

Archived Binder

Breaux Act

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act



Technical Committee Meeting

December 16, 2004

New Orleans, Louisiana

BREAUX ACT
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
(CWPPRA)

Technical Committee Meeting

December 16, 2004, 9:30 a.m.

Location: University of New Orleans

Lindy C. Boggs International Conference Center Room 152

2000 Lakeshore Drive

New Orleans, LA 70148

AGENDA

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>

- 1. Decision: PPL 14 Candidate and Demonstration Project Evaluation Results (Podany) 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.** The Technical Committee will review the results of the 14th Priority Project List (PPL 14) candidate and demonstration project evaluations. The committee will recommend candidate and demonstration projects to the CWPPRA Task Force for selection for PPL 14.
- 2. Decision: Recommendation to Restrict Phase I Budgets for Ongoing Projects to a Cap of 100% (Including Contingency) (Podany) 10:30 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.** Due to the limited available CWPPRA funds for ongoing approved Phase I and II CWPPRA projects, it is recommended that the 125% cap for these projects be lowered to 100% to avoid developing a negative “un-programmed” balance in the CWPPRA program budget and to allow the Corps of Engineers to better estimate available funds in the program. The Task Force previously approved application of this cap to new Phase I & II approvals and for previously authorized Phase II approvals. If the Technical Committee and Task Force approved this agenda item, requests exceeding the 100% cap would require additional approval of the Task Force.
- 3. Presentation/Discussion: Briefing on the Proposed Plan to Construct Test Sections for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project (ME-18) (Hartman) 10:40 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.** The National Marine Fisheries Services will present plans regarding test sections for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project. The public will be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed plans for this project.
- 4. Discussion: Briefing on the Status of De-authorization of the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project (BA-29) (McQuiddy) 11:00 a.m. to 11:20 a.m.** In July 2003, the Technical Committee approved to recommend the Marsh Creation South of Leeville project for de-authorization to the Task Force. Subsequent to public notice of the proposed deauthorization, concerns were raised by congressional interests. The Environmental Protection Agency and the LA Department of Natural Resources are recommending proceeding with de-authorization for this project and inclusion on the agenda for the January 2005 Task Force meeting because of project costs, technical, engineering, and real estate issues.

5. Decision: Request for Change in Scope of the Pass Chaland to Grand Pass Shoreline Restoration Project (BA-35) (Hartman) 11:20 a.m. to 11:35 a.m. After a preliminary design review held on October 12, 2004, it was determined that addition project elements to marsh creation should include beach and dune restoration. Estimated fully funded cost from the proposed change in scope would rise from \$17.9 million to \$26.2 million. The Technical Committee is requested by National Marine Fisheries Service and the LA Department of Natural Resources to recommend the change in scope to the Task Force.

6. Discussion: Briefing of the Results of the After Action Review of the Fall Phase II Decision Process in 2004 (Podany) 11:20 a.m. to 11:35 a.m. In September and October 2004 the Technical Committee and Task Force meetings had unusually long meetings and extensive briefing documentation due to the need to schedule all Phase II requests for these meetings. Although the goals were generally met, improvements should be discussed for the upcoming CWPPRA funding cycle. An After Action Review will be presented for discussion.

7. Additional Agenda Items (Podany) 11:35 a.m. to 11:40 a.m.

8. Date of Upcoming Task Force Meeting (Podany) 11:40 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. The winter Task Force meeting will be held January 26, 2005 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in New Orleans, LA. The Task Force will approve Phase I funding for PPL 14 at the January meeting. Agenda items and supporting documents for the meeting should be submitted by January 7, 2005.

9. Dates of Future Program Meetings (LeBlanc)

2005

January 26, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
March 16, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 15, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 19, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force PPL 15 Approval	New Orleans
December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2006

January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2007

January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
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Adjourn

	Total Amount	Federal Portion 85%	16-Dec-04
			Fed Balance
Available Program Funds (Construction Program)			
Available "Unencumbered" Balance (as of 13 Oct 04) prior to Ph II approvals		\$3,510,112	\$3,510,112
Anticipated Funding into Construction Program, FY05		\$53,054,752	\$56,564,864
Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phases 1 & 2 - Constr Unit 5	-\$7,441,870	-\$6,325,590	\$50,239,275
Freshwater Introduction South of Hwy 82	-\$4,323,846	-\$3,675,269	\$46,564,005
North Lake Mechant - Constr Unit 2 (revised after Tech Comm mtg)	-\$27,400,960	-\$23,290,816	\$23,273,189
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection (updated 29 Sep 04)	-\$6,451,765	-\$5,484,000	\$17,789,189
South White Lake Shoreline Protection	-\$14,122,834	-\$12,004,409	\$5,784,780
O&M Funding Increases on PPLs 1-8	-\$935,000	-\$794,750	\$4,990,030
Corps Administrative Costs	-\$21,915	-\$18,628	\$4,971,403
Project-Specific Monitoring Funds for PPLs 9-13	-\$91,563	-\$77,829	\$4,893,574
CRMS-Wetlands FY08 Monitoring Request	-\$532,000	-\$452,200	\$4,441,374
Additional adjustments to the program since Oct TF meeting		-\$117,044	\$4,324,330
Total Available "Unencumbered" Balance at Start of 16 Dec 04 Technical Committee Meeting			\$4,324,330
TC Agenda Item #2 (limit projects to current estimate)	-\$987,178	-\$839,101	\$3,485,229
Total Available "Unencumbered" FEDERAL Balance for PPL14 Selection			\$3,485,229
Total Available "Unencumbered" FEDERAL + Non-Federal Balance for PPL14 Selection	\$4,100,269		
Potential Return of Funding from Leeville	\$1,000,000		
Potential "Unencumbered" Fed + non-Fed Balance	\$5,100,269		

\$57,421,000.00

original FY05 Fed estimate

Oct 04 Task Force Approvals

Decision: PPL 14 Candidate and Demonstration Project Evaluation Results

CWPPRA

Priority Project List 14

Candidate Project Evaluation Results



Technical Committee Meeting

December 16, 2004

New Orleans, LA

Overview of Project Nomination Process

- Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings were held for each Coast 2050 region (Rockefeller Refuge, Morgan City, and New Orleans)
- Citizens nominated 11 projects within the regions at the RPT meetings.
- The Technical Committee selected 6 candidate projects for detailed evaluation on March 19, 2004.

Project Evaluation Procedures

- Interagency site visits were conducted with landowners and local governments.
- Project boundaries were determined.
- The Environmental Workgroup conducted Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) on each candidate project to estimate environmental benefits.

Project Evaluation Procedures (continued)

- The Engineering Workgroup reviewed designs and cost estimates for each project.
- The Environmental and Engineering Workgroups met together to determine prioritization scores for each of the projects.
- The Economics Workgroup developed fully funded costs to design, construct, monitor and maintain each candidate project.

Project Evaluation Procedures (continued)

- Public meetings were held to present the results of the PPL 14 Candidate Evaluation Process in Abbeville and New Orleans on November 17-18, 2004, respectively.
- The Technical Committee votes today on a PPL 14 recommendation to the Task Force which meets on January 26, 2005 to select PPL 14.

Project in Region 1

- Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

- Located in Orleans Parish, from Point aux Herbes south along the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline to Chef Menteur Pass.
- Construction of approximately 20,700 linear feet of rock dike and the creation of 46 acres of marsh.
- Approximately 147 acres of additional marsh would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$13,252,000.

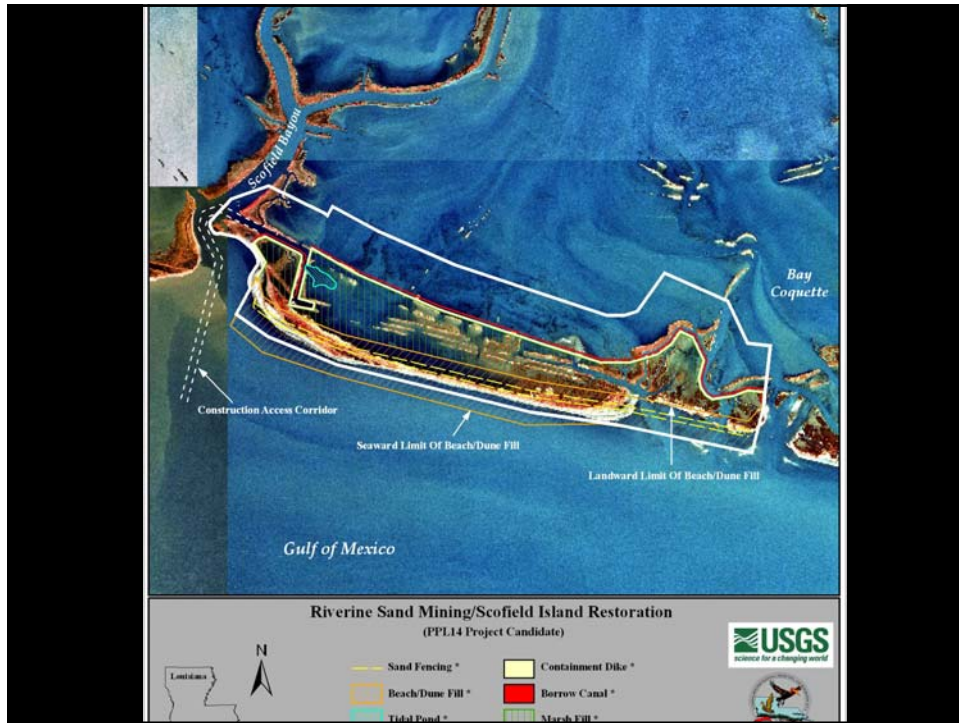


Projects in Region 2

- Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration
- South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation
- Venice Ponds Marsh Creation
- White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management

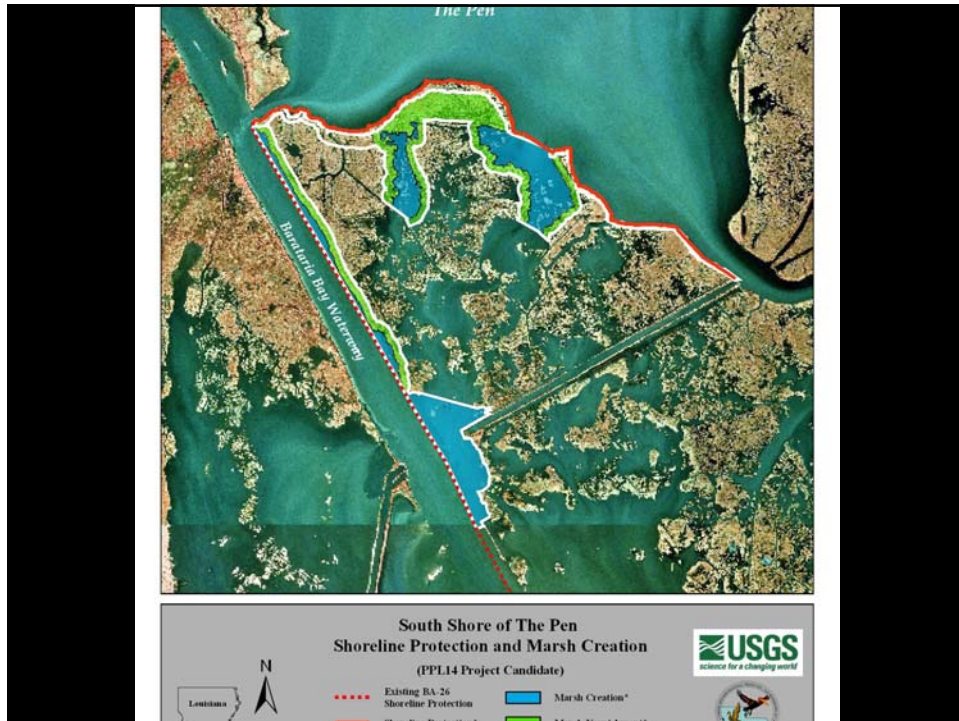
Riverine Sand Mining/ Scofield Island Restoration

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, between Scofield Bayou and where Bay Coquette has merged with the Gulf of Mexico, 10 miles southwest of Venice, LA.
- Hydraulically dredging(mining) sand from the Mississippi River to restore Scofield Island.
- Approximately 234 acres of barrier island habitat would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$44,545,000.



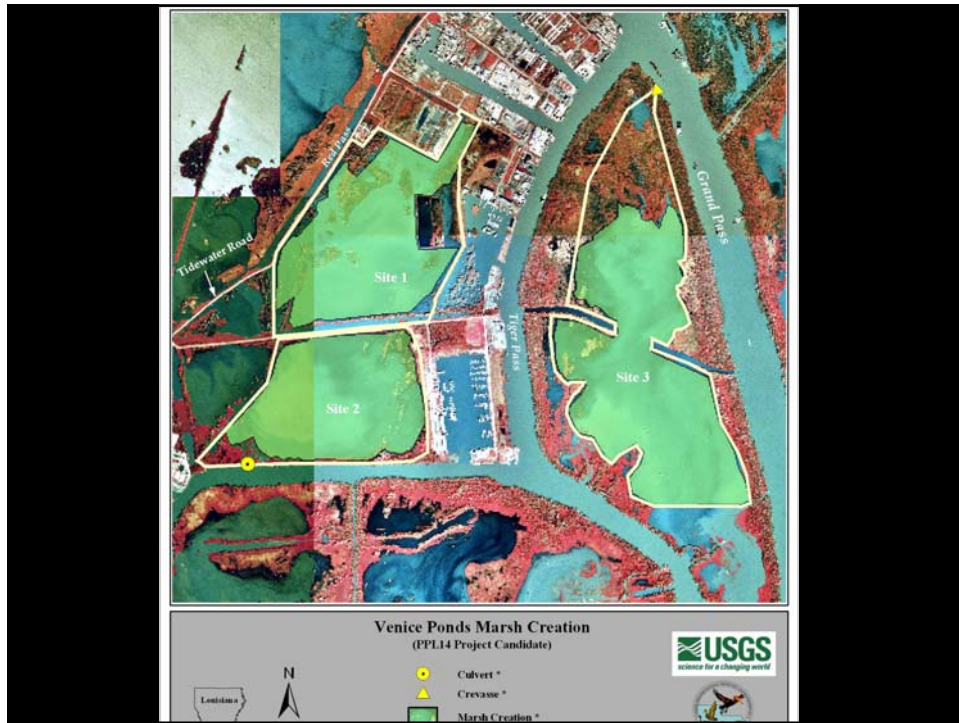
South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

- Located in Jefferson Parish, along the south shore of the Pen
- Construction of approximately 10,900 lf of rock dike
- Construction of approximately 1,000 lf of concrete panel wall and
- Hydraulically dredging (mining) material from the Pen to create/nourish marsh.
- Approximately 116 acres of additional marsh would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$17,514,000.



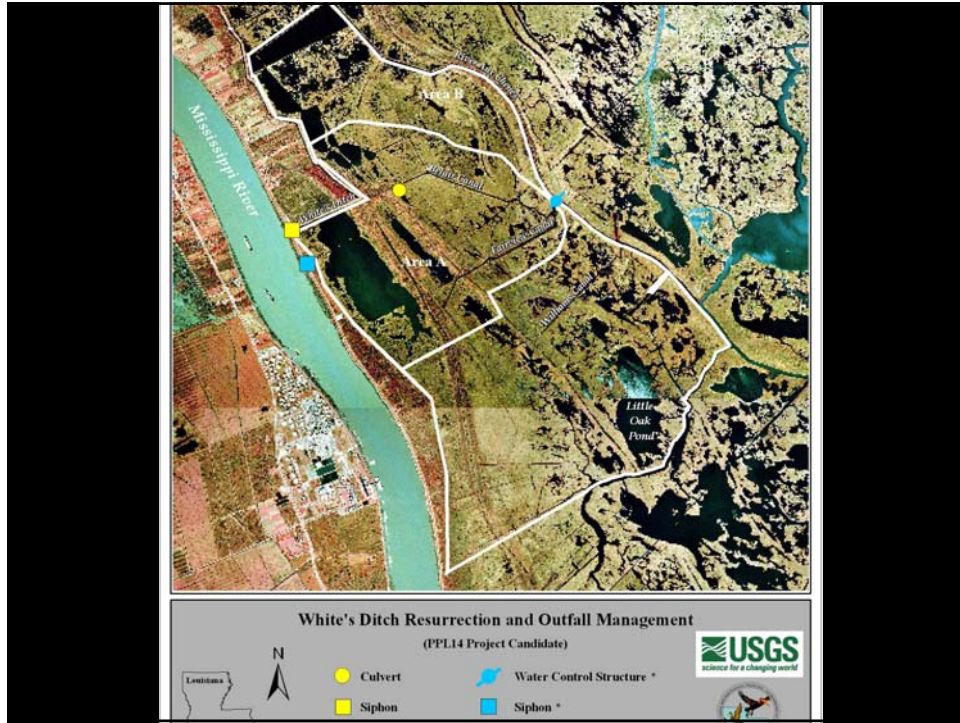
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, south of Venice, LA.
- Hydraulically dredging (mining) material from Grand and Tiger Passes to create/nourish marsh.
- Construction of a 100 cfs crevasse
- Approximately 593 acres of additional marsh would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$20,172,000.



White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, at White's Ditch
- Replacement of the existing White's Ditch Siphons
- Construction of a new 250 cfs siphon
- Approximately 189 acres of additional marsh would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$14,845,000.

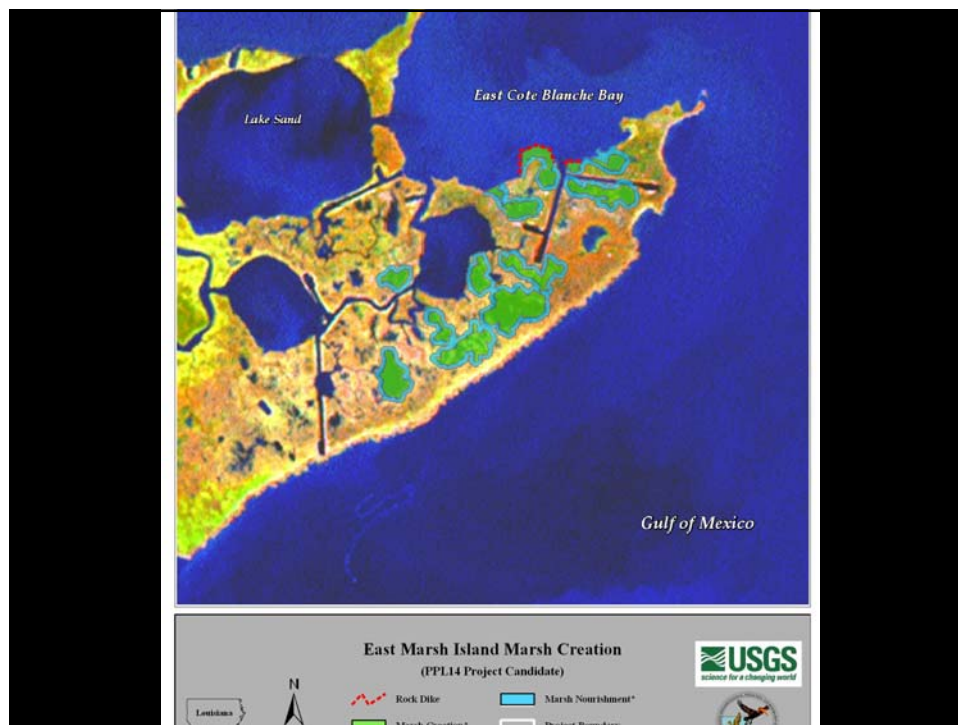


Project in Region 3

- East Marsh Island Marsh Creation

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation

- Located in Iberia Parish, East end of the Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, Southeast of Lake Sand.
- Hydraulically dredging (mining) material from East Cote Blanche Bay to create and nourish marsh.
- Approximately 189 acres of additional marsh would remain in the project area after 20 years.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$16,824,700.



Demonstration Projects

- Contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.
- Contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.
- Are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

Proposed Demonstration Projects

- Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demo
- Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demo
- Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demo
- Floating Wave Attenuator Demo
- Flowable Fill Demo
- Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands Demo
- Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demo

Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demonstration Project

- Goals: To demonstrate the use of sand blowing technology to restore barrier islands.
- Solutions: Sand will be mined in the dry from upland disposal sites and placed on the barrier islands in the dry using the sand blowing technology.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,774,000.

Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demonstration Project

- Goals: Create emergent marsh; reduce wave energy; establish submerged aquatic habitat; increase fisheries habitat.
- Solutions: To use dredging technologies to mine upland disposal areas and place the material in single point discharge fields.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$2,375,000.

Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demonstration Project

- Goals: To investigate specific designs of bioengineered oyster reefs performing as submerged breakwaters.
- Solutions: Construction and monitoring of the performance of submerged oyster breakwaters.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,308,000.

Floating Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project

- Goals: To test several floating wave attenuation systems to determine if the product can protect the shoreline.
- Solutions: Installation and monitoring of the performance of four 500 ft. long sections of floating wave attenuator systems.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,278,000.

Flowable Fill Demonstration Project

- Goals: To test a technique whereby rock structures have increased integral strength and earthen terraces are protected from erosion on the windward edge of the project.
- Solutions: Injecting/applying a flowable, fill material consisting of Portland cement, sand, water, and a plasticizer unto rock structures and to the erosive face of newly constructed and existing earthen terraces.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,243,000.

Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands Demonstration Project

- Goals: To test the use of natural materials to promote sand accumulation and dune formation.
- Solutions: To place biodegradable oyster shell sacks stacked in various experimental formations to capture sand and promote dune formation.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$491,000.

Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demonstration Project

- Goals: To enhance wetlands by diverting sewage effluents into the marsh.
- Solutions: Constructing a discharge line from a Wastewater Treatment Facility into the adjacent wetlands.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,111,000.



Priority Project List Number 14

Candidate Projects



Public Meetings -- November 2004

Abbeville

New Orleans

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The 14th Priority List Planning Process

- Citizens nominated 11 projects across the Louisiana coastal zone at Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings held in February 2004.
- At the direction of the CWPPRA Task Force, the Technical Committee selected 6 candidate projects for detailed evaluation on March 19, 2004.
- Interagency project site visits were conducted with the participation of interested landowners and local government representatives during the late spring and early summer.
- Members of the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups met to review project features, aerial videotapes, and field notes to determine project boundaries.
- Environmental Workgroup conducted Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) on each candidate project to estimate environmental benefits.
- Engineering Workgroup reviewed designs and cost estimates for each project.
- The work groups met jointly to prioritize the candidate projects.
- Economics Workgroup projected fully funded costs to construct, monitor and maintain each candidate project.
- Hold public meetings to present project evaluation results.
- On December 16, 2004, the Technical Committee will review project evaluation results and develop a recommendation to the Task Force for project selection.
- The CWPPRA Task Force will select the 14th Priority Project List on January 26, 2005.

Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Coastwide: Dedicated dredging to create, restore, or protect wetlands; Maintenance of Gulf, bay, and lake shoreline integrity.

Regional: Dedicated delivery of sediment for marsh building; Maintain shoreline integrity of Lake Pontchartrain to protect regional ecosystem values; Maintain Eastern New Orleans land bridge by marsh creation and shoreline protection.

Mapping Unit: Dedicated dredging; Maintain shoreline integrity.

Project Location:

Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish, East Orleans land bridge mapping unit, Point aux Herbes south along Lake Pontchartrain to Chef Menteur Pass.

Problem:

The project area consists of a relatively narrow segment of marsh and shallow open water between an existing Federal hurricane protection levee, Interstate-10, and Lake Pontchartrain. As the shoreline deteriorates and retreats, the threat to interior marsh and local infrastructure becomes elevated as they are exposed to the high-energy conditions of Lake Pontchartrain. The erosion rate along the shoreline of Lake Pontchartrain between Point aux Herbes and Chef Menteur Pass, based on an analysis of shoreline change, varies between 5 feet and 54 feet per year.

Goals:

The goals of the project are to stop shoreline erosion and create marsh behind the shoreline in two key areas of loss in order to prevent the lake shore from breaking into the interior marsh ponds.

Proposed Solution:

1. Approximately 20,700 linear feet of rock dike will be constructed along the -2.0 foot contour extending from Point aux Herbes to Chef Menteur Pass.
2. Approximately 46 acres of marsh will be created by hydraulically dredging material from the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain, and placing it into the confined marsh creation sites as shown on the project map.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit about 249 acres of brackish marsh and open water. Approximately 147 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$13,252,000.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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Chris Monnerjahn, USACE, (504) 862-2415, chris.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil



Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation
(PPL14 Project Candidate)



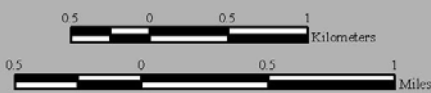
- Existing Bayou Chevee (PO 22) CWPPRA Project
- - - Rock Dike *
- Marsh Creation *
- Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



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



Scale 1:42,000

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2005-11-0014
Map Date: October 21, 2004

Image Source:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Dedicated Dredging, to Create, Restore, or Protect Wetlands; Maintenance of Gulf, Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity; Vegetative Planting; Off-shore and Riverine Sand and Sediment Resources; Extend and maintain barrier headlands, islands and shorelines; Beneficial Use of Dredged Sediment; Restore Barrier Islands

Project Location:

The project area is located between Scofield Bayou and where Bay Coquette has merged with the Gulf of Mexico along the Plaquemines Barrier Shoreline, in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. The project is located in Region Two, southeastern edge of Barataria Basin, Barataria Barrier Shorelines mapping unit or approximately 10 miles southwest of Venice.

