

Breaux Act

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act



Technical Committee Meeting

June 8, 2005

New Orleans, Louisiana

BREAUX ACT
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

June 8, 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Location:

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division, New Orleans District (CEMVN)
District Assembly Room
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, LA

Documentation of Task Force and Technical Committee meetings may be found at:
http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm or
<http://lacoast.gov/reports/program/index.asp>

Tab Number

Agenda Item

- 1 Discussion: Priority Project List (PPL) 16 Process (Podany) 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.**
The Technical Committee will discuss modifying the annual planning process for PPL16, considering Task Force comments and public/PACE input. The Technical Committee will discuss development of a draft PPL16 process to be presented to the Task Force for review/concurrence at the July 27, 2005 Task Force meeting.
- 2 Decision: FY06 Planning Budget Development (Podany) 10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.**
The FY06 Planning Budget process shall be initiated to allow final Task Force approval of the FY06 Planning Budget at the October 26, 2005 Task Force meeting. The Technical Committee will discuss and decide on a process to develop the FY06 budget, to include PPL16.
- 3 Decision: Request for Change in Scope of the PPL9 East/West Grand Terre Islands Restoration (BA-30) (Hartman) 10:20 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.** As a result of the preliminary design review held on May 26, 2005, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) agreed on a proposed change in the scope for the project. The original project included beach nourishment on West Grand Terre Island and beach/marsh nourishment on East Grand Terre Island. The sponsors agree to revise the project scope to include beach/marsh nourishment on East Grand Terre Island. The Technical Committee is requested by NMFS and LDNR to recommend a change in scope to the Task Force.

- 4 Decision: Proposed Changes to the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Demonstration Project Appendix (LeBlanc) 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.** Ms. Julie LeBlanc will present the P&E Subcommittee's recommended changes to the Demonstration Project Appendix of the CWPPRA SOP. During the March 10, 2005 P&E Subcommittee meeting, the Engineering and Environmental Workgroup Chairmen were tasked with revising the Demonstration SOP to include implementation procedures for selected demonstration projects. The P&E Subcommittee requests approval of the recommended changes to the Demonstration Project Appendix of the CWPPRA SOP.
- 5 Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding Increase on PPL2 - Pointe au Fer Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-22) (Burkholder) 10:45 a.m. to 10:55 a.m.** The Technical Committee will consider a request for an increase in O&M cost for the Pointe au Fer Hydrologic Restoration project. Additional O&M funds (covering expected funding needs for 2005-2007) in the amount of \$215,000 was previously approved by the Task Force in October 2004. Bids for the O&M work exceed the available funding and additional funds are required to award the contract. The Technical Committee is asked to recommend a funding increase to the Task Force.
- 6 Decision: Request for Increase in the Monitoring Budget for PPL11 - Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection, Phase A (Construction Unit 1) (TE-48) (Paul) 10:55 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.** As a result of a change to the original monitoring plan, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) have agreed on a proposed monitoring change to provide more detailed surveys (closer spacing and increased frequency) to better define the sand volume changes on the island and the spit at the western end of the island. The project was approved for Phase II by the Task Force in October 2004. The Technical Committee is asked to recommend a 3-year funding increase in the amount of \$143,610 to the Task Force.
- 7 Discussion: CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision (Podany) 11:05 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.** At the 4 May 05 Task Force meeting, the Task Force approved the proposed scope of work for the CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision and directed the Technical Committee to proceed with the assessment. As recommended by the Governor's representative on the Task Force, the Task Force agreed to have a meeting between the CWPPRA Task Force/Technical Committee and the LCA Program Management Team (PMT) to discuss program consistency and effectiveness. This meeting is in the process of being scheduled. The Technical Committee will discuss activities required to proceed with the assessment, taking into account the direction from the 4 May 05 Task Force meeting and any additional direction resulting from the CWPPRA/LCA PMT meeting.
- 8 Report: Land Loss Map Updates (Podany) 11:25 a.m. to 11:35 a.m.** The FY05 CWPPRA Planning Budget included funds for preparation of updates to land loss maps. USACE staff from the New Orleans District and Engineering Research and Development Center has completed updates of land loss maps for the Mississippi River delta and St. Bernard marshes. Mr. Del Britsch will provide an overview of the mapping effort and announce the distribution schedule for the new information including printed copies of the maps.

