



ATTENDANCE RECORD



DATE(S) October 25, 2007 9:30 A.M.	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office 7400 Leake Ave. New Orleans, Louisiana District Assembly Room
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PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*		
NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Guthrie Perry	La Dept Wildl. & Fisheries	337 491-2593
Clint Galliano	Net Gains, LLC	504.390.4771
John Boatman	NRCS	985-447-3871
Todd Baker	LDWF	337 373 0032
MIKE CARLOSS	LDWF	337 373 0032
Edmond Mouton	LDWF	337-373-0032
DARYL CLARK	USFWS	337-291-3111
Jim Buggs	USFWS	337 291-3115
Jason Adriance	LDWF	225-342-9428
Ed Haywood	LDNR	
Rebecky Chevane	Net GAINS LLC	
Michael Linton	NRCS	985-713-9778
Mark Schleifstein	Times Picayune	504 826-3327
CHARLES KILGUS	LDNR	225-342-1474
D. Hank McComb	P.P. GOLF	504.912.5973
Billy Nussessor	PP. GOLF	504.297.2464
Michael Eby	Rep. Richard Baker	(225) 929-7711
DAVID MILLUM	DOTD	225 274-4171
Kevin Roy	USFWS	337-291-3120
Rick Raynie	DNR	225-342-9436
Jennifer Mitchell	DNR	225-342-2565
Theresa Williams	DNR	225-342-2565



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PURPOSE		
MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE		
PARTICIPANT REGISTER*		
NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Bryan Rogers	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation	536-2239
Randy Moertle	Biloxi Marsh Lands Corp.	(985) 532-3688
Dale Humm	PB - PM	522-7143
Gary Barone	NMFS / NOAA Financial Officer	301 713 0174
ART BURGOME	C.F. BEAN, LLC	504-587-8652
Miles Croom	NMFS Southeast Region, Asst Regional Administrator	727-551-5739
Karim el Kheishy	KBR	504-841-0078
DALE MOUCH	PROVIDENCE	225-766-7400
Kelley Temple	LDNR	225-342-1592
Dan Uewellyn	LDNR	225-342-5157
Renee Sanders	LDNR - CRD	225-342-9432
Summer Martin	LDNR - Ecological Review	
ROBERT ROYER	LDNR	225-342-9421
Jerry Shih	KBR	504-451-9996
Andrew Beall	LDNR	225 342-6690
Kenny St. Pe	BTNEP	985-447-0868
Rickey Chermanic	Net Gains LLC	985-677-0309
Nicholas Chermanic	Net Gains LLC	985 677 0309
Ashley Chermanic	Net Gains LLC	985 677 0309
BOB SCHROEDER	C.H. FENSTERMAKER	504-582-2201
Jimmy Johnston	HDR Engineering	504-837-6681
Quin Kinle	NRCs	225-382-2047



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PURPOSE MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE		
PARTICIPANT REGISTER*		
NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Joy Merino	NOAA	337-291-2109
GREG LINSCOMBE	CONTINENTAL LAND & FUR CO.	337-519-8006
ONEL MACBROWN	Jefferson Parish / SHAW	988-868-3739
Katie DuStaurc	Jeff Parish / Shaw Coastal	504-347-3600
Richard Entwistle	CEMUN-00-G	(504) 862-1377
BRAD WINKLER	KBR	(713) 753-3298
Julie Suez	TPCG	985 873 6889
Christopher Andy	SBPG	504 278-4303
Marnie Winker	Jeff. Parish	504-736-6440
David Burkholder	LDNE	225-342-6814
Roy WALTER	FWS	337. 598. 2216
Barbara Nabauve	FWS	337 912 2574
Cynthia Duet	ARCADIS-U.S.	225 292 1004
Andre Williams	CWPPRA	337-266-8542
Sham Parish	USEPA -tech comm	214-665-7275
William Hunkler	USEPA - Task Force	214-665-8137
Yarrow Etheredge	TEA	504-110-5559

BREAUX ACT

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT TASK FORCE MEETING AGENDA

Date:

October 25, 2007 9:30 a.m.

Location:

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

Purpose:

The purpose of the meeting is for the Task Force to consider the status of CWPPRA Program funds and projects, and to make decisions on budget requests, project selections, and programmatic changes based on Technical Committee recommendations established at the September 12, 2007 Technical Committee meeting.

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

http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm

Tab Number

Agenda Item

1. **Meeting Initiation 9:30 a.m. to 9:35 a.m.**
 - a. Introduction of Task Force Members or Alternates
 - b. Opening remarks of Task Force Members
2. **Adoption of Minutes from the June 27, 2007 Task Force Meeting: 9:35 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.**
3. **Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Gay Browning, USACE/Melanie Goodman, USACE) 9:40 a.m. to 9:55 a.m.** Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Melanie Goodman will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.
4. **Decision: FY08 Planning Budget and FY08 Outreach Budget (Melanie Goodman, USACE/Scott Wilson, USGS) 9:55 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.**
 - a. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the FY08 Planning Budget in the amount of \$4,531,534.
 - b. The Outreach Committee recommends approval of the FY08 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of \$464,470.
5. **Decision: Requests for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Gay Browning, USACE) 10:10 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.** The Technical Committee recommends funding approval in the amount of \$17,119 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Phase II, Increment 1 funding.

6. **Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding (Troy Constance, USACE) 10:20 a.m. to 10:35 a.m.** The Technical Committee recommends approval of requests for total O&M funding required in FY08 in the amount of \$3,368,508 for the following projects:
- a. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting funding increases totaling \$1,070,503.
 - **Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a), PPL-3, NRCS:** Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$174,928.
 - **Cameron-Creole Plugs Project (CS-17), PPL-1, USFWS:** Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$47,897.
 - **East Mud Lake Marsh Management Project (CS-20), PPL-2, NRCS:** Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$640,831.
 - **Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-21), PPL-2, NRCS:** Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$153,339.
 - **Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS:** Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$53,508.
 - b. PPL 9+ Projects requesting FY11 O&M funding in the total amount of \$2,298,005.
 - **Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project - Phase III (BA-27c), PPL-9, NRCS:** Request for FY11 O&M incremental funds in the amount of \$21,200.
 - **Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, NRCS:** Request for FY11 O&M incremental funds in the amount of \$2,276,805.
7. **Decision: Request for FY11 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)-Wetlands Monitoring Funds, and FY11 Project Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9+ (Richard Raynie, DNR) 10:35 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.** Following a presentation by USGS on the status/progress of CRMS over the past year, the Task Force will vote on the following Technical Committee recommendations:
- a. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the following requests for project specific FY11 monitoring funding for projects on PPLs 9+ in the amount of \$237,591 for the following projects:
 - GIWW- Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), PPL-9, NRCS
 - Grand-White Lakes Landbridge Protection (ME-19), PPL-10, USFWS
 - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, USFWS
 - b. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the request for CRMS FY11 monitoring funds in the amount of \$4,697,824.
8. **Decision: 17th Priority Project List (Troy Constance, USACE): 10:50 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.** The Environmental Workgroup Chairman is available to present an overview of the ten PPL 17 candidate projects and three PPL17 candidate demonstration projects.
- a. The Technical Committee recommends Phase I funding approval in the amount of \$7,660,313 for four candidate projects.
 - Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction Project, \$1,395,699
 - Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Protection Project, \$2,665,993
 - West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation Project, \$1,620,740
 - Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project, \$2,013,881
 - b. The Technical Committee vote on the Candidate Demonstration projects resulted in a tie between the following two projects:
 - Bioengineered Oyster Reef, Demonstration Project, \$1,981,822
 - Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation, Demonstration Project, \$1,163,343The Technical Committee did not arrive at a clear consensus on which of the two demonstration projects was better, so they decided to ask the Task Force to revote or approve both projects.

11:30a.m.-11:45a.m. - BREAK

- 9. Decision: Project Deauthorization Requests (Troy Constance, USACE) 11:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.** The Technical Committee recommends deauthorization of the following projects:

 - a. Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project (BA-25b), PPL-5, EPA
 - b. Labranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-28), PPL-7, NMFS
 - c. Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway Project (PO-26), PPL-6, USACE
 - d. Myrtle Grove Siphon Project (BA-24), PPL-5, NMFS

- 10. Decision: Project Transfer Request: Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion Project (BS-13) (Troy Constance, USACE) 12:00 p.m. to 12:10 p.m.** The State has requested that this PPL 15 project be transferred from the CWPPRA program to the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) because it is a Tier 1 project in the State's Draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan, and the State is currently designing the project to be executed under that plan. The Corps of Engineers, the Federal sponsor, concurs with the transfer. The Technical Committee recommends that the Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion Project (BS-13) be transferred from CWPPRA to CIAP.

- 11. Decision: Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation Project (TE-48) (Britt Paul, NRCS) 12:10 p.m. to 12:20 p.m.** NRCS and DNR are requesting approval to transfer \$319, 255 from the construction budget of Phase A (breakwaters) to the E&D budget of Phase B (marsh creation). The Technical Committee recommends approval of the request to transfer \$319,255 from the Phase A budget to Phase B for the Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation Project.

- 12. Decision: GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Project (TE-43) (Britt Paul, NRCS) 12:20 p.m. to 12:35 p.m.** NRCS and DNR are requesting approval for a change in project scope for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Project (TE-43). The Technical Committee recommends approval of the change in project scope for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Project.

- 13. Discussion: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 12:35 p.m. to 12:45 p.m.** As directed by the Task Force, the P&E Subcommittee will report on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects that have been experiencing project delays. Discussions will include the status on milestones and the Task Force may discuss potential directions to take on the following projects:

 - a. West Point a la Hache Outfall Management Project (BA-04c), PPL-3, NRCS: project update and status on change project scope.
 - b. Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-09), PPL-2, NRCS: update on revised WVA milestone, request for construction approval.
 - c. Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demonstration Project (MR-11), PPL-9, USACE
 - d. Mississippi River Sediment Trap Project (MR-12), PPL-12, USACE: Presentation by Mr. Greg Miller, USACE
 - e. Benney's Bay Diversion Project (MR-13), PPL-10, USACE: Induced Shoaling Issue

- 14. Discussion/Decision: Impacts of Converting PPL 1-8 to Cash Flow (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 12:45 p.m. to 12:55 p.m.** The P&E presented an overview of the impacts of converting PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow procedures on cost share and land rights agreements at the last Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. A summary of the preliminary estimated potential construction and long-term O&M and Monitoring funds tied up in PPL 1-8 that could be used to fund projects that are eligible for construction in the near term was also provided. A completed analysis of Construction and long term O&M and Monitoring funds will be presented to the Task Force. The Technical Committee, at its September 12, 2007 meeting, weighed the impacts on cost share and land rights agreements, the total amount of funds that could be available to fund construction of eligible projects, whether or not unexpended construction funds from unconstructed projects would be included, and if those projects would then be subject to the standard operating procedures for cash flow projects (i.e., 30% and 95% design review and Phase II approval and funding requirements). The Technical Committee recommends that PPL 1-8 projects not be converted to cash flow procedures.
- 15. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Andre Williams, USGS) 12:55 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.** Mr. Scott Wilson will present the Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report.
- 16. Additional Agenda Items (Col. Lee, USACE) 1:00 p.m. to 1:05 p.m.**
- 17. Request for Public Comments (Col. Lee, USACE) 1:05 p.m. to 1:10 p.m.**
- 18. Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meetings (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 1:10 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.**
- CWPPRA Projects Dedication Ceremony for Southcentral Louisiana will be held Friday, October 26, 2007 at 10:30 a.m. at the Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium (LUMCON), 8124 Highway 56, Cocodrie, LA.
 - The next Technical Committee meeting will be held January 16, 2008 at 9:30 a.m. at the LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana Room, 2000 Quail Dr., Baton Rouge, LA.
- 19. Announcement: Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 1:15 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.** * Dates in BOLD are new or revised dates.

2008

January 16, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
February 13, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
February 19, 2008	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
February 20, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
February 21, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
February 21, 2008	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
March 5, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Coast-wide RPT Voting	Baton Rouge
April 16, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
May 21, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 10, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
October 15, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
November 18, 2008	7:00 p.m.	PPL 18 Public Meeting	Abbeville
November 19, 2008	7:00 p.m.	PPL 18 Public Meeting	New Orleans
December 3, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2009

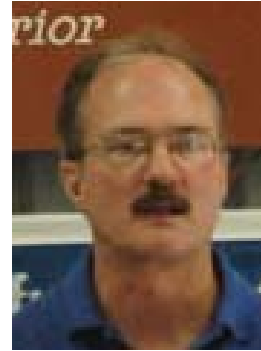
January 21, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
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Adjourn

Task Force Members



Col Alvin B. Lee
District Commander and District Engineer
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District



Mr. Sam Hamilton
Regional Director, Southeast Region
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Ms. Sidney Coffee
Senior Advisor to the Governor for Coastal Activities
Governor's Office of Coastal Activities



Mr. William K. Honker
Deputy Director, Water Quality Protection Division
Environmental Protection Agency



Mr. Dan Farrow
Office of Habitat Conservation
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. Kevin Norton
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Technical Committee Members



Mr. Troy Constance
Chief, Restoration Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Mr. Darryl Clark
Senior Field Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Mr. Gerry Duszynski
Acting Assistant Secretary
Department of Natural Resources



Ms. Sharon Parrish
Marine & Wetlands Section Chief
Environmental Protection Agency



Mr. Rick Hartman
Fishery Biologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Planning & Evaluation Committee



Ms. Melanie Goodman
Acting CWPPRA Program and Senior Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Mr. Kevin Roy
Senior Field Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Mr. Dan Llewellyn
Coastal Resources Scientist Supervisor
Department of Natural Resources



Mr. Tim Landers
Life Scientist
Environmental Protection Agency



Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. John Jurgensen
Civil Engineer
Natural Resources Conservation Service

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

<u>Task Force Member</u>	<u>Member's Representative</u>
Governor, State of Louisiana	Ms. Sidney Coffee Senior Advisor for Coastal Activities Office of the Governor Governor's Office of Coastal Activities Capitol Annex -Suite 138 1051 North 3rd Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802 (225) 342-3968 Fax: (504) 342-5214
Administrator, EPA	Mr. William Honker Deputy Director Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, Texas 75202-2733 (214) 665-3187; Fax: (214) 665-7373
Secretary, Department of the Interior	Mr. Sam Hamilton Regional Director, Southeast Region U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1875 Century Blvd. Atlanta, Ga. 30345 (404) 679-4000; Fax (404) 679-4006

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEMBERS (cont.)

<u>Task Force Member</u>	<u>Member's Representative</u>
Secretary, Department of Agriculture	Mr. Kevin Norton State Conservationist Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, Louisiana 71302 (318) 473-7751; Fax: (318) 473-7682
Secretary, Department of Commerce	Mr. Dan Farrow Deputy Director- Office of Habitat Conservation National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. National Marine Fisheries Service 1315 East-West Highway, Room 14829 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 (301) 713-2325; Fax: (301) 713-0184
Secretary of the Army (Chairman)	Colonel Alvin B. Lee District Engineer U.S. Army Engineer District, N.O. P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160-0267 (504) 862-2204; Fax: (504) 862-2492

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION ACT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

TASK FORCE PROCEDURES

I. Task Force Meetings and Attendance

A. Scheduling/Location

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

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

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

B. Delegation of Attendance

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

C. Staff Participation

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

D. Public Participation (see Public Involvement Program)

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

II. Administrative Procedures

A. Quorum

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

B. Voting

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

C. Agenda Development/Approval

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

D. Minutes

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

E. Distribution of Information/Products

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

III. **Miscellaneous**

A. Liability Disclaimer

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

B. Conflict of Interest

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

Robert's Rules of Order (Simplified)

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Preface

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

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

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

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

LDSM 1996

Simplified Rules of Order

Principles of Parliamentary Procedure

1. The purpose of parliamentary procedure is to make it easier for people to work together effectively and to help groups accomplish their purposes. Rules of procedure should assist a meeting, not inhibit it.
2. A meeting can deal with only one matter at a time. The various kinds of motions have therefore been assigned an order of precedence (see Table 1).
3. All members have equal rights, privileges and obligations. One of the chairperson's main responsibilities is to use the authority of the chair to ensure that all people attending a meeting are treated equally—for example, not to permit a vocal few to dominate the debates.
4. A majority vote decides an issue. In any group, each member agrees to be governed by the vote of the majority. Parliamentary rules enable a meeting to determine the will of the majority of those attending a meeting.
5. The rights of the minority must be protected at all times. Although the ultimate decision rests with a majority, all members have such basic rights as the right to be heard and the right to oppose. The rights of all members—majority and minority—should be the concern of every member, for a person may be in a majority on one question, but in minority the on the next.
6. Every matter presented for decision should be discussed fully. The right of every member to speak on any issue is as important as each member's right to vote.
7. Every member has the right to understand the meaning of any question presented to a meeting, and to know what effect a decision will have. A member always has the right to request information on any motion he or she does not thoroughly understand. Moreover, all meetings must be characterized by fairness and by good faith. Parliamentary strategy is the art of using procedure legitimately to support or defeat a proposal.

Preparing for a Meeting

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

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

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

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

Procedures Used in Meetings

Quorum of Members

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Agenda

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debate on Motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proper Wording of a Motion

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

Determining Results of a Vote

Most motions are decided by a *majority* vote—more than half the votes actually cast, excluding blanks or abstentions. For example, if 29 votes are cast, a majority (more than $14\frac{1}{2}$) is 15. If 30 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15) is 16. If 31 votes are cast, a majority (more than $15\frac{1}{2}$) is 16.

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

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

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

Roll Call Vote

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Challenging a Ruling of the Chair

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

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

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

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

Committee of the Whole

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

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

- 1) In a formal *committee of the whole*, suited to large meetings, the results of votes taken are not final decisions of the meeting, but have the status of recommendations that the meeting itself must vote on under its regular rules. Moreover, a chairperson of the committee of the whole is appointed, and the regular presiding officer of the meeting leaves the chair. The purpose for this move is to disengage the presiding officer from any difficulties that may arise during the committee's session, so that he/she can be in a better position to preside effectively during the final consideration of the matter by the regular meeting.
- 2) The *quasi committee of the whole* is particularly suitable for meetings of medium size (about 50-100 members). The results of votes taken in committee are reported to the meeting for final consideration under the regular rules, as with a committee of the whole. In this form, however, the presiding officer of the meeting remains in the chair and presides over the committee's session.
- 3) *Informal consideration* is suited to small meetings. The procedure simply removes the normal limitations on the number of times

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voting Rights of the Chair

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

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

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

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

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

How Motions are Classified

For convenience, motions can be classified into five groups:

1. main motions
 2. subsidiary motions
 3. privileged motions
 4. incidental motions
 5. motions that bring a question again before a meeting
- } known as secondary motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Main Motion

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

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

Table 1. Order of Precedence of Motions

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

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

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

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

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

Subsidiary Motions

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

The seven subsidiary motions are:

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

Postpone Indefinitely

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

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

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

Amend

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer

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

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

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

Postpone to a Certain Time

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

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

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

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

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

Limit or Extend Limits of Debate

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

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

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

Previous Question (To Vote Immediately)

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

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

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

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

Table (Lay on the Table)

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

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

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

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

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

Privileged Motions

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

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

The five privileged motions are:

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

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

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

Orders of the Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question or Point of Privilege

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

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

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

Recess

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

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

Adjourn

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

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

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

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

Fix Time to Which to Adjourn

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

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

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

Incidental Motions

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

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

The eight most common incidental motions are:

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

Point of Order

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

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

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

Suspension of the Rules

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

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

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

Objection to the Consideration of a Question

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

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

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

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

Consideration by Paragraph or Seriatim

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

Division of the Meeting (Standing Vote)

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

Motions Related to Methods of Voting

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

Motions Related to Nominations

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

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

Requests and Inquiries

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

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

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

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

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

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

- d. *Request to Read Papers.*
- e. *Request to be Excused from a Duty.*
- f. *Request for Any Other Privilege.*

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

Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly

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

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

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

Take from the Table

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

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

Rescind

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reconsider

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

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

A motion to reconsider has the following unique characteristics:

- a) It can be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side—that is, voted in favour if the motion involved was adopted, or voted contrary if the motion was defeated. This requirement is a protection against a defeated minority's using a motion to reconsider as a dilatory tactic. If a member who cannot move a reconsideration believes there are valid reasons for one, he/she should try to persuade someone who voted with the prevailing side to make such a motion.
- b) The motion is subject to time limits. In a session of one day, a motion to reconsider can be made only on the same day the vote to be reconsidered was taken. In a convention or session of more than one day, reconsideration can be moved only on the same or the next succeeding day after the original vote was taken. These time limitations do not apply to standing or special committees.
- c) The motion can be made and seconded at times when it is not in order for it to come before the assembly for debate or vote. In such a case it can be taken up later, at a time when it would otherwise be too late to make the motion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discharge a Committee (From Further Consideration)

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

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

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

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

Sample Order of Business

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

The Order of Business

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

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

Call to Order

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

Adoption of the Agenda

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

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

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

Minutes

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

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

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

Executive Minutes

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

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

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

Treasurer

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

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

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

Correspondence

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

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

Unfinished Business

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

Committee Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Business

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

Announcements

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

Program

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

Adjournment

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



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

OCT 4 2007

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R4/ES

Mr. Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Lee:

On September 13, 2007, I provided a letter delegating Jack Arnold, Deputy Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, to act on my behalf at the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Program Task Force meeting on October 24 and 25, 2007. Due to a recent scheduling conflict, Mr. Arnold will no longer be able to attend.

Accordingly, as the Fish and Wildlife Service representative on the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Program Task Force, I am delegating Jim Boggs to act on my behalf at the CWPPRA Task Force meeting on October 24 and 25, 2007. Jim is the Acting Field Supervisor in our Lafayette, Louisiana Ecological Services Office.

I apologize for any confusion this may cause. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (404) 679-4000.

Sincerely yours,

Sam D. Hamilton
Regional Director



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R4/ES

SEP 13 2007

Mr. Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Lee:

As the Fish and Wildlife Service representative on the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Program Task Force, I am delegating Jack Arnold to act on my behalf at the CWPPRA Task Force meeting on Wednesday, October 24, 2007.

Sincerely yours,

for Sam D. Hamilton
Regional Director

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM JUNE 27, 2007 TASK FORCE MEETING

For Discussion and Decision:

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

BREAUX ACT
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING
27 June 2007

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Colonel Richard Wagenaar convened the 66th meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The meeting began at 9:40 a.m. on June 27, 2007 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, District Assembly Room, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, LA. The agenda is shown as Enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President George Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

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

Ms. Sidney Coffee, State of Louisiana, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities (GOCA)
[Mr. Gerry Duszynski served as the State's representative on from agenda item #11 till the end of the meeting]
Mr. Dan Farrow, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Mr. Sam Hamilton, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Ms. Sharon Parrish, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), substituting for Mr. Bill Honker, USEPA
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), substituting for Mr. Donald Gohmert, NRCS
Colonel Richard Wagenaar, Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

III. OPENING REMARKS

Ms. Coffee welcomed Mr. Farrow to the Task Force and wished farewell to Colonel Wagenaar, as this would be Colonel Wagenaar's last meeting as a member of the Task Force.

Mr. Hamilton, on behalf of the Task Force, presented Colonel Wagenaar with a certificate of commendation for exemplary service from July 2005 to July 2007, in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Program, as Chairman of the Task Force representing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. On behalf of USFWS, Mr. Hamilton also presented Colonel Wagenaar with the USFWS Regional Director's Stewardship award in recognition of the Colonel's lifetime commitment to conservation and natural resources.

On behalf of NMFS, Mr. Farrow presented Colonel Wagenaar with the NOAA Restoration Center Excellence in Restoration award to recognize the Colonel's strong leadership in the advancement of projects to the construction phase and contribution to wetlands restoration in Louisiana.

Colonel Wagenaar recognized his staff and committee members for their work behind the scenes that lay the groundwork for successful Task Force meetings. The Colonel said that CWPPRA is the only coastal restoration show in town that has an expedient timeline with regard to construction and coastal restoration. He added that public input is an important part of the CWPPRA process and recognized the Outreach Program for its major efforts to educate Congress and other members of the administration on what the program is all about. CWPPRA is the epitome of teamwork and shows what can be accomplished when multiple Federal agencies and the State of Louisiana work together. Colonel Wagenaar hoped that the Task Force would continue to do great things into the future.

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM FEBRUARY 2007 TASK FORCE MEETING

Colonel Wagenaar called for a motion to adopt the minutes from the February 15, 2007 Task Force Meeting.

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

V. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Decision: Additional Phase II Increment I Funding for the PPL 10 North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44) (Agenda Item #5)

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Technical Committee Chair, presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of an increase in Phase II, Increment I funding for the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project, Construction Unit 2, in the amount of \$8,026,512. This cost increase is due to increased construction costs associated with the 2005 hurricanes. The Task Force previously approved Phase II, Increment I funding for this project construction unit in the amount of \$27,400,960 on October 2004. Mr. Constance also noted that when the Task Force granted a one-year extension to award the project construction contract in February 2007, they also requested that a status report be provided at quarterly Task Force meetings until a construction contract is awarded.

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

Mr. Hamilton commented that the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project is a good project. Construction costs are continuing to rise on projects that were approved prior to the storms. The costs need to reflect increased construction and material expenses.

Mr. Paul moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for an increase in Phase II Increment I funding for the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project

(TE-44) in the amount of \$8,026,512 and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. A briefing on the status was not requested nor provided.

B. Decision: Request for Construction Cost Increases for the PPL 11 Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project (BA-35) (Agenda Item #6)

Mr. Constance presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of an increase in Phase II, Increment I funding for the Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project in the amount of \$6,264,885. This cost increase is due to increased construction costs associated with the 2005 hurricanes. The Task Force previously approved Phase II, Increment I funding for this project in the amount of \$26,904,301 on February 8, 2006.

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

Colonel Wagenaar commented that construction costs across the region have escalated following the 2005 storms. He assured the public that there is a process in place to revalidate projects that are subject to construction cost increases.

Mr. Farrow moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for an increase in Phase II, Increment I funding for the Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project in the amount of \$6,264,885 and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

C. Discussion/Decision: Additional Requests for Phase II, Increment I Funding (Agenda Item #7)

Mr. Constance stated that the Technical Committee was tasked with breaking down the CWPPRA and Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) construction and operations and maintenance (O&M) costs for East Grand Terre Island Restoration (BA-30), GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne Parish, Segments 1, 2, and 6 (TE-43), Ship Shoal, Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47) and South Lake DeCade, Construction Unit 1 (TE-39). Ms. Melanie Goodman, Corps, was available to brief the Task Force.

Ms. Goodman said that if CWPPRA were to fund the first three years of O&M for the East Grand Terre Island Restoration and GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Projects, the cost would be \$2.6 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The Ship Shoal, Whiskey West Flank Restoration and South Lake DeCade Projects are Tier 2 CIAP projects; currently there is no intent to move those projects to construction under CIAP. Therefore, any funding consideration for these later two projects would be for construction and the first three years of O&M, in the amounts of \$49 million for Ship Shoal and \$2.2 million for South Lake DeCade.

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

Mr. Hamilton asked for an update on the status of CIAP projects from the State and asked if CWPPRA O&M or CIAP would be automatic or on a case-by-case basis. Mr. Gerry

Duszynski, LDNR, replied that the East Grand Terre and GIWW Bank Restoration Projects will be moving to construction within six months. It will be next year before requests can be made for O&M.

Mr. Paul suggested delaying this decision item since construction has not begun. Funds could be requested at a future meeting. Mr. Hamilton agreed.

The Task Force decided not to make a decision at this time.

D. Decision: Project Transfer Request: Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion (BS-13) (Agenda Item #9)

Mr. Constance said that the State has requested that the Bayou Lamoque Project be transferred from the CWPPRA program to the State's CIAP program since it is a Tier 1 project in that plan. The State is currently designing the project to be executed in under CIAP. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force transfer this project to the State CIAP.

Mr. Hamilton moved to transfer the Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion Project (BS-13) to the State's CIAP. Mr. Paul and Ms. Parrish seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

E. Decision: Approval of Priority Project List (PPL) 18 Process (Agenda Item #10)

Mr. Constance stated that the Technical Committee developed a draft planning process for PPL 18 and recommended Task Force approval.