Problem:

A large breach exists in the shoreline that developed early in 2003, after Hurricane Lili. The Gulfside erosion rate is 13.0 feet/year based on 1853 to 1989 and 13.2 feet/yr from 2000 to 2004. With the passage of Hurricane Lili in 2002 and the relative high frequency of tropical storms in 2003, it is expected that the shoreline erosion rates and percent loss per year have increased. Wetlands, dune, and swale habitats within the project area have undergone substantial loss due to oil and gas activities (e.g., pipeline construction), subsidence, sea-level rise, and marine and wind induced erosion causing landward transgression and more recently breaching and breakup.

Goals:

The goals of this project are to repair breaches and tidal inlets in the shoreline, reinforce the existing shoreline with sand, and increase the island width with back barrier marsh creation to increase longevity. The design approach is to maximize surface area habitat remaining after 20 years by preventing shoreline breaching through introduction of riverine sand and offshore fine sediment.

Proposed Solution:

The project features include construction of approximately 101 acres of dune and 328 acres of supratidal elevations of dune fore and back slopes and marsh platform. Of that acreage, approximately 278 acres would settle to intertidal back barrier marsh. The dune would be +6 feet high, approximately 250 ft wide along 12,700 feet of Gulf shoreline. A double row of sand fencing would be installed along the length of the dune concurrent with heavy construction. A tidal pond would be constructed in the marsh platform and approximately three years after construction, retention dikes would be gapped as needed to ensure tidal exchange with the marsh platform. Other tidal features would be incorporated during advanced design. The dune and marsh platforms would be planted over three years and would include 4-inch containers of bitter panicum, Gulf cordgrass, and marshhay cordgrass, and gallon containers of sea oats, multi-stem plugs of smooth cordgrass, 4-inch containers of matrimony vine, and tube-tainers of black mangrove. Additional woody species would be planted on the dune.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit over 500 acres of dune, swale, saline marsh and open water habitat. Breaching would be prevented for 20 years resulting in the net of 234 acres of barrier shoreline habitat.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$44,545,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Patrick Williams, National Marine Fisheries Service, 225/389-0508, patrick.williams@noaa.gov

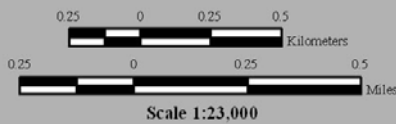


Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration
(PPL14 Project Candidate)



- Sand Fencing *
- Beach/Dune Fill *
- Tidal Pond *
- Containment Dike *
- Borrow Canal *
- Marsh Fill *
- Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



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

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2005-11-0007
Map Date: October 15, 2004

Image Source:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Preserve bay and lake shoreline integrity on the landbridge

Dedicated dredging to marsh on the landbridge

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish, South Shore of the Pen, Bayou Dupont, Barataria Bay Waterway.

Problem:

The triangular landmass bounded by the southern shoreline of The Pen, the Barataria Bay Waterway (Dupre Cut) and the Pipeline Canal is deteriorating due to shoreline erosion (ranging from 4 to 27 feet per year) and interior marsh loss. Loss of this protective landmass would provide a more direct connection between the marine/tidal processes of the lower Barataria Basin and the freshwater-dominated upper basin.

Goals:

The goals of this project are to stop shoreline erosion and to create (74 acres) and nourish (107 acres) of marsh located between The Pen and Barataria Bay.

Proposed Solution:

Approximately 1,000 feet of concrete pile and panel wall and 10,900 feet of rock revetment would be constructed along the south shore of The Pen and Bayou Dupont. Two existing bayous will remain open and a site-specific opening to The Pen will be incorporated at the eastern marsh creation site. Dedicated dredging would be used to create approximately 74 acres of marsh, and nourish an additional 107 acres of marsh, within the triangular area bounded by the south shore of The Pen, the Barataria Bay Waterway (Dupre Cut) and the Creole Gas Pipeline canal. Target elevation after compaction and settlement is 1.3 feet NAVD88. In the marsh nourishment zone, the target deposition thickness after compaction and settlement is 0 to 0.5 foot above existing marsh platform. Containment dikes constructed for marsh creation and nourishment will be degraded upon completion of construction.

Project Benefits:

It is estimated that the project would prevent the loss of 47 acres of marsh due to shoreline erosion, create 74 acres of marsh, and nourish 107 acres of intermediate marsh. Over the 20-year project life, it is estimated that the project will produce 116 net acres.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$17,514,000.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:






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John Jurgensen, 318-473-7694, john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov



**South Shore of The Pen
Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation
(PPL14 Project Candidate)**



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
|  | Existing BA-26
Shoreline Protection |  | Marsh Creation* |
|  | Shoreline Protection* |  | Marsh Nourishment* |
|  | | Project Boundary | |

* denotes proposed features



Scale 1:20,000



Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0497
Map Date: August 20, 2004

Venice Ponds Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Dedicated dredging for marsh creation.

Project Location:

Region 2, Mississippi River Delta Basin, Plaquemines Parish, south of Venice, Louisiana, adjacent to the Red, Tiger, and Grand Passes.

Problem:

The Birdsfoot Delta is losing land at a rapid rate, mainly due to a high subsidence rate of 3-5 feet per century, lack of sediment input, and damage from hurricanes. In September 2004, Hurricane Ivan did additional damage to the delta marshes. The project would create marsh in ponds that were nearly solid wetlands in 1956 and are now mostly open water.

Goals:

The goals of the project are to create, maintain, nourish, and replenish existing deteriorating wetlands. The primary goal is to create over 700 additional acres of emergent marsh.

Proposed Solution:

1. Marsh will be created in Sites 1, 2 and 3 (see Project Map) by hydraulically dredging material from Grand and Tiger Passes. The target elevation after one year in the Sites will be a maximum of +3.0 ft. NGVD and a minimum of +1.0 ft. NGVD. Existing marsh boundaries will aid in the retention of dredged material and re-establishment of marsh habitat. Some earthen dikes will be constructed to contain and train the dredge slurry as needed.
2. A small crevasse channel, which will convey approximately 100 cfs, will be constructed to nourish the existing marsh, newly constructed marsh, and the wetland forest in Site 3.
3. A culvert will be constructed to maintain a hydrologic connection between Site 2 and the adjacent channel.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 919 acres of fresh marsh and open water. Approximately 710 acres of new marsh would be created. At the end of 20 years, there would approximately 593 acres of marsh remaining due to subsidence and other factors. This marsh would provide some additional protection to Venice during hurricanes.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$20,172,000.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:





Sue Hawes, USACE, 504-460-3032, suzanne.r.hawes@mvn02.usace.army.mil

Chris Monnerjahn, USACE, 504-862-2415, chris.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil



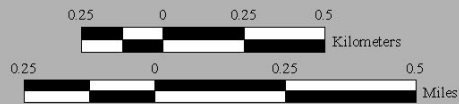
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation
(PPL14 Project Candidate)



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



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



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0516
Map Date: October 25, 2004

Scale 1:21,500

Image Source:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Regional 5. Manage outfall of existing diversions.

Regional 8. Construct most effective small diversions.

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish, River aux Chenes Mapping Unit, White's Ditch.

Problem:

The area is not receiving any water from the Mississippi River since the siphon operation has been discontinued. The addition of another siphon doubles the amount of diversion able to reach the area.

Goals:

Reduce erosion rate by introduction of freshwater, nutrients, and to lesser degree sediment into interior marshes.

Proposed Solution:

- 1) Gated plug in the outfall channel (approx. two miles below siphon) to force water to enter interior marshes.
- 2) Install additional siphon of same size (existing – two 50 inch diameter steel pipes currently allow approximately 250 cfs).

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 8,224 acres of fresh/intermediate marsh and open water. Approximately 189 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$14,845,000.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management

(PPL14 Project Candidate)



● Culvert

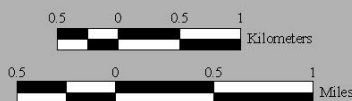
● Water Control Structure *

■ Siphon

■ Siphon *

□ Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale 1:57,000



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

Image Source:
 1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0498
 Map Date: September 14, 2004

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Dedicated dredging to create, restore or protect wetlands
Maintenance of gulf, bay and lake shoreline integrity
Vegetative planting

Project Location:

Region 3, Teche/Vermilion Basin, Iberia Parish, East end of Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, SE of Lake Sand.

Problem:

Substantial areas of interior emergent marsh on Marsh Island have been converted to open water, primarily due to Hurricane Lili. Areas targeted by this project are those with the greatest historic land loss and within close proximity to East Cote Blanche Bay. Marsh creation was initially planned behind the existing two easternmost rock dikes constructed as part of TV-14 CWPPRA Project but was dropped from the project due to costs.

Goals:

Re-create brackish marsh habitat in the open water areas of the interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane damage. The project will also create marsh behind the two easternmost existing rock dikes.

Proposed Solution:

Create approximately 189 acres of interior emergent marsh with hydraulically dredged material from East Cote Blanche Bay. The created areas will be planted with plugs of smooth cordgrass on approximately 5-ft centers. Nourish an additional 189 acres of marsh adjacent to areas of dredge fill.

Project Benefits:

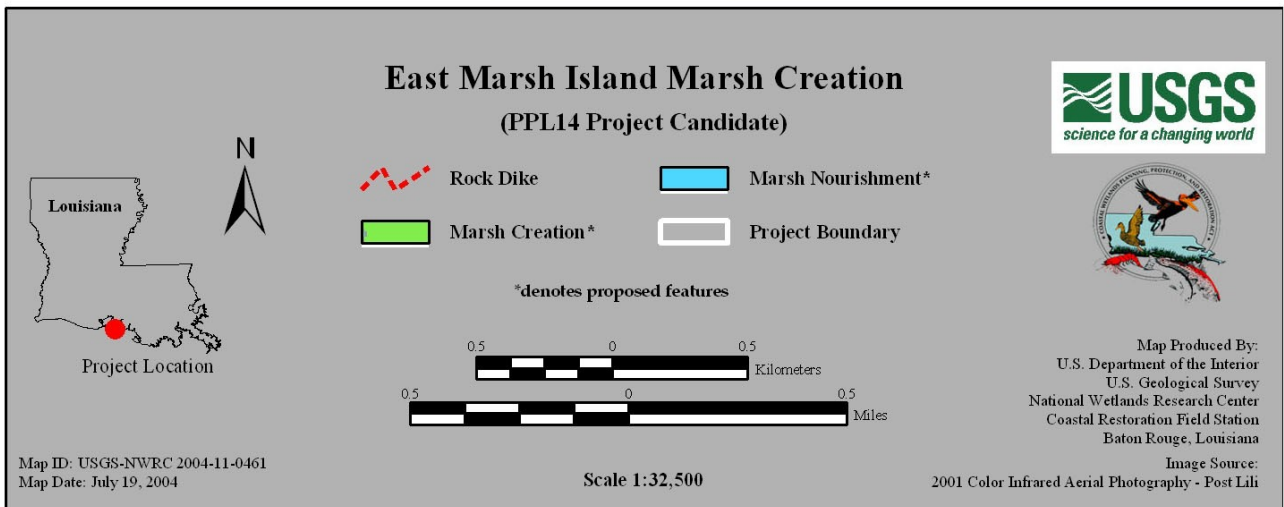
Approximately 189 acres of marsh will be created by completely filling in open ponds and planting the created areas. It is anticipated that an additional 189 acres of marsh will be benefited through marsh nourishment as a result of hydraulic dredging for marsh creation without containment dikes. This will allow additional finer material to flow throughout the adjacent marshes of the creation area and provide nourishment. This process will yield a total of 367 acres benefited over the project life. The loss rates for the interior ponded areas are estimated to be reduced by greater than 75%. This project provides a synergistic effect with the constructed TV-14 project.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$16,824,700.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

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DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Section 303(a) of the CWPPRA states that in the development of Priority Project List, “. . . [should include] due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration.”

The CWPPRA Task Force on April 6, 1993, stated that: “The Task Force directs the Technical Committee to limit spending on demonstration projects to \$2,000,000 annually. The Task Force will entertain exceptions to this guidance for projects that the Technical Committee determines merit special consideration. The Task Force waives the cap on monitoring cost for demonstration projects.”

What constitutes a demonstration project:

1. Demonstration projects contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.
2. Demonstration projects contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.
3. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

PPL 14 Demonstration Project Candidates

The following proposed demonstration projects were evaluated for the 14th Priority Project List.

- Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demonstration Project
- Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demonstration Project
- Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demonstration Project
- Floating Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project
- Flowable Fill Demonstration Project
- Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands Demonstration Project
- Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demonstration Project

Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Region 1 – revised strategy 14 - restore and maintain barrier islands.

Project Location:

It is recommended demonstrating this technology at Breton Island, although any other barrier island in Louisiana could be selected.

Problem:

Barrier islands are rapidly disappearing as a result of tropical storm and hurricane activity. Storms cause surge that over-wash and often breach the islands. Many times breaches or gaps form in the island that continue to erode and eventually form large cuts in the island. Closing barrier island breaches quickly with high quality sediments is the easiest and least expensive strategy to maintain shoreline integrity. One of the challenges in barrier island restoration is finding the most cost effective and highest quality borrow source available. When a source of sand is found it is often times encumbered by pipeline networks and covered by layers of silts or organics and/or may be too far from the restoration site for cost effective mining and placement.

Goals:

1. To demonstrate the use of the sand blowing technology for the purposes of mining sand sites in the dry and placing (unloading) the sand in the dry.
2. To demonstrate the cost effectiveness of using confined upland disposal sites as a potential source of sand for barrier island restoration projects.
3. To demonstrate the effectiveness of using this placement method to close newly formed gaps (breaches) and/or over-wash areas resulting from major storm events such as tropical storms and hurricanes.
4. To demonstrate the effectiveness of using this placement method to place high quality sediments in precise areas, such as breaches or beaches, on eroding barrier islands

Proposed Solution:

The demonstration project involves the mining of high quality sand (dry) from a USACE, Mobile District's upland confined disposal site using the sand blowing method. The sand will then be placed on a barge and towed to Breton Island. The sand will then be offloaded from the barges and placed on Breton Island using the sand blowing method. The sand will be used to close breaches or areas of over-wash on the island.

Project Benefits:

This project allows use of material not being used beneficially, would decrease impacts to water quality at the disposal site, and avoid impacts resulting from containment dike construction.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,774,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Chris Monnerjahn, USACE, (504) 862-2415, chris.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil

Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Dedicated dredging or beneficial use of sediment for wetland creation or protection, terracing, vegetation plantings, and beneficial use of dredge material.

Project Location:

Region 4, Cameron Parish, just north and west of Black Lake.

Problem:

This mapping unit has experienced significant land loss, 65%, since 1932, most of which has been attributed to altered hydrology. Increased salinities within the project area have caused interior marsh breakup. As ponds have coalesced, water bodies have grown which exacerbated marsh breakup from wave action.

Goals:

Create emergent marsh; reduce wave energy; establish submerged aquatic vegetation; increase fisheries habitat.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed project will demonstrate the use of dredging technologies to mine upland disposal areas, and improving the design of single point discharge fields for maximum with marsh edge in marsh creation. If taken separately, earthen terraces and hydraulically placed dredge spoil are not new to those involved in wetland restoration. However, the mining of existing dredge spoil uplands as the dredge spoil source while using earthen terraces as perimeter protection has previously been untested in LA and these techniques are potentially applicable across the coastal zone. For this demonstration, a 50-acre area of open water adjacent to existing broken marsh would be used. Approximately 2,700 linear feet of terraces would be constructed for wave suppression during the placement of dredge spoil mounds. Earthen perimeter terraces would have approximate 5' crowns with a 1:5 side slope, and spoil mounds would have a 24-foot diameter. Through the project life, it is anticipated that an additional 7 acres of emergent marsh would become established as a result of the vertical accretion of spoil mound edges by organic matter production. The project would increase the colonization of submerged aquatic vegetation by reducing wave fetch.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit about 50 acres of intermediate-to-brackish marsh and open water. Approximately 41 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 5-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$2,375,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

John Foret, NOAA Fisheries, (337) 291-2107; john.foret@noaa.gov

Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Stabilize Gulf of Mexico shoreline from old Mermentau River to Dewitt Canal, preserve and stabilize the gulf shoreline, maintain integrity of Gulf of Mexico shoreline where needed.

Project Location:

Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron/Vermilion Parish, Rockefeller Refuge west of Rollover Bayou

Problem:

Louisiana's coastline has received national attention for the past 2-3 decades due to its rapid erosion rates. Poor soil load bearing capacities is one example that could limit the use of more traditional restoration techniques along many areas of coastal Louisiana.

Goals:

The goal of this project is to investigate specific designs of bioengineered reefs and their ability to mitigate erosion. Additional goals focus on environmental benefits both at the time of installation and over the development life of the oysterbreak; and investigation of stability and growth of the structures over time.

Proposed Solution:

Many locations in coastal Louisiana would be appropriate. Because this is intended to be a biologically dominated engineered structure, there is a need for sufficient oyster spat and appropriate growing conditions. Maturity will be influenced by oyster growth rates. Thus, areas of high oyster growth would be preferred. The technology termed an "oysterbreak" is designed to stimulate the growth of biological structures in the shape of submerged breakwaters. The project would entail construction of a near-shore break-water along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. The break-water would extend from the western bank of Joseph's Harbor canal westward for 600 feet. It would be designed to attenuate shoreline retreat along this stretch of Gulf shoreline, as well as promote shallowing, settling out, and natural vegetative colonization of over-wash material landward of the proposed structure. The resultant design would be placed offshore along the -3' contour. The crest height of the proposed structure would be 6 feet above the Gulf floor, with a 10 foot crown and 1:3 slope on both sides.

Project Benefits:

This project is anticipated to benefit 2.4 acres of saline marsh (600 ln ft X 35 ft/yr X 5 yrs).

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,308,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

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Floating Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Coastwide Common Strategy; Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity, Stabilization of Major Navigation Channels

Region 1 Regional Ecosystem Strategy; Maintain shoreline integrity of Lake Borgne and Biloxi Marsh, Maintain Eastern Orleans Land Bridge by marsh creation and shoreline protection, Stabilize the entire north bank of the MRGO

Region 2 Regional Ecosystem Strategy; Construct wave absorber at the heads of bays, Build entire Breaux Act land bridge shore protection project, Preserve bay and lake shoreline integrity

Region 3 Regional Ecosystem Strategy; maintain shoreline integrity and stabilize critical areas of Teche-Vermilion Bay systems including the gulf shorelines, Maintain shoreline integrity of marshes adjacent to Caillou, Terrebonne, and Timbalier Bays

Region 4 Regional Ecosystem Strategy; Stabilize Grand Lake and White Lake shorelines, Stabilize Gulf of Mexico shoreline in the vicinity of Rockefeller Refuge, Stabilize Gulf of Mexico shoreline from Calcasieu Pass to Johnson's Bayou

Project Location:

There are multiple projects planned and ongoing that fit within the strategies listed above. One possible application is in Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, St. Bernard Parish, EPA's Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project (PO-30) near Bayou Dupre.

Problem:

Shorelines throughout coastal Louisiana are eroding and exposing the interior marsh to breaches that form channels to convey saltwater into the interior marshes. The most common means of addressing this situation is installation of expensive rock dikes on or near the eroding shorelines, but poor soils that are common throughout the area result in the rock dikes sinking, requiring maintenance and rebuilding in many cases. In addition, the installation of rock dikes often requires dredging of flotation channels, which can be problematic when there are submerged cultural or ecological resources in the area.

Goals:

Test several floating wave attenuation systems with different mooring systems to determine if the products can protect the shoreline in a low to moderate wave energy application.

Proposed Solution:

Install three or four 500-foot long sections of floating wave attenuator systems as part of a project. Each product should be installed according to the manufacturer's installation recommendations, visually inspected once a year for structural integrity, sediment accretion, and wave energy reduction.

Project Benefits:

If successful, the systems will protect the shorelines at a cost comparable to rock dikes, with less site disturbance and perhaps less operation and maintenance costs. In some cases, the system may be manufactured locally within Louisiana rather than importing stone from other states, resulting in a more environmentally preferred and sustainable alternative.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost is \$1,278,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Patty Taylor, EPA Region 6, (214) 665-6403, taylor.patricia-a@epa.gov

Flowable Fill Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Maintenance of Gulf, Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity; Stabilization of Major Navigation Channels; Stabilize Banks and/or cross-sections of Navigational Canals; Maintain Shoreline Integrity.

Project Location:

This project has two distinct locations within Coast 2050, Region 3. The first will be on one of the existing terraces on TV-12 Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping Project located on the north side of Vermilion Bay, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. The second site will be the rock structure associated with the TV-11b Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project also located in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Problem:

Several post constructed projects suffer from high maintenance due to rock slippage caused by storms, incessant wave energy or high tides coupled with high wake energy which shear off the top-most part of rock structures. Rock structures have also been subject to vandalism by the removal of material. Fresh spoil used to construct the seaward face of terraces or other earthen structures are very vulnerable to erosion until such time that protective vegetation on the terrace is established.

Goals:

To test a technique whereby rock structures have increased integral strength without adding to overall structure weight, and earthen works are afforded protection from erosion on the windward edge of the project in the period immediately following initial and post construction.

Proposed Solution:

For rock structures, slippage can be controlled by injecting/applying a flowable, fill material consisting of Portland cement, sand, water, and a plasticizer. This material will bond rocks together and reduce the incidence of re-working or adding new material to the structure due to rock loss. This Flowable Fill can also be applied to the erosive face of freshly constructed and existing earthen works to provide protection against wave energy. This material will set-up and cure in underwater applications. Flowable Fill could eliminate or reduce maintenance on existing and future projects.

Project Benefits:

Eliminate or minimize post construction or yearly maintenance of structures built for the control of shoreline erosion. The application of flowable fill over existing or new rock type structures will assist in bonding the structure together resulting in less rock slippage and eventual loss which diminishes the effectiveness of the structures designed use and results in increased costs during the operation/maintenance phase of the project. A layer of flowable fill on the erosive face of earthen terraces will extend the life of the structure allowing for increased sedimentation within protected areas, which, over time which may allow the formation of emergent marsh vegetation.

Successful demonstration of this project may also have ramifications for inclusion on new projects, especially rock structures whereby planned or additional structure height may be achieved with flowable fill instead of rock material. The substitution of flowable fill, in place of rock, could possibly lower project costs or increase structure coverage. The flowable fill material does not pose any inherent human or environmental health risks and is non-toxic to fish and wildlife.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,243,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Loland Broussard, NRCS, (337) 291-3060, loland.broussard@la.usda.gov

Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Restore Barrier Islands and Gulf Shorelines

Project Location:

Raccoon Island and Whiskey Island (proposed)

Problem:

The Isles Dernieres barrier island chain is one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the United States. Raccoon Island, which is documented to host the largest Brown Pelican nesting colony in the State of Louisiana, is estimated to be eroding at a rate of 54 feet/year in some areas and previous estimates suggested that future without action would result in complete loss of the island as early as 2007. Eight breakwaters were installed in 1997 on the eastern Gulf end of the island, which have successfully created large sand flats (tombolos and salients) extending as much as 300 feet from the breakwaters to the original coastline. However, no dune habitat currently exists and colonial seabird nesting numbers are declining as a result. Observations indicate that vegetation and other surface anomalies tend to cause sand accumulation and promote dune formation. Creating artificial obstructions on the large sand flats may promote rapid dune formation as well as provide additional platforms for nesting colonies of seabirds.

Goals:

To test the use of natural materials in the development of sand accumulation and dune formation and the ability of the material to secondarily provide additional nesting platforms for colonies of nesting seabirds on the barrier island.

Proposed Solution:

The newly formed sand flats that have recently developed behind the breakwaters on Raccoon Island consist largely of loose sands with very little vertical development towards dune formation. Although sand fences are often used to promote dune formation, the low elevation of Raccoon Island makes them vulnerable during storms and the fences may actually be a hazard to the high density of nesting birds. The use of biodegradable oyster shell sacks stacked in various experimental formations along with vegetative plantings of select dune plants may provide a much more feasible temporary structure on the sand flats to capture sands and promote dune formation as well as provide additional nesting platforms for an already space-limited colonial seabird nesting site.

Project Benefits:

The demonstration project will test an innovative alternative to sand fencing for creating sand dunes on barrier islands. The advantages of the proposed methodology is that it is very cost effective, the materials are readily available, the materials used are composed of a biodegradable burlap sacks and naturally occurring oyster shells, and may provide additional erosion prevention during super-tidal events.

Project Cost:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$491,000.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

Mike Carloss, USDA/NRCS, 291-3063, michael.carloss@la.usda.gov

Ron Boustany, USDA/NRCS, 291-3067, ron.boustany@la.usda.gov

Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Management of pump outfall for wetland benefits; Construct small diversions with outfall management; Enhance coastal water quality

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish. The Rosethorne Terminus, Highway 45 at Highway 3134, south of the Intracoastal Canal

Problem:

There are deteriorating wetlands in the Barataria Basin that are critical and sensitive in terms of salt water intrusion and vegetative deterioration. "...Wetlands in the project area are increasingly threatened by a transition to more tidally influenced conditions that produce high rates of wetland loss in these low salinity marshes because of their highly organic, soft soil conditions..." (LACWCRTF, October 2003). There are not enough opportunities for small scale freshwater diversions to attack the problem.