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

10 Announcement: Date of Upcoming Task Force Meeting (Podany) 11:40 a.m. – 11:45 a.m. The summer Task Force meeting will be held on 27 Jul 05 at 9:30 a.m. in New Orleans, Louisiana.

11 Announcement: Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings (Podany) 11:35 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

2005			
<i>July 27, 2005*</i>	<i>9:30 a.m.</i>	<i>Task Force</i>	<i>New Orleans</i>
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
<i>October 26, 2005**</i>	<i>9:30 a.m.</i>	<i>Task Force</i>	<i>New Orleans</i>
December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
2006			
January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
2007			
January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge

Date changes shown in bold

* Previously scheduled for July 13, 2005 in New Orleans

** Previously scheduled for October 19, 2005 in New Orleans

Adjourn

Discussion: Priority Project List (PPL) 16

Tab 1 - Breaux Act Funding Overview



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

CWPPRA Funding Overview

Purpose: To provide CWPPRA funding overview (yearly and over life of program) to aid in discussion on Priority Project List (PPL16) and FY06 Planning Budget discussion (Agenda Items 1 and 2)

Slides are similar to ones presented at last Task Force

CWPPRA Construction Program

- Total Federal funds received into program (FY92 to FY05) = **\$585M**
- Total obligations = **\$515.9M**
- Total expenditures = **\$247M**
- 130 active projects:
 - 64 projects completed construction
 - 13 currently under construction
 - 53 not yet started construction

CWPPRA Construction Program

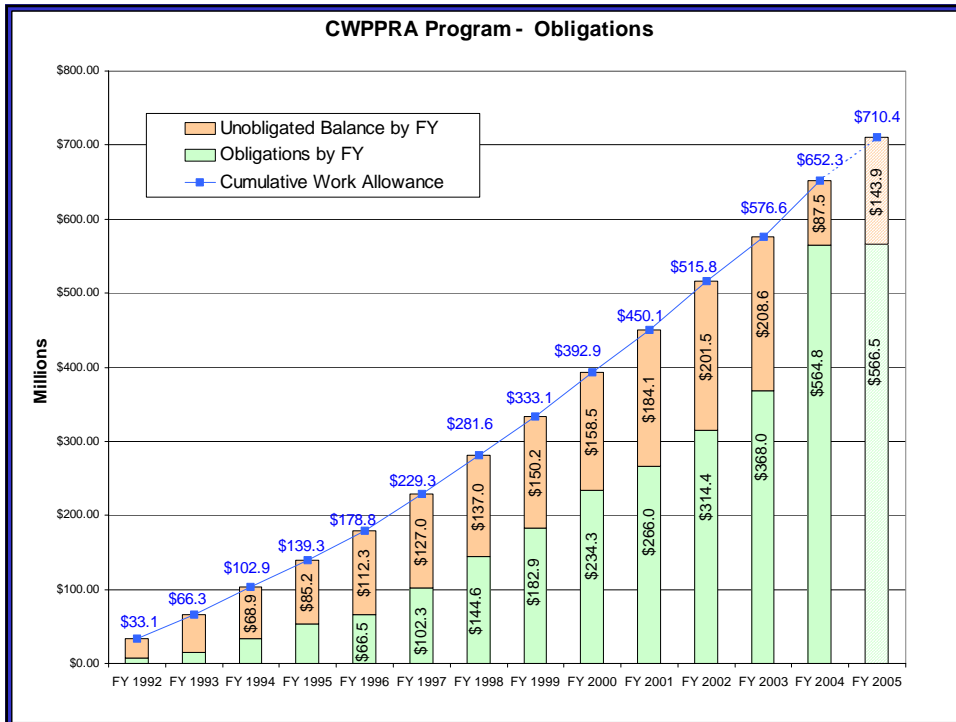
- Currently 22 projects scheduled to request Phase II approval in FY06
- 1 complex project scheduled to request Phase I
- Total Increment 1 cost for 22 projects + 1 complex = **\$381M**
- 13 projects scheduled to begin construction in FY05:
 - 12 cash flow projects with Phase II approval
 - 1 non-cash flow project