Mr. Paul moved to approve the PPL 18 process as developed by the Technical Committee. Mr. Farrow seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

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

Ms. Gay Browning, Corps, stated that the Task Force approved \$5.2 million for the FY07 Planning Budget on October 18, 2006. The current Planning Program surplus going into FY08 is \$926,000. To date, \$714 million in Federal funds have been received into the Construction Program with an estimated \$76 million in Federal funds expected in FY08. Total obligations are \$616 million, and total expenditures are \$356 million. There are 143 active projects: 74 have completed construction, 14 are currently under construction, and 55 have not yet started construction. Five projects are scheduled to start construction in FY07; two have started construction (one cash flow and one non-cash flow). As of June 18, 2007, the unencumbered balance in the Construction Program, including Federal and non-Federal cost share, is \$13.8 million. Total funds in the Construction Program, including non-Federal cost share and FY08 funds, are estimated to be \$89 million.

Ms. Julie LeBlanc, Corps, reviewed the funding requests up for consideration. Two fax votes were approved by the Task Force: \$500,000 for an increase in O&M funding for Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a) and \$215,000 for an increase in construction funding for Terrebonne Bay Demonstration Project (TE-45). Two items up for consideration at this meeting include construction cost increases of \$8 million for North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44) and \$6.3 million for Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration Project (BA-35). The approved fax votes and Technical Committee recommendations for cost increases total \$15 million. There are \$13.8 million in available funding (Federal and non-Federal) prior to the day's Task Force decisions. If all Technical Committee recommendations were to be approved, the remaining available Federal funding in the Construction Program would be negative \$1.2 million.

Ms. LeBlanc stated that the current unobligated balance is \$168.6 million. The obligated balance is \$694 million. Currently, there are \$847 million in funds that are set aside. There are \$14.7 million available, including \$925,000 in the Planning Program and \$13.8 million in the Construction Program. The projected total program funding (Federal and non-Federal) over the life of the program is estimated to be \$2.44 billion. The total cost for all projects on PPLs 1-16, including planning is \$1.95 billion. Approximately \$1.099 billion has already been committed for 20 years of O&M for projects that have been approved for construction. There is enough funding to construct and provide O&M for projects currently under construction.

B. Report: Results of Two Fax Votes by the Task Force (Agenda Item #4)

Ms. Goodman reported that the Task Force approved increases of \$500,000 in O&M funding for Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a) and \$215,000 in construction funding for Terrebonne Bay Demonstration Project (TE-45). Both projects received favorable votes from NMFS, NRCS, USFWS, and USEPA. The State and USACE did not vote.

C. Discussion: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Agenda Item #8)

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee status report on unconstructed CWPPRA projects that are experiencing project delays. All projects that are potentially delayed were placed on one of five lists: Watch, Watch/Critical, Watch/Critical*, De-authorization, and Large Scale Projects.

1. **Watch List** – There are 15 projects on the Watch list. These projects are not currently experiencing delays but have standard 30 percent and 95 percent milestones to meet.
2. **Watch/Critical List** – There are seven projects on the Watch/Critical list. These projects have critical milestones that must be met to keep the project on track. The total unexpended funds on these projects are \$14.5 million and the total unobligated funds are \$11.2 million.
 - a. Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery – This is a complex project that is currently in Phase 0. Modeling is the critical milestone and will be completed by September 2007. The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), and environmental and

economic analyses will be completed by spring 2008. The Phase I funding request would be made in September/October 2008.

- b. Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion – This is a complex project that is currently in Phase 0. The State indicated that they were willing to move forward with this project. The State has reviewed the draft State Master Plan and determined that the project is consistent with the plan. The project team will complete a revised cost estimate and request Phase I funding approval in September/October 2007.
 - c. West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (PPL 3) – The sponsors notified the Technical Committee via email of a change in scope from an Outfall Management Project to a modification of the siphon. The intent is to request a formal change in scope at the September 2007 Technical Committee meeting.
 - d. Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (PPL 5) – Hydrologic modeling runs will be completed by October 2007. An interagency meeting will be held, potentially in November 2007, to determine the benefits and costs. Modeling results will be reviewed to ensure that the benefits are still viable. The costs are to be reviewed along with the benefits. The change in scope will be presented to the Technical Committee at the December 2007 meeting. Environmental, engineering, and economic analyses will be completed by spring 2008.
 - e. Benneys Bay Diversion (PPL 10) – This project has been completed to the 95 percent design review level. There is an unresolved issue with the cost of induced shoaling. LDNR is preparing a letter to the Corps requesting a reduction in diversion size. A policy-level decision by the Corps and LDNR is necessary to determine a position on induced shoaling if the project should have to bear the cost.
 - f. Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin (PPL 10) – There is a mitigation bank in the project area that is currently pending approval. Once the mitigation bank is approved, there will be a meeting with landowners to determine if they support moving forward with the CWPPRA project. Also, the status of other landowners on the project alignment needs to be determined to justify moving forward with Phase I modeling. The project team will not proceed with engineering and design (E&D) until the landowner issues have been resolved.
 - g. Mississippi River Sediment Trap (PPL 12) – This project is a one-time event to build marsh and is cost-effective solely with the mining and marsh creation components. LDNR is preparing a letter to the Corps requesting a reduction in project size. The plan is to report the updated cost estimate and change in scope to the Technical Committee and Task Force by spring 2008.
3. **Watch/Critical* List** – There are three projects on the Watch/Critical* list. The P&E Subcommittee needs more information on these projects before deciding on a recommendation. The total unexpended funds on these projects are \$14.1 million and the total unobligated funds are \$12.3 million.

- a. Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration (PPL 2) – This project has construction approval. The P&E Subcommittee has requested that the sponsors complete another WVA because it has been 15 years since the last WVA. There is potential uncertainty in benefits, changes in the project area, and new model development. The P&E Subcommittee will take another look at a specific recommendation once the benefits are re-evaluated. The plan is to reaffirm construction approval from the Technical Committee and Task Force in September/October 2007.
 - b. Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction (PPL 6) – LDNR informed the Technical Committee on May 29, 2007 that the parish obtained landrights for the conveyance channel. A new WVA and cost estimate will be completed by the spring 2008 Technical Committee meeting.
 - c. Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites (PPL 9) – This is a demonstration project. The P&E Subcommittee needs more information from the project team. The project management team will complete a feasibility report by mid-November 2007 to determine whether or not to de-authorize this due to the belief that the demonstration project is not cost-effective or innovative.
4. **De-authorization List** – There are six projects on the potential de-authorization list. The P&E Subcommittee recommends by a majority vote that all projects on this list be considered for de-authorization procedures. The total unexpended funds on these projects are \$3.6 million and the total unobligated funds are \$2.2 million.
- a. Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway (PPL 9) – The project has questionable benefits and does not have support of the local stakeholders for flow into Lake Pontchartrain. There are also inadequate funds for construction to address other alternatives.
 - b. Weeks Bay Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PPL 9) – Extensive study of the area conducted under numerous authorities failed to find sufficient environmental benefits to justify the project. As a result of project cost increases, this is no longer a constructible, cost-effective project. It is not believed that the project will achieve original benefits. Also, the project area has poor soil conditions.
 - c. Bayou Lafourche Siphon and Mississippi River Re-introduction into Bayou Lafourche (PPL 5) – The project reached the 30 percent E&D milestone in April 2006. The Task Force did not approve the State and USEPA’s request to continue with project development. The State is committed to developing this project and is continuing design efforts toward completion beyond the project’s current authorization under CWPPRA.
 - d. Myrtle Grove Siphon (PPPL 5) – All funds for this project have been returned and there are no ongoing project activities. De-authorization would be a book-keeping exercise to officially de-authorize the project following the Task Force decision to authorize a larger diversion on PPL 10 at the same location.

- e. LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection (PPL 9) – All funds for this project have been returned and there are no ongoing activities. The project is being de-authorized because the landowner objected to the project features.

5. **Large Scale Projects** – There are five projects on Large Scale Project list. This list is for informational purposes only.

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

Colonel Wagenaar noted that this task was done because there are more than 50 projects that have not yet gone to construction. This is understandable for more recent projects, but it makes one wonder how important a project really is if it was approved in PPL 1 and has not started construction yet. The Task Force does not want now viable projects sitting on the books and tying up money when the funds could be spent on new projects that have more validity than the older PPL projects.

During the Benney's Bay Diversion Project discussion, Colonel Wagenaar asked how many other induced shoaling costs are currently being paid for by CWPPRA. Ms. LeBlanc replied that the program is paying for a part of shoaling associated with the West Bay Project, which is the only constructed project that has induced shoaling. Mr. Constance added that the difficulty with the induced shoaling issue is determining the actual effect of the diversion versus the annual variations in sediment in the river. Mr. Constance feels that more information is needed from the LCA Science and Technology Team on sediment variability to have a better understanding of the issue. Mr. Constance indicated that until we have a better understanding of all of the issues, the only other option is to scale the restoration projects. Colonel Wagenaar expressed his thought that if a CWPPRA project causes shoaling, it should be dredged to keep the Mississippi River navigable and indicated that if there are not sufficient O&M funds to maintain to keep the river open, then it is an issue between the navigation industry and Congress, not a CWPPRA issue. The Colonel further indicated that the issue and current position would prevent the program from building diversions.

Mr. Constance indicated that the Corps has a position and that they are working with the State to resolve the issues.

In a discussion on the Brown Lake Hydrologia Restoration Project, Mr. Paul stated that the project has been around a long time. It had construction approval at one time and then there were issues associated with the location of one structure, however modeling exercises helped to determine an alternative plan. There were also land ownership and permit transfer changes. This is the final attempt at determining if the project is feasible. Mr. Paul stated that he would like the P&E Subcommittee and the Technical Committee to make a recommendation on whether to construct or deauthorize the project.

In discussing the Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demonstration Project, Colonel Wagenaar asked how much it would cost to complete the

feasibility report. Ms. Joan Lanier, Corps, replied that it should not take more than \$10,000 to finish the report.

Colonel Wagenaar noted that some projects, like Myrtle Grove, are being de-authorized because it is going to be authorized under the Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA). Also, projects are being de-authorized because the Task Force does not believe them to still be viable.

Mr. Rick Hartman, NMFS, summarized the deauthorization process. At a Task Force meeting and accompanying Technical Committee meeting, an agency would nominate, with the concurrence of the State partner, that a project be de-authorized. The Task Force would make a motion to begin the de-authorization on a certain project and notify the local politicians and stakeholders of such intent. This allows the public enough time to make a presentation at the next Task Force and Technical Committee meetings on why the project should not be de-authorized or deserves more time. If there was no opposition to the de-authorization at the second Task Force meeting, the Task Force would vote to de-authorize the project.

In response to the Colonel Wagenaar opening the floor to comments from the public, Mr. Randy Moertle, representing Avery Island Incorporated, said that the Weeks Bay Project has many components such as marsh creation, shoreline protection, and freshwater redirection. He said that it is important to note that a lot of the projects on the Watch/Critical and De-authorization lists have many different components. Mr. Moertel indicated that the Task Force should think about separating some of these project components out in lieu of deauthorizing the entire project because it is very difficult to get a project nominated in the first place. If the Weeks Bay Project is de-authorized, it is highly unlikely that another project will be nominated in this critical area. The private sector, through the use of a NOAA Fisheries grant, is installing HESCO Concentrator units to address the poor soil conditions. The Iberia Parish Coastal Advisory Committee has dedicated \$100,000 of CIAP money to this area specifically to see if the HESCO units work. It is important to Iberia Parish that the Weeks Bay Project stays on the books. Vermilion Parish has also dedicated \$100,000 of their CIAP money for this shoreline protection project to keep the sediment moving west from the Atchafalaya River. Mr. Moertel asked the Task Force not to de-authorize the Weeks Bay Project. It will not cost any more money to keep it on the books while the local government can test the effectiveness of the HESCO baskets.

Mr. Charles Broussard, Vermilion Parish Coastal Advisory Committee, helped put the Weeks Bay Project together. Vermilion Parish is happy to cooperate with Iberia Parish on this project. If the conveyance of sediment is lost, there will be no more silt to provide the restoration of Vermilion Parish marshes or wetlands. He asked the Task Force to consider the hydrology aspect of the Weeks Bay Project and keep the project ongoing.

Mr. Oneil Malbrough, from the Port of Iberia, said that there is a significant amount of dredged material in the Intracoastal Canal and the port itself. If the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) ever gets passed, then the dredging will be done in these areas. Based on the Environmental Impact Statement for this dredging work, the Weeks Bay site was one of the disposal sites for dredge material from the channel. If the WRDA project moves

forward it could enhance the quantity of dredge material that is available for the Weeks Bay site. It would be advantageous to wait to make a decision on deauthorizing the project because there could be a significant amount of sediment and dredged material that can be used to benefit the coast.

Mr. Malbrough, on behalf of Jefferson Parish, said that there is an assumption that there will be a large diversion at Myrtle Grove. What if in fact the modeling shows that the area and situation does not warrant as large of a diversion as everyone thought? Mr. Malbrough was concerned that the small diversion would be deauthorized before modeling results are completed, which could show that a smaller diversion project would be sufficient. Mr. Constance replied that Myrtle Grove is being investigated under CWPPRA, LCA, and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (LACPRA). It is a critical project and it is being scaled to meet the maximum amount of benefits, including adding dredge material disposal to both platforms. Determining the size of the project is the first and foremost goal. Mr. Constance said that it is safe to say that the diversion will be larger than the existing one. Mr. Malbrough added that he wanted to make sure that nothing was being deleted from the Myrtle Grove Project.

Mr. Farrow suggested, with the exception of the Weeks Bay Project, that this Task Force meeting serve as the first meeting in the two step process to initiate the de-authorization process.

Colonel Wagenaar requested a briefing on the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management Project at the next Task Force meeting.

Mr. Farrow moved to formally initiate the de-authorization process for five projects on the de-authorization list, with the exception of Weeks Bay. Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

Mr. Farrow made a motion to move the Weeks Bay Project from the de-authorization list to the Watch/Critical list for further evaluation but that no additional funding be spent until the evaluation is complete. He also requested the Technical Committee to develop a milestone list for the project. Mr. Paul seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.*

Colonel Wagenaar tasked the Technical Committee and the Federal sponsor to brief the Task Force on the Weeks Bay Project at the next Task Force meeting.

D. Discussion: Impacts of Converting Non-Cash Flow Projects to Cash Flow (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Gerry Duszynski replaced Ms. Coffee as the State's Task Force representative for this agenda item.

At their March 14, 2007 meeting, the Technical Committee directed the P&E Subcommittee to determine the impacts of converting PPLs 1-8 to cash flow. Ms. LeBlanc said that the primary reason for considering moving PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow would be to make construction and long-term O&M and monitoring funds that are committed to these projects available to fund other projects ready for construction. Currently, the committed, unobligated balance for PPL 1-8 projects is \$59 million, and it is \$109 million for PPL 9+ projects for a total

of \$168 million. There are \$139 million in unexpended funds for PPLs 1-8 and \$219 million for PPL 9+ projects for a total of \$358 million. Some of the unobligated \$59 million and unexpended \$139 million for PPL 1-8 projects could be returned to the program if cash flow procedures were adopted for these projects.

Of the \$59 million in unobligated funds for PPLs 1-8, \$34.3 million are for construction, \$1.5 million are for monitoring, and \$23.6 million are for O&M. The 20-year obligations total \$74 million in construction, \$14.4 million in monitoring, and \$50.7 million in O&M. Additional analysis is required to determine how much of the unobligated or unexpended balance could be returned to the program. The monitoring needs have been determined and the State is currently working on the O&M analysis. It is estimated that \$4.8 million in monitoring funds could potentially be returned to the program if cash flow is adopted. It is anticipated that unobligated O&M funds could potentially be returned to the program as well. However, an analysis of O&M funds has not yet been completed as was done for monitoring funds.

Ms. LeBlanc summarized the impacts of moving PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow on cost share and landrights agreements for each agency. The Corps says that its cost share and landrights agreements may be valid without modification. NRCS needs to review the cost share agreements as some modifications may be required. LDNR does not believe that landrights agreements need to be modified, but some cost share agreements may need to be amended. USFWS is not aware of any issues related to cost share or landrights agreements, but moving PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow may require a return of obligated funding.

Ms. LeBlanc asked the Task Force if they were also going to consider applying cash flow procedures to unconstructed PPL 1-8 projects. If so, would these projects become subject to the same requirements as projects that are already in Phase I and Phase II such as 30% and 95% design reviews, and would they have to compete annually for Phase II construction funding.

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

Mr. Paul noted that the Task Force is waiting on some additional information from the Corps to determine the total amount of money that may become available.

Mr. Hamilton asked for clarification that the conversion of PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow would include O&M, monitoring, and construction. Ms. LeBlanc replied that this is a decision the Task Force needs to make. Will it only apply to projects that have been constructed? Would it also apply to PPL 1-8 projects that have not been constructed for return of first cost construction? Ms. LeBlanc added that if a project has a construction schedule to begin within the next three years, it does not make sense to return those funds. Mr. Paul agreed.

Ms. LeBlanc added that if PPL 1-8 projects that have not been constructed move into the cash flow arena, then that raises the questions: do the projects then compete annually for Phase II funding and are they required to meet 30 and 95 percent design review requirements?

Colonel Wagenaar said that the issue of fully funding versus phase funding projects is a challenge. He understands that phase funding allows CWPPRA to fund more projects. He

requested another briefing at the next Task Force meeting. Ms. LeBlanc said that the expectation is to have the same breakdown for O&M as there is for monitoring by the next Task Force meeting.

Colonel Wagenaar also asked if there should be criteria on whether or not certain projects should be fully funded because of their importance and to guarantee their existence in the future. Mr. Constance said that there is a time frame in which the Task Force will have to consider not progressing with additional projects.

Mr. Hamilton felt that this was a healthy exercise and a good accounting analysis of the O&M dollars. At some point all of the O&M funds will be tied up and this will affect CWPPRA's ability to fund new projects. Ms. LeBlanc added that over \$2.4 billion has come into the program. All Phase I, Phase II, and 20-years of construction costs total \$1.95 billion for PPLs 1-16. The Task Force can fund all projects on PPLs 1-16.

Mr. Constance noted that there is variability in the annual funding and this can affect the decisions made each year. Mr. Hamilton added that there is also variability in projecting O&M costs for 20 years.

Ms. Coffee cautioned against making blanket decisions for all projects that would abandon projects at some point.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Junior Rodriguez, St. Bernard Parish President, said that the move of the Violet Diversion and Bayou Lamoque Projects to CIAP concerns him because CIAP does not include O&M money. He asked who was going to pick up the cost for O&M as the parishes can't afford this. Is it the State's responsibility? Mr. Duszynski replied that it would be the State's responsibility to maintain and operate the Violet Diversion and Bayou Lamoque Projects.

The Task Force asked the Technical Committee to present another briefing on the impacts of converting non-cash flow projects to cash flow at the next Task Force meeting. This issue will be dealt with separately from the O&M and construction perspectives and will be a decision item at the next meeting.

E. Discussion: Project Costs and Benefits Reevaluation Procedures for Requesting O&M Funding Increases (Agenda Item #12)

Ms. Goodman said that over the last several years the Technical Committee and Task Force have seen several requests for O&M budget increases due to various reasons. The question has arisen on whether the increase is justified or if the project has been performing as expected. The Technical Committee directed the P&E Subcommittee to develop a decision-making process to be used when considering requests for O&M increases. The P&E Subcommittee developed a draft template fact sheet to be used by sponsoring agencies when requesting O&M funding increases. The fact sheet includes the specific information needed for the Task Force to make a decision: 1) the original project cost; 2) is the purpose of O&M; 3)

what work has been completed to date; 4) what is the new fully funded cost estimate; 5) the current O&M increment increases requested; 6) the initial and existing project benefits; and 7) the project performance. The P&E Subcommittee asked the Task Force for further direction on how to move forward with this effort. The draft template also includes sections for economic information and habitat analysis to be used as a measure to determine the cost-effectiveness of the project.

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

Mr. Clark pointed out that the Technical Committee is still reviewing this draft.

Colonel Wagenaar commented that this is another step forward by the Task Force to become efficient and proactive in managing every dollar. This is a great tool to help set a benchmark on how briefings are presented to the Task Force.

F. Report: Presentation on the Standard Operating Procedures for Checks and Balances for Determining Benefits and Updating Cost Estimates (Agenda Item #13)

Mr. Kevin Roy, USFWS, and Mr. John Petitbon, Corps, presented the process for nominee projects during Phase 0. Mr. Roy said that preliminary benefit estimates are prepared by the agency sponsors for each of the 20 nominees. The estimates are reviewed by the Environmental Workgroup. The 20 nominees are narrowed down to 10 candidate projects. Another benefits analysis is performed utilizing the WVA methodology. The Environmental Workgroup reviews and provides comments on the draft WVA and all supporting information. The final WVA and other information for the candidate project is submitted to the Technical Committee for Phase I approval.

Mr. Petitbon said that preliminary cost estimates are prepared for each of the 20 nominees by the project's sponsor and are submitted to the Engineering Workgroup for review. More detailed costs estimates are performed on the candidate projects. The Engineering Workgroup reviews all supporting data and calculations and comments on the draft cost estimate. Based on the Engineering Workgroup's input, the final cost estimate is submitted along with the benefits and other data for Phase I approval.

Mr. Roy said that any change in project scope which is greater than 25 percent, in terms of acres benefited or the ratio of total cost to benefits, must be reported to the Technical Committee and Task Force. Also, before the 95 percent design review for each project in Phase I, sponsoring agencies should have a WVA that has been reviewed and approved by the Environmental Workgroup.

Mr. Petitbon said projects selected for Phase I must have a preliminary design report, which requires a revised construction cost estimate based on the current preliminary design. Any changes in project scope of 25 percent or more, in terms of total project cost or the ratio of total cost to benefits, must also be reported to the Technical Committee and Task Force. A revised construction cost estimate is required at the 30 percent design review. A fully funded cost

estimate is required at the 95 percent design review. The revised fully funded cost estimate must be reviewed by the Engineering Workgroup.

G. Report: Coast-wide Nutria Control Program - Year 5 Report (Agenda Item #14)

Mr. Edmond Mouton, LDWF, said that the initial goal of the Coast-wide Nutria Control Program was to significantly reduce marsh damage from nutria by removing 400,000 nutria from the coastal wetlands each year. In Year 5, the incentive payments were increased from \$4 to \$5 per tail. A total of 375,683 tails were collected from 365 participants, totaling \$1,878,415 in incentive payments. Approximately 73% of the harvest came from the south central part of the state. Approximately 60 percent of the nutria were shot and 40 percent were trapped. The highest number of nutria was harvested from St. Martin Parish. The 2007 Vegetative Damage Survey yielded a total of 9,244 acres of damage from 25 sites, which extrapolated to 34,665 acres coast-wide. This is a 38 percent decrease in the number of acres as compared to 2006. In the three years prior to the program, low harvest numbers contributed to higher numbers of vegetative damage. Since the program's inception five years ago, there has been a significant reduction in damage. The program has served to drastically increase the nutria harvest in coastal Louisiana to over an average of 297,000 nutria per year. The program is encouraging landowners with damaged sites and little or no trapping history to participate. Landowners are supplied with maps of their area and leases of trappers so they can direct the trappers to the areas of high impact.

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

Mr. Hamilton asked if the hurricanes had an effect on the nutria population. Mr. Mouton replied that the hurricanes decimated some populations and displaced others.

Mr. Clark asked if alligators had anything to do with controlling the nutria population in areas where alligator hunting was prohibited. Mr. Mouton replied that a lot of the nutria were displaced following the hurricanes and populations popped up in new areas. If the population is not addressed, the nutria can increase in density very rapidly.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Charles Broussard said that the figures do not reflect total harvest because the rice farmers have to kill nutria to prevent crop damage. He recalled killing over 5,000 nutria in one year. Mr. Mouton replied that a lot of those areas are outside of the program area.

H. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Agenda Item #15)

Ms. Ann Burruss, Public Outreach Committee Coordinator, said that there is ongoing work on the *WaterMarks* magazine. Fact sheets are available on the LaCoast website. The Outreach Committee is investigating the acquisition of digital archive software which would help to create a photo library and better manage outreach materials. A CWPPRA project dedication was held at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge on May 4, 2007. Another ceremony will take place in October at LUMCON.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Colonel David Bersczek presented the results from the Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force (IPET) risk and reliability report for New Orleans to convey the risk of living in New Orleans and the risk of inundation from a tropical event. The report looked at the risk when Hurricane Katrina hit, what is the current risk today, and what the anticipated risks will be once the next levels of hurricane protection are in place. The IPET team applied a risk assessment model to determine the index of the potential for loss of property or loss of life as a result of flooding caused by hurricanes. The model evaluated how the hurricane protection system would perform under different water levels and the potential failure due to overtopping. Results show that there is a direct correlation among a hurricane's intensity, size, track, and storm surge potential. Hurricanes that track through the warmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico are 4 to 6 times more likely to grow in intensity and have higher storm surges. The IPET team applied a range of 152 different storms, which varied in size, wind speed, forward speed, track, and rainfall, to the 350 miles of levees and floodwalls in the Greater New Orleans area to determine the water levels and forces expected on the system. A series of color-coded depth maps and terrain profiles were created based on the results from the risk assessment model. These maps show the potential depth of flooding for particular areas. As a result of the gated control structures in the Lakeview area, the flooding potential has been reduced by 5 feet. In the Lower Ninth Ward, there is a 2 foot reduction in flooding depth. This information is just a piece of the puzzle. It is important to know and understand the information to be able to identify and make decisions on future land use and hurricane protection solutions. This information can be found at the NOLArisk.usace.army.mil website. The website also has links to ongoing projects in the area. The depth maps are also available as Google Earth overlays. The public can use this information to make personal decisions and help identify vulnerabilities that still exist.

Colonel Wagenaar added that the 100-year maps will be published in about three weeks. Everyday the Corps works on the levees, the risk continues to decrease. This tool can help the public make decisions based on risk.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Charles Broussard, Vermilion Parish Coastal Restoration Committee, thanked the committee and Corps for their efforts to implement 14 projects that have been successful in Vermilion Parish. He said that the GIWW benefited the nation as a whole by allowing waterborne transport through southwest Louisiana. In 1929, a levee was built from the Intracoastal City Locks to the Seventh Ward Canal and prevented saltwater intrusion into the Mermentau Basin. Now the Leland Bowman Locks, which replaced the Vermilion Locks, is circumvented with saltwater intrusion and this is a detriment to Vermilion Parish. Vermilion Parish had always been number one in agriculture in Louisiana until Hurricane Rita adversely affected the economy of the Parish. Hurricane Rita caused saltwater intrusion problems that prevent rice planting, cattle raising, and crawfish farming. After Hurricane Rita, saltwater began to enter and exit Schooner Bayou through the control structure known as North Prong. The Corps placed rock at this location after Hurricane Audrey and did not open it back up after Rita. As a result, two 12-foot deep openings washed out. Since then, LDNR closed the two washouts,

but there are now 17 other minor washouts between Schooner Bayou and the GIWW. These openings need to be closed to save Louisiana and the Mermentau Basin. The Vermilion Parish saltwater intrusion problem needs to be addressed because it is only going to get worse. Mr. Broussard thanked Mr. Gohmert for his work and effort in helping Vermilion Parish prevent saltwater intrusion.

Ms. Coffee added that the State is transferring money to Vermilion Parish to fix those breaches.

IX. CLOSING

A. Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

Ms. Goodman announced that the PPL 17 public meetings will take place on August 29, 2007 at 7 p.m. in Abbeville and August 30, 2007 at 7 p.m. in New Orleans. PPL 17 projects will be considered for Phase I funding at the September 12, 2007 Technical Committee Meeting in New Orleans. The Task Force will vote on the Technical Committee recommendations at the October 17, 2007 Task Force meeting in New Orleans. As a result of the PPL 18 process, the 2008 schedule has changed. The summer 2008 Technical Committee and Task Force meetings have been eliminated.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Wagenaar adjourned the meeting at 12:45 p.m.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information and Discussion:

Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Melanie Goodman will present an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs. This information will aid the Task Force in making funding decisions during the meeting.