Goals:

The proposed project envisions re-routing wastewater (sewage) treatment plant effluents to adjacent wetlands. Elevated concentrations of N and P in the effluent discharge stream would serve as a fertilizer, enhancing the growth of the indigenous flora on approximately 2,500 acres of wetland in the case of Rosethorne location. The relatively long detention time of the flow stream through the wetlands would enable significant solids capture and BOD reduction. Also, the assimilative capacity of the soil and biota of the ecosystem would significantly reduce the metals and organic concentrations in the discharged effluents.

Proposed Solution:

The Rosethorne Sewage Effluent Diversion would consist of upgrading the capacity of the existing effluent system and installing approximately 1,700 feet of force main. Water control structures and a flow distribution system would also be constructed to channel the flow through the wetlands. The outlet of the discharge line would be placed at the most hydrologically upstream point of the target wetland feasible to insure that the maximum area of the wetland is benefited and the highest nutrient removal is achieved. The output flow stream from secondary treatment process of the Rosethorne Wastewater Treatment facility is currently discharged into the Intracoastal Canal. The proposed project involves re-routing the treated effluent from its current outfall into Intracoastal Canal to a distributed discharge structure constructed along the wetland area. The pump station upgrade would involve replacing the existing pumps with larger capacity pumps and upgrading the electrical and instrumentation equipment. The force main would be made of PVC pipe and installed underground, terminating in a distribution header. The water control structures would consist of earthen berms and swales designed to channel the flow down gradient.

Project Benefits:

A network of treated sewage effluent diversions can provide an opportunity to combine both freshwater and nutrient availability. Opportunity exists for utilizing the assimilative capacity of the wetlands. This would simultaneously benefit the wetlands by supplying needed nutrients and in a smaller scale mitigating the effects of saltwater intrusion.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,111,000.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Chris Monnerjahn, USACE, (504) 862-2415, chris.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil

PPL 14 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Prioritization Score	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	1	Orleans	249	53	147	51.1	\$13,252,000	\$968,775	\$12,283,225	\$944,000	\$17,811	\$90,150
Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	2	Plaquemines	746	229	234	55	\$44,545,000	\$3,221,887	\$41,323,113	\$3,602,200	\$15,730	\$190,363
South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	2	Jefferson	193	51	116	50.25	\$17,514,000	\$1,311,146	\$16,202,854	\$1,327,900	\$26,037	\$150,983
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	918	330	593	60.5	\$20,172,000	\$1,027,462	\$19,144,538	\$1,675,700	\$5,078	\$34,017
White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	2	Plaquemines	8,224	107	189	52.5	\$14,845,000	\$1,595,676	\$13,249,324	\$1,101,800	\$10,297	\$78,545
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	3	Iberia	378	117	189	35.5	\$16,824,700	\$1,193,606	\$15,631,094	\$1,345,700	\$11,502	\$89,020

PPL 14 Demonstration Project Evaluation Matrix

(Parameter grading as to effect: 1 = low; 2 = medium; 3 = high)

Demonstration Project Name	Objectives	Lead Agency	Total Fully Funded Cost	Parameter (P _n)						Total Score
				P ₁ Innovativeness	P ₂ Applicability or Transferability	P ₃ Potential Cost Effectiveness	P ₄ Potential Env Benefits	P ₅ Recognized Need for Info	P ₆ Potential for Technological Advancement	
Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demo	Habitat Creation	USACE	\$1,774,000	3	2	2	3	3	2	15
Floating Wave Attenuator Demo	Shoreline Protection	EPA	\$1,278,000	3	2	2	2	2	2	13
Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demo	Shoreline Protection	NMFS	\$1,308,000	2	2	2	2	2	3	13
Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands Demo	Habitat Creation	NRCS	\$491,000	2	2	1	3	2	2	12
Flowable Fill Demo	Shoreline Protection	NRCS	\$1,243,000	3	1	1	2	1	2	10
Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demo	Habitat Creation	NMFS	\$2,375,000	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demo	Wetland Enhancement	USACE	\$1,111,000	1	2	2	1	1	1	8

Demonstration Project Parameters:

(P1) Innovativeness - The demonstration project should contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone. The technology demonstrated should be unique and not duplicative in nature to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques for which the results are known. Techniques which are similar to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques should receive lower scores than those which are truly unique and innovative.

(P2) Applicability or Transferability - Demonstration projects should contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone. However, this does not imply that the technology must be applicable to all areas of the coastal zone. Techniques, which can only be applied in certain wetland types or in certain coastal regions, are acceptable but may receive lower scores than techniques with broad applicability.

(P3) Potential Cost Effectiveness - The potential cost-effectiveness of the demonstration project's method of achieving project objectives should be compared to the cost-effectiveness of traditional methods. In other words, techniques which provide substantial cost savings over traditional methods should receive higher scores than those with less substantial cost savings. Those techniques which would be more costly than traditional methods, to provide the same level of benefits, should receive the lowest scores. Information supporting any claims of potential cost savings should be provided.

(P4) Potential Environmental Benefits - Does the demonstration project have the potential to provide environmental benefits equal to traditional methods? somewhat less than traditional methods? above and beyond traditional methods? Techniques with the potential to provide benefits above and beyond those provided by traditional techniques should receive the highest scores.

(P5) Recognized Need for the Information to be Acquired - Within the restoration community, is there a recognized need for information on the technique being investigated? Demonstration projects which provide information on techniques for which there is a great need should receive the highest scores.

(P6) Potential for Technological Advancement - Would the demonstration project significantly advance the traditional technology currently being used to achieve project objectives? Those techniques which have a high potential for completely replacing an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Notes from PPL 14 Public Meeting, Wednesday, 17 November 2004, Abbeville, LA, 7pm Abbeville Courthouse

1. Mr. Chris Monnerjahn, US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Coastal Restoration Branch and Coastal Wetlands Restoration, Planning, and Protection Act, Engineering Workgroup Chairman: Opened the meeting at 7:10 pm. Mr. Monnerjahn introduced himself, announced that there were materials at the front of the room, and explained the details of how the meeting would be conducted. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the goal of the meeting was to briefly describe the 14th Priority Project List (PPL 14) process, discuss all of the candidate projects, including demonstration projects, project features, benefits, and fully funded costs estimates, and then open the floor for public comment, to allow for individuals to provide support, objection or raise issues about the candidate projects to the Tech Committee and Task Force for decision making purposes.

All meeting attendees introduced themselves. Meeting agendas, PPL 14 Candidate Project Packets, and 15th Priority List Project Development Schedules were provided to attendees.

2. Mr. Monnerjahn provided a general overview of what the CWPPRA Engineering, Environmental and Economic Workgroups, along with the Academic Advisory Group accomplished during the PPL 14 candidate project evaluation process, explaining that 11 projects were initially nominated and 6 candidate projects were selected by the Technical Committee for Phase 0 evaluation. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that Wetland Value Assessments, conceptual designs, fully funded cost estimates based on 20-year project life and prioritization scores were prepared for each candidate project.

3. Mr. Monnerjahn presented the six PPL14 candidate projects and 7 demonstration projects using PowerPoint slides, which included project specific information and a project map for each candidate project.

4. Mr. Monnerjahn explained the remaining steps in the PPL 14 selection process and recommended that interested public voice opinions to Tech Committee on December 16th, or provide written comments to the Task Force by December 10th.

5. Mr. Monnerjahn opened the floor for the public to comment on the candidate projects.

REGION III

a. East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project.

Mr. Sherrill Sagera, Vermillion Parish Coastal Advisory Board (VPCAB) asked to be on the record in support of the project. Marsh Island is basically Vermilion Parish's barrier island and it protects the parish.

Dr. Len Bahr, Louisiana Governor's Office: Commented generically addressing several projects. LCA is attempting to use outside materials, to prevent creating holes inside of project areas. Dr. Bahr is concerned about where the borrow areas would be located and specifically about the location of the shell reef complex to the south of Marsh Island. He raised concerns that there may be impacts to the shell reef complex due to dredging and requested that the borrow site be off site to avoid impacting the shell reef complex, which is being studied for restoration.

Mr. Judge Edwards, Vermilion Parish Coastal Advisory Board: Offered that the board is in full support of the project. The island is their "barrier island". The Atchafalaya River sediments should be nourishing this area but it isn't. Mr. Edwards expressed that he wished someone could explain why this area is eroding. Mr. Edwards thinks that if you dredge in the area, "dig a hole and dig it deep..." it would fill up with Atchafalaya Basin sediments.

Mr. Charles Broussard, Vermilion Parish Coastal Advisory Board, offered concurrence with the two previous comments in support of the project.

REGION II

b. Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration.

Dr. Len Bar, Louisiana Governor's Office: Stated that there is an education program that he is heading, which is funded through the Governor's Office. This program is looking for sand resources for projects such as this and he recommended that the sponsoring agency for this project consult with this program. Mr. Monnerjahn responded that the sponsor is in contact with the researchers of the referenced program.

Mr. Judge Edwards, VPCAB: Asked if the \$44.5 million project included beneficial use of dredge material or dedicated dredging. Mr. Monnerjahn responded that this project would use dedicated dredging in the Mississippi River, probably near Empire, approximately 15 miles from the site. Mr. Edwards stated that he thought demonstration projects were supposed to be limited to \$2 million, and implied that he considered this to be a demonstration project. Mr. Edwards suggested that, considering the limited funds of CWPPRA, material should be placed to build dunes/beach, but instead limit it to marsh elevation and cut the project cost by \$35 million.

Mr. Sherrill Sagrera, VPCAB: Asked if approving this project would limit approval of other projects because of the high cost of this project. Mr. Monnerjahn stated that it would only be considered for Phase 1, which is approximately \$2 million.

Mr. Sagrera and Mr. Edwards both stated that the money would be wasted if this project would be selected.

Mr. Sagrera asked if there would be an additional 25% contingency on the cost estimate. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the construction estimate includes a built in 25% construction contingency. The 25% extra contingency on the entire budget is no longer approved on projects. New projects are now capped at the 100% cost estimate (including the 25% construction contingency).

Mr. Edwards asked who the landowner is. Mr. Monnerjahn did not have specific landowner information, but informed that the project property is privately owned.

c. South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation.

Mr. Judge Edwards, VPCAB: Asked what the source of the dredge material would be and if it would be dedicated or beneficial use from maintenance in Barataria Bay Waterway. Mr. Monnerjahn responded that fill material would be from dedicated dredging from a borrow source from within the Pen.

d. Venice Ponds Marsh Creation.

Mr. Judge Edwards, VPCAB: Stated that he was in the proposed project area the previous week and he noticed that the river is a rich sediment source. Mr. Edwards asserted that if he were to ask for a permit to fill gaps in his private levees, he would be told that the river needs to be allowed to let sediment in to nourish the marsh. Mr. Edwards stated that he has seen a 20-foot hole fill in within three years and challenged the CWPPRA workgroups to do better with creativity on project designs. Mr. Edwards stated that there should be a way to pipe material into the area from the bottom of the river. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the target benefit area is over 700 acres, which is significantly larger than other areas. Mr. Edwards contended that a demonstration project would be perfect here and that a pipeline could be run under a rock dike.

e. White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management.

Mr. Sherrill Sagrera, VPCAB: Asked if there is limit when there would be so many diversions on the Mississippi River that it would have an effect of navigation depths requiring deepening the channel. Dr. Bahr and Mr. Monnerjahn assured Mr. Sagrera that there is sufficient flow in the river to handle future proposed diversions of this size without impacting navigation.

REGION I

f. Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

No comments were made.

6. Mr. Monnerjahn asked anyone from the public to make any comments on any of the demonstration projects.

a. Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

b. Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

c. Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

d. Floating Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

e. Flowable Fill Demonstration Project.

Mr. Sherrill Sagrera, VPCAB: Explained that the VPCAB nominated the flowable fill demonstration project last year when the biggest concern and cost to the project was the fly ash component. Mr. Sagrera asked for the current cost of the revised demo without the fly ash component. Mr. Monnerjahn replied that it is approximately 1.2 million with the fly ash removed from the proposal, so there are no environmental monitoring issues. Mr. Sagrera suggested that this demonstration could be conducted just as effectively along ½ mile as it could be along one mile and suggested lowering the project cost by reducing the test sample size. Mr. Sagrera stated that the demonstration project could save a lot of maintenance cost by fusing weak bankline projects so that rocks would not fall off, protect sacrificial terraces so back terraces can function better, and benefit the whole CWPPRA program.

Mr. Judge Edwards, VPCAB: Stated that he would like to echo Mr. Sagrera's comments and that the Technical Committee could fund four demos, which ever four could fit into the money set aside. This demonstration could be reduced to a \$500,000 project.

f. Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Island Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

g. Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demonstration Project:

No comments were made.

Mr. Charles Broussard, VPCAB: Invited the CWPPRA representatives from the Task Force and the Technical Committee to see Vermilion Parish-sponsored demonstration projects in place. Mr. Broussard said these demonstrations are working 100% as expected.

7. Mr. Loland Broussard, Natural Resources Conservation Service, asked about the advanced schedule for PPL 15. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the PPL 15 process would be a nine-month process instead of the traditional one-year process based on changes to the annual funding cycle made recently by the Task Force. Mr. Monnerjahn advised attendees that PPL 15 Regional Planning Team meetings will be held February 1, 2, and 3, 2005 and recommended that they contact CWPPRA agencies to obtain maps or to put something together for project ideas. Public meetings for PPL 15 will be in August 2005 and decisions will be made in September 2005 and October 2005. Mr. Monnerjahn pointed out that it will be a much faster process, and advised everyone to be prepared.

8. Mr. Sherrill Sagrera, VPCAB asked if there is an agenda available for the December 16th Technical Committee Meeting. Mr. John Lopez responded that there is a draft being reviewed but it is not public.

9. Mr. Judge Edwards, VPCAB asked to go on the public record as stating that the Vermilion Parish Coastal Advisory Board has heard rumor that the Weeks Bay Project is seeking deauthorization. It is a linchpin project for Vermilion Parish, and they object to the project being deauthorized. Mr. Charles Broussard, VPCAB, stated that he is a rice farmer, is glad that Mr. Edwards brought up the Weeks Bay project, because it would help the economy of Vermilion.

10. The meeting was adjourned 8:10 pm.



ATTENDANCE RECORD



DATE 17 NOV 2004	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION Abbeville, LA
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PURPOSE
BREAUX ACT - 14th Priority Project List Public Meetings

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Notes from PPL 14 Public Meeting, Thursday, 18 November 2004, New Orleans, LA, 7 pm Army Corps of Engineers District Assembly Room

1. Mr. Chris Monnerjahn, US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Coastal Restoration Branch and Coastal Wetlands Restoration, Planning, and Protection Act, Engineering Workgroup Chairman: Opened the meeting at 7:06 pm. Mr. Monnerjahn introduced himself, announced that there were materials at the back of the room, and explained the details of how the meeting would be conducted. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the goal of the meeting was to briefly describe the 14th Priority Project List (PPL 14) process, explain all of the candidate projects, including demonstration projects, project features, benefits, and fully funded costs estimates, and then open the floor for public comment, to allow for individuals to provide support, objection or raise issues about the candidate projects to the Technical Committee and Task Force for decision making purposes.

Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the 15th Priority Project List (PPL 15) process will change from a one-year planning cycle to a nine-month planning cycle, due to the recently-changed CWPPRA annual funding cycle, which occurs in October. Mr. Monnerjahn announced that the PPL 15 process would begin in February 2005, with Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings to be held within the first week of February. Mr. Monnerjahn commented that PPL15 projects would be selected in October 2005. Mr. Monnerjahn recommended that attendees start thinking about ideas for projects and getting information together for nominating projects.

2. Mr. Monnerjahn welcomed everyone to the Corps District building and asked everyone to introduce themselves. All meeting attendees introduced themselves. Meeting agendas, PPL 14 Candidate Project Packets, and 15th Priority List Project Development Schedules were provided to attendees.

3. Mr. Monnerjahn provided a general overview of what the CWPPRA Engineering, Environmental and Economic Workgroups, along with the Academic Advisory Group accomplished during the PPL 14 candidate project evaluation process, explaining that 11 projects were initially nominated during the four RPT meetings and that six candidate projects were selected by the Technical Committee for detailed Phase 0 evaluations. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that site visits, Wetland Value Assessments, conceptual designs, fully funded cost estimates based on a 20-year project life and prioritization scores were prepared for each candidate project.

4. Mr. Monnerjahn presented the six PPL14 candidate projects and seven demonstration projects using PowerPoint slides, which included project specific information and a project map for each candidate project.
5. Mr. Monnerjahn opened the floor for the public to comment on the candidate projects.

REGION I

a. Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project.

Ms. Yarrow Etheridge, Director of Environmental Affairs, Mayors Office, City of New Orleans: Commented that the project is a crucial element that keeps Lake Pontchartrain stable, and protects the landbridge between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne. Ms. Etheridge stated that the integrity of the shoreline protects Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes and that the project provides not only localized benefits for Irish Bayou, but also regional benefits and has great “bang for the buck”.

Mr. David S. Williams, representing CTE Engineers, Incorporated: Commented that his company reviewed the project and its defined problems, goals and solutions, and they believe the project would meet the goals of the Coast 2050 strategy and would maintain shoreline protection. Mr. Williams stated that CTE Engineers, Incorporated supports the project.

Mr. Cecile Watts, owner Chainsaw Management Company: Commented that he is new to Louisiana and asked how high the rock would be constructed and what the dike would look like when it was completed. Mr. Monnerjahn said that the project would look identical to the adjacent Bayou Chevee Project (designed to approximately the +3 foot elevation, extending approximately two feet above the water surface depending on the water stage level).

Mr. Don Costello, Algiers resident: Mr. Costello commented that there was a lot of road flooding with Hurricane Ivan and people were gridlocked on the interstates. Mr. Costello asked if the project would impact any flooding of I-10 or US 11 through Irish Bayou and if enough material would be put in place to abate hurricane surge on the roadways. Mr. Monnerjahn answered no to both questions, and explained that the primary project purpose is not hurricane protection, although the prevention of shoreline erosion along that stretch would protect the landbridge between Lake Pontchartrain and community of Irish Bayou. The rocks would not stop a storm surge, however, protecting the marsh would protect areas inland. Hurricane protection is an incidental benefit to the CWPPRA program that results from coastal wetland restoration.

REGION II

b. Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration Project, Plaquemines Parish, southwest of Venice Louisiana.

Kenny Tucker, Legislative Assistant to State Senator Walter Boasso: Stated that the Senator's district covers St. Bernard Parish, most of Plaquemines Parish, and a part of St. Tammany Parish. Mr. Tucker commented that the listing of the problems associated with the project area were based on data and land loss rates related to Hurricane Lili and wanted to know if there was any updated information related to Hurricane Ivan damage and if there would be new surveys forthcoming. Mr. Monnerjahn deferred to Ms. Rachel Sweeny, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), to address the level and type of surveys that would be conducted. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that during Phase I, the sponsor would do detailed surveys on any approved project and that during Phase 0 only reconnaissance level surveys are conducted.

Mr. Tucker asked that if the damage from Hurricane Ivan was severe enough to increase the breach that is referenced, would there be adjustments made in terms of costs or project scope? Mr. Monnerjahn answered yes.

Ms. Sweeny stated that post-Ivan aerial surveys had been conducted and indicated that most islands were damaged to some extent. A recent report that she received from Plaquemines Parish earlier in the week indicated the Scofield Island had not been much damaged, except the area to the extreme left (on the northwest spit).

Mr. Andrew MacInnis, Plaquemines Parish Coastal Zone Management: Commented that the project is important to the entire southeast region of Louisiana. It is a little far removed from the general population centers, but it would affect everybody (if its not constructed) when a storm comes through. There is a large 300-foot breach through the center and the dune is gone. The originally proposed project incorporated the east end of the island but they decided to focus on what is fundable through CWPPRA. He commented that there was an already approved \$65 million project nearby and that if this candidate project is not constructed it will affect Pelican Island to the west, and undermine the barrier island restoration effort. Mr. MacInnis stated that another important aspect of the project is that it mines material from the Mississippi River. Mr. MacInnis stated that diversions work, but not within a time frame needed to build marsh for barrier islands. Placing pipes in the river to pump material to the area is a fundamental aspect of coastal restoration that would embrace the technology that could be branched off of for other benefit areas and used as a constant maintenance tool.

Mr. Cecil Watts, Chainsaw Management Company: Asked how far the material would be transported from the river. Mr. Monnerjahn answered 10 to 15 miles. Mr. Watts stated that it is a lot of material to move, and asked if another project could be constructed using the same pipe after the proposed project was completed. Mr. Monnerjahn discussed the pro's and con's of temporary pipe versus permanent pipe. Upfront, the permanent pipe costs more, but multiple cycles of restoration would be the

trade off. Mr. Watts said that dumping silt into the Gulf of Mexico is not going to work and asked why the agencies weren't considering rock. Mr. Monnerjahn said they will be targeting sand bars, not silt. Sand sources in river have been identified that would work on the islands and that there is always a debate on hard structures, and there is a need for more sand in the system.

c. South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project, Jefferson Parish, along South Shore of the Pen.

Ms. Marnie Winter, representing Jefferson Parish: Stated that the project is a continuation of the Barataria landbridge, a central area of the basin. It is an important project, but the map doesn't fully illustrate the regional benefits. The project is part of a comprehensive plan, that includes the Naomi Outfall Diversion, two sills and rocks along the Barataria Bay Waterway. This project will trap sediment coming from the Naomi Siphon. The rocks are already in place along the Barataria Bay Waterway, which would make the project cost less. Also, DNR conducted small beneficial dredge projects near the project area about 4-5 years ago that have been very successful. This project would expand on that project. Jefferson Parish supports the project.

Marietta Green, Manager Madison Land Company, representing Web Milling Properties in the area: Ms. Green stated that the project completes many CWPPRA projects. She added that it is the last line of defense of the towns of Lafitte and Barataria, and that it is a landowner-friendly project. Ms. Green stated that dedicated dredging projects that DNR had done are very successful, borrow material is available in the Pen, and fresh water from the Naomi Siphon will help. Ms. Green stated that she hopes the Technical Committee will vote for the project.

e. Venice Ponds Marsh Creation Project.

Mr. Nat Phillips, representing Louisiana Fruit Company: Stated that the LA Fruit Company is the landowner of areas 1, 2, and 3 and stated that they are in support of the project. Mr. Phillips stated that a huge amount of erosion was experienced during and after Hurricane Georges, and that the project is important for hurricane protection. Mr. Phillips stated that the Landowner supports installing a crevasse and that the landowner has teamed with the other projects in the "Coastal Coalition" [Coalition to Save Coastal Louisiana] and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Mr. Andrew MacInnis, Plaquemines Parish Coastal Zone Management: Stated that he worked with Mr. Nat Phillips to create the design. The most important thing in this area is flood protection for the area. Tidewater Road runs north to south, and it floods when the wind blows in the wrong direction. The Parish is building flood protection on the western edge. This new proposal provides opportunity to build the area up to protect infrastructure (there are several marinas and oil and gas infrastructure). Louisiana Fruit Company has their own private project on the southern edge of Area 3. There is a lot to be protected by building marsh back up in this area.

f. White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management Project.

Mr. Robert Labranno, local citizen/resident near White Ditch: Stated for the record that the project channel is "White Ditch", named after the white rice they grew there. Mr. Labranno stated that the problem at White Ditch is just as serious as other projects presented at the meeting. He stated that the project area receives no benefits from the Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion. Mr. Labranno identified a white dot on the project map as a culvert that he installed. Mr. Labranno explained that Hurricane Ivan and Tropical Storm Matthew removed everything around the culvert and that they are trying to save the land. He stated that an advantage of the project is that there are already siphons in place in the White Ditch that are not operated. Mr. Labranno stressed that the entire area is washing away and that it is the last bastion for New Orleans. He stated that if you lose this marsh, St. Claude and New Orleans East will be under water after the next Hurricane Camille or Betsy, and exclaimed "Save my house".

Mr. Jay Labranno, local citizen/resident near White Ditch: Mr. Jay Labranno stated that he lives at White Ditch and that he noticed what has happened to the marsh complex on the west bank and sees it is now occurring here. He stated that when the tide rises on the west bank at Point al la Hache it used to take three days to get to White Ditch. Now it only takes one day. The increase in tidal flow has increased erosion, and water flowing out of the marsh has caused the water to be more shallow everywhere. Mr. Labranno stated that he thinks this project would introduce the concept of smaller siphons and stressed that even the Caernarvon Diversion is not running at full capacity. He said that smaller siphons would be inexpensive, wouldn't have to carry water too far (only 5 miles) and that it would be good to see the effects of smaller more numerous siphons.

Mr. John Henkle, representing landowners in the vicinity of White Ditch: Stated that he represents the landowners adjacent to the Labranno family and that his family has been in the area for five generations and the land has changed since he was a child. Mr. Henkle stated that the area doesn't get any benefit from Caernarvon, and that we don't need to study it, don't need to rebuild the land, just need to save it. He stated that this is a good project and he knows it can work.

Mr. Andrew MacInnis, Plaquemines Parish Coastal Zone Management: Stated that landowner support for the project exists and that the Caernarvon Diversion proves that siphons work. Mr. MacInnis stated that the existing siphon used to work well, and believes that with Caernarvon and the two proposed, the combined effect would prove to be good. Mr. MacInnis stated that we need to be proactive to head erosion off at the pass, so that we don't have the problems that have seen in the western part of the Louisiana coast.

REGION III

g. East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project

No comments were made.