“Unencumbered” or “Available” Funding in Construction Program

- In Feb 05 the Task Force approved \$4.8M to fund Phase I for 2 PPL14 projects, \$2.5M for 2 additional projects was also conditionally approved (if funding is available by 31 Aug 05)
- With the receipt of FY05 funding, “unencumbered” balance as of 19 Apr 05 = **-\$529K** Federal funding
- Including a potential return of \$1M on Leeville de-authorization, the total Federal and non-Fed “unencumbered” or “available” amount as of 19 Apr 05 = **\$470K**

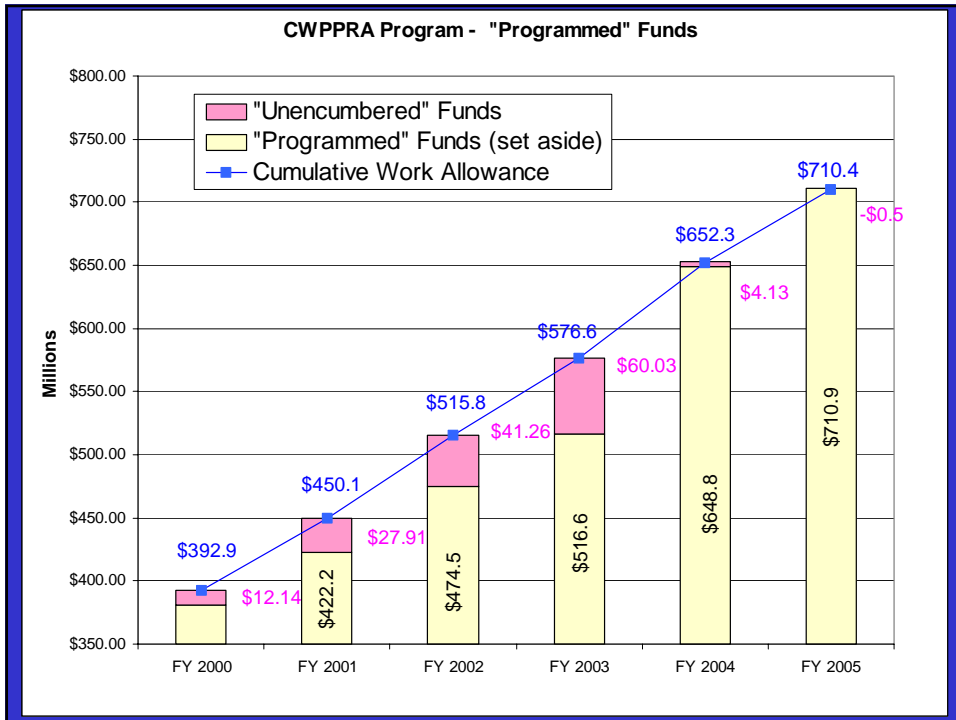
Total Program Obligations by FY (Fed/non-Fed)

- Graph shows:
 - Total cumulative funds into program for FY92-05 (blue line)
 - Cumulative obligations for FY92-05 (green bar)
 - Unobligated balance by FY (peach bar)
- The program carries over a significant amount of funds each fiscal year (\$208.6M at close of FY03)
- In FY04, however, the unobligated carryover was reduced to \$87.5M (lowest since 1995)
- Unobligated balance shown in FY 2005 (\$143.9M) does not include obligations for projects approved by the Task Force in Oct 04
- It does include FY2005 work allowance