Potential Planning Program Funding Requests for 25 October 2007 Task Force			12-Sep-07
	Total Request	TF?	Total Recommended
Funds Available:			
Funds Available, 11 Oct 2007	\$1,181,636.00		\$1,181,636.00
Anticipated Return of Funds			\$0.00
FY08 Planning Program Funding (anticipated)	\$5,000,000.00		\$5,000,000.00
Total	\$6,181,636.00		\$6,181,636.00
Agenda Item 4: FY08 - Planning Budget (and Outreach Budget) Approval:			
TC Recommended FY08 Planning Budget	\$4,531,534.00		\$0.00
Outreach Committee Recommended FY08 Budget	\$464,470.00		\$0.00
Total	\$4,996,004.00		\$0.00
Total Remaining Funds in CWPPRA Planning Program	\$1,185,632.00		\$6,181,636.00

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 25 October 2007 Task Force				23 Oct 2007
	Total	TF?	Fed	Non-Fed
Funds Available:				
Funds Available, 11 October 2007	(\$532,204)		(\$532,204)	
FY08 Const Program Funding (anticipated)	\$89,756,924		\$76,293,385	\$13,463,539
Total	\$89,224,720		\$75,761,181	\$13,463,539
Agenda Item 5: COE Admin - PPL 9-16 October 2007 Cash Flow Requests Approval:				
Multiple Projects	\$17,119		\$14,551	\$2,568
Total	\$17,119		\$14,551	\$2,568
Agenda Item 6a: O & M - October 2007 PPL 1-8 Cost Increase Requests Approval:				
Cameron Creole Plugs (CS-17) [PPL 1]	\$47,897		\$40,712	\$7,185
East Mud Lake Marsh Management (CS-20) [PPL 2]	\$640,831		\$544,706	\$96,125
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21) [PPL 2]	\$153,339		\$130,338	\$23,001
Cameron-Creole Maintenance (CS-04a) [PPL 3]	\$174,928		\$148,689	\$26,239
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27) [PPL 6]	\$53,508		\$48,157	\$5,351
Total	\$1,070,503		\$912,603	\$157,900
Agenda Item 6b: O & M - October 2007 PPL 9-16 Incremental Requests Approval:				
Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection - Phase 3 (BA-27c) [PPL 9]	\$21,200		\$18,020	\$3,180
Coastwide Nutria (LA-03B) [PPL 11]	\$2,276,805		\$1,935,284	\$341,521
Total	\$2,298,005		\$1,953,304	\$344,701
Agenda Item 7a: Monitoring - October 2007 PPL 9-16 Incremental Requests Approval for CRMS:				
CRMS - Wetlands	\$4,697,824		\$3,993,150	\$704,674
Total	\$4,697,824		\$3,993,150	\$704,674
Agenda Item 7b: Monitoring - October 2007 PPL 9-16 Incremental Requests Approval:				
GIWW Bank Stabilization (Perry Ridge West) (CS-30) [PPL 9]	\$7,555		\$6,422	\$1,133
Grand Lake/White Lake (ME-19) [PPL 10]	\$5,975		\$5,079	\$896
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) [PPL 11]	\$224,061		\$190,452	\$33,609
Total	\$237,591		\$201,952	\$35,639
Agenda Item 8a: Phase I - October 2007 PPL17 Approval (Task Force to select up to 4):				
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	\$1,359,699		\$1,155,744	\$203,955
Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery SR	\$2,665,993		\$2,266,094	\$399,899
West Point a la Hache Increment	\$1,620,740		\$1,377,629	\$243,111
Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration	\$2,013,881		\$1,711,799	\$302,082
Irish Bayou Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	\$1,714,265		\$1,457,125	\$257,140
East Cove Marsh Creation Project	\$1,076,681		\$915,179	\$161,502
Pass a Loutre Restoration Project	\$2,148,661		\$1,826,362	\$322,299
Beach & Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island	\$1,972,121		\$1,676,303	\$295,818
Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation & Terracing	\$2,128,140		\$1,808,919	\$319,221
Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	\$1,649,967		\$1,402,472	\$247,495
Total	\$18,350,148		\$15,597,626	\$2,752,522
Agenda Item 8b: Phase I - October 2007 PPL17 Approval - Demos:				
Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demo	\$1,981,822		\$1,684,549	\$297,273
Sediment Containment System for Marsh Cr Demo	\$1,163,343		\$988,842	\$174,501
Positive Displacement Pump Demo	\$3,069,108		\$2,608,742	\$460,366
Total	\$6,214,273		\$5,282,132	\$932,141
Agenda Item 9: October 2007 Project Deauthorization Requests Approval:				
Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche (BA-25b) [PPL 5]	(\$2,834,903)		(\$2,551,413)	(\$283,490)
Labranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting & Shoreline Protection (PO-28) [PPL 9]	\$0		\$0	\$0
Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway (PO-26) [PPL 9]	(\$106,135)		(\$90,215)	(\$15,920)
Myrtle Grove Siphon (BA-24) [PPL 5]	\$0		\$0	\$0
Total	(\$2,941,038)		(\$2,641,627)	(\$299,411)
Agenda Item 10: October 2007 Project Transfer Request Approval:				
Bayou Lamoque (BS-13) [PPL 15]	(\$1,195,838)		(\$1,016,462)	(\$179,376)
Total	(\$1,195,838)		(\$1,016,462)	(\$179,376)
Agenda Item 14: October 2007 Converting PPL 1-8 to Cash Flow Approval:				
Construction	(\$21,542,342)		(\$19,388,108)	(\$2,154,234)
O&M	(\$31,642,415)		(\$26,896,053)	(\$4,746,362)
Monitoring	(\$4,861,307)		(\$4,132,111)	(\$729,196)
Total	(\$58,046,064)		(\$50,416,272)	(\$7,629,793)

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 25 October 2007 Task Force				23 Oct 2007
	Total	TF?	Fed	Non-Fed
Phase II: January 2008 Incr 1 (Construction + 3 years OM&M) Requests Recommendation: [ESTIMATES TO BE UPDATED]				
Barataria Basin LB, Phase 3, CU 7	\$21,538,972		\$18,308,126	\$3,230,846
Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	\$22,044,717		\$18,738,009	\$3,306,708
Benneys Bay	\$21,564,804		\$18,330,083	\$3,234,721
Castille Pass	\$18,933,969		\$16,093,874	\$2,840,095
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	\$4,898,596		\$4,163,807	\$734,789
East Grand Terre	\$33,881,341		\$28,799,140	\$5,082,201
Freshwater Bayou Canal	\$25,676,625		\$21,825,131	\$3,851,494
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (Seg 4)	\$13,175,993		\$11,199,594	\$1,976,399
Lake Borgne & MRGO SP	\$31,924,591		\$27,135,902	\$4,788,689
Mississippi River Sediment Trap	\$50,308,586		\$42,762,298	\$7,546,288
Raccoon Island SP - CU 2	\$3,409,419		\$2,898,006	\$511,413
Rockefeller Refuge	\$10,544,865		\$8,963,135	\$1,581,730
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank	\$48,901,961		\$41,566,667	\$7,335,294
South Lake DeCade - CU1	\$2,221,045		\$1,887,888	\$333,157
South Lake DeCade - CU2	\$878,657		\$746,858	\$131,799
South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection & Marsh Creation	\$16,202,634		\$13,772,239	\$2,430,395
Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	\$19,494,440		\$16,570,274	\$2,924,166
Total	\$345,601,215		\$293,761,033	\$51,840,182
Proposed October 2007 Approvals				
	\$0			
Funds Available After October 2007 Approvals (to fund Phase II)				
	\$89,224,720			
Proposed January 2008 Phase II Approvals				
	\$345,601,215			
Oct 2007 and Jan 2008 Proposed Approvals Total				
	\$345,601,215			
Available Funds Surplus/(Shortage)				
	(\$256,376,495)			

Tab 3 - Status of Breaux Act Funds



Gay Browning, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Melanie Goodman, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Status of Breaux Act Funds

1. Current Funding Situation

- CWPPRA Planning Program
 - Available funds
- CWPPRA Construction Program
 - Available funds, obligations, expenditures
 - Summary of today's decision items

2. Projected Funding Situation

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

1. Current Funding Situation

CWPPRA Planning Program

- Task Force approved **\$5,168,692** for FY07 Planning budget on 18 Oct 06
- Current surplus in the Planning Program is **\$1,181,636**
- Technical Committee is recommending approval of **\$4,531,534** for FY08 Planning Budget
- Surplus with FY08 budget expected to be **\$1,185,632**

CWPPRA Construction Program

- Total Federal funds received into program (FY92 to FY07) = **\$714.4M**
- FY08 estimated Fed construction program funds = **\$76.3M**
- Total obligations = **\$628.4M**
- Total expenditures = **\$369.2M**
- 143 active projects:
 - 74 projects completed construction
 - 17 currently under construction
 - 52 not yet started construction

CWPPRA Construction Program

- **22** projects scheduled to begin construction in FY08:
 - **3** non-cash flow projects that are already fully funded
 - **6** cash flow projects that are already approved and funded for Phase II
 - **13** cash flow projects not yet approved for phase II

“Unencumbered” or “Available” Funding in Construction Program

- “Unencumbered” balance as of 11 Oct 07 = **negative \$532,204** Federal funding (tab 3, page 6)
- FY08 Federal funding estimated to be **\$76,293,385** (Construction Program)
- Including non-Fed cost share, total FY08 funds are estimated to be **\$89,224,720**

Construction Program – Today’s Funding Requests

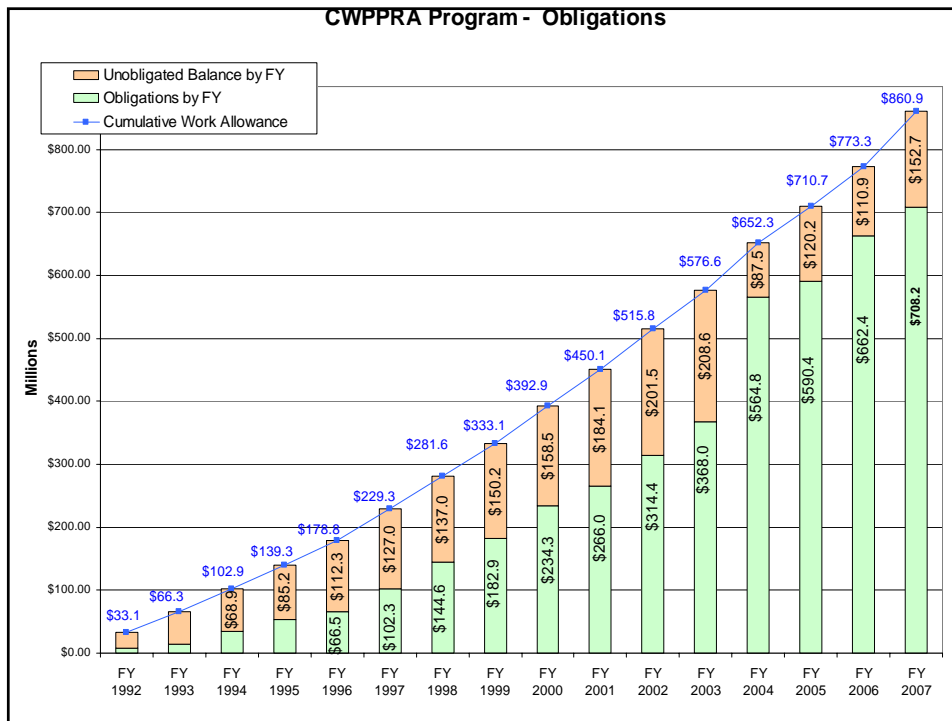
- Technical Committee recommendations up for consideration today (Construction funds):

#5	Corps Admin for CFP	\$ 17,119
#6a	O&M increases PPL 1-8	\$ 1,070,503
#6b	O&M increases for PPL 9+	\$ 2,298,005
#7a	Monitoring, PPL 9+	\$ 237,591
#7b	CRMS	\$ 4,697,824
#8a	PPL 17 Projects	\$ 7,660,313
#8b	PPL 17 Demonstration Projects	\$ 3,145,165
#9&10	Deauthorizations and Transfer	(\$ 4,136,876)
TOTAL		\$ 14,989,644
- Available Fed + non-Fed funding in Construction Program including FY08, prior to TF decisions = **\$89,224,720M**
- If Technical Committee recommendations are approved, the available funding = **\$74,235,076M** with demos or **\$77,380,241** without.

Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status

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

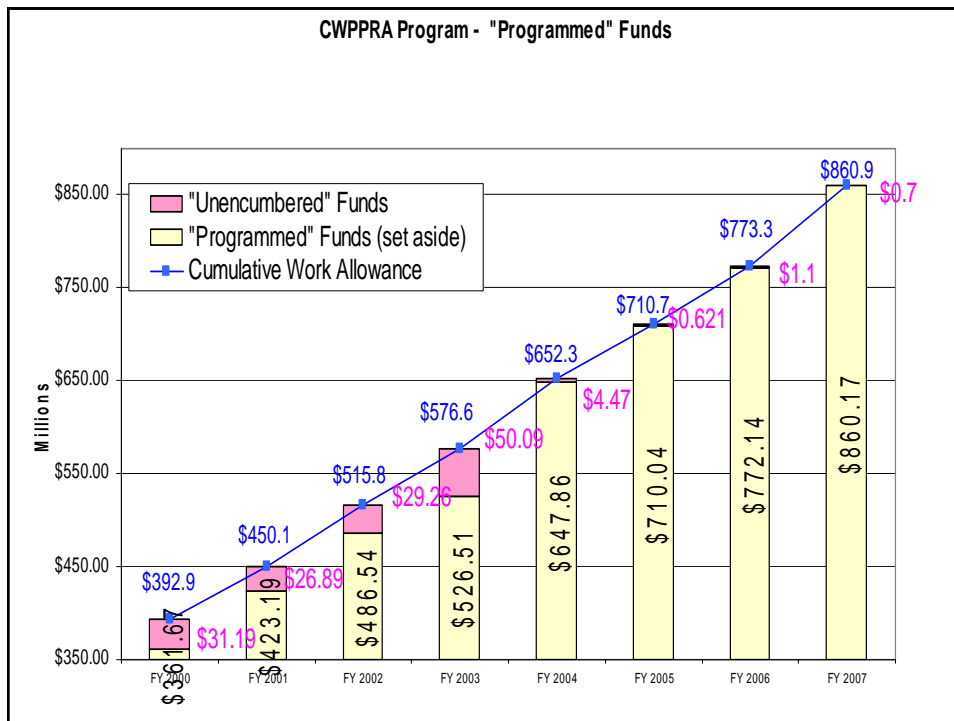
- Graph shows:
 - Total cumulative funds into program for FY92-07 (blue line)
 - Cumulative obligations for FY92-07 (green bar)
 - Unobligated balance by FY (peach bar)
- The program carries over a significant amount of funds each fiscal year (\$208.6M at close of FY03, \$123.7M at close of FY06)
- In FY04, however, the unobligated carryover was reduced to \$87.5M (lowest since 1995)
- Current unobligated balance is \$152.7M



Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status

“Programmed” Funds (Fed/non-Fed) Set Aside Funds

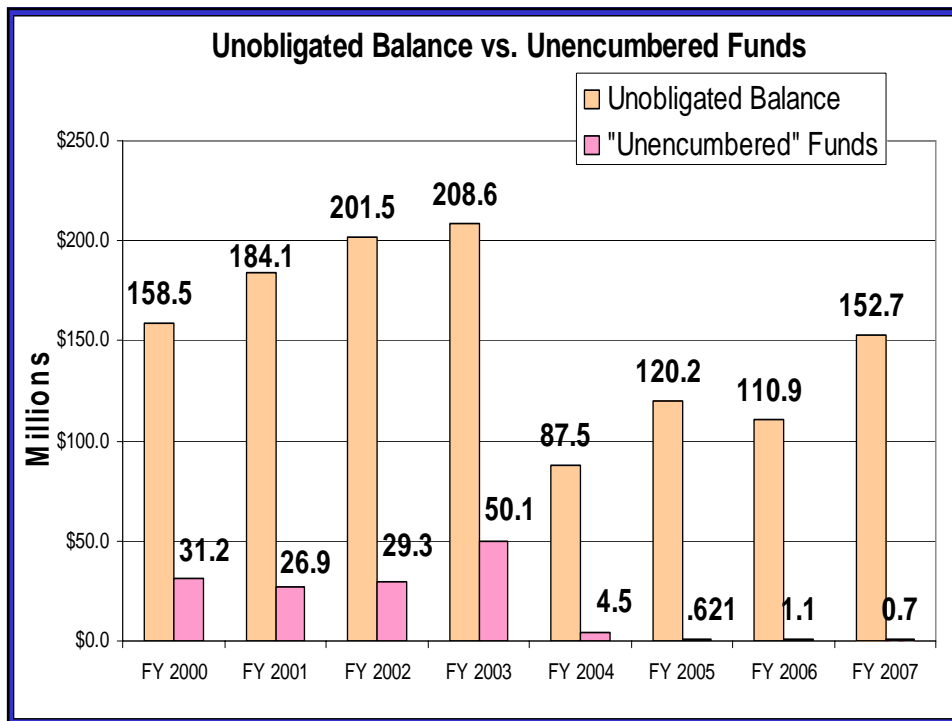
- Graph shows:
 - Total cumulative funds into program, showing FY00-07 (blue line)
 - Cumulative “programmed” funds (set aside) FY00-07 (yellow bar) – currently approved phases
 - “Unencumbered” funds (pink bar) – this is the amount that Gay quotes as “available” funds
- **\$678,432** “available” includes **\$1,181,636** in Planning Program LESS the **\$532,204** shortage in Construction Program



Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status

Unobligated Balance versus Unencumbered Funds

- Graph shows the unobligated balance by fiscal year compared to the “unencumbered” funding
- Average difference in FY00-03 was approximately **\$150M**
- In FY04 – FY06 “unencumbered” funds in the Construction Program are close to zero
- Currently there is a **-\$532,204** shortage in Construction, **\$1,181,636** available in Planning (total **\$678,432**)
- Assuming the funding decisions are approved today, including FY08 funding, there would be **\$74.2M** with demos or **\$77.4M** without demos available in Construction, and **\$1.2M** available in Planning



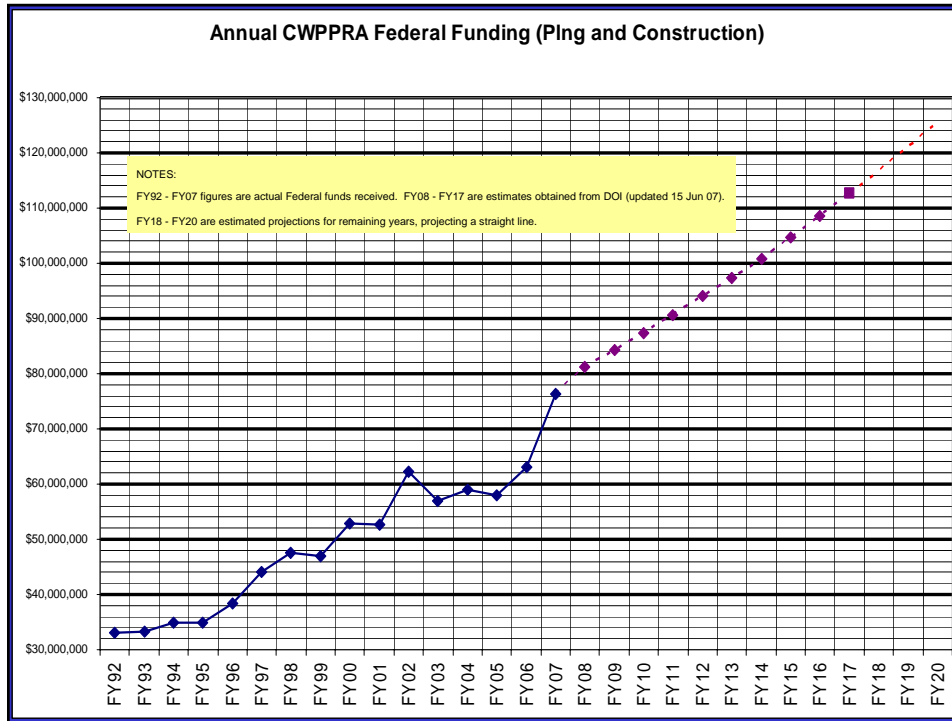
2. Projected Funding Situation

Updated Funding Projection

- Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (signed 8 Dec 04) extended the program through 2019
- Total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) with previous authority (FY92 - FY09) is **\$1.2B**, incl \$5M/year for Planning
- Based on DOI projections through FY16 (and straight-line projections for FY17-20), the total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) is estimated to be **\$2.45B**, incl \$5M/yr for Planning
- Total cost for all projects on PPLs 1-16, incl Planning = **\$1.95B**

Funding Summary	Federal	non-Federal	Total Program
Thru FY10	\$ 1,047,442,832	\$ 176,980,665	\$ 1,224,423,497
Thru FY20	\$ 2,119,496,576	\$ 330,288,727	\$ 2,449,785,302

Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status

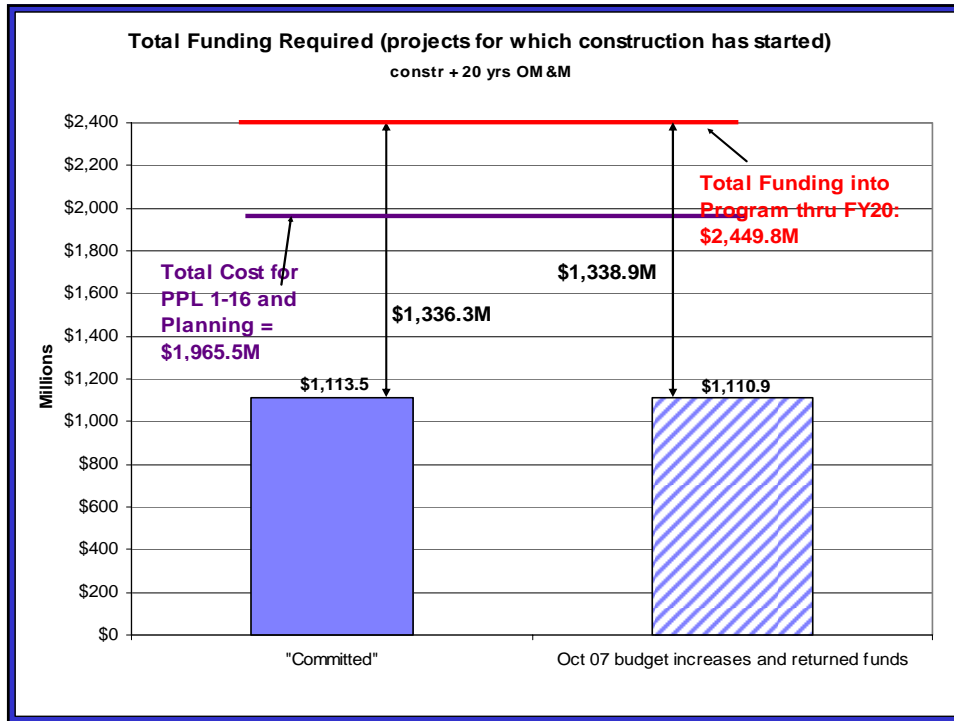


Total Funding Required

(for projects for which construction has started)

- The overall funding limits of the program should be considered when approving projects for construction
- Once a project begins construction, the program should provide OM&M over 20 year life of project
 - PPL1-8 projects have funding for 20 years already set aside
 - PPL9+ projects set aside funds in increments: Ph I/ construction + 3 yrs OM&M/ yearly OM&M thereafter
- Total funds into the total program (Fed/non-Fed) over life of program (FY92-20) = **\$2,449.8M**
- 20 years of funding required for projects which have been approved for construction = **\$1,113.5M**. The “gap” between the two = **\$1,336.3M**
- Including the funding decisions up for approval today, the “gap” becomes **\$1,338.9M**

Tab 3 - CWPPRA Funding Status



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

FY08 PLANNING BUDGET AND FY08 OUTREACH BUDGET

For Decision:

The Task Force will make decisions to approve the FY08 Planning Budget and the FY08 Outreach Budget for a total amount of \$4,996,004.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends approval of the FY08 Planning Budget in the amount of \$4,531,534.

Outreach Committee Recommendation:

The Outreach Committee recommends approval of the FY08 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of \$464,470.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

**REQUESTS FOR FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR THOSE
PROJECTS BEYOND INCREMENT 1 FUNDING**

For Decision:

The Task Force will make a decision to approve funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Phase II, Increment 1 funding.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends funding approval in the amount of \$17,119 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Phase II, Increment 1 funding.

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management - COE Admin**Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year**

Last Updated 18 August 2007

Funding Request for 25 October 2007 Task Force Meeting				Request =	17,119
Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Funding Request	
PO-27	Chandeleur Island Restoration	NMFS	9		
TE-41	Mandalay Bank Protection Demo	USFWS	9		
MR-11	Periodic Intro of Sed & Nutrients Demo	COE	9		
TE-37	New Cut Dune Restoration	EPA	9	1,278	
CS-30	Perry Ridge West	NRCS	9	927	
TE-45	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demo	USFWS	10		
CS-31	Holly Beach	NRCS	11		
BA-27c(1)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 3	NRCS	9	898	
LA-03b	Coastwide Nutria	NRCS	11		
BS-11	Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	USFWS	10	911	
ME-19	Grand-White Lake Landbridge Protection	USFWS	10	911	
TE-44(1)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge - CU 1	USFWS	10		
BA-27c(2)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 4	NRCS	9		
TV-18	Four-Mile Canal	NMFS	9	869	
LA-05	Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demo	NRCS	12		
TE-40	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	869	
CS-29	Black Bayou Bypass Culverts	NRCS	9	841	
CS-32(1)	East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Rest- CU 1	USFWS/NRCS	10	940	
BA-37	Little Lake	NMFS	11	968	
BA-38	Barataria Barrier Island	NMFS	11	734	
BA-27d	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 4 CU 6	NRCS	11	938	
LA-06	Shoreline Prot Foundation Imprvts Demo	COE	13		
	CRMS	USGS/DNR			
ME-16	Freshwater Intro. South of Hwy 82	USFWS	9	789	
TE-44(2)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 2	USFWS	10	789	
TE-48 (1)	Racoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 1	NRCS	11	789	
ME-22	South White Lake	COE	12	1,187	
PO-30	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10	792	
BA-35	Pass Chaland to Grand Pass	NMFS	11	836	
TE-46	West Lake Boudreaux SP & MC	USFWS	11	853	
					17,119

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

REQUEST FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) FUNDING

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation for total O&M funding required in FY08. Item a) is for non-cash flow projects that have already received and exceeded their 20 year project O&M budgets. Item b) includes two cash flow projects, which are requesting funds beyond Increment 1. LDNR is available to present details for this decision item if needed.