6. Mr. Monnerjahn opened the floor for comments on the demonstration projects

a. Barrier Island Sand Blowing Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

b. Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

c. Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters Demonstrations Project.

No comments were made.

d. Floating Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

e. Flowable Fill Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

f. Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Island Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

g. Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversions Demonstration Project.

No comments were made.

7. Following the comments on candidates and demonstration projects, the following general comments were made by meeting participants.

Mr. Don Costello, Algiers resident wanted to bring to attention the good work that the Corps does, which was reported in the West Bank section of the Times Picayune. He stated that mattresses were being laid in the river to prevent undermining of the levee at Algiers Point. He also pointed out an article in which the Louisiana Insurance Commissioner touts the benefits of the land in Louisiana. Mr. Costello read the article from the paper, which emphasized the value of Louisiana land for development because of the lack of damages due to hurricanes and encouraged insurers to draw business to Louisiana. Mr. Costello commented that the Louisiana Insurance Commissioner needs to

be put on the same page as coastal restoration advocates to encourage the state to emphasize coastal restoration to reduce hurricane damages.

Mr. Costello also asked about an active 15 year old sand mining pit located below Leeville, on the west side of Highway 1, between Fourchon and Grand Isle. He wanted to know why no one could stop this activity when the public is contributing billions of dollars to save the coast. Ms. Melanie Goodman, US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Coastal Restoration Branch offered that the pit is likely an old pit on a chenier, that is being dug in an area that no agency has any regulatory authority over and/or was previously permitted many years ago. Mr. Cecil Watts, Chainsaw Management Company also responded to Mr. Costello, stating that he goes to all of the Lafourche meetings and was told that this land is private property, that the project was approved 25 years ago but may need to renew permits. [NOTE: After the meeting, the Corps determined that these pits were previously permitted 25 years ago and they are not in violation of their permit.]

8. Mr. Monnerjahn explained the remaining tasks to be completed in the PPL 14 process. The Technical Committee will vote at the next Technical Committee meeting, scheduled for December 16, 2004, on the projects which will be recommended to the Task Force Phase I funding. Mr. Monnerjahn advised that if meeting attendees have interests in any of the projects that they make comments during the current meeting and to submit written comments via mail to Colonel Rowan or email comments to Ms. Julie Leblanc by December 10th. He noted that address information for these points of contacts is provided on the agenda. Mr. Monnerjahn explained that the Task Force has the final decision on which projects will be funded, and that they will make their decision at the next Task Force meeting scheduled for January 26, 2005.

9. The meeting was adjourned at 8:19 pm.



ATTENDANCE RECORD

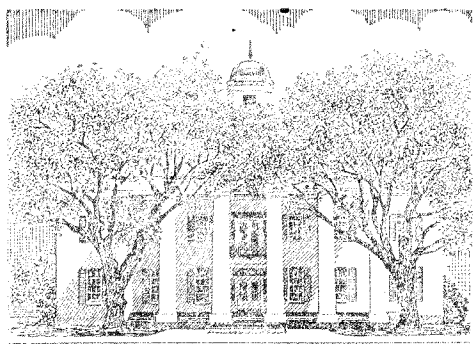


DATE	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	
18 NOV 2004	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	USACE-NOD New Orleans, LA	
PURPOSE			
BREAUX ACT - 14 th Priority Project List Public Meetings			
PARTICIPANT REGISTER*			
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9902 HANNAH (PVT) ROAD
KAPLAN, LA 70548
(337) 536-6970

November 10, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowen
Chairman
CWPPRA Task Force
U. S. ARMY- CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, La. 70160-0267

Re: CWPPRA -- PPL - 14 Project Nomination List
East Marsh Island -- Marsh Creation Project

Dear Colonel Rowen,

With reference to the above captioned item, the Vermilion Parish Police Jury, in action taken at their November 3, 2004 meeting, approved the General Committee Recommendations and thereby went on record endorsing and supporting the East Marsh Island Project for inclusion in PPL-14 final project list.

The Police Jury and the Coastal Restoration Advisory Committee view this project as a means of protecting and maintaining the integrity of this island which is considered as a barrier from Gulf storms coming in from the southeast, towards Vermilion and Iberia Parishes, and fully support its funding in this years project listing.

The Police Jury thanks you for the opportunity to comment in this matter, and thanks you for your continued cooperation, support and leadership on coastal activities in this state.

Very Truly Yours,
Michael J. Bertrand
Michael J. Bertrand
Secretary/Treasurer

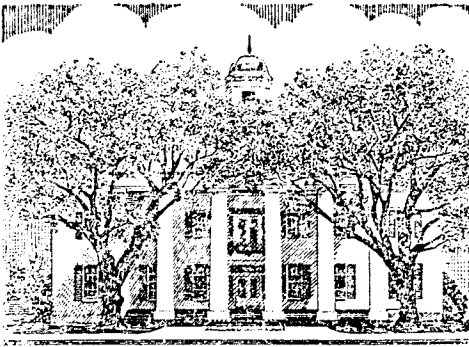
Cc: Iberia Parish Government
Coastal Restoration Committee Members/Police Jury Members

PM
2 JPM _____
3. Asst Ch PM _____
4. SD _____
PPPM
OD

HUBERT FAULK
PRESIDENT

MARK POCHÉ
VICE-PRESIDENT

MICHAEL J. BERTRAND
SECRETARY-TREASURER



VERMILION PARISH POLICE JURY

Courthouse Bldg.

100 N. State St., Suite 200
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510



337-898-4300

FAX 337-898-4310

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103 SUIRE DR.
DELCAMBRE, LA 70528
(337) 685-2226

DISTRICT 9
MAXWELL CHREENE
3146 VETERANS MEMORIAL DR
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
(337) 893-1370

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GAULMAN GASPARD
157 RICHELIEU CIRCLE
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PURVIS ABSHIRE
802 LEJEUNE
KAPLAN, LA 70548
(337) 643-8874

DISTRICT 13
T. J. PREJEAN, JR.
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ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
(337) 643-2200

DISTRICT 14
LUTHER "BUSTER" HARDEE
9902 HANNAH (PVT) ROAD
KAPLAN, LA 70548
(337) 536-6970

November 24, 2004

Colonel Peter Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. ARMY-CORPS OF ENGINEERS
New Orleans District
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Mr. Scott Angelle
Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487

Re: Weeks Bay Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection Project
Iberia / Vermilion Parishes

Dear Colonel Rowan and Mr. Angelle:

It has been brought to the Police Jury's attention that the Corps of Engineers and Department of Natural Resources are considering the de-authorization of the Weeks Bay Project.

Please allow their correspondence to serve as the Police Jury's support of this project and its concern about the impact the loss of this project would have on this area of the Louisiana coast.

This project is very important to both Vermilion and Iberia Parishes. It is a critical part of the plan to move more fresh water to the west, thereby reducing river water and sediment into the Vermilion Bay system, and the project would create a fresh water head for the western end of the Bay system.

The fresh water head created by this project, will help prevent saltwater intrusion into the Mermentau Basin, which is intended to be a fresh ecosystem.

In addition, the project could also impact the growing problem of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, becoming part of the bay system.

For example, the project could be modified which would have terraces constructed to form cells that would trap sediments coming out of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, thereby recreating loss marshland.

The same cells could also be utilized to contain dredged materials from local planned projects, such as the Acadiana Gulf of Mexico Access Channel or from other routine maintenance projects along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and adjacent channels.

As you are aware, the project is already in Phase I – Engineering and Design, and therefore funds have already been invested in the project which, if de-authorized, would be lost.

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury would request that the federal sponsoring agency consider whether another agency could take over the project, if the current agency does not consider the project feasible. Another agency may have different ideas that could make this critical project become a reality.

Therefore, the Vermilion Parish Police Jury would respectfully request that the CWPPRA Task Force delay any action to de-authorize this project, and allow the Jury to discuss this matter with you, and reconsider the benefits of continuing this project.

Thanking you for time and consideration in this matter, I remain.

Very Truly Yours,


Michael J. Bertrand
Secretary-Treasurer

MJB/mps

cc: Coastal Restoration Advisory Committee Members
Police Jurors
Senator John Breaux
Senator Mary Landrieu
Congressman Chris John
Senator Nick Gautreaux
Representative Troy Hebert
Representative Don Trahan
Representative Mickey Frith
Abbeville Harbor & Terminal District
Greater Abbeville – Vermilion Chamber of Commerce
Vermilion Parish Tourist Committee

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
C. RAY NAGIN, MAYOR



December 10, 2004

Ms. Julie LeBlanc
Chairman, P&E Subcommittee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: PM-C
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Ms. LeBlanc:

I am writing to express my support of the Irish Bayou to Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation project nominated in CWPPRA PPL 14. The geographic location of New Orleans makes coastal restoration projects important to our city because our coasts provide habitat for the flora and fauna essential to protecting our city and the outlying parishes from flooding from hurricanes.

New Orleans sits between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, and the topography dips gradually below sea level like a bowl. Because of this we rely on an elaborate pumping system and levees to safeguard us from flooding. When a storm surge enters Lake Pontchartrain, the pressure from the storm surge would cause the water to breach the levees and swamp the city and outlying parishes. This area is already rapidly eroding and we need this project to help maintain the integrity of the lake, the city, and lower-lying parishes.

The piece of land targeted by the proposed project would maintain the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline, which acts as a buffer zone for the levees, and protects New Orleans and lower-lying parishes by reducing the risk of flooding from storm surges as well as erosion. This project will benefit 840 acres and protect 116 acres by reducing the shoreline erosion rate by 100 percent.

Preventive measures must be taken to ensure the safety of the people living in Irish Bayou and New Orleans and protect the wildlife in the bayous. I urge you to give favorable consideration to this proposal for this restoration project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Ray Nagin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent flourish at the end.

C. Ray Nagin
Mayor



The Council
City of New Orleans

CYNTHIA WILLARD - LEWIS
COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT E

CITY HALL, SUITE 2W60
300 PERDIDO STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70112
(504) 658-1050
FAX (504) 658-1058

December 10, 2004

Julie LeBlanc, Chairman, P&E Subcommittee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: PM-C
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Ms. LeBlanc:

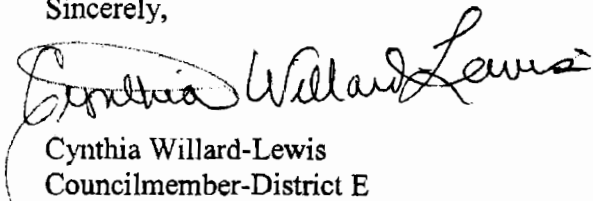
I represent the residents in eastern New Orleans as Councilwoman of District E. My district includes the communities of Irish Bayou, Lake Catherine and Fort Pike, all of which are located in quickly eroding wetlands. In March of 2004, I spoke with residents from these areas who expressed interest and support for wetland restoration projects. Citizen support and the comprehensive need to save our wetlands are the basis of my full support of the Irish Bayou to Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation project, which was nominated for Region 1 under the CWPPRA, PPL 14. Council District E and the entire City of New Orleans need continual assistance to restore these coastal areas.

As I stated in my previous letter dated March 15, 2004, I realize that the erosion problems that face my district need immediate attention. With an average erosion rate of approximately 18 feet per year, the deterioration of the Irish Bayou area coastline along Lake Pontchartrain must be addressed. These wetlands form a land bridge that separates Lake Borgne from Lake Pontchartrain and maintains the physical integrity of the two water bodies. If action is not taken, the bridge will disintegrate, opening the wetlands to even more high-energy winds and waves that would ultimately advance wetland loss and already increasing flooding problems. These wetlands are also important migration

Ms. Julie LeBlanc
December 10, 2004
Page 2

ground for pelicans and ducks, and they support fisheries, a viable economic resource for our city and the residents in my district in particular. I will do whatever is possible to support this project in order to meet the coastal restoration needs of District E residents and the city as a whole.

Sincerely,



Cynthia Willard-Lewis
Councilmember-District E

CWL/kb

CWPPRA PPL14 Technical Committee VOTE

16-Dec-04

Region	Project	COE	DNR	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	3	1		1			3	5
2	Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	2	4	4	4	4	2	6	20
2	South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation		2		3	2	3	4	10
2	Venice Ponds Marsh Creation	4		2				2	6
2	White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	1		3	2	3	4	5	13
3	East Marsh Island Marsh Creation		3	1		1	1	4	6
		10	10	10	10	10	10	24	60
	check	10	10	10	10	10	10	24	60

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL14 to the Task Force:

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 4 projects. All votes must be used.
3. Each agency will vote for their top projects, hand-written on the above ballot form
4. A weighted score will be assigned (4 ,3,2, and 1), to be used **ONLY** in the event of a tie. (4 highest...1 lowest).
5. Initial rank will be determined based upon the number of votes received for a project (unweighted).
6. The Technical Committee will vote on "up to four" projects for recommendation to the Task Force.
7. In the event of a tie at the cutoff (up to 4), the weighted score may be used as a tie-breaker (if the Technical Committee decides to break the tie).
8. The tied projects will be ranked based upon a sum of the weighted score.

CWPPRA PPL14 Technical Committee FINAL VOTE

16-Dec-04

Region	Project	COE	DNR	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score	Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Cumulative Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Phase II Fully Funded Cost	Cumulative Phase II Fully Funded Cost
2	Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	2	4	4	4	4	2	6	20	\$3,221,887	\$3,221,887	\$41,323,113	\$41,323,113
2	White's Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	1		3	2	3	4	5	13	\$1,595,676	\$4,817,563	\$13,249,324	\$54,572,437
2	South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation		2		3	2	3	4	10	\$1,311,146	\$6,128,709	\$16,202,854	\$70,775,291
3	East Marsh Island Marsh Creation		3	1		1	1	4	6	\$1,193,606	\$7,322,315	\$15,631,094	\$86,406,385
1	Irish Bayou to Chef Menteur Pass Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	3	1		1			3	5	\$968,775		\$12,283,225	
2	Venice Ponds Marsh Creation	4		2				2	6	\$1,027,462		\$19,144,538	
Total										\$9,318,552		\$117,834,148	

NOTES:

- Projects are sorted by: (1) "No. of Votes" and (2) "Sum of Point Score"

Lead Agency	Demonstration Project Name	Total Fully Funded Cost	COE	DNR	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	# of votes	TOTAL SCORE
COE	Barrier Island Sand Blowing	\$1,774,000	2	2	1	2	2		5	9
EPA	Floating Wave Attenuator	\$1,278,000	1	1	2				3	4
NMFS	Evaluation of Bioengineered Reefs Performing as Submerged Breakwaters	\$1,308,000				1	1	1	3	3
NRCS	Sand Fence Alternatives for Dune Formation and Colonial Nesting Bird Platforms on Barrier Islands	\$491,000						2	1	2
NMFS	Beneficial Use of Dredge Disposal Areas	\$2,375,000							0	0
NRCS	Flowable Fill	\$1,243,000							0	0
COE	Wetland Enhancement via Treated Sewage Effluent Diversion	\$1,111,000							0	0
Total			3	3	3	3	3	3	12	18

Voting Standards:

1. Each agency receives 2 weighted votes. All votes must be cast.
2. Projects will be ranked by # of votes (first) and total weighted score (second).

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 12 18

Decision: Recommendation to Restrict Phase I Budgets for Ongoing Projects to a Cap of 100% (Including Contingency)

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management
Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Phase I Approved	Phase II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Phase I Baseline Est	Phase I Current Est	Phase I Required Est	Percentage Above Baseline
Ph II Approved: Projects Completed Construction												
PO-27	Chandeleur Island Restoration	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00		11-Jan-00	Jun 01 (A)	Jul 01 (A)	156,082	126,252	126,252	80.9%
TE-41	Mandalay Bank Protection Demo	USFWS	9	11-Jan-00		11-Jan-00	Apr 03 (A)	Sep 03 (A)	298,939	367,034	367,034	122.8%
CS-30	Perry Ridge West	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00		10-Jan-01	Nov 01 (A)	Jul 02 (A)	317,399	271,123	271,123	85.4%
BA-27c(1)	Baratatia Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 3	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-02	Oct 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	1,040,595	1,300,744	1,300,744	125.0%
TV-18	Four-Mile Canal	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-03	Jun 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	459,306	567,762	567,762	123.6%
Ph II Approved: Projects Started Construction but Not Completed												
LA-03b	Coastwide Nutria	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02		16-Apr-02	Nov 02 (A)		269,211	269,211	269,211	100.0%
ME-19	Grand-White Lake Landbridge Protection	USFWS	10	10-Jan-01		07-Aug-02	Jul 03 (A)	Oct-04	527,841	527,841	527,841	100.0%
TE-40	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-03	Jun 04 (A)	Mar-05	1,360,198	1,693,939	1,693,939	124.5%
Ph II Approved: Construction Not Started												
ME-16	Freshwater Intro. South of Hwy 82	USFWS	9	11-Jan-00		Oct-04	Jun 05	Nov-05	607,138	607,138	758,923	125.0%
TE-44(2)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 2	USFWS	10	10-Jan-01		Oct-04	Feb 05	Feb-07	1,880,670	1,380,670	1,380,670	73.4%
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 1	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02		Oct-04	Jun 05	Nov-05	1,016,758	1,270,948	1,270,948	125.0%
ME-22	South White Lake	COE	12	16-Jan-03		Oct-04	Jan 05	Mar-06	1,588,085	1,588,085	1,588,085	100.0%

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management
Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Phase I Approved	Phase II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Phase I Baseline Est	Phase I Current Est	Phase I Required Est	Percentage Above Baseline
Projects in Phase I												
TE-49	Avoca Island Divr & Land Building	COE	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Jan 06	Jun-07	2,229,876	2,229,876	2,229,876	100.0%
BA-39	Bayou Dupont	EPA	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Nov 05	Jan-07	2,192,735	2,731,479	2,731,479	124.6%
MR-13	Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	COE	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jan 05	Nov-06	1,076,328	1,076,328	1,076,328	100.0%
AT-04	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Oct 2005		1,484,633	1,855,792	1,855,792	125.0%
BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Jan 06	Jan-07	2,294,410	1,994,410	1,994,410	86.9%
BS-10	Delta Bldg Divr North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Nov 05		1,155,200	1,155,200	1,444,000	125.0%
BA-30	East/West Grand Terre	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,856,203	2,312,023	2,312,023	124.6%
TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab, Belle Isle to Lock	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Jan 05	Mar-06	1,498,967	1,498,967	1,498,967	100.0%
TE-43	GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terre	NRCS	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jun 05	Sep-06	1,735,983	1,735,983	1,735,983	100.0%
ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	COE	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Jan 05	Sep-05	1,049,029	1,049,029	1,311,286	125.0%
PO-32	Lake Borgne and MRGO	COE	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Jan 05		1,348,345	1,348,345	1,348,345	100.0%
PO-30	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jun 05	Dec-05	1,334,360	1,667,950	1,667,950	125.0%
MR-12	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	11	7-Aug-02	Oct-05		Jan 06	May-06	1,880,376	1,880,376	1,880,376	100.0%
PO-26	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Dec 05		150,706	188,383	188,383	125.0%
BA-35	Pass Chalard to Grand Pass	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,880,700	2,344,387	2,344,387	124.7%
ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge	NMFS	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,929,888	2,408,478	2,408,478	124.8%
TE-47	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Mar 06	Oct-06	2,998,960	3,742,053	3,742,053	124.8%
ME-20	South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Rest	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05				2,358,420	2,358,420	2,358,420	100.0%
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Jun 05	May-06	396,489	495,611	495,611	125.0%
TE-46	West Lake Boudreaux SP & MC	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Mar 06	Dec-07	1,322,354	1,322,354	1,322,354	100.0%
TE-50	Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C.	EPA	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-05		Apr 06		2,293,893	2,751,494	2,751,494	119.9%
TV-20	Bayou Sale	NRCS	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Mar 07	Feb-08	2,254,912	2,254,912	2,254,912	100.0%
PO-33	Goose Point	USFWS	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Mar 07	Nov-08	1,930,596	1,730,596	1,730,596	89.6%
ME-17	Little Pecan Bayou	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-06		Mar 07	Feb-08	1,245,278	1,556,598	1,556,598	125.0%
PO-29	River Reintroduction Into Maurepas	EPA	11	7-Aug-01	Oct-06		Nov 06	Nov-08	5,434,288	6,780,307	6,780,307	124.8%
BA-34	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-06		Feb 07	Feb-09	1,899,834	2,362,687	2,362,687	124.4%
MR-14	Spanish Pass	COE	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Dec 06	Apr-07	1,137,344	1,137,344	1,421,680	125.0%
TV-19	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Unscheduled				1,229,337	1,229,337	1,229,337	100.0%
BA-33	Delta Bldg Divr at Myrtle Grove	COE	10	10-Jan-01	N/A		N/A		3,002,114	3,002,114	3,002,114	100.0%
PO-28	LaBranche Wetlands [ON HOLD]	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	On Hold				821,752	306,836	306,836	37.3%
BA-29	LA Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	Unscheduled				1,151,484	1,433,393	1,433,393	124.5%
Phase II Increment 1 Funding Requirement									64,097,016	69,911,809	70,898,987	110.6%
											Additional Funding Need (within 125%)	987,178

Lopez, John A MVN

Subject: FW: Information for Agenda Item #2 on 16 Dec 04 Technical Committee Meeting

-----Original Message-----

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Tuesday, December 07, 2004 3:37 PM
To: britt.paul@la.usda.gov; chrisk@dnr.state.la.us; cynthia.duet@gov.state.la.us; darryl_clark@fws.gov; deetra.washington@gov.state.la.us; erik.zobrist@noaa.gov; gerryd@dnr.state.la.us; John Saia; john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov; john_hefner@fws.gov; kirkr@dnr.state.la.us; martha_segura@fws.gov; mcquiddy.david@epa.gov; parrish.sharon@epa.gov; pat.forbes@GOV.STATE.LA.US; philp@dnr.state.la.us; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; randyh@dnr.state.la.us; richard.hartman@noaa.gov; russell_watson@fws.gov; Suzanne Hawes; Christopher Monnerjahn; comvss@lsu.edu; daniell@dnr.state.la.us; finley_h@wlf.state.la.us; Gary Rauber; Gregory Miller; jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us; kevin_roy@fws.gov; peckham.jeanene@epa.gov; ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us; Thomas Podany; Gay Browning; John Lopez; Melanie Goodman; Troy Constance; Wanda Martinez

Subject: Information for Agenda Item #2 on 16 Dec 04 Technical Committee Meeting

Technical Committee Members:

Input is required from all agencies in support of the subject agenda item.

As background, the Task Force voted at the 18 Aug 04 to limit NEW Phase I and Phase II approvals to a cap of 100%. At the 13 Oct 04 meeting, the Task Force voted to limit the Phase I and Phase II budgets to 100% (or the current estimate) for 12 specific projects that had previously been approved for Phase II, but had not yet started to construction. At that time, John Saia stated that the Tech Committee would review projects that were currently in Phase I (with the intent of recommending a 100% cap limitation) and report back to the Task Force in January.

Gay has put together a spreadsheet that lists ALL projects that can currently request up to 125% of the approved Phase I baseline estimate. If approved by the Task Force, imposing an upper limit for Phase I of these projects will provide the Corps with a better estimate of the available funds in the program. Projects listed in the spreadsheet fall into 4 categories:

- (1) Phase II Approved - Projects Completed Construction,
- (2) Phase II Approved - Projects Started Construction by Not Yet Completed,
- (3) Phase II Approved - Construction Not Yet Started (only projects approved in the 2004 annual funding cycle), and
- (4) Projects Currently in Phase I

This exercise is aimed at limiting the Phase I costs of these projects to 100% (or the current estimate), assuming the Task Force approves what the Tech Committee recommends. Agencies are asked to review the yellow column entitled "Phase I Current Estimate" and provide an updated figure in the "orange" column entitled "Phase I Required Estimate", taking into account any additional funds that may be needed (or funds that could be returned). The orange column would then become the project's current estimate. This column will then represent the upper limit that agencies will be able to request from the Corps without requiring Task Force approval. Agency response is requested **NLT COB Tuesday, 14 Dec 04.**



Estimate_maximum
_cap_PhaseIcos...

