anticipated that the TE-44 Project will have a synergistic effect in abating salinity and tidally induced problems that have direct impact to the CU #1 project area. The two lower structural components in CU #1 (i.e. weir & embankment restoration) were targeted to prohibit the same problems as stated above. As such, NRCS, DNR and landowner representatives have agreed to remove the two lower components from 2005 Phase 2 approval consideration for CU #1. These structural measures however, will remain as components of the project due to their "potential" need as outfall management features for construction unit no. 2.

Supplemental Tasks

Preliminary landrights have been executed with the landowner (Apache Louisiana Minerals Inc.). The landowner has acknowledged intent to sign necessary documents once the project has obtained Phase II Task Force approval. Landrights with affected utilities and pipelines are proceeding without interruption and are expected to be finalized in the near future. LDNR has determined that no oyster seed grounds or leases will be affected by project implementation.

A review of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Office of Cultural Development files indicated that two (2) cultural resource sites are located within the boundaries of the TE-39 Project. Both of the sites are described as shell middens experiencing deterioration due to many of the same impacts causing marsh loss (i.e. wave wash, scouring, subsidence, and physical disturbance from canal dredging). A letter, dated May 24, 2001, was received from the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism stating that, due to the nature of this project the sites will not be affected, therefore they have no objections to its implementation.

Comments relative to other significant task items are addressed in the attached "Checklist of Phase Two Requirements".

Construction Unit No. 1 Project Issues

At the September 17, 2004, 30% Design Review Meeting, concerns were raised and post-meeting comments were received regarding the negative hydrologic impact the proposed embankment restoration and low level weir may have on affected wetlands (i.e. increased water levels). NRCS conducted an engineering survey of the CU #1 area which identified existing perimeter boundary conditions and normal marsh elevations within the interior. An onsite field trip was held on October 22, 2003, with various agency personnel to visually survey the perimeter and interior conditions of the area. NRCS conducted hydrologic and hydraulic mathematical modeling assessments on the proposed project features in question based on collected survey data. Results of these assessments indicated that discharge removal rates of the CU #1 area, with the proposed features in place, would not cause impoundment conditions that would in turn negatively impact emergent wetland vegetation.

A second 30% Design Review Meeting was held on July 19, 2004. DNR and attending federal agencies acknowledged their acceptance of NRCS's modeling assessments. Agency comments and NRCS responses, as a result of the 30% meeting are included in the 95% Design Report posted on LDNR's ftp server.

The 95% Design Review meeting for this candidate project was held on September 2, 2004. At this meeting, reviewing agencies had the opportunity to provide comments regarding the 95% Design Report and supporting documents that were posted on DNR's ftp server on August 19, 2004. No significant outstanding issues were identified at the meeting and only minor comments were made regarding Plans and Specifications in the Final Design Report.

NRCS consulted with DNR regarding the project changes made for CU #1 since the September 2004, 95% Design Review meeting. It was decided that another 95% Design Review meeting was not necessary due to the revisions made were only exclusions to the prior reviewed project. At NRCS's request, DNR has re-posted the 95% Design Report along with updated project plans and specifications at the following link:

ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED%20Project%20Management/NRCS/TE-39-CU1%20SLD/Phase2Request%20TC2005-12-07/

Description of Phase II Candidate Project

The Phase II candidate project consists of constructing an 8,700 linear foot shoreline protection feature along the southern bank of Lake Decade (Figure 2). This shoreline protection feature shall be a rock revetment that is built upon the existing embankment along the lake shoreline. The revetment shall have 2(H):1(V) side slopes and be built to an elevation of +3.5' NAVD88 with a minimum rock thickness of 2 feet. All rock used in this construction shall be ASTM 6092-97 R-300 gradation.

Phase II Funding

Construction for this project is tentatively scheduled to commence in August 2007 and proceed for approximately 6 months. The estimated Phase II cost of the project at the 100% funding level is $3,171,215. Individual budget item costs are listed in the seventh column in the table on page 9.

NRCS will formally request permission for Phase 2 approval and funding at the December 6, 2006 Technical Committee Meeting and subsequent approval from the Task Force at their January 31, 2007 meeting. The total 2006 funding request will be $2,221,042. Individual budget item costs are listed in the eighth column in the table on page 9.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact Person

"USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service"
Loland Broussard
Project Manager
646 Cajundome Blvd – Suite 180
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3060 offc
(337) 291-3085 fax
Loland.broussard@la.usda.gov

"La. Department of Natural Resources"
Ismail Merhi
Project Manager
P. O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027
(225) 342-4127 offc
(225) 342-6801 fax
ismailm@dnr.state.la.us

Checklist of Phase II Requirements
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction (TE-39) CU# 1

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of this project are to reduce interior marsh loss rates and increase the occurrence and abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). The strategy proposed to accomplish these goals is the construction of a rock revetment along the south shoreline of Lake Decade.

B. A statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor has been Executed for Phase I.

A Cost Sharing Agreement has been executed between NRCS (NRCS Agreement No. CWPPRA-00-01) and DNR (DNR Agreement No. 2511-01-02), dated July 25, 2000.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase II approval.

LDNR-CRD Land Manager sent a letter to the Chairman of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, dated September 2, 2004, which stated substantial progress had been made regarding landrights acquisition, that no significant landrights acquisition problems are anticipated, and that DNR is confident that landrights will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase Two Approval. A copy of the letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency persons listed on page 5.

NRCS re-confirmed the above with LDNR Landrights Section via email correspondence on November 9, 2005.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level).

A 30% Design Review meeting was held on September 17, 2003. Issues were raised by DNR and some federal agencies concerning the hydrologic impact that the proposed project measures may have on interior wetlands. NRCS addressed these issues by conducting hydrologic and hydraulic mathematical modeling assessments which concluded no negative impacts are anticipated as a result of project construction. A second 30% Design Review Meeting was held on July 19, 2004, in which DNR and participating agencies concurred with NRCS's assessments. Concurrence to proceed with project designs to the 95% level was received by DNR in a letter dated August 2, 2004. A copy of the letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency persons listed on page 5. All written comments received from the 30% Design Review are addressed in the 95% Design Review Package posted on DNR's ftp server.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level).

A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004. No substantial outstanding issues were identified and minor comments were made regarding supporting data to the Final Design Report. In 2005, NRCS revised the project plans, specifications, and construction cost estimate to reflect recent project changes. Revised data and the 95% Design Report are available on DNR's ftp server.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act, must be submitted two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.

A Final Environmental Assessment of the TE-39 Project was released for public review on June 2001. The Final EA was developed after comments were received and incorporated in the draft Environmental Assessment which was submitted for interagency review in April 2001. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 2001, and in the local newspaper on July 31, 2001. No comments were received regarding the FONSI. A copy of the Final Environmental Assessment can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency personnel listed on page 5 of this package.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A draft Ecological Review, submitted August 2004, stated that the "proposed strategies of the South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction - CU 1 Project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals." A revised draft Ecological Review was submitted in August 2005, in which Section VII – Recommendations of the report concluded "At this time, the level of design of the project's physical effects and confidence in goal attainability warrant continued progress toward construction authorization (pending a second favorable 95% Design Review meeting, if required)".

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

A Joint Permit Application with appropriate attachments, dated November 4, 2005, was submitted to LDNR-Coastal Management Division (CMD) for processing. A letter, dated January 19, 2006, was received from CMD stating the TE-39-1 Project was reviewed for consistency with the approved Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) and complies. The COE 404 Permit was issued on July 17, 2006. The letter of consistency and 404 Permit are available upon request at the sponsoring agency offices listed on page 5.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

NRCS has determined that an HTRW assessment is not required.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on August 4, 2004. A copy of the approval letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency personnel listed on page 5 of this package.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not a problem within the project area, nor is there future potential for such problem.

L. **Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.**

REFER TO ATTACHED FILE “South Lake Decade_PhII Revised_30 Nov 2006.xls”

1) The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated Phase 2 costs, three years of Corps Administration and O&M) is $2,221,042.

2) The current estimated fully funded cost for TE-39 CU #1 is $3,841,825. This cost was provided by Bill Waits (EconWG) and Loland Broussard (EngWG), and confirmed by John Petitbone (EngWG Chairman) and Allan Hebert (EconWG Chairman) on November 17, 2006. The revised fully funded budget spreadsheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided as an attachment.

M. **A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.**

A Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was specifically prepared for the CU #1 portion of the TE-39 South Lake Decade Project on March 20, 2003. A revised WVA was not necessary at the 30% or 95% level of review because no changes were made in project features that would have resulted in a change in projected project benefits.

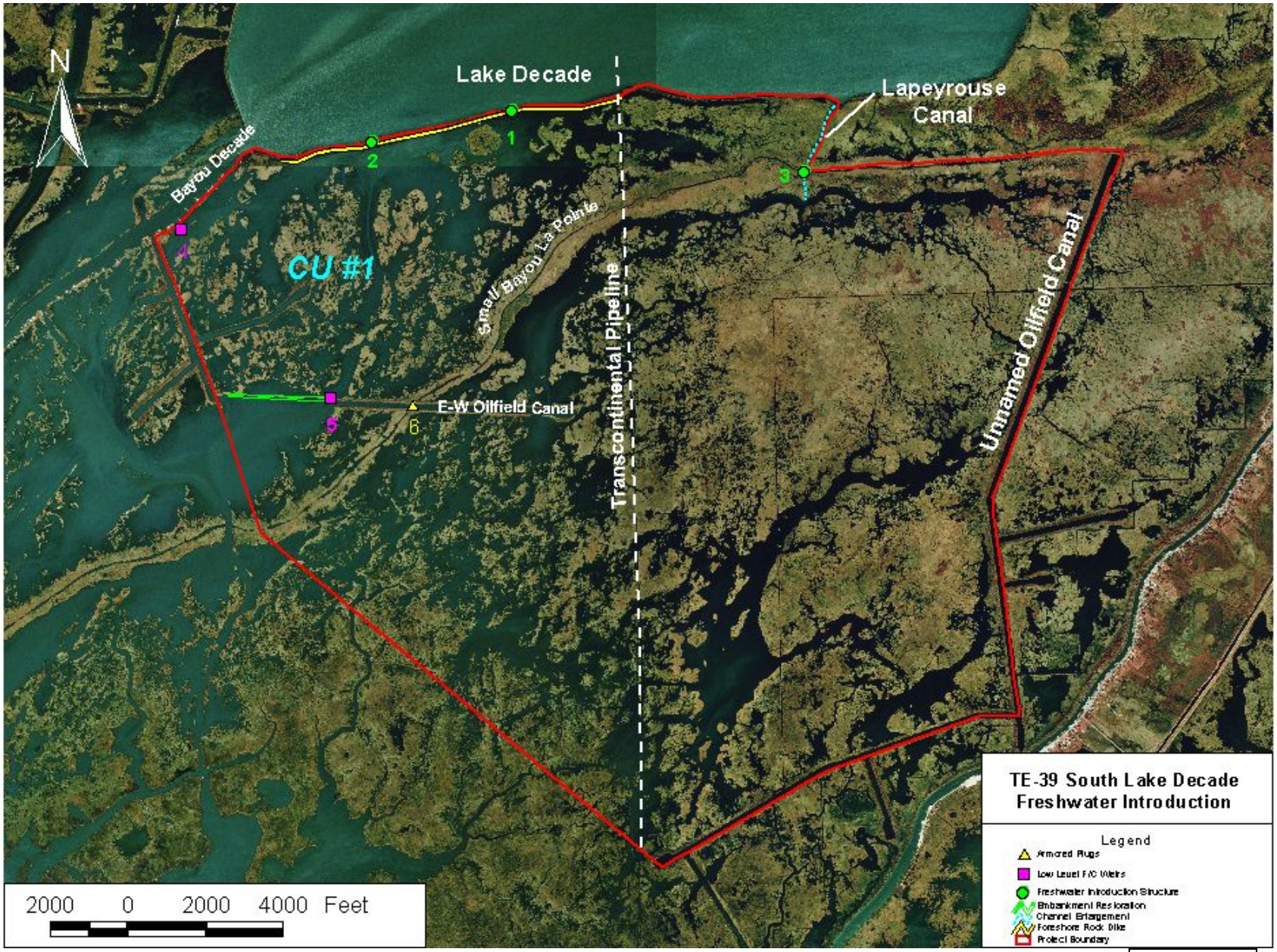
Due to the removal of 2 structural components from CU #1 in 2005, NRCS revised the 2003 Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) accordingly. The result was a reduction in net acreage from 207 to 202 acres. Kevin Roy, Environmental Workgroup (EnvWG) Chairman, assisted in the re-assessment and determined the WVA revisions were minor enough to negate a review by the EnvWG. A copy of the revised WVA is available upon request by contacting the NRCS Lafayette Water Resources office at (337)291-3060.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies during the 95% review.

A revised Prioritization Fact Sheet was submitted to CWPPRA agencies for review on November 4, 2005. Based on comments received, no corrections to the submitted fact sheet were made. A final fully funded cost for the 2006 Phase II request was confirmed by the Economic Work Group on November 17th, therefore the Prioritization Fact Sheet dated 30 November 2005 was revised to reflect such cost.

Listed below are current prioritization criterion and associated scores for the TE-39 CU #1 Project:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	10	2	20
Area of Need	9.3	1.5	13.95
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	8	1	8
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	10	1	10
Total Score			**74.95**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CU #1
Small Bayou La Pointe
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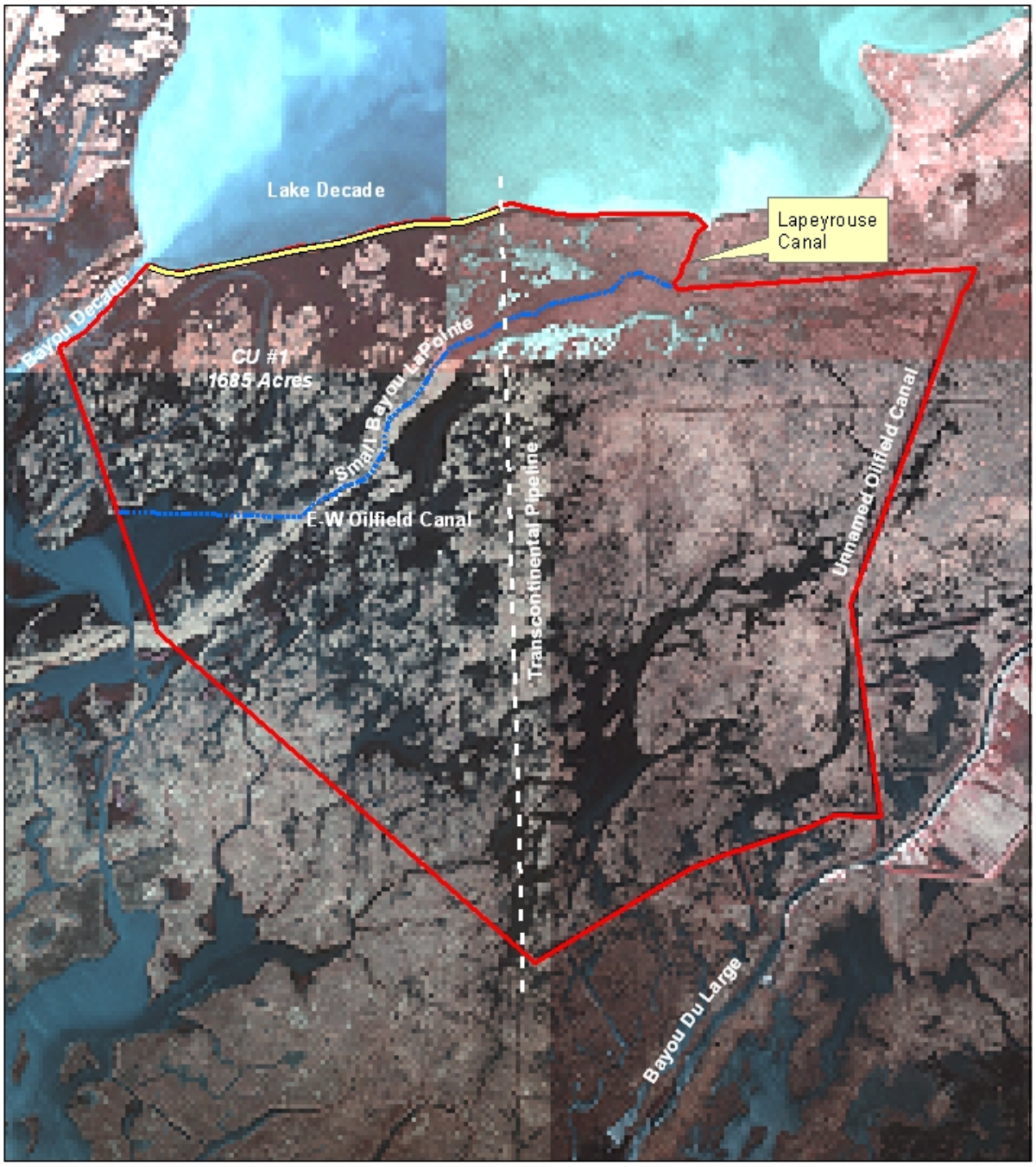
TE-39 South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction
Legend
Armored Plugs
Low Level F/C Weirs
Freshwater Introduction Structure
Embankment Restoration
Channel Enlargement
Foreshore Rock Dike
Project Boundary

Figure 1


Lake Decade
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E-W Oilfield Canal
Transcontinental Pipeline
Unnamed Oilfield Canal
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Foreshore_Rock_Dike
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TE-39 South lake Decade
Freshwater Introduction
(CU #1)
Project Plan Map
0 1,650 3,300 6,600 9,900 13,200
Feet

Figure 2

REFER TO ATTACHED FILE “phase-2-Approval South Lake Decade-CU#1(TE-39-1) (3).xls”

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ONE YEAR CONSTRUCTION EXTENSION FOR NORTH LAKE MECHANT LANDBRIDGE RESTORATION PROJECT (TE-44)

For Decision:

According to the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): "If construction award has not occurred within 2 years of Phase 2 approval, the Phase 2 funds will be placed on a revocation list for consideration by the Task Force at the next Task Force meeting." The Task Force approved Phase II funding on October 13, 2004 on the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44). The Task Force is asked to approve the USFWS' request for a project extension of 1 year. The USFWS and LDNR are available to present project information related to this request.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force to approve a one year extension for the project.

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44) Request for a One-year Time Extension

The Fish and Wildlife Service requests Task Force approval for a one-year time extension, to October 2007, for the North Lake Mechant project.

Project Chronology and Reasons for Project Delays

Project construction has been delayed due to legal suits concerning restoration project impacts to private oyster leases. The recent Louisiana Supreme Court decision regarding impacts to private oyster leases resulting from coastal restoration projects (Caernarvon etc.) was in favor of the State and continued restoration. However that ruling presented legal uncertainties regarding how to proceed with project construction and the associated direct impacts to leases related to borrowing lake-bottom material for marsh creation work.

In 2006, the Louisiana Legislature approved the Oyster Lease Acquisition and Compensation Program giving the DNR statutory authority to acquire private oyster leases. This program removed the existing legal uncertainties and has allowed DNR to resume project implementation.

In October 2006, the DNR contracted with a geotechnical firm to conduct additional borrow area surveys to obtain more information regarding the quality of the dredged material. This will allow engineers to more accurately determine settlement rates and reduce the uncertainty regarding the required fill volumes.

New oyster lease surveys will be conducted as the previous surveys have exceeded the 2-years old age at which they are considered no longer valid. The new surveys will be conducted concurrently with the bid preparation and advertisement efforts.

Project plans and specifications are being finalized now and the DNR should advertise for bids in July or August 2007, with construction occurring in October 2007, or sooner.

Ronny Paille, USFWS Project Manager

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

Cost figures as of: January 2007
Text Revision Date: January 2005

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration (TE-44)

Project Status

Approved Date:	2001	**Project Area:**	7,571 acres
Approved Funds:	$31.70 M	**Total Est. Cost:**	$31.50 M

Net Benefit after 20 Years: 604 acres

Status: Construction

Project Type: Dredged Material, Marsh Creation, Vegetative Planting

Northern shoreline of Lake Mechant showing the saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) dominated marsh eroding behind a large stand of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) left standing at the water's edge.

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne Basin, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The project would protect and restore a critical landbridge barrier between the easily erodible fresh marshes north of Bayou De Cade and the higher saline environment of Lake Mechant. At the present shoreline erosion rate, the north Lake Mechant shore will soon fail to act as a barrier, allowing the hydrologic connection between Lake Mechant and the fresher marshes to the north.

In addition, erosion and deterioration along the banks of Raccourci Bayou are threatening to enlarge and straighten this winding tidal pass into a major conduit for water exchange. These changes will accelerate the loss of the remaining interior marshes, extend lake-like conditions, and increase salinities north to Bayou De Cade.

Aerial photo of the shoreline of Lake Mechant showing the narrow lake rim and deteriorating marsh to the north. Dredged material will be pumped into this broken marsh to create new marsh to maintain this land bridge.

Should shoreline breaching and enlargement of tidal channels allow high tidal energy conditions to intrude into the project area, the organic interior marshes would likely experience increased loss rates.

Restoration Strategy

Dredged material from northern Lake Mechant will be used to create marsh. Smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) will also be planted along the shorelines of Lake Mechant, Goose Bay, and Lake Pagie. The project will also repair breeches formed by erosion and oilfield access canals which threaten the integrity of the landbridge.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources will conduct project engineering and design work in-house. In February 2001, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries established a public oyster seed ground in Lake Mechant. That seed ground and several private oyster leases may impact proposed project construction activities. Work is underway to address oyster lease impact issues. The shoreline vegetation plantings were installed in summer 2003. The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force granted construction approval in October 2004. This project is on Priority Project List 10.

For more project information, please contact:

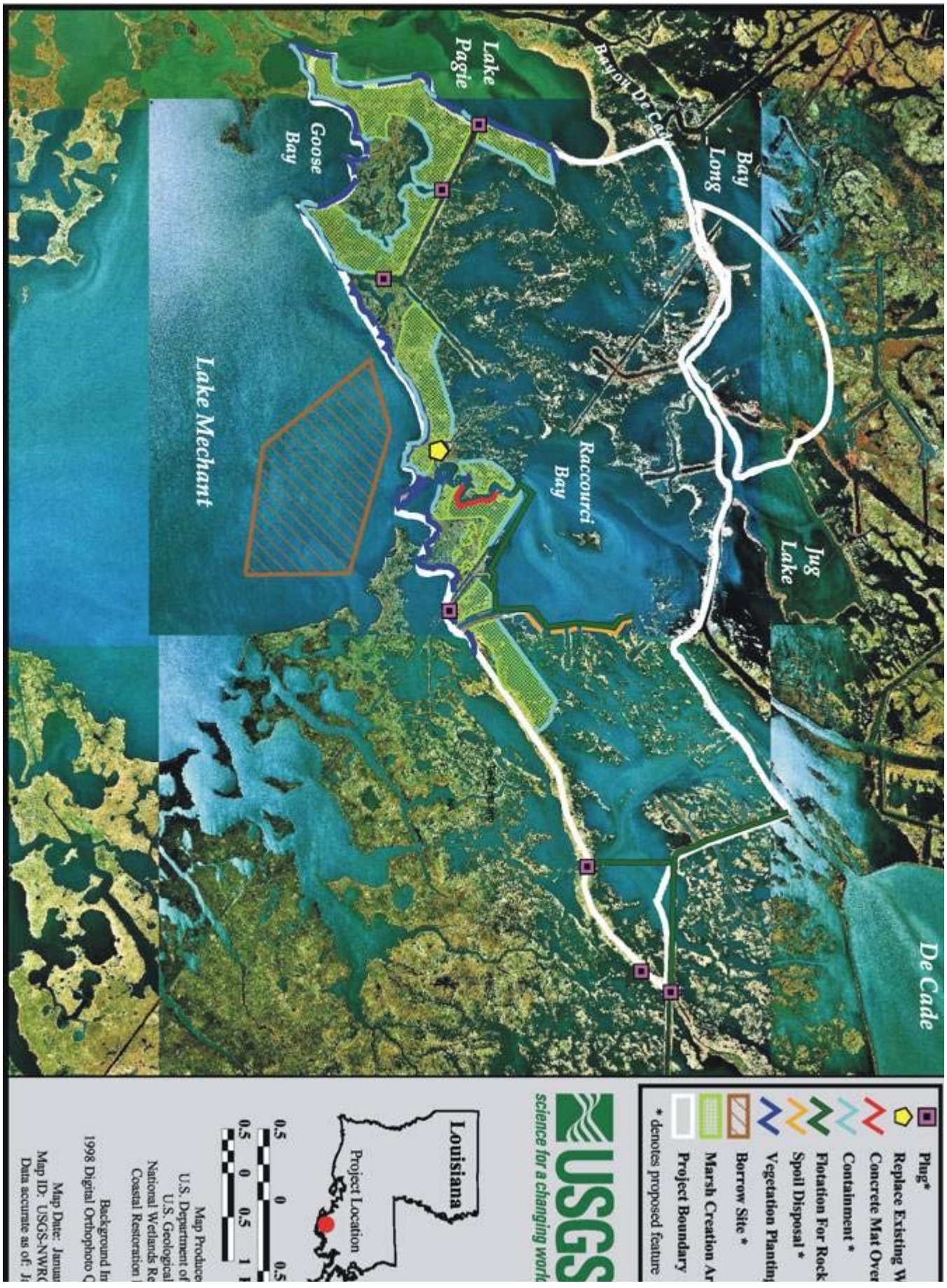
Federal Sponsor:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Lafayette, LA
(337) 291-3100

Local Sponsor:
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-7308

www.LaCoast.gov


Lake Pagie
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Bay Long
Bayou De Cade
Lake Mechant
Raccourci Bay
Jug Lake
De Cade
Plug*
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: TRANSITIONING PROJECTS TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

For Decision:

The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee met and revised the draft transfer process to transition CWPPRA projects to other authorities.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the 22 Nov 06 version of the process to transfer of projects to other authorities.

CWPPRA Project Transfer to other Authorities and Programs
Discussion on recommended Draft Procedures
December 5, 2006

The P&E was delegated by the Technical Committee at their 13 September 2006 meeting to continue work initiated by the LCA program on transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. The goal of the continued work has been to refine and streamline the process and make it less bureaucratic compared to what has been provided to date by the Corps. The P&E evaluated and modified the document prepared by the Corps as directed, and produce a draft appendix to the CWPPRA.

A preliminary draft was prepared and reviewed, and a subsequent first draft dated and sent 22 November 2006, to the P&E for review and comment.

The NMFS, NRCS, USFWS, EPA and DNR concurred with the first draft. This first draft provided that the Task Force would vote on whether or not to transfer projects that are specifically authorized by Congress. However, some experts at the Corps advised that CWPPRA projects that become specifically authorized under a different program/authority by Congress may have overriding precedence and that the Task Force would not have discretionary authority on whether or not to transfer the project from the CWPPRA Program. Conversely, the Corps Office of Counsel advised that they are not aware of any draft legislation that would require CWPPRA to transfer a project per se.

In the interim between the two opinions from the Corps, a second alternate draft transfer procedure was sent by the Corps to the P&E. This second draft, dated 4 December 2006, modified the how the Task Force would respond to a "Directed Transfer". Minor grammatical changes were also made through out the document to better clarify roles and intent. The fundamental differences in the two documents are in Section 1.a. and are compared below:

1. Principles Governing Transfers:
    a. Directed Transfers:
        First Draft: Task Force votes on whether or not to transfer if a project is specifically authorized by congress.
        Second Draft: Task Force transfers automatically if a project becomes specifically authorized by congress.

The other minor edits are described as follows:

Introduction paragraph:

a. reversed order of second two sentences to correspond with the order they are addressed in the body of the document.

1. Principles Governing Transfers:

a. Added "specifically to first sentence. If a project becomes specifically authorized by congress, it automatically supersedes other authorities. As such, deleted "determine by vote whether or not to".

b. Revised paragraph to read similarly in structure to "a.". i.e. In the event/on the occasion. Also added "specifically authorized and the lead agency for that authority or program wishes to take on the project" to make it clear that the project is not specifically authorized and that the receiving agency is electing (even though it should be evident by the section title). Also added "including reasonable justification" so that letters of intent can provide information for that the Task Force can use to weigh the request.