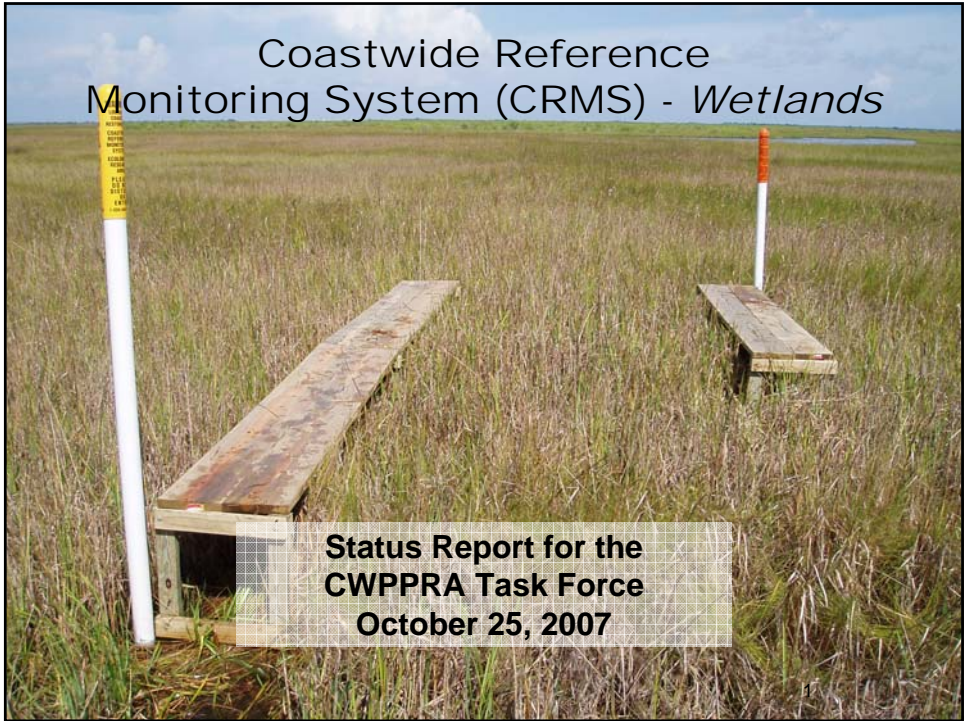
Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends approval of requests for total O&M funding required in FY08 in the amount of \$3,368,508 for the following projects:

- a. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting funding increases totaling \$1,070,503.
 - **Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a)**, PPL-3, NRCS: Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$174,928. The original O&M budget was \$3,719,926 and the current budget is \$6,340,505. If approved, the new O&M budget would be \$6,515,433.
 - **Cameron-Creole Plugs Project (CS-17)**, PPL-1, USFWS: Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$47,897. The original O&M budget was \$92,953 and the current budget is \$198,245. If approved, the new O&M budget would be \$246,142.
 - **East Mud Lake Marsh Management Project (CS-20)**, PPL-2, NRCS: Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$640,831. The original O&M budget was \$382,306 and the current budget is \$1,323,955. If approved, the new O&M budget would be \$1,964,786.
 - **Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-21)**, PPL-2, NRCS: Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$153,339. The original O&M budget was \$149,454 and the current budget is \$345,898. If approved, the new O&M budget would be \$499,237.
 - **Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-27)**, PPL-6, NMFS: Request for an increase in O&M funds in the amount of \$53,508. The original O&M budget was \$409,465 and the current budget is \$592,986. If approved, the new O&M budget would be \$646,494.

- b. PPL 9+ Projects requesting FY11 O&M funding in the total amount of \$2,298,005.
 - **Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project - Phase III (BA-27c)**, PPL-9, NRCS: Request for FY11 O&M incremental funds in the amount of \$21,200.
 - **Coastwide Nutria Control Program Project (LA-03b)**, PPL-11, NRCS: Request for FY11 O&M incremental funds in the amount of \$2,276,805.

Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) - *Wetlands*



**Status Report for the
CWPPRA Task Force
October 25, 2007**

CRMS-*Wetlands*: Authorizations and Current Request

AUTHORIZATIONS	
August 14, 2003: (2003-2006) (PPL 1-8 and new funding)	\$12,397,506
January 28, 2004: (2007)	\$3,101,357
October 13, 2004: (2008)	\$532,000
October 26, 2005: (2009)	\$1,036,109
October 18, 2006: (2010)	\$3,185,809
Total Authorized To Date:	\$20,252,781
October 25, 2007: (2011)	\$4,697,824
Total Anticipated Authorization	\$24,950,605
EXPENSES	
Expenses through FY06:	\$4,753,918
Expenses in FY07:	\$4,697,824
Total Expenses To Date	\$9,451,742
PROJECT BALANCE	
Current Project Balance (available funds):	\$10,801,039
FY11 Request (based on FY07 Expenses):	\$4,697,824
Anticipated Balance (pending approval):	\$15,498,863

CWPPRA Monitoring FY11 Funding Request

CRMS - <i>Wetlands</i>	\$4,697,824
CS-30 GIWW Bank Stabil. (Perry Ridge to TX)	\$7,555
ME-19 Grand Lake/White Lake	\$5,975
<u>LA-03b Coastwide Nutria Control Program</u>	<u>\$224,061</u>
Total	\$4,935,415



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Site Distribution and Landrights Status



October 2007 Landrights Status:

- ▲ SECURED: 382
- PENDING: 8

CRMS-*Wetlands*: Implementation Status

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- 98% of CRMS sites secured

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- 384 sites visited and characterized
- 256 sites fully constructed
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- 60 new benchmarks installed and tied into DNR network
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- 206 sites currently collecting data

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- coastwide photography and satellite imagery collected in Fall 2005

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1 additional draft report will be sent out by October 31
(BA-02, BA-20, BA-23, CS-17, CS-20, CS-21, CS-28, CS-31, ME-04, ME-11, ME-19, PO-06,
PO-24, PO-27, TE-26, TE-28, TE-41, TV-03, TV-14)

Data available through DNR SONRIS, USGS, or CWPPRA Websites

CRMS-*Wetlands*: Analytical Approach

Monitoring Work Group (March 6, 2007 Meeting)

- CRMS modifications to a fixed annual sampling design rather than rotational design
- Discussed analytical teams and approach
 - Landscape, Vegetation, Hydrology, Soils and Data Delivery Teams (academic and agency leads)
 - Developing analytical framework and tools for synthesizing and reporting
 - Analytical framework designed for site, project, basin, & coastwide scales
 - Products intended to be responsive to the needs of CWPPRA restoration and management

Individual Agency Meetings (July 2007)

- Demonstrated strawman analytical framework and product development for review and comment by CWPPRA agency engineers, project managers, and monitoring staff

Data Assessments

METRICS

- **Vegetation**

1. Cover
2. Species composition
3. Relative abundance
4. Dominance/calculated
5. Richness/calculated
6. Height
7. NDVI

- **Hydrology**

8. Water depth
9. Water duration/calculated
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11. Salinity
12. Temperature

- **Soils**

13. Bulk density
14. % organic matter
15. Water content
16. Sediment elevation
17. Sediment accretion
18. Shallow subsidence
19. Salinity
20. Temperature
21. pH
22. Soil type
23. Relative sea level rise
24. Deep subsidence

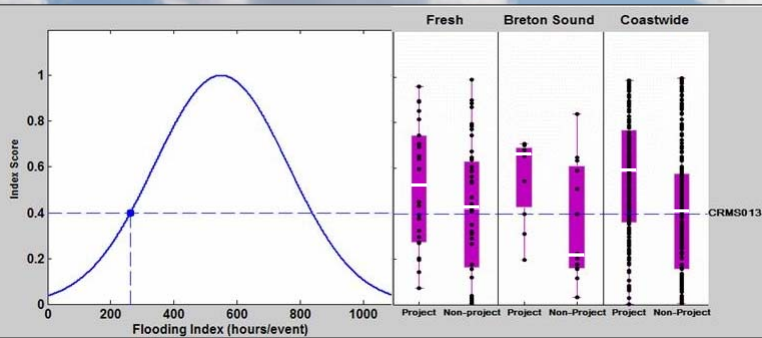
- **Landscape**

25. Land:water ratio
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INDICES

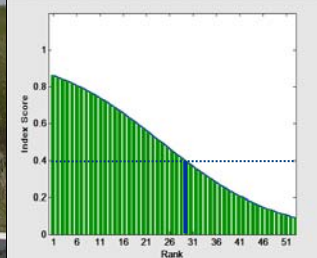
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Flooding Indices



Boxplot showing distribution of index scores for project and non-project sites in fresh marsh (left panel), Breton Sound basin (middle panel), and across the coast (right panel). White line indicates median score, the boxes represent the area between the 25th and 75th percentile, and individual scores are represented by black dots.

Flooding index score as it relates to average flooding event duration in fresh marshes. A score of '1' indicates optimal conditions.



Rank distribution of flooding index scores for all CRMS sites classified as 'fresh marsh'. A rank of '1' is assigned to highest scoring CRMS site. The selected CRMS site is represented by the blue bar.

CS-20: Soil Accretion

Comparison Levels:

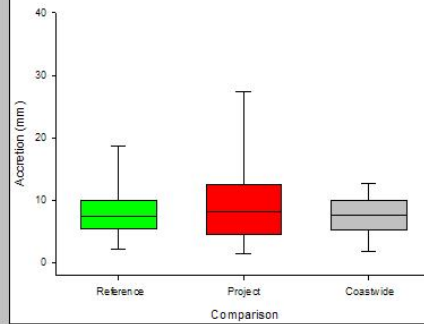
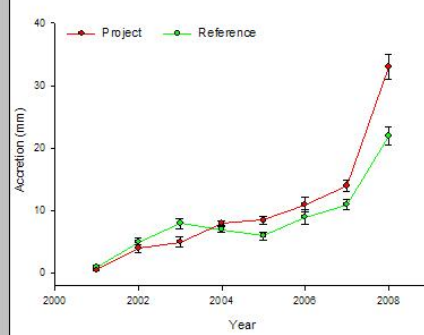
Project v Reference v Coastwide (saline)

Comparison Summary (slope test):

Project > Reference = Coastwide (saline)

Summary statistics

Level	Sites	Median	Mean (±S.E.)
Project	26 32 34...	9.2	11.1 (0.8)
Reference	18 31 24...	8.1	9.4 (0.7)
Coastwide (saline)	CS, ME...	8.4	8.6 (0.5)



Data and Information Availability

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Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)

Wetland restoration efforts conducted in Louisiana under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act require... as well as monitoring the cumulative effects of all projects in restoring, creating, enhancing, and protecting the coastal landscape. The monitoring approach in Louisiana has been based because of difficulty in finding comparable wet sites. A multiple reference approach, hydrogeomorphic functional assessments and probabilistic sampling.

This approach includes a suite of sites that encompass the range of ecological conditions for each station, with projects placed on a... Trajectories in reference sites through time are then compared with project trajectories through time. The approach proposed could be...
[Project/Point presentation](#)
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Monitoring Data

Hydrographic, accretion, herbaceous marsh vegetation, soil properties, and surface elevation data collected by the LDNR / CRD Monitoring Section are now available on-line. All downloaded files will be in zipped, comma-delimited format with headers that describe the data. For a detailed explanation of all data types, please review the [Data Descriptions](#) document.

Hydrographic Data

Hydrographic data are now available in two general formats: data collected monthly and data collected hourly. Parameters sampled generally include: water level, water temperature, specific conductance, and salinity. In some rare instances water velocity and wind speed / direction are sampled at stations where hourly data are collected.

Monthly Data

[Link: Retrieve Monthly Data \(via SONRIS Lite\)](#)

Monthly hydrographic data can be downloaded by either project or station number for any range of dates that data are available. These files are relatively small as there are only approximately 12 records per station per year. In general, there is a much larger spatial distribution of stations where monthly data are collected than where hourly data are collected. The LDNR currently monitors over 400 stations throughout the coastal zone for monthly hydrographic data.

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Hourly hydrographic data may also be downloaded by project or by station number; however these files are much larger than the monthly files. For example, since one year of hourly sampling will yield approximately 8,760 records, a file for a project collecting data at...

Data and Information Availability

CRMS Coastwide Reference Monitoring System
Spatial Viewer *Proof of Concept*

This viewer is a proof of concept viewer showing example datasets and may not represent accurate data.

Site Info | Vegetation | Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Station ID: CRMS4450
 Lat Long: 30.35362011164081, -90.53180694580078
 Marsh Elevation: 1.2 NAVD88
 NGS Benchmark: CRMS CE-SM-01
 CWPPRA Project:
 IN: Big Island Mining (AT-03)
 Type: Dredged Material, Marsh Creation, Hydrologic Restoration
 Pre/Post Construction Pictures:

Land/Water 2005

Land	Area	Percent
Land	900	90%
Water	100	10%

CRMS Stations | CWPPRA Projects | Hydro Basins

Comments or Questions? Email Sumant.Chinnada

Data and Information Availability

CRMS Coastwide Reference Monitoring System
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Site Info | Vegetation | Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Marsh Classification: Intermediate
 Vegetation Type: Oligohaline
 Latest CRMS Veg Survey Date: 5/1/2007
 Dominant Species: *Sagittaria lancifolia*
 % Coverage: 45%

Species	1975	1985	1995	2005
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	10	20	30	45

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Site Info | Vegetation | Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Salinity (psu)

	Aug 2007	2007	Mar 2008	Jul 2008	Nov 2008
Min	2	2	2	2	2
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CWPPRA Monitoring FY11 Funding Request

CRMS - <i>Wetlands</i>	\$4,697,824
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Total	\$4,935,415

DECISION REQUEST

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

**REQUEST FOR FY11 COASTWIDE REFERENCE MONITORING SYSTEM (CRMS)-
WETLANDS MONITORING FUNDS, AND FY11 PROJECT SPECIFIC MONITORING
FUNDS FOR PROJECTS ON PPLS 9+**

For Decision:

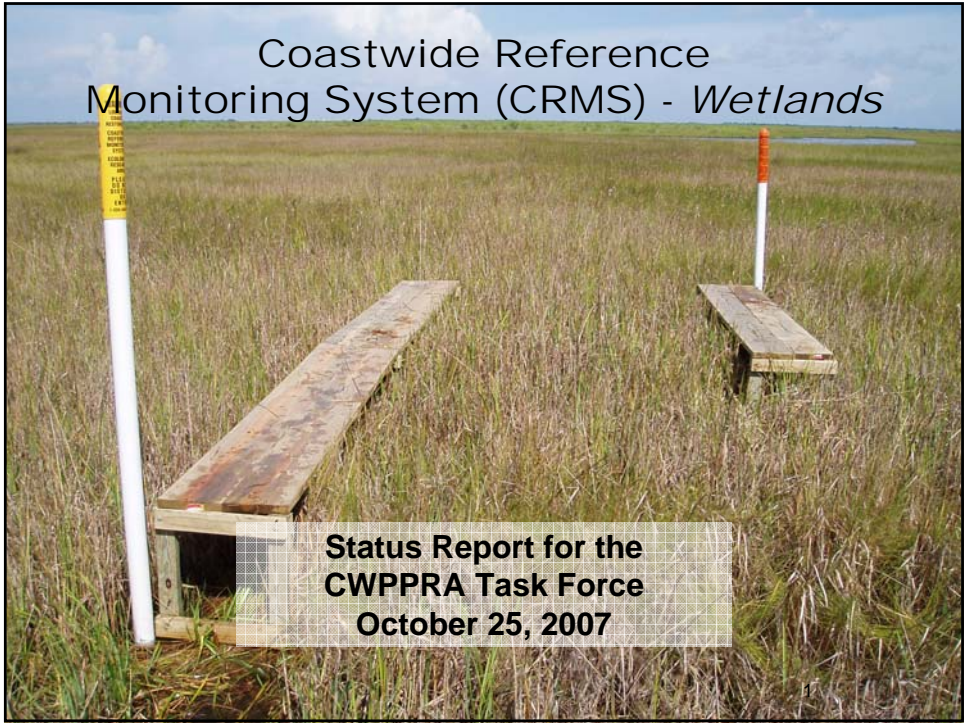
Following a presentation by USGS on the status/progress of CRMS over the past year, the Task Force will vote on the following Technical Committee recommendations. Item a) provides a three-year rolling amount of funding for CRMS. Item b) includes for project specific FY11 monitoring funding for projects on PPLs 9+.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

- a. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the following requests for project specific FY11 monitoring funding for projects on PPLs 9+ in the amount of \$237,591 for the following projects:
 - GIWW- Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), PPL-9, NRCS
 - Grand-White Lakes Landbridge Protection (ME-19), PPL-10, USFWS
 - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, USFWS

- b. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the request for CRMS FY11 monitoring funds in the amount of \$4,697,824.

Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) - *Wetlands*



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CWPPRA Task Force
October 25, 2007**

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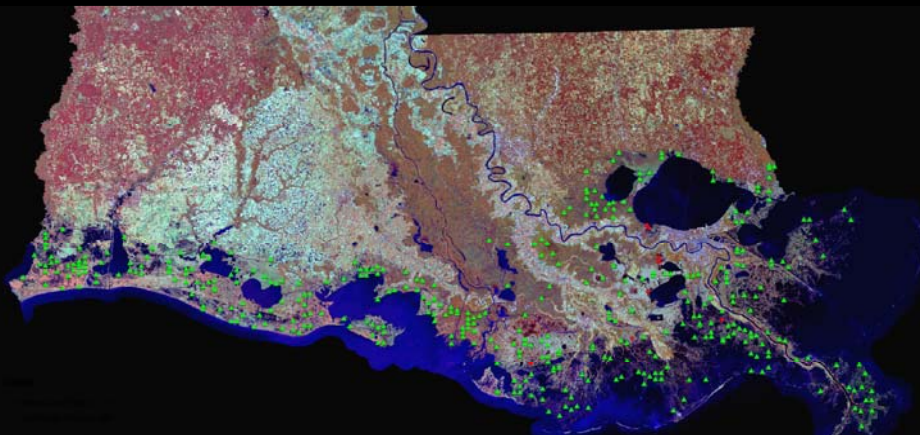
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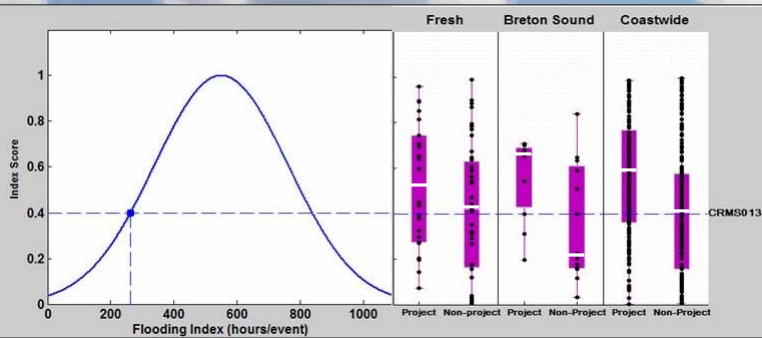
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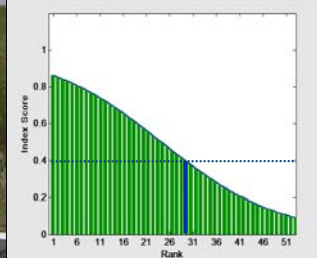
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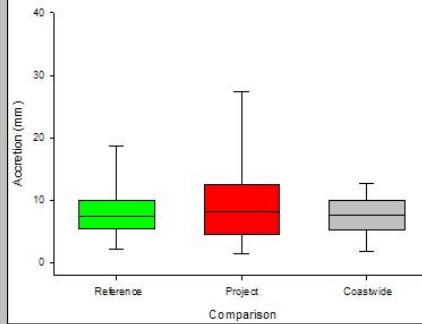
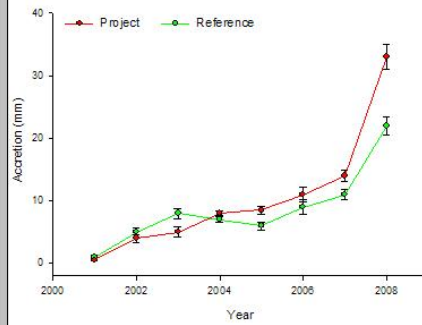
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Site Info | Vegetation | Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Station ID: CRMS4450
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 Marsh Elevation: 1.2 NAVD88
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 CWPPRA Project:
 IN: Big Island Mining (AT-03)
 Type: Dredged Material, Marsh Creation, Hydrologic Restoration
 Pre/Post Construction Pictures:

Land/Water 2005

Land	Water
90%	10%

CRMS Stations | CWPPRA Projects | Hydro Basins

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Vegetation | Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Marsh Classification: Intermediate
 Vegetation Type: Oligohaline
 Latest CRMS Veg Survey Date: 5/1/2007
 Dominant Species: *Sagittaria lancifolia*
 % Coverage: 45%

Species	1975	1985	1995	2005
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	45%	45%	45%	45%

Water | Soil | Landscape | Report Card | Data

Salinity (psu)

Month	Aug 2007	2007	Mar 2008	Jul 2008	Nov 2008
Min	2	2	2	2	2
Mean	12.5	7	7	7	7
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DECISION REQUEST

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

17TH PRIORITY PROJECT LIST

For Discussion:

The Environmental Workgroup Chairman is available to present an overview of the ten PPL 17 candidate projects and three PPL17 candidate demonstration projects.

- a) Phase I funding approval of \$7,660,313 for four candidate projects.
- b) The Technical Committee vote on the Candidate Demonstration projects resulted in a tie between the Bioengineered Oyster Reef Demonstration Project and the Sediment Containment System Demonstration Project. The Technical Committee did not arrive at a clear consensus on which of the two demonstration projects was better, so they decided to ask the Task Force to revote or approve both projects.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

- a. The Technical Committee recommends Phase I funding approval in the amount of \$7,660,313 for four candidate projects.

- Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction Project, \$1,395,699
- Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Protection Project, \$2,665,993
- West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation Project, \$1,620,740
- Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project, \$2,013,881

- b. The Technical Committee vote on the Candidate Demonstration projects resulted in a tie between the following two projects:

- Bioengineered Oyster Reef, Demonstration Project, \$1,981,822
- Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation, Demonstration Project, \$1,163,343

The Technical Committee did not arrive at a clear consensus on which of the two demonstration projects was better, so they decided to ask the Task Force to revote or approve both projects.

CWPPRA PPL17 Technical Committee VOTE

12-Sep-07

Region	Project	COE	DNR	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
2	Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction		3	6	2	4	5	5	20
2	Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Protection	5			6	6	6	4	23
2	West Pionte a la Hache Marsh Creation		4	5	4		4	4	17
2	Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation		6	1		3	3	4	13
1	Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection	6	1		1		1	4	9
4	East Cove Marsh Creation	3	2	2			2	4	9
2	Pass a Loutre Restoration	4		4	5			3	13
3	Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island		5	3		1		3	9
3	Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing Project	1			3	2		3	6
2	Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	2				5		2	7

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21 21 21 21 21 21 21 36 126
check 21 21 21 21 21 21 36 126

RUN MACRO FROM SECOND SHEET

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL16 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 6 projects assigning a 6 to their highest priority vote and a 1 to their least priority vote. All votes must be used.
3. Each agency will submit their votes hand-written on the above ballot form
4. Initial ranking of projects will be determined based on the number of agency votes received for a project (unweighted).
5. A weighted Sum of Points Score will be tallied and used in the event of a tie in the initial ranking.
6. The Technical Committee will vote to recommend "up to four" projects 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.

Lead Agency	Demonstration Project Name	Total Fully Funded Cost	COE	DNR	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	TOTAL SCORE
EPA	Bioengineered Oyster Reef Demo	\$1,981,822			1	1	1		3
FWS	Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demo	\$1,163,343	1	1				1	3
NRCS	Positive Displacement Pump Demo	\$3,069,108							0
Total			1	1	1	1	1	1	6
			check	1	1	1	1	1	6

Voting Standards:

1. Each agency receives 1 vote. All listed agencies must cast votes.
2. Projects will be ranked by # of votes.

CWPPRA

Priority Project List 17

Candidate Project Evaluation Results



Task Force Meeting

October 25, 2007

New Orleans, LA

Overview of Project Nomination Process

- Regional Planning Team meetings were held Jan. 9-11, 2007 for each Coast 2050 region (Abbeville, Morgan City, and New Orleans) to accept project ideas from the public and government participants.
- Regional Planning Teams voted at a Coastwide Voting Meeting held on Feb 7, 2007 to select a total of 20 nominee projects, including two projects per basin, except in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins, where 3 projects were selected for each. Six demonstration projects were also selected as nominees.
- The Technical Committee selected 10 candidate projects and 3 demo candidates for detailed evaluation on March 14, 2007.

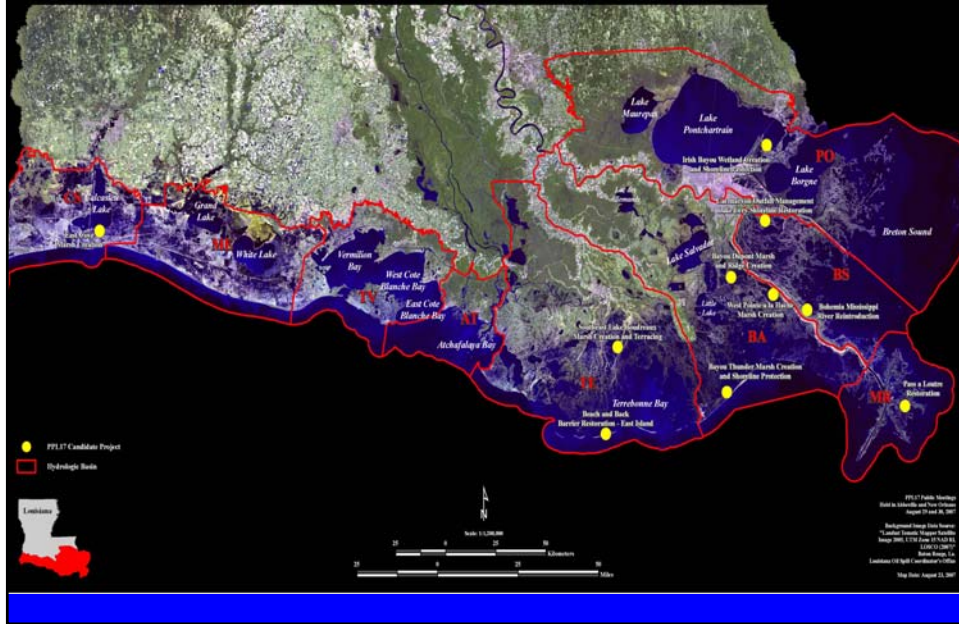
Project Evaluation Procedures

- 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 wetland benefits.
- The Engineering Workgroup reviewed designs and cost estimates for each project.

Project Evaluation Procedures (cont'd)

- The Environmental and Engineering Workgroups met to determine prioritization scores for each of the projects.
- The Environmental and Engineering Workgroups evaluated the candidate demonstration projects.
- The Economics Workgroup developed fully funded costs for engineering and design, construction, and 20 years of monitoring and operations and maintenance for each project.