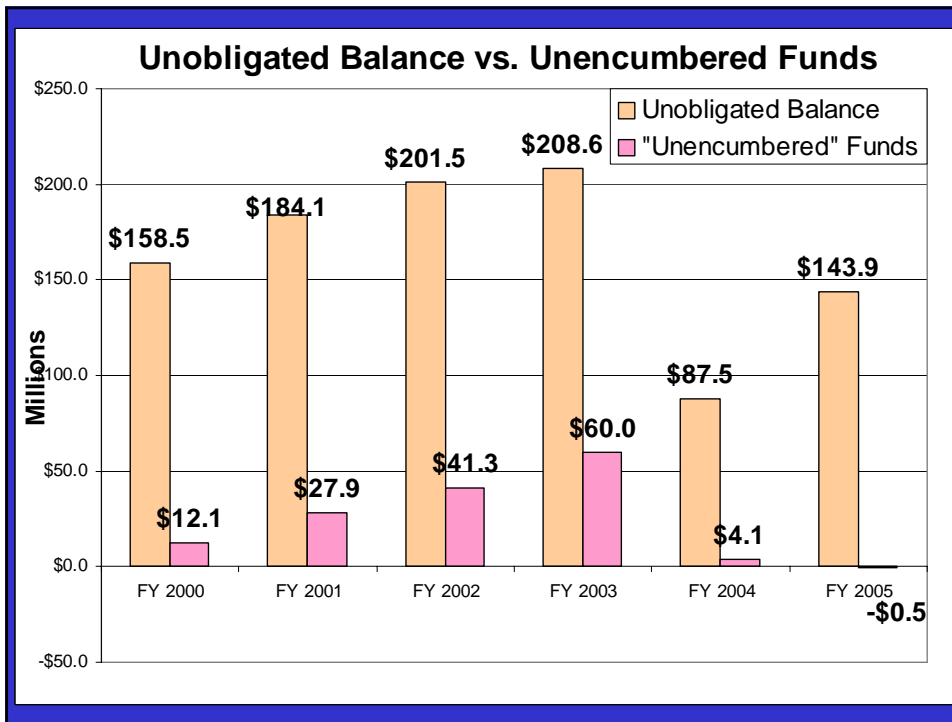
“Programmed” Funds (Fed/non-Fed) Set Aside Funds

- Graph shows:
 - Total cumulative funds into program for FY00-05 (blue line)
 - Cumulative “programmed” funds (set aside) FY00-05 (yellow bar) – currently approved phases
 - “Unencumbered” funds (pink bar) – this is the amount that Gay quotes as “available” funds
- The “unobligated balance” is typically higher than the “unencumbered funds” due to lag between funding approval and agency request for funds



Unobligated Balance versus Unencumbered Funds

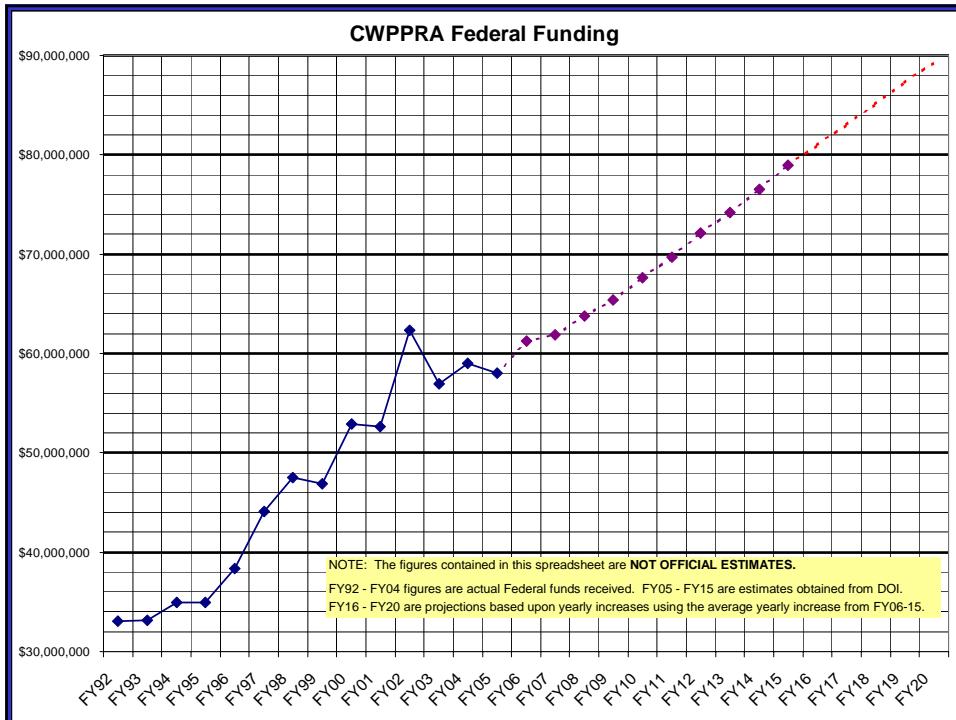
- Graph shows the unobligated balance by fiscal year compared to the "unencumbered" funding
- Average difference from FY00-03 was approximately \$150M
- Difference in FY04 was \$84.0M
- Once FY05 project funding is obligated, difference in FY05 will be similar to FY04