2. Transfer Procedures:

a. First sentence: changed "votes" to "is directed", inserted CWPPRA, removed sponsor after Federal and combined "federal and state sponsors". Also added "receiving authority to the list of entities to notify. Last Sentence: Since the CWPPRA SOP for deauthorizing projects was revised to include Transferring projects, deleted "and subsequently deauthorized by the CWPPRA program" and added "from CWPPRA.

e. First sentence" changed deauthorized to transfer. Second sentence, changed "deauthorization" to "transfer". Removed quotes from "close out".

November 22, 2006

Appendix I
Transfer of Projects from CWPPRA to another Agency or Authority for Further Action

Several circumstances may result in projects being considered by the CWPPRA Task Force for transfer to other authorities. Such transfers may be appropriate in cases where alternate project planning, engineering, or construction authorities are identified as potentially more suitable than CWPPRA. Such transfers may also include cases where specific or programmatic Congressional authorization or funding has been provided for projects authorized under the CWPPRA program. This appendix is intended to provide general guidance regarding project transfers.

1. Principles Governing Transfers

   a. Directed Transfers: In the event that a CWPPRA project is authorized by another Congressional authority or Federal program, the CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

   b. Elective Transfers: On occasion, there may be circumstances where a CWPPRA project would be more appropriately placed in another authority or program. In such a case, the receiving authority shall provide the CWPPRA Task Force with a letter of intent to transfer the project to its authority. The CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

2. Transfer Procedures

   a. In the event the Task Force votes to transfer a project, the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor shall notify the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator (s) and State Representative (s) in whose district the project falls, senior parish officials in the parish (es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, and any interested parties. The purpose of the letter is to notify all parties that the project will be transferred to the receiving authority and subsequently deauthorized by the CWPPRA program.

   b. The federal and local sponsor shall provide a chronological summary of all work completed to date, identify any outstanding issues, and provide all project information to the receiving authority, including acquired data, engineering and design analyses, and project documents. In cases where the project has

undergone significant engineering and design efforts, it is anticipated that significant quantities of hard copy and digital information will be provided.

c. The Federal and Local sponsors shall host an information transfer meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving authority. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date.

d. Expenditures of CWPPRA funds to re-package project information, conduct additional analyses or acquire new data or information are not anticipated and shall require explicit approval by the CWPPRA Task Force.

e. Subsequent to the information transfer meeting, the project will be deauthorized from the CWPPRA program in accordance with Section 6.p. of the CWPPRA SOP. Upon de-authorization, the Federal and Local sponsors shall proceed to an accounting of final costs and “close out” the project in accordance with Section 6.o. of the SOP.

December 4, 2006

Appendix I
Transfer of Projects from CWPPRA to another Agency or Authority for Further Action

Several circumstances may result in projects being considered by the CWPPRA Task Force for transfer to other authorities. Such transfers may include cases where specific or programmatic Congressional authorization or funding has been provided for projects authorized under the CWPPRA program. Such transfers may also be appropriate in cases where alternate project planning, engineering, or construction authorities are identified as potentially more suitable than CWPPRA. This appendix is intended to provide general guidance regarding project transfers.

1. Principles Governing Transfers

    a. Directed Transfers: In the event that a CWPPRA project is specifically authorized by another Congressional authority or Federal program, the CWPPRA Task Force shall transfer the project to the alternate authority.

    b. Elective Transfers: On the occasion when a CWPPRA project would be more appropriately placed in another authority or program under which the project is not specifically authorized and the lead agency for that authority or program wishes to take on the project, that lead agency shall provide the CWPPRA Task Force with a letter of intent to transfer the project to its authority, including reasonable justification for such transfer. The CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

2. Transfer Procedures

    a. In the event the Task Force is directed to transfer a project, the CWPPRA Federal and Local Sponsors shall notify the receiving authority, the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator (s) and State Representative (s) in whose district the project falls, senior parish officials in the parish (es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, and any interested parties. The purpose of the letter is to notify all parties that the project will be transferred from CWPPRA to the receiving authority.

    b. The federal and local sponsor shall provide a chronological summary of all work completed to date, identify any outstanding issues, and provide all

project information to the receiving authority, including acquired data, engineering and design analyses, and project documents. In cases where the project has undergone significant engineering and design efforts, it is anticipated that significant quantities of hard copy and digital information will be provided.

c. The Federal and Local sponsors shall host an information transfer meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving authority. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date.

d. Expenditures of CWPPRA funds to re-package project information, conduct additional analyses or acquire new data or information are not anticipated and shall require explicit approval by the CWPPRA Task Force.

e. Subsequent to the information transfer meeting, the project will be transferred from the CWPPRA program in accordance with Section 6.p. of the CWPPRA SOP. Upon transfer, the Federal and Local sponsors shall proceed to an accounting of final costs and close out the project in accordance with Section 6.o. of the SOP.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: FUNDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EIS)/NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) FOR TRANSFERABLE CWPPRA PROJECTS

For Discussion:

The Technical Committee discussed the issue of the CWPPRA Program funding all, part, or none of EIS/NEPA development for projects that may be potentially transferred to other authorities. The results of the discussion will be reported to the Task Force.

Funding CWPPRA NEPA Compliance Activities for Projects it Cannot Construct

Discussion: Continued CWPPRA Program Funding of NEPA Compliance Activities, Especially EIS's for Projects that are, or will be, Recommended for Transfer to Other Programs. (Clark) The Technical Committee will discuss the issue of funding NEPA activities, including EIS's for projects recommended to be transferred to other programs. Such actions have already begun on two projects that CWPPRA is considering transferring to another program for construction because they will exceed CWPPRA's funding capabilities. Should the Program fund the total costs of developing NEPA-compliance for projects it cannot construct? If not, to what stage should the program fund the NEPA-compliance process?

The issue of CWPPRA funding the total costs of EIS's and other NEPA activities for projects intended for transfer to other programs becomes timely, due to the July and October 2006 Task Force actions concerning the Bayou Lafourche and Myrtle Grove projects. The Task Force did not agree to allow funding to complete the Bayou Lafourche EIS with CWPPRA funds at its October meeting. For consistency, a discussion is in order to explore the extent to which CWPPRA should fund NEPA-compliance activities for the Myrtle Grove project, and other such projects in the future, in light of their possible transfer to the LCA or another program.

The Technical Committee can recommend that the Task Force fund all, part, or none of EIS/NEPA development for transferable projects; however, the issue is also one of consistency with the NEPA regulations.

Current NEPA Policy

Current National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) state that an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) are required for activities without significant impacts, unless categorically excluded. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), with a Record of Decision, is required for projects that propose significant environmental impacts.

EIS Process

After the decision that an EIS is required is made, the following steps should be followed: Issue Notice of Intent in the Federal Register (40 CFR 1501.7), Begin the Scoping Process (40 CFR 1501.7), Prepare Preliminary Draft EIS (40 CFR 1502), Review of Preliminary DEIS, Prepare DEIS, Distribute DEIS (minimum 60-day review period) for comment and public meeting (if appropriate) (40 CFR 1506.9), Respond to DEIS and prepare preliminary Final EIS, review preliminary FEIS, Prepare FEIS, File and distribute FEIS (minimum 30 days to decision) (40 CFR 1506.10), Make decision and Prepare Record of Decision (40 CFR 1505.2), and finally, Implement the Action (30 days after public notification).

EIS Content

An EIS should include the following: Summary, Purpose and Need for the Action, Alternatives Including the Proposed or Preferred Action, Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences (of Alternatives), Preparers, Agencies and persons copied, Appendices. [40 CFR Part 1502.10; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970; 42 USC 4371 et seq.].

CWPPRA EIS Funding Recommendation

CWPPRA cannot build projects it intends to transfer to other authorities for construction because the project costs are greater than available CWPPRA funding. The CWPPRA program should not bear the total burden of preparing the EIS for transferable projects for the following reasons.

- CWPPRA should not select the preferred alternative and complete the EIS, prior to the project being transferred to the constructing program, because once the project has been transferred, it is out of CWPPRA's control and the preferred alternative and EIS could (and likely would) be modified to meet construction agency program requirements.

- If the non-CWPPRA constructing program modifies the project after transfer, a supplemental EIS may be required at added government expense. If EIS preparation were delayed until the selection of the preferred alternative by the constructing program, costs would be reduced.

- The CWPPRA Program could expend public funds to prepare a document that would likely have to be modified after project transfer; thus duplicating expenditures.

CWPPRA May Fund Part of EIS Development

If the CWPPRA Task Force approves funding part of EIS development for projects planned to be transferred to another program, the question becomes to what stage CWPPRA funds could be used for NEPA-compliance activities. Depending on the individual project-related circumstances, CWPPRA could potentially fund, if requested; preliminary DEIS development up to, but not including, the selection of the Preferred Alternative. This would include, Notice of Intent, Scoping Meetings and Summaries, Purpose and Need for the Action, Describing the Affected Environment, Alternative Development and Discussion (not to include selection of the "preferred alternative"), and some development of Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives (without identifying or favoring a "preferred alternative"). Thus, a majority of the preliminary DEIS preparations could potentially be funded by CWPPRA without CWPPRA funding the total EIS that would include selecting and analyzing a preferred alternative that may be modified later by a program that will construct the project.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the CWPPRA Program be authorized to fund NEPA activities associated with preliminary DEIS development, up to - but

not including - selection of the preferred alternative, prior to project transfer to a constructing program.

dc 11-13-06

PART 1500--PURPOSE, POLICY, AND MANDATE

Sec. 1500.1 Purpose.
1500.2 Policy.
1500.3 Mandate.
1500.4 Reducing paperwork.
1500.5 Reducing delay.
1500.6 Agency authority.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609) and E.O. 11514, Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55990, Nov. 28, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1500.1 Purpose.

(a) The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is our basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals (section 101), and provides means (section 102) for carrying out the policy. Section 102(2) contains "action-forcing" provisions to make sure that federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of the Act. The regulations that follow implement section 102(2). Their purpose is to tell federal agencies what they must do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of the Act. The President, the federal agencies, and the courts share responsibility for enforcing the Act so as to achieve the substantive requirements of section 101.

(b) NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The information must be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA. Most important, NEPA documents must concentrate on the issues that are truly significant to the action in question, rather than amassing needless detail.

(c) Ultimately, of course, it is not better documents but better decisions that count. NEPA's purpose is not to generate paperwork--even excellent paperwork--but to foster excellent action. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. These regulations provide the direction to achieve this purpose.

Sec. 1500.2 Policy.

Federal agencies shall to the fullest extent possible:

(a) Interpret and administer the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States in accordance with the policies set forth in the Act and in these regulations.

(b) Implement procedures to make the NEPA process more useful to decisionmakers and the public; to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data; and to emphasize real environmental issues and alternatives. Environmental impact statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that agencies have made the necessary environmental analyses.

(c) Integrate the requirements of NEPA with other planning and environmental review procedures required by law or by agency practice so that all such procedures run concurrently rather than consecutively.

(d) Encourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the human environment.

(e) Use the NEPA process to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment.

(f) Use all practicable means, consistent with the requirements of the Act and other essential considerations of national policy, to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects of their actions upon the quality of the human environment.

Sec. 1500.3 Mandate.

Parts 1500 through 1508 of this title provide regulations applicable to and binding on all Federal agencies for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (NEPA or the Act) except where compliance would be inconsistent with other statutory requirements. These regulations are issued pursuant to NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609) and Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (March 5, 1970, as amended by Executive Order 11991, May 24, 1977). These regulations, unlike the predecessor guidelines, are not confined to sec. 102(2)(C) (environmental impact statements). The regulations apply to the whole of section 102(2). The provisions of the Act and of these regulations must be read together as a whole in order to comply with the spirit and letter of the law. It is the Council's intention that judicial review of agency compliance with these regulations not occur before an agency has filed the final environmental impact statement, or has made a final finding of no significant impact (when such a finding will result in action affecting the environment), or takes action that will result in irreparable injury. Furthermore, it is the Council's intention that any trivial violation of these regulations not give rise to any independent cause of action.

Sec. 1500.4 Reducing paperwork.

Agencies shall reduce excessive paperwork by:

(a) Reducing the length of environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.2(c)), by means such as setting appropriate page limits (Secs.

1501.7(b)(1) and 1502.7).

(b) Preparing analytic rather than encyclopedic environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.2(a)).

(c) Discussing only briefly issues other than significant ones (Sec. 1502.2(b)).

(d) Writing environmental impact statements in plain language (Sec. 1502.8).

(e) Following a clear format for environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.10).

(f) Emphasizing the portions of the environmental impact statement that are useful to decisionmakers and the public (Secs. 1502.14 and 1502.15) and reducing emphasis on background material (Sec. 1502.16).

(g) Using the scoping process, not only to identify significant environmental issues deserving of study, but also to deemphasize insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement process accordingly (Sec. 1501.7).

(h) Summarizing the environmental impact statement (Sec. 1502.12) and circulating the summary instead of the entire environmental impact statement if the latter is unusually long (Sec. 1502.19).

(i) Using program, policy, or plan environmental impact statements and tiering from statements of broad scope to those of narrower scope, to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues (Secs. 1502.4 and 1502.20).

(j) Incorporating by reference (Sec. 1502.21).

(k) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (Sec. 1502.25).

(l) Requiring comments to be as specific as possible (Sec. 1503.3).
(m) Attaching and circulating only changes to the draft environmental impact statement, rather than rewriting and circulating the entire statement when changes are minor (Sec. 1503.4(c)).

(n) Eliminating duplication with State and local procedures, by providing for joint preparation (Sec. 1506.2), and with other Federal procedures, by providing that an agency may adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another agency (Sec. 1506.3).

(o) Combining environmental documents with other documents (Sec. 1506.4).

(p) Using categorical exclusions to define categories of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which are therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1508.4).

(q) Using a finding of no significant impact when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment and is therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1508.13).

[43 FR 55990, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1500.5 Reducing delay.

Agencies shall reduce delay by:

(a) Integrating the NEPA process into early planning (Sec. 1501.2).

(b) Emphasizing interagency cooperation before the environmental impact statement is prepared, rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document (Sec. 1501.6).

(c) Insuring the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes (Sec. 1501.5).

(d) Using the scoping process for an early identification of what are and what are not the real issues (Sec. 1501.7).

(e) Establishing appropriate time limits for the environmental impact statement process (Secs. 1501.7(b)(2) and 1501.8).

(f) Preparing environmental impact statements early in the process (Sec. 1502.5).

(g) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (Sec. 1502.25).

(h) Eliminating duplication with State and local procedures by providing for joint preparation (Sec. 1506.2) and with other Federal procedures by providing that an agency may adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another agency (Sec. 1506.3).

(i) Combining environmental documents with other documents (Sec. 1506.4).

(j) Using accelerated procedures for proposals for legislation (Sec. 1506.8).

(k) Using categorical exclusions to define categories of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment (Sec. 1508.4) and which are therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(l) Using a finding of no significant impact when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment (Sec. 1508.13) and is therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1500.6 Agency authority.

Each agency shall interpret the provisions of the Act as a supplement to its existing authority and as a mandate to view traditional policies and missions in the light of the Act's national environmental objectives. Agencies shall review their policies, procedures, and regulations accordingly and revise them as necessary to insure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act. The phrase "to the fullest extent possible" in section 102 means that each agency of the Federal Government shall comply with that section unless existing law applicable to the agency's operations expressly prohibits or makes compliance impossible.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1501--NEPA AND AGENCY PLANNING

Sec.
1501.1 Purpose.
1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.
1501.3 When to prepare an environmental assessment.
1501.4 Whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.
1501.5 Lead agencies.
1501.6 Cooperating agencies.
1501.7 Scoping.
1501.8 Time limits.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609, and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55992, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1501.1 Purpose.

The purposes of this part include:

(a) Integrating the NEPA process into early planning to insure appropriate consideration of NEPA's policies and to eliminate delay.

(b) Emphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document.

(c) Providing for the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes.

(d) Identifying at an early stage the significant environmental issues deserving of study and deemphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly.

(e) Providing a mechanism for putting appropriate time limits on the environmental impact statement process.

Sec. 1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.

Agencies shall integrate the NEPA process with other planning at the earliest possible time to insure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts. Each agency shall:

(a) Comply with the mandate of section 102(2)(A) to "utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment," as specified by Sec. 1507.2.

(b) Identify environmental effects and values in adequate detail so they can be compared to economic and technical analyses.

Environmental documents and appropriate analyses shall be circulated and reviewed at the same time as other planning documents.

(c) Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources as provided by section 102(2)(E) of the Act.

(d) Provide for cases where actions are planned by private applicants or other non-Federal entities before Federal involvement so that:

1. Policies or designated staff are available to advise potential applicants of studies or other information foreseeably required for later Federal action.

2. The Federal agency consults early with appropriate State and local agencies and Indian tribes and with interested private persons and organizations when its own involvement is reasonably foreseeable.

3. The Federal agency commences its NEPA process at the earliest possible time.

Sec. 1501.3 When to prepare an environmental assessment.

(a) Agencies shall prepare an environmental assessment (Sec. 1508.9) when necessary under the procedures adopted by individual agencies to supplement these regulations as described in Sec. 1507.3. An assessment is not necessary if the agency has decided to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(b) Agencies may prepare an environmental assessment on any action at any time in order to assist agency planning and decisionmaking.

Sec. 1501.4 Whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.

In determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement the Federal agency shall:

(a) Determine under its procedures supplementing these regulations (described in Sec. 1507.3) whether the proposal is one which:

1. Normally requires an environmental impact statement, or

2. Normally does not require either an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment (categorical exclusion).

(b) If the proposed action is not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, prepare an environmental assessment (Sec. 1508.9). The agency shall involve environmental agencies, applicants, and the public, to the extent practicable, in preparing assessments required by Sec. 1508.9(a)(1).

(c) Based on the environmental assessment make its determination whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(d) Commence the scoping process (Sec. 1501.7), if the agency will prepare an environmental impact statement.

(e) Prepare a finding of no significant impact (Sec. 1508.13), if the agency determines on the basis of the environmental assessment not to prepare a statement.

1. The agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available to the affected public as specified in Sec. 1506.6.

2. certain limited circumstances, which the agency may cover in its procedures under Sec. 1507.3, the agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available for public review (including State and areawide clearinghouses) for 30 days before the agency makes its final determination whether to prepare an environmental impact statement and before the action may begin. The circumstances are:

   (i) The proposed action is, or is closely similar to, one which normally requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the procedures adopted by the agency pursuant to Sec. 1507.3, or

   (ii) The nature of the proposed action is one without precedent.

Sec. 1501.5 Lead agencies.

(a) A lead agency shall supervise the preparation of an environmental impact statement if more than one Federal agency either:

1. Proposes or is involved in the same action; or

2. Is involved in a group of actions directly related to each other because of their functional interdependence or geographical proximity.

(b) Federal, State, or local agencies, including at least one Federal agency, may act as joint lead agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1506.2).

(c) If an action falls within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section the potential lead agencies shall determine by letter or memorandum which agency shall be the lead agency and which shall be cooperating agencies. The agencies shall resolve the lead agency question so as not to cause delay. If there is disagreement among the agencies, the following factors (which are listed in order of descending importance) shall determine lead agency designation:

1. Magnitude of agency's involvement.
2. Project approval/disapproval authority.
3. Expertise concerning the action's environmental effects.

4. Duration of agency's involvement.
5. Sequence of agency's involvement.

(d) Any Federal agency, or any State or local agency or private person substantially affected by the absence of lead agency designation, may make a written request to the potential lead agencies that a lead agency be designated.

(e) If Federal agencies are unable to agree on which agency will be the lead agency or if the procedure described in paragraph (c) of this section has not resulted within 45 days in a lead agency designation, any of the agencies or persons concerned may file a request with the Council asking it to determine which Federal agency shall be the lead agency. A copy of the request shall be transmitted to each potential lead agency. The request shall consist of:

1. A precise description of the nature and extent of the proposed action.
2. A detailed statement of why each potential lead agency should or should not be the lead agency under the criteria specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) A response may be filed by any potential lead agency concerned within 20 days after a request is filed with the Council. The Council shall determine as soon as possible but not later than 20 days after receiving the request and all responses to it which Federal agency shall be the lead agency and which other Federal agencies shall be cooperating agencies.

[43 FR 55992, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1501.6 Cooperating agencies.

The purpose of this section is to emphasize agency cooperation early in the NEPA process. Upon request of the lead agency, any other Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law shall be a cooperating agency. In addition any other Federal agency which has special expertise with respect to any environmental issue, which should be addressed in the statement may be a cooperating agency upon request of the lead agency. An agency may request the lead agency to designate it a cooperating agency.

(a) The lead agency shall:

1. Request the participation of each cooperating agency in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
2. Use the environmental analysis and proposals of cooperating agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise, to the maximum extent possible consistent with its responsibility as lead agency.
3. Meet with a cooperating agency at the latter's request.

(b) Each cooperating agency shall:

1. Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
2. Participate in the scoping process (described below in Sec. 1501.7).
3. Assume on request of the lead agency responsibility for

developing information and preparing environmental analyses including portions of the environmental impact statement concerning which the cooperating agency has special expertise.
4. Make available staff support at the lead agency's request to enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability.
5. Normally use its own funds. The lead agency shall, to the extent available funds permit, fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. Potential lead agencies shall include such funding requirements in their budget requests.

(c) A cooperating agency may in response to a lead agency's request for assistance in preparing the environmental impact statement (described in paragraph (b)(3), (4), or (5) of this section) reply that other program commitments preclude any involvement or the degree of involvement requested in the action that is the subject of the environmental impact statement. A copy of this reply shall be submitted to the Council.

Sec. 1501.7 Scoping. There shall be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. This process shall be termed scoping. As soon as practicable after its decision to prepare an environmental impact statement and before the scoping process the lead agency shall publish a notice of intent (Sec. 1508.22) in the Federal Register except as provided in Sec. 1507.3(e).

(a) As part of the scoping process the lead agency shall:

1. Invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe, the proponent of the action, and other interested persons (including those who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds), unless there is a limited exception under Sec. 1507.3(c). An agency may give notice in accordance with Sec. 1506.6.
2. Determine the scope (Sec. 1508.25) and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the environmental impact statement.
3. Identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues which are not significant or which have been covered by prior environmental review (Sec. 1506.3), narrowing the discussion of these issues in the statement to a brief presentation of why they will not have a significant effect on the human environment or providing a reference to their coverage elsewhere.
4. Allocate assignments for preparation of the environmental impact statement among the lead and cooperating agencies, with the lead agency retaining responsibility for the statement.
5. Indicate any public environmental assessments and other environmental impact statements which are being or will be prepared that are related to but are not part of the scope of the impact statement under consideration.
6. Identify other environmental review and consultation requirements so the lead and cooperating agencies may prepare other required analyses and studies concurrently with, and integrated with, the environmental impact statement as provided in Sec. 1502.25.

7. Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses and the agency's tentative planning and decisionmaking schedule.

(b) As part of the scoping process the lead agency may:

1. Set page limits on environmental documents (Sec. 1502.7).
2. Set time limits (Sec. 1501.8).
3. Adopt procedures under Sec. 1507.3 to combine its environmental assessment process with its scoping process.
4. Hold an early scoping meeting or meetings which may be integrated with any other early planning meeting the agency has. Such a scoping meeting will often be appropriate when the impacts of a particular action are confined to specific sites.

(c) An agency shall revise the determinations made under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if substantial changes are made later in the proposed action, or if significant new circumstances or information arise which bear on the proposal or its impacts.

Sec. 1501.8 Time limits.

Although the Council has decided that prescribed universal time limits for the entire NEPA process are too inflexible, Federal agencies are encouraged to set time limits appropriate to individual actions (consistent with the time intervals required by Sec. 1506.10). When multiple agencies are involved the reference to agency below means lead agency.

(a) The agency shall set time limits if an applicant for the proposed action requests them: Provided, That the limits are consistent with the purposes of NEPA and other essential considerations of national policy.

(b) The agency may:

1. Consider the following factors in determining time limits:

   (i) Potential for environmental harm.
   (ii) Size of the proposed action.
   (iii) State of the art of analytic techniques.
   (iv) Degree of public need for the proposed action, including the consequences of delay.
   (v) Number of persons and agencies affected.
   (vi) Degree to which relevant information is known and if not known the time required for obtaining it.
   (vii) Degree to which the action is controversial.
   (viii) Other time limits imposed on the agency by law, regulations, or executive order.

2. Set overall time limits or limits for each constituent part of the NEPA process, which may include:

   (i) Decision on whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (if not already decided).
   (ii) Determination of the scope of the environmental impact statement.
   (iii) Preparation of the draft environmental impact

statement.
(iv) Review of any comments on the draft environmental impact statement from the public and agencies.
(v) Preparation of the final environmental impact statement.
(vi) Review of any comments on the final environmental impact statement.
(vii) Decision on the action based in part on the environmental impact statement.

3. Designate a person (such as the project manager or a person in the agency's office with NEPA responsibilities) to expedite the NEPA process.

(c) State or local agencies or members of the public may request a Federal Agency to set time limits.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1502--ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Sec.
1502.1 Purpose.
1502.2 Implementation.
1502.3 Statutory requirements for statements.
1502.4 Major Federal actions requiring the preparation of environmental impact statements.
1502.5 Timing.
1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.
1502.7 Page limits.
1502.8 Writing.
1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.
1502.10 Recommended format.
1502.11 Cover sheet.
1502.12 Summary.
1502.13 Purpose and need.
1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.
1502.15 Affected environment.
1502.16 Environmental consequences.
1502.17 List of preparers.
1502.18 Appendix.
1502.19 Circulation of the environmental impact statement.
1502.20 Tiering.
1502.21 Incorporation by reference.
1502.22 Incomplete or unavailable information.
1502.23 Cost-benefit analysis.
1502.24 Methodology and scientific accuracy.
1502.25 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55994, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1502.1 Purpose.

The primary purpose of an environmental impact statement is to serve as an action-forcing device to insure that the policies and goals defined in the Act are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government. It shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decisionmakers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analyses. An environmental impact statement is more than a disclosure document. It shall be used by Federal officials in conjunction with other relevant material to plan actions and make decisions.

Sec. 1502.2 Implementation.

To achieve the purposes set forth in Sec. 1502.1 agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements in the following manner:

(a) Environmental impact statements shall be analytic rather than encyclopedic.

(b) Impacts shall be discussed in proportion to their significance. There shall be only brief discussion of other than significant issues. As in a finding of no significant impact, there should be only enough discussion to show why more study is not warranted.

(c) Environmental impact statements shall be kept concise and shall be no longer than absolutely necessary to comply with NEPA and with these regulations. Length should vary first with potential environmental problems and then with project size.

(d) Environmental impact statements shall state how alternatives considered in it and decisions based on it will or will not achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1) of the Act and other environmental laws and policies.

(e) The range of alternatives discussed in environmental impact statements shall encompass those to be considered by the ultimate agency decisionmaker.

(f) Agencies shall not commit resources prejudicing selection of alternatives before making a final decision (Sec. 1506.1).

(g) Environmental impact statements shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made.

Sec. 1502.3 Statutory requirements for statements.

As required by sec. 102(2)(C) of NEPA environmental impact statements (Sec. 1508.11) are to be included in every recommendation or report.

On proposals (Sec. 1508.23).
For legislation and (Sec. 1508.17).
Other major Federal actions (Sec. 1508.18).
Significantly (Sec. 1508.27).
Affecting (Secs. 1508.3, 1508.8).
The quality of the human environment (Sec. 1508.14).

Sec. 1502.4 Major Federal actions requiring the preparation of environmental impact statements.

(a) Agencies shall make sure the proposal which is the subject of an environmental impact statement is properly defined. Agencies shall use the criteria for scope (Sec. 1508.25) to determine which proposal (s) shall be the subject of a particular statement. Proposals or parts of proposals which are related to each other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action shall be evaluated in a single impact

statement.

(b) Environmental impact statements may be prepared, and are sometimes required, for broad Federal actions such as the adoption of new agency programs or regulations (Sec. 1508.18). Agencies shall prepare statements on broad actions so that they are relevant to policy and are timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decisionmaking.

(c) When preparing statements on broad actions (including proposals by more than one agency), agencies may find it useful to evaluate the proposal(s) in one of the following ways:

1. Geographically, including actions occurring in the same general location, such as body of water, region, or metropolitan area.

2. Generically, including actions which have relevant similarities, such as common timing, impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation, media, or subject matter.

3. By stage of technological development including federal or federally assisted research, development or demonstration programs for new technologies which, if applied, could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Statements shall be prepared on such programs and shall be available before the program has reached a stage of investment or commitment to implementation likely to determine subsequent development or restrict later alternatives.