CWPPRA PPL 17 Candidate Projects



Region 1

Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection

Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection

- Located in Orleans Parish, between the Chef Pass and Interstate 10 on the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
- Approximately 17,000 feet of foreshore rock dike to protect the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline
- Hydraulically dredged material from a nearby borrow site will be pumped into two sites to create 121 acres of marsh
- Approximately 191 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$19,647,483



Region 2

Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation

Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection

Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline
Restoration

Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction

West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation

Pass a Loutre Restoration

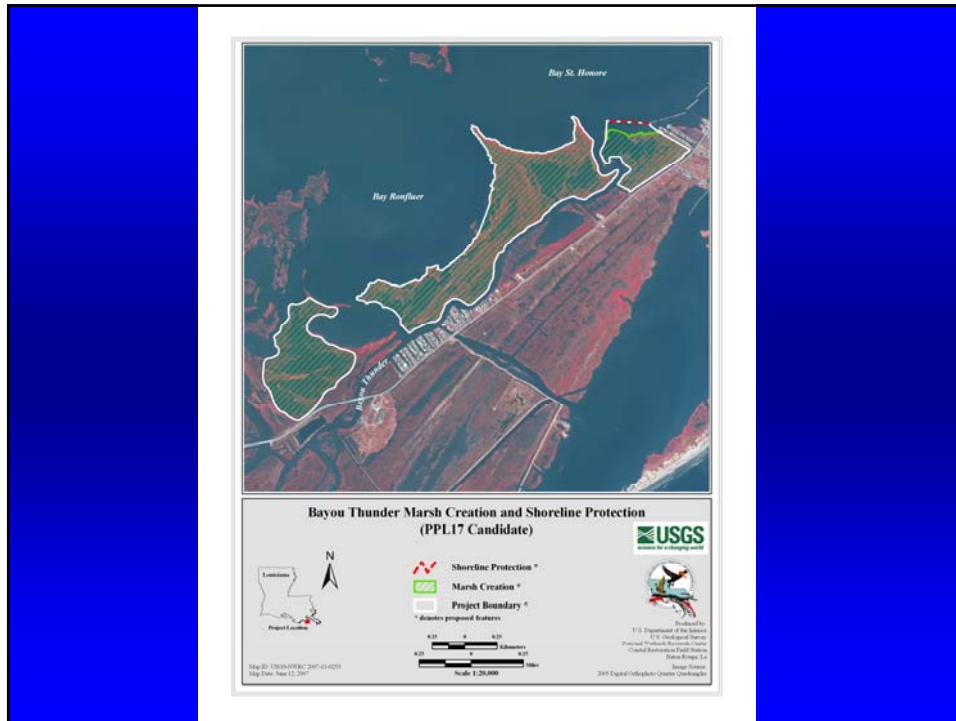
Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation

- Located in Jefferson Parish, adjacent to Bayou Dupont, southeast of the Pen
- Sediments would be hydraulically dredged from the Mississippi River and pumped via pipeline to create 184 acres of marsh and nourish 103 acres of marsh
- A 17-acre forested ridge would be created along Bayou Dupont
- Approximately 187 acres of marsh and ridge would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$21,626,767



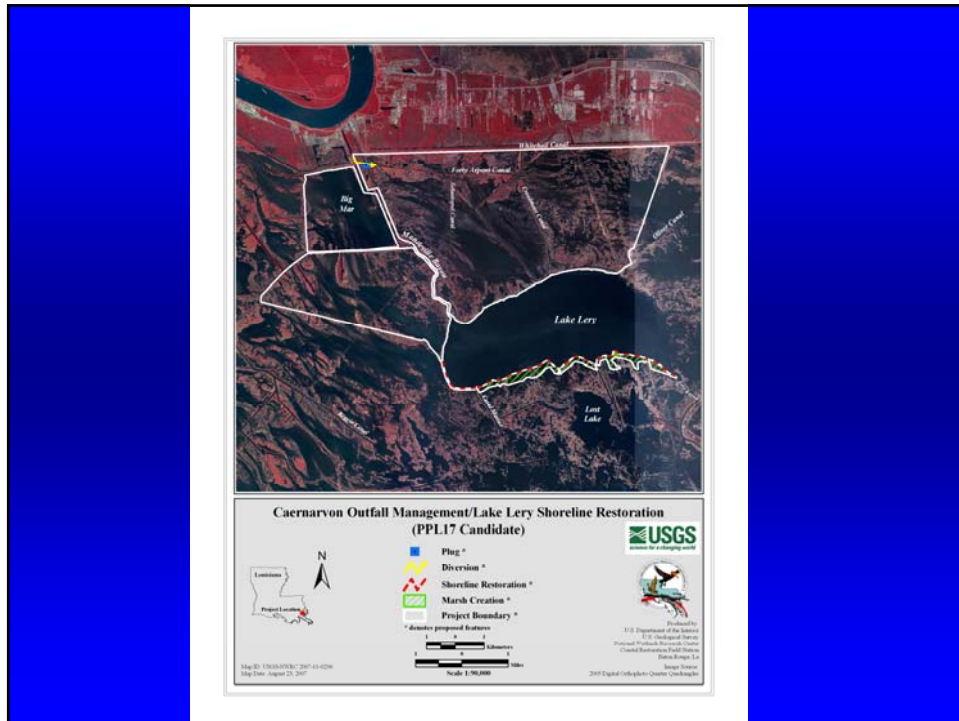
Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection

- Located in Lafourche and Jefferson Parishes, near Chenier Caminada, north of Highway 1
- Sediments would be hydraulically dredged from a nearby borrow site and pumped via pipeline to create 175 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 173 acres of marsh
- The current breakwater system would be extended to protect an additional 1,500 feet of bay shoreline
- Approximately 163 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$20,920,120



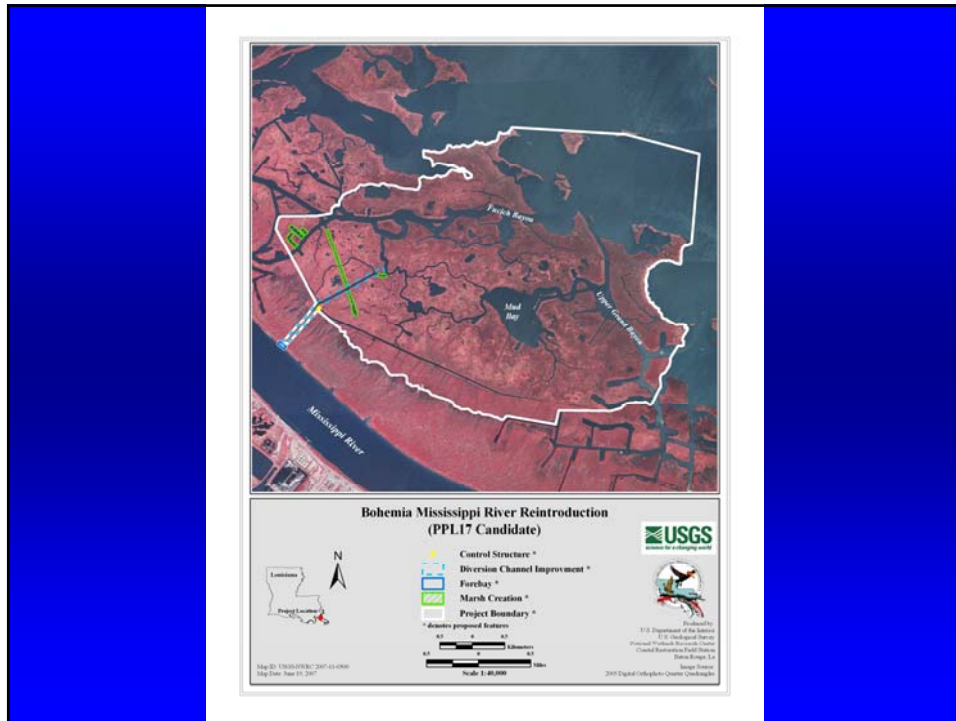
Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Restoration

- Located in St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes, north of Lake Lery and along the southern Lake Lery shoreline
- Approximately 10% (up to 800 cfs) of the Caernarvon outfall would be diverted into the marshes north of Lake Lery via a conveyance channel
- Sediments will be hydraulically dredged from Lake Lery and pumped via pipeline to create/nourish 396 acres of marsh and restore 32,000 feet of the southern Lake Lery shoreline
- Approximately 652 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$25,137,149



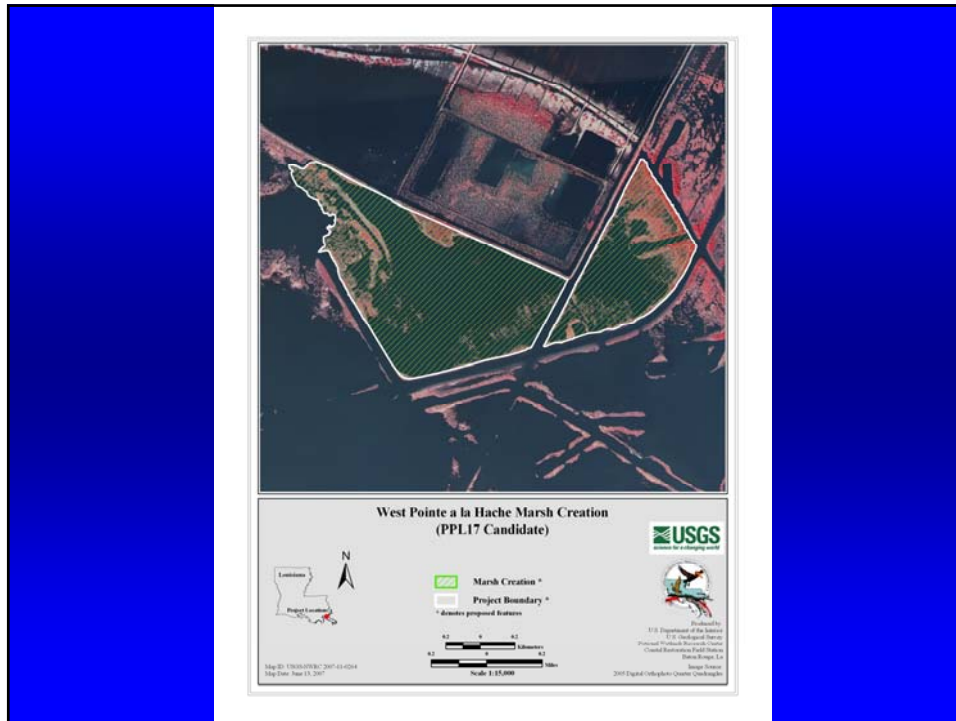
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, on the east bank of the Mississippi River
- An uncontrolled diversion would be constructed to allow a maximum flow of 10,000 cfs
- Material excavated for the conveyance channel would be used beneficially to create marsh
- Approximately 635 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$6,923,792



West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, near Lake Hermitage, in the outfall of the West Pointe a la Hache siphons
- Sediments will be hydraulically dredged from the Mississippi River and pumped via pipeline to create and nourish 352 acres of marsh
- Approximately 203 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$16,136,639



Pass a Loutre Restoration

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, on the Mississippi River Delta, on Pass a Loutre WMA and Delta NWR
- Pass a Loutre would be dredged for 6.5 miles to restore channel flow to historic levels to increase sediment delivery in the southeastern portion of the delta
- Sediment from the channel dredging would be used to create 465 acres of marsh and 12 crevasses would be constructed on Pass a Loutre WMA
- Approximately 1,305 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$26,591,033



Region 3

Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and
Terracing

Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration – East
Island

Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing

- Located in Terrebonne Parish, west of the Bayou Petite Caillou ridge and south of the Boudreaux Canal
- Approximately 257 acres of marsh would be created and 39 acres nourished with sediment dredged from a borrow site within Lake Boudreaux
- Approximately 53,450 LF of terraces would be constructed to flank the created marsh and existing marsh in the project area
- Approximately 231 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$20,431,032



Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration – East Island

- Located in Terrebonne Parish, on the eastern end of the Isles Dernieres
- Sediment would be hydraulically dredged from a nearby borrow site to create 160 acres of marsh on the bay side of East Island
- Sediment would also be placed along the Gulf shoreline to nourish the beach and provide sand to downdrift areas
- Approximately 92 acres of barrier island habitats would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$19,535,422



Region 4

East Cove Marsh Creation

East Cove Marsh Creation

- Located in Cameron Parish, in the southwestern portion of the Cameron-Creole Watershed, on Cameron Prairie NWR
- During normal maintenance dredging of the Calcasieu Ship Channel, sediment would be used beneficially to create marsh on Cameron Prairie NWR
- The project would be constructed during two maintenance dredging events to create/nourish a total of 604 acres of marsh in two disposal sites
- Approximately 509 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is \$18,413,579



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 new technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.
- Are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

Demonstration Projects

- Demonstration Projects were nominated at the 4 Regional Planning Team meetings.
- Six (6) demonstration nominees were selected at the February 7, 2007 Coastwide voting meeting.
- The Technical Committee selected 3 candidate demos on March 14, 2007.

Proposed Demonstration Projects

Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef

Positive Displacement Pump Solution

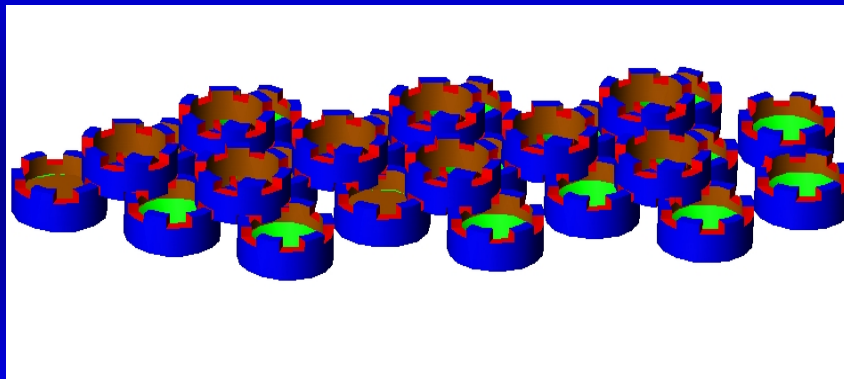
Sediment Containment System for Marsh
Creation

Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef

- Goals: Determine the effectiveness of an Oysterbreak in reducing beach erosion along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline in areas of poor load-bearing capacity
- Features: The Oysterbreak is a light-weight, modular shore protection device that uses accumulating biomass (oyster reef) to dissipate wave energy. The modular units are sized to achieve moderate initial wave energy reduction. As oyster growth increases, the structure's ability to reduce wave energy also increases. An oyster spat attractant is injected within the structural components of the device to promote oyster growth.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$1,981,822

Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef

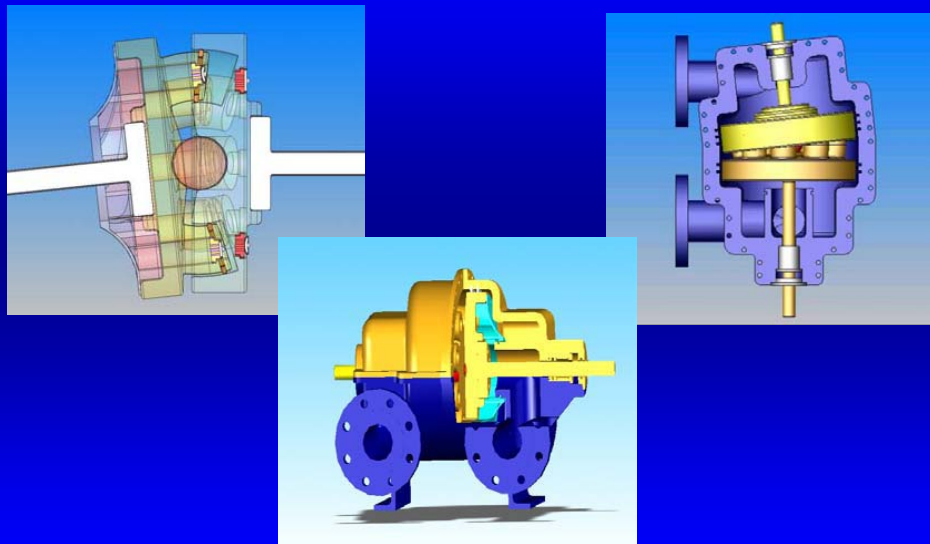
Oysterbreak Structure



Positive Displacement Pump Solution

- Goals: Determine the ability of a newly-patented positive displacement pump to pump a high-volume sediment slurry over great distances (5-10 miles).
- Features: This system uses a high-pressure jet to provide an increased suspended sediment load for the pump. The system can act as a passive, unmanned unit to pump sediment 24 hours a day. The system would serve as a replacement for conventional operations which require a dredge and booster pump to deliver sediment over large distances.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$ 3,069,108.

Positive Displacement Pump



Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation

- Goals: Demonstrate the effectiveness of a sediment containment system to strategically define areas of accumulation and improve sediment retention in small and medium freshwater diversions as well as contain fluid material delivered via hydraulic dredging to create marsh.
- Features: Sediment containment system will be used to isolate areas to increase sediment retention within the outfall area of a diversion. The system will also be used for containment of dredged material in a marsh creation application.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is \$ 1,163,343.

Sediment Containment System



Written Comments Should be Mailed to the Task Force (Deadline: September 5, 2007)

Colonel Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
Or Fax to 504-862-1892
Attn: Melanie Goodman
Email: Melanie.L.Goodman@mvn02.usace.army.mil



Priority Project List Number 17

Candidate Projects



Public Meetings – August 2007

**Abbeville
August 29th**

**New Orleans
August 30th**

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The 17th Priority List Planning Process

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-16; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-16; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects,
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through October 2006.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and accept nomination of projects by hydrologic basin. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at the four RPT meetings. The RPTs will not vote at their individual regional meetings, rather voting will be conducted during a separate coast-wide meeting. At these initial RPT meetings, parishes will be asked to identify their official parish representative who will vote at the coast-wide RPT meeting.

B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to present and vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will choose no more than two projects per basin, except that three projects may be selected from Terrebonne and Barataria Basins because of the high loss rates in those basins. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Selection of the projects nominated per basin will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.

C. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to assist LDNR and local governments in preparing preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The Regional Planning Team Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and members of the Regional Planning Teams.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects should be developed to support one or more Coast 2050 strategies. The goals of each project should be consistent with those of Coast 2050.

B. Each sponsor of a nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description (no more than one page plus a map) that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

C. Engineering and Environmental Work Groups meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project. The Work Groups will also review the nominated demonstration projects and verify that they meet the demonstration project criteria.

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees and furnishes to Technical Committee and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

A. Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. Technical Committee will select ten candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. At this time, the Technical Committee will also select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary Wetland Value Assessment data and engineering cost estimates for Phase 0 as described below.

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. Field trip participation should be limited to two representatives from each agency. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

B. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups and the Academic Advisory Group meet to refine project features and develop boundaries based on site visits.

C. Sponsoring agency develops Project Information Sheets on assigned projects, using formats developed by applicable work groups; prepares preliminary draft Wetland Value Assessment Project Information Sheet; and makes Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates.

D. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups evaluate all projects (excluding demos) using the WVA and review design and cost estimates.

E. Engineering Work Group reviews and approves Phase 1 and 2 cost estimates.

F. Economics Work Group reviews cost estimates and develops annualized (fully funded) costs.

G. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups apply the Prioritization Criteria and develop prioritization scores for each candidate project.

H. Corps of Engineers staff prepares information package for Technical Committee and CPRA. Packages consist of:

- 1) updated Project Information Sheets;
- 2) a matrix for each region that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, Wetland Value Assessment results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU), and the prioritization score.
- 3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support; and

I. Technical Committee hosts two public hearings to present information from H above and allows public comment.

VI. Selection of 17th Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 17th PPL will occur at the Fall Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Information Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 17th PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 17th PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 17th PPL.

D. The CPRA reviews projects on the 17th Priority List and considers for Phase I approval and inclusion in the upcoming Comprehensive Master Coastal Protection Plan.

Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide: Dedicated dredging to create, restore, or protect wetlands
- Coastwide: Maintenance of Gulf, bay and lake shoreline integrity
- Region1, Restore/Sustain Wetlands:#9, dedicated delivery of sediment for marsh building
- Region 1, Protect Bay and Lake Shorelines: #10, maintain shoreline integrity of Lake Pontchartrain to protect regional ecosystem values.
- Region1, Maintain Critical Landforms: #15, maintain Eastern New Orleans land bridge by marsh creation and shoreline protection.
- Mapping Unit Strategies: Region 1, East Orleans Land Bridge, #35, dedicated dredging; #36 maintain shoreline integrity.

Project Location:

Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish, East Orleans land bridge mapping unit, Norfolk Southern Railroad to Point aux Herbes south along Lake Pontchartrain to Bayou Chevee.

Problem:

The landfall of Hurricane Katrina in southeast Louisiana destroyed thousands of acres of marsh and other coastal habitats in the Lake Pontchartrain basin. The hurricane weakened the Lake Pontchartrain shore between the lake rim and interior marshes near Bayou Chevee. In some cases the storm removed large expanses of the shoreline and exposed interior marshes. Currently only a portion of the lakeshore is protected by a rock dike (PPL 5, PO-22). This dike was originally tied to the shoreline; however the interior marsh has eroded away. Continued shoreline erosion and future storms could create a direct path of open water connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Irish Bayou and the Bayou Sauvage NWR.

Goals:

The goals of the project are to reduce shoreline erosion and create marsh in order to prevent the lake shoreline from breaking into the interior marsh ponds.

Proposed Solution:

Construct 16,810 LF of new foreshore rock dikes and raise the height of 3,000 LF of existing rock dikes to be used for containment and to protect shoreline and interior marshes. Create 121 acres of marsh in shallow open water sites behind the rock shoreline protection.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit about 232 acres of brackish marsh and open water. Approximately 191 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

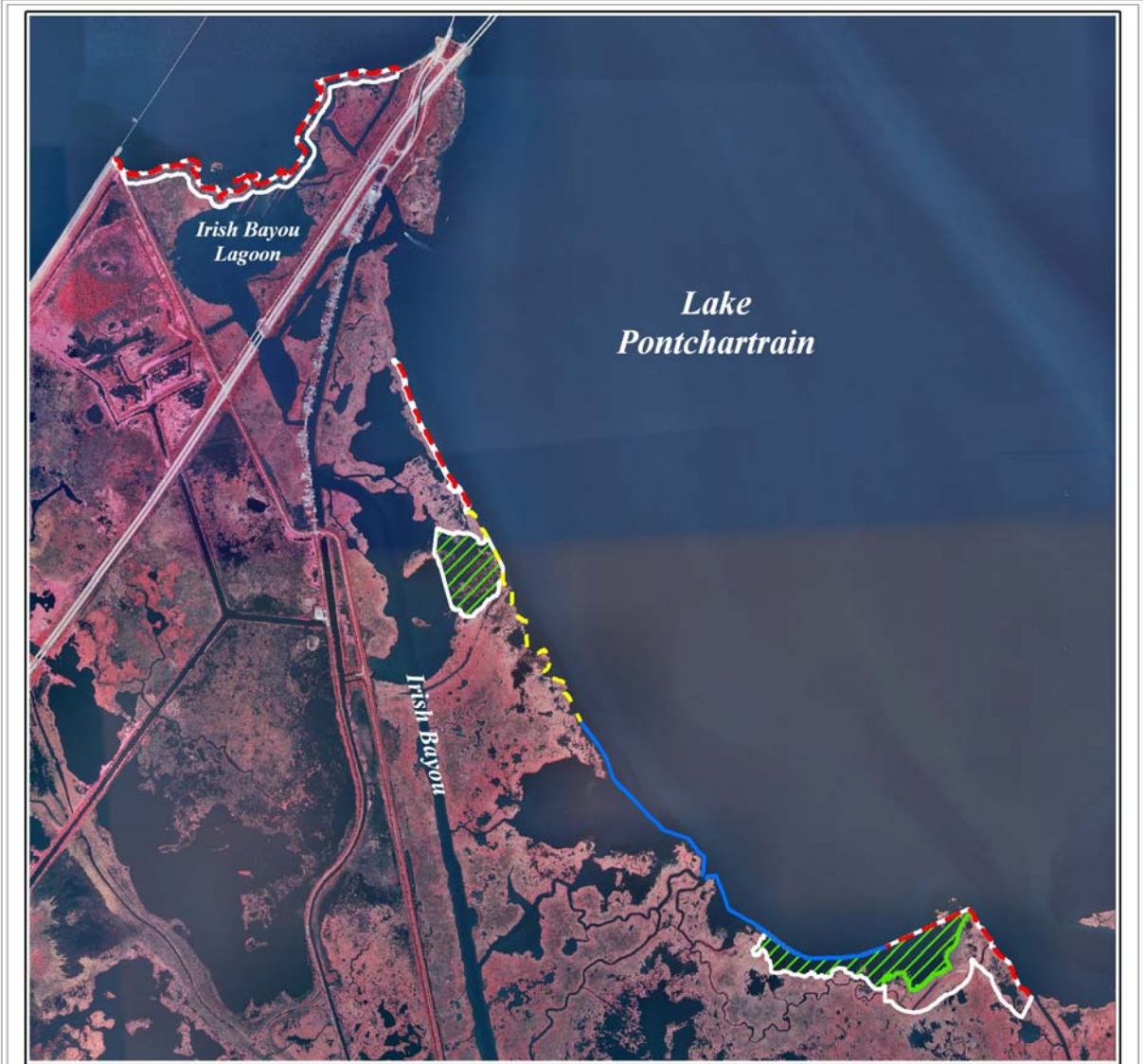
Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 19,647,483.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:






Robert Dubois, USFWS, (337) 291-3127, Robert_Dubois@fws.gov

Travis Creel, USACE, (504) 862-1071, Travis.J.Creel@mvn02.usace.army.mil

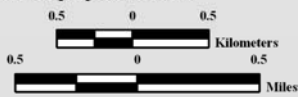


**Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection
(PPL17 Candidate)**



-  PO-22 Existing Rock Dike
-  Bayou Sauvage Shoreline Protection *
-  Shoreline Protection *
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0242
Map Date: August 05, 2007



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:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide Strategy – Dedicated Dredging, to Create, Restore, or Protect Wetlands

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish, adjacent to Bayou Dupont southeast of the Pen.

Problem:

There is widespread historic and continued rapid land loss in the project area due to altered hydrology, wind erosion, and subsidence. Wetlands in the project vicinity are being lost at the rate of -1.72% /year based on USGS data from 1988 to 2006.

Goals:

Project goals include 1) creating/nourishing marsh and associated edge habitat for aquatic species through pipeline sediment delivery from the Mississippi River, and 2) creating a ridge along a portion of the southwestern shoreline of Bayou Dupont. Specific phase 0 goals include creating 184 acres brackish marsh, nourishing 118 acres of brackish marsh and constructing about 15 acres of maritime ridge habitat.

Proposed Solution:

Approximately 184 acres of marsh would be created and 103 acres of existing marsh would be nourished via confined disposal of sediment dredged from the Mississippi River.

About 17 acres of ridge would be created along the bayou after the fill material consolidates to allow shaping up to a +6 ft crown, 30 ft wide. Approximately 10 acres of a bayou side marsh berm would be constructed during the ridge shaping. Containment dikes would be breached no later than three years after construction. The created marsh and ridge would be planted as well as intense Chinese Tallow control would be conducted for the ridge. Collectively, this would be the first step to restoring the banklines of Bayou Dupont.

Project Benefits:

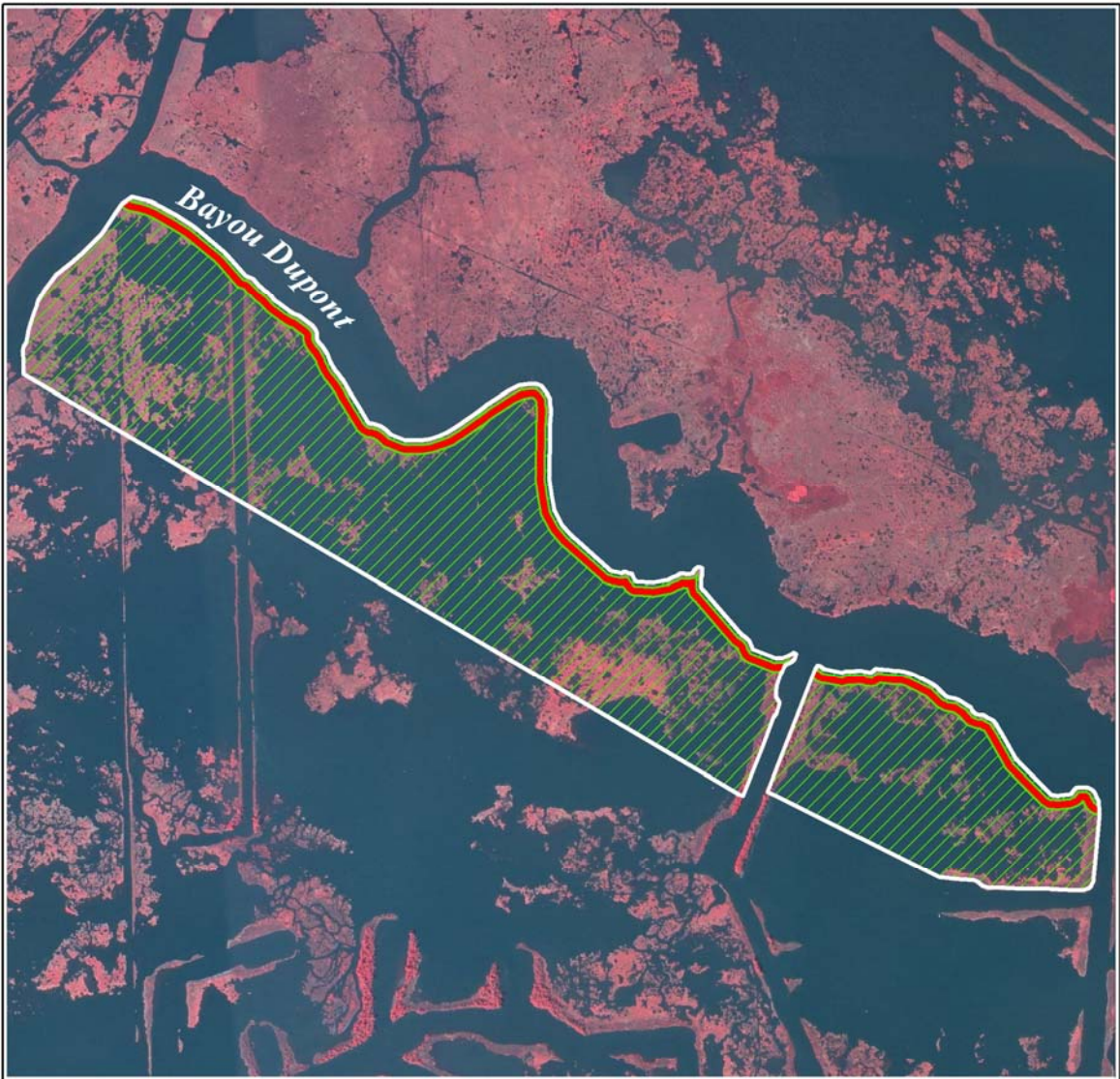
The project would benefit 317 acres of brackish fresh marsh and open water. Approximately 170 acres of brackish marsh and 17 acres of ridge would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 21,626,767.