Julie Z. LeBlanc
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
(504) 862-1597

**CWPPRA Cash Flow Management
Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year**

Beginning Balance¹ \$3,510,112

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Phase I Approved	Phase II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Phase I Baseline Est	Phase I Current Est	Phase I Required Est
Ph II Approved: Projects Completed Construction											
PO-27	Chandeleur Island Restoration	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00		11-Jan-00	Jun 01 (A)	Jul 01 (A)	156,082	126,252	
TE-41	Mandalay Bank Protection Demo	USFWS	9	11-Jan-00		11-Jan-00	Apr 03 (A)	Sep 03 (A)	298,939	367,034	
CS-30	Perry Ridge West	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00		10-Jan-01	Nov 01 (A)	Jul 02 (A)	317,399	271,123	
BA-27c(1)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 3	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-02	Oct 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	1,040,595	1,300,744	
TV-18	Four-Mile Canal	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-03	Jun 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	459,306	567,762	
Ph II Approved: Projects Started Construction but Not Completed											
LA-03b	Coastwide Nutria	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02		16-Apr-02	Nov 02 (A)		269,211	269,211	
ME-19	Grand-White Lake Landbridge Protection	USFWS	10	10-Jan-01		07-Aug-02	Jul 03 (A)	Oct-04	527,841	527,841	
TE-40	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00		16-Jan-03	Jun 04 (A)	Mar-05	1,360,198	1,693,939	
Ph II Approved: Construction Not Started											
ME-16	Freshwater Intro. South of Hwy 82	USFWS	9	11-Jan-00		Oct-04	Jun 05	Nov-05	607,138	607,138	
TE-44(2)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 2	USFWS	10	10-Jan-01		Oct-04	Feb 05	Feb-07	1,880,670	1,380,670	
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 1	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02		Oct-04	Jun 05	Nov-05	1,016,758	1,270,948	
ME-22	South White Lake	COE	12	16-Jan-03		Oct-04	Jan 05	Mar-06	1,588,085	1,588,085	

**CWPPRA Cash Flow Management
Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year**

Beginning Balance¹ \$3,510,112

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Phase I Approved	Phase II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Phase I Baseline Est	Phase I Current Est	Phase I Required Est
Projects in Phase I											
TE-49	Avoca Island Divr & Land Building	COE	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Jan 06	Jun-07	2,229,876	2,229,876	
BA-39	Bayou Dupont	EPA	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Nov 05	Jan-07	2,192,735	2,731,479	
MR-13	Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	COE	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jan 05	Nov-06	1,076,328	1,076,328	
AT-04	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Oct 2005		1,484,633	1,855,792	
BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Jan 06	Jan-07	2,294,410	1,994,410	
BS-10	Delta Bldg Divr North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Nov 05		1,155,200	1,155,200	
BA-30	East/West Grand Terre	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,856,203	2,312,023	
TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab, Belle Isle to Lock	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Jan 05	Mar-06	1,498,967	1,498,967	
TE-43	GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terre	NRCS	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jun 05	Sep-06	1,735,983	1,735,983	
ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	COE	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Jan 05	Sep-05	1,049,029	1,049,029	
PO-32	Lake Borgne and MRGO	COE	12	16-Jan-03	Oct-05		Jan 05		1,348,345	1,348,345	
PO-30	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Jun 05	Dec-05	1,334,360	1,667,950	
MR-12	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	11	7-Aug-02	Oct-05		Jan 06	May-06	1,880,376	1,880,376	
PO-26	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Dec 05		150,706	188,383	
BA-35	Pass Chaland to Grand Pass	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,880,700	2,344,387	
ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge	NMFS	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-05		Apr 06	Aug-06	1,929,888	2,408,478	
TE-47	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Mar 06	Oct-06	2,998,960	3,742,053	
ME-20	South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Rest	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05				2,358,420	2,358,420	
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-05		Jun 05	May-06	396,489	495,611	
TE-46	West Lake Boudreaux SP & MC	USFWS	11	16-Jan-02	Oct-05		Mar 06	Dec-07	1,322,354	1,322,354	
TE-50	Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C.	EPA	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-05		Apr 06		2,293,893	2,751,494	
TV-20	Bayou Sale	NRCS	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Mar 07	Feb-08	2,254,912	2,254,912	
PO-33	Goose Point	USFWS	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Mar 07	Nov-08	1,930,596	1,730,596	
ME-17	Little Pecan Bayou	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	Oct-06		Mar 07	Feb-08	1,245,278	1,556,598	
PO-29	River Reintroduction Into Maurepas	EPA	11	7-Aug-01	Oct-06		Nov 06	Nov-08	5,434,288	6,780,307	
BA-34	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	Oct-06		Feb 07	Feb-09	1,899,834	2,362,687	
MR-14	Spanish Pass	COE	13	28-Jan-04	Oct-06		Dec 06	Apr-07	1,137,344	1,137,344	
TV-19	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW	COE	9	11-Jan-00	Unscheduled				1,229,337	1,229,337	
BA-33	Delta Bldg Divr at Myrtle Grove	COE	10	10-Jan-01	N/A		N/A		3,002,114	3,002,114	
PO-28	LaBranche Wetlands [ON HOLD]	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	On Hold				821,752	306,836	
BA-29	LA Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	Unscheduled				1,151,484	1,433,393	

**Presentation/Discussion: Briefing on the Proposed Plan to Construct Test Sections
for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project (ME-18)**

ROCKEFELLER REFUGE GULF SHORELINE STABILIZATION



30% Preliminary Design

December 16, 2004



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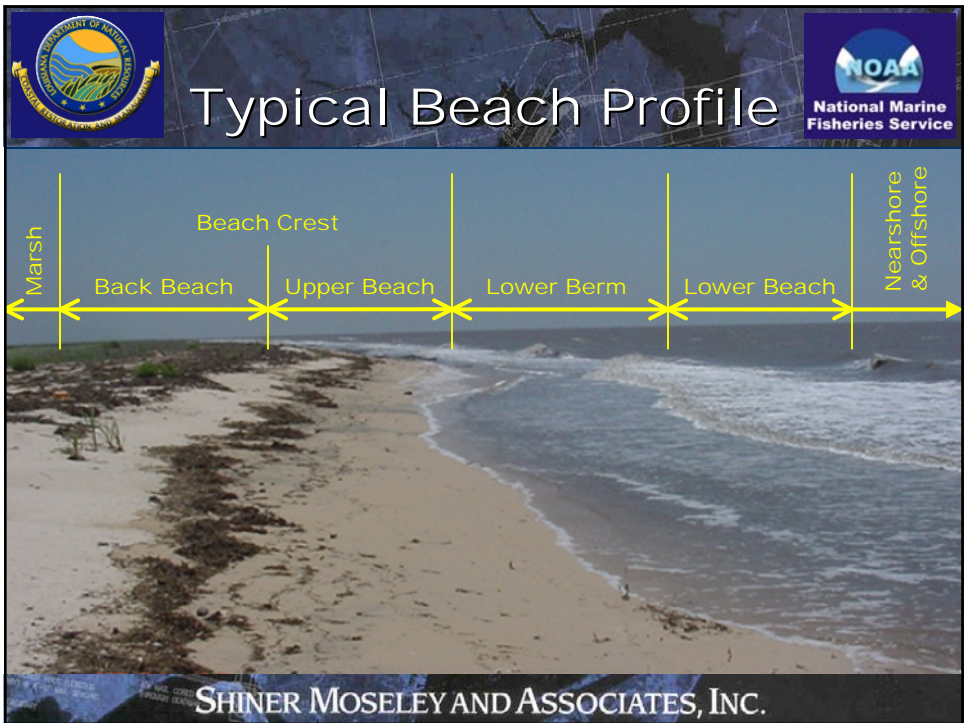
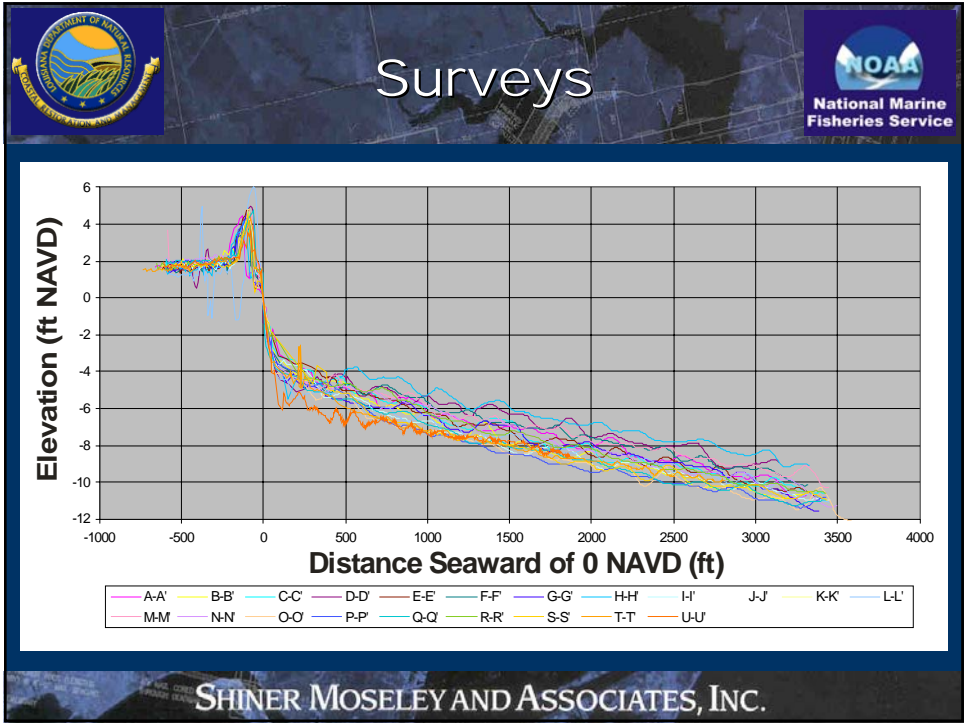
ROCKEFELLER REFUGE

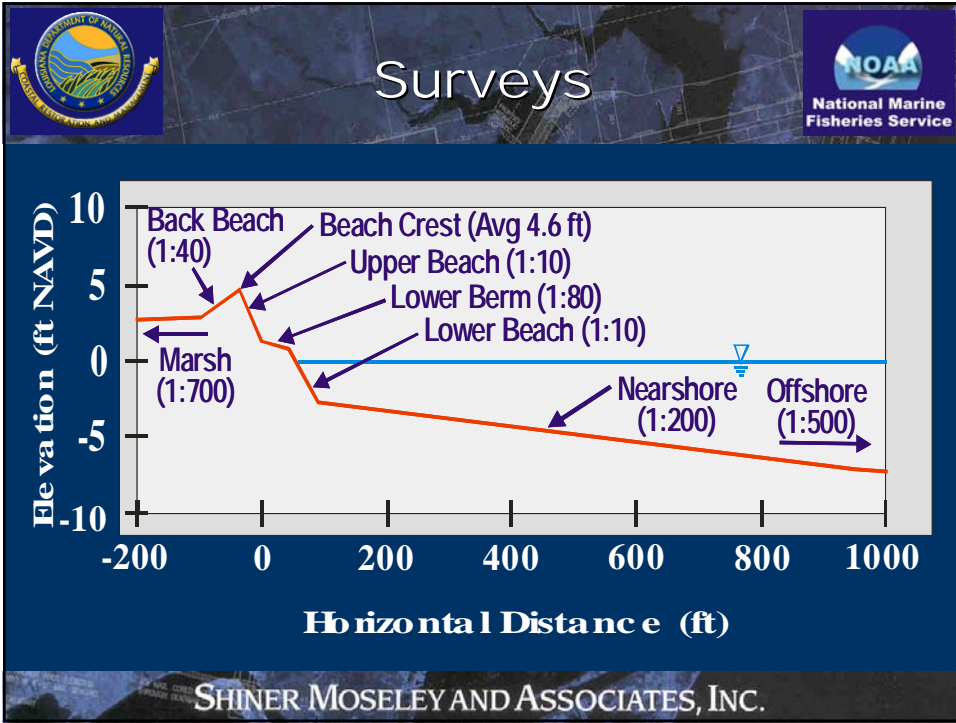


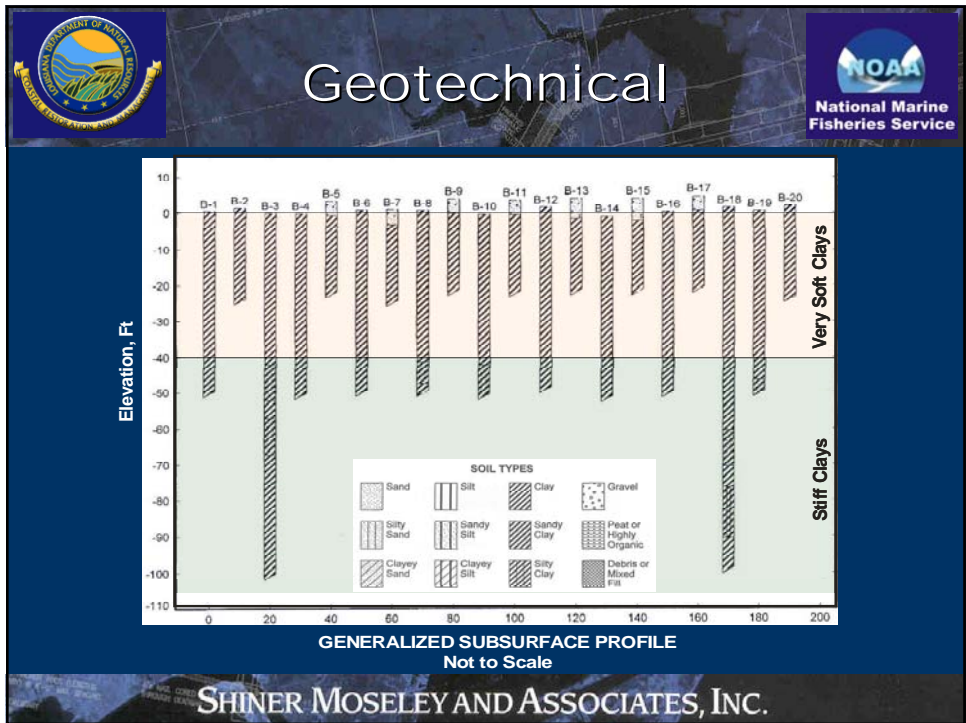
PPL 10 Project Goals



- Halt Gulf shoreline retreat and direct marsh loss from Beach Prong to Joseph Harbor.
- Protect saline marsh habitat.
- Enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- Estimated fully funded cost \$95M

SHINER MOSELEY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.



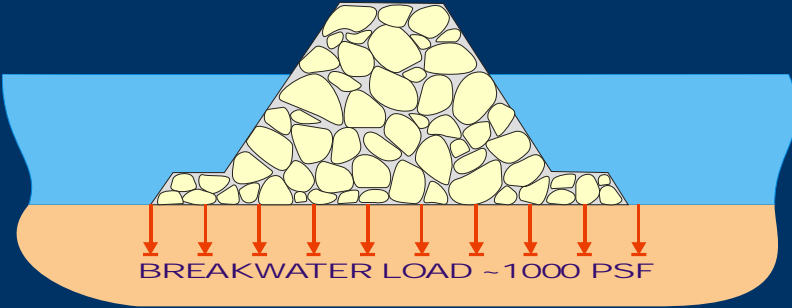









Bearing Pressure

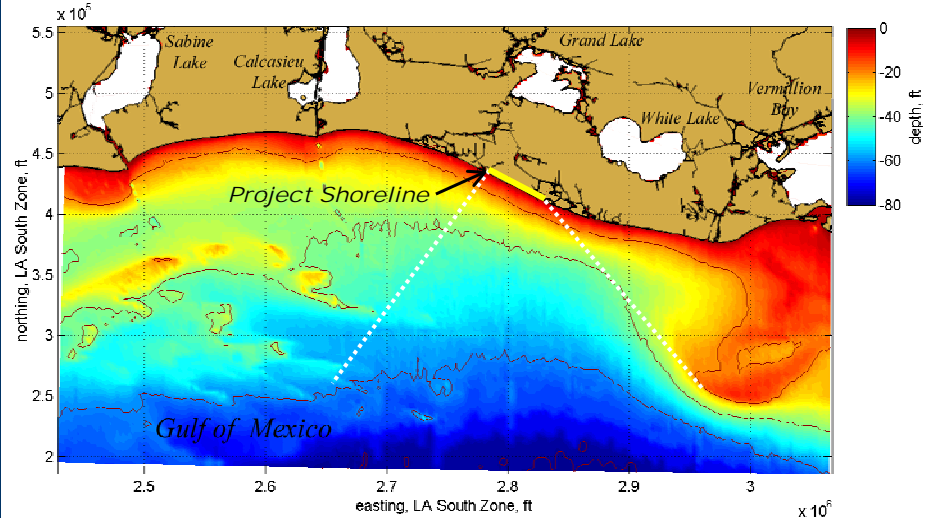
Challenge: Breakwater load exceeds soil's bearing capacity



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Wave Analyses



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Alternatives Analysis



- ◆ **Look at the universe**
- ◆ **Narrow down with secondary screening**
- ◆ **Preliminary engineering, performance, cost analysis**
- ◆ **More detailed effort for design**

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Feasibility Study Results



- ◆ **Waves are Depth Limited**
- ◆ **Soils are Extremely Soft**
- ◆ **40 Acres/Year Being Lost**
- ◆ **Two Viable Options for Shoreline Protection**

SHINER MOSELEY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.



Remaining Options at End of Feasibility

- ◆ **Panel Breakwater**
- ◆ **Reef Breakwater with Lightweight Aggregate Core**

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Issues

- ◆ **Project Cost**
- ◆ **Level of erosion protection**
- ◆ **Bearing pressure / settlement**
- ◆ **Constructability Performance issues**



SHINER MOSELEY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.



Project Adjustment

- ◆ **Modified Budget Consideration**
- ◆ **Modified Protection Requirements**
- ◆ **Build viable test Sections**

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Re-Evaluation



- ◆ **Reduced Protection - Minimal impact on Alternatives**
- ◆ **Modified Budget Criteria adds three Alternatives:**
 - Soil Pre-Loading
 - Beach Nourishment
 - Beach Nourishment with Breakwater.

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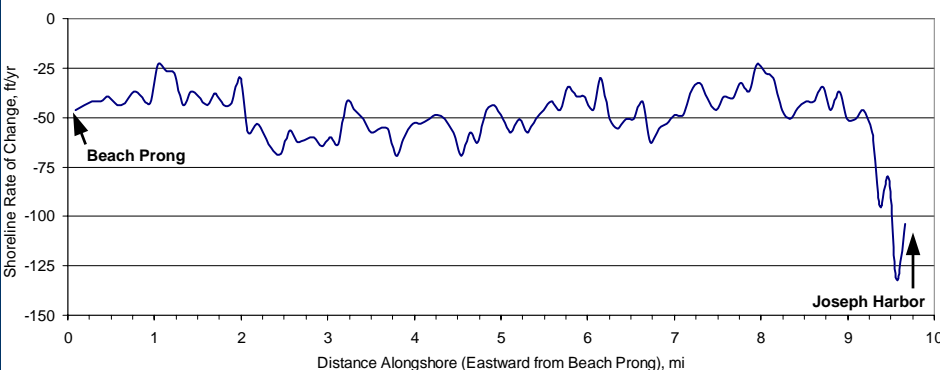
 **30% Design Alternatives** 

- 1. Soil Pre-Loading**
- 2. Gravel/Crushed Rock Beach Fill**
- 3. Reef Breakwater with Beach Fill**
- 4. Reef Breakwater with Lightweight Aggregate Core**
- 5. Concrete Panel Breakwater**

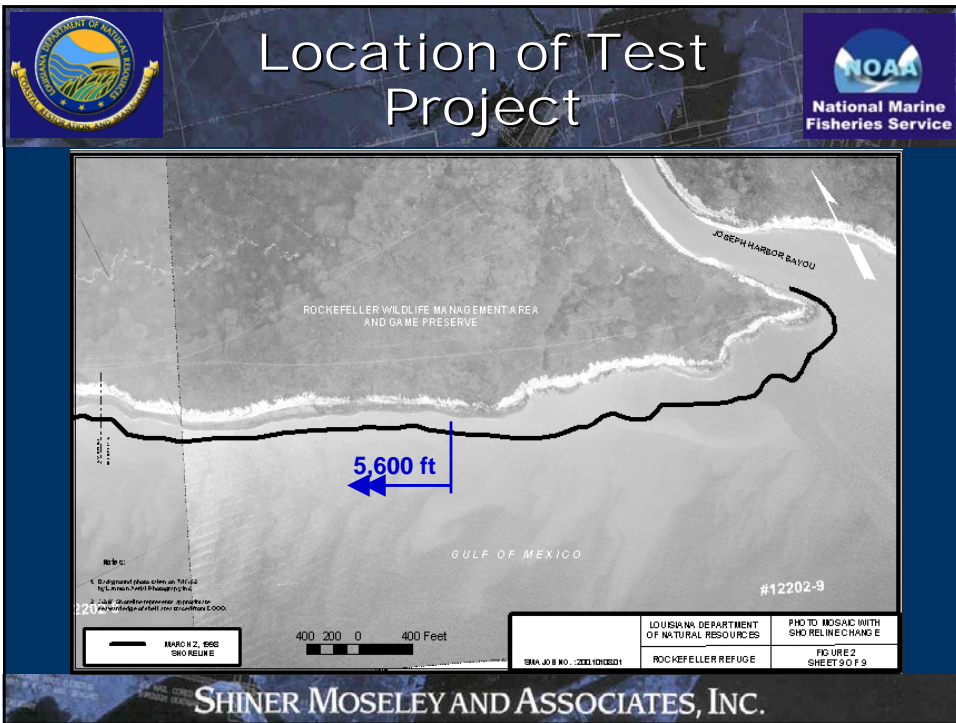
SHINER MOSELEY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

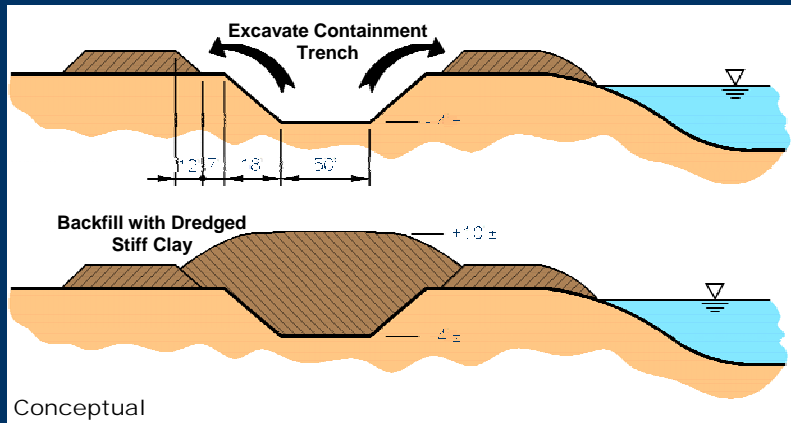
 **Layout of Test Program – Recognize Limitations** 

◆ **Alongshore Variability in Shoreline Change**

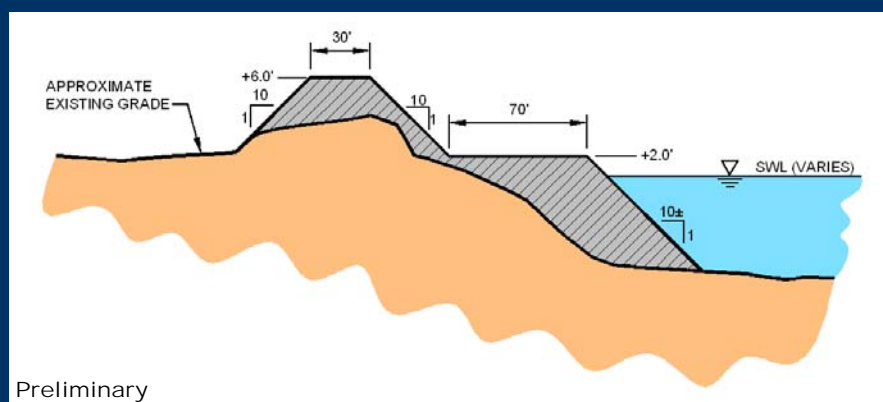


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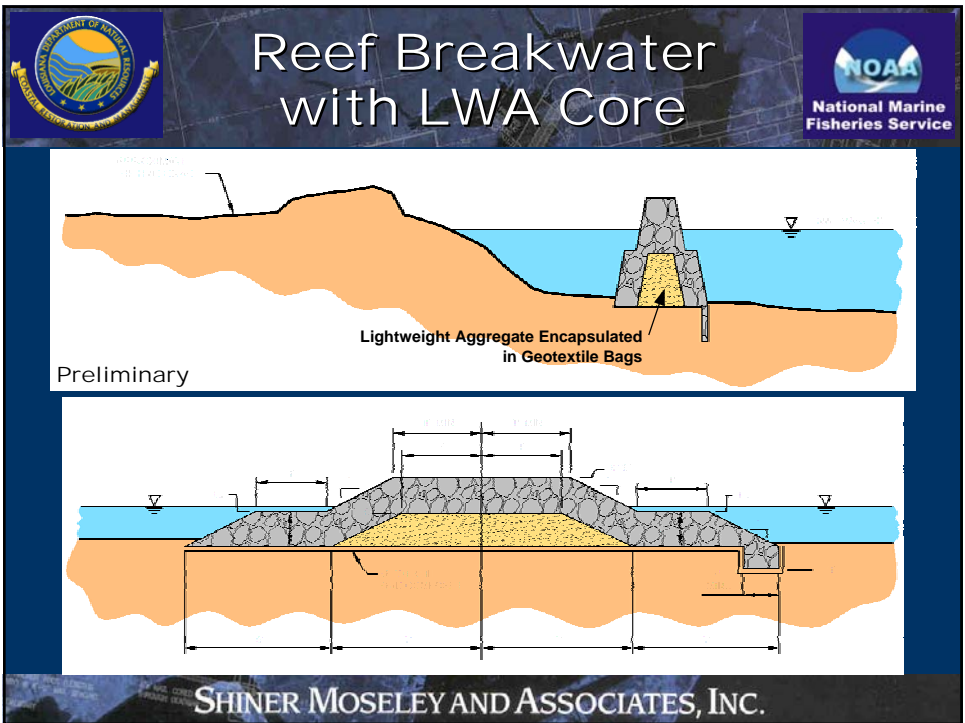
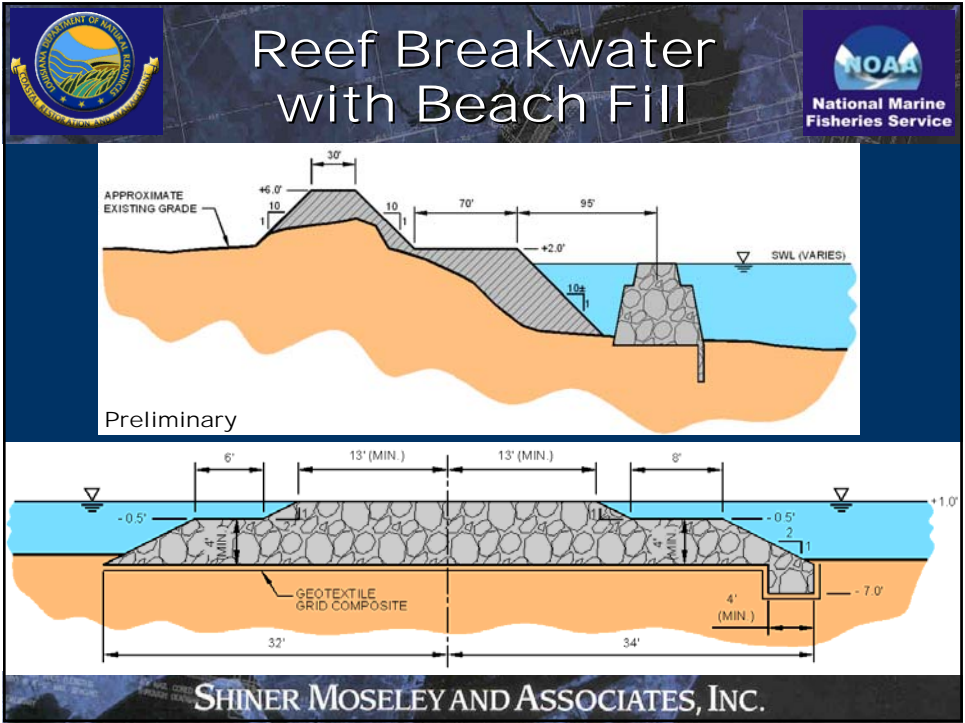