(d) Agencies shall as appropriate employ scoping (Sec. 1501.7), tiering (Sec. 1502.20), and other methods listed in Secs. 1500.4 and 1500.5 to relate broad and narrow actions and to avoid duplication and delay.

Sec. 1502.5 Timing.

An agency shall commence preparation of an environmental impact statement as close as possible to the time the agency is developing or is presented with a proposal (Sec. 1508.23) so that preparation can be completed in time for the final statement to be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal. The statement shall be prepared early enough so that it can serve practically as an important contribution to the decisionmaking process and will not be used to rationalize or justify decisions already made (Secs. 1500.2(c), 1501.2, and 1502.2). For instance:

(a) For projects directly undertaken by Federal agencies the environmental impact statement shall be prepared at the feasibility analysis (go-no go) stage and may be supplemented at a later stage if necessary.

(b) For applications to the agency appropriate environmental assessments or statements shall be commenced no later than immediately after the application is received. Federal agencies are encouraged to begin preparation of such assessments or statements

earlier, preferably jointly with applicable State or local agencies.

(c) For adjudication, the final environmental impact statement shall normally precede the final staff recommendation and that portion of the public hearing related to the impact study. In appropriate circumstances the statement may follow preliminary hearings designed to gather information for use in the statements.

(d) For informal rulemaking the draft environmental impact statement shall normally accompany the proposed rule.

Sec. 1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.

Environmental impact statements shall be prepared using an inter-disciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts (section 102(2)(A) of the Act). The disciplines of the preparers shall be appropriate to the scope and issues identified in the scoping process (Sec. 1501.7).

Sec. 1502.7 Page limits.

The text of final environmental impact statements (e.g., paragraphs (d) through (g) of Sec. 1502.10) shall normally be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity shall normally be less than 300 pages.

Sec. 1502.8 Writing.

Environmental impact statements shall be written in plain language and may use appropriate graphics so that decisionmakers and the public can readily understand them. Agencies should employ writers of clear prose or editors to write, review, or edit statements, which will be based upon the analysis and supporting data from the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts.

Sec. 1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.

Except for proposals for legislation as provided in Sec. 1506.8 environmental impact statements shall be prepared in two stages and may be supplemented.

(a) Draft environmental impact statements shall be prepared in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process. The lead agency shall work with the cooperating agencies and shall obtain comments as required in Part 1503 of this chapter. The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements established for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion. The agency shall make every effort to disclose and discuss at appropriate points in the draft statement all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action.

(b) Final environmental impact statements shall respond to comments as required in Part 1503 of this chapter. The agency shall discuss at appropriate points in the final statement any responsible opposing view which was not adequately discussed in the draft statement and shall indicate the agency's response to the issues raised.

(c) Agencies:

1. Shall prepare supplements to either draft or final environmental impact statements if:

   (i) The agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or

   (ii) There are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.

2. May also prepare supplements when the agency determines that the purposes of the Act will be furthered by doing so.
3. Shall adopt procedures for introducing a supplement into its formal administrative record, if such a record exists.
4. Shall prepare, circulate, and file a supplement to a statement in the same fashion (exclusive of scoping) as a draft and final statement unless alternative procedures are approved by the Council.

Sec. 1502.10 Recommended format.

Agencies shall use a format for environmental impact statements which will encourage good analysis and clear presentation of the alternatives including the proposed action. The following standard format for environmental impact statements should be followed unless the agency determines that there is a compelling reason to do otherwise:

(a) Cover sheet.
(b) Summary.
(c) Table of contents.
(d) Purpose of and need for action.
(e) Alternatives including proposed action (sections 102(2)(C)(iii) and 102(2)(E) of the Act).
(f) Affected environment.
(g) Environmental consequences (especially sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of the Act).
(h) List of preparers.
(i) List of Agencies, Organizations, and persons to whom copies of the statement are sent.
(j) Index.
(k) Appendices (if any).

If a different format is used, it shall include paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (h), (i), and (j), of this section and shall include the substance of paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), and (k) of this section, as further described in Secs. 1502.11 through 1502.18, in any appropriate format.

Sec. 1502.11 Cover sheet.

The cover sheet shall not exceed one page. It shall include:

(a) A list of the responsible agencies including the lead agency and any cooperating agencies.

(b) The title of the proposed action that is the subject of the statement (and if appropriate the titles of related cooperating agency actions), together with the State(s) and county(ies) (or other jurisdiction if applicable) where the action is located.

(c) The name, address, and telephone number of the person at the agency who can supply further information.

(d) A designation of the statement as a draft, final, or draft or final supplement.

(e) A one paragraph abstract of the statement.

(f) The date by which comments must be received (computed in cooperation with EPA under Sec. 1506.10).

The information required by this section may be entered on Standard Form 424 (in items 4, 6, 7, 10, and 18).

Sec. 1502.12 Summary.

Each environmental impact statement shall contain a summary which adequately and accurately summarizes the statement. The summary shall stress the major conclusions, areas of controversy (including issues raised by agencies and the public), and the issues to be resolved (including the choice among alternatives). The summary will normally not exceed 15 pages.

Sec. 1502.13 Purpose and need.

The statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action.

Sec. 1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.

This section is the heart of the environmental impact statement. Based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (Sec. 1502.15) and the Environmental

Consequences (Sec. 1502.16), it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decisionmaker and the public. In this section agencies shall:

(a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated.

(b) Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.

(c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

(d) Include the alternative of no action.

(e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.

(f) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.

Sec. 1502.15 Affected environment.

The environmental impact statement shall succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. The descriptions shall be no longer than is necessary to understand the effects of the alternatives. Data and analyses in a statement shall be commensurate with the importance of the impact, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or simply referenced. Agencies shall avoid useless bulk in statements and shall concentrate effort and attention on important issues. Verbose descriptions of the affected environment are themselves no measure of the adequacy of an environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1502.16 Environmental consequences.

This section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparisons under Sec. 1502.14. It shall consolidate the discussions of those elements required by sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of NEPA which are within the scope of the statement and as much of section 102(2)(C)(iii) as is necessary to support the comparisons. The

discussion will include the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. This section should not duplicate discussions in Sec. 1502.14. It shall include discussions of:

(a) Direct effects and their significance (Sec. 1508.8).

(b) Indirect effects and their significance (Sec. 1508.8).

(c) Possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of Federal, regional, State, and local (and in the case of a reservation, Indian tribe) land use plans, policies and controls for the area concerned. (See Sec. 1506.2(d).)

(d) The environmental effects of alternatives including the proposed action. The comparisons under Sec. 1502.14 will be based on this discussion.

(e) Energy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(f) Natural or depletable resource requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(g) Urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(h) Means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts (if not fully covered under Sec. 1502.14(f)).

[43 FR 55994, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1502.17 List of preparers.

The environmental impact statement shall list the names, together with their qualifications (expertise, experience, professional disciplines), of the persons who were primarily responsible for preparing the environmental impact statement or significant background papers, including basic components of the statement (Secs. 1502.6 and 1502.8). Where possible the persons who are responsible for a particular analysis, including analyses in

background papers, shall be identified. Normally the list will not exceed two pages.

Sec. 1502.18 Appendix.

If an agency prepares an appendix to an environmental impact statement the appendix shall:

(a) Consist of material prepared in connection with an environmental impact statement (as distinct from material which is not so prepared and which is incorporated by reference (Sec. 1502.21)).

(b) Normally consist of material which substantiates any analysis fundamental to the impact statement.

(c) Normally be analytic and relevant to the decision to be made.

(d) Be circulated with the environmental impact statement or be readily available on request.

Sec. 1502.19 Circulation of the environmental impact statement.

Agencies shall circulate the entire draft and final environmental impact statements except for certain appendices as provided in Sec. 1502.18(d) and unchanged statements as provided in Sec. 1503.4(c). However, if the statement is unusually long, the agency may circulate the summary instead, except that the entire statement shall be furnished to:

(a) Any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved and any appropriate Federal, State or local agency authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

(b) The applicant, if any.

(c) Any person, organization, or agency requesting the entire environmental impact statement.

(d) In the case of a final environmental impact statement any person, organization, or agency which submitted substantive comments on the draft.

If the agency circulates the summary and thereafter receives a timely request for the entire statement and for additional time to comment,

the time for that requestor only shall be extended by at least 15 days beyond the minimum period.

Sec. 1502.20 Tiering.

Agencies are encouraged to tier their environmental impact statements to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and to focus on the actual issues ripe for decision at each level of environmental review (Sec. 1508.28). Whenever a broad environmental impact statement has been prepared (such as a program or policy statement) and a subsequent statement or environmental assessment is then prepared on an action included within the entire program or policy (such as a site specific action) the subsequent statement or environmental assessment need only summarize the issues discussed in the broader statement and incorporate discussions from the broader statement by reference and shall concentrate on the issues specific to the subsequent action. The subsequent document shall state where the earlier document is available. Tiering may also be appropriate for different stages of actions. (Section 1508.28).

Sec. 1502.21 Incorporation by reference.

Agencies shall incorporate material into an environmental impact statement by reference when the effect will be to cut down on bulk without impeding agency and public review of the action. The incorporated material shall be cited in the statement and its content briefly described. No material may be incorporated by reference unless it is reasonably available for inspection by potentially interested persons within the time allowed for comment. Material based on proprietary data which is itself not available for review and comment shall not be incorporated by reference.

Sec. 1502.22 Incomplete or unavailable information.

When an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effects on the human environment in an environmental impact statement and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking.

(a) If the incomplete information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives and the overall costs of obtaining it are not exorbitant, the agency shall include the information in the environmental impact statement.

(b) If the information relevant to reasonably foreseeable

significant adverse impacts cannot be obtained because the overall costs of obtaining it are exorbitant or the means to obtain it are not known, the agency shall include within the environmental impact statement:

1. A statement that such information is incomplete or unavailable;

2. a statement of the relevance of the incomplete or unavailable information to evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment;

3. a summary of existing credible scientific evidence which is relevant to evaluating the reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment, and

4. the agency's evaluation of such impacts based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community. For the purposes of this section, "reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that the analysis of the impacts is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason.

(c) The amended regulation will be applicable to all environmental impact statements for which a Notice of Intent (40 CFR 1508.22) is published in the Federal Register on or after May 27, 1986. For environmental impact statements in progress, agencies may choose to comply with the requirements of either the original or amended regulation.

[51 FR 15625, Apr. 25, 1986]

Sec. 1502.23 Cost-benefit analysis.

If a cost-benefit analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the proposed action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. To assess the adequacy of compliance with section 102(2)(B) of the Act the statement shall, when a cost-benefit analysis is prepared, discuss the relationship between that analysis and any analyses of unquantified environmental impacts, values, and amenities. For purposes of complying with the Act, the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the various alternatives need not be displayed in a

monetary cost-benefit analysis and should not be when there are important qualitative considerations. In any event, an environmental impact statement should at least indicate those considerations, including factors not related to environmental quality, which are likely to be relevant and important to a decision.

Sec. 1502.24 Methodology and scientific accuracy.

Agencies shall insure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in environmental impact statements. They shall identify any methodologies used and shall make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the statement. An agency may place discussion of methodology in an appendix.

Sec. 1502.25 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

(a) To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

(b) The draft environmental impact statement shall list all Federal permits, licenses, and other entitlements which must be obtained in implementing the proposal. If it is uncertain whether a Federal permit, license, or other entitlement is necessary, the draft environmental impact statement shall so indicate.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1503--COMMENTING

Sec. 1503.1 Inviting comments.
1503.2 Duty to comment.
1503.3 Specificity of comments.
1503.4 Response to comments.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55997, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1503.1 Inviting comments.

(a) After preparing a draft environmental impact statement and before preparing a final environmental impact statement the agency shall:

1. Obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved or which is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

2. Request the comments of:

(i) Appropriate State and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards;

(ii) Indian tribes, when the effects may be on a reservation; and

(iii) Any agency which has requested that it receive statements on actions of the kind proposed.

Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 (Revised), through its system of clearinghouses, provides a means of securing the views of State and local environmental agencies. The clearinghouses may be used, by mutual agreement of the lead agency and the clearinghouse, for securing State and local reviews of the draft environmental impact statements.

3. Request comments from the applicant, if any.

4. Request comments from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected.

(b) An agency may request comments on a final environmental impact statement before the decision is finally made. In any case other agencies or persons may make comments before the final decision unless a different time is provided under Sec. 1506.10.

Sec. 1503.2 Duty to comment.

Federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved and agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards shall comment on statements within their jurisdiction, expertise, or authority. Agencies shall comment within the time period specified for comment in Sec. 1506.10. A Federal agency may reply that it has no comment. If a cooperating agency is satisfied that its views are adequately reflected in the environmental impact statement, it should reply that it has no comment.

Sec. 1503.3 Specificity of comments.

(a) Comments on an environmental impact statement or on a proposed action shall be as specific as possible and may address either the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed or both.

(b) When a commenting agency criticizes a lead agency's predictive methodology, the commenting agency should describe the alternative methodology which it prefers and why.

(c) A cooperating agency shall specify in its comments whether it needs additional information to fulfill other applicable environmental reviews or consultation requirements and what information it needs. In particular, it shall specify any additional information it needs to comment adequately on the draft statement's analysis of significant site-specific effects associated with the granting or approving by that cooperating agency of necessary Federal permits, licenses, or entitlements.

(d) When a cooperating agency with jurisdiction by law objects to or expresses reservations about the proposal on grounds of environmental impacts, the agency expressing the objection or reservation shall specify the mitigation measures it considers

necessary to allow the agency to grant or approve applicable permit, license, or related requirements or concurrences.

Sec. 1503.4 Response to comments.

(a) An agency preparing a final environmental impact statement shall assess and consider comments both individually and collectively, and shall respond by one or more of the means listed below, stating its response in the final statement. Possible responses are to:

1. Modify alternatives including the proposed action.

2. Develop and evaluate alternatives not previously given serious consideration by the agency.

3. Supplement, improve, or modify its analyses.

4. Make factual corrections.

5. Explain why the comments do not warrant further agency response, citing the sources, authorities, or reasons which support the agency's position and, if appropriate, indicate those circumstances which would trigger agency reappraisal or further response.

(b) All substantive comments received on the draft statement (or summaries thereof where the response has been exceptionally voluminous), should be attached to the final statement whether or not the comment is thought to merit individual discussion by the agency in the text of the statement.

(c) If changes in response to comments are minor and are confined to the responses described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (5) of this section, agencies may write them on errata sheets and attach them to the statement instead of rewriting the draft statement. In such cases only the comments, the responses, and the changes and not the final statement need be circulated (Sec. 1502.19). The entire document with a new cover sheet shall be filed as the final statement (Sec. 1506.9).

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1504--PREDECISION REFERRALS TO THE COUNCIL OF PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTIONS DETERMINED TO BE ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Sec. 1504.1 Purpose.
1504.2 Criteria for referral.
1504.3 Procedure for referrals and response.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55998, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1504.1 Purpose.

(a) This part establishes procedures for referring to the Council Federal interagency disagreements concerning proposed major Federal actions that might cause unsatisfactory environmental effects. It provides means for early resolution of such disagreements.

(b) Under section 309 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is directed to review and comment publicly on the environmental impacts of Federal activities, including actions for which environmental impact statements are prepared. If after this review the Administrator determines that the matter is "unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality," section 309 directs that the matter be referred to the Council (hereafter "environmental referrals").

(c) Under section 102(2)(C) of the Act other Federal agencies may make similar reviews of environmental impact statements, including judgments on the acceptability of anticipated environmental impacts. These reviews must be made available to the President, the Council and the public.

Sec. 1504.2 Criteria for referral.

Environmental referrals should be made to the Council only after concerted, timely (as early as possible in the process), but unsuccessful attempts to resolve differences with the lead agency. In determining what environmental objections to the matter are appropriate to refer to the Council, an agency should weigh potential adverse environmental impacts, considering:

(a) Possible violation of national environmental standards or policies.

(b) Severity.

(c) Geographical scope.

(d) Duration.

(e) Importance as precedents.

(f) Availability of environmentally preferable alternatives.

Sec. 1504.3 Procedure for referrals and response.

(a) A Federal agency making the referral to the Council shall:

1. Advise the lead agency at the earliest possible time that it intends to refer a matter to the Council unless a satisfactory agreement is reached.
2. Include such advice in the referring agency's comments on the draft environmental impact statement, except when the statement does not contain adequate information to permit an assessment of the matter's environmental acceptability.
3. Identify any essential information that is lacking and request that it be made available at the earliest possible time.
4. Send copies of such advice to the Council.

(b) The referring agency shall deliver its referral to the Council not later than twenty-five (25) days after the final environmental impact statement has been made available to the Environmental Protection Agency, commenting agencies, and the public. Except when an extension of this period has been granted by the lead agency, the Council will not accept a referral after that date.

(c) The referral shall consist of:

1. A copy of the letter signed by the head of the referring agency and delivered to the lead agency informing the lead agency of the referral and the reasons for it, and requesting that no action be taken to implement the matter until the Council acts upon the referral. The letter shall include a copy of the statement referred to in (c)(2) of this section.

2. A statement supported by factual evidence leading to the conclusion that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. The statement shall:

   (i) Identify any material facts in controversy and incorporate (by reference if appropriate) agreed upon facts,

   (ii) Identify any existing environmental requirements or policies which would be violated by the matter,

   (iii) Present the reasons why the referring agency believes the matter is environmentally unsatisfactory,

   (iv) Contain a finding by the agency whether the issue raised is of national importance because of the threat to national environmental resources or policies or for some other reason,

   (v) Review the steps taken by the referring agency to bring its concerns to the attention of the lead agency at

the earliest possible time, and

(vi) Give the referring agency's recommendations as to what mitigation alternative, further study, or other course of action (including abandonment of the matter) are necessary to remedy the situation.

(d) Not later than twenty-five (25) days after the referral to the Council the lead agency may deliver a response to the Council, and the referring agency. If the lead agency requests more time and gives assurance that the matter will not go forward in the interim, the Council may grant an extension. The response shall:

1. Address fully the issues raised in the referral.

2. Be supported by evidence.

3. Give the lead agency's response to the referring agency's recommendations.

(e) Interested persons (including the applicant) may deliver their views in writing to the Council. Views in support of the referral should be delivered not later than the referral. Views in support of the response shall be delivered not later than the response. (f) Not later than twenty-five (25) days after receipt of both the referral and any response or upon being informed that there will be no response (unless the lead agency agrees to a longer time), the Council may take one or more of the following actions:

1. Conclude that the process of referral and response has successfully resolved the problem.

2. Initiate discussions with the agencies with the objective of mediation with referring and lead agencies.

3. Hold public meetings or hearings to obtain additional views and information.

4. Determine that the issue is not one of national importance and request the referring and lead agencies to pursue their decision process.

5. Determine that the issue should be further negotiated by the referring and lead agencies and is not appropriate for Council consideration until one or more heads of agencies report to the Council that the agencies' disagreements are irreconcilable.

6. Publish its findings and recommendations (including where appropriate a finding that the submitted evidence does not support the position of an agency).

7. When appropriate, submit the referral and the response together with the Council's recommendation to the President for action.

(g) The Council shall take no longer than 60 days to complete the actions specified in paragraph (f)(2), (3), or (5) of this section.

(h) When the referral involves an action required by statute to be

determined on the record after opportunity for agency hearing, the referral shall be conducted in a manner consistent with 5 U.S.C. 557(d) (Administrative Procedure Act).

[43 FR 55998, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1505--NEPA AND AGENCY DECISIONMAKING

Sec. 1505.1 Agency decisionmaking procedures.
1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.
1505.3 Implementing the decision.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55999, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1505.1 Agency decisionmaking procedures.

Agencies shall adopt procedures (Sec. 1507.3) to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the policies and purposes of the Act. Such procedures shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Implementing procedures under section 102(2) to achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1).

(b) Designating the major decision points for the agency's principal programs likely to have a significant effect on the human environment and assuring that the NEPA process corresponds with them.

(c) Requiring that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses be part of the record in formal rulemaking or adjudicatory proceedings.

(d) Requiring that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses accompany the proposal through existing agency review processes so that agency officials use the statement in making decisions.

(e) Requiring that the alternatives considered by the decisionmaker are encompassed by the range of alternatives discussed in the relevant environmental documents and that the decisionmaker consider the alternatives described in the environmental impact statement. If another decision document accompanies the relevant environmental documents to the decisionmaker, agencies are encouraged to make available to the public before the decision is made any part of that document that relates to the comparison of alternatives.

Sec. 1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.

At the time of its decision (Sec. 1506.10) or, if appropriate, its recommendation to Congress, each agency shall prepare a concise public record of decision. The record, which may be integrated into any other record prepared by the agency, including that required by OMB Circular A-95 (Revised), part I, sections 6(c) and (d), and Part II, section 5(b)(4), shall:

(a) State what the decision was.

(b) Identify all alternatives considered by the agency in reaching its decision, specifying the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable. An agency may discuss preferences among alternatives based on relevant factors including economic and technical considerations and agency statutory missions. An agency shall identify and discuss all such factors including any essential considerations of national policy which were balanced by the agency in making its decision and state how those considerations entered into its decision.

(c) State whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why they were not. A monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted and summarized where applicable for any mitigation.

Sec. 1505.3 Implementing the decision.

Agencies may provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases. Mitigation (Sec. 1505.2(c)) and other conditions established in the environmental impact statement or during its review and committed as part of the decision shall be implemented by the lead agency or other appropriate consenting agency. The lead agency shall:

(a) Include appropriate conditions in grants, permits or other approvals.

(b) Condition funding of actions on mitigation.

(c) Upon request, inform cooperating or commenting agencies on progress in carrying out mitigation measures which they have proposed and which were adopted by the agency making the decision.

(d) Upon request, make available to the public the results of relevant monitoring.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1506--OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF NEPA

Sec.

1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.
1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures.
1506.3 Adoption.
1506.4 Combining documents.
1506.5 Agency responsibility.
1506.6 Public involvement.
1506.7 Further guidance.
1506.8 Proposals for legislation.
1506.9 Filing requirements.
1506.10 Timing of agency action.
1506.11 Emergencies.
1506.12 Effective date.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56000, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.

(a) Until an agency issues a record of decision as provided in Sec. 1505.2 (except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section), no action concerning the proposal shall be taken which would:

1. Have an adverse environmental impact; or
2. Limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

(b) If any agency is considering an application from a non-Federal entity, and is aware that the applicant is about to take an action within the agency's jurisdiction that would meet either of the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section, then the agency shall promptly notify the applicant that the agency will take appropriate action to insure that the objectives and procedures of NEPA are achieved.

(c) While work on a required program environmental impact statement is in progress and the action is not covered by an existing program statement, agencies shall not undertake in the interim any major Federal action covered by the program which may significantly affect the quality of the human environment unless such action:

1. Is justified independently of the program;
2. Is itself accompanied by an adequate environmental impact statement;
   and
3. Will not prejudice the ultimate decision on the program. Interim action prejudices the ultimate decision on the program when it tends to determine subsequent development or limit alternatives.

(d) This section does not preclude development by applicants of plans or designs or performance of other work necessary to support an application

for Federal, State or local permits or assistance. Nothing in this section shall preclude Rural Electrification Administration approval of minimal expenditures not affecting the environment (e.g. long leadtime equipment and purchase options) made by non-governmental entities seeking loan guarantees from the Administration.

Sec. 1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures.

(a) Agencies authorized by law to cooperate with State agencies of statewide jurisdiction pursuant to section 102(2)(D) of the Act may do so.

(b) Agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and State and local requirements, unless the agencies are specifically barred from doing so by some other law. Except for cases covered by paragraph (a) of this section, such cooperation shall to the fullest extent possible include:

1. Joint planning processes.
2. Joint environmental research and studies.
3. Joint public hearings (except where otherwise provided by statute).
4. Joint environmental assessments.

(c) Agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable State and local requirements, unless the agencies are specifically barred from doing so by some other law. Except for cases covered by paragraph (a) of this section, such cooperation shall to the fullest extent possible include joint environmental impact statements. In such cases one or more Federal agencies and one or more State or local agencies shall be joint lead agencies. Where State laws or local ordinances have environmental impact statement requirements in addition to but not in conflict with those in NEPA, Federal agencies shall cooperate in fulfilling these requirements as well as those of Federal laws so that one document will comply with all applicable laws.

(d) To better integrate environmental impact statements into State or local planning processes, statements shall discuss any inconsistency of a proposed action with any approved State or local plan and laws (whether or not federally sanctioned). Where an inconsistency exists, the statement should describe the extent to which the agency would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law.

Sec. 1506.3 Adoption.

(a) An agency may adopt a Federal draft or final environmental impact statement or portion thereof provided that the statement or portion thereof meets the standards for an adequate statement under these regulations.

(b) If the actions covered by the original environmental impact statement and the proposed action are substantially the same, the agency adopting another agency's statement is not required to

recirculate it except as a final statement. Otherwise the adopting agency shall treat the statement as a draft and recirculate it (except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section).

(c) A cooperating agency may adopt without recirculating the environmental impact statement of a lead agency when, after an independent review of the statement, the cooperating agency concludes that its comments and suggestions have been satisfied.

(d) When an agency adopts a statement which is not final within the agency that prepared it, or when the action it assesses is the subject of a referral under Part 1504, or when the statement's adequacy is the subject of a judicial action which is not final, the agency shall so specify.

Sec. 1506.4 Combining documents.

Any environmental document in compliance with NEPA may be combined with any other agency document to reduce duplication and paperwork.

Sec. 1506.5 Agency responsibility.

(a) Information. If an agency requires an applicant to submit environmental information for possible use by the agency in preparing an environmental impact statement, then the agency should assist the applicant by outlining the types of information required. The agency shall independently evaluate the information submitted and shall be responsible for its accuracy. If the agency chooses to use the information submitted by the applicant in the environmental impact statement, either directly or by reference, then the names of the persons responsible for the independent evaluation shall be included in the list of preparers (Sec. 1502.17). It is the intent of this paragraph that acceptable work not be redone, but that it be verified by the agency.

(b) Environmental assessments. If an agency permits an applicant to prepare an environmental assessment, the agency, besides fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, shall make its own evaluation of the environmental issues and take responsibility for the scope and content of the environmental assessment.

(c) Environmental impact statements. Except as provided in Secs. 1506.2 and 1506.3 any environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to the requirements of NEPA shall be prepared directly by or by a contractor selected by the lead agency or where appropriate under Sec. 1501.6(b), a cooperating agency. It is the intent of these regulations that the contractor be chosen solely by the lead agency, or by the lead agency in cooperation with cooperating agencies, or where appropriate by a cooperating agency to avoid any conflict of interest. Contractors shall execute a disclosure statement prepared by the lead agency, or where appropriate the cooperating agency, specifying that they have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the project. If the document is prepared by contract, the responsible Federal official shall furnish guidance and participate in the preparation and shall independently evaluate the statement prior to its approval and take responsibility for its scope and contents. Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit any agency from

requesting any person to submit information to it or to prohibit any person from submitting information to any agency.

Sec. 1506.6 Public involvement.

Agencies shall:

(a) Make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures.

(b) Provide public notice of NEPA-related hearings, public meetings, and the availability of environmental documents so as to inform those persons and agencies who may be interested or affected.

1. In all cases the agency shall mail notice to those who have requested it on an individual action.
2. In the case of an action with effects of national concern notice shall include publication in the Federal Register and notice by mail to national organizations reasonably expected to be interested in the matter and may include listing in the 102 Monitor. An agency engaged in rulemaking may provide notice by mail to national organizations who have requested that notice regularly be provided. Agencies shall maintain a list of such organizations.
3. In the case of an action with effects primarily of local concern the notice may include:

    (i) Notice to State and areawide clearinghouses pursuant to OMB Circular A- 95 (Revised).

    (ii) Notice to Indian tribes when effects may occur on reservations.

    (iii) Following the affected State's public notice procedures for comparable actions.

    (iv) Publication in local newspapers (in papers of general circulation rather than legal papers).

    (v) Notice through other local media.

    (vi) Notice to potentially interested community organizations including small business associations.

    (vii) Publication in newsletters that may be expected to reach potentially interested persons.

    (viii) Direct mailing to owners and occupants of nearby or affected property.

    (ix) Posting of notice on and off site in the area where the action is to be located.