Preparers of Fact Sheet:

Patrick Williams, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, (225) 389-0508, ext 208; Patrick.Williams@noaa.gov

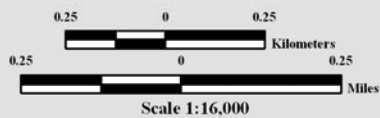


Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation (PPL17 Candidate)



-  Ridge Restoration *
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0310
Map Date: June 15, 2007



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:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Dedicated dredging to create marsh
- Maintain Caminada Bay shoreline integrity

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Lafourche and Jefferson Parishes, Chenier Caminada, north of Hwy 1.

Problem:

The marshes between Caminada Bay and Highway 1 are experiencing both bay margin erosion and interior loss. Bay shoreline erosion estimates based on 1998 and 2005 aerial photography suggest that erosion in this area ranges from five feet/year to in excess of 50 feet/year in some areas. Significant interior losses are occurring as well. It is anticipated that in the next 20 years, half of the existing marshes in the project area will be converted to open water. Continued loss in this area may lead to adverse impacts to adjacent developed areas along Chenier Caminada and Highway 1. Based on anecdotal information, it appears that recent wetland losses in this area may contribute to local flooding of Highway 1.

Goals:

- Maintain landform separating Caminada Bay, Chenier Caminada, and Highway 1 through the creation of 175 acres and nourishment of an additional 173 acres of saline marsh.
- Provide shoreline protection as needed to reduce bay shoreline erosion along 1,500 feet of critically eroding shoreline.

Proposed Solution:

This project would create 175 acres marsh in existing open water areas and nourish an additional 173 acres fragmented marsh. Additionally, extension of the existing shoreline protection will be considered to maintain a continuous marsh buffer between Highway 1 and Caminada Bay.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit at least 348 acres of saline marsh and bay rim. Approximately 163 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life. Additionally, the project would maintain the landform that separates the open waters of Caminada Bay from Chenier Caminada and the Highway 1 corridor.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 20,920,120 .




Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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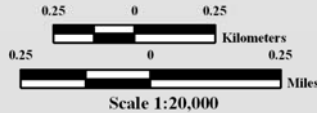


**Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection
(PPL17 Candidate)**



-  Shoreline Protection *
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features



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Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0255
Map Date: June 12, 2007

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Caernarvon Outfall Management and Lake Lery Shoreline Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Region 2 - Restore and Sustain Marshes via Managing Outfall of Existing Diversions
- Coastwide – Dedicated dredging for wetland creation.
- Coastwide – Maintenance of bay and lake shoreline integrity.
- Coastwide - Vegetative Plantings

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes, Caernarvon mapping unit, marshes located north and south of Lake Lery.

Problem:

1) According to USGS-NWRC mapping, much of the wetlands surrounding Lake Lery were heavily damaged along with the Lake Lery shoreline due to Hurricane Katrina. Wind induced waves within Lake Lery could further damage the lakes shorelines and cause accelerated interior marsh loss. 2) Marshes north of Lake Lery have historically not benefited from the diversion as have those marshes to the south and west. Those marshes to the east have been deteriorating from increased salinities and a lack of freshwater from the diversion. After Katrina the two canals that transported the limited amount of freshwater eastward have been completely blocked with debris to a point where there is virtually no fresh water reaching those marshes. Furthermore, these same marshes were severely damaged from the storm and with the lack of fresh water from the diversion it is unlikely that they will be restored without some assistance.

Goals:

The goal of this project is to stop shoreline erosion and to promote accretion of marsh between the breakwater and the existing shoreline.

Proposed Solution:

This project would divert a portion of the river water by dredging an 850 LF conveyance channel from the Caernarvon Outfall Canal across the Caernarvon Canal to the marshes east of Bayou Mandeville. This project would also restore approximately 32,000 linear feet of the Lake Lery shoreline and plant the restored lakeward edge. Approximately 396 acres of interior marsh along the southern shoreline of Lake Lery would be created or nourished.

Project Benefits:

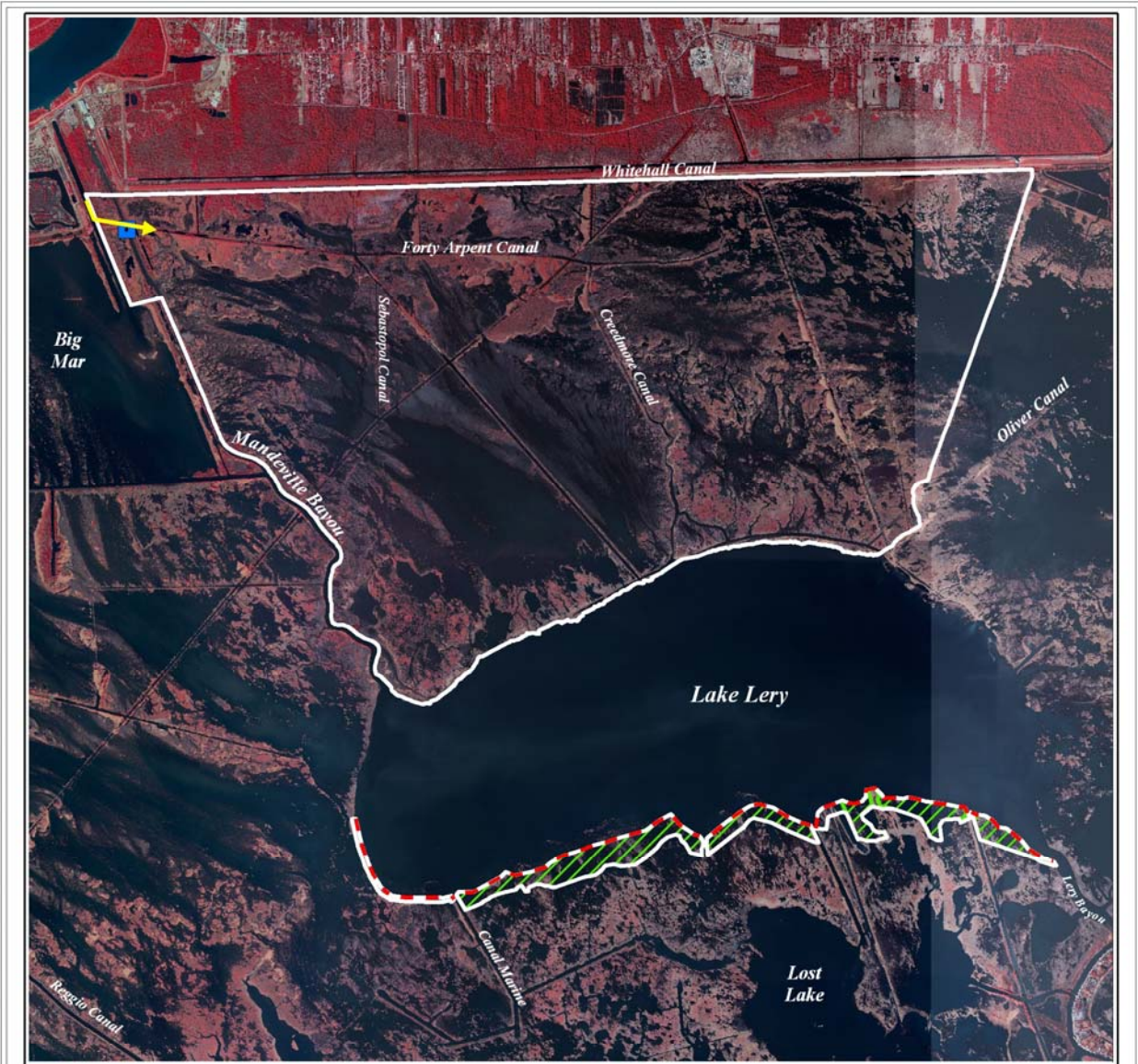
The project would benefit approximately 10,899 acres of intermediate marsh and open water. Approximately 652 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 25,137,149.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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**Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Restoration
(PPL17 Candidate)**




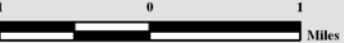
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 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles



-  Plug *
-  Diversion *
-  Shoreline Restoration *
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features



 Scale 1:70,000

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0296
 Map Date: August 05, 2007

Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction

Coast 2050 Strategies:

- Regional Ecosystem Strategy-Restore and Sustain marshes
- Region Regional Strategy: #8 Construct most effective small diversions.

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish, East bank of the Mississippi River approximately 6.5 miles upstream of the Bayou Lamoque diversion structures.

Problem:

As a result of the leveeing of the Mississippi River for navigation and flood control, this area was cut off from the historic overbank flooding of the river. Isolating the wetlands from the Mississippi River has severely limited the amount of new land that can be created here by the river. Freshwater, sediment, and nutrients that could be helping to build new wetlands here and elsewhere are shunted off the edge of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico.

Goals:

- Create approximately 640 acres of marsh
- Convert saline and brackish marsh to brackish and intermediate marsh
- Increase submerged aquatic vegetative cover
- Increase shallow water habitat
- Improve habitat interspersions

Proposed Solution:

Reintroduce Mississippi River water into the wetlands, restoring natural deltaic growth and habitats. An uncontrolled diversion with a capacity of approximately 10,000 cubic ft per second will be constructed.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 5,227 acres of saline and brackish marsh and open water. Approximately 635 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$6,923,792.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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


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Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction (PPL17 Candidate)



-  Control Structure *
-  Diversion Channel Improvement *
-  Forebay *
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0300
Map Date: June 19, 2007



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National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategies:

- Dedicated dredging to create, restore, or protect wetlands
- Off-shore and riverine sand and sediment resources

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines Parish, in the outfall area of the West Pointe a la Hache siphon

Problem:

As a result of leveeing of the Mississippi River for navigation and flood control, the West Pointe a la Hache wetlands were cut off from the historic overbank flooding of the river. Without continued sediment input, marshes couldn't maintain viable elevations due to ongoing subsidence. In addition, oil and gas canals disrupted hydrology and facilitated saltwater intrusion further degrading the marsh. Beginning in 1993, the siphons at West Pointe a la Hache were operated to reintroduce Mississippi River water, fine sediments, and nutrients into this area. However, land loss rates have continued to be high. An opportunity exists to create marshes directly in the outfall of the siphons using sediment from the nearby Mississippi River. The created marshes should benefit from the effects of the reintroduced Mississippi River water from the siphons.

Goals:

- Convert approximately 250 acres of open water habitat to intermediate marsh.
- Nourish approximately 102 acres of existing intermediate marsh with dredged material.
- Maintain 203 acres of created/nourished marsh over the 20 year project life.

Proposed Solution:

Dredge sediments from the Mississippi River to restore and nourish 352 acres of marsh habitat.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 352 acres of marsh. Approximately 203 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

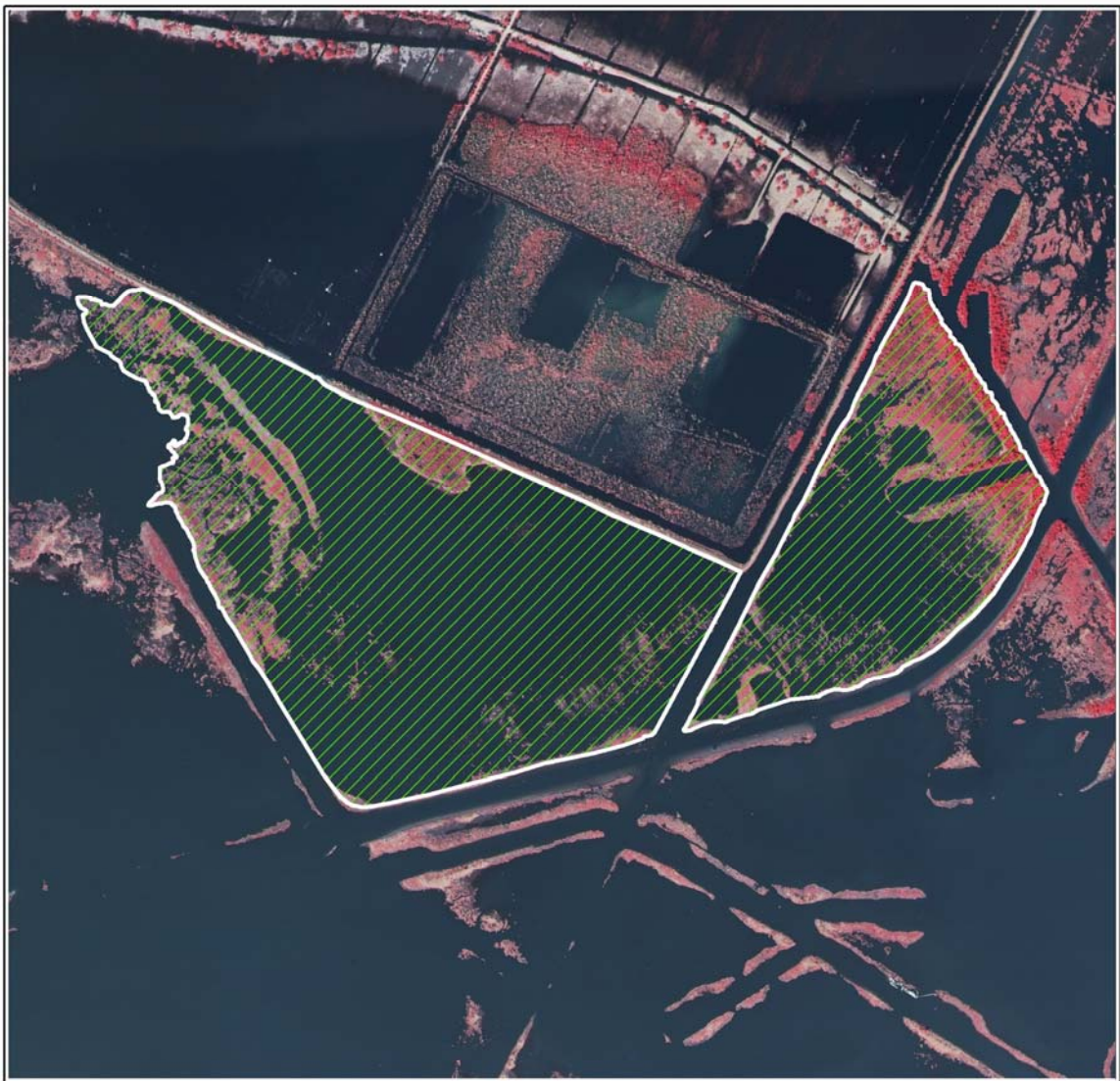
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$16,136,639

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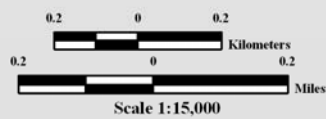
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West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (PPL17 Candidate)



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



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0264
Map Date: June 13, 2007



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U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Pass a Loutre Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Regional Strategy – Continue building and maintaining delta splays

Project Location:

Region 2, Mississippi River Delta Basin, Plaquemines Parish, north and south of Pass a Loutre on the Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Pass a Loutre Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

Problem:

Historically, Pass a Loutre was a major distributary of the Mississippi River at Head of Passes. This pass carried sediments that created and maintained in excess of 120,000 acres of marsh. Pass a Loutre is not a maintained navigation channel and over time has filled in considerably and carries much less flow than it did historically. As a result, much of the historic Pass a Loutre channel has silted in and is now very shallow and narrow. The decreased channel size has much less capacity to carry fresh water and sediments and marshes historically nourished by the channel are now being starved and are subsiding at an alarming rate. In addition, a hopper dredge disposal site located at the beginning of Pass a Loutre at Head of Passes has contributed to the infilling of the channel.

Goals:

The goal of this project is to restore an important distributary of the Mississippi River so that it will once again create new wetlands and nourish existing marsh. Dredged material will create marsh immediately and the increased fresh water and sediment carrying capacity of the channel will create marsh over time and increase the abundance and diversity of submerged aquatic vegetation.

Proposed Solution:

Pass a Loutre would be dredged for approximately 6.5 miles from Head of Passes to just east of Southeast Pass to restore channel flow to historic levels. Approximately 6.0M yd³ of material would be dredged and used to create approximately 465 acres of marsh on Delta NWR. Preliminary design includes a channel with a 300-ft bottom width and 30-ft depth. Several crevasses and cleanout of some existing crevasses are also proposed on Delta NWR and Pass a Loutre WMA.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 26,849 acres of marsh and open water habitats. A total of 1,305 acres of marsh would be protected/created over the 20-year project life.

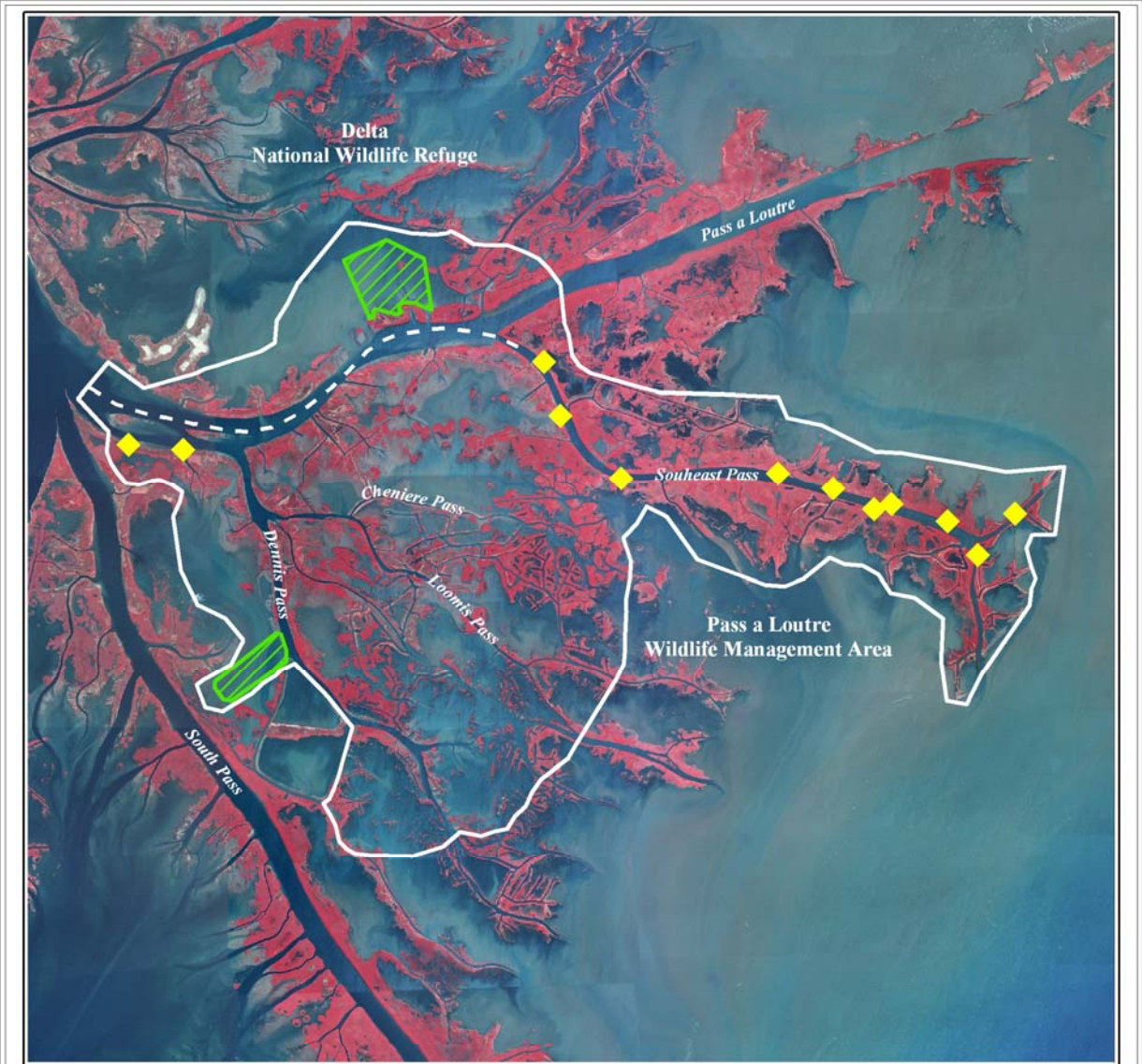
Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$26,591,033.

Preparer of Fact Sheet

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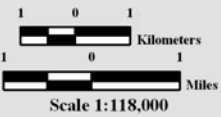
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**Pass a Loutre Restoration
(PPL17 Candidate)**



-  Crevasse *
 -  Dredged Channel *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Project Boundary *
- * denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0321
Map Date: July 02, 2007



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:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide: Terracing and Dedicated Dredging, to Create, Restore, or Protect Wetlands
- Boudreaux Mapping Unit: Establish and protect ridge function and beneficial use of dredged material

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, within southeast Lake Boudreaux west of the Bayou Petite Caillou Ridge and Hwy. 56, and south of Boudreaux Canal.

Problem:

The interior marshes of Terrebonne Parish have experienced tremendous loss due to a variety of forces including subsidence, salt water intrusion, a lack of sediment supply, and oil and gas activities. The loss of these marshes has exposed significant infrastructure to open water conditions, and has made the area less suitable for fisheries and wildlife. The project would provide direct protection to the Petite Caillou Ridge and significant infrastructure including LA Hwy 56, which is currently subjected to wave energy entering from Lake Boudreaux. The 1978 to 2006 loss rate of the Boudreaux mapping unit is 2.8%/yr, with a subsidence rate of 1.1 to 2.0 ft/century.

Goals:

Project goals include 1) creating emergent marsh and associated edge habitat, 2) reduce the wave erosion impacting the Petite Caillou ridge, and 3) constructing terraces and secondarily promote conditions more conducive to the colonization of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) than currently exist.

Proposed Solution:

The project consists of both marsh creation and terracing by dedicated dredging to create habitat and provide buffer protection to the Petite Caillou Ridge and LA Hwy 56. Approximately 257 acres of intertidal brackish marsh will be created using material from Lake Boudreaux, in addition to the nourishment of 39 acres of existing marsh. In addition, approximately 53,450 linear feet of earthen terraces (3 ft height, 10 ft crown with 1:5 slopes) will be constructed with a marsh buggy to flank the existing and created marshes. Upon completion, the constructed areas will be vegetated with indigenous marsh species to predominantly include *Spartina alterniflora*.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 712 acres of brackish marsh and open water. Approximately 231 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 20,431,032 .




Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing (PPL17 Candidate)



-  Terrace Field * (see Note)
-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary *

* denotes proposed features
 Note: Terraces on map are a representative layout to be finalized by Engineering Workgroup. Tidal breaks will be inserted during the engineering phase.



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 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0274
 Map Date: July 23, 2007

Image Source:
 2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island

Coast 2050 Strategies:

Coastwide Common Strategies-Dedicated dredging for wetland creation, Vegetative planting, utilize offshore sand and sediment resources.

Regional Ecosystem Strategies- Restore and sustain marshes- #8. Dedicated delivery of sediment for marsh building by an feasible means; Restore barrier islands and Gulf shorelines-#12. Restore and maintain the Isles Dernieres and Timbalier barrier island chains.

Mapping Unit Strategies- #33. Protect bay/gulf shorelines

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, part of the Isles Dernieres, approximately 38 miles south of Houma, LA

Problem:

East/Trinity Island is part of the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain, one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S. These barrier islands ensure that the estuaries behind them are low energy environments capable of supporting wetlands and emerging deltas where Mississippi River water is reintroduced. These islands lack a stable subaerial backbarrier platform upon which the islands can migrate landward.

Goals:

- 1) provide a backbarrier platform to enable successful island migration;
- 2) extend the life of this barrier island by increasing its width;
- 3) create 160 ac of vegetated intertidal marsh using new dredged material and vegetative plantings;
- 4) protect the Terrebonne estuary and vegetated wetlands against the direct exposure to the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5) add sand to this sand-starved barrier island system

Proposed Solution:

Dredged material will be placed on the back side of the island creating additional backbarrier marsh and along the Gulf shoreline. The former will provide a stable backbarrier platform on which the island can migrate landward, while the latter will provide additional sand for redistribution by currents and waves along the entire island's Gulf beach.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit about 2,155 acres of barrier island habitat. Approximately 92 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 19,535,422.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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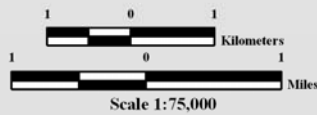
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**Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island
(PPL17 Candidate)**



-  Beach Fill *
 -  Toe to Fill *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Project Boundary *
- * denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0320
Map Date: June 22, 2007

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:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

East Cove Marsh Creation Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Regional Strategy: Use dedicated dredging or beneficial use of sediment for wetland creation or protection.

Project Location:

Region 4, Calcasieu-Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, 1.5 miles north of Cameron, in the southwestern portion of the Cameron-Creole Watershed on the Cameron Prairie NWR.

Problem:

Former project area brackish marshes have converted to open water due to subsidence and saltwater intrusion from the Calcasieu Ship Channel. The Cameron-Creole Watershed Hydrologic Restoration project was implemented in 1989 to relieve the saltwater intrusion problem but has not succeeded in revegetating the area. Hurricane Rita in 2005 breached the watershed levee scouring the marsh and allowing higher Calcasieu Lake salinities to enter the watershed causing more land loss. Sediment and water level drawdowns are needed to restore shallow open water areas to marsh.

Goals

The project purpose is to recreate approximately 604 acres of marsh via beneficial use of maintenance dredged material from the Calcasieu Ship Channel.

Proposed Solution:

Place material beneficially from normal maintenance dredging of the Lower Calcasieu River from Mile Points 5 to 12 in two disposal areas in the southwest portion of the Cameron-Creole Watershed. The Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District dredges approximately 1.88 million cubic yards of maintenance material every 2 years from this reach. The project would transport approximately 3.76 million cubic yards of dredged material to two open water areas, totaling 604 acres, to restore a net 509 acres of marsh in two cycles [Cycle 1 (East) equals 228 net acres; Cycle 2 (West) equals 281 net acres]. Following construction, retention levees would be degraded, man-made bayous (trenasses) constructed, and a 50-foot-wide perimeter of smooth cordgrass plantings installed for estuarine fisheries access and to achieve a functional marsh.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 604 acres of brackish and saline marsh and open water. Approximately 509 net acres of marsh would be created over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$18,413,579.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

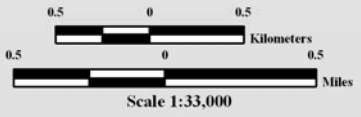
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**East Cove Marsh Creation
(PPL17 Candidate)**



-  Earthen Retention Dike *
 -  Earthen Weir *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Project Boundary *
- * denotes proposed features



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 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La
 Image Source:
 2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0232
 Map Date: July 05, 2007

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.”

The CWPPRA Task Force, on April 12, 2006, passed a motion concerning the selection of demonstration projects. The Task Force agreed to consider funding, upon review, at least one credible demonstration project annually with estimates not to exceed \$2 million.

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 new technology, which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.
3. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

PPL 17 Demonstration Project Candidates

In a change from previous years, demonstration projects were nominated at the 4 Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings. Regional Planning Teams selected six (6) demonstration project nominees at the February 7, 2007 Coastwide RPT voting meeting. Demonstration project nominees were reviewed by the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups to verify that they met demonstration project criteria. On March 14, 2007 the Technical Committee selected three (3) demonstration project candidates for detailed assessments by the workgroups.