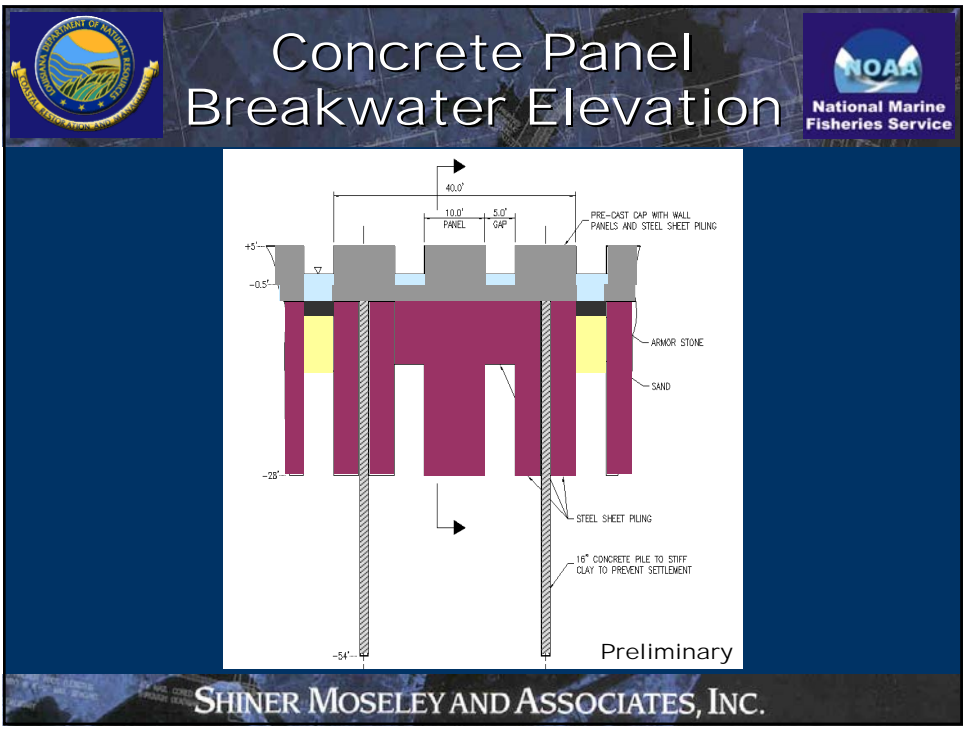
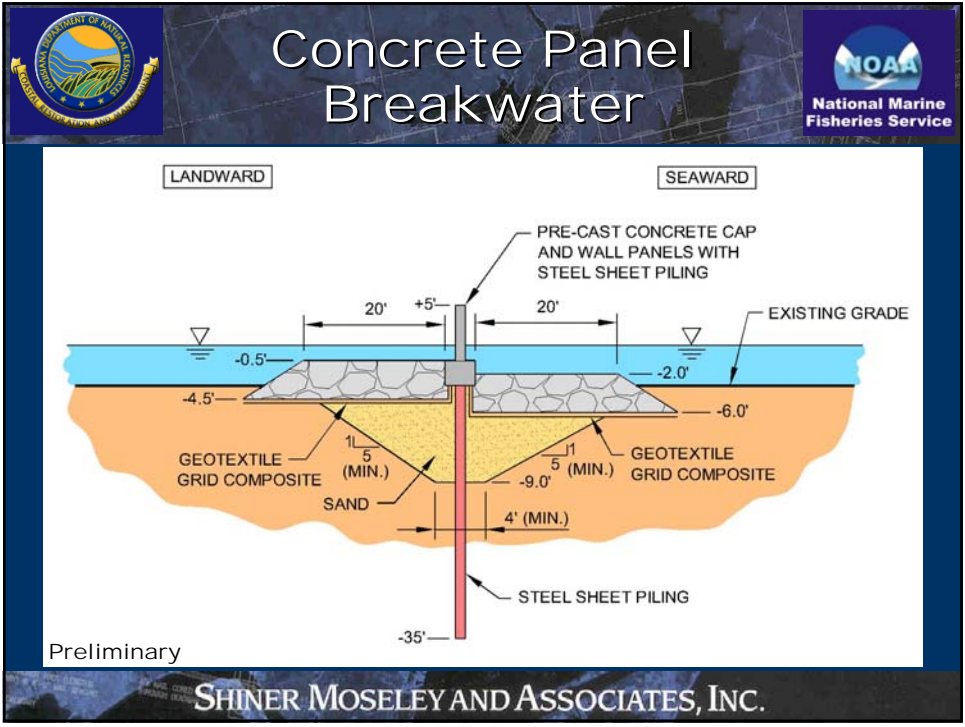



Conceptual




Preliminary







Layout of Test Program – Recognize Limitations



- ◆ **How to Represent Large-Scale Project?**
- ◆ **Provide Separation for Discrete Evaluation**
- ◆ **Alongshore Variability in Shoreline Change**

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Project Layout




Preliminary

Key Considerations:

- ◆ **Wave Diffraction**
- ◆ **Beach Fill Spreading (“End Losses”)**

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Monitoring



◆ Goals / Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to Deal with Soft Soils
- Wave Attenuation
- Shoreline Response
- Constructability
- Maintenance Requirements
- Aesthetics

**Discussion: Briefing on the Status of De-authorization of the Marsh Creation South
of Leeville Project (BA-29)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 60267

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SEP 3 2003

Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Coastal Restoration Branch

SUBJECT: Deauthorization of the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project (BA-29)

Honorable John Breaux
United States Senate
2237 Acadian Thruway, Suite 802
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Dear Senator Breaux:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to deauthorize the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project (9th Priority Project List) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of the project, located in Lafourche Parish, is to use dredged material from a nearby source to create 153 acres of emergent marsh habitat in a large open water area adjacent to LA Highway 1. The fully funded cost estimate for the project is \$6,897,502.

Due to risk, uncertainty and inadequate budget, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the federal and local sponsors, are recommending that the project be deauthorized for the following reasons:

- a. **Engineering and Design:** The soil properties were not compatible with given construction budget.
- b. **Land Rights:** Approximately 450 people have ownership in the project area and an estimated 50-75 of those people have died and successions have never been opened. The resulting land rights effort would require a minimum of 2 years to complete at a cost of approximately \$200,000.
- c. **LA Highway-1 Improvements:** The future LA-1 bridge encroaches approximately 800-feet on to the project footprint.
- d. **Oyster Lease:** There is an existing oyster lease with approximately the same footprint as the project.

e. Orphaned Petroleum Wells: There are at least seven orphaned wells within the project footprint, which would need to be plugged and abandoned before construction.

f. Pipelines: There are two pipelines crossing the project area. One of the pipelines is apparently abandoned, but the other transports hydrocarbons from active wells in the project area.

The Task Force is soliciting comments regarding the proposed deauthorization of this Project. Comments should be sent to the address shown below no later than October 1, 2003.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division
Coastal Restoration Branch – Ms. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

The Corps of Engineers contact for this project is Ms. Melanie Goodman, Project Manager, 504-862-1940.

Sincerely,



Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

Enclosure

Copies Furnished:
Mr. Wes McQuiddy
Project Manager, Region 6
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Mr. Chris Williams
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Restoration Division
617 North Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802-5428

Similar letters sent to:

Honorable John Breaux
United States Senate
One American Place, Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, LA 70825

Honorable W.J. "Billy" Tauzin
Representative in Congress
828 South Irma Boulevard, Room 212 A
Gonzales, Louisiana 70737

Honorable Mary Landrieu
United States Senate
Federal Courthouse
707 Florida Street, Room 326
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801

Honorable Richard Baker
Representative in Congress
555 Hilton Avenue, Suite 100
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Honorable William J. Jefferson
Representative in Congress
Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1012
501 Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130-3319

Honorable Christopher John
Representative in Congress
800 Lafayette Street, Suite 1400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Honorable Jim McCrery
Representative in Congress
6425 Youree Drive
Shreveport, Louisiana 71105

Honorable David Vitter
Representative in Congress
2500 Veterans Boulevard, Suite 201
Metairie, Louisiana 71105

Honorable Wilfred Pierre
Louisiana House of Representatives
Chairman, Natural Resources Committee
718 South Buchanan Street
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Honorable Craig F. Romero
Louisiana Senate
Chairman, Senate Natural Resources Committee
300 Iberia Street, Suite B150
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

Honorable Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.
Louisiana Senate
Lafourche Parish
Post Office Box 3893
Houma, Louisiana 70361-2016


Honorable Damon J. Baldone
Louisiana House of Representatives
Lafourche Parish
162 New Orleans Boulevard
Houma, Louisiana 70364

Honorable Hunt Downer
Louisiana Senate, Natural Resources Committee
P.O. Drawer 12539
New Iberia, Louisiana 70562-2539

Honorable Loulan J. Pitre, Jr.
Louisiana House of Representatives
Lafourche Parish
104 West 65th Street
Cutoff, Louisiana 70345

Honorable Warren J. Triche, Jr.
Louisiana House of Representatives
Lafourche Parish
907 Jackson Street
Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301

Honorable Ernest D. Wooton
Louisiana House of Representatives
Lafourche Parish 8018 Highway 23, Suite 214
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037



Mr. Gerald Breaux
Lafourche Parish President
Post Office Drawer 5548
Thibodaux, Louisiana 70302

Ted M. Falgout
Greater Lafourche Port Commission
Post Office Drawer 490
Galliano, Louisiana 70354



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

P. O. BOX 60267

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

FILE

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Coastal Restoration Branch

SUBJECT: Deauthorization of the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project (BA-29)

Honorable W.J. "Billy" Tauzin
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-1803

Dear Mr. Tauzin:

This letter is in response to a request from your staff at a meeting held in Washington, DC on September 9, 2003 for information on the Marsh Creation South of Leeville project under the Breaux Act. Your staff expressed concerns about whether sufficient justification was provided in our letter dated September 3, 2003 (copy enclosed), for deauthorizing the project.

In letters, dated June 17, and July 18, 2002, (see enclosed) the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) explained that a private firm was contracted to develop engineering and design plans to determine the project's feasibility. The DNR Coastal Restoration Division (CRD) Project Engineer reported that risks and uncertainties associated with the dredged material settlement, structural integrity of the containment levee system, and extremely unfavorable site conditions would significantly increase the project construction and maintenance costs.

In an effort to further explore project feasibility, the federal and state project development team (PDT) met with State Representative Loulan Pitre, State Senator Reggie Dupre, and Mr. Ted Falgout of the Greater Lafourche Port Commission, to discuss their proposal to construct the project in the same or a similar manner as projects that had been constructed by Port Fourchon (see enclosed memorandum, dated November 21, 2002 and three letters dated March 13, 2003). Following a site visit to the Port's ongoing construction site, the PDT concluded that the methods used to construct the Port Fourchon projects would not directly apply to the CWPPRA project because the site soil conditions, water depth and other factors were more favorable at the Port project sites than at the CWPPRA site, and the same previously identified risk and uncertainty factors would still apply.

The project sponsors believe that the engineering and design issues, when combined with other implementation issues, will make the project goals unlikely to realize. The enclosed memorandum, dated May 21, 2002, from the CRD Senior Land Specialist, provides supplemental information to the issues on land rights, LA Highway-1 improvements, oyster leases, orphaned petroleum wells and pipelines, that were highlighted in our September 3, 2003 letter, which the sponsors believe would impede the project success.

FILE

The CWPPRA Task Force will be asked to decide whether or not to deauthorize the project at the next Task Force meeting, on Wednesday, November 12, 2003, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The comments and concerns of your staff will be considered by the Task Force before a final decision is made.

Please contact me or Mr. John P. Saia, Deputy District Engineer for Project Management, if you require further assistance.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

Enclosures

Copies Furnished (w/encls):
CDR USACE (CECW-ZM)
CEMVN-EX
CEMVN-PM-P
EPA
DNR

APR 08 2003

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

RE: Request For De-Authorization
Marsh Creation South of Leeville, (BA-29)

Dear Mr. Saia:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR), as the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor respectively, are recommending that the above referenced Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project, Marsh Creation South of Leeville (BA-29), be deauthorized. As per the CWPPRA "Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual," Section 6(p), this letter serves as the formal request for the deauthorization to the CWPPRA Technical Committee.

The project goals and objective originally included using dredged material from a nearby source to create 153 acres of emergent marsh habitat in a large open water area adjacent to LA Highway 1. However, several challenges have surfaced which have rendered this project impractical which are summarized as follows:

- Engineering and Design: The soil properties were not compatible with given construction budget;
- Landrights: Approximately 450 people have ownership in the project area and an estimated 50-75 of those people have died and successions have never been opened. The resulting landrights effort would require a minimum of two (2) years to complete at a cost of approximately \$200,000;
- Highway 1 Improvements: The future LA-1 bridge encroaches on the project footprint approximately 800 feet;

6WQEM:BCRAWFORD:x7255:04/02/03:deauthorization letter.wpd

Tcm

- Oyster Lease: There is an existing oyster lease with approximately the same footprint as the project;
- Orphaned Wells: There are at least 7 orphaned wells within the project footprint which will need to be plugged and abandoned before construction; and,
- Pipelines: There are two (2) pipelines which cross the area, One of these appears to be abandoned. The other carries hydrocarbons from active wells in the area.

Due to the risk and uncertainty associated with the project coupled with the inadequate budget, LDNR and EPA are compelled to recommend that the project be deauthorized. If you have any questions please contact me at the above address or telephone (214)665-6647.

Sincerely,



Troy Hill, Chief
Coastal Wetlands Section

cc: Bill Good, Administrator
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 44487
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Mr. Gerry Bodin
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd, Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Mr. Britt Paul
Acting Assistant State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Water Resources and Rural Division
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

Mr. Rick Hartman
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
c/o Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-7535

State of Louisiana



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

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 13, 2003

The Honorable Loulan Pitre, Jr.
State Representative, District 54
104 West 65th Street
Cut Off, LA 70345

Re: Marsh Creation South of Leeville, BA-29

Dear Representative Pitre:

On September 10, 2002, we met with you, Reggie Dupre, Ted Falgout, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) engineers, and representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to discuss the status and direction for the referenced Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project. As result of that meeting, engineers from the LDNR office and the EPA were to meet with Ted Falgout to tour the dredging operations being conducted at Port Fourchon. It was suggested that the methodology/technology being used at that location may be transferred to the Leeville project to overcome certain engineering challenges discovered during the feasibility phase of the project.

On October 28, 2002, LDNR and EPA representatives traveled to Port Fourchon to meet Ted Falgout to tour the existing dredge operations of the port. While the operations being conducted at Port Fourchon were being done successfully, LDNR engineers noted numerous differences between conditions there compared with those at the Leeville site. The average water depths at the Leeville site are approximately 1.5 to 2 feet deeper than those at the Port Fourchon, site resulting in an average fill height of 5.5 feet at Leeville compared to 2.5 feet at Port Fourchon. Therefore, the containment dike dimension requirements at the Leeville site are more than twice as high as those at Port Fourchon (7.5 feet vs. 3 feet). In addition, the boundaries for the Leeville site will be primarily in open water, and would be even more so if the project boundaries were altered to avoid potential land rights issues and the footprint of the proposed highway LA-1. Lastly, and most importantly, in-situ soil conditions at Port Fourchon were more favorable than those discovered at both the Leeville marsh creation site and the proposed borrow locations.

The Honorable Loulan Pitre, Jr.

March 13, 2003

Page 2

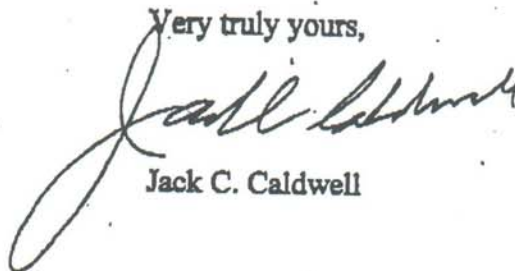
As you may recall, our September 10, 2002, meeting occurred because of discussions regarding the possible de-authorization of the Leeville project. The information obtained during the feasibility phase of project was not favorable for the continuation of the project with the budget available. The major issues noted included:

- **Engineering and Design:** The soil properties were not compatible with given construction budget.
- **Land rights:** Approximately 450 people have ownership in the project area, plus an estimated 50-75 of those people have died and successions have never been opened. The resulting land rights effort would require a minimum of two (2) years to complete at a cost of approximately \$200,000.
- **Highway 1 Improvements:** The proposed LA-1 bridge encroaches on the project footprint approximately 800 feet.
- **Oyster Lease:** There is an existing oyster lease with approximately the same footprint as the project footprint.
- **Orphaned Wells:** There are at least seven 7 orphaned wells within the project footprint which will need to be plugged and abandoned before construction.
- **Pipelines:** There are two (2) pipelines which cross the area. One of these pipelines appears to be abandoned. The other carries hydrocarbons from active wells in the area.

In conclusion, the methods of construction and techniques being employed at Port Fourchon are not directly transferable to the Leeville project. Because of the issues noted, our staff and EPA has concluded that the amount budgeted is significantly less than that needed to ensure a successful project. Due to the risk and uncertainty associated with the project, coupled with the inadequate budget, DNR and EPA are compelled to recommend the project be de-authorized.

We certainly appreciate your interest in the project. If there is any other information you need, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



Jack C. Caldwell

JCC:CLW:tab

cc: Reggie Dupre, State Senator
Ted Falgout, Director, Port Fourchon
James R Hanchey, Assistant Secretary, ORCM
Bill Good, Administrator, CRD
Chris Williams, Project Manager, DNR
Brad Crawford, Project Manager, EPA

State of Louisiana



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

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 13, 2003

Mr. Ted Falgout
Greater Lafourche Port Commission
P.O. Box 490
Galliano, La 70354

Re: Marsh Creation South of Leeville, BA-29

Dear Mr. Falgout:

On September 10, 2002, we met with you, Loulan Pitre, Reggie Dupre, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) engineers, and representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to discuss the status and direction for the referenced Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project. As result of that meeting, engineers from the LDNR office and the EPA were to meet with Ted Falgout to tour the dredging operations being conducted at Port Fourchon. It was suggested that the methodology/technology being used at that location may be transferred to the Leeville project to overcome certain engineering challenges discovered during the feasibility phase of the project.

On October 28, 2002, LDNR and EPA representatives traveled to Port Fourchon to meet Ted Falgout to tour the existing dredge operations of the port. While the operations being conducted at Port Fourchon were being done successfully, LDNR engineers noted numerous differences between conditions there compared with those at the Leeville site. The average water depths at the Leeville site are approximately 1.5 to 2 feet deeper than those at the Port Fourchon, site resulting in an average fill height of 5.5 feet at Leeville compared to 2.5 feet at Port Fourchon. Therefore, the containment dike dimension requirements at the Leeville site are more than twice as high as those at Port Fourchon (7.5 feet vs. 3 feet). In addition, the boundaries for the Leeville site will be primarily in open water, and would be even more so if the project boundaries were altered to avoid potential land rights issues and the footprint of the proposed highway LA-1. Lastly, and most importantly, in-situ soil conditions at Port Fourchon were more favorable than those discovered at both the Leeville marsh creation site and the proposed borrow locations.

Mr. Ted Falgout

March 13, 2003

Page 2

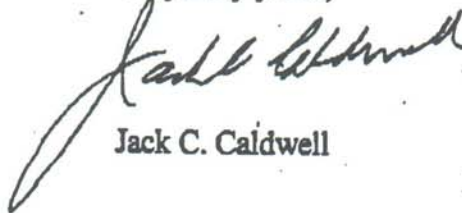
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In conclusion, the methods of construction and techniques being employed at Port Fourchon are not directly transferable to the Leeville project. Because of the issues noted, our staff and EPA has concluded that the amount budgeted is significantly less than that needed to ensure a successful project. Due to the risk and uncertainty associated with the project, coupled with the inadequate budget, DNR and EPA are compelled to recommend the project be de-authorized.

We certainly appreciate your interest in the project. If there is any other information you need, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



Jack C. Caldwell

JCC:CLW:tab

cc: Loulan Pitre, State Representative
Reggie Dupre, State Senator
James R Hanchey, Assistant Secretary, ORCM
Bill Good, Administrator, CRD
Chris Williams, Project Manager, DNR
Brad Crawford, Project Manager, EPA

15 MAR 2003 10:45 AM

State of Louisiana



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

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 13, 2003

The Honorable Reggie Dupre
State Senator, District 20
P.O. Box 94183
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Re: Marsh Creation South of Leesville, BA-29

Dear Senator Dupre:

On September 10, 2002, we met with you, Loulan Pitre, Ted Falgout, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) engineers, and representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to discuss the status and direction for the referenced Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project. As result of that meeting, engineers from the LDNR office and the EPA were to meet with Ted Falgout to tour the dredging operations being conducted at Port Fourchon. It was suggested that the methodology/technology being used at that location may be transferred to the Leesville project to overcome certain engineering challenges discovered during the feasibility phase of the project.

On October 28, 2002, LDNR and EPA representatives traveled to Port Fourchon to meet Ted Falgout to tour the existing dredge operations of the port. While the operations being conducted at Port Fourchon were being done successfully, LDNR engineers noted numerous differences between conditions there compared with those at the Leesville site. The average water depths at the Leesville site are approximately 1.5 to 2 feet deeper than those at the Port Fourchon, site resulting in an average fill height of 5.5 feet at Leesville compared to 2.5 feet at Port Fourchon. Therefore, the containment dike dimension requirements at the Leesville site are more than twice as high as those at Port Fourchon (7.5 feet vs. 3 feet). In addition, the boundaries for the Leesville site will be primarily in open water, and would be even more so if the project boundaries were altered to avoid potential land rights issues and the footprint of the proposed highway LA-1. Lastly, and most importantly, in-situ soil conditions at Port Fourchon were more favorable than those discovered at both the Leesville marsh creation site and the proposed borrow locations:

The Honorable Reggie Dupre

March 13, 2003

Page 2

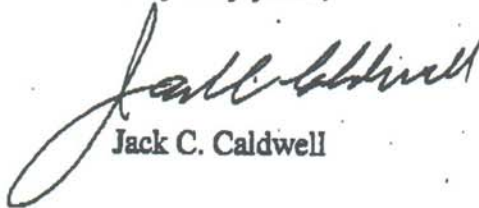
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In conclusion, the methods of construction and techniques being employed at Port Fourchon are not directly transferable to the Leeville project. Because of the issues noted, our staff and EPA has concluded that the amount budgeted is significantly less than that needed to ensure a successful project. Due to the risk and uncertainty associated with the project, coupled with the inadequate budget, DNR and EPA are compelled to recommend the project be de-authorized.

We certainly appreciate your interest in the project. If there is any other information you need, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



Jack C. Caldwell

JCC:CLW:tab

cc: Loulan Pitre, State Representative
Ted Falgout, Director, Port Fourchon
James R Hanchey, Assistant Secretary, ORCM
Bill Good, Administrator, CRD
Chris Williams, Project Manager, DNR
Brad Crawford, Project Manager, EPA

November 21, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Project File

FROM: Chris Williams, Project Manager
Luke Le Bas, Project Engineer

SUBJECT: Port Fourchon Site Visit with Ted Falgout

RE: Marsh Creation South of Leeville, BA-29

On September 10, 2002, a meeting was held at the LDNR Baton Rouge office involving EPA, LDNR, State Representative Loulan Pitre, State Senator Reggie Dupre, and Port Fourchon Commissioner Ted Falgout. The major topic discussed at the meeting was the opinion of LDNR and EPA to deauthorize the Marsh Creation South of Leeville project. It was Ted's opinion that LDNR and EPA were moving too quickly to deauthorize the project. It was also Ted's opinion that the project could be built in the same or similar manner as the dredge work currently being done at Port Fourchon. The result of the meeting was a scheduled site visit to Port Fourchon to observe ongoing dredge work.