(c) Hold or sponsor public hearings or public meetings whenever appropriate or in accordance with statutory requirements applicable to the agency. Criteria shall include whether there is:

1. Substantial environmental controversy concerning the proposed action or substantial interest in holding the hearing.

2. A request for a hearing by another agency with jurisdiction over the action supported by reasons why a hearing will be helpful. If a draft environmental impact statement is to be considered at a public hearing, the agency should make the statement available to the public at least 15 days in advance (unless the purpose of the hearing is to provide information for the draft environmental impact statement).

(d) Solicit appropriate information from the public.

(e) Explain in its procedures where interested persons can get information or status reports on environmental impact statements and other elements of the NEPA process.

(f) Make environmental impact statements, the comments received, and any underlying documents available to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), without regard to the exclusion for interagency memoranda where such memoranda transmit comments of Federal agencies on the environmental impact of the proposed action. Materials to be made available to the public shall be provided to the public without charge to the extent practicable, or at a fee which is not more than the actual costs of reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council.

Sec. 1506.7 Further guidance.

The Council may provide further guidance concerning NEPA and its procedures including:

(a) A handbook which the Council may supplement from time to time, which shall in plain language provide guidance and instructions concerning the application of NEPA and these regulations.

(b) Publication of the Council's Memoranda to Heads of Agencies.

(c) In conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency and the publication of the 102 Monitor, notice of:

1. Research activities;
2. Meetings and conferences related to NEPA; and
3. Successful and innovative procedures used by agencies to implement NEPA.

Sec. 1506.8 Proposals for legislation.

(a) The NEPA process for proposals for legislation (Sec. 1508.17) significantly affecting the quality of the human environment shall be integrated with the legislative process of the Congress. A legislative environmental impact statement is the detailed statement required by law to be included in a recommendation or report on a legislative proposal to Congress. A legislative environmental impact statement

shall be considered part of the formal transmittal of a legislative proposal to Congress; however, it may be transmitted to Congress up to 30 days later in order to allow time for completion of an accurate statement which can serve as the basis for public and Congressional debate. The statement must be available in time for Congressional hearings and deliberations.

(b) Preparation of a legislative environmental impact statement shall conform to the requirements of these regulations except as follows:

1. There need not be a scoping process.
2. The legislative statement shall be prepared in the same manner as a draft statement, but shall be considered the "detailed statement" required by statute; Provided, That when any of the following conditions exist both the draft and final environmental impact statement on the legislative proposal shall be prepared and circulated as provided by Secs. 1503.1 and 1506.10.

    (i) A Congressional Committee with jurisdiction over the proposal has a rule requiring both draft and final environmental impact statements.
    (ii) The proposal results from a study process required by statute (such as those required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)).
    (iii) Legislative approval is sought for Federal or federally assisted construction or other projects which the agency recommends be located at specific geographic locations. For proposals requiring an environmental impact statement for the acquisition of space by the General Services Administration, a draft statement shall accompany the Prospectus or the 11(b) Report of Building Project Surveys to the Congress, and a final statement shall be completed before site acquisition.
    (iv) The agency decides to prepare draft and final statements.

(c) Comments on the legislative statement shall be given to the lead agency which shall forward them along with its own responses to the Congressional committees with jurisdiction.

Sec. 1506.9 Filing requirements.

Environmental impact statements together with comments and responses shall be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, attention Office of Federal Activities (A-104), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Statements shall be filed with EPA no earlier than they are also transmitted to commenting agencies and made available to the public. EPA shall deliver one copy of each statement to the Council, which shall satisfy the requirement of availability to the President. EPA may issue guidelines to agencies to implement its responsibilities under this section and Sec. 1506.10.

Sec. 1506.10 Timing of agency action.

(a) The Environmental Protection Agency shall publish a notice in the Federal Register each week of the environmental impact statements filed during the preceding week. The minimum time periods set forth in this section shall be calculated from the date of publication of this notice.

(b) No decision on the proposed action shall be made or recorded under Sec. 1505.2 by a Federal agency until the later of the following dates:

1. Ninety (90) days after publication of the notice described above in paragraph (a) of this section for a draft environmental impact statement.
2. Thirty (30) days after publication of the notice described above in paragraph (a) of this section for a final environmental impact statement. An exception to the rules on timing may be made in the case of an agency decision which is subject to a formal internal appeal. Some agencies have a formally established appeal process which allows other agencies or the public to take appeals on a decision and make their views known, after publication of the final environmental impact statement. In such cases, where a real opportunity exists to alter the decision, the decision may be made and recorded at the same time the environmental impact statement is published.

This means that the period for appeal of the decision and the 30-day period prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may run concurrently. In such cases the environmental impact statement shall explain the timing and the public's right of appeal. An agency engaged in rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act or other statute for the purpose of protecting the public health or safety, may waive the time period in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and publish a decision on the final rule simultaneously with publication of the notice of the availability of the final environmental impact statement as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the final environmental impact statement is filed within ninety (90) days after a draft environmental impact statement is filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, the minimum thirty (30) day period and the minimum ninety (90) day period may run concurrently. However, subject to paragraph (d) of this section agencies shall allow not less than 45 days for comments on draft statements.

(d) The lead agency may extend prescribed periods. The Environmental Protection Agency may upon a showing by the lead agency of compelling reasons of national policy reduce the prescribed periods and may upon a showing by any other Federal agency of compelling reasons of national policy also extend prescribed periods, but only after consultation with the lead agency. (Also see Sec. 1507.3(d).) Failure to file timely comments shall not be a sufficient reason for extending a period. If the lead agency does not concur with the extension of time, EPA may not extend it for more than 30 days. When the Environmental Protection Agency reduces or extends any period of time it shall notify the Council.

[43 FR 56000, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 874, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1506.11 Emergencies.

Where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant environmental impact without observing the provisions of these regulations, the Federal agency taking the action should consult with the Council about alternative arrangements. Agencies and the Council will limit such arrangements to actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of the emergency. Other actions remain subject to NEPA review.

Sec. 1506.12 Effective date.

The effective date of these regulations is July 30, 1979, except that for agencies that administer programs that qualify under section 102(2)(D) of the Act or under section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 an additional four months shall be allowed for the State or local agencies to adopt their implementing procedures.

(a) These regulations shall apply to the fullest extent practicable to ongoing activities and environmental documents begun before the effective date. These regulations do not apply to an environmental impact statement or supplement if the draft statement was filed before the effective date of these regulations. No completed environmental documents need be redone by reasons of these regulations. Until these regulations are applicable, the Council's guidelines published in the Federal Register of August 1, 1973, shall continue to be applicable. In cases where these regulations are applicable the guidelines are superseded. However, nothing shall prevent an agency from proceeding under these regulations at an earlier time.

(b) NEPA shall continue to be applicable to actions begun before January 1, 1970, to the fullest extent possible.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1507--AGENCY COMPLIANCE

Sec. 1507.1 Compliance.
1507.2 Agency capability to comply.
1507.3 Agency procedures.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56002, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1507.1 Compliance.

All agencies of the Federal Government shall comply with these regulations. It is the intent of these regulations to allow each agency flexibility in adapting its implementing procedures authorized by Sec. 1507.3 to the requirements of other applicable laws.

Sec. 1507.2 Agency capability to comply.

Each agency shall be capable (in terms of personnel and other resources) of complying with the requirements enumerated below. Such compliance may include use of other's resources, but the using agency shall itself have sufficient capability to evaluate what others do for it. Agencies shall:

(a) Fulfill the requirements of section 102(2)(A) of the Act to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on the human environment. Agencies shall designate a person to be responsible for overall review of agency NEPA compliance.

(b) Identify methods and procedures required by section 102(2)(B) to insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration.

(c) Prepare adequate environmental impact statements pursuant to section 102(2)(C) and comment on statements in the areas where the agency has jurisdiction by law or special expertise or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

(d) Study, develop, and describe alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources. This requirement of section 102(2)(E) extends to all such proposals, not just the more limited scope of section 102(2)(C)(iii) where the discussion of alternatives is confined to impact statements.

(e) Comply with the requirements of section 102(2)(H) that the agency initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects.

(f) Fulfill the requirements of sections 102(2)(F), 102(2)(G), and 102 (2)(I), of the Act and of Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, Sec. 2.

Sec. 1507.3 Agency procedures.

(a) Not later than eight months after publication of these regulations as finally adopted in the Federal Register, or five months after the establishment of an agency, whichever shall come later, each agency shall as necessary adopt procedures to supplement these regulations. When the agency is a department, major subunits are encouraged (with the consent of the department) to adopt their own procedures. Such procedures shall not paraphrase these regulations. They shall confine themselves to implementing procedures. Each agency shall consult with the Council while developing its procedures and before publishing them in the Federal Register for comment. Agencies with similar programs should consult with each other and the Council to coordinate their procedures, especially for programs requesting similar information from applicants. The procedures shall be adopted only after an opportunity for public review and after review by the Council for conformity with the Act and these regulations. The Council shall complete its review within 30 days. Once in effect they shall be filed with the Council and made readily available to the public. Agencies are encouraged to publish explanatory guidance for these regulations and their own procedures. Agencies shall continue to review their policies and procedures and in consultation with the Council to revise them as necessary to ensure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act.

(b) Agency procedures shall comply with these regulations except where compliance would be inconsistent with statutory requirements and shall include:

1. Those procedures required by Secs. 1501.2(d), 1502.9(c)(3), 1505.1, 1506.6(e), and 1508.4.

2. Specific criteria for and identification of those typical classes of action:

    (i) Which normally do require environmental impact statements.

    (ii) Which normally do not require either an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment (categorical exclusions (Sec. 1508.4)).

    (iii) Which normally require environmental assessments but not necessarily environmental impact statements.

(c) Agency procedures may include specific criteria for providing limited exceptions to the provisions of these regulations for classified proposals. They are proposed actions which are specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order or statute to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive Order or statute. Environmental assessments and environmental impact statements which address classified proposals may be safeguarded and restricted from public dissemination in accordance

with agencies' own regulations applicable to classified information. These documents may be organized so that classified portions can be included as annexes, in order that the unclassified portions can be made available to the public.

(d) Agency procedures may provide for periods of time other than those presented in Sec. 1506.10 when necessary to comply with other specific statutory requirements.

(e) Agency procedures may provide that where there is a lengthy period between the agency's decision to prepare an environmental impact statement and the time of actual preparation, the notice of intent required by Sec. 1501.7 may be published at a reasonable time in advance of preparation of the draft statement.

Back to Table of Contents

PART 1508--TERMINOLOGY AND INDEX

Sec.

1508.1 Terminology.
1508.2 Act.
1508.3 Affecting.
1508.4 Categorical exclusion.
1508.5 Cooperating agency.
1508.6 Council.
1508.7 Cumulative impact.
1508.8 Effects.
1508.9 Environmental assessment.
1508.10 Environmental document.
1508.11 Environmental impact statement.
1508.12 Federal agency.
1508.13 Finding of no significant impact.
1508.14 Human environment.
1508.15 Jurisdiction by law.
1508.16 Lead agency.
1508.17 Legislation.
1508.18 Major Federal action.
1508.19 Matter.
1508.20 Mitigation.
1508.21 NEPA process.
1508.22 Notice of intent.
1508.23 Proposal.
1508.24 Referring agency.
1508.25 Scope.
1508.26 Special expertise.
1508.27 Significantly.
1508.28 Tiering.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56003, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1508.1 Terminology.

The terminology of this part shall be uniform throughout the Federal Government.

Sec. 1508.2 Act.

"Act" means the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.) which is also referred to as "NEPA."

Sec. 1508.3 Affecting.

"Affecting" means will or may have an effect on.

Sec. 1508.4 Categorical exclusion.

"Categorical exclusion" means a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency in implementation of these regulations (Sec. 1507.3) and for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required. An agency may decide in its procedures or otherwise, to prepare environmental assessments for the reasons stated in Sec. 1508.9 even though it is not required to do so. Any procedures under this section shall provide for extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect.

Sec. 1508.5 Cooperating agency.

"Cooperating agency" means any Federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The selection and responsibilities of a cooperating agency are described in Sec. 1501.6. A State or local agency of similar qualifications or, when the effects are on a reservation, an Indian Tribe, may by agreement with the lead agency become a cooperating agency.

Sec. 1508.6 Council.

"Council" means the Council on Environmental Quality established by Title II of the Act.

Sec. 1508.7 Cumulative impact.

"Cumulative impact" is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Sec. 1508.8 Effects.

"Effects" include:

(a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

(b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. Effects includes ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic,

historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

Sec. 1508.9 Environmental assessment.

"Environmental assessment":

(a) Means a concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to:

1. Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

2. Aid an agency's compliance with the Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary.

3. Facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary.

(b) Shall include brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives as required by section 102(2)(E), of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

Sec. 1508.10 Environmental document.

"Environmental document" includes the documents specified in Sec. 1508.9 (environmental assessment), Sec. 1508.11 (environmental impact statement), Sec. 1508.13 (finding of no significant impact), and Sec. 1508.22 (notice of intent).

Sec. 1508.11 Environmental impact statement.

"Environmental impact statement" means a detailed written statement as required by section 102(2)(C) of the Act.

Sec. 1508.12 Federal agency.

"Federal agency" means all agencies of the Federal Government. It does not mean the Congress, the Judiciary, or the President, including the performance of staff functions for the President in his Executive Office. It also includes for purposes of these regulations States and units of general local government and Indian tribes assuming NEPA responsibilities under section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Sec. 1508.13 Finding of no significant impact.

"Finding of no significant impact" means a document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded (Sec. 1508.4), will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for

which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (Sec. 1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

Sec. 1508.14 Human environment.

"Human environment" shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. (See the definition of "effects" (Sec. 1508.8).) This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement. When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.

Sec. 1508.15 Jurisdiction by law.

"Jurisdiction by law" means agency authority to approve, veto, or finance all or part of the proposal.

Sec. 1508.16 Lead agency.

"Lead agency" means the agency or agencies preparing or having taken primary responsibility for preparing the environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.17 Legislation.

"Legislation" includes a bill or legislative proposal to Congress developed by or with the significant cooperation and support of a Federal agency, but does not include requests for appropriations. The test for significant cooperation is whether the proposal is in fact predominantly that of the agency rather than another source. Drafting does not by itself constitute significant cooperation. Proposals for legislation include requests for ratification of treaties. Only the agency which has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will prepare a legislative environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.18 Major Federal action.

"Major Federal action" includes actions with effects that may be major and which are potentially subject to Federal control and responsibility. Major reinforces but does not have a meaning independent of significantly (Sec. 1508.27). Actions include the circumstance where the responsible officials fail to act and that failure to act is reviewable by courts or administrative tribunals under the Administrative Procedure Act or other applicable law as agency action.

> (a) Actions include new and continuing activities, including projects and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies; new or revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, or procedures; and legislative

proposals (Secs. 1506.8, 1508.17). Actions do not include funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds, distributed under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, 31 U.S.C. 1221 et seq., with no Federal agency control over the subsequent use of such funds. Actions do not include bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions.

(b) Federal actions tend to fall within one of the following categories:

1. Adoption of official policy, such as rules, regulations, and interpretations adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.; treaties and international conventions or agreements; formal documents establishing an agency's policies which will result in or substantially alter agency programs.

2. Adoption of formal plans, such as official documents prepared or approved by federal agencies which guide or prescribe alternative uses of Federal resources, upon which future agency actions will be based.

3. Adoption of programs, such as a group of concerted actions to implement a specific policy or plan; systematic and connected agency decisions allocating agency resources to implement a specific statutory program or executive directive.

4. Approval of specific projects, such as construction or management activities located in a defined geographic area. Projects include actions approved by permit or other regulatory decision as well as federal and federally assisted activities.

Sec. 1508.19 Matter.

"Matter" includes for purposes of Part 1504: (a) With respect to the Environmental Protection Agency, any proposed legislation, project, action or regulation as those terms are used in section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609). (b) With respect to all other agencies, any proposed major federal action to which section 102(2)(C) of NEPA applies.

Sec. 1508.20 Mitigation.

"Mitigation" includes:

(a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.

(b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

(c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.

(d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

(e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Sec. 1508.21 NEPA process.

"NEPA process" means all measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of section 2 and Title I of NEPA.

Sec. 1508.22 Notice of intent.

"Notice of intent" means a notice that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice shall briefly:

(a) Describe the proposed action and possible alternatives.

(b) Describe the agency's proposed scoping process including whether, when, and where any scoping meeting will be held.

(c) State the name and address of a person within the agency who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.23 Proposal.

"Proposal" exists at that stage in the development of an action when an agency subject to the Act has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal and the effects can be meaningfully evaluated. Preparation of an environmental impact statement on a proposal should be timed (Sec. 1502.5) so that the final statement may be completed in time for the statement to be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal. A proposal may exist in fact as well as by agency declaration that one exists.

Sec. 1508.24 Referring agency.

"Referring agency" means the federal agency which has referred any matter to the Council after a determination that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality.

Sec. 1508.25 Scope.

Scope consists of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an environmental impact statement. The scope of an individual statement may depend on its relationships to other statements (Secs.1502.20 and 1508.28). To determine the scope of environmental impact statements, agencies shall consider 3 types of actions, 3 types of alternatives, and 3 types of impacts. They include:

(a) Actions (other than unconnected single actions) which may be:

1. Connected actions, which means that they are closely related and therefore should be discussed in the same impact

statement. Actions are connected if they:

(i) Automatically trigger other actions which may require environmental impact statements.

(ii) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously.

(iii) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

2. Cumulative actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement.

3. Similar actions, which when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequencies together, such as common timing or geography. An agency may wish to analyze these actions in the same impact statement. It should do so when the best way to assess adequately the combined impacts of similar actions or reasonable alternatives to such actions is to treat them in a single impact statement.

(b) Alternatives, which include:

1. No action alternative.
2. Other reasonable courses of actions.
3. Mitigation measures (not in the proposed action).

(c) Impacts, which may be: (1) Direct; (2) indirect; (3) cumulative.

Sec. 1508.26 Special expertise.

"Special expertise" means statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience.

Sec. 1508.27 Significantly.

"Significantly" as used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity:

(a) Context. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.

(b) Intensity. This refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:

1. Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

10. Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

[43 FR 56003, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 874, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1508.28 Tiering.

"Tiering" refers to the coverage of general matters in broader environmental impact statements (such as national program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental analyses (such as regional or basinwide program statements or ultimately site-specific statements) incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of statements or

analyses is:

(a) From a program, plan, or policy environmental impact statement to a program, plan, or policy statement or analysis of lesser scope or to a site- specific statement or analysis.

(b) From an environmental impact statement on a specific action at an early stage (such as need and site selection) to a supplement (which is preferred) or a subsequent statement or analysis at a later stage (such as environmental mitigation). Tiering in such cases is appropriate when it helps the lead agency to focus on the issues which are ripe for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ripe.

Back to Table of Contents

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NEPA PROCESS FLOWCHART-PHASE 2

EIS Required

↓

Issue Notice of Intent (40 CFR 1501.7)

↓

Commence Scoping Process (40 CFR 1501.7)

↓

Prepare Preliminary DEIS (Reiterate above process in written detail (40 CFR 1502))

↓

Review of preliminary DEIS

↓

Prepare DEIS

↓

File DEIS with EPA (40 CFR 1506.9) and distribute DEIS (concurrent distribution to other agencies, public, WO, and DOI). Minimum 90 days to decision

↓

DEIS Review Period, minimum 60 day formal review period (40 CFR 1506.10, 516 DM 4.24), and public meeting, if deemed appropriate (40 CFR 1506.6) (516 DM 4.25).

EA Required

↓

Prepare EA (Reiterate above process in writing) (40 CFR 1508.9)

↓

Distribute EA for Review and Comment (if deemed appropriate) (Section 1506.6)

↓

Finalize EA

↓

Determine if the Preferred Alternative Constitutes a Major Federal Action Significantly Affecting the Quality of the Human Environment (40 CFR 1508.18 & 1508.27)

↓ EIS Required (Follow Procedures in adjacent column)

↓ EIS Not Required Prepare FONSI (40 CFR 1508.13)

↓

Initiate Action

Respond to Comments on DEIS
(40 CFR 1503.4) and Prepare
Preliminary FEIS

Review of Preliminary FEIS

Prepare FEIS

File FEIS with EPA (40 CFR 1506.9)
and distribute FEIS (concurrent
distribution to other agencies,
public, WO, and DOI). Minimum
30 days to decision (40 CFR 1506.10)

Make Decision and Prepare Record
of Decision (40 CFR 1505.2)

Implement Action 30 Days After
Notifying Public

FORMAT FOR FWS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

The EA should be brief and to the point (usually 15 pages or less) and will follow the format shown below.

1. COVER SHEET

Give a descriptive title for the proposed action, what unit of the FWS is proposing it, what legal mandate it will be carried out under, where the action is located, and who authored the document.

2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The need must be defined clearly and care taken to be sure that the subsequent analysis addresses underlying causes, not just symptoms. The relationship of identified FWS goals and objectives to the purpose and need for action should be made clear in this section.

3. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

The practicable alternatives, including he proposed action and the "no action" alternative must be included in the EA. The alternatives should be described in sufficient detail to permit the comparison of their merits, especially if their impacts vary (e.g. in kind, location, intensity, or duration). A matrix comparing the general consequences and impacts of each alternative is recommended. Alternatives suggested and dismissed as impractical or not feasible should be discussed only briefly.

4. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Succinctly describe the area in which the proposed action is to occur. Page-sized maps of the general area and the project site are required for site-specific proposals. Carefully selected photographs can be helpful in some cases. Particular mention should be made of the presence (or absence) of any endangered or threatened species, cultural resources (historical, architectural, or archaeological sites), and wetlands and floodplains. Description of the environment should be limited to two or three pages.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Effects should be identified and briefly analyzed without passing judgment as to their being beneficial or adverse. The effects upon those environmental features of special legal or policy significance should be highlighted. Such features would include: threatened or endangered species or critical habitats, wetlands, 100-year floodplains, cultural resources, or specially designated areas (e.g., research natural areas or wilderness areas).

6. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

Include a record of contacts made in an effort to consult and coordinate with others early in the planning process in order to identify effects of the proposal and practicable alternatives.

Exhibit 13
(Sheet 2)

ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PHYSICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Meteorology

1. Climate
2. Air Quality

B. Topography

1. Relief
2. Cuts/Fills

C. Geology

1. Earthquake/Landslide
2. Minerals
3. Energy Resource Depletion/ Conservation
4. Radioactive & Toxic Substances/ Heavy Metals

D. Soils

1. Erosion/Deposition
2. Siltation
3. Soil Quality

E. Hydrology

1. Surface & Ground Water Quality/Quantity
2. Absorption/Drainage
3. Flooding
4. Hydro/Geothermal Energy Source

BIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Vegetation

1. Species of Special Concern
2. Critical Wildlife Habitat
3. Species Diversity/Abundance
4. Noxious Weeds/Exotic Plants/ Pathogens

B. Wildlife

1. Species of Special Concern
2. Species Diversity/Abundance
3. Game/Non-Game Species
4. Pests/Pathogens/Vectors/ Predators/Feral or Exotic Animals

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Cultural

1. Archaeologic/Historic Sites
2. Educational/Recreational Opportunities
3. Public Access

B. Economic

1. Cost
2. Employment
3. Commercial/Industrial Buildings
4. Taxes/Property Values

C. Land Use

1. Plans/Policies/Controls
2. Development/Growth
3. Farmland/Open Space, Natural Areas
4. Transportation Facilities/ Public Utilities

D. Social

1. Quality of Life
2. Community Cohesion
3. Residents/Residences
4. Population Change
5. Human Health/Safety
6. Public Services
7. National Defense

E. Aesthetics

1. Scenery
2. Noise
3. Odor

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Discussion:

As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee compiled a spreadsheet to begin the discussion on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects which may be experiencing project delays. The Technical Committee will present the information in general terms and will brief the Task Force on the actions to be completed by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee to further discuss and document individual project status, issues, available funding, timelines, etc.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
Yes	Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery (Complex Project)	FWS		10/1/1999 as complex project												Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Complex project receiving Phase 0 funds in October 1999.
Yes	Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion (Complex Project)	COE		10/1/1999 as complex project												Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: No additional action from LDNR since the project was tabled prior to consideration of Phase I approval back in 2003.
Yes	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	2	19-Oct-92	28-Mar-94	A						1-Feb-07		1-Jan-08		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Current design is being revised for the Crab Gully area. Project is scheduled to request approval for construction at the July 2007 Task Force meeting.
Yes	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	5-Jan-95	A										Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Project team decision regarding proposed project features is pending a revised operation plan of siphon between Parish and State. No schedule is available until decision is made.
Yes	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	5	28-Feb-96	28-May-04	A						1-Mar-08		1-Dec-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. The contractor has been working on model calibration and verification. Once that step is completed, with-project model runs will be begin.
Yes	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	FWS	6	24-Apr-97	22-Oct-98	A						1-May-08		1-May-09		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: Landrights have been obtained from 35 persons. The remaining 3 persons appear unwilling to sign. Options for acquiring those landrights are being explored.
Yes	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	NRCS	6	24-Apr-97	23-Apr-02	A						1-Feb-07		1-Jan-08		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Design on preferred project alternative began in October 2006. Project is scheduled to request construction approval in July 2007, with an anticipated construction start date of February 2008. Construction completion date is scheduled for January 2009.
Yes	Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	25-Jul-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	30-Jan-08		1-Aug-08		1-Jul-09		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Landrights issues have caused design revisions to current features. Current schedule is for a 30% review meeting in June 2007, with anticipated construction beginning in August 2008 and ending in March 2009, pending funding approval.
Yes	Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	11-Jan-00	31-Jan-07			11-Jan-00	A	31-Jan-08		1-May-08		1-Nov-08		Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: On hold pending outcome of WRDA.
Yes	Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	COE	9	11-Jan-00	15-May-06	*		11-Jan-00	A	11-Jan-00	A	1-Apr-07		1-Apr-08		Respose from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Sediment capacities of the Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Canal have been developed. Several methods of introducing the sediment into the diversion are were investigated by the team. Coordinating with Corps' 4th Supplemental "Modification to Caernarvon" project manager.
Yes	Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	COE	9	11-Jan-00				11-Jan-00	A							Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Fully funded Phase 1 cost for this project is $1,229,337. The project area includes approximately 2,900 acres of fresh to brackish marsh habitat. The project kick-off was in April 2001 with the COE and DNR. Initial surveys, soils investigations, gage data, and hydrologic investigations indicate that few project benefits can be optained without greatly increasing the scope and cost (currently estimated at $30M, fully funded; originally estimated at 15M, fully funded at time of inclusion on PPL9) of the project. Attempts to deauthorize have been met with resistance from local stakeholders. The project has remained on hold pending the determination of the disposition of the Port of Iberia Channel Project. A revised deposition of dredged materials from that project could greatly reduce the costs of the Weeks Bay Project.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl	STATUS
Yes	Benneys Bay Diversion	COE	10	10-Jan-01	30-Jan-07			10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-08		1-Mar-08		1-Nov-09	Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Disagreement about the overall funding (O&M) approach for this project will delay its consideration for constuction funding this cycle. Uncertainty regarding the induced shoaling amounts resulted in a $10 million cost cap for O&M, which would fund only one cycle of O&M (versus 10 cycles). The revised fully funded cost for the project, including construction, monitoring and once cycle of O&M, is $29,077,261. The fully funded costs for 10 cycles of O&M over 20 years would be $115,395,910. Approximately 4,800 acres of marsh would be created through natural deltaic accretion. Approximately 170 acres of marsh would be created during construction and approximately 100 acres would result a single cycle of maintenance dredging of induced shoaling.The difference in benefits would be 5,070 (one O&M cycle) versus 5903 acres (10 cycles).
Yes	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	2-Oct-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	8-Feb-06	A	20-Feb-07		31-Dec-07	Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list. Updated status: LDNR has revised the cost estimate. Additional construction funds will be needed due to storm-related price increases. This project is at the top of DNR's oyster appraisal list. Anticipate advertising for construction in early 2007, with construction taking place May to September 2007 in order to accommodate the endangered species issue.
Yes	Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	8-Oct-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-10		1-May-10		1-May-12	Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list, status description is accurate. Status: Difficulties with land rights combined with recent cypress logging activity require EPA and LDNR to re-evaluate the future of the current benefit area/potential diversion alignments considered to date.
Yes	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	24-Jul-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	10-Jan-01	A	1-Apr-07		30-Sep-07	Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: The bids that were received from the 7/6/06 bid package were all well over the cost estimated for this project. The project is being scaled down and re-designed to accommodate the higher costs. Three replicates with three treatments will be constructed. The revised project should be ready to be re-bid in January 2007. Project has been re-bid three times. Twice because contractors were not available due to hurricanes, and one other time.
Yes	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	4-Apr-02	A		07-Aug-01	A	30-Jan-09		1-Jun-09		1-Jun-11	Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list. Updated status: Modeling for the feasibility study has been delayed from the end of September to the end of December. No additional delays of this modeling effort are anticipated.
Yes	South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	3-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	30-Jan-08		1-Jun-07		1-May-08	Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: Hydrologic modeling was completed in April 2005. Project landowners coordination delayed by Hurricane Rita and after effects. All Grand Chenier landowners lost their homes and were displaced as a result of the hurricane. Modeling results were presented to landowners March 9, 2006 with mixed but optimistic results. Sponsoring agencies are currently meeting with key landowners and planning surveying and geotechnical investigations to determine route of freshwater across Hwy 82 to benefit marshes south of that highway.
Yes	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	COE	12	16-Jan-03	1-Jan-07			16-Jan-03	A	31-Jan-08		15-Jul-08		15-Jun-09	Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Draft 30% design report submitted prepared. Project scope has changed and nearby borrow site is being tested. Additional borrow site consideration would cost funds the project does not have budgeted.
Yes	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	EPA	12	16-Jan-03	21-Mar-04	A		16-Jan-03	A	30-Jan-08		1-Mar-08		1-Sep-08	Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list, status description is accurate. Status: As of June 06, all geotech data has been collected. Current work w/COE to ensure project complies w/all dredging/navigation procedures. All landowners are in full support; formal landright agreements are being drafted for final approval.
Yes	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	12	16-Jan-03	30-Jan-07			07-Aug-02	A	31-Jan-08		1-Aug-08		1-Mar-09	Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: We have been seeking input from LDNR since 2002 on additional alternatives.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	NRCS	2	19-Oct-92	5-Jan-95	A						22-Jun-98	A	**(updated) 3/1/2008**		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Revised status: Construction Units 1, 2 and 3 are completed Construction Unit#4 was revised due to hurricane related causes. Revised schedule is for the construction contract to be advertised in December 2006 and construction to begin in April 2007 with a completion date anticipated for March 2008.
No	West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	COE	2	19-Oct-92	27-Dec-96	A						10-Feb-98	A	**(updated) 1 Mar 06**		Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Construction contract awarded for work to Weeks Bay, to be completed in next few months. Project Status: Original project construction completed July 1998. Supplemental disposal for wetland creation anticipated September 2006.
No	Cameron-Creole Maintenance	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	9-Jan-97	A						30-Sep-97	A			Response from Britt Paul: Remove from List. Revised status: This project was constructed prior to becoming a CWPPRA project. As stated in spreadsheet, CWPPRA has performed 3 maintenance events. In October 2006, the Task Force approved additional O&M funds to allow repair of storm damages. This project is not "delayed".
No	Bayou Lafourche Siphon	EPA	5	28-Feb-96	19-Feb-97	A										Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from list. It has been deobligated.
No	Myrtle Grove Siphon	NMFS	5	28-Feb-96	20-Mar-97	A										Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: With the concurrence of DNR, the NOAA grant for the project was closed out and funds returned to the program. At LDNR's request, de-authorization procedures were not initiated because DNR wished to keep the project on the CWPPRA books for possible future funding depending on the development of Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove (BA-33).
No	Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche	EPA	5.1	25-Oct-01	23-Jul-03	A										Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list. It is in the process of being shut down.
No	Delta Wide Crevasses	NMFS	6	24-Apr-97	28-May-98	A						21-Jun-99	A	31-Dec-14		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: The project recently completed the second of four project construction (dredging) cycles to create or maintain crevasses. NOAA is closing out the grant and meeting with DNR to schedule the next round on construction.
No	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	NRCS	7	16-Jan-98	16-Jul-99	A						1-Dec-00	A	1-May-07		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Revised status: Construction Units 1 and 2 are completed. Construction Unit #4 began construction on May 26, 2005. Construction was halted due to hurricane related causes, and resumed on July 24, 2006. Revised anticipated completion date is October 2007. Initial bids for Construction Unit 5 were extremely high due to post-hurricane cost increases; contract has been re-advertised; bid opening is scheduled for December 29, 2006.
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	COE	8	20-Jan-99	17-Feb-05	A						1-Jun-07		1-Jun-08		Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 2 includes installation of a permanent sediment delivery pipeline that has required substantial real estate investigations and negotiations. Negotiations were well advanced prior to, but were interrupted by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Negotionations have resumed and are on track Project scheduled to undergo BCOE review by December 1st with contract advertisement by April/May 07. Construction start of the permanent pipeline anticipated for summer 2007. A portion of the containment levees for the Cycle II marsh creation are currently under construction under the same contract for Cycle III construction.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4	COE	8	20-Jan-99												Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 4 Engineering and Design 95% is complete along with Environmental Compliance. The CWPPRA Task Force has has deferred construction funding approval for Cycles 4 and 5 until construction of cycles 2 and 3 are complete. Request for construction approval for Cycle 4 is planned to meet the Calcasieu River Ship Channel FY 09 maintenance dredging cycle.
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 5	COE	8	20-Jan-99												Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 5 Engineering and Design 95% is complete along with Environmental Compliance. The CWPPRA Task Force has has deferred construction funding approval for Cycles 4 and 5 until construction of cycles 2 and 3 are complete. Request for construction approval for Cycle 5 is planned to meet the Calcasieu River Ship Channel FY 10 maintenance dredging cycle.
No	Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	25-Jul-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	14-Aug-03	A	25-May-05	A	**(updated) 3/1/2007**		Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - project is under construction. Revised status: Construction began May 25, 2005. Construction was delayed due to hurricane related causes. Revised anticipated completion date is March 2007.
No	Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	FWS	9	11-Jan-00	12-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	13-Oct-04	A	1-Sep-05	A	**(updated) 11/1/2006**		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: Semi-final inspection was held Oct 31, 2006. Contractor has until Dec 1, 2006 to make minor modifications.
No	LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	21-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A							Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: With the concurrence of DNR, the NOAA grant for the project was closed out and funds returned to the program. At LDNR's request, de-authorization procedures were not initiated because we were waiting to see what the landowners eventually decided to do with the project area.
No	New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	1-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	10-Jan-01	A	1-Oct-06	A	1-Oct-07		Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list. Updated status: Construction contract awarded. Notice to Proceed issued for October 1, 2006. Dredging work expected to begin end of Dec 06 (dredge expected to be available at this time), with the same dredge currently working on a NMFS sponsored barrier island restoration project.
No	Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	5-Oct-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	16-Jan-03	A	1-Jun-04	A	31-Oct-06	*	Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list, project status is correct. Updated status: Awaiting confirmation from State of Louisiana regarding contract completion activities. As soon as the State completes contracting actions and returns remaining funds, the project will be closed out.
No	Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove	COE	10	10-Jan-01				10-Jan-01	A							Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: Under consideration for transfer to LCA.
No	Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	10-Jan-01	1-Mar-07			10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-08		1-Nov-08				Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: 95% design review anticipated by end of February 2007. Project engineering and design was delayed by Hurricanes Rita and Katrina and residual impacts.
No	Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	16-May-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	7-Aug-02	A	19-Jun-06	A	**(updated) 11/18/2006**		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: This project is currently under construction and is expected to be completed by Nov 18, 2006.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	17-Jul-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	12-Nov-03	A	1-Dec-04	A	1-Jul-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: CU 1 construction is completed as of October 3, 2006. CU 2 will be discontinued as of the October 18, 2006, Task Force meeting. The Task Force authorized 50,000 lf of additional terraces for CU 1 plus gaps in the foreshore dike in October 2006. Permit modifications and drawings of additional terraces and gaps are currently being prepared.
No	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	16-May-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	7-Aug-02	A	1-Apr-03	A	1-Feb-07		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is no longer delayed, remove from list. Updated status: Project is on track for construction in early 2007. Settlement column test to be performed prior to soliciting construction bids early next year.
No	Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	28-Jan-04	A	25-Mar-06	A	1-Sep-06	*	Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: The project is under construction with the first island (Chaland Headland) due for completion by the end of the year. Construction for the other island (Pelican Island) is scheduled for construction in 2007, thus the entire project is 1/2 complete.
No	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 4	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	9-May-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	28-Jan-04	A	27-Apr-05	A	**(updated) 4/26/2006**	**A**	Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - construction is complete. Revised status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.
No	Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	12-Nov-03	A	4-Aug-05	A	31-Jan-07		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: Project is well under construction with only some rock work remaining. Construction will be complete in early 2007.
No	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	8-Feb-06	A	1-Apr-07		1-Oct-07		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: Project was approved for construction in January 2006 but NOAA has just received an application from LDNR. NOAA processing should be complete very soon with the start of the new FY and LDNR should be in a position to commence construction in 2007.
No	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	23-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	13-Oct-04	A	13-Dec-05	A	1-Jul-08		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Reported status is accurate. Status: Construction is on-going for Unit #1, and is scheduled for completion in November 2006.
No	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	3-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	8-Feb-06	A	1-Apr-07		1-Feb-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed. Updated status: NRCS has finished their Final Plans and Specs and are awaiting a final signature once the final landrights are completed. DNR is still wrapping-up some landrights issues and estimates completion in early-to-mid December. The Final EA has been submitted and a permit from the Corps has been received. Construction is imminent within the next 3 months.
No	Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	NRCS	12	16-Jan-03	12-Jun-03	A		16-Jan-03	A	16-Jan-03	A	1-Jul-04	A	**(updated) 4/1/2009**	**A**	Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - construction is complete. Revised status: Project construction was completed in April 2006.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: LONG-TERM O&M OF CWPPRA PROJECTS INCLUDING A BREAKDOWN OF O&M BY PROJECT TYPE

For Discussion:

As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee discussed the funding of long-term O&M of CWPPRA projects. This discussion included issues such as increases in O&M cost over time, breakdown of O&M cost by project type, and the cost/benefit of continuing O&M activities. This information will be presented to the Task Force. The Technical Committee will request additional guidance from the Task Force on any additional actions necessary on this issue (e.g. development of a process/evaluation to aid in determining if increases to individual project O&M funding is "justifiable" based on a project's observed benefits, performance (effectiveness), and total costs.)

First Cost and O&M Cost by PPL

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Re-evaluation $36,180	Increase 1	Increase 2	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments	Current	Future Increments	Unexpended
Non-Cash Flow Projects																
1	BA-02	NRCS	HR	BA-2 GIWW to Clovelly	Oct-91		Oct-00	$6,444,428	$1,952,936	$1,235,079			$1,235,079	$1,235,079		$1,151,179
1	BA-19	COE	MC	Barataria Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-91		Oct-96	$1,102,832	$1,390,602							
1	PO-17	COE	MC	Bayou LaBranche	Oct-91		Apr-94	$3,543,345			$560		$560	$560		
1	PO-16	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #1	Oct-91		May-96	$975,501	$290,087	$294,364			$294,364	$294,364		$176,170
1	CS-17	FWS	HR	Cameron Creole	Oct-91		Jan-97	$418,539	$92,953	$198,245			$198,245	$198,245		$165,814
1	ME-09	FWS	SP	Cameron Prairie	Oct-91		Aug-94	$912,887		$213,059			$213,059	$213,059		$183,630
1	TE-20	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 0)	Oct-91		Jun-99	$8,250,886								
1	CS-18	FWS	SP	Sabine Wildlife Refuge	Oct-91		Mar-95	$1,210,753	$1,218,750	$294,521			$294,521	$294,521		$280,179
1	TE-17	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Falgout Canal	Oct-91		Dec-96	$118,405	$31,537	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	TE-18	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Timbalier Island	Oct-91		Jul-96	$195,566	$31,538	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	CS-19	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - West Hackberry	Oct-91		Mar-94	$162,290	$31,538	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	TV-03	COE	SP	Vermilion River	Oct-91		Feb-96	$1,695,284	$204,258	$235,937			$235,937	$235,937		$162,818
1	MR-03	COE	SD	West Bay	Oct-91		Nov-03	$6,453,022	$4,466,403	$9,955,452	$5,187,456		$15,142,908	$15,142,908		$7,080,249
2	AT-02	NMFS	SD	Atchafalaya Sediment Del	Oct-92		Mar-98	$1,866,945		$452,452			$452,452	$452,452		$441,330
2	PO-18	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #2	Oct-92		May-97	$993,885	$283,768	$367,239			$367,239	$367,239		$176,939
2	AT-03	NMFS	MC	Big Island Mining (Incrmnt 1)	Oct-92		Oct-98	$6,461,638		$409,773			$409,773	$409,773		$397,583
2	CS-09	NRCS	HR	Brown Lake	Oct-92		Jan-08	$1,949,100	$444,992	$432,226			$432,226	$432,226		$431,534
2	BS-03a	NRCS	OM	Caernarvon Outfall Mgmt	Oct-92		Jun-02	$2,526,130	$94,223	$94,223	$951,712	$126,832	$1,172,767	$1,172,767		$1,013,431
2	CS-22	COE	SP	Clear Marais	Oct-92		Mar-97	$2,792,476	$180,279	$796,394			$796,394	$796,394		$741,495
2	ME-04	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou	Oct-92		Aug-98	$1,305,271	$632,201	$752,457	$506,109		$1,258,566	$1,258,566		$492,172
2	PO-06	NRCS	HR	Fritchie Marsh	Oct-92		Mar-01	$1,060,816	$399,926	$225,211			$225,211	$225,211		$173,342
2	CS-21	NRCS	HR	Hwy 384	Oct-92		Jan-00	$317,725	$149,454	$345,898			$345,898	$345,898		$168,125
2	TE-24	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 1)	Oct-92		Jun-99	$10,617,170								
2	BA-20	NRCS	HR	Jonathan Davis Wetland	Oct-92			$20,759,127	$323,283	$554,261	$2,013,660	$4,742,683	$7,310,604	$7,310,604		$7,243,416
2	CS-20	NRCS	SP	Mud Lake	Oct-92		Jun-96	$1,399,437	$382,306	$603,955	$720,000		$1,323,955	$1,323,955		
2	TE-22	NMFS	SP	Point Au Fer	Oct-92		May-97	$2,292,946		$449,429	$215,000	$165,000	$829,429	$829,429		$524,464
2	TV-09	NRCS	SP	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal	Oct-92		Nov-95	$679,139	$196,226	$195,775			$195,775	$195,775		$162,478
2	TE-23	COE	SP	West Belle Pass	Oct-92			$6,152,995	$228,252	$434,475			$434,475	$434,475		$421,636
3	TE-28	NRCS	HR	Brady Canal Hydro Rest	Oct-93		May-00	$2,851,182	$1,267,703	$1,344,038			$1,344,038	$1,344,038		$477,464
3	CS-04a	NRCS	HR	Cameron Creole Maintenance	Oct-93				$3,719,926	$3,736,718	$2,103,787		$6,571,519	$5,840,505	$731,014	$2,766,789
3	MR-06	COE	SD	Channel Armor Gap	Oct-93		Nov-97	$495,207								
3	TV-04	NRCS	HR	Cote Blanche	Oct-93		Dec-98	$4,593,826	$386,790	$649,224	$1,859,116		$2,508,340	$2,508,340		$2,009,655
3	TE-25	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #1	Oct-93		May-01	$3,586,950								
3	TE-26	NMFS	MC	Lake Chapeau	Oct-93		May-99	$4,202,155		$429,720	$225,869		$1,205,555	$655,589	$549,966	$37,571
3	BA-15	NMFS	SP	Lake Salvador	Oct-93		Jun-98	$2,421,519	$280,282	$106,322	$193,703		$300,025	$300,025		$8,571
3	PO-19	COE	HR	MRGO Back Dike	Oct-93											
3	CS-23	FWS	HR	Sabine Structures (Hog Island)	Oct-93		Sep-03	$3,124,337	$778,562	$567,987			$567,987	$567,987		$491,772
3	BA-04c	NRCS	OM	West Pt-a-la-Hache	Oct-93			$2,401,852	$145,046	$829,138			$829,138	$829,138		$829,088
3	TE-27	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Restoration	Oct-93		Jun-00	$6,967,273								
4	BA-23	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (West)	Dec-94		Nov-00	$2,135,773	$116,934	$746,260			$746,260	$746,260		$608,362
4	TE-30	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #2	Dec-94		Jan-00	$7,455,822								
4	CS-25	NRCS	TR	Plowed Terraces Demo	Dec-94		Aug-00	$280,216		$3,972			$3,972	$3,972		$642
5	PO-22	COE	SP	Bayou Chevee	Feb-96		Dec-01	$2,208,532	$670,058	$236,693			$236,693	$236,693		$219,442
5	ME-13	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab.	Feb-96		Jun-98	$1,911,055	$274,953	$575,510			$575,510	$575,510		
5	TE-10	FWS	HR	Grand Bayou	Feb-96			$4,239,675	$1,073,523	$2,744,800			$2,744,800	$2,744,800		$2,744,800
5	TV-12	NMFS	ST	Little Vermilion	Feb-96		Aug-99	$548,747		$193,807			$193,807	$193,807		$175,154
5	BA-03c	NRCS	OM	Naomi	Feb-96		Jul-02	$1,103,277	$115,313	$488,980			$488,980	$488,980		$416,209
5	CS-24	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge Bank Protection	Feb-96		Feb-99	$1,710,877	$69,332	$424,509			$424,509	$424,509		$402,041
5	TE-29	NRCS	SP	Racoon Island Breakwaters	Feb-96		Jul-97	$1,573,970	$24,464	$21,749	$7,285		$29,034	$29,034		$16,685
5	CS-11b	NRCS	SP	Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, Ph 1	Feb-96		Oct-02	$3,603,233	$248,588	$478,513			$478,513	$478,513		$464,986
6	BA-26	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (East)	Apr-97		May-01	$3,917,187	$213,968	$1,228,499			$1,228,499	$1,228,499		$1,182,053
6	CS-27	NMFS	HR	Black Bayou Hydrologic Rest	Apr-97		Nov-03	$4,540,693	$409,465	$592,986			$592,986	$592,986		$505,285
6	TV-16	NRCS	ST	Cheniere au Tigre	Apr-97		Nov-01	$545,710	$3,000	$4,181	$18,794	$1,827	$24,802	$24,802		$14,764
6	MR-09	NMFS	SD	Delta-Wide Crevasses	Apr-97			$769,394	$3,470,239	$3,695,207			$3,695,207	$3,695,207		$2,776,131
6	TV-15	NMFS	ST	Jaws Sediment Trapping	Apr-97		May-05	$2,986,841		$256,471			$256,471	$256,471		$255,410
6	TE-32a	FWS	FD	Lake Boudreaux	Apr-97			$6,415,302	$2,546,363	$3,245,424			$3,245,424	$3,245,424		$3,245,424
6	TV-14	COE	HR	Marsh Island	Apr-97		Dec-01	$3,769,541	$151,479	$145,447	$554,553		$700,000	$700,000		$645,307
6	TV-13a	NRCS	HR	Oaks/Avery Canals	Apr-97		Oct-02	$1,928,516	$323,026	$323,000			$323,000	$323,000		$282,661
6	TE-34	NRCS	HR	Penchant Basin	Apr-97			$11,392,102	$1,855,804	$1,855,804			$1,855,804	$1,855,804		$1,855,804
7	BA-27	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2	Jan-98			$27,735,099	$1,460,288	$1,525,609			$1,525,609	$1,525,609		$1,501,973
7	BA-28	NMFS	VP	Grand Terre	Jan-98		Jul-01	$284,178	$39,962	$62,643			$62,643	$62,643		$60,821
7	ME-14	NMFS	TR	Pecan Island Terracing	Jan-98		Sep-03	$2,040,411		$200,006			$200,006	$200,006		$195,764
8	PO-24	NMFS	HR	Hopedale	Jan-99		Jan-05	$1,342,697	$449,209	$449,209			$449,209	$449,209		
8	ME-11	NRCS	HR	Humble Canal	Jan-99		Mar-03	$616,133	$239,858	$239,858			$239,858	$239,858		$219,835
8	TV-17	NRCS	HR	Lake Portage	Jan-99		May-04	$988,890	$105,143	$105,143			$105,143	$105,143		$99,254
8	CS-28-1	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 1	Jan-99		Feb-02	$3,393,998	$50,174	$2,003			$2,003	$2,003		
8	CS-28-2	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 2	Jan-99			$9,414,855								
8	CS-28-3	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 3	Jan-99			$4,495,746								
				Total				**$236,651,309**	**$33,514,964**	**$46,122,980**	**$14,557,604**	**$5,036,342**	**$66,997,906**	**$65,716,926**	**$1,280,980**	**$46,097,700**

First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

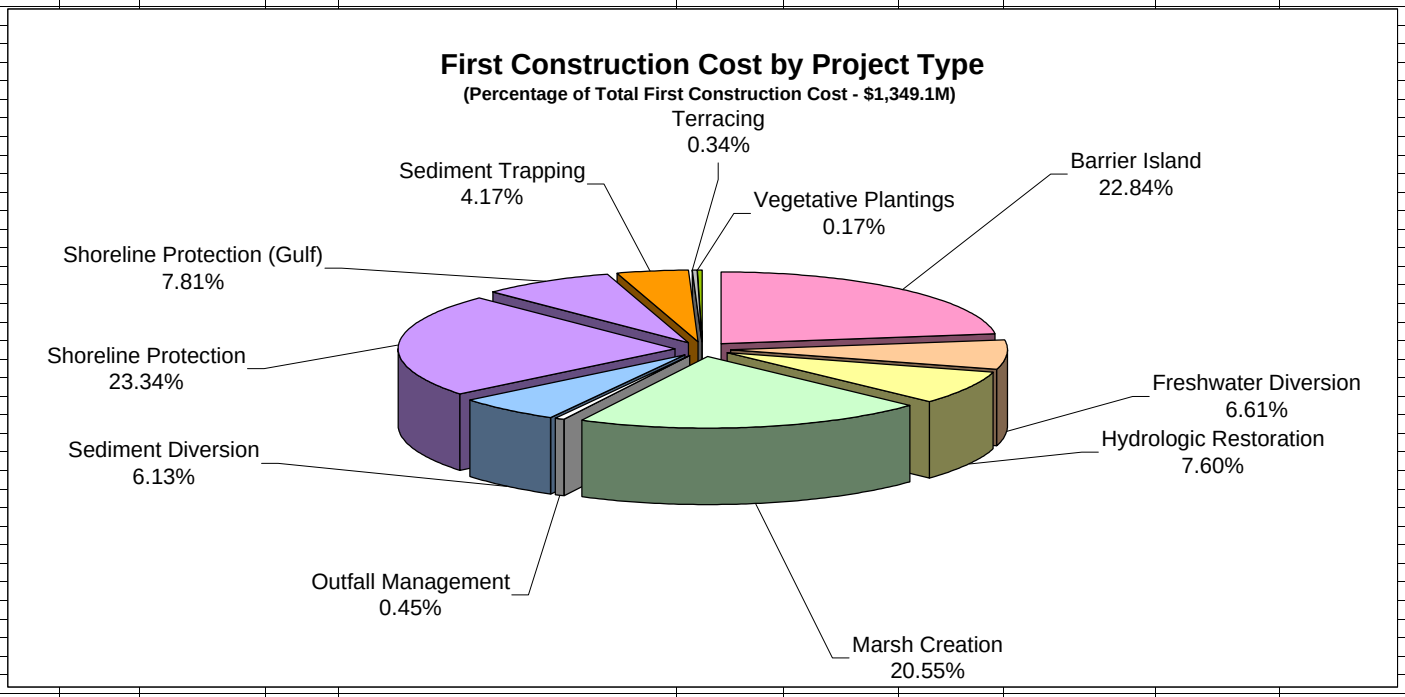
PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
1	TE-20	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 0)	Oct-91		Jun-99	$8,250,886		
2	TE-24	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 1)	Oct-92		Jun-99	$10,617,170		
3	TE-25	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #1	Oct-93		May-01	$3,586,950		
3	TE-27	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Restoration	Oct-93		Jun-00	$6,967,273		
4	TE-30	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #2	Dec-94		Jan-00	$7,455,822		
9	TE-37	EPA	BI	New Cut Dune	Jan-00	Jan-01		$12,678,829	$35,829	$300,000
9	TE-40	EPA	BI	Timbalier Island Dune	Jan-00	Jan-03		$16,527,789		
9	BA-30	NMFS	BI	East Grand Terre	Jan-00			$26,997,707	$3,470,652	$3,470,652
11	BA-38	NMFS	BI	Barataria Barrier Island	Jan-02	Jan-04		$65,956,167	$1,297,477	$1,297,477
11	BS-35	NMFS	BI	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass	Jan-02	Feb-06		$26,521,287	$3,055,456	$3,055,456
11	TE-48	NRCS	BI	Racoon Island SP	Jan-02	Oct-04		$7,646,927	$187,976	$187,976
11	TE-47	EPA	BI	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	Jan-02			$52,598,407	$149,568	$149,568
13	TE-50	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Backbarrier M.C.	Jan-04			$21,645,900	$123,000	$123,000
14	BA-40	NMFS	BI	Riverine/Scofield Island	Feb-05			$40,711,000	$3,316,700	$3,316,700
BI=Barrier Island								**$308,162,114**	**$11,636,658**	**$11,900,829**
6	TE-32a	FWS	FD	Lake Boudreaux	Apr-97			$6,415,302	$2,546,363	$3,245,424
9	PO-26	COE	FD	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre	Jan-00			$86,854		
10	BA-34	EPA	FD	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	Jan-01			$11,260,400	$2,132,200	$2,132,200
11	PO-29	EPA	FD	Maurepas Swamp Diversion	Aug-01			$54,636,400	$2,005,800	$2,005,800
14	BS-12	NRCS	FD	White Ditch Resurrection	Feb-05			$12,809,000	$2,018,192	$2,018,192
15	BS-13	COE/EPA	FD	Bayou Lamoque	Feb-06			$3,997,398	$601,361	$601,361
FD=Freshwater Diversion								**$89,205,354**	**$9,303,916**	**$10,002,977**
1	BA-02	NRCS	HR	BA-2 GIWW to Clovelly	Oct-91		Oct-00	$6,444,428	$1,952,936	$1,235,079
1	PO-16	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #1	Oct-91		May-96	$975,501	$290,087	$294,364
1	CS-17	FWS	HR	Cameron Creole	Oct-91		Jan-97	$418,539	$92,953	$198,245
2	PO-18	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #2	Oct-92		May-97	$993,885	$283,768	$367,239
2	CS-09	NRCS	HR	Brown Lake	Oct-92		Jan-08	$1,949,100	$444,992	$432,226
2	PO-06	NRCS	HR	Fritchie Marsh	Oct-92		Mar-01	$1,060,816	$399,926	$225,211
2	CS-21	NRCS	HR	Hwy 384	Oct-92		Jan-00	$317,725	$149,454	$345,898
2	BA-20	NRCS	HR	Jonathan Davis Wetland	Oct-92			$20,759,127	$323,283	$7,310,604
3	TE-28	NRCS	HR	Brady Canal Hydro Rest	Oct-93		May-00	$2,851,182	$1,267,703	$1,344,038
3	CS-04a	NRCS	HR	Cameron Creole Maintenance	Oct-93				$3,719,926	$6,571,519
3	TV-04	NRCS	HR	Cote Blanche	Oct-93		Dec-98	$4,593,826	$386,790	$2,508,340
3	PO-19	COE	HR	MRGO Back Dike	Oct-93					
3	CS-23	FWS	HR	Sabine Structures (Hog Island)	Oct-93		Sep-03	$3,124,337	$778,562	$567,987
5	TE-10	FWS	HR	Grand Bayou	Feb-96			$4,239,675	$1,073,523	$2,744,800
6	CS-27	NMFS	HR	Black Bayou Hydrologic Rest	Apr-97		Nov-03	$4,540,693	$409,465	$592,986
6	TV-14	COE	HR	Marsh Island	Apr-97		Dec-01	$3,769,541	$151,479	$700,000
6	TV-13a	NRCS	HR	Oaks/Avery Canals	Apr-97		Oct-02	$1,928,516	$323,026	$323,000
6	TE-34	NRCS	HR	Penchant Basin	Apr-97			$11,392,102	$1,855,804	$1,855,804
8	PO-24	NMFS	HR	Hopedale	Jan-99		Jan-05	$1,342,697	$449,209	$449,209
8	ME-11	NRCS	HR	Humble Canal	Jan-99		Mar-03	$616,133	$239,858	$239,858
8	TV-17	NRCS	HR	Lake Portage	Jan-99		May-04	$988,890	$105,143	$105,143
9	CS-29	NRCS	HR	Black Bayou Bypass Culverts	Jan-00	Aug-03		$5,121,593	$812,972	$812,972
9	ME-16	USFWS	HR	Freshwater Intro. S of Hwy 82	Jan-00	Oct-04		$4,893,610	$1,127,451	$1,127,451
9	ME-17	NRCS	HR	Little Pecan Bayou	Jan-00			$11,008,599	$3,132,080	$3,132,080
10	CS-32	USFWS	HR	East Sabine Lake	Jan-01	Nov-03		$5,428,090	$988,410	$988,410
15	ME-23	NMFS	HR	South Pecan Island	Feb-06			$3,802,097	$616,923	$616,923
HR=Hyrdologic Restoration								**$102,560,702**	**$21,375,723**	**$35,089,386**
1	BA-19	COE	MC	Barataria Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-91		Oct-96	$1,102,832	$1,390,602	
1	PO-17	COE	MC	Bayou LaBranche	Oct-91		Apr-94	$3,543,345		$560
2	AT-03	NMFS	MC	Big Island Mining (Incrmnt 1	Oct-92		Oct-98	$6,461,638		$409,773
3	TE-26	NMFS	MC	Lake Chapeau	Oct-93		May-99	$4,202,155		$1,205,555
8	CS-28-1	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 1	Jan-99		Feb-02	$3,393,998	$50,174	$2,003
8	CS-28-2	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 2	Jan-99			$9,414,855		
8	CS-28-3	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 3	Jan-99			$4,495,746		
10	TE-44	USFWS	MC	North Lake Merchant	Jan-01	Aug-02		$28,576,125	$2,254,028	$2,254,028
11	BA-36	USFWS	MC	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	Jan-02			$36,193,083	$149,568	$149,568
12	LA-05	NRCS	MC	Freshwater Floating Marsh Demo	Jan-03	Jan-03		$661,195	$50,077	$50,077
12	BA-39	EPA	MC	Bayou Dupont	Jan-03			$24,231,000	$148,000	$148,000
13	PO-33	USFWS	MC	Goose Point	Jan-04			$20,131,010	$718,071	$718,071
14	TV-21	EPA	MC	East Marsh Island	Feb-05			$16,587,000	$220,000	$220,000
15	BA-42	USFWS	MC	Lake Hermitage	Feb-06			$30,367,462	$2,286,190	$2,286,190
15	MR-15	COE/EPA	MC	Venice Ponds	Feb-06			$7,875,748	$1,097,532	$1,097,532
16	PO-34	COE/NRCS	MC	Alligator Bend	Oct-06			$18,839,952	$760,987	$760,987
16	TE-51	NMFS	MC	Madison Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-06			$31,683,890	$649,613	$649,613
16	TE-52	NMFS	MC	West Belle Pass Barrier Headland	Oct-06			$29,406,778	$3,137,480	$3,137,480
MC=Marsh Creation								**$277,167,812**	**$12,912,322**	**$13,089,437**
2	BS-03a	NRCS	OM	Caernarvon Outfall Mgmt	Oct-92		Jun-02	$2,526,130	$94,223	$1,172,767
3	BA-04c	NRCS	OM	West Pt-a-la-Hache	Oct-93			$2,401,852	$145,046	$829,138
5	BA-03c	NRCS	OM	Naomi	Feb-96		Jul-02	$1,103,277	$115,313	$488,980
OM=Outfall Management								**$6,031,259**	**$354,582**	**$2,490,885**