The following proposed demonstration projects were evaluated as candidates for the 17th Priority Project List:

- Bioengineered Oyster Reef Demo
- Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demo
- Positive Displacement Pump Demo

Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Region 4 Strategy 15: *Stabilizing Gulf of Mexico Shoreline in the Vicinity of Rockefeller Refuge.*

Project Location:

Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Chenier subbasin, Cameron & Vermilion Parishes, along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline

Problem:

The purpose of this project is to test a new, bio-engineered, product to address rapid shoreline retreat and wetland loss along the Gulf of Mexico Shoreline in areas with soils of low load bearing capacity. For example, at Rockefeller Refuge, the direct Gulf of Mexico frontage and extremely low soil load bearing capacity (250-330psf), coupled with an average shoreline retreat of 30.9 ft/yr present unique engineering challenges.

Goals:

The goal of this demonstration project is to evaluate the proposed technique as a cost effective technique for protecting areas of Coastal Louisiana's Gulf of Mexico Shoreline with poor load bearing capacities.

Proposed Solution:

The demonstration project would consist of an Oysterbreak, approximately 1000' long. The Oysterbreak is a light-weight, modular shore protection device that uses accumulating biomass (an oyster reef) to dissipate wave energy. The bioengineered structure is designed to grow rapidly into an open structured oyster reef utilizing specifically designed structural components with spat attractant (agricultural byproducts) and enhanced nutrient conditions conducive to rapid oyster growth. The Oysterbreak is constructed by placing modular units into an open interlocked configuration. The units are sized to be stable under storm wave conditions. The height and width of the Oysterbreak are designed to achieve a moderate initial wave energy reduction. As successive generations of encrusting organisms settle on the Oysterbreak, the structure's ability to dissipate wave energy increases.

Project Benefits:

If the Oysterbreak successfully prevents beach erosion, it will provide the CWPPRA program with another restoration tool for the Gulf of Mexico Shoreline in areas with soils of low load bearing capacity. Direct benefits for this project are approximately 4.5 acres (1,000 ft x 39 ft/yr x 5 yrs x 1 acre/43,560 sq ft) of wetlands will be protected. Secondary benefits include increased habitat diversity and complexity, increased nekton utilization, and recreational fishing benefits associated with natural oyster reefs.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 1,981,822.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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Sediment Containment for Marsh Creation Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Management of diversion outfall for wetland benefits
- Dedicated dredging to create restore or protect wetlands

Project Location:

Coastwide

Problem:

Small and medium freshwater diversions that flow into broad areas and small dredge projects require confinement and trapping features to form marsh because the materials entering the area are often too dilute or fine to result in any appreciable accumulation. A method to delineate smaller areas to concentrate sediments flowing across an area would improve suspended sediment retention efficiency and allow accumulations to occur within a more timely and cost-effective manner. A sediment trapping mechanism would also allow for taking advantage of finer materials that would otherwise largely flow through the target area or require costly construction of some form of containment.

Goals:

The overall goal of the project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of a sediment trapping system to strategically define areas of accumulation and improve the efficiency of passive sediment retention in small and medium freshwater diversions as well as mechanized introduction of fluid material to create marsh.

Proposed Solution:

The project will demonstrate the effectiveness of a sediment trapping system designed for dredge containment to facilitate both sediment retention and accumulation in freshwater diversion that are located in broad areas where sediments tend to dissipate and to demonstrate the ability of the system to perform in small dredge applications. The project will demonstrate that by isolating areas where accumulation can be concentrated accretion rates will be greatly enhanced and speed up marsh creation.

Project Benefits:

The project will benefit any area in coastal Louisiana by facilitating containment where suspended sediment load is adequate for potential marsh development but retention is low due to broad open water expanse or channelization. The project will also benefit small dredge projects by providing a cost-effective alternative to earthen containment, particularly in areas where construction of earthen containment may be problematic (e.g. flow lines and poor soils).

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 1,163,343.

Preparer of Fact Sheet

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Positive Displacement Pump Solution (TurboPiston Pump) Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coast wide Strategies: Offshore and riverine sand and sediment sources

Potential Demonstration Project Location(s):

Coast wide, Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson or Brenton Sound Basin near Violet, Plaquemines Parish

Goals:

The goal of this demonstration project is to demonstrate the ability of a newly patented type of positive displacement pump that has the ability to pump a high volume of sediment slurry over distances of 5-10 miles without a booster pump while replacing the need for a dredge to supply sediment to the system. It allows for both high volume and high pressure simultaneously, unlike pumps currently utilized. By using high pressure water to jet the sediment bed during slow river flow periods this system can act as a passive unmanned source of sediment flow on a 24 hour, seven day a week delivery system schedule with no need to halt the process to avoid vessel traffic or crew schedules. This allows for higher productivity rates and lower costs to produce coastal marshes. The energy efficiency of the system is enhanced via its use of a positive displacement pump having mechanical and hydraulic efficiencies on the order 92 to 95% compared to 50 to 60% for standard dredge and booster pumps. It utilizes a high pressure jet to set upstream of the pump system inlet to increase the suspended sediment load delivered.

Proposed Solution:

A smaller prototype of the TurboPiston Pump would be utilized to demonstrate the potential capability to supply and to move sediments via pipeline over longer distances than current technology allows, without the need for additional booster pumps, in a relatively passive self controlled system.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$ 3,069,108. The 24" TurboPiston Pump would be provided by Louisiana Pump, Inc. at no cost to this project

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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Rudy Simoneaux, La. Dept. of Natural Resources, (225) 342-6750, Rudy.Simoneaux@la.gov

PPL17 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	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 Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection	1	Orleans	232	86	191	49.0	\$19,647,483	\$1,714,265	\$17,933,218	\$1,412,331	\$16,422	\$102,866
Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation	2	Jefferson	317	121	187	44.0	\$21,626,767	\$2,013,881	\$19,612,886	\$1,579,559	\$13,054	\$115,651
Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	2	Lafourche / Jefferson	348	101	163	45.3	\$20,920,120	\$1,649,967	\$19,270,153	\$1,516,609	\$15,016	\$128,344
Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery Shoreline Restoration	2	Plaquemines / St. Bernard	16,260	302	652	52.5	\$25,137,149	\$2,665,993	\$22,471,156	\$1,955,719	\$6,476	\$38,554
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	2	Plaquemines	5,227	989	635	71.0	\$6,923,792	\$1,359,699	\$5,564,093	\$541,255	\$547	\$10,904
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	352	126	203	50.3	\$16,136,639	\$1,620,740	\$14,515,899	\$1,254,322	\$9,955	\$79,491
Pass a Loutré Restoration	2	Plaquemines	26,849	800	1,305	62.5	\$26,591,033	\$2,148,661	\$24,442,372	\$2,092,202	\$2,615	\$20,376
Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing	3	Terrebonne	712	127	231	44.8	\$20,431,032	\$2,128,140	\$18,302,892	\$1,584,535	\$12,477	\$88,446
Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island	3	Terrebonne	2,155	247	92	60.0	\$19,535,422	\$1,972,121	\$17,563,301	\$1,503,061	\$6,085	\$212,342
East Cove Marsh Creation	4	Cameron	604	210	509	53.5	\$18,413,579	\$1,076,681	\$17,336,898	\$857,414	\$4,083	\$36,176

dated: August 15, 2007

Eng/Env WG Review of PPL 17 Demonstration Projects

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

Demonstration Project Name	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	
Bioengineered Oyster Reef	\$1,981,822	3	2	2	2	3	2	14
Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation	\$1,163,343	3	3	2	2	2	2	14
Positive Displacement Pump	\$3,069,108	3	3	2	1	2	2	13

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.



ATTENDANCE RECORD




DATE(S) August 29, 2007 7:00 P.M.	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION Abbeville Courthouse Abbeville, Louisiana Courtroom #1, 2nd floor
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PURPOSE

PPL 17 PUBLIC MEETING - ABBEVILLE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Dr. MIKE CARLOSS	PROGRAM MANAGER - LDWF	337-373-0032
TRICK Bryan	Louisiana Audubon Council	(318) 640-0198
Kevin Roy	USFWS - Biologist	337-291-3120
Sherrill SpGrent	Vermillion Advisory Com.	337 652 0436 337 893-4368
Spencer VARNAO	Biologist - Coastal Environments	DNR 225 383 7455
TOM HESS	BIOLOGIST - LDWF	337-538-2276
George Melancon	Biologist - LDWF	337-538-2276
Gerry Bodin	resident	337-394-3796
Laura Bodin	"	" "
Darryl L'HAAR	USFWS	337-291-3111
TIM CRESWELL	I.P. OFFICE OF Emerg. Preparedness	337-898-4308
Heidi Hitter	CWPPRA outreach	337 266 2626
DAN LEWELLYN	DNR	225-342-5159
Mandy Green	DNR	225-342-1357
Kelley Templet	DNR	342-1592
Dan Disher	NRCS - Abbeville Field office	337- 78 ⁹³ -5664
John Jankowski	NRCS	318 473 7694
Vann Darbonne	Shaw Group	225-252-0277
Douglas Stemann	NRCS	337-369-6673 EXT 5
DON HAYES	Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette	337-482-5929
 Mr. Charles Broussard 23604 S. La Highway 82 Kaplan, LA 70548	VPC	337-6425287
	Phone +/FAX 337 642-9157	337-6425287



ATTENDANCE RECORD



DATE(S) August 30, 2007 7:00 P.M.	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office 7400 Leake Ave. New Orleans, Louisiana District Assembly Room
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PURPOSE

PPL 17 PUBLIC MEETING - New Orleans

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ONEIL MAIBROUN	SHAW / Jefferson Parish	(985) 868-3439
Wynette Fisher	City of New Orleans / Orleans Parish	504 658-4074
John Hebert	Resident	504-393-0395
April - Smith	Sponsor	504 398-0678
BILLY MARCINA	EPA	504-756-7830
Kevin Roy	Biologist - USFWS	337-291-3120
Marietta Grene	Madison Land Co	504-454-0707
John Lopez	Leake Pontchartrain Basin Fund	225 294-4998
DAN LLEWELLYN	DNR	225-342-5159
James Harris	USFWS	985-882-2027
JOHN JUNGSTEN	NRCS	318 473 7694
Chris AREAS	Resident - Jefferson / St. Bernard LAND.	504 689-3224
PETE CHOCHETES	JEDCO	504 833-1881
Daniel Turlington	GOHSEP / JLWA / Environ.	225-303-6578
Leslie Swazo	TERRIBONE Parish	985-873-6889
Chad Ellinwood	Student - UNO	985-320-5643
ALIX GARNIER	ENCOS, INC	225 751-4200
Brandie Mitchell	student - UNO	504-208-8270
Jessa Madansky	student - UNO	314-322-9174
JOHN ETINGER	EPA	504.862-1119
Jason Smith	Jefferson Parish Environmental Dept	504/731-4612
Michelle Ulm	USACE	504 862 1842



ATTENDANCE RECORD



DATE(S) August 30, 2007 7:00 P.M.	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office 7400 Leake Ave. New Orleans, Louisiana District Assembly Room
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PURPOSE
PPL 17 PUBLIC MEETING - New Orleans

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Marnie Winter	Director, Jeff. Parish Environmental	736-6443
Jennifer Roberts	Student, UNO	861-1773
ANDREW MACINNIS	Jeff. Parish	779-1137
Todd Baker	LDWF Biologist Supervisor	337 323 0022
Colleen Morgan	Yale Forestry graduate/Audubon	860-309-9317
Randy Moertle	M.O. Miller Estates	NI 995-532-6388
Vickie Duffine	SCI / Jeff Parish	504-347-3600
BILL KAPPEL	PROJECT MANAGER/PLANNER CEI	504-606-4625

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

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Notes from PPL 17 Public Meetings, Wednesday, 29 August 2007, Abbeville Courthouse, Abbeville, LA, 7:00 pm and Thursday, 30 August 2007, New Orleans District Assembly Room.

1. Ms. Melanie Goodman, US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Restoration Branch, Coastal Wetlands Restoration, Planning, and Protection Act (CWPPRA), Senior Project Manager and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Chairwoman: Opened the meetings at 7:00 pm. Ms. Goodman introduced herself and announced that information on all the PPL 17 candidate projects and demonstration projects were available in a packet at the front of the room, and explained the details of how the meeting would be conducted. Ms. Goodman introduced Mr. Kevin Roy, US Fish and Wildlife Service, CWPPRA Environmental Workgroup Chairman and explained that he would briefly discuss all of the candidate PPL 17 projects and candidate demonstration projects, including project features, benefits, and fully funded costs estimates that resulted from evaluations. Ms. Goodman then explained that the floor would be open for public comments after the all projects were presented to allow for individuals to provide support, objection or raise issues about the candidate projects to the CWPPRA Technical Committee and Task Force for decision making purposes.
2. Mr. Roy provided a general overview of what the CWPPRA Engineering, Environmental and Economic Workgroups, along with the Academic Advisory Group accomplished during the PPL 17 candidate project evaluation process, explaining that 20 projects were initially nominated at a Coast Wide Voting meeting in January 2007 and 10 candidate projects were selected by the Technical Committee for Phase 0 evaluation. Mr. Roy 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. Mr. Roy also explained that 6 demonstration projects were nominated during the Coast Wide voting meeting and that three candidates were selected by the Technical Committee
3. Mr. Roy presented the ten PPL17 candidate projects and 3 demonstration projects using PowerPoint slides, which included project specific information and a project map for each candidate project.
4. Mr. Roy and Ms. Goodman explained the remaining steps in the PPL 17 selection process and recommended that interested parties provide comments to Technical Committee on September 12th, or provide written comments by September 5th.
5. Comments received during the two public meetings related to the PPL 17 projects and procedures are consolidated by region and project as follows:

REGION I

1. Irish Bayou Wetland Creation and Shoreline Protection Project

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Ms. Wynecta Fisher, City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish Government: The project will help protect the city and Bayou Sauvage.

Mr. Billy Marchal, Flood Protection Alliance: The project is a no brainer, it protects the marsh and hurricane evacuation route.

Mr. James Harris, USFWS Refuge Manager, South East Region: Not only will it help the refuge but the project protects New Orleans.

Mr. Bill Kappel, Coastal Environments Incorporated, on behalf of Mr. Lee Richardson, Lake Katherine Homeowner's Association: I am a resident and support the project fully as it contributes to stability in the area.

REGION II

2. Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. John Hebert, Algiers and Waggaman landowner. The Jefferson and Orleans, land bridge project would slow down storm surges coming into Algiers and the Harvey Canal.

Mr. Jason Smith, Jefferson Parish, Department of Environmental Affairs, Marine Fisheries Advisory Board Coordinator. There is not much marsh left in the project area, we need to reestablish the ridge, it protects Orleans and Jefferson parishes.

Mr. Pete Chocheles, Jefferson Parish Economic Development Commission (JEDCO), Jefferson Parish Port District. The Bayou Dupont Ridge acts as a barrier against storm surge, and he strongly supports the project.

Mrs. Marnie Winter, Director, Jefferson Parish Department of Environmental Affairs. The Bayou Dupont project is the Parish's top priority for PPL 17. It is innovative, as it is the first project that would use river sediment to create ridge habitat and there is strong land owner support. A letter from Mayor Kerner is forth coming.

Mrs. Marietta Green, Land Manager, Madison Land Company. She is a land owner in the area and has worked with the CWPPRA program for 17 years. The project would provide a lot of storm surge protection. She asked that the Technical Committee and Task Force give full support to the project.

Mr. Chris Areas, Resident South of Lafitte, in lower Jefferson Parish. Supports the project and knows landowners that support the project. Suggested that we take a historic picture of the project area and overlay today's photo to show what has been lost. This project is a start, but we need to rebuild the lower marshland.

Vickie Duffoure, Bayou Signet Boaters Association, SCI/Jefferson Parish. The project would restore a natural ridge that makes up the skeletal framework in the middle of the Barataria Basin. It would demonstrate how to build ridges and their relative success. The project would also restore Bayou Dupont. If material would be dredged from the bayou, it would open channel and divert fresh water down to the lower basin where it is needed.

3. Bayou Thunder Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. Jason Smith, Jefferson Parish, Department of Environmental Affairs, Marine Fisheries Advisory Board Coordinator. Supports the project. The area has high erosion rates. He realizes that an elevated highway is being built in the area, but there is an unprotected area where marsh creation is needed.

Mr. Pete Chocheles, Jefferson Parish Economic Development Commission (JEDCO), Jefferson Parish Port District, agrees with comments made by Mr. Smith, highly recommends project.

4. Caernarvon Outfall Management and Lake Leary Shoreline Restoration

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. Chris Areas, Resident South of Lafitte, in lower Jefferson Parish. Supports the project, is land owner in Caernarvon area, which was hit hard by Hurricane Katrina, as can be seen in the area. The Caernarvon diversion helped the area tremendously. This project would help distribute water where it is needed. He suggested dredging 15 or 20 finger canals to provide better flow and a conduit to push water over more areas. Thanked the CWPPRA Program Team for your hard work.

Mr. John Hebert, Algiers and Waggaman Landowner. He fishes in the area, and agreed that there should be more finger outlets for the diversion to distribute water into the marshes. The diversion is working and that would allow the diversion to run harder (at increased capacity).

5. Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction Project

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mrs. Michelle Ulm, asked what Mississippi River Mile the project would be located near. No one could provide the answer. (NOTE: The proposed project site is located at the Nestor Canal, Mile 39.8-L Above Head of Passes(East Bank))

Mr. Billy Marchal, Flood Protection Alliance. He thinks the diversion would be too small by a factor of 3 or 4. The coast is dying a death of a 1000 cuts.

6. West Point a la Hache Marsh Creation

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. John Hebert, Algiers and Waggaman Landowner. He fishes and hunts in the area, as can be seen by the open water area fingers in the service canals. Need more than the siphon, this is critically needed.

Mr. George Seymour, Algiers Resident. The area took a phenomenal hit from Katrina, needs lots of help, we need to pump in sediment.

Mr. Chris Areas, Resident South of Lafitte, in lower Jefferson Parish. He also strongly supports this project. It is a stepping stone for the area.

7. Pass a Loutre Restoration

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. Todd Baker, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The project has a large price tag, but acreage wise, it provides the most bang for the buck. The project is located on USFWS and LDWF property and fits in with both agency management plans for these public lands. Opens up a natural system that historically created 60,000 acres of deltaic marsh. The pass has closed off over time by natural and man induced processes. In addition

to direct marsh creation, deltaic land would continue to build over time as a result of the open channel and crevasses.

Mr. James Harris, Southeast Louisiana Refuges, Delta Wildlife Refuge. He fully supports the project. The bird's foot delta is a tremendous resource. These are resources that are available to the public to use and enjoy. The project has technical merits. There are lingering issues that affect future potential projects in the delta. The LDNR evaluated all 10 projects for consistency with the states master plan. This is the only one that they determined would not be consistent, not because it isn't in the plan but because the state wants to abandon the delta. If that is LDNRs intent, that intent needs to be clearly stated so that the Task Force and agencies involved can address and plan accordingly in the future.

Dr. John Lopez, Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation. Of the other projects east of the Pontchartrain Basin, Irish Bayou, Caernarvon and Bohemia , this project in a negative sense, project has good merit. It supports maintaining the bird foot delta. However, the problem the project would be solving is caused by the Corps of Engineers, because it is cheaper to dispose dredge material into the pass than long distance dumping. He thinks this is a navigation problem that should be supported by other funds from other authorities that created the problem.

REGION III

8. Southeast Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing Project

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mrs. Leslie Suazo, Coastal Restoration and Preservation Director, Terrebonne Parish. Stated that the Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management Committee (TPCZM) discussed and decided to support the South East Lake Boudreaux Project as their priority. This project was a PPL 14 candidate. The project was impacted by Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The USFWS and other CWPPRA projects on Lake Boudreaux along with efforts made by the Conservation District are addressing the northern part of the lake. However, this project is integral to the entire basin restoration. Mrs. Suazo provided resolutions from the Terrebonne Parish Council and the TPCZM committee resolutions supporting this project and the East Island project.

9. Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration - East Island

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mrs. Leslie Suazo, Coastal Restoration and Preservation Director, Terrebonne Parish. Stated that the Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management Committee (TPCZM) discussed and decided to support the East Island Project as their second priority. Mrs. Suazo provided resolutions from the Terrebonne Parish Council and the TPCZM committee resolutions supporting this project and the Southeast Lake Boudreaux Project.

REGION IV

10. East Cove Marsh Creation

Abbeville Meeting:

No Comments were received.

New Orleans Meeting:

No Comments were received.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

1. Bio Engineered Oyster Reef

New Orleans Meeting:

No Comments were received.

Abbeville Meeting:

Mr. Sherrill Sagera, Vermilion Parish Coastal Advisory Board. Asked if the planned demonstration project would be stable and if would say in place. He said it would be a good project to do. His only concern is buoyancy until it the project sets up.

2. Positive Displacement Pump Solution

Abbeville Meeting:

Mr. Mike Carlos, Program Manager, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Asked if demonstration projects are limited to \$2 million. Mr. Roy answered that yes as a general rule. However, this project is outside the historical rang. Mr. John Jurgensen, Natural Resources Conservation Service stated that there isn't a fixed cap, but the goal is to keep projects within \$1 million and that guidelines say \$2 million. The Task Force could approve more, but it is not likely.

Mr. Tom Hess asked if a demonstration project would be funded this year, or if it is possible for one not to. Mr. Roy said it is possible, but there is a good chance that one won't be funded. People have spoken out in the past about demonstration projects not being funded. Mr. Sagera added that demonstrations are true studies and that to eliminate demonstration projects from the CWPPRA process would be bad for the program.

New Orleans Meeting:

Mr. John Hebert, Algiers and Waggaman Landowner. Commented that there is a problem with the cost of this project. He said he thinks this is a private enterprise trying to cash in on our coastal problems. Engineering wise, the project would be a maintenance problem with the pump breakdown and that siphons and uncontrolled diversions don't have those mechanical concerns.

3. Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation

New Orleans Meeting:

No Comments were received.

Abbeville Meeting:

No comments made.

PPL 17 Written Public Comments

Bayou Dupont Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration Project (R2- BA 4)

- Timothy P. Kerner, Mayor, Town of Jean Lafitte
- Edward Perrin, Land Owner
- Louis Parria, Land Owner
- Floyd Adam, Land Owner
- Shelby and Dwight Adam, Land Owners
- Adrian Ruttley, Land Owner
- Woody Crews, Chair, Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana and Jefferson Parish Marine Advisory Board, Wetlands Committee
- Aaron Broussard, Jefferson Parish president
- Jefferson Parish Council of Jefferson Parish
- Jason Smith, Coastal Programs Supervisor Jefferson Parish Department of Environmental Affairs
- Tracy Kuhns, Executive Director of Louisiana Bayoukeeper, Inc.
- Vickie Duffoure, President of Bayou Segnette Community and Boaters Assoc.

Irish Bayou Shoreline Protection and Marsh Restoration Project (R1-PO 4)

- Kenneth L. Odinet, District 103 Representative
- Norbert C. White, concerned citizen
- Walker Saik, concerned citizen
- Louise Saik, concerned citizen
- Donna Marak Riess, concerned citizen
- John V. Baus, Jr., concerned citizen
- Sandra Davis, concerned citizen
- Gregory D. Tilton, MD, concerned citizen
- Lisa Ludwig, concerned citizen
- Carol Jane Barbir, concerned citizen
- Col. Terry J. Ebbert, Director of Homeland Security for the City of New Orleans
- C. Ray Nagin, Mayor of New Orleans
- Mr. and Mrs. William Hope, concerned citizens
- Kim B. Stovall, concerned citizen
- Lissa A. Lyncker, biological science graduate student at Univ. of New Orleans
- Lisa Stafford, concerned citizen
- Lake Bullard Homeowners Association, concerned citizens
- Margrett Butler, concerned citizen
- Maria T. Rivas, concerned citizen
- Barry M. Walton, concerned citizen
- Micaela Weaver, concerned citizen
- Shederick Warren, concerned citizen
- Halston Hayes, concerned citizen
- Patricia Weaver, concerned citizen
- Connie Baker, concerned citizen
- Marian Wallis, concerned citizen
- Phil Julien, concerned citizen
- Andrea Durdes-Wescott, concerned citizen
- Charlene Pazore, concerned citizen
- Sue Cappella, concerned citizen
- Michael Murphy, concerned citizen
- Guerry O. Holm, Jr., concerned citizen
- Dan Favre, concerned citizen
- J. Collen Morgan, concerned citizen
- Hope Herron, concerned citizen
- Vaughn C. Breuman, concerned citizen
- Craig M. Cortello, concerned citizen
- Jordan Schneicler, concerned citizen
- Jennifer Pipitone, concerned citizen
- Monica Pasos, concerned citizen

Irish Bayou Shoreline Protection and Marsh Restoration Project (R1-PO 4) cont.

- Robert Vitrano, concerned citizen
- Joyce Atkins, concerned citizen
- Lisa S. Rubeinl, concerned citizen
- Pamela M. Davis, concerned citizen
- Sharon Hillard, concerned citizen
- Michelle Duroncelet, concerned citizen
- Serda A. Anderson, concerned citizen
- Louis Martinez, Jr., concerned citizen
- Herbert Roy Williams III, concerned citizen
- Kenya J. H. Smith, concerned citizen
- David Robinson-Morris, concerned citizen
- Cheryl Mendy, concerned citizen
- Tyrone Smith, concerned citizen
- Heather Szapary, concerned citizen
- Jennifer Day, concerned citizen
- Katherine Dolese, concerned citizen
- Meridith Hathorn, concerned citizen
- Nathan Champagne, concerned citizen
- Telley S. Madina, concerned citizen
- Tonya Durden, concerned citizen
- Reginald Jackson, concerned citizen
- Shantrice N. Dial, concerned citizen
- Stacey L. Jackson, concerned citizen
- Barry Q. Moore, concerned citizen
- Malaina Jones-Moore, concerned citizen
- Corliss B. Guidry, concerned citizen
- M. Von Nkosi, concerned citizen
- Tiffany Caju, concerned citizen
- Corcherrie Washington, concerned citizen
- Jeanette Delery, concerned citizen
- Nora Ann Winbush, concerned citizen
- Belinda Little-Wood, concerned citizen
- Tracey Jackson, concerned citizen
- Chase Story, concerned citizen
- Daphne Cola, concerned citizen
- Ernest Gethers, concerned citizen
- Alvin G. Porter, concerned citizen
- Patricia A. Smith, concerned citizen
- Carrie Q., concerned citizen

Irish Bayou Shoreline Protection and Marsh Restoration Project (R1-PO 4) cont.