Breaux Act 10-year Extension

- Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (signed 8 Dec 04) extended the Breaux Act through 2019
- Total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) with previous authority (FY92 - FY09) is **\$1.15B**, incl \$5M/year for Planning
- Based upon the latest DOI projections through FY15 (and Corps' estimates from FY16-20), the total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) is estimated to be **\$2.06B**, incl \$5M/yr for Planning
- Total cost for all projects on PPLs 1-14, incl Planning = **\$1.73B**

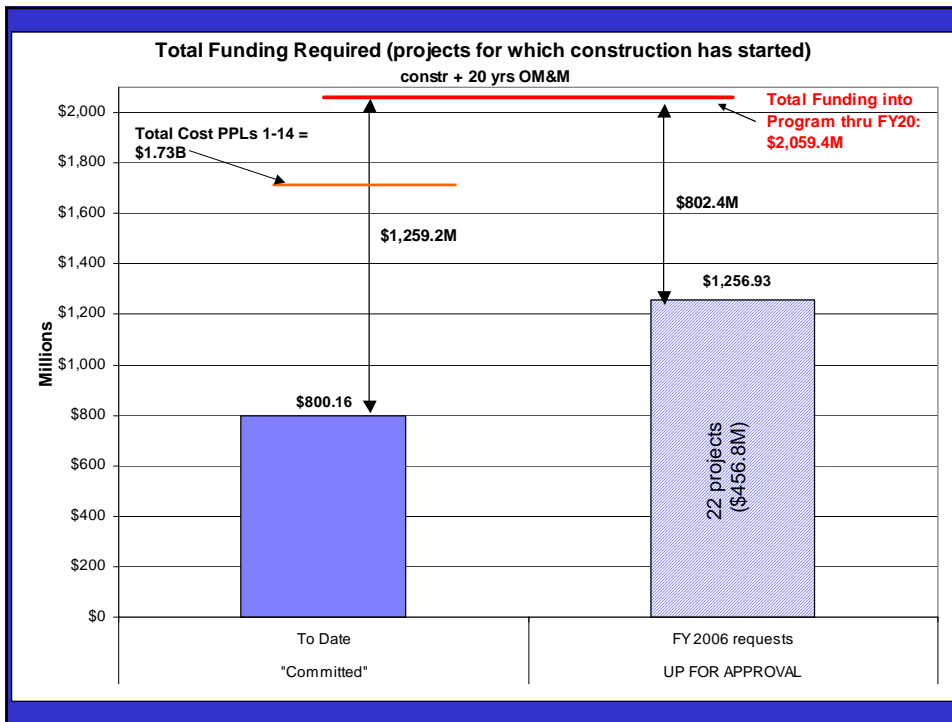
Funding Summary	Federal	non-Federal	Total Program
Thru FY10	\$ 974,966,982	\$ 174,863,157	\$ 1,149,830,139
Thru FY20	\$ 1,772,385,276	\$ 286,975,901	\$ 2,059,361,177



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/ Phase II + 3 yrs OM&M/ yearly OM&M thereafter
- Total funds into the total program (Fed/non-Fed) over life of program (FY92-20) = **\$2,059.4M**
- 20 years of funding required for projects which have been approved for construction = **\$800.16M**, "gap" between two = **\$1,259.2M**
- The 20-year cost for the 22 projects scheduled to request Phase II funding using FY06 funds currently totals **\$456.8M**, reducing the "gap" to **\$802.4M**



CWPPRA Funding Summary

SHORT-TERM

- The program has recently “picked up” its obligation rate, and currently has lowest unobligated balance since 1995 (around \$80M)
- The program is now “cash strapped” in the short-term and has more projects requesting construction funds than funds available
- Even though “cash strapped”, we have an unobligated balance of approx \$80M

LONG-TERM

- 10-year extension provides breathing room and enables program to fund construction of all projects currently in Phase I and II if it chooses