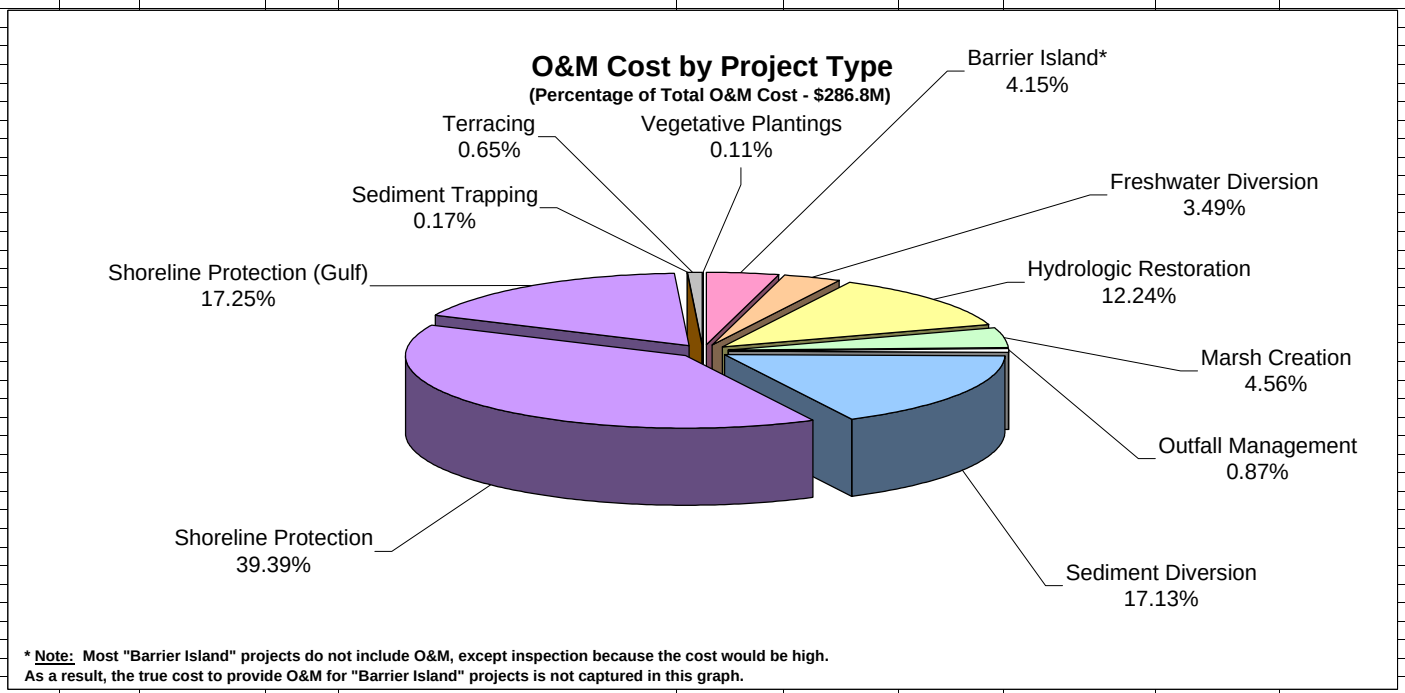
First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
1	MR-03	COE	SD	West Bay	Oct-91		Nov-03	$6,453,022	$4,466,403	$15,142,908
2	AT-02	NMFS	SD	Atchafalaya Sediment Del	Oct-92		Mar-98	$1,866,945		$452,452
3	MR-06	COE	SD	Channel Armor Gap	Oct-93		Nov-97	$495,207		
6	MR-09	NMFS	SD	Delta-Wide Crevasses	Apr-97			$769,394	$3,470,239	$3,695,207
9	MR-11	COE	SD	Periodic Intro of Sed & Nutrients	Jan-00	Jan-00				
9	AT-04	NMFS	SD	Castille Pass	Jan-00			$20,945,138	$10,114,094	$10,114,094
10	BS-11	USFWS	SD	Delta Mgmt at Fort St. Philip	Jan-01	Aug-02		$1,957,999	$841,706	$841,706
10	MR-13	COE	SD	Benny's Bay Diversion	Jan-01			$14,688,515	$15,589,101	$15,589,101
10	BS-10	COE	SD	Delta Bldg Divr N of Fort St. Philip	Jan-01			$6,012,500		
12	TE-49	COE	SD	Avoca Island LB and Divr	Jan-03			$17,206,200	$1,640,200	$1,640,200
13	MR-14	COE	SD	Spanish Pass	Jan-04			$12,261,000	$1,649,400	$1,649,400
SD=Sediment Diversion								**$82,655,920**	**$37,771,143**	**$49,125,068**
1	ME-09	FWS	SP	Cameron Prairie	Oct-91		Aug-94	$912,887		$213,059
1	CS-18	FWS	SP	Sabine Wildlife Refuge	Oct-91		Mar-95	$1,210,753	$1,218,750	$294,521
1	TV-03	COE	SP	Vermilion River	Oct-91		Feb-96	$1,695,284	$204,258	$235,937
2	CS-22	COE	SP	Clear Marais	Oct-92		Mar-97	$2,792,476	$180,279	$796,394
2	ME-04	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou	Oct-92		Aug-98	$1,305,271	$632,201	$1,258,566
2	CS-20	NRCS	SP	Mud Lake	Oct-92		Jun-96	$1,399,437	$382,306	$1,323,955
2	TE-22	NMFS	SP	Point Au Fer	Oct-92		May-97	$2,292,946		$829,429
2	TV-09	NRCS	SP	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal	Oct-92		Nov-95	$679,139	$196,226	$195,775
3	BA-15	NMFS	SP	Lake Salvador	Oct-93		Jun-98	$2,421,519	$280,282	$300,025
4	BA-23	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (West)	Dec-94		Nov-00	$2,135,773	$116,934	$746,260
5	PO-22	COE	SP	Bayou Chevee	Feb-96		Dec-01	$2,208,532	$670,058	$236,693
5	ME-13	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab	Feb-96		Jun-98	$1,911,055	$274,953	$575,510
5	CS-24	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge Bank Protection	Feb-96		Feb-99	$1,710,877	$69,332	$424,509
5	CS-11b	NRCS	SP	Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, Ph 1	Feb-96		Oct-02	$3,603,233	$248,588	$478,513
6	BA-26	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (East)	Apr-97		May-01	$3,917,187	$213,968	$1,228,499
7	BA-27	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2	Jan-98			$27,735,099	$1,460,288	$1,525,609
9	BA-27c	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 3	Jan-00	Jan-02		$12,781,000	$5,748,325	$5,748,325
9	TE-41	USFWS	SP	Mandalay Bank Protection	Jan-00	Jan-00	Sep-03	$1,646,438	$12,469	$12,469
9	CS-30	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge 2	Jan-00	Jan-01	Jul-02	$1,631,810	$511,061	$511,061
9	TV-11b	COE	SP	Freshwater Bayou Canal	Jan-00			$27,154,588	$2,896,886	$2,896,886
9	TE-39	NRCS	SP	South Lake DeCade	Jan-00			$2,857,785	$965,345	$965,345
9	TV-19	COE	SP	Weeks Bay	Jan-00			$14,074,874	$342,427	$342,427
10	ME-19	USFWS	SP	Grand-White Lake	Jan-01	Aug-02	Oct-04	$4,587,619	$4,841,126	$4,841,126
10	PO-30	EPA	SP	Lake Borgne	Jan-01	Feb-06		$15,834,368	$2,739,077	$2,739,077
10	TE-45	USFWS/EPA	SP	Terrebonne Bay Demo	Jan-01	Jan-01		$2,004,237	$48,700	$48,700
10	TE-43	NRCS/UFSWS	SP	GIWW Bank Rest in Terrebonne	Jan-01			$13,299,683	$4,385,832	$4,385,832
11	BA-27d	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 4	Jan-02	Jan-04		$10,279,321	$11,139,979	$11,139,979
11	BA-37	NMFS	SP	Little Lake	Jan-02	Nov-03		$33,852,804	$4,602,045	$4,602,045
11	TE-46	USFWS	SP	West Lake Boudreaux	Jan-02	Feb-06		$14,408,763	$3,069,126	$3,069,126
11	ME-21	COE	SP	Grand Lake	Jan-02			$15,074,391	$9,024,287	$9,024,287
11	ME-20	USFWS	SP	South Grand Cheniere	Jan-02			$19,307,700	$679,800	$679,800
12	ME-22	COE	SP	South White Lake	Jan-03	Oct-04	Aug-06	$15,660,661	$3,961,168	$3,961,168
12	PO-21	COE	SP	Lake Borgne/MRGO	Jan-03			$14,633,352	$34,872,503	$34,872,503
13	LA-06	COE	SP	Shoreline Prot Foun Imprvt	Jan-04	Jan-04	Aug-06	$804,153		
13	TV-20	NRCS	SP	Bayou Sale	Jan-04			$22,885,300	$9,200,300	$9,200,300
14	BA-41	NRCS	SP	South Shore of the Pen	Feb-05			$14,134,000	$3,247,900	$3,247,900
SP=Shoreline Protection								**$314,844,315**	**$108,436,779**	**$112,951,610**
2	**TE-23**	COE	SP	West Belle Pass	Oct-92			$6,152,995	$228,252	$434,475
5	**TE-29**	NRCS	SP	Racoon Island Breakwaters	Feb-96		Jul-97	$1,573,970	$24,464	$29,034
10	**ME-18**	NMFS	SP	Rockefellar Refuge	Jan-01			$67,836,000	$28,060,200	$28,060,200
11	**CS-31**	NRCS	SP	Holly Beach (Complex)	Aug-01	Aug-01	Mar-03	$13,509,233	$340,000	$340,000
16	**ME-24**	COE	SP	SW LA Gulf Shoreline	Oct-06			$16,298,577	$20,604,821	$20,604,821
SP=Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								**$105,370,775**	**$49,257,737**	**$49,468,530**
5	TV-12	NMFS	ST	Little Vermilion	Feb-96		Aug-99	$548,747		$193,807
6	TV-16	NRCS	ST	Cheniere au Tigre	Apr-97		Nov-01	$545,710	$3,000	$24,802
6	TV-15	NMFS	ST	Jaws Sediment Trapping	Apr-97		May-05	$2,986,841		$256,471
12	MR-12	COE	ST	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	Aug-02			$52,166,200		
ST=Sediment Trapping								**$56,247,498**	**$3,000**	**$475,080**
4	CS-25	NRCS	TR	Plowed Terraces Demo	Dec-94		Aug-00	$280,216		$3,972
7	ME-14	NMFS	TR	Pecan Island Terracing	Jan-98		Sep-03	$2,040,411		$200,006
9	TV-18	NMFS	TR	Four-Mile Canal	Jan-00	Jan-03	May-04	$2,248,970	$1,654,682	$1,654,682
TR=Terracing								**$4,569,597**	**$1,654,682**	**$1,858,660**
1	TE-17	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Falgout Cana	Oct-91		Dec-96	$118,405	$31,537	$24,375
1	TE-18	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Timbalier Islanc	Oct-91		Jul-96	$195,566	$31,538	$24,375
1	CS-19	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - West Hackberry	Oct-91		Mar-94	$162,290	$31,538	$24,375
7	BA-28	NMFS	VP	Grand Terre	Jan-98		Jul-01	$284,178	$39,962	$62,643
9	PO-27	NMFS	VP	Chandeleur Island Rest	Jan-00	Jan-00	Jul-01	$763,714		
16	TE-53	EPA	VP	Enhancement of Barrier Island Demc	Oct-06			$732,028	$186,031	$186,031
VP=Vegetative Plantings								**$2,256,181**	**$320,606**	**$321,799**
								$1,349,071,527	**$253,027,148**	**$286,774,261**

First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
Barrier Island								$308,162,114	$11,636,658	$11,900,829
Freshwater Diversion								$89,205,354	$9,303,916	$10,002,977
Hydrologic Restoration								$102,560,702	$21,375,723	$35,089,386
Marsh Creation								$277,167,812	$12,912,322	$13,089,437
Outfall Management								$6,031,259	$354,582	$2,490,885
Sediment Diversion								$82,655,920	$37,771,143	$49,125,068
Shoreline Protection								$314,844,315	$108,436,779	$112,951,610
Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								$105,370,775	$49,257,737	$49,468,530
Sediment Trapping								$56,247,498	$3,000	$475,080
Terracing								$4,569,597	$1,654,682	$1,858,660
Vegetative Plantings								$2,256,181	$320,606	$321,799
								$1,349,071,527	$253,027,148	$286,774,261



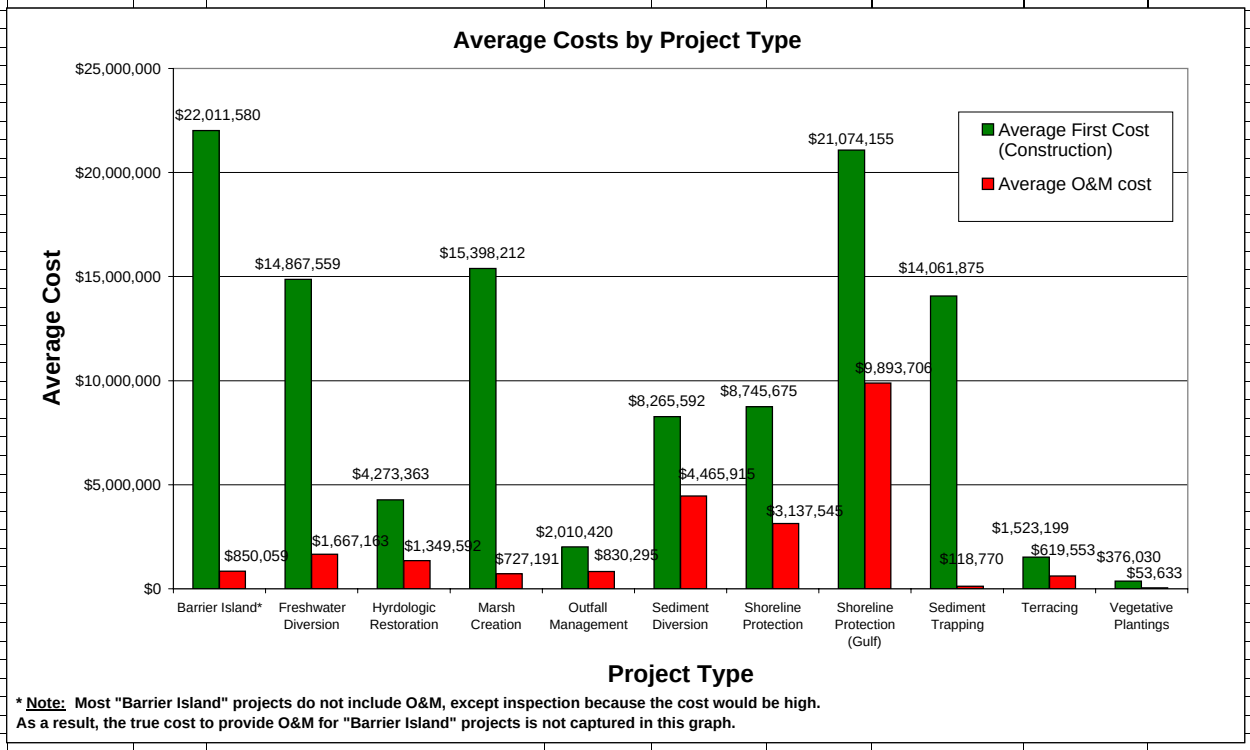


* Note: Most "Barrier Island" projects do not include O&M, except inspection because the cost would be high. As a result, the true cost to provide O&M for "Barrier Island" projects is not captured in this graph.

Barrier Island*	$22,011,580	$850,059
Freshwater Diversion	$14,867,559	$1,667,163
Hyrdologic Restoration	$4,273,363	$1,349,592
Marsh Creation	$15,398,212	$727,191
Outfall Management	$2,010,420	$830,295
Sediment Diversion	$8,265,592	$4,465,915

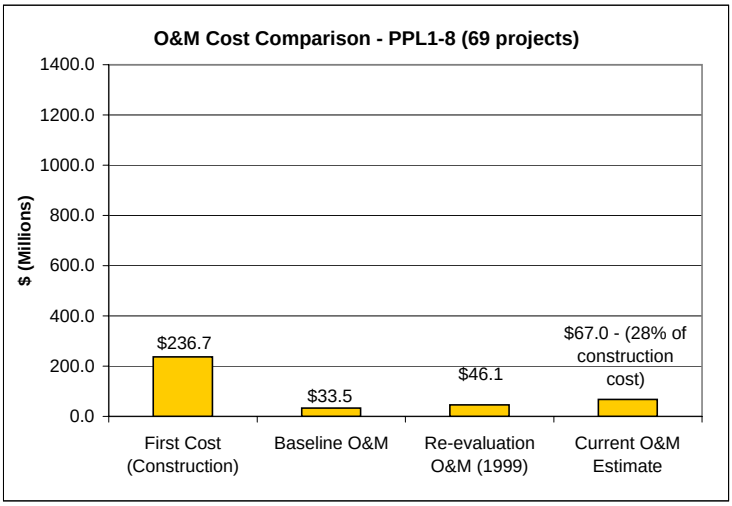
First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

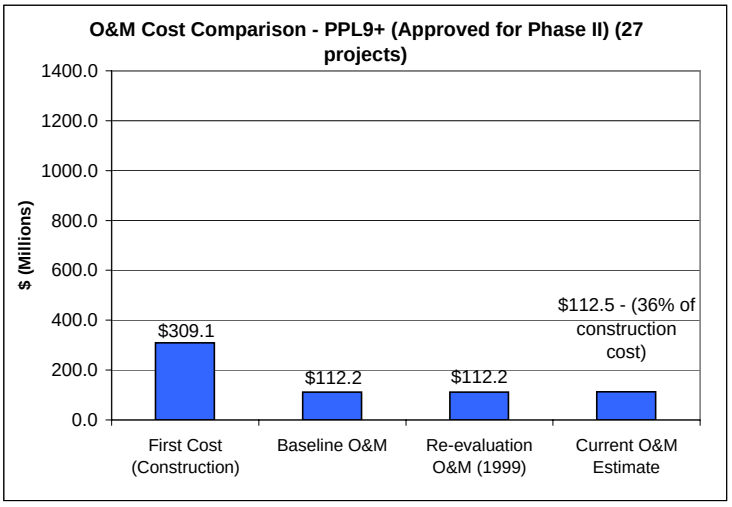
PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
Shoreline Protection								**$8,745,675**		**$3,137,545**
Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								**$21,074,155**		**$9,893,706**
Sediment Trapping								**$14,061,875**		**$118,770**
Terracing								**$1,523,199**		**$619,553**
Vegetative Plantings								**$376,030**		**$53,633**

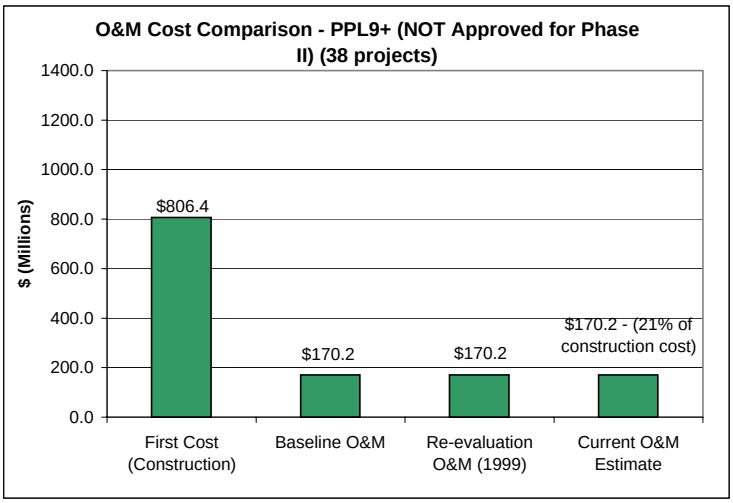


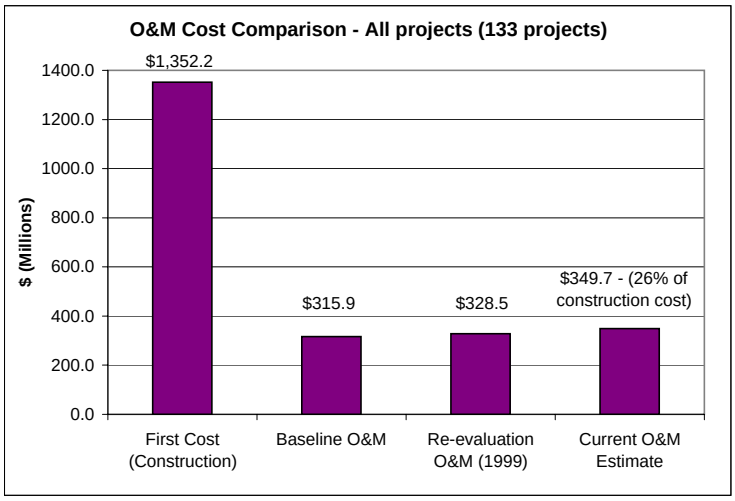
*** Note: Most "Barrier Island" projects do not include O&M, except inspection because the cost would be high. As a result, the true cost to provide O&M for "Barrier Island" projects is not captured in this graph.**

O&M Costs	(Millions) PPL 1-8	(Millions) PPL9+ (approved for Phase II)	(Millions) PPL9+ (NOT approved for Phase II)	(Millions) All Projects
No. of Projects	68	27	38	133
First Cost (Construction)	236.7	309.1	806.4	1352.2
Baseline O&M	33.5	112.2	170.2	315.9
Re-evaluation O&M (1999)	46.1	112.2	170.2	328.5
Current O&M Estimate	67.0	112.5	170.2	349.7
	28.31%	36.39%	21.10%	25.86%









COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: RESULTS OF FAX VOTE BY THE TASK FORCE TO INCREASE CONSTRUCTION FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,859,265 FOR THE PPL 7- BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION, CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5 PROJECT (BA-27)

Report:

A Task Force fax vote was conducted January 25, 2007 to approve an increase construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7- Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). The Corps has received 4 favorable votes from (NMFS, NRCS, FWS, EPA) approving the motion. The results of the fax vote will be reported to the Task Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

23 JAN 2007

CEMVN-PM-OR

MEMORANDUM FOR Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

SUBJECT: Additional Funding for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27)

1. The Natural Resources Conservation Service is indicating a construction short fall of $1,859,265 on the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). The low bid exceeds the Task Force approved amount. On behalf of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), I request a fax vote from the Task Force (in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Revision 12, page 20) regarding a recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265. Due to the deadline of accepting the low bid, a fax vote is requested to allow contract award within the 60-day window from the January 4, 2007 bid opening. Please consider the following motion:

> The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

2. We have included a copy of correspondence from the Natural Resources Conservation Service requesting a fax vote and justifying the request (Enclosure 1). A fax vote for your use has been included (Enclosure 2). Please fax or email a scan of your response to the Corps at (504) 862-1982 by Monday, January 29, 2007.

3. Taking into account receipt of FY07 Federal funds, the "available" or "unencumbered" Federal funds in the construction program is currently $55,305,846. The Technical Committee will recommend approval of $36,604,186 in Federal funding for Phase II increases/approvals at the Talk Force's February 15, 2007 meeting. If the funding requests being considered at the Febrauary meeting are approved and if the subject fax vote is approved, the total "available" Federal funds in the construction program will be $17,121,285.

CEMVN-PM-OR

SUBJECT: Additional Funding for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27)

4. If you have any questions concerning this request please contact Ms. Julie Z. LeBlanc, CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1597.

RICHARD P. ~~WAGENAAR~~
Colonel, EN
Commanding

2 Encls
1. NRCS Fax Vote Request and Supporting information
2. Fax Vote Form

CF via email (w/encl):
Ms. Sidney Coffee, LA Office of the Governor
Mr. William Honker, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Sam Hamilton, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Donald Gohmert, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Dr. Erik Zorbrist, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration
Mr. Darryl Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Honorable Scott Angelle, Secretary, LA Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Gerry Duszynski, LA Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine and Fisheries Service
Ms. Sharon Parrish, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Randy Hanchey, LA Department of Natural Resources

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

January 17, 2007

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

Dear Colonel Wagenaar:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has received bids for Construction Unit 5 of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (BA-27), and the lowest bid exceeds the Task Force approved amount. The purpose of this letter is to present a project chronology with bid data and other supporting information and to request a Task Force fax vote to provide additional funds so that the construction contract can be awarded.

October 2004 – Construction approval by the Task Force in the amount of $10,035,500, with $9,720,600 for construction and $314,500 for supervision and inspection.

August/September 2005 – Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused considerable erosion, prompting re-survey and revision of structure alignment, delaying initial advertisement of the construction contract.

May 2006 – Advertised for construction bids.

July 2006 – Received bids. Lowest bid was $ 12,386,240. That amount plus 5 percent for potential modifications and funds needed for supervision and inspection would have equaled $13,320,052 or $3,284,552 (33 percent) above the Task Force approved amount. The bids were received during the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and were perceived to be excessively high.

August 2006 – Decision was made to reject bids, make minor revisions to plans and specifications to reduce cost, and to re-advertise at a time when construction costs may be more normalized.