On October 28, 2002, Chris Williams and Luke Le Bas (LDNR) along with Brad Crawford (EPA) met Ted Falgout at the Port Fourchon Commissioner's Office in Fourchon. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and observe ongoing dredge work being conducted for the Port of Fourchon and how it relates to the Marsh Creation South of Leeville project.

LDNR and EPA personnel arrived at 1:00 pm and met in the Port Commission meeting room. Ted showed us a map of the port and oriented us on what dredge projects were currently in construction as well as past dredge projects which are completed. LDNR requested copies of any existing geotechnical information so that LDNR could compare this information with geotechnical information from the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Feasibility Study.

LDNR and EPA personnel toured the port's completed dredge and fill construction sites with Ted by automobile. Ted explained to LDNR and EPA personnel that the completed fill sites were constructed using multiple construction sequences. Next, LDNR and EPA personnel traveled with Ted by boat to the ongoing dredge and fill work being constructed by the port. Currently, a contractor is dredging a boat slip 700 feet wide. The dredged material was being pumped approximately 1 mile to the discharge site. On this day, the dredge was filling in the mitigation area north of the port. Ted stated that the contractor was being paid approximately \$1.50 per cubic yard to pump fill material.

Once in the construction area, we spoke with the contractor who was having difficulty with the discharge material "stacking" and staying within containment. As we traveled towards the fill area, a very large light brown silty sheen was flowing away from the fill area into open water. It was

apparent that the material being discharged was a very light organic mixture which tends to overtop containment when pumped at high discharge rates. As we arrived at the fill area, the containment dikes had failed in multiple locations. The containment dikes were constructed with in situ clayey material in approximately 2 feet of water.

After the field visit, LDNR personnel followed Ted from Fourchon to the Port Fourchon office in Galliano, La. LDNR received geotechnical information from the current borrow/slip area done in 2000.

Conclusion

Port Fourchon has typically done traditional dredge and fill projects with in situ containment in approximately 2 feet of water. Also, multiple construction sequences have been utilized to achieve a final design elevation when necessary. The in situ containment dike crest elevations have typically been about 1' above water surface in mean tide conditions.

From visual observations of the discharge material on the field visit, the fill material exhibited a high sand content in most areas. Other locations displayed a more organic clayey material. Additionally, the in situ containment dike material typically consisted of silty clay material constructed to a height of three feet.

Summary

The dredge and fill work typically being done at the Port of Fourchon is generally consistent with dredge and fill work done by LDNR with the Small Dredge Program. The existing project conditions at the port are significantly different than those of the Marsh Creation South of Leeville project. In short, the following differences were noted:

1. The average water depth in the fill locations at the Port was approximately 1.5 to 2 feet. The average water depth at the Marsh Creation South of Leeville site is 3.5 feet.
2. The average fill height in the Port's dredge projects was 2.5 feet. The projected average fill height for the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project is 5.5 feet.
3. The containment dikes at the Port Fourchon fill sites were built with in situ material to an average height of 1' above mean water level (typically 3 feet in total height). The containment dikes for the Marsh Creation South of Leeville sites are projected to be constructed with in situ material to an average height of 4 feet above mean water level (approximately 7.25 feet in total height).
4. Typically, the fill sites in or near the Port had some form of containment with existing marsh or spoil banks while the Marsh Creation South of Leeville site boundary mostly exists in open water.

State of Louisiana



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

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

July 18, 2002

Mr. Troy Hill
Environmental Protection Agency
1445 Ross Ave
Dallas, Tx 75202

RE: Marsh Creation South of Leeville
Deauthorization of Project

Dear Mr. Hill:

The Marsh Creation South of Leeville project was funded for Phase I as part of the Priority Planning List (PPL) 9. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Request for Interest and Qualifications (RSIQ) procedure was used to advertise and award the project to Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc. (CDM) for engineering and design. The engineering and design contract included a milestone whereby CDM would design the project up to the 15 percent level to determine its feasibility. On May 9, 2002, a feasibility design meeting was held. In attendance were the DNR project team, EPA and CDM. Along with the design obstacles there are other issues which hamper the success of this project. The following will briefly outline the issues this project faces. Additional details are provided in the attached memorandums:

Engineering and Design: At the feasibility design review meeting, CDM recommended moving the project forward to the 30 percent design level. The DNR Engineering and Design Section reviewed the feasibility report and raised several questions concerning the constructability of the project. Based on review of the feasibility report, a critical component to successfully constructing the project is the containment levee(s). The in-situ soils in the project area are silty clays, as determined from geotechnical boring analysis. CDM is recommending using in-situ material for containment levee construction. CDM proposes building these levees to a crest elevation of 5.35 feet NGVD. Assuming an average bottom elevation of -2 feet NGVD, the containment levee would have to be built 7.35 feet high. A detailed geotechnical analysis of the in-situ containment material was not conducted for the feasibility report. Based on the engineering uncertainties of the design features presented in the feasibility report, it is the opinion and professional judgement of the Engineering and Design Section that the preliminary cost information associated with the design features is questionable. In summary, the design features as proposed by CDM do not appear to be compatible with the given construction budget.

Troy Hill
Marsh Creation South of Leeville, BA-29
July 18, 2002
Page 2

Landrights: A title report has been prepared which identifies approximately 450 people having ownership in the project area. At least 50 to 75 of these people have died and successions have never been opened. The DNR Land Section estimates it would take a minimum of two years to secure landrights at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

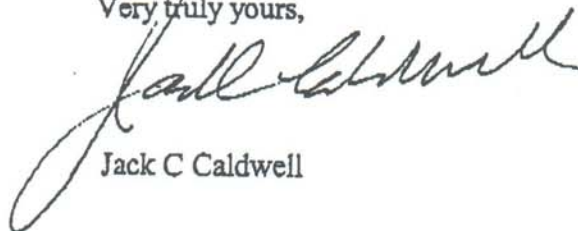
Highway 1 Improvements: The LA Department of Transportation and Development is planning to improve LA 1. These improvements would involve a new bridge from Golden Meadow to Port Fourchon. The bridge alignment in our project area would encroach 800 feet into our project footprint from the northeast.

Oyster Lease: The LA DWF has issued an oyster lease which has the same boundary as this project footprint. However, the lease site is not claimed as a state water bottom by State Lands. The LA DNR Land Section has written and called LA DWF on numerous occasions to resolve the conflict, but have not yet received a response. This issue will need to be resolved before the project can move forward.

Due to the noted major issues, we believe it is unlikely the project goals will be realized. The LA DNR recommends the project be deauthorized and the remaining Phase I funds be returned to the CWPPRA Task Force.

If you have any questions concerning this recommendation or the status of the Leeville Project, please contact LA DNR's Project Manager, Chris Williams, at 225-342-7549.

Very truly yours,



Jack C Caldwell

JCC/lcw

- c: James R. Hanchey, OCRM Assistant Secretary
- Bill Good, CRD Administrator
- Diane Smith, CRD Assistant Administrator
- Chris Williams, CRD Project Manager ✓
- Brad Crawford, EPA Project Manager

State of Louisiana



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

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

June 17, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Williams, Project Manager

FROM: Luke E. Le Bas, CRD Project Engineer

SUBJECT: Marsh Creation South of Leeville (BA-29)
Engineering Comments on Feasibility Report

I have reviewed Camp Dresser McCee's (CDM's) Feasibility Report for the Marsh Creation South of Leeville (BA-29) project as part of DNR Contract No. 2511-02-04. I offer the following comments for your reference.

General Comments

Settlement Analysis (pg 4-5 & Appendix B)

The settlement analysis was performed under static conditions in the laboratory. It is unclear how this analysis will compare with actual field conditions during dredge discharge. Several factors will affect how the disposal material will settle out including wind, wave energy, discharge rate, depth of water, and the potential for wet weather (storm) conditions. Because of the uncertainties associated with particle settlement, it is difficult to understand the three-cell design chosen by CDM.

Elevation and Volume (pg 5-1)

CDM states that the fill site containment levee will be constructed of in-situ material with a clam-shell bucket or marsh buggy backhoe. It is apparent that a geotechnical analysis of the in-situ containment material for structural stability was not performed. The structural integrity of the in-situ levee containment system is critical to the success of the dredge disposal and "stacking" of the discharge material. Further preliminary design analysis is mandatory to determine if other means of containment is necessary. Costs associated with frequent maintenance of the containment levee due to poor materials could rise dramatically.

CDM also states that the containment levee will be built to an elevation of 5.35' NGVD. The elevation of the levee crest is questionable. A 1.5' freeboard from levee crest to fill

design elevation does not guarantee overtopping during normal dredge disposal. Therefore, it is ambiguous to assume the levee would function as designed during adverse conditions or levee failure. It is also stated that it may be necessary to overfill between 1 and 2 feet due to extensive consolidation. Again, further design analysis must be considered before choosing a maximum containment elevation.

Loss estimates during dredging and disposal analysis were between 25 and 50 percent. If the latter is the actual loss rate, the costs associated with dredging would drastically rise. The uncertainty of the actual loss rate weakens the validity of the cost estimate.

Fill Site - Preliminary Design

The containment levee design assumes a 1' horizontal and 4' vertical side slope. However, the levee cross section presented in Section 6 illustrates a 1' horizontal and 3' vertical side slope. Volume estimations over the length (10,000') of the levee will differ significantly. Also, the existing spoil banks are assumed to require minimal work to achieve the maximum target elevation. This is not necessarily valid due to the extreme erosion conditions in the area as well as the instant consolidation of the banks when material is placed and compacted with the bucket.

The report also suggests that a temporary detention basin is necessary to account for overwash and dispersion when filling of the last (westernmost) cell. This could only be accomplished by building more dikes and/or use of sheetpiles, geotubes, etc. Building of such a cell would present the need to acquire a larger permit footprint than anticipated and the potential for higher construction costs.

Volume Evaluation

The estimated fill volumes in Table 6-1 appear to be somewhat erroneous. Performing an initial volume estimate based on the 150 acres presented in the table and a fill height of 6.85 feet, a 13% difference in volume was determined.

An estimated 20% loss rate of fine materials in the borrow/cut area appears to be a solid estimate but could vary depending on the exact width and depth of the cohesive materials in the borrow/cut area.

Cost Estimate

Total estimated construction costs presented in the Feasibility Report is slightly higher than the DNR estimate. However, considering the uncertainties with the borrow/cut area in-situ materials (fines) and the extremely poor existing material in the fill area, the cost to construct the project appears low. As eluded to in the above paragraphs, there are many scenarios which could significantly increase the cost.

cc: Chris Knotts, CRD Engineer Manager
Wes McQuiddy, EPA Project Manager
Project File BA-34

State of Louisiana



"MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

May 21, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Williams
Project Manager

FROM: Jim Altman
CRD Senior Land Specialist

RE: Landrights Summary
Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project BA-29
Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Reference is made to the Landrights Summary on the Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project BA-29. Summarized below is the current landrights situation and issues related thereto. Please see the attached maps for reference.

1. A Title Report has been prepared on the project area. As of December 15, 2000, we have encountered approximately 450 people having ownership in the project area. We know that at least 50-75 of these people have died and successions have never been opened. Considerable time will be required to obtain Death and Heirship Affidavits in order to determine the heirs of the various owners. After all is said and done I would estimate that it would take a minimum of two (2) years to secure landrights on the project at a cost of approximately \$200,000.00.
2. Oyster Lease - It is widely known that an oyster lease (Lse. No. 32962) has been issued by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to Ulysses Guidry covering 98% of the project area. This issue will have to be resolved before the project can move forward. I have written and called the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries on several occasions and have not received a response. Our Title Report indicates the oyster lease is located on private property. The eastern portion of the project is Wisner Foundation property where a portion of the oyster

Marsh Creation South of Leeville Project BA-29

Page 2

lease is located. I have spoken with Kathy Norman, manager of the Wisner property. She was totally unaware of the oyster lease being on the property.

3. Highway 1 Improvement - The Department of Transportation and Development is planning improvement to Louisiana Highway 1. This project will by-sect the eastern portion of the project. If our project is built it is not known how the highway improvement project will affect our project but it will undoubtedly have a large impact.
4. Orphan Wells - There are at least seven (7) orphan well within the project area that will need to be plugged and abandoned (Office of Conservation) before the project can be built.
5. Pipelines - There are at least two (2) pipelines that cross the project area. One appears abandoned and the other carries hydrocarbons from active wells in the general area. An agreement will need to be negotiated with the pipeline companies.

Should you have any question, please call me at 3-1934.

JA

xc: Wes McQuiddy - Federal Project Manager, EPA - Dallas, TX
Jim Altman - Land Section

F:\USERS\LAND\Projects\BA\BA29\leeville\Correspondence\Doc Summary MEMO to Chris Williams.wpd

**Request for Change in Scope of the Pass Chaland to Grand Pass Shoreline
Restoration Project (BA-35)**

Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass (BA-35)



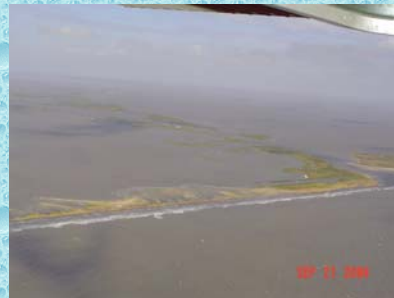
- PPL 11 Phase One authorization – currently at 30% design
- Project area problems
 - narrowing of Gulf shoreline to critical width
 - anticipated breaching and fragmentation of shoreline
- Project goals
 - prevent breaching of the barrier shoreline by increasing shoreline width through the creation of a back-barrier marsh platform
 - create 226 acres of intertidal wetlands and ensure tidal functioning
- Conceptual project features included construction of a 1,000 wide marsh platform north of existing shoreline

Current conditions (post Ivan)



West

Central

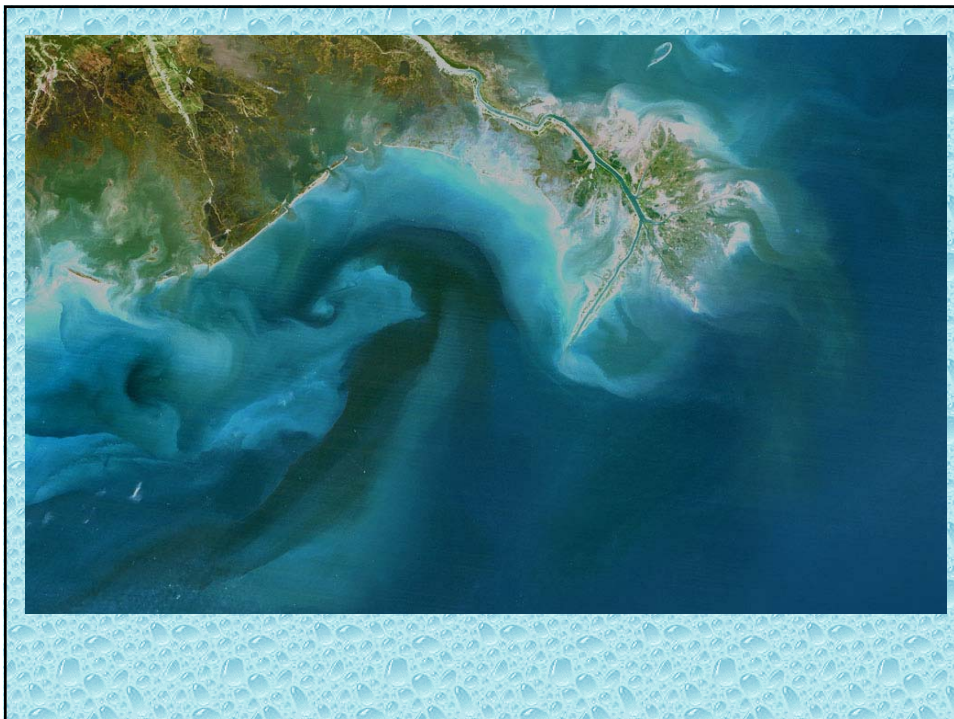


East



Costs and benefits of Phase 0 project concept and preferred design alternative

	Phase 0	<u>Alt 3 (+7 ft dune and marsh)</u>
Construction Cost w/ 15% contingency (million)	\$14.7	\$21.3
Fully Funded Cost (million)	\$19	\$26.2
TY 1 Acres	226	385
TY 20 Acres	161	210





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

December 14, 2004

Mr. John Saia
 Chairman, Technical Committee
 Deputy District Engineer
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 New Orleans District, Office of the Chief
 Post Office Box 60267
 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Saia:

Reference is made to the Pass Chalard to Grand Bayou Pass shoreline restoration project (BA-35) co-sponsored by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). A preliminary design review was held on October 12, 2004, in accordance with the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). After that design review, the project team determined that the project had undergone a change in scope as described in section 6.e.(3) of the SOP. This letter is to brief the Technical Committee regarding the proposed change in scope, and to request that the Committee recommend to the Task Force that it concur with this change.

The project, as authorized for engineering and design, was anticipated to prevent breaching of the barrier shoreline through the creation of about 226 acres of back-barrier marsh. At the time of Phase One authorization, the fully funded cost was estimated at about \$19 million. During the preliminary design process, it was determined that the conceptual back-barrier marsh creation design would not prevent breaching of the shoreline, which is one of the primary project objectives. Design analyses suggest that some beach and dune restoration, in addition to back barrier marsh creation, would be required to prevent the formation of tidal inlets in the existing shoreline. The current estimated fully funded cost for such an alternative is about \$26 million. Based on preliminary design analyses, it is projected that implementation of this alternative would have net benefits to about 210 acres of barrier shoreline habitats after 20 years. The changes in project scope between the original Phase 0 project and the most preferred alternative assessed during preliminary design are summarized as follows:

Alternative	Estimated construction cost (\$M)	Estimated fully funded cost (\$M)	TY 1 acres	TY 20 acres
Phase 0	\$14.7	\$19.0	226	161
30% design - beach, dune and marsh ("alternative 5")	\$21.3	\$26.2	385	210



The NOAA Fisheries and the LDNR support continuing with project design in light of the critical erosion of this section of the Plaquemines shoreline (concurrence letter from LDNR enclosed). Pending approval from the Technical Committee and Task Force, we anticipate that Phase Two approval for the project would be sought during the 2005 CWPPRA funding cycle.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Zobrist", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Erik Zobrist, Ph.D.,
Program Officer

Enclosure

c:
Technical Committee
P&E Subcommittee
LDNR, CED, Grandy
Files

State of Louisiana



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT**

December 14, 2004

Mr. Richard Hartman
Branch Chief
National Marine Fisheries Service
c/o LSU
South Stadium Road, Military Science Room 266
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-7535

Via Facsimile
(225) 389-0506

Re: 30% Design Review for Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project (BA-35)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. Hartman:

The 30% design review meeting was held on September 16, 2004 for the Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project (BA-35). We recognize and support changes to the project features from the authorized project as required to achieve the project goals. At the time of authorization, the project's feature was the creation of 226 acres of intertidal marsh. However, during Phase I, it was determined that the conceptual marsh design would not adequately prevent breaching of the shoreline, which is one of the primary project objectives. Also during Phase I, design performance analyses illustrated that some beach and dune restoration, in addition to intertidal marsh creation, would result in project performance more consistent with the authorized goals of the project. Based on preliminary design analyses, the recommended alternative would have net benefits of 210 acres of barrier shoreline habitat types after 20 years at an increased cost. The associated costs and benefits from the authorized project to the recommended alternative are summarized in the table below.

Alternative	Estimated construction cost (\$M)	Estimated fully funded cost (\$M)	TY 1 acres	TY 20 acres
Phase 0	\$14.7	\$19.0	226	161
30% design - marsh only alternative	\$12.9	\$17.9	250	170
30% design - beach, dune and marsh	\$21.3	\$26.2	385	210

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

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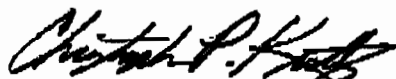
12/14/04 TUE 10:39 [TX/RX NO 90641]

Mr. Richard Hartman
December 14, 2004
Page 2

Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the ecological review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, are in concurrence with proceeding to final design of the project with the recommended Alternative 5, as defined in the Preliminary Design Report. In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,



Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

CPK:GMG:dpg

cc: John Hodnett, Engineer Manager
Greg Grandy, Project Manager
Luke LeBas, Engineer Manager
Kirk Rhinehart, CRD Administrator

**Discussion: Briefing of the Results of the After Action Review of the Fall Phase II
Decision Process in 2004**

Lopez, John A MVN

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2004 3:13 PM
To: Lopez, John A MVN
Subject: FW: After Action Review of CWPPRA's First Annual Funding Cycle Meetings

-----Original Message-----

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2004 8:08 PM
To: 'britt.paul@la.usda.gov'; 'chrisk@dnr.state.la.us'; 'cynthia.duet@gov.state.la.us'; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; 'deeetra.washington@gov.state.la.us'; 'erik.zobrist@noaa.gov'; 'gerryd@dnr.state.la.us'; Saia, John P MVN; 'john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov'; 'john_hefner@fws.gov'; 'kirkr@dnr.state.la.us'; 'martha_segura@fws.gov'; 'mcquiddy.david@epa.gov'; 'parrish.sharon@epa.gov'; 'pat.forbes@GOV.STATE.LA.US'; 'philp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov'; 'randyh@dnr.state.la.us'; 'richard.hartman@noaa.gov'; 'russell_watson@fws.gov'; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN; 'comvss@lsu.edu'; 'finley_h@wlf.state.la.us'; Rauber, Gary W MVN; Miller, Gregory B MVN; 'jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'kevin_roy@fws.gov'; 'peckham.jeanene@epa.gov'; 'ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us'; 'andy.tarver@la.usda.gov'; 'crawford.brad@epa.gov'; 'csaltus@usgs.gov'; 'davidb@dnr.state.la.us'; 'HelenK@dnr.state.la.us'; 'loland.broussard@la.usda.gov'; 'LukeL@dnr.state.la.us'; 'mitchella@dnr.state.la.us'; Deloach, Pamela A MVN; 'patrick.williams@noaa.gov'; 'ronald_paille@fws.gov'; 'taylor.patricia-a@epa.gov'; 'anitap@dnr.state.la.us'; 'bren.haase@noaa.gov'; 'charlesn@dnr.state.la.us'; 'daniell@dnr.state.la.us'; 'deetraw@dnr.state.la.us'; 'jasons@dnr.state.la.us'; 'marty.floyd@la.usda.gov'; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Salyer, Michael R MVN; 'michael.carloss@la.usda.gov'; 'robert_dubois@fws.gov'; 'shellybe@dnr.state.la.us'; 'teague.kenneth@epa.gov'; Derickson, W Kenneth MVN; 'csasser@lsu.edu'; 'djreed@uno.edu'; 'eswenson@lsu.edu'; 'jnyman@lsu.edu'; 'lrouse@lsu.edu'; 'MHester@selu.edu'; 'shafe@selu.edu'; 'spenland@uno.edu'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN; Rauber, Gary W MVN; Miller, Gregory B MVN; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; Saia, John P MVN
Subject: After Action Review of CWPPRA's First Annual Funding Cycle Meetings

Technical Committee Members:

Attached is the final compiled document which includes [all agency comments](#) collected after the Sept/Oct 04 annual funding meetings. The Corps will add a hard copy of the attached document to all Technical Committee member binders; however, I suggest that all Technical Committee members review the document prior to the meeting to aid in the discussion/decision(s). I've grouped all of the agency comments/recommendations into 3 broad categories, as shown below:

1. Recommendations that Require Task Force Approval. (NOTE: The discussion may result in a Technical Committee recommendation to the Task Force.)

- includes comments and recommendations for revising the timing/length of funding meeting(s).

2. Recommended Changes/Clarifications to SOP/Comments on Prioritization. (NOTE: Because of the level of detail required, the Corps suggests that the Technical Committee either hold a separate "working" Technical Committee meeting to discuss/revise the SOP as has been done in the past or delegate the modifications to the P&E Subcommittee or Workgroups.)

- includes agency's recommended changes/clarification to the SOP
- includes agency comments regarding usefulness of Prioritization Process

3. Recommendations Regarding Flow of Future Meetings/Meeting Preparation/Material Submission/General Recommendation. (NOTE: Many of the items included in this category won't require any action from the Technical Committee and could be handled "offline" via email by the Corps when preparing for future meetings and not discussed in much detail during the Technical Committee meeting. It is the Corps opinion that items listed in this category will likely not require Task Force approval to implement)

- discusses general flow of meeting and suggests changes
- discusses meeting logistics and binder material submission
- discusses Powerpoint requirements for Phase II requests
- discusses creation of matrix showing SOP compliance



TC-16dec04-agend
aitem#5-AAR.do...

Julie Z. LeBlanc, P.E.
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
(504) 862-1597

-----Original Message-----

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2004 6:04 PM
To: 'britt.paul@la.usda.gov'; 'chrisk@dnr.state.la.us'; 'cynthia.duet@gov.state.la.us'; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov';
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'andy.tarver@la.usda.gov'; 'crawford.brad@epa.gov'; 'csaltus@usgs.gov'; 'davidb@dnr.state.la.us'; 'HelenK@dnr.state.la.us';
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'MHester@selu.edu'; 'shafe@selu.edu'; 'spenland@uno.edu'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; Christopher Monnerjahn; Gary Rauber;
Gregory Miller; Suzanne Hawes; John Saia
Subject: RE: After Action Review of CWPPRA's First Annual Funding Cycle Meetings

All:

The Corps' britt to the subject request is provided, FYI. I apologize for our tardiness in getting this out to everyone.