- Leo F. Richardson II, Board Member/Executive Director of Lake Catherine Civic Association, Inc.
- Audrey Charlot, Associate Broker at Latter and Blum Inc./Realtors
- Rose. M. Powell, concerned citizen
- **Chris Schieble, Research Associate III at Pontchartrain Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of New Orleans**

Orleans Landbridge Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection Project (R1-PO 5)

- LaMya Reed, concerned citizen
- Alastair Miller, concerned citizen
- Destiny, concerned citizen
- Tayonna Brumfield, concerned citizen
- Devin, concerned citizen
- Larry Barabino, concerned citizen
- Rie Morgan, concerned citizen
- Bijon Patterson, concerned citizen
- Alexis, concerned citizen
- Glenn Jones Jr., concerned citizen
- Moesha, concerned citizen
- Kiona Montgomery, concerned citizen
- Taylor Conway, concerned citizen
- Harry Dilosa III, concerned citizen
- Dean Morgan, concerned citizen
- Troy Petite, concerned citizen
- Derriel, concerned citizen
- Demi Dijon Durden, concerned citizen
- Charles, concerned citizen
- Haili, concerned citizen
- Kerryon Smith, concerned citizen
- Careyan Stockman, concerned citizen
- Breland Burrell, concerned citizen
- Jalea, concerned citizen
- Dana Paten, concerned citizen
- Qincy, concerned citizen
- Kenneth, concerned citizen
- Dwan Anser, concerned citizen
- Sean Stewart Jr., concerned citizen
- Deja Harrison, concerned citizen
- Chavis Brissette, concerned citizen
- Christopher Fortin, concerned citizen
- Dominique March, concerned citizen
- Renia Johnson, concerned citizen
- Arriane Johnson, concerned citizen
- DaBreyll Williamson, concerned citizen
- Perre Barbarin, concerned citizen
- Payton Jacobs, concerned citizen
- Tyree Broussard, concerned citizen
- Rashad Bailey, concerned citizen

PPL 17 Written Public Comments

Orleans Landbridge Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection Project (R1-PO 5)

- Kacey, concerned citizen
- Na'sheicka Thomas, concerned citizen
- Thomas Blair, concerned citizen
- Calci Dyer, concerned citizen
- Maiya Caldwell, concerned citizen
- Dorrian Stewart, concerned citizen
- Kyrise Lamar Mason, concerned citizen
- Wesley Manning, concerned citizen

PPL 17 Written Public Comments

Pass a Loutre Restoration Project (R2- MR 2)

- Ken Litzenberger, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Project Leader

PPL 17 Written Public Comments

South Lake Boudreaux Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (R3-TE 12)

- Coastal Zone Management and Restoration Advisory Committee

PPL 17 Written Public Comments

Beach and Back Barrier Marsh Restoration – East Island Project (R3-TE 8)

- Coastal Zone Management and Restoration Advisory Committee

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

PROJECT DEAUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

For Decision:

Deauthorization of the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project, Labranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting and Shoreline Protection Project, Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway Project, and Myrtle Grove Siphon Project.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends deauthorization of the following projects:

- a. Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche (BA-25b), PPL-5, EPA
- b. Labranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting and Shoreline Protection (PO-28), PPL-7, NMFS
- c. Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway (PO-26), PPL-6, USACE
- d. Myrtle Grove Siphon (BA-24), PPL-5, NMFS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

JUL 18 2007

Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Protection and Restoration
Office-Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
One American Place
Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, LA 70825

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to deauthorize the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project (BA-25b) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of this 5th Priority Project List project, located in Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, and St. James Parishes, was to reintroduce freshwater into the Terrebonne and Barataria Basins by; installing a receiving intake structure at the point of the diversion in the Mississippi River, a pump/siphon system with a combined discharge capacity of 1,000 cfs, a discharge settling pond/sediment basin in Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville, modifying existing structures, dredging and stabilizing the banks along Bayou Lafourche. The original estimated fully funded cost estimate for the project was \$11,200,000.

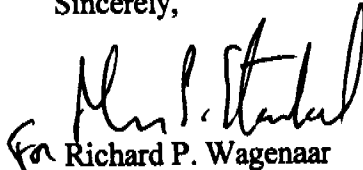
Due to uncertainty of coastal wetland restoration benefits and project cost effectiveness, and because the State of Louisiana wishes to pursue the project under their own discretion, the Task Force is recommending that the project be deauthorized from the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

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 August 15, 2007.

Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPPMD-Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman,
Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. P. Wagenaar". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R".

For Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

This letter was sent to the following addressees: Honorable Mary Landrieu, United States Senate, Federal Courthouse, 707 Florida Street, Room 326, Baton Rouge, LA 70801; Honorable David Vitter, United States Senate, One American Place, Suite 2030, Baton Rouge, LA 70825; Honorable Charlie Melancon, Representative in Congress, 404 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senator "Jody" Amedee, Louisiana Senate, 2109 S. Burnside Ave., Suite A, Gonzales, LA 70737; Senator Joel T. Chaisson, II, Louisiana Senate, P.O. Box 1255, Destrehan, LA 70047; Senator Reggie P. Dupre, Jr., Louisiana Senate, P. O. Box 3893, Houma, LA 70361-2016, Senator D. A. "Butch" Gautreaux, Louisiana Senate, 1103 Eighth Street, Morgan City, LA 70380, Representative Robert R. "Bobby" Faucheux, Jr., Louisiana House of Representatives, P. O. Box 1960, LaPlace, LA 70069-1960.

Sincerely,

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Starke

Richard P. Wagenaar
 Colonel, U.S. Army
 District Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Protection and Restoration
Office – Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
One American Place
Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70825

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to deauthorize the LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-28) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of this 9th Priority Project List project, located in St. Charles Parish, was to reduce emergent marsh loss along the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline by restoring and creating 489 acres through marsh terracing, shoreline protection and vegetative planting. The fully funded cost estimate for the project was \$821,752.

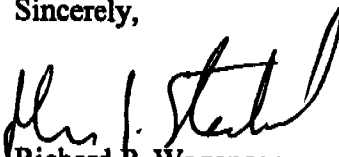
Due to lack of landowner support for the project, the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the Federal and local sponsors, suspended work on the subject project, modified their cost share agreement, and returned unused Phase I funds to the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) program to close out the project in October 2003. As such, the project is being deauthorized by the CWPPRA program as a final administrative formality.

The Task Force is soliciting comments regarding the proposed project transfer. Comments should be sent to the address shown below no later than August 15, 2007.

Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPPMD-Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman, Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

Sincerely,

Fr 
Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman, Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

This letter was sent to the following addressees: Honorable Mary Landrieu, United States Senate, Federal Courthouse, 707 Florida Street Room 326, Baton Rouge LA 70801; Honorable David Vitter, United States Senate, One American Place, Suite 2030, Baton Rouge, LA 70825; Honorable Charlie Melancon, Representative in Congress, 404 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Rodney Alexander, Representative in Congress, 316 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Richard Baker, Representative in Congress, 555 Hilton Avenue, Suite 100, Baton Rouge, LA 70808; Honorable William J. Jefferson, Representative in Congress, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1012, 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, LA 70130-3319; Honorable Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Representative in Congress, 1117 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Jim McCrery, Representative in Congress, 6425 Youree Drive, Shreveport, LA 71105; Honorable Bobby Jindal, Representative in Congress, 1205 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senator Joel T. Chaisson, II, Louisiana Senate, P.O. Box 1255, Destrehan, LA 70047, Representative Gary L. Smith, Jr., Louisiana House of Representatives, P. O. Box 189 Norco, LA 70079; Representative Ernest D. Wooton, Louisiana House of Representatives, 8018 Highway 23, Suite 214, Belle Chasse, LA 70037; Representative Glenn Ansardi, Louisiana House of Representatives, 2200 Veterans Blvd., Suite 102, Kenner, LA 70062; Mr. Albert D. Laque, St. Charles Parish President, P.O. Box 302, Hahnville, LA 70057.

Sincerely,

RSI
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Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

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LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



#9 Apple Street
P. O. Box 189
Norco, LA 70079
Email: larep56@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 985.764.9122
Fax: 985.764.6710

Commerce
Insurance
House Executive Committee

GARY L. SMITH, JR.
State Representative - District 56

August 24, 2007

Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPMD - Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

**RE: *LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Plantings, and Shoreline Protection Project
(CWPPRA Project, State Number PO-28, Federal Number PPO-7a)***

Dear Ms. Goodman:

This letter is to express my objection to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force's deauthorization of the LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-28).

I am strongly in favor of funding this project. This project is critical to the future existence of one of America's most precious conservation wetlands. Please don't let this important area wash away by not funding Project PO-28.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary L. Smith, Jr.", written over a printed name and title.

Gary L. Smith, Jr.
State Representative
District 56

GLSJr:gn



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

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Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Protection and Restoration
Office – Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
One American Place
Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70825

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to deauthorize the Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway Project (PO-26) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of this 9th Priority Project List project, located in St. Charles Parish, was to decrease salinities, add nutrients and some sediment to Lake Pontchartrain and the surrounding wetlands, especially the Labranche wetlands. The fully funded cost estimate for the project was \$188,383.

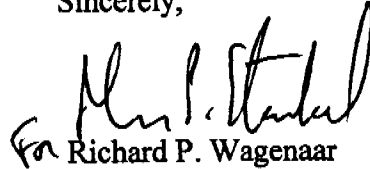
The project is being recommended for deauthorization by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee due to the uncertainty of benefits, the lack of local stakeholder support to increase the flow into Lake Pontchartrain and the unavailability of funds to consider alternatives.

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 August 15, 2007.

Department Of The Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPPMD – Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman,
Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

Sincerely,


For Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

316 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; 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 Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Representative in Congress, 1117 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Jim McCrery, Representative in Congress, 6425 Youree Drive Shreveport, Louisiana 71105; Honorable Bobby Jindal, Representative in Congress 1205 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senator Joel T. Chaisson, II, Louisiana Senate, P.O. Box 1255, Destrehan, LA 70047; Representative Gary L. Smith, Jr., Louisiana House of Representatives, P. O. Box 189, Norco, LA 70079, Representative Ernest D. Wooton, Louisiana House of Representatives, 8018 Highway 23, Suite 214, Belle Chasse, LA 70037; Representative Glenn Ansardi, Louisiana House of Representatives, 2200 Veterans Blvd. Suite 102, Kenner, LA 70062; Mr. Albert D. Laque, St. Charles Parish President, P.O. Box 302 Hahnville, LA 70057.

Sincerely,

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Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

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Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Protection and Restoration
Office-Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
One American Place
Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70825

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to deauthorize the Myrtle Grove Siphon Project (BA-24) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of this 5th Priority Project List project, located in Plaquemines Parish, was to reestablish seasonal flooding of the Mississippi River by discharging an estimated 2,100 cubic feet of water per second. The fully funded cost estimate for the project was \$15,525,950.

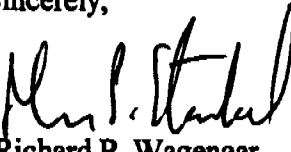
The Task Force Authorized a large scale diversion project, Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove, (BA-33) at the same location as the subject project. The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the federal and local sponsors, suspended work on the subject project, modified their cost share agreement, and returned unused funds to the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) program to close out the project in December 2003. As such, the project is being deauthorized by the CWPPRA program as a final administrative formality.

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 August 15, 2007.

Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPPMD-Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman,
Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

Sincerely,


For Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman, Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

This letter was sent to the following addressees: Honorable Mary Landrieu, United States Senate, Federal Courthouse, 707 Florida Street, Room 326, Baton Rouge, LA 70801, Honorable David Vitter, United States Senate, One American Place, Suite 2030 Baton Rouge, LA 70825; Honorable Charlie Melancon, Representative in Congress 404 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Rodney Alexander, Representative in Congress, 316 Cannon House Office Building Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Richard Baker, Representative in Congress 555 Hilton Avenue, Suite 100, Baton Rouge, LA 70808; Honorable William J. Jefferson Representative in Congress, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1012, 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, LA 70130-3319; Honorable Charles W. Boustany, Jr. Representative in Congress, 1117 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Honorable Jim McCrery, Representative in Congress, 6425 Youree Drive Shreveport, LA 71105; Honorable Bobby Jindal, Representative in Congress, 1205 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senator Walter J. Boasso Louisiana Senate, 100 Intermodal Drive, Chalmette, LA 70043; Senator Francis C. Heitmeier, Louisiana Senate, 3709 General DeGaulle, New Orleans, LA 70114 Representative Ernest D. Wooton, Louisiana House of Representatives, 8018 Highway 23, Suite 214, Belle Chasse, LA 70037; Mr. William Nungesser, Plaquemines Parish President, 106 Avenue G, Belle Chasse, LA 70037.

Sincerely,

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Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

Copies Furnished (w/basic):
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

**PROJECT TRANSFER REQUEST: BAYOU LAMOQUE FRESHWATER DIVERSION
PROJECT (BS-13)**

For Decision:

The State has requested that this PPL 15 project be transferred from the CWPPRA program to the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) because it is a Tier 1 project in the State's Draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan, and the State is currently designing the project to be executed under that plan. The Corps of Engineers, the Federal sponsor, concurs with the transfer.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends that the Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion Project (BS-13) be transferred from CWPPRA to CIAP.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

Planning, Programs, and Project
Management Division
Protection and Restoration
Office-Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
One American Place
Suite 2030
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70825

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (the Task Force) has initiated procedures to transfer the Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion Project (BS-13) due to reasons stated below.

The purpose of this 15th Priority Project List project, located in Plaquemines Parish, was to modify the existing Bayou Lamoque freshwater diversion by removing gates and mechanical operating systems to create an uncontrolled diversion. The project included placing gaps in natural levee ridges and spoil banks on Bayou Lamoque at strategic locations to facilitate distribution of diverted water and to promote the accretion of new wetlands through the deposition of diverted river sediments. The fully funded cost estimate for the project was \$1,205,354.

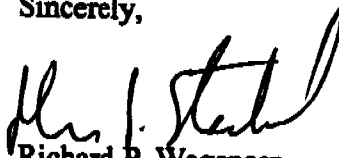
The State has requested that this project be transferred from the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) program to the Coastal Impact Assistance Program because it is a Tier 1 project in the State's Draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan and the State is currently designing the project to be executed under that plan. Therefore, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 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 transferred.

The Task Force is soliciting comments regarding the proposed project transfer. Comments should be sent to the address shown below no later than August 15, 2007.

Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Attention: PPPMD-Restoration Branch, Ms. M. Goodman
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you have any other comments or questions, please contact Ms. Melanie Goodman, Acting CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1940.

Sincerely,

Fr 
Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

This letter was sent to the following addressees: Honorable Mary Landrieu, United States Senate, Federal Courthouse, 707 Florida Street, Room 326, Baton Rouge, LA 70801, Honorable David Vitter, United States Senate, One American Place, Suite 2030, Baton Rouge, LA 70825; Honorable Charlie Melancon, Representative in Congress, 404 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; Senator Walter J. Boasso, Louisiana Senate, 100 Intermodal Drive, Chalmette, LA 70043, Senator Francis C. Heitmeier, Louisiana Senate, 3709 General DeGaulle, New Orleans, LA 70114; Representative Ernest D. Wooton, Louisiana House of Representatives, 8018 Highway 23, Suite 214, Belle Chasse, LA 70037; Mr. William Nungesser, Plaquemines Parish President, 106 Avenue G, Belle Chasse, LA 70037

Sincerely,

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Richard P. Wagenaar
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

**RACCOON ISLAND SHORELINE PROTECTION/MARSH CREATION PROJECT
(TE-48)**

For Decision:

NRCS and DNR are requesting approval to transfer \$319, 255 from the construction budget of Phase A (breakwaters) to the E&D budget of Phase B (marsh creation).

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends approval of the request to transfer \$319,255 from the Phase A budget to Phase B for the Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation Project.

State of Louisiana



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

August 8, 2007

Mr. Britt Paul, P.E.
Assistant State Conservationist
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

Re: Local Sponsor Concurrence to Funds Transfer within Budget of Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation (TE-48) Project.

Dear Mr. Paul:

LDNR concurs with the NRCS request to transfer \$319,255 based on utilizing the original borrow area as detailed in the attached funds breakdown dated August 2, 2007. This amount will be transferred from anticipated surplus construction funds of the TE-48 Breakwaters Phase "A" to complete Phase 1 Engineering and Design work for the Marsh Creation Phase "B" of same project.

In accordance with CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project budget to the Technical Committee for further authorization. Should you have any questions, or wish to discuss this topic further, please contact me 225-342-6871 or chris.knotts@la.gov.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

Attachment

cc: Loland Broussard, NRCS
Edmund Giering, NRCS
Beau Tate, LDNR/CED
Luke Le Bas, LDNR/CED

Ronnie Faulkner, NRCS
Ismail Merhi, LDNR/CED
Syed Khalil, LDNR/CED
Chris Williams, LDNR/CED

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS PROJECT (TE-43)

For Decision:

NRCS and DNR are requesting approval for a change in project scope for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Project (TE-43).

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends approval of the change in project scope for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas Project.

Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor

From: Paul, Britt - Alexandria, LA [britt.paul@la.usda.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2007 3:45 PM
To: Darryl_Clark@fws.gov; GERRYD@dnr.state.la.us; richard.hartman@noaa.gov; parrish.sharon@epa.gov; Constance, Troy G MVN
Cc: Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; Boustany, Ron - Lafayette, LA; IsmailM@dnr.state.la.us; Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; DanielL@dnr.state.la.us; john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov; LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov
Subject: Project Scope Change Report to Technical Committee regarding TE-43 GIWW Bank Restoration in Critical Areas of Terrebonne

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Attachments: TE-43 TC Report Final 8-29-07.doc



TE-43 TC Report
Final 8-29-07....

CWPPRA Technical Committee,
As discussed at the last Technical Committee meeting and per the SOP section 6 (e) (3). NRCS and DNR are requesting the Technical Committee to review the attached report and recommend approval of the scope change to the Task Force for the above referenced project. If it is possible, we would like to add this as an agenda item for the upcoming meeting. If it is too late we would like to have it considered under "additional agenda items".

Thanks,

Britt

<<TE-43 TC Report Final 8-29-07.doc>>

W. Britt Paul, P.E.
Assistant State Conservationist WR/RD
USDA-NRCS
318-473-7756
britt.paul@la.usda.gov

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43) Change in Project Scope

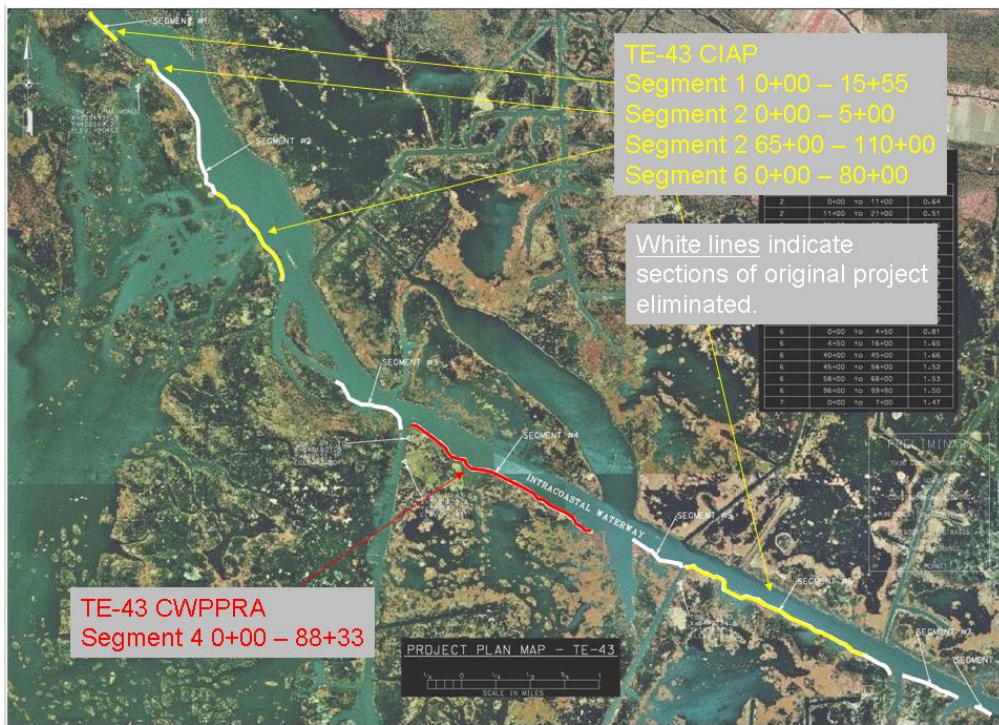
Report to the Technical Committee

The original GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43) project consisted of 41,000 linear ft of bankline protection. The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) adopted approximately 14,500 linear ft of the most critical area of the project where the bankline has already breached into the adjacent floating marshes. The NRCS-DNR project team has also determined that 17,500 linear ft of the original project can be eliminated because the bank appears to be relatively stable. Therefore, NRCS and LDNR have agreed to a change in project scope with the revised project consisting of 8,800 ft of the original project to complete the protection of the bankline determined by the project team to be most critical.

The following table provides a comparison of the original and revised projects.

	Original Project	Revised Project
Fully-funded cost	\$29,987,641	\$13,089,417 (2006 estimate)
Net Acres @ Year 20	366	79
AAHUs	183	39.4
Prioritization Score	36.35	36.35

Using the 2006 cost estimate, the Prioritization Score has been updated and concurrence received from LDNR on August 23, 2007. Prior to upcoming the Phase II funding submittal, an updated cost estimate will be prepared and the Prioritization Score updated, if needed.



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Discussion:

As directed by the Task Force, the P&E Subcommittee will report on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects that have been experiencing project delays. Discussions will include the status on milestones and the Task Force may discuss potential directions to take on the following projects:

- a. West Point a la Hache Outfall Management Project (BA-04c), PPL-3, NRCS: project update and status on change project scope.
- b. Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-09), PPL-2, NRCS: update on revised WVA milestone, request for construction approval.
- c. Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demonstration Project (MR-11), PPL-9, USACE
- d. Mississippi River Sediment Trap Project (MR-12), PPL-12, USACE: Presentation by Mr. Greg Miller, USACE
- e. Benney's Bay Diversion Project (MR-13), PPL-10, USACE: Induced Shoaling Issue

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

IMPACTS OF CONVERTING PPL 1-8 TO CASH FLOW

For Discussion/Decision:

The P&E presented an overview of the impacts of converting PPL 1-8 projects to cash flow procedures on cost share and land rights agreements at the last Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. A summary of the preliminary estimated potential construction and long-term O&M and Monitoring funds tied up in PPL 1-8 that could be used to fund projects that are eligible for construction in the near term was also provided. A completed analysis of Construction and long term O&M and Monitoring funds will be presented to the Task Force. The Technical Committee, at its September 12, 2007 meeting, weighed the impacts on cost share and land rights agreements, the total amount of funds that could be available to fund construction of eligible projects, whether or not unexpended construction funds from unconstructed projects would be included, and if those projects would then be subject to the standard operating procedures for cash flow projects (i.e., 30% and 95% design review and Phase II approval and funding requirements).

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends that PPL 1-8 projects not be converted to cash flow procedures.

SUMMARY OF PPL 1-8 FUNDS THAT COULD BE USED TO FUND CONSTRUCTION OF CASH FLOW PROJECTS:

The following spreadsheets provide project specific details of unexpended PPL 1-8 funds and potential amounts that could be used to fund construction for cash flow projects that are eligible for Phase II. Separate spreadsheets are provided for Construction, O&M and Monitoring Funding Categories. A summary of the total funds for all three categories is provided below.

Total Unexpended PPL 1-8 Funds

Construction	\$21,542,342
O&M	\$31,642,415
Monitoring	\$4,861,307
Total	\$58,046,064

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE QUARTERLY REPORT

For Report:

Mr. Andre Williams will present the Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report.

**COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT (CWPPRA)
Public Outreach Committee
Quarterly Report to the Task Force
July 2007 – September 2007**

Planning Meetings, Workshops and Training

- 07/17/07 Public Outreach Committee Meeting
- 07/23/07 Avoyelles Parish In-Service
- 07/31-08/01/07 Data Mining Workshop
- 08/08/07 CWPPRA Dedication Ceremony Meeting
- 08/09/07 BTNEP Management Conference
- 08/10/07 WETSHOP 2007 Evaluation Meeting
- 08/14/07 Calcasieu Parish In-Service
- 08/20/07 CWPPRA Dedication Ceremony Meeting
- 08/21/07 Public Outreach Committee Meeting
- 08/21/07 Photo Library Live Demonstration Meeting
- 08/28/07 Photo Library Work Group Meeting
- 08/29/07 CWPPRA PPL17 Abbeville
- 09/04/07 Bunkie Workshop
- 09/05/07 Site Visit / Meeting at LUMCON for Dedication Ceremony
- 09/19/07 CWPPRA Dedication Ceremony Meeting

National Awareness

- CWPPRA Kiosk at National Museum of Wildlife Art Jackson Hole, WY
- LaCoast website statistics for 07/01/07-09/30/07:
 - Successful requests: 462,197
 - Successful requests for pages: 5,394
 - Data transferred: 277.74
 - Average data transfer per day: 3.24
- WaterMarks subscribers: 7,062 (9/30/07)
- Subscribers to NewsFlash as of 09/3/07: 1902
 - Breaux Act Newsflashes – 41 (9/30/07)
 - July - 16
 - August - 14
 - September - 11

Local Awareness

- 07/24/07 Lafayette Rotary Club Presentation Lafayette, La
- 08/02-05/07 Ducks Unlimited State Convention Baton Rouge, La
- 08/16-19/07 Louisiana Writer Association Conference Shreveport, La
- 08/24-26/07 Acadiana Great Outdoor Expo Lafayette, La

Outreach Project Updates

- Planning is underway for a CWPPRA Project Dedication Ceremony for Southcentral Louisiana projects to be held in Terrebonne Parish, at LUMCON on October 26, 2007.
- WaterMarks issue #35- “Coastal Restoration Builds on Coastal Science,” which focuses on scientists contributions to coastal restoration efforts, is currently being distributed. WaterMarks issue #36 will focus on ‘marsh creation projects,’ and this issue is scheduled for release in December 2007.
- Placement of kiosks:
 - 10/01/05 - present Atchafalaya Welcome Center on I-10
 - 01/05/07 - present Sci-Port, Shreveport
 - 10/01/06 - present Marsh Mission Exhibit Lake Charles, Washington D.C., Jackson Hole, WY
 - 12/21/06 - present Audubon Zoo (Swamp area), New Orleans
- Project Fact Sheets are being finalized for PPL 16 projects.
- LaCoast website: revising layout and content of website.
- LaWEC website: revisions every quarter & subscription at 180
- Placement of CWPPRA Educational Materials/Publications
 - Lake Pontchartrain Institute
 - Sci-Port Imax in Shreveport, La
 - Booker Fowler Hatchery in Alexandria, La
 - Nicholls State University Library
 - LSU Sea Grant Program
 - LSU Education and Curriculum Department
 - John McShane, EPA in Washington D.C.
 - Dauphin Island Research Library
 - Louisiana State Library
- Photo library: several software options have been identified for creating a digital document archive in response to increased requests for photographs, and the need to store graphic design documents.
- Strategic Plan: an extended strategic public outreach plan for 2008-2011 is being created.
- Portfolio of Success: work has begun to create a pictorial publication that displays CWPPRA’s progress throughout the years.
- Request for Photographs
07/06/07 Geo Times

Partner Activities

- Ongoing:
 - ✓ BTNEP Education Action Plan
 - ✓ Traveling children’s museum exhibit, BTNEP
 - ✓ BTNEP Educational CD
- Proposed:
 - ✓ State Parks Traveling kiosk & creation of educational materials

- ✓ S.E. Louisiana Refuge possible educational CD-ROM

Upcoming Activities

- 10/12-14/07 LATM Conference Lafayette, La
- 10/17/07 LSU workshop on “Teaching ‘The Levees’”
- 10/25/07 CWPPRA Task Force Meeting
- 10/26/07 CWPPRA Dedication Ceremony at LUMCON
- 10/31/07 BTNEP Education Action Plan Team meeting
- 11/1-3/07 LSTA Conference Lafayette, La
- 11/5-9/07 International Petroleum Environmental Conference Houston, TX
- 11/13-18/07 NAAEE Conference Virginia Beach, VA
- 12/05/07 CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting

Media Coverage

Source:	Date	Title
The Times-Picayune	7/9/07	Saving A Vital Barrier
KATC 3	7/27/07	Hell and High Water Art Exhibit (video)
The Independent Weekly	7/1/07	Artistic Barriers
L Magazine	7/16/07	Gallery 912 Opening -- Photo of CWPPRA
The Courier	7/21/07	In other action
The Courier (Houma)	7/31/07	Estuary program to launch children's exhibit
KATC 3	7/24/07	Land Change From Hurricanes (video) [Scott Wilson (USGS) interviewed]
The Courier	7/24/07	In other action

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATE AND LOCATION OF UPCOMING PPL17 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Announcement:

- CWPPRA Projects Dedication Ceremony for Southcentral Louisiana will be held Friday, October 26, 2007 at 10:30 a.m. at the Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium (LUMCON), 8124 Highway 56, Cocodrie, LA.
- The next Technical Committee meeting will be held January 16, 2008 at 9:30 a.m. at the LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana Room, 2000 Quail Dr., Baton Rouge, LA.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 25, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: SCHEDULED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS

Announcement:

2008

January 16, 2008	9:30 p.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
February 13, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
February 19, 2008	1:00 a.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
February 20, 2008	9:30 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
February 21, 2008	9:30 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
February 21, 2008	1:00 a.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
March 5, 2008	9:30 a.m.	PPL 18 Coastwide Voting Meeting	Baton Rouge
April 16, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
May 21, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 10, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
October 15, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
November 18, 2008	7:00 p.m.	PPL 18 Public Meeting	Abbeville
November 19, 2008	7:00 p.m.	PPL 18 Public Meeting	New Orleans
December 3, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans

2009

January 21, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
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* Dates in **BOLD** are new or revised dates.