October 2006 – Construction plans were revised in an attempt to reduce cost, including minor alignment revision and reduction of wall segment overlaps. Revised engineer's estimate was $8,594,597 for construction and $400,800 for supervision and inspection. The revised total estimate ($8,995,397) was less than Task Force approved amount.

November 2006 – Advertised for construction bids.

January 2007 – Received bids. Lowest bid is $10,946,632.85, a substantial reduction from the bids received in July 2006, but over the amount approved by the Task Force. The current bid amount plus 5 percent for potential modifications, plus $400,800 for supervision and inspection equals $11,894,765 or $1,859,265 (19 percent) above the Task Force approved amount.

Based on the above with concurrence from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, NRCS requests a Task Force fax vote to approve a BA-27 Construction Unit 5 cost increase of $1,859,265.

Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact Britt Paul, Assistant State Conservationist for Water Resources on my staff, at 318-473-7756.

Sincerely,

Donald W. Gohmert

Donald W. Gohmert
State Conservationist

cc: W. Britt Paul, Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources & Rural Development, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Quin J. Kinler, Resources Conservationist, NRCS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

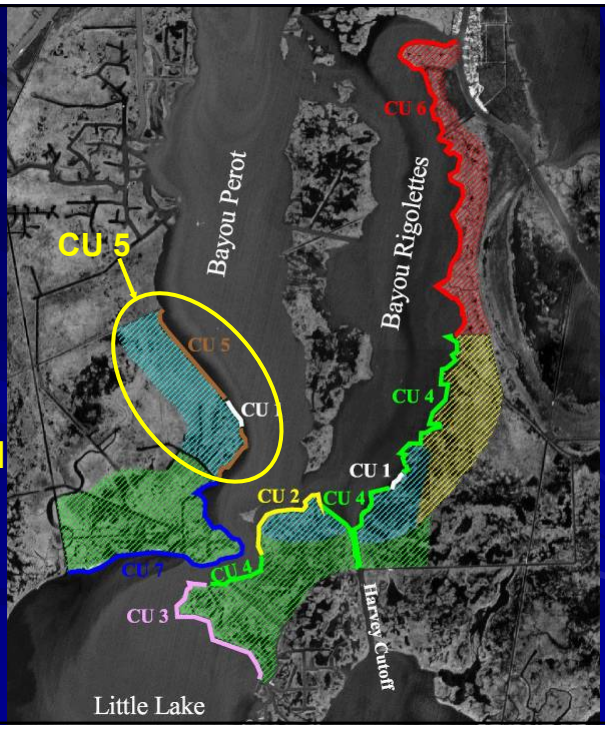
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT PHASES 1&2 (BA-27)

Construction Unit 5
Construction Contract Cost Increase

January 2007

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ALL PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION UNITS



BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

October 2004 Construction Approval Request (Const., Cont., S&I)	**$10,035,500**
January 2007 Requested Increase	**$ 1,859,265**
Revised Total if Approved	**$11,894,765**

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

Net Acres	**721**
October 2004 Fully Funded Estimate	**$11,696,000**
October 2004 Cost Effectiveness	**$16,222 / net acre**
January 2007 Requested Increase	**$ 1,859,265**
January 2007 Revised Total	**$13,555,265**
January 2007 Cost Effectiveness	**$18,800 / net acre**

10 Points for Prioritization Criteria # 1
Prioritization Score Does Not Change

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

Length of Shoreline	**13,780 feet**
Erosion Rate	**114 ft /yr for 77%** **30 ft/yr for 23%**
Net Acres	**721**
Prioritization Score	**77.25**

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM Agency Name	Task Force Member Name		
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

☐ I approve the motion as stated above.

☐ I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Task Force Member Name Date

Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor

From: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2007 5:26 PM
To: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Browning, Gay B MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; don.gohmert@la.usda.gov; 'erik.zobrist@noaa.gov'; 'gerryd@dnr.state.la.us'; Grieshaber, John B MVN; 'honker.william@epa.gov'; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN; 'parrish.sharon@epa.gov'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; randyh@dnr.state.la.us; 'richard.hartman@noaa.gov'; 'sam_hamilton@fws.gov'; Scott Angelle (scott.angelle@la.gov); sidney.coffee@gov.state.la.us; 'sidneyc@dnr.state.la.us'; Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN; 'Breerwood, Gregory E MVN'; 'Browning, Gay B MVN'; 'Chatman, Courtney D MVN'; 'Constance, Troy G MVN'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Debbie Vess'; 'Deetra Washington (deetra.washington@GOV.STATE.LA.US)'; 'Dr. Erik Zobrist'; 'Gabrielle Bodin'; 'Gerry Duszynski'; 'Habbaz, Sandra P MVN'; 'Hicks, Billy J MVN'; 'jack arnold'; 'jim boggs'; 'Keven Roy'; 'LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN'; 'Podany, Thomas J MVN'; 'Rick Hartman'; 'Sam Hamilton'; 'Sharon Parrish '; 'Sidney Coffee'; 'Taylor.Patricia-A@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN'; 'William Honker'; 'Billy Hicks'; 'charles.Killebrew@LA.GOV'; 'comvss@lsu.edu'; Creel, Travis J MVN; 'daniel.llewellyn@la.gov'; 'finley_h@wlf.state.la.us'; 'Gary Rauber'; 'Gregory Miller'; 'gsteyer@usgs.gov'; Hennington, Susan M MVN; 'honorab@dnr.state.la.us'; 'John Petitbon'; 'john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov'; 'jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us'; Lachney, Fay V MVN; 'Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Melanie Goodman'; 'Rachel.Sweeney@noaa.gov'; 'ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us'; 'scott_wilson@usgs.gov'; 'Suzanne Hawes'; Unger, Audrey C MVN-Contractor
Cc: Creel, Travis J MVN
Subject: Fax Vote Update: BA-27 CU #5 Memo, Encl 1, and Encl 2 (UNCLASSIFIED)

Attachments: FAX VOTE.pdf

FAX VOTE.pdf (219 KB)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

CWPPRA Task Force Members,

Thanks to all for your response. The Corps has received 4 favorable votes from (NMFS, NRCS, FWS, and EPA) approving the motion. I have attached the copies of the fax votes for your records. Therefore, the motion has been approved by a majority vote of the CWPPRA Task Force to increase construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7-Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). A report will be included on the next Task Force agenda so that it is captured in the official minutes.

Anne E. Gallagher
CWPPRA Contractor
USACE New Orleans, LA
504.862.2032
504.862.1892 (fax)

-----Original Message-----
From: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor
Sent: Tuesday, January 23, 2007 11:59 AM
To: britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Browning, Gay B MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; don.gohmert@la.usda.gov; 'erik.zobrist@noaa.gov'; 'gerryd@dnr.state.la.us'; Grieshaber, John B MVN; 'honker.william@epa.gov'; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN; 'parrish.sharon@epa.gov'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; randyh@dnr.state.la.us; 'richard.hartman@noaa.gov'; 'sam_hamilton@fws.gov'; Scott Angelle

(scott.angelle@la.gov); sidney.coffee@gov.state.la.us; 'sidneyc@dnr.state.la.us'; Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN; 'Breerwood, Gregory E MVN'; 'Browning, Gay B MVN'; 'Chatman, Courtney D MVN'; 'Constance, Troy G MVN'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Debbie Vess'; 'Deetra Washington (deetra.washington@GOV.STATE.LA.US)'; 'Dr. Erik Zobrist'; 'Gabrielle Bodin'; 'Gerry Duszynski'; 'Habbaz, Sandra P MVN'; 'Hicks, Billy J MVN'; 'jack arnold'; 'jim boggs'; 'Keven Roy'; 'LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN'; 'Podany, Thomas J MVN'; 'Rick Hartman'; 'Sam Hamilton'; 'Sharon Parrish '; 'Sidney Coffee'; 'Taylor.Patricia-A@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN'; 'William Honker'
Cc: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; Creel, Travis J MVN
Subject: BA-27 CU #5 Memo, Encl 1, and Encl 2 (UNCLASSIFIED)
Importance: High

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Task Force Members,

Please see the attached memorandum from the Chairman of the Task Force requesting a fax vote for additional construction funding for the PPL 7 the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Also included below are supporting documentation for the increase from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and a fax vote form to be filled out, signed, dated, and faxed (504-862-1892) or scanned, then emailed back to the Corps (anne.e.gallagher@usace.army.mil) by Monday, January 29, 2007.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Gallagher
CWPPRA Contractor
USACE New Orleans, LA
504.862.2032
504.862.1892 (fax)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service	Sam Hamilton		
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages Including Header	Date/Time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

☑ I approve the motion as stated above.

☐ I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Sam Hamilton

1/24/07
Date

Jan 25 2007 8:46 US Fish & Wildlife Service 404-679-4006 p.1

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM USDA-NRCS	Don Gohmert	318-473-7751	318-473-7682
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[Yes] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed.

Donald W. Gohmert 1/23/07

Task Force Member Name Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM NOAA Fisheries	Erik Zobrist	301-713-0174, x199	301-713-0184
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed

Task Force Member Name

1/23/07

Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM EPA Agency Name	Bill Honker Task Force Member Name	214-665-3187	214-665-7373
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages Including Header	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

W R Honker

Task Force Member Name

11/29/07

Date

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM UPDATE

Report:

Mr. Dave Fruge, LDNR, will give a status report on the draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan released February 5, 2007.

Draft
Louisiana Coastal Impact Assistance Plan

Presentation to CWPPRA Task Force

February 15, 2007

Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP)

- Authorized by Section 384 of Energy Policy Act of 2005
- La. and coastal parishes receive estimated $523 M* (maximum) over 4 years ($131 M/yr.)
- State receives 65% ($340 M)
- Parishes receive 35% ($183 M)
- Funding begins in FY 2007; MMS will calculate allocations

* *23% limit on expenditures for infrastructure, public service needs and CIAP administrative/planning costs by state, parish and year*

Funding Requirements

- State must submit a Coastal Impact Assistance Plan to U.S. Minerals Management Service (MMS)
- MMS must approve Plan before disbursing funds to State or any coastal Parish

Plan Development Actions to Date

- Established goals, objectives and ranking criteria
- Held 5 initial public meetings (February 2006); briefed agencies, parishes, CPRA, CWPPRA Task Force, others
- Worked with 19 coastal parishes on their proposals
- Solicited proposals; placed on DNR web site, held open house meetings
- Evaluated proposals and selected projects for CIAP funding (State)
- Ensured that CIAP projects consistent with Draft Coastal Master Plan

Major Planning Efforts in Response to 2005 Hurricanes

- The Corps: Congressionally directed, Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Report (La. CPR)
- Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority (CPRA): State directed, Comprehensive Master Plan
- Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA): State established, *Louisiana Speaks* initiative

Plan Goals*

- **GOAL 1 (Restoration and Conservation)**
  Implement, support and accelerate effective and timely coastal conservation and restoration projects, especially those which:

  - Advance strategies of Coast 2050 Plan, La. Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration Plan, and other collaborative restoration and conservation planning efforts
  - Help reduce coastal flooding impacts
  - Work in synergy with other restoration & protection projects
  - Can be implemented in near-term

Projects Included in Draft Plan for State CIAP Funding

Enhanced Management of Miss. River Water, Nutrients and Sediment

- Violet Diversion - $49.6M*
- Miss. River Long Distance Sedim. Pipeline - $34M*
- Blind River Siphon - $28.6M*
- Bayou Lamoque Floodgate Removal - $1.5M
- Delta Management Strategic Planning - $5M

* Includes parish CIAP cost share

Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Structure

Barrier Shoreline Restoration and Protection

- East Grand Terre Island Restoration - $27M*
- Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Demo - $8M

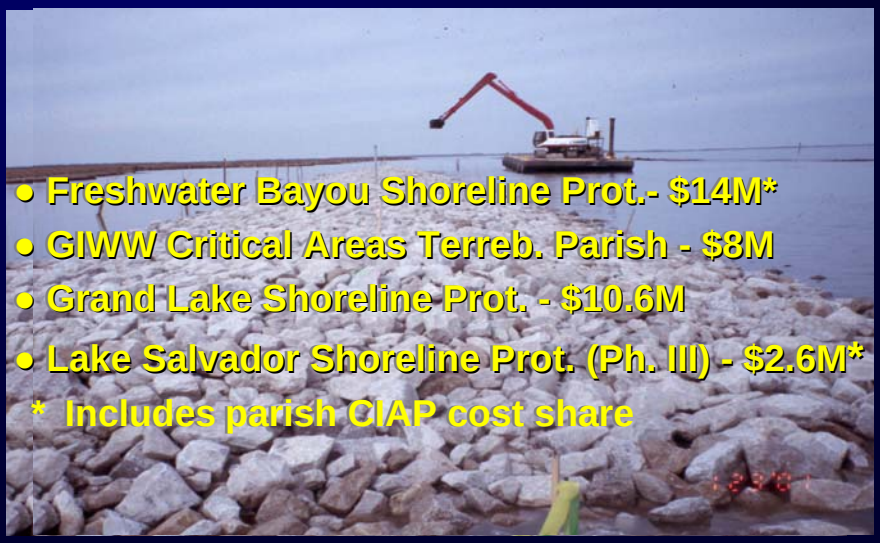
* Includes parish CIAP cost share

Protection and Restoration of Critical Land Bridges*

- Orleans Land Bridge Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation - $42.4M*
- Barataria Land Bridge Dedicated Dredging - $18M

* Includes parish CIAP cost share

Interior Shoreline Protection



- Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Prot.- $14M*
- GIWW Critical Areas Terreb. Parish - $8M
- Grand Lake Shoreline Prot. - $10.6M
- Lake Salvador Shoreline Prot. (Ph. III) - $2.6M*

* Includes parish CIAP cost share

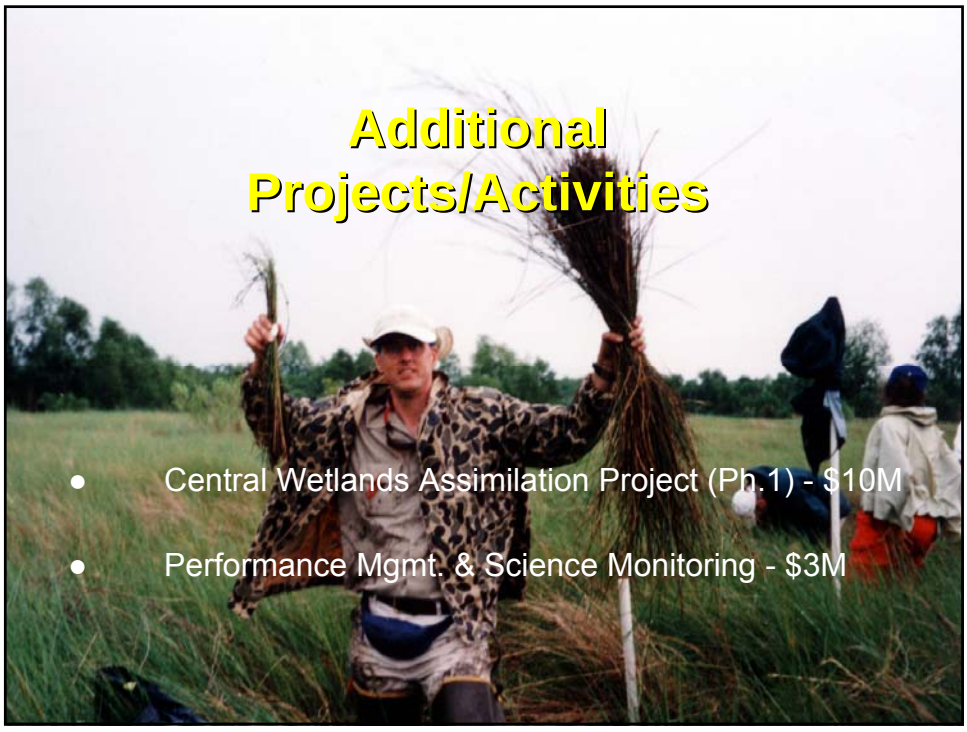
Marsh Creation with Dredged Material

- Beneficial Use of Dredged Sediment from Federal Navigation Channel Maintenance ($20M)
- Fringe Marsh Repair via Dedicated Dredging - Lower Plaquemines Parish ($7.9M)*

* Includes parish CIAP cost share

Coastal Forest Conservation Initiative ($18M)

- **A**cquire conservation easements (from willing sellers)
- Implement restoration projects (e.g., reduce ponding)
- Facilitate wetland assimilation projects that enhance coastal forest restoration and sustainability



Additional Projects/Activities

- Central Wetlands Assimilation Project (Ph.1) - $10M
- Performance Mgmt. & Science Monitoring - $3M

Onshore Infrastructure Projects to Mitigate OCS Impacts

- HNC Lock - $43M; incl. $10M parish match
- LA 1 Improvement (Fourchon-Leeville) - $35.2M; incl. $2. parish match
- Acadiana Airport Roads - $1.87M; incl. $0.2M parish mat
- Morgan City Industrial Rd - $0.89M; incl. $0.55M parish m
- Trosclair Rd.(Cam. Parish) - $2.96M; incl. $2.56M parish

Projects to be Supported with Parishes' CIAP Funds ($183M)

- **86%** (**$157M**) of parishes' CIAP funds for restoration/conservation projects and programs

- **14%** (**$26M**) of parishes' CIAP funds for infrastructure, public service needs, and CIAP planning/administration

Parish Projects Supported by CIAP Funds*

barrier shoreline prot./rest.
marsh creation/restoration
ridge & lake rim restoration
aquatic habitat restoration
reef construction/restoration
vegetative plantings
sewage treatmt./wetl.assimil.
OCS-related road work
boat launch/recreation facil.
interior shoreline prot./restor.
small sediment diversion
habitat acquisition
hydrologic restor. & mgmt.
restoration of bird colony sites
terrace construction
coastal zone mgmt. planning
waterline booster pump

* Excludes State-lead CIAP projects with parish cost share

Plan Submittal & Review Timeline

- Release draft CIAP Plan for review (in concert with draft Coastal Master Plan release)
  February 6 (April 1 comment deadline)
- Public hearings/meetings on draft State Coastal Master Plan and draft CIAP Plan
  February 26-March 1
- Brief CPRA, Legislature, Gov's Coastal Comm.
  February and March
- Submit final CIAP Plan to Minerals Management Service
  May 1
- Obtain CIAP Plan approval from MMS
  Late August

Early Action Projects

- Violet Diversion (Engineering & Design)
- East Grand Terre Island (Construction)
- Coastal Forest Initiative (Land Acquisition)
- Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (Construction)
- Mississippi River Sediment Delivery Pipeline (Engineering & Design)
- Bayou Lamoque Diversion (Engineering & Design)

Questions/Comments?

For information and updates on CIAP Plan progress, visit:
http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/ciap/ciap.asp

CWPPRA Projects Supported with CIAP Funds

- East Grand Terre Island Restoration Project (BA-30)
- Bayou Lamoque Floodgate Removal (BS-13)
- Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Protection (ME-18)
- Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)
- Barataria Basin Land Bridge Dedicated Dredging (BA-36)
- Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne Parish (TE-43)

Authorized Uses of Funds*

- Conservation, restoration and protection of coastal areas, including wetland
- Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife and natural resources
- Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan
- Planning assistance and admin. costs of CIAP compliance
- Mitigation of impacts of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs

** 23% limit on expenditures for infrastructure, public service needs and CIAP administrative/planning costs by state, parish and year*

Evaluation of CIAP Project Proposals

- 337 proposals received for CIAP funding
- 253 proposals involved State's share of CIAP funds
- 84 proposals only involved parishes' share of CIAP funds
- Including overlap, at least $3.8 billion of State's CIAP share requested

Project Selection and Plan Approval Process

- DNR, science advisors, CPRA Planning Team reps. evaluated proposals
- DNR recommended list of projects to CIAP Project Selection Committee * State agencies); Committee selected draft project list (State CIAP funds)
- Draft plan released Feb. 6; public hearings and briefings scheduled
- DNR will prepare final plan; approval by State's Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority required
- Submit final plan to MMS for approval

*** Includes reps. of Governor's Office of Coastal Activities, DNR, and Departments of Env. Quality, Wildlife & Fisheries**, Ag. & Forestry, and Transportation & Development

Projects to be Supported with State's CIAP Funds ($340M)

- **18** restoration/conservation projects and programs***** - **80%** (**$272M**) of State's CIAP funds, plus **$37M** from 7 parishes (CIAP funds)

- **5** infrastructure projects - **20%** (**$68M**) of State's CIAP funds, plus **$16M** in parish CIAP cost share

***** Includes 2 parish CIAP projects having State cost share

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE QUARTERLY REPORT

Report:

Ms. Burruss will present the Public Outreach Committee's Quarterly Report.

Breaux Act / CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee
Report to the Task Force
October – December 2006

Meetings

- 10/02 Hosted & attended meeting to plan WETSHOP 2007 at NWRC
- 10/13 CWPPRA Task Force conference call
- 10/18 CWPPRA Task Force meeting in New Orleans
- 10/20 Attended Louisiana Environmental Education Association meeting
- 10/25 Attended Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting
- 11/01 WaterMarks Planning conference call
- 11/15 National Association of Government Communicators awards program conference call
- 11/16 Meeting with Lafayette Parish School Board representative about teacher In-Service program.
- 11/30 Attended Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting
- 12/06 CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting in Baton Rouge
- 12/11 IMAX theater cooperation planning meeting
- 12/12 America's Wetlands - Americorps campaign meeting

Executive Awareness

- 11/16 Prepared information package for State Representative Carla Blanchard Dartez of St. Mary Parish.

National Awareness

- 10/16-19/06 Exhibited at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and distributed outreach materials to conference participants each day.
- 12/09/06 Submitted awards nominations to National Association of Government Communicators (NAGC) for Thibodaux's Treasure Educational CD, CWPPRA: A Response to Louisiana Land Loss as best technical report, WaterMarks as best regional magazine, and WaterMarks as most-improved publication.
- 12/9-13/06 Sponsored the Restore America's Estuaries' 3rd National Conference and Expo on Estuarine Habitat Restoration – "Forging the National Imperative for Restoration." Exhibited and distributed outreach materials to conference participants each day.
- LaCoast website statistics for 10/01/06-12/31/06:
  Successful requests for pages: 13,834,344
  Data transferred: 596.90 gigabytes
  Average data transfer per day: 6.49 gigabytes
- Subscribers to NewsFlash as of 12/31/06: 1666
  NewsFlash distribution: 56 total
  October: 21
  November: 17
  December: 18

Local Awareness

- 10/16-19/06 Exhibited at Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans
- 10/19-20/06 Exhibited & presented at the Louisiana Science & Math Teacher Association conference in Shreveport
- 10/27-28/06 Exhibited, attended, & presented at WETMAAP conference in Lafayette
- 11/02/06 Exhibited & partnered with BTNEP at Ocean Commotion in Baton Rouge
- 11/06/06 Presented to Vermilion Parish 4-H group at NWRC
- 11/06/06 Presented to Vermilion Parish Teacher In-Service in Abbeville
- 11/16/06 Presented to Kaplan Rotary Club in Kaplan
- 11/28/06 Presented to 4-H Leaders group at NWRC in Lafayette
- 12/12/06 Presented a poster session on Education and Outreach at the Restore America's Estuaries Conference in New Orleans

Outreach Project Updates

- *The 2006 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects* was received from the printer on January 30, 2007, and is in the process of being distributed.
- WaterMarks: Issue #32, November 2006, "Rebuilding Coastal Louisiana: planning for the next 100 years" is available. Work has begun on issue #33 which focuses on non federal organizations and agencies that partner with CWPPRA.
- Placement of three kiosks:
  10/01/05 – present Atchafalaya Welcome Center in I-10
  12/10-13/06 RAE Conference in New Orleans
  10/01/06 - present Marsh Mission Exhibit Lake Charles, Washington D.C.
  11/01/05 – 12/20/06 Lake Pontchartrain Maritime Museum
  12/21/06 – present Audubon Zoo (Swamp area)
- Educational CD-ROMs: revising teacher guides.
- Project Fact Sheets are being prepared for PPL 14 and 15 projects.
- LaCoast website: revising layout and content of website.
- Placement of CWPPRA Educational Materials/Publications
  - ✓ Fairview State Park
  - ✓ Swamp Tour Guide Training with BTNEP & Wendy Billoitt
  - ✓ DNR & America's Wetlands booth at Festival d' Acadiens
  - ✓ Lake Pontchartrain Institute Teacher Workshops
  - ✓ C.H.A.R.T. Library in New Orleans, La
  - ✓ Sci-Port Imax in Shreveport, La
  - ✓ Audubon Institute IMAX New Orleans, La
- Photo library: software is being investigated for creating a photo archive in response to increased requests for photographs.
- Request for Photographs
  - ✓ 10/09/06 Photos to Angela Rathe, National Park Service, for exhibit
  - ✓ 10/22/06 Photos & material to Stacey Scarce at the Nature Station for educational board game

- ✓ 10/22/06 Photos to Brian O'Malley with RAE for opening ceremony
- ✓ 11/27/06 Photos to Jason Wood, Salt Water Sportsman magazine
- ✓ 12/28/06 Photos to Kathryn Shagas of Shagas Design for calendar

Partner Activities

- Ongoing:
  - ✓ BTNEP Education Action Plan
  - ✓ Traveling children's museum exhibit, BTNEP
  - ✓ BTNEP Educational CD
  - ✓ Wetshop, teacher workshops, LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
- Proposed:
  - ✓ State Parks Traveling kiosk & creation of educational materials
  - ✓ Placement of kiosk in Shreveport Sci-Port, in association with *Hurricane on the Bayou* IMAX film
  - ✓ S.E. Louisiana Refuge possible educational CD-ROM
  - ✓ Teacher workshops in summer with BTNEP
  - ✓ Hurricane Rita workshops with Paul Nagel, Louisiana Geography Education Alliance (LaGEA)

Upcoming Activities

- 01/05/07 Calcasieu Parish Master Teachers In-service, Lake Charles
- 01/09-15/07 New Orleans Boat Show, New Orleans
- 01/12/07 BTNEP Management Conference
- 01/16/07 Calcasieu Parish Teachers In-service, Lake Charles
- 01/18/07 Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting NWRC
- 02/01-02/07 American Fisheries Society Conference
- 02/08/07 CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee meeting
- 02/15/07 CWPPRA Task Force Meeting New Orleans, La
- 03/03-04/07 Louisiana Wildlife Federation Convention Gonzales, La
- 03/06-08/07 Louisiana Library Association Conference Baton Rouge, La
- 03/14/07 CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting New Orleans, La
- 03/17-18/07 Audubon Zoo Earth Fest New Orleans, La
- 03/22-24/07 Louisiana Solid Waster convention Lafayette, La
- 03/27-30/07 Louisiana Middle School Association Conference Lafayette, La

Articles

The articles mentioning CWPPRA or CWPPRA projects total 24.