<< File: AAR-recommendations-Corps-Dec04.doc >>

I am also in the process of compiling all agency responses that I received into ONE document for use during the meeting on Thursday. This should aid in the decisions/discussions for Agenda Item #5. This will be sent out shortly.

Julie Z. LeBlanc, P.E.
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
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-----Original Message-----

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Thursday, October 14, 2004 2:42 PM
To: britt.paul@la.usda.gov; chrisk@dnr.state.la.us; cynthia.duet@gov.state.la.us; darryl_clark@fws.gov;
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spenland@uno.edu
Subject: After Action Review of CWPPRA's First Annual Funding Cycle Meetings

Technical Committee, P&E Subcommittee, Engineering and Environmental Workgroups, Academic Advisory Group, and Others:

Now that our first annual funding cycle meetings (9 Sep 04 Technical Committee meeting and 13 Oct 04 Task Force meeting) are completed, the Corps of Engineers is conducting an After Action Review (AAR). The intent is to determine lessons learned, document them, and make/ recommend changes as needed. The issues for

consideration include but are not limited to the following:

- Issues related to update of prioritization scores, economic analysis update, WVA, etc. in time for Phase II request.
- Completeness/timeliness (or lack thereof) of material submission for binder (letters, support information, powerpoints).
- Outline what information PMs should present to Technical Committee and Task Force (time limit).
- SOP limitations and suggested revisions (no letter of concurrence required from local sponsor to request Phase II, vagueness on when EA must be out, etc.).
- How should Phase II requirements be tracked? Should a system be setup next year to track if agency has met all Phase II requirements?
- What worked well and didn't work well (public comment, layout of meeting, funding spreadsheets).
- Discuss how the addition of PPL selection to this annual meeting will impact the length of the meeting (consider making meeting 2 days in length?).
- Discuss the Sept/Oct timeframe (is this the best time since funding typically isn't available to at least January? How does fiscal year closeout play into meeting dates?).
- Is prioritization of projects worth the effort?
- Other topics/issues related to the two meetings...

Please take the time to provide feedback on the meetings/process. The Corps requests that agencies involve their staff level folks as appropriate so that everyone's opinion is heard. This email is not being sent to the Task Force directly, as we will leave it up to each agency's Technical Committee member to coordinate with their Task Force member for input. We ask that responses be consolidated by agency and submitted to the Corps by **COB 5 Nov 04**. We will compile all the responses and provide them to all.

Thanks to all for your hard work to make these challenging meetings a success.

Julie Z. LeBlanc, P.E.
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
(504) 862-1597

**After Action Review (AAR)
September 2004 Technical Committee/October 2004 Task Force Meetings
(Annual Funding Cycles)**

Comments Compiled from All Agencies
16 Dec 04

1. Recommendations That Require Task Force Approval.

Agency	Comment/Recommendation
FWS	<p>Recommendation No. 13 – Task Force Funding Meetings: We do not recommend two-day TC and TF meetings in the future. Instead, we recommend two annual TF funding meetings (i.e., in October and January). The September TC and October TF meetings should be reserved for Planning Budget, O&M, CRMS, and items (such as the Outreach Committee report) other than PPL Phase I or Phase II funding requests. The January TF meeting should be reserved for PPL-Phase I E & D and Phase II construction funding requests; little else should be on that agenda.</p>
Corps	<p>The September/October 2004 Technical Committee and Task Force meetings included financial decisions on the FY05 Planning Budget, O&M requests, Monitoring requests, Corps Administrative requests, and Phase II requests. Assuming that there are no changes to the Task Force’s previous decision to consider funding requests once a year, these items <i>plus</i> Phase I approval for PPL15 will occur in September/October 2005. Given the fact that the PPL13 Phase I approval agenda item took nearly 4 hours in January 2004, this would add substantial time to the already long September/October 2004 meetings, possibly necessitating the addition of a second day for both the Technical Committee/Task Force.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: In lieu of adding a second day to the September/October 2004 meetings, the Corps suggests that the Technical Committee recommend the following changes to the Task Force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding requests to be considered at September Technical Committee/ October Task Force meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PPL Phase I selection and funding ○ Planning Budget approval ○ O&M funding requests ○ Monitoring requests ○ Corps Administrative requests • Funding requests to be considered at December Technical Committee/ January Task Force meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Phase II funding requests <p>There are numerous reasons for this recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II requests for funding will coincide with the timeframe when funding can realistically be provided to agencies. This will allow the Corps to provide funding to CWPPRA agencies shortly after Task Force approval.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information recently received from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that the estimate for FY05 funding may be \$4M less than the most recent estimate (provided within the last 6 months). Moving the Phase II funding approval meeting in December/January will allow us have a better handle on the funding expected. This will avoid inadvertent over-programming of funds. • Will allow PPL15 (and subsequent PPLs) to follow the final process adopted by the Task Force (PPL15 selection in Sept/Oct 05). This is especially important to avoid confusing the public since the adopted PPL15 process has already been announced to the public. • Will avoid meeting preparation coinciding with the end-of-fiscal-year financial closeout rush experienced by Federal agencies (this was a major problem for the Corps financial people in Sept/Oct 04). • Will avoid the need to hold a 2-day meeting in Sept/Oct to make all required funding decisions.
NMFS	<p>Since CWPPRA dollars aren't available until January, I'm not sure why we are doing project selection in October rather than January.</p>
State	<p>- Many of the issues that have arisen from this last year's process have been the result of moving the funding meeting from January to October. This caused a crunch for agencies and PMs by removing 90 days from an anticipated schedule. This resulted in sometimes incomplete packages, little time for review, and many overworked people. In the future, with adequate time to prepare, these problems should not occur, and the rush of the last year will be avoided. Accordingly, we do not see any reason to make wholesale changes in the process, as the work load should even out over the next year.</p> <p>- Discuss how the addition of PPL selection to this annual meeting will impact the length of the meeting (consider making meeting 2 days in length?). Although a two day meeting may be a possibility, we believe that one day should suffice if non-funding issues are left off of the agenda, and if presentations are more controlled/standardized as described above. This last cycle was unusual in terms of the numbers of projects coming to completion in a rush, and it should be possible to complete the PPL process and Phase II process in one day. The planning budget, monitoring, and O&M issues could be handled in a separate meeting, either in July or January. Also, comments from the public could be limited to groups or people who did not submit letters of support that are already included in the binders. A summary of the letters included in the binder could be prepared for each project and read into the record (list of writers, and brief synopsis of position). This would ensure that represented groups know that their letters were received and read by the committees, without having to read the letter to the committee during the meeting, thus saving time.</p>

	<p>- Discuss the Sept/Oct timeframe (is this the best time since funding typically isn't available to at least January? How does fiscal year closeout play into the meeting dates?). We see no need to continually alter the process of how many times and when we will make funding decisions. At this point, the October time frame is as good as any, and continually changing dates may result in unanticipated consequences such as we saw this last year with extreme spikes in the work load. However, realizing that funding may not be available for approved Phase II projects until later in the fiscal year, there is a concern that approved projects will begin to run up against the two-year rule. Perhaps the SOP could be changed to clarify that projects approved for Phase II funding must award a construction contract within two years of funding availability, not funding approval.</p>
NRCS	<p>- Discuss how the addition of PPL selection to this annual meeting will impact the length of the meeting (consider making meeting 2 days in length?). Suggest keeping PPL and Phase II approvals in separate meetings. Public attendance/participation is already impaired when the meeting lasts more than four hours. A two-day meeting would preclude meaningful public participation. Additionally, there are a lot of CWPPRA personnel that are involved in both PPL selection and Phase II approval; combining the events would create a serious work overload.</p> <p>- Discuss the Sept/Oct timeframe (is this the best time since funding typically isn't available to at least January? How does fiscal year closeout play into meeting dates?). Because of CSA amendments, escrow deposits, final plan changes, etc., there will always be a delay between Task Force approval and contract advertisement. Having the Task Force decision in October allows these final details to occur so that a contract can be advertised as soon as funding becomes available. If Task Force approval is moved to January, contract advertisement will be delayed until at least April-May.</p>
EPA	<p>- Prefer January funding meetings. That's when the money is generally available, and it follows our historic annual program cycle.</p>

2. Recommended Changes/Clarifications to SOP/Comments on Prioritization Process.

Agency	Comment/Recommendation
FWS	<p>Recommended SOP Revisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendation No. 1 – Project Information: Project information reviews (WVA, Prioritization, costs) should occur before or at the 95% Design Review meeting (per the CWPPRA SOP). - Recommendation No. 6 – Draft EA: The SOP could be revised to indicate that the Draft EA must be released 30 days prior to the Phase II request to the Technical Committee, or at the 95% Design Review Meeting. - Recommendation No. 10 - Phase I Accounting in Phase II Request: All projects requesting Phase II funds should be required to provide Phase I accounting expenditure information. Rather than being another checklist item, this information could be added to the budget spreadsheet that is already required for the Phase II request. <p>Recommended SOP Phase II Construction funding Checklist Revisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendation No. 2 – Phase II Checklist Shortfalls: The TC or P & E chairmen could make the other TC members aware of the Phase II checklist shortfalls. CWPPRA should be in the business of building the best restoration projects within the available funding. - Recommendation No. 11 - Tracking Phase II Requirements: The P & E or TC chair should provide Phase II “checklist” deficiency information to the TC prior to the meeting. - Recommendation No. 5 - Letter of Concurrence: The letter of concurrence from DNR is unnecessary in our view, because each project that makes it to the Phase II approval request already has concurrence from the local sponsor (at 30% and 95% Design). - Recommendation No. 7 - Items Recommended to be Removed from the Phase II Checklist: There are three items, the CSA statement, the Overgrazing Determination, and, the HTRW assessment that could be removed from the Phase II checklist, because they are unnecessary. - Recommendation No. 8 – Section 303(e) Determination: We suggest that the Corps and DNR consider some sort of CWPPRA Programmatic Section 303(e) determination for all CWPPRA projects. - Recommendation No. 9 - Permit Checklist Item Change: The Permit checklist item should be changed from requiring an estimated permit issuance date from the Corps, to a requirement that permit applications be

	<p>submitted prior to submitting the Phase II request to the TC.</p> <p>- Recommendation No. 15 – Project Revision Guidelines: The Lake Mechant effort underscores the need for the TC to develop guidelines for revisions of Phase II requests between the TC and TF meetings.</p>
NMFS	<p>Do want Environmental Workgroup to continue prioritizing projects. Too much work is going into the WVA numbers. NMFS thinks the process is good, especially Engineering Workgroup review, site visits, and general discussion, but the WVA numbers are hardly being considered any more.</p>
Corps	<p>The Corps has noted numerous SOP clarifications that are needed. RECOMMENDATION: The Corps recommends holding a separate “working” Technical Committee meeting to modify the SOP or delegating this discussion to the P&E Subcommittee or Engineering/Environmental Workgroups to work out the details of the needed SOP clarifications. Specific Corps comments/recommendations include:</p> <p>- Currently, the SOP does not <i>explicitly</i> state that any required WVA updates must be completed prior to the project’s 95% design review meeting. It could be <i>deduced</i> that the WVA must be done prior to the 95% design review meetings since the prioritization scoring must be updated prior to the 95% design review meeting (and the WVA is required to calculate the prioritization score). The Corps recommends modifying the SOP to state that if a revised WVA is required, it shall be submitted to the Environmental Workgroup for review two weeks prior to the 95% design review meeting.</p> <p>- The Corps recommends that the SOP be clarified (in Section 6.h.(1)) to state that the revised fully funded project cost estimate be approved by the Economics Workgroup.</p> <p>- The Corps recommends that the SOP be modified to state that 95% design review meetings must be held 4 weeks prior to the Technical Committee meeting where Phase II funding will be requested. This will allow for an approximate 2 week timeframe to incorporate any changes made during the 95% design review conference and still meet the Corps’ deadline for submitting binder material 2 weeks prior to the meeting. The Corps requires material 2 weeks prior to meeting so that material can be provided to all Technical Committee members in a timely enough manner to allow adequate review time prior to making a decision.</p> <p>- SOP should be modified to specify that a letter of concurrence from LDNR is required after 95% design review meetings (as required after 30% design review meetings) to ensure that the local sponsor is “on board” with construction the project prior to adding the project to the agenda for Phase II funding consideration. The current process does not provide an adequate means for LDNR concurrence to be provided.</p>

	<p>- The SOP is currently ambiguous relative to the EA requirements. The Corps recommends that the SOP be modified to state (in Appendix C, checklist item 4f) that the EA must be submitted for public comment at least 30 days prior to the Technical Committee annual funding meeting where the project is requesting Phase II approval.</p> <p>- The Corps recommends making changes to the Phase II checklist, Appendix C, for clarification purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify item L to indicate that the information required under this item is the “Economic Analysis” (and keep the description of the items). • Item M states that agencies must provide an “estimate of project expenditures by state FY, subdivided by funding category”. The Corps recommends deleting this requirement because the information is included in the Economic Analysis. <p>- The Corps suggests that the SOP (Section 6.i.) be revised to indicate that requests for construction approval for non-cash flow projects be submitted to the Technical Committee and the P&E Subcommittee (currently the SOP requires that requests be sent to the P&E Subcommittee). In addition, Section 6.j. of the SOP should be revised to require requests to the Technical Committee and P&E Subcommittee (currently the SOP does not list any address(es) to which requests must be sent). Including both the Technical Committee and the P&E Subcommittee in these sections will be consistent with the 30% design review requirement to send letters to both under Section 6.e.(2).</p> <p>- The Corps believes that projects should continue to be “scored” using the current prioritization method. Although the scoring method is not perfect, the method and the resulting project score is one of the “tools” that is used by the agencies in making decisions on project funding. The Corps does not believe that re-hashing the scoring process would result in a better scoring process. The Corps believes that the current prioritization method is a useful tool.</p>
State	<p>- SOP limitations and suggested revisions (no letter of concurrence required from local sponsor to request Phase II, vagueness on when EA must be out, etc.): Although we have no comments per se, USFWS suggests (in their recommendation 5 and 7) that a letter of concurrence from the local sponsor be dropped as a requirement to request Phase II funding since concurrence is theoretically given at 30% and 95%. We believe that this letter is still necessary to ensure the integrity of the process. 95% concurrence may be given conditionally because some small items may need clean-up, and we would prefer to leave this requirement in, even as just a courtesy to the local</p>

	<p>sponsor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, USFWS suggests that HTRW determinations be removed from the Phase II requirements, stating that it is not a CWPPRA requirement, varies from one agency to the next, and is the agencies' determination whether or not to perform it. We believe that it should be clarified that HTRW determinations are required from all agencies on all projects. In most cases, this will not require much effort to assess the likelihood of CERCLA issues. It would be irresponsible, however, to fail to assess this aspect of the project as it may lead to substantial cost increases and could affect the viability of a project. - Is prioritization of projects worth the effort? Prioritization is worth the effort if we commit to using it to guide funding and planning decisions. A properly constructed prioritization methodology would allow consensus on which projects are most important to accelerate and allow agencies to apply their resources accordingly. If the process continues to select projects that are lower on the prioritization scale than projects that are not funded, then there is a problem with the prioritization process in that it does not adequately capture all of the important decision criteria. If we keep a prioritization process, it should be reviewed to make sure it considers the full range of decision criteria and that it would be more useful. Otherwise, the whole issue should be dropped. The Governor's office added that they believe that we should improve the prioritization process, not drop it.
NRCS	<p>SOP limitations and suggested revisions (no letter of concurrence required from local sponsor to request Phase II, vagueness on when EA must be out, etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The letter of concurrence prior to Phase 2 approval is an unnecessary step. If you do not already have this at the 30% and 95% review meetings, then you should not be on the agenda at the Technical Committee meeting for approval request. Pre-Cash flow projects could still have this as a requirement since no 30%/95% meetings are necessary. The approval should take place prior to the Technical Committee meeting for those projects. - Vagueness about deadlines should be clarified; for example, is deadline, a) one week before Tech Committee meeting when materials are due, b) Tech Committee meeting, c) two weeks before Task Force meeting when material are due, or d) Task Force meeting. - We support the USFWS position that 303e approval could be improved using some type of programmatic approach. - Is prioritization of projects worth the effort? Prioritization scoring and updates are not overly burdensome and time consuming. Prioritization is a

	<p>valid tool that an agency can use to help rank projects. Phase II approval has demonstrated that agencies don't use prioritization as an absolute guide, but it was not intended as such. If we totally scrap prioritization from CWPPRA, then a void will happen with regard to our resources that we use to evaluate and rank these projects. Someone will eventually try to fill this void with something similar to prioritization, and it may not be something that everyone agrees on, therefore we will go full circle again and end up right back where we are now. A lot of staff time will be wasted getting to that point. Not everyone is entirely satisfied with prioritization, but all of the agencies had a hand in the development of it to date, and all of us have indicated that we agree to the consensus scoring of what has been developed. If we use it as a tool, then it is effective.</p>
EPA	- Keep prioritization as a tool in our project evaluation tool box.

3. Recommendations Regarding Flow of Future Meetings/Meeting Preparation/Material Submission/General Recommendations.

Agency	Comment/Recommendation
FWS	<p>- Recommendation No. 3 – Materials Submitted for Binders: The Corps should set the material submission deadlines no earlier than two weeks prior to the TC and TF meetings.</p> <p>- Recommendation No. 4 – PowerPoint Outline: The Corps can outline the requirements for the presentations in an email before the meeting, as Julie did before the recent TC and TF meetings. That outline could contain such items as: 1) Project Location; 2) Area Problems; 3) Project Features; 4) Slides of the Project Area; 5) Benefits and Statement of Need; 6) Phase II Completion Checklist (TC meeting only); and 7) Other Items (i.e., brief modeling results).</p>
Corps	<p>- The Corps agrees that projects should <i>not</i> be excluded from Phase II funding consideration for not meeting all SOP requirements. However, compliance with the SOP requirements is important information for the agencies to know. The Corps recommends compiling a matrix of SOP requirements/deficiencies to be submitted to the agencies for review prior to the Technical Committee meeting. After agencies provide input, the Corps will provide the SOP matrix to the Technical Committee/Task Force. In order to do this, however, the Corps must have items from agencies by the requested deadline for submission of binder material.</p> <p>- The Corps agrees that a standard Powerpoint template should be developed to layout the requirements to be presented to the Technical Committee/Task Force. Project Managers should be encouraged to use this template as a “guide” and not as a strict requirement in order to assist in keeping within the 5-minute timeframe.</p> <p>- Because of the requirement to protect Government Estimates, the Corps requests that agencies refrain from including cost information in their cover letter requesting Phase II/funding approval as well as elsewhere in the material submitted for the binder. The Government Estimate should be limited to one location in the binder submission (the financial spreadsheet included in Appendix C of the SOP) so that this sheet can be pulled from the binder that is released to the public.</p> <p>- It should be noted that the reason that the Corps requires binder material 2 weeks prior to all meetings is to provide the information to the Technical Committee members and allow their review. When changes/new information is submitted to the Corps <u>after</u> the binder is sent to Technical Committee members, the Technical Committee members are not given the opportunity to review this new material prior to having to make a decision</p>

	<p>on the item.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a courtesy, projects that are not seeking Phase II funding approval should avoid holding 30 and 95% design review meetings immediately prior to the Technical Committee annual funding meeting, or between the Technical Committee annual funding meeting and the Task Force annual funding meeting. This would allow all agencies adequate time to review and comment on these projects.
NMFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In terms of presentation of projects, the project manager should describe the project in general details, provide some general justification for the project and describe how the project will address the need, and give costs. Going through a list of all the SOP requirements in the meeting is unnecessary. That information should be provided in the documentation, but does not need to be verbalized. - Have no changes to recommend to the information provided in the binder or how the meetings are run. For future storage, if that same information could be placed on a CD, we could toss the binders after the meetings. - What type of document storage is the COE providing? If I wanted to go back to a 1994 Task Force decision for example, is there a hard copy easily producible of the minutes of that meeting?
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues related to update of prioritization scores, economic analysis update, WVA, etc. in time for Phase II request: In response to USFWS comment #2, we believe that the checklists were created for a reason- to ensure that projects are completely evaluated and are truly ready to request phase II funding. Therefore, full completion of the Phase II checklists should be required. With adequate time to complete Phase I, completion of all requirements should not be a problem. This may force agencies to make decisions on where to place their resources to ensure that the best projects are completed in time. If application of the Phase II checklist consistently shows that projects are failing to meet the requirements for consistent reasons, the checklist could be reviewed to make sure it contains the vital information but does not place undue burdens on the process. - Completeness/Timeliness (or lack thereof) of material submission for binders (letters, support, information, powerpoints): All projects should adhere to the published CWPPRA SOP, as well as the SOP presented by the Restoration Technology Section, regarding getting documents ready for review, etc. We now have enough time to incorporate these steps into the project schedules for next year's funding cycle. Required material for binders should be made available in advance of the meetings. As I understand it, some material was not made available in time for inclusion in the binders. - Outline what information PMs should present to Technical Committee and

	<p>Task Force (time limit): Presentations are useful to the public who are present as well as the Tech Committee and Task Force members to visualize the projects in ways that cannot be made with the binder information. However, they should be kept to a minimum, (five minutes?). Presentations should include a map of the location, pictures of the area if necessary, design description (not in too much detail - that should be in the binder), costs (first and total), benefits, and reasons why the restoration project should be a priority (significance). Top Ten Lists: Although humorous, I don't think they are appropriate in light of time and content criteria described above.</p> <p>- How should Phase II requirements be tracked? Should a system be set up next year to track if agency has met all phase II requirements? A checklist that could be included in the binder at the beginning of each project would be helpful. A glance would tell the committee members if the items required are in the binder, and the list would provide a template for the presentation of the information, making the binder materials more standard, and thus easier to digest</p> <p>- What worked well and what didn't work well (public comment, layout of meeting, funding spreadsheets)? The funding spreadsheet should be in total dollars, not just Federal dollars. The projects are presented with total costs, not Federal share, so tracking was awkward. However, both first costs and total costs should be considered to ensure that overprogramming of O&M money doesn't occur.</p>
NRCS	<p>- Issues related to update of prioritization scores, economic analysis update, WVA, etc. in time for Phase II request: Prioritization scores do not appear to be used by every agency, or at least they are not all being used the same way. We have no problem using the Prioritization Score as one of many decision making tools made available to the Task Force. However, this should be clarified to the public so it does not appear that we are solely using the Prioritization Score for decision making, nor totally dismissing the scores either. We have always maintained that the Implementation Score is a problem. We believe that anything in a project that causes a substantial delay in the progress of a project should cause that project to receive a lower score in this criteria. We understand that the consensus of the workgroups is not to use this criteria as a means of showing which projects can be built faster than others, but we respectively disagree. We believe that simple easy to construct projects should have a higher implementation criteria score than complex, time consuming, controversial projects.</p> <p>- Completeness/timeliness (or lack thereof) of material submission for binder (letters, support information, powerpoints): Many 95% meetings were scheduled for the week before the Tech Committee, but additional</p>

	<p>deadlines (not in the SOP) were imposed to allow binder preparation. This created an unanticipated time crunch. Deadlines should be established well ahead of time, not just as the meeting approaches. Some requirements are not specific as to when certain items are due. This led to different interpretations by the agencies. A report identifying questionable violations of the SOP was given to each agency at the Tech Committee Meeting. This report should have been issued in advance of the meeting, and discussed with each agency to ascertain their reasoning. Those items with differing interpretations need to be clarified prior to the next funding meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline what information PMs should present to Technical Committee and Task Force (time limit): A three minute time limit should be used. Only the key items should be discussed: Project map, List of Features, AAHU's, Net acres, Fully-funded cost, Cost per net acre, and Prioritization Score. Report only those checklist items <u>not complete</u>. State why project should be funded this year and how project fits with overall restoration of basin. - How should Phase II requirements be tracked? Should a system be setup next year to track if agency has met all Phase II requirements? Project Managers are capable of tracking their own requirements. We do not need additional "police action". As suggested above, have the PM report at Tech Committee and Task Force meetings on any Phase II checklist item that is not complete. If Tech Committee or Task Force member is concerned about an incomplete item, they can vote to not approve the project. - What worked well and didn't work well (public comment, layout of meeting, funding spreadsheets). Public comment and use of spreadsheets worked well. The presentations by Project Managers could be limited to three minutes.
EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general the process seemed to work well, largely due to the Corps' organization. However, without pointing fingers, we feel like several projects were rushed through the process without fully meeting intended funding requirements. - There was a definite time crunch for our Env and Eng Wkg members, given their PM duties, PPL14 responsibilities, and Phase 2 project revisions (WVA's, costs, etc.). - Maybe the P&E Subcmt could serve as a filter/tough guy in regard to those projects that are not fully meeting the Phase 2 requirements. - The use of interactive funding spreadsheets seemed to work very well. - Voting should be done primarily by weighted vote. Reduce the number of "yes" votes, or make it at the discretion of the agency. EPA was forced to vote "yes" on several projects that ordinarily we would not support.

Additional Agenda Items

Date of Upcoming Task Force Meeting

The winter Task Force meeting will be held January 26, 2005 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in New Orleans, LA.

Dates of Future Program Meetings (LeBlanc)

2005

January 26, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
March 16, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 15, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 19, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force PPL 15 Approval	New Orleans
December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2006

January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2007

January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
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