Date	Title of Article	Author
Oct-06	Land Area Change in Coastal Louisiana After the 2005 Hurricanes: Overview, Marsh Communities, A Historical Perspective	John Barras
Sunday, October 1, 2006	USGS team wins award	Claire Taylor
Tuesday, October 3, 2006	USGS Reports Latest Land Changes Estimates for Louisiana Coast	N/A
Wednesday, October 4, 2006	More wetland loss reported by USGS	Amy Wold

Wednesday, October 4, 2006	Portion of state erased with Rita	Jeremy Harper
Wednesday, October 11, 2006	Land Lost	Mark Schleifstein
Sunday, October 15, 2006	Congressional candidates weigh in on coastal project	Jeremy Alford
Tuesday, October 17, 2006	Money OK'd to restore eastern N.O. wetlands	Mark Schleifstein
Thursday, October 19, 2006	Plan to spend more on project rejected	Emilie Bahr
Thursday, October 19, 2006	Panel shoots down restoration funding	Emilie Bahr
Friday, November 3, 2006	Officials: Rock walls helping save island	Naomi King
Friday, November 3, 2006	Officials: Walls keep erosion at bay	Naomi King
Thursday, November 9, 2006	NOAA Builds Its Largest Barrier Island Project	Kim Amendola
Sunday, November 12, 2006	Armor All	Sheila Grissett
Thursday, November 9, 2006	Plan for coastal protection has new post-hurricane impetus	N/A
Sunday, December 3, 2006	Last chance to air views on parish's spending proposal	Naomi King
Thursday, December 7, 2006	Coastal panel backs 2 projects	Amy Wold
Friday, December 8, 2006	House Passes Domenici-Landrieu Oil and Gas Revenue-Sharing Plan	Adam Sharp (contact)
Friday, December 8, 2006	U.S. House Passes Oil, Gas Bill for Louisiana, Gulf States	National news
Friday, December 8, 2006	U.S. House passes energy bill that will help La. Protect coast	N/A
Saturday, December 9, 2006	Congress Passes Offshore Revenue Bill Helping Louisiana, Gulf States	Steve Sabludowsky
Sunday, December 10, 2006	State takes long road to share in oil revenue	Bill Walsh
Monday, December 11, 2006	Four local projects would restore marsh, protect coastline	Naomi King
Wednesday, December 20, 2006	President Signs into Law Domenici-Landrieu Gulf Coast Energy Plan	N/A

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATE AND LOCATION OF NEXT TASK FORCE MEETING

Announcement:

The next meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., May 3, 2007 at NOAA Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center in Lafayette, Louisiana.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATES AND LOCATIONS OF UPCOMING CWPPRA MEETINGS

Announcement:

2007

March 14, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
May 3, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 13, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 11, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 29, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 30, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 12, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 17, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 5, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2008

January 8, 2008	10:00 a.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
January 9, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
January 10, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
January 10, 2008	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
January 30, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Coast-wide RPT voting Mtg.	Baton Rouge
February 13, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**
March 19, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
April 23, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Lafayette**
June 18, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**
July 16, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
August 27, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**Abbeville**
August 28, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**New Orleans**
September 10, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
October 15, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
December 3, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**

2009

February 4, 2009	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**

* Dates in **BOLD** are new or revised dates.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection & Restoration Act
Public Law 101-646, Title III
(abbreviated summary of the Act, not part of the Act)

SECTION 303, Priority Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Projects

Section 303a, Priority Project List

- NLT Jan 91, Sec. of Army (Secretary) will convene a Task Force
  - Secretary
  - Administrator, EPA
  - Governor, Louisiana
  - Secretary, Interior
  - Secretary, Agriculture
  - Secretary, Commerce
- NLT 28 Nov. 91, Task Force will prepare and transmit to Congress a Priority List of wetland restoration projects based on cost effectiveness and wetland quality.
- Priority List is revised and submitted annually as part of President's budget

Section 303b Federal and State Project Planning

- NLT 28 Nov 93, Task Force will prepare a comprehensive coastal wetland Restoration Plan for Louisiana
- Restoration Plan will consist of a list of wetland projects ranked be cost effectiveness and wetland quality
- Completed Priority Plan will become Priority List
- Secretary will insure that navigation and flood control projects are consistent with the purpose of the Restoration Plan
- Upon Submission of the Restoration Plan to Congress, the Task Force will conduct a scientific evaluation of the completed wetland restoration projects every 3 years and report findings to Congress

SECTION 304, Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Planning

Secretary: Administrator, EPA: and Director, USFWS will:

- Sign an agreement with the Governor specifying how Louisiana will develop and implement the Conservation Plan
- Approve the Conservation Plan
- Provide Congress with specific status reports on the Plan implementation

NLT 3 years after the agreement is signed, Louisiana will develop a Wetland Conservation Plan to achieve no net loss of wetlands resulting from development

SECTION 305, National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants.

Director USFWS, will make matching grants to any coastal state to implement Wetland Conservation Projects (Projects to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance real property interest in coastal lands and waters)
Cost sharing is 50% Federal / 50% State

SECTION 306, Distribution of Appropriations

70% of annual appropriations not to exceed (NTE) $70 million used as follows:

- NTE$15 million to fund Task Force completion of Priority List and restoration Plan – Secretary disburses the funds.
- NTE $10 million to fund 75% of Louisiana's cost to complete Conservation Plan, - Administrator disburses funds
- Balance to fund wetland restoration projects at 75% Federal, 25% Louisiana Secretary disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE $15 million for Wetland Conservation Grants – Director, USFWS disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE $15 million for projects by North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Secretary, Interior disburses funds

SECTION 307, Additional Authority for the Corps of Engineers,

Section 307a, Secretary authorized to:

Carry out projects to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands and aquatic/coastal ecosystems.

Section 307b, Secretary authorized and directed to study feasibility of modifying MR&T to increase flows and sediment to the Atchafalaya River for land building wetland nourishment.

- 25% if the state has dedicated trust funds from which principal is not spent
- 15% when Louisiana's Conservation Plan is approved

Sec. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act".

Sec. 302. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title, the term--

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army;

(2) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(3) "development activities" means any activity, including the discharge of dredged or fill material, which results directly in a more than de minimus change in the hydrologic regime, bottom contour, or the type, distribution or diversity of hydrophytic vegetation, or which impairs the flow, reach, or circulation of surface water within wetlands or other waters;

(4) "State" means the State of Louisiana;

(5) "coastal State" means a State of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes; for the purposes of this title, the term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa;

(6) "coastal wetlands restoration project" means any technically feasible activity to create, restore, protect, or enhance coastal wetlands through sediment and freshwater diversion, water management, or other measures that the Task Force finds will significantly contribute to the long-term restoration or protection of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of coastal wetlands in the State of Louisiana, and includes any such activity authorized under this title or under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, new projects, completion or expansion of existing or on-going projects, individual phases, portions, or components of projects and operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of completed projects; the primary purpose of a "coastal wetlands restoration project" shall not be to provide navigation, irrigation or flood control benefits;

(7) "coastal wetlands conservation project" means--

(A) the obtaining of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters, if the obtaining of such interest is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that the real property will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon; and

(B) the restoration, management, or enhancement of coastal wetlands ecosystems if such restoration, management, or enhancement is conducted on coastal lands and waters that are administered for the long-term

conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon;

(8) "Governor" means the Governor of Louisiana;

(9) "Task Force" means the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force which shall consist of the Secretary, who shall serve as chairman, the Administrator, the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce; and

(10) "Director" means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 303. PRIORITY LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT LIST.--

(1) PREPARATION OF LIST.--Within forty-five days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall convene the Task Force to initiate a process to identify and prepare a list of coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the long-term conservation of such wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in order of priority, 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, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration.

(2) TASK FORCE PROCEDURES.--The Secretary shall convene meetings of the Task Force as appropriate to ensure that the list is produced and transmitted annually to the Congress as required by this subsection. If necessary to ensure transmittal of the list on a timely basis, the Task Force shall produce the list by a majority vote of those Task Force members who are present and voting; except that no coastal wetlands restoration project shall be placed on the list without the concurrence of the lead Task Force member that the project is cost effective and sound from an engineering perspective. Those projects which potentially impact navigation or flood control on the lower Mississippi River System shall be constructed consistent with section 304 of this Act.

(3) TRANSMITTAL OF LIST.--No later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress the list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Thereafter, the list shall be updated annually by the Task Force members and transmitted by the Secretary to the Congress as part of the President's annual budget submission. Annual transmittals of the list to the Congress shall include a status report on each project and a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury indicating the amounts available for expenditure to carry out this title.

(4) LIST OF CONTENTS.--

(A) AREA IDENTIFICATION; PROJECT DESCRIPTION--The list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects shall include, but not be limited to--

(i) identification, by map or other means, of the coastal area to be covered by the coastal wetlands restoration project; and

(ii) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project including a justification for including such project on the list, the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project, the benefits to be realized by such project, the identification of the lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project and the responsibilities of each other participating Task Force member, an estimated timetable for the completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project, and the estimated cost of each project.

(B) PRE-PLAN.--Prior to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that can be substantially completed during a five-year period commencing on the date the project is placed on the list.

(C) Subsequent to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that have been identified in such plan.

(5) FUNDING.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, allocate funds among the members of the Task Force based on the need for such funds and such other factors as the Task Force deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(b) FEDERAL AND STATE PROJECT PLANNING.--

(1) PLAN PREPARATION.--The Task Force shall prepare a plan to identify coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing the long-term conservation of coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration. Such restoration plan shall be completed within three years from the date of enactment of this title.

(2) PURPOSE OF THE PLAN.--The purpose of the restoration plan is to develop a comprehensive approach to restore and prevent the loss of, coastal wetlands in Louisiana. Such plan shall coordinate and integrate coastal wetlands restoration projects in a manner that will ensure the long-term conservation of the coastal wetlands of Louisiana.

(3) INTEGRATION OF EXISTING PLANS.--In developing the restoration plan, the Task Force shall seek to integrate the "Louisiana

Comprehensive Coastal Wetlands Feasibility Study" conducted by the Secretary of the Army and the "Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan" prepared by the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

(4) ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN.--The restoration plan developed pursuant to this subsection shall include--

(A) identification of the entire area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(B) identification, by map or other means, of coastal areas in Louisiana in need of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(C) identification of high priority coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana needed to address the areas identified in subparagraph (B) and that would provide for the long-term conservation of restored wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations;

(D) a listing of such coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, to be submitted annually, incorporating any project identified previously in lists produced and submitted under subsection (a) of this section;

(E) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project, including a justification for including such project on the list;

(F) the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(G) the benefits to be realized by each such project;

(H) an estimated timetable for completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(I) an estimate of the cost of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(J) identification of a lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project listed in the plan;

(K) consultation with the public and provision for public review during development of the plan; and

(L) evaluation of the effectiveness of each coastal wetlands restoration project in achieving long-term solutions to arresting coastal wetlands loss in Louisiana.

(5) PLAN MODIFICATION.--The Task Force may modify the restoration plan from time to time as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) PLAN SUBMISSION.--Upon completion of the restoration plan, the Secretary shall submit the plan to the Congress. The restoration plan shall become effective ninety days after the date of its submission to the Congress.

(7) PLAN EVALUATION.--Not less than three years after the completion and submission of the restoration plan required by this subsection and at least every three years thereafter, the Task Force shall provide a report to the Congress containing a scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of the coastal wetlands restoration projects carried out under the plan in

creating, restoring, protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands in Louisiana.

(c) COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECT BENEFITS.--Where such a determination is required under applicable law, the net ecological, aesthetic, and cultural benefits, together with the economic benefits, shall be deemed to exceed the costs of any coastal wetlands restoration project within the State which the Task Force finds to contribute significantly to wetlands restoration.

(d) CONSISTENCY.--(1) In implementing, maintaining, modifying, or rehabilitating navigation, flood control or irrigation projects, other than emergency actions, under other authorities, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director and the Administrator, shall ensure that such actions are consistent with the purposes of the restoration plan submitted pursuant to this section.

(2) At the request of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of Commerce shall approve the plan as an amendment to the State's coastal zone management program approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455).

(e) FUNDING OF WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with this title, allocate such funds among the members of the Task Force to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the list transmitted in accordance with this section. The Secretary shall not fund a coastal wetlands restoration project unless that project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through that project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations.

(f) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects under this title shall provide 75 percent of the cost of such projects.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE UPON CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVAL.--Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, if the State develops a Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title, and such conservation plan is approved pursuant to section 304 of this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project under this section shall be 85 percent of the cost of the project. In the event that the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator jointly determine that the State is not taking reasonable steps to implement and administer a conservation plan developed and approved pursuant to this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project shall revert to 75 percent of the cost of the project: Provided, however, that such reversion to the lower cost share level shall not occur until the Governor, has been provided notice of, and opportunity for hearing on, any such determination by the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator, and the State has

been given ninety days from such notice or hearing to take corrective action.

(3) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The share of the cost required of the State shall be from a non-Federal source. Such State share shall consist of a cash contribution of not less than 5 percent of the cost of the project. The balance of such State share may take the form of lands, easements, or right-of-way, or any other form of in-kind contribution determined to be appropriate by the lead Task Force member.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection shall not affect the existing cost-sharing agreements for the following projects: Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion, Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion, and Bonnet Carre Freshwater Diversion.

SEC. 304. LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION PLANNING.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) AGREEMENT.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator are directed to enter into an agreement with the Governor, as set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection, upon notification of the Governor's willingness to enter into such agreement.

(2) TERMS OF AGREEMENT.--

(A) Upon receiving notification pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall promptly enter into an agreement (hereafter in this section referred to as the "agreement") with the State under the terms set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(B) The agreement shall--

(i) set forth a process by which the State agrees to develop, in accordance with this section, a coastal wetlands conservation plan (hereafter in this section referred to as the "conservation plan");

(ii) designate a single agency of the State to develop the conservation plan;

(iii) assure an opportunity for participation in the development of the conservation plan, during the planning period, by the public and by Federal and State agencies;

(iv) obligate the State, not later than three years after the date of signing the agreement, unless extended by the parties thereto, to submit the conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval; and

(v) upon approval of the conservation plan, obligate the State to implement the conservation plan.

(3) GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE.--Upon the date of signing the agreement--

(A) the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Director, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, make grants during the

development of the conservation plan to assist the designated State agency in developing such plan. Such grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of developing the plan; and

(B) the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall provide technical assistance to the State to assist it in the development of the plan.

(b) CONSERVATION PLAN GOAL.--If a conservation plan is developed pursuant to this section, it shall have a goal of achieving no net loss of wetlands in the coastal areas of Louisiana as a result of development activities initiated subsequent to approval of the plan, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title.

(c) ELEMENTS OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--The conservation plan authorized by this section shall include--

(1) identification of the entire coastal area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(2) designation of a single State agency with the responsibility for implementing and enforcing the plan;

(3) identification of measures that the State shall take in addition to existing Federal authority to achieve a goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title;

(4) a system that the State shall implement to account for gains and losses of coastal wetlands within coastal areas for purposes of evaluating the degree to which the goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities in such wetlands or other waters has been attained;

(5) satisfactory assurance that the State will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority to implement the plan;

(6) a program to be carried out by the State for the purpose of educating the public concerning the necessity to conserve wetlands;

(7) a program to encourage the use of technology by persons engaged in development activities that will result in negligible impact on wetlands; and

(8) a program for the review, evaluation, and identification of regulatory and nonregulatory options that will be adopted by the State to encourage and assist private owners of wetlands to continue to maintain those lands as wetlands.

(d) APPROVAL OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--If the Governor submits a conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, within one hundred and eighty days following receipt of such plan, approve or disapprove it.

(2) APPROVAL CRITERIA.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall approve a conservation plan submitted by the Governor, if they determine that -

(A) the State has adequate authority to fully implement all provisions of such a plan;

(B) such a plan is adequate to attain the goal of no net loss of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities and complies with the other requirements of this section; and

(C) the plan was developed in accordance with terms of the agreement set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) MODIFICATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) NONCOMPLIANCE.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator determine that a conservation plan submitted by the Governor does not comply with the requirements of subsection (d) of this section, they shall submit to the Governor a statement explaining why the plan is not in compliance and how the plan should be changed to be in compliance.

(2) RECONSIDERATION.--If the Governor submits a modified conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their reconsideration, the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator shall have ninety days to determine whether the modifications are sufficient to bring the plan into compliance with requirements of subsection (d) of this section.

(3) APPROVAL OF MODIFIED PLAN.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator fail to approve or disapprove the conservation plan, as modified, within the ninety-day period following the date on which it was submitted to them by the Governor, such plan, as modified, shall be deemed to be approved effective upon the expiration of such ninety-day period.

(f) AMENDMENTS TO CONSERVATION PLAN.--If the Governor amends the conservation plan approved under this section, any such amended plan shall be considered a new plan and shall be subject to the requirements of this section; except that minor changes to such plan shall not be subject to the requirements of this section.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--A conservation plan approved under this section shall be implemented as provided therein.

(h) FEDERAL OVERSIGHT.--

(1) INITIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Within one hundred and eighty days after entering into the agreement required under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall report to the Congress as to the status of a conservation plan approved under this section and the progress of the State in carrying out such a plan, including and accounting, as required under subsection (c) of this section, of the gains and losses of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Twenty-four months after the initial one hundred and eighty day period set forth in paragraph (1), and at the end of each twenty-four-month period thereafter, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, report to the Congress on the status of the conservation plan and provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan in meeting the goal of this section.

SEC. 305 NATIONAL COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.

(a) MATCHING GRANTS.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, make matching grants to any coastal State to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects from funds made available for that purpose.

(b) PRIORITY.--Subject to the cost-sharing requirements of this section, the Director may grant or otherwise provide any matching moneys to any coastal State which submits a proposal substantial in character and design to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project. In awarding such matching grants, the Director shall give priority to coastal wetlands conservation projects that are--

(1) consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan developed under section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3921); and

(2) in coastal States that have established dedicated funding for programs to acquire coastal wetlands, natural areas and open spaces. In addition, priority consideration shall be given to coastal wetlands conservation projects in maritime forests on coastal barrier islands.

(c) CONDITIONS.--The Director may only grant or otherwise provide matching moneys to a coastal State for purposes of carrying out a coastal wetlands conservation project if the grant or provision is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that any real property interest acquired in whole or in part, or enhanced, managed, or restored with such moneys will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the fish and wildlife dependent thereon.

(d) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Grants to coastal States of matching moneys by the Director for any fiscal year to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects shall be used for the payment of not to exceed 50 percent of the total costs of such projects: except that such matching moneys may be used for payment of not to exceed 75 percent of the costs of such projects if a coastal State has established a trust fund, from which the principal is not spent, for the purpose of acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural area or open spaces.

(2) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The matching moneys required of a coastal State to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project shall be derived from a non-Federal source.

(3) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.--In addition to cash outlays and payments, in-kind contributions of property or personnel services by non-Federal interests for activities under this section may be used for the non-Federal share of the cost of those activities.

(e) PARTIAL PAYMENTS.--

(1) The Director may from time to time make matching payments to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects as such projects progress, but such payments, including previous payments, if any, shall not be more than the Federal pro rata

share of any such project in conformity with subsection (d) of this section.

(2) The Director may enter into agreements to make matching payments on an initial portion of a coastal wetlands conservation project and to agree to make payments on the remaining Federal share of the costs of such project from subsequent moneys if and when they become available. The liability of the United States under such an agreement is contingent upon the continued availability of funds for the purpose of this section.

(f) WETLANDS ASSESSMENT.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, direct the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory to update and digitize wetlands maps in the State of Texas and to conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that State.

SEC. 306. DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT AND CONSERVATION PLANNING EXPENDITURES.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 70 percent, not to exceed $70,000,000, shall be available, and shall remain available until expended, for the purposes of making expenditures--

(1) not to exceed the aggregate amount of $5,000,000 annually to assist the Task Force in the preparation of the list required under this title and the plan required under this title, including preparation of--

(A) preliminary assessments;

(B) general or site-specific inventories;

(C) reconnaissance, engineering or other studies;

(D) preliminary design work; and

(E) such other studies as may be necessary to identify and evaluate the feasibility of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(2) to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth on the list prepared under this title;

(3) to carry out wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the restoration plan prepared under this title;

(4) to make grants not to exceed $2,500,000 annually or $10,000,000 in total, to assist the agency designated by the State in development of the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title.

(b) COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed $15,000,000 shall be available, and shall remain available to the Director, for purposes of making grants--

(1) to any coastal State, except States eligible to receive funding under section 306(a), to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects in accordance with section 305 of this title; and

(2) in the amount of $2,500,000 in total for an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in the State of Texas.

(c) NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed $15,000,000, shall be available to, and shall remain available until expended by, the Secretary of the Interior for allocation to carry out wetlands conservation projects in any coastal State under section 8 of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Public Law 101-233, 103 Stat. 1968, December 13, 1989).

SEC. 307. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.--The Secretary is authorized to carry out projects for the protection, restoration, or enhancement of aquatic and associated ecosystems, including projects for the protection, restoration, or creation of wetlands and coastal ecosystems. In carrying out such projects, the Secretary shall give such projects equal consideration with projects relating to irrigation, navigation, or flood control.

(b) STUDY.--The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to study the feasibility of modifying the operation of existing navigation and flood control projects to allow for an increase in the share of the Mississippi River flows and sediment sent down the Atchafalaya River for purposes of land building and wetlands nourishment.

SEC.308. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

16 U.S.C. 777c is amended by adding the following after the first sentence: "The Secretary shall distribute 18 per centum of each annual appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of section 777b of this title as provided in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 777b, such sums shall remain available to carry out such Act through fiscal year 1999.".

Legislative History:
Coastal, Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

Funding History:

(1) **CWPPRA ORIGINAL FUNDING:** Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508, Title IX, Section 11211, dated 05 Nov 1990, effective 01 Dec 1990)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY94, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY95.

(2) **CWPPRA 2nd FUNDING:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240, Title VIII, Section 8002, dated 18 Dec 1991)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY98, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY99.

(3) **CWPPRA 3rd FUNDING:** Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178, Title IX, Section 9002, dated 09 Jun 1998)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY05, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY06.

(4) **CWPPRA 4th Funding:** Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFTEA LU) (Public Law 109-59, Title XI, Section 11101, dated 10Aug2005)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY11, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY12.

Authorization History:

(1) **CWPPRA ORIGINAL AUTHORIZATION:** Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-646, Title III, dated 29 Nov 1990)

Authorized CWPPRA through 1999.

(2) **CWPPRA 2nd AUTHORIZATION:** Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-74, Title IV, General Provisions, dated 20Oct1999)

SEC. 430. Section 4(a) of the Act of August 9, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777c(a)), is amended in the second sentence by striking "1999" and inserting "2000"."

(3) CWPPRA 3rd AUTHORIZATION: Fish and Wildlife Programs Improvement and Nation Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-408, Section 123, dated 01 Nov 2000)

SEC. 123. Section 4(a) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c(a) is amended in the second sentence by striking "2000" and inserting "2009"."

(4) CWPPRA 4th AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-447, Division D, Title X, Section 114, dated 08Dec2004)

Sec. 114. Coastal Wetland Conservation Project Funding.

(b) PERIOD OF AUTHORIZATION. ─ Section 4(a) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act 16 U.S.C. 777c (a) is amended in the second sentence by striking "2009" and inserting "2019"."

Additional History:

(1) CWPPRA PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT:
H.R. 5390 (S. 2244) SENATE REPORTS: No. 101-523 accompanying S. 2244 (Comm. On Environmental and Public Works).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):
Oct. 1, considered and passed House.
Oct. 26, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2244.
Oct. 27, House concurred in Senate amendment.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 26 (1990):
Nov. 29, Presidential statement.
Statement on signing the Bill on Wetland and Coastal Inland Waters Protection and Restoration Programs, November 29, 1990.

Today I am signing H.R. 5390, ""'An Act to prevent and control infestation of the coastal inland waters of the United States by the zebra mussel and other nonindigenous aquatic species to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program, and for other purposes."" This Act is designed to minimize, monitor, and control nonindigenous species that become established in the United States, particularly the zebra mussel; establish wetlands protection and restoration programs in Louisiana and nationally; and promote fish and wildlife conservation in the Great Lakes.

Title III of this Act designates a State official not subject to executive control as a member of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. This official would be the only member of the Task Force whose appointment would not conform to the Appointments Clause of the Constitution.

The Task Force will set priorities for wetland restoration and formulate Federal conservation plans. Certain of its duties, which ultimately determine funding levels for particular restoration projects, are an exercise of significant authority that must be undertaken by an officer of the United States, appointed in accordance with the Appointments Clause, Article II, sec. 2, cl. 2, of the Constitution.

In order to constitutionally enforce this program, I instruct the Task Force to promulgate its priorities list under section 303(a)(2) "by a majority vote of those Task Force members who are present and voting," and to consider the State official to be a nonvoting member of the Task Force for this purpose. Moreover, the Secretary of the Army should construe "lead Task Force member" to include only those members appointed in conformity with the Appointments Clause.

George Bush

The White House,
November 29, 1990.

(2) **CWPPRA COST SHARING FOR 1996 AND 1997:** Water Resources Development Act OF 1996 (Public Law 104-303, Section 532, dated Oct. 12, 1996)

SEC. 532. COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS, LOUISIANA. Section 303(f) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3952(f); 104 Stat. 4782-4783) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking "and (3)" and inserting "(3), and (5)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) Federal share in calendar 1996 and 1997, -- Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), under approval of the conservation plan under section 304 and a determination by the Secretary that a reduction in the non-Federal share is warranted, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects under this section in calendar years 1996 and 1997 shall provide 90 percent of the cost of such project.".

(Note: Calendar years 1996 and 1997 correspond to Priority Project Lists 5 and 6, respectively.)

(3) CWPPRA FUNDING AMENDMENT: Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-447, Division D, Title X, Section 114, dated 08Dec2004)

SEC. 114. COASTAL WETLAND CONSERVATION PROJECT FUNDING.

(a) FUNDING. ─ Section 306 of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3955) is amended

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ", not to exceed $70,000,000,";

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ", not to exceed $15,000,000"; and

(3) in subsection 9c), by striking ", not to exceed $15,000,000,".

(4) CWPPRA ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND CREATION OF SPORT FISH RESTORATION AND BOATING SAFETY TRUST FUND AMENDMENT: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFTEA LU) (Public Law 109-59, Title XI, Section 10113 and 11115, dated 10Aug2005)

SEC. 10113. DIVISION OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS. Section 4 (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended--

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c) and redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

"(a) In General. -- For each of fiscal years 2006 through 2009, the balance of each annual appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 remaining after the distributions for administrative expenses and other purposes under subsection (b) and for multistate conservation grants under section 14 shall be distributed as follows:

"(1) Coastal wetlands. -- An amount equal to 18.5 percent to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution as provided in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3951 et seq.)."

Sec. 11115. ELIMINATION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES TRUST FUND AND TRANSFORMATION OF SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT.

(a) Simplification of Funding for Boat Safety Account.

(1) In general.--Paragraph (4) of section 9503(c) (relating to transfers from Trust Fund for motorboat fuel taxes) is amended--

(A) by striking so much of that paragraph as precedes subparagraph (D),

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively, and

(C) by inserting before subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

``(4) Transfers from the trust fund for motorboat fuel taxes.--

``(A) Transfer to land and water conservation fund.--
``(i) In general.--The Secretary shall pay from time to time from the Highway Trust Fund into the land and water conservation fund provided for in title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 amounts (as determined by the Secretary) equivalent to the motorboat fuel taxes received on or after October 1, 2005, and before October 1, 2011.
``(ii) Limitation.--The aggregate amount transferred under this subparagraph during any fiscal year shall not exceed $1,000,000.
``(B) Excess funds transferred to sport fish restoration and boating trust fund.-Any amounts in the Highway Trust Fund--
``(i) which are attributable to motorboat fuel taxes, and
``(ii) which are not transferred from the Highway Trust Fund under subparagraph (A), shall be transferred by the Secretary from the Highway Trust Fund into the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.".

(2) Conforming amendment.--Paragraph (5) of section 9503(c) is amended by striking ``Account in the Aquatic Resources'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ``and Boating''.

(b) Merging of Accounts.--
(1) In general.--Subsection (a) of section 9504 is amended to read as follows:
``(a) Creation of Trust Fund.--There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the `Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund'. Such Trust Fund shall consist of such amounts as may be appropriated, credited, or paid to it as provided in this section, section 9503(c)(4), section 9503(c)(5), or section 9602(b).".
(2) Conforming amendments.--
(A) Subsection (b) of section 9504, as amended by section 11101 of this Act, is amended--
(i) by striking ``Account'' in the heading thereof and inserting ``and Boating Trust Fund'',
(ii) by striking ``Account'' both places it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting ``and Boating Trust Fund'', and
(iii) by striking ``account'' both places it appears in the headings for paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting “trust fund”.

(B) Subsection (d) of section 9504, as amended by

section 11101 of this Act, is amended--
(i) by striking ``Aquatic Resources'' in the heading thereof,
(ii) by striking ``any Account in the Aquatic Resources'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ``the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating'', and
(iii) by striking ``any such Account'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ``such Trust Fund''.

(C) Subsection (e) of section 9504 is amended by striking ``Boat Safety Account and Sport Fish Restoration Account'' and inserting ``Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund''.

(D) Section 9504 is amended by striking ``aquatic resources'' in the heading thereof and inserting ``sport fish restoration and boating''.

(E) The item relating to section 9504 in the table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 98 is amended by striking ``aquatic resources'' and inserting ``sport fish restoration and boating''.

(F) Paragraph (2) of section 1511(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)) is amended by striking ``Aquatic Resources Trust Fund of the Highway Trust Fund'' and inserting ``Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund''.

(c) Phaseout of Boat Safety Account.--Subsection (c) of section 9504 is amended to read as follows:

``(c) Expenditures From Boat Safety Account.--Amounts remaining in the Boat Safety Account on October 1, 2005, and amounts thereafter credited to the Account under section 9602(b), shall be available, without further appropriation, for making expenditures before October 1, 2010, to carry out the purposes of section 15 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users). For purposes of section 9602, the Boat Safety Account shall be treated as a Trust Fund established by this subchapter.''.