Keen, Steve E MVN

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
nt: Monday, June 06, 2005 5:40 PM
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'kevin_roy@fws.gov'; 'kirk.rhinehart@la.gov'; 'kirkr@dnr.state.la.us';
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Subject: Tech Committee 8 Jun 05 - Tab 1 - PPL16 Process

Technical Committee/P&E Subcommittee:

The Corps has put together a bullet list to aid in the discussion under "Agenda Item #1: PPL16 Process". We've attempted to capture items that have been brought up by the Task Force, other CWPPRA committees, and the general public regarding the CWPPRA PPL process. The list is not meant to be all inclusive, but, will hopefully capture much of the discussion that has taken place recently regarding the PPL process and possible suggested changes. The Corps will provide a hardcopy of this information for Technical Committee member's binders at the meeting on Wednesday. The list is not meant to provide answers to the questions posed, rather, it is meant to spark discussion.



Tab1-PPLcomments
-jun05.doc

The end result of this agenda item is the development of a draft PPL16 process to be presented to the Task Force at their July 27, 2005 meeting. The expectation at the meeting this week is for the Tech Committee to iron out changes to the process...with the draft PPL16 process being developed after the meeting based upon the committee's consensus.

Julie Z. LeBlanc
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Agenda Item No. 1: PPL16 Process
Possible Discussion Areas for 8 Jun 05 Technical Committee Meeting

1. Number of Nominees/Candidates Considered

- Current (PPL15) process:
 - Nominees: 1 project per basin, 2 from Barataria & Terrebonne (11 total)
 - Candidates: Technical Committee select 6
 - Phase I funding: Technical Committee recommend up to 4 to Task Force
- Possible scenario(s) to discuss:
 - Nominees: 2 projects per basin, 3 from Barataria & Terrebonne (20 total)
 - Candidates: Technical Committee select 8-10
 - Phase I funding: Technical Committee recommend up to 4 to Task Force (there is a need to revisit cash flow process to consider)

2. Technical Committee Selection of Candidates without Task Force ratification

Issue: The Task Force questioned the authority that they delegated to the Technical Committee which enabled the Technical Committee to select 6 candidate projects from the 11 nominees without further ratification by the Task Force

- Current (PPL15) process: Technical Committee selects candidate projects, assigns Federal agencies, and begins Phase 0 evaluation (no ratification of selection by Task Force)
- Possible scenario(s) to discuss: Technical Committee recommends candidate projects to Task Force for their ratification prior to agency assignment and Phase 0 evaluation

3. Technical Committee Recommendation of Projects for Phase I

Issue: The Task Force questioned being asked to approve a “slate” of projects for Phase I funding versus approving projects “individually”. The Task Force also asked for a brief reason why projects were/were not selected for funding.

- Current (PPL15) process: The Technical Committee recommends “up to 4 projects” for Phase I approval. All candidate projects are presented to the Task Force, along with the Technical Committee’s recommendation. The Task Force can consider projects one-by-one or as a “block”. The Technical Committee does not provide reasons for selection.
- Possible scenario(s) to discuss: No change to recommendation procedure – the Task Force can decide to fund any project(s) it wishes to fund. The process can be modified to require the Technical Committee to provide “reasons” for its recommendation for Phase I funding.

4. Nomination/Regional Planning Team (RPT) Meetings.

Issue: PPL nomination process may not allow agencies and parishes adequate time to understand benefits or problems with nominated projects.

- Current (PPL15) process: One RPT meeting is held in each hydrologic region, resulting in a list of 11 nominees coast-wide.
- Possible scenario(s) to discuss: Hold 2 RPT meetings per hydrologic region. The first round of RPT meetings will be held to accept nominations and assign fact

sheets. The second round of RPT meetings will be held to present more details on projects and to vote on projects to move forward as nominees. A second scenario allows for one coast-wide second meeting to present projects and vote for nominees.

5. Demonstration Project Nominees

Issue: The Workgroups are evaluating large numbers of demonstration project nominees, even though we only selected one demo under PPL13 and none under PPL14. Some demonstration submissions may not meet the CWPPRA definition of “demonstration”.

- Current (PPL15) process: Any number of demonstration projects can be submitted to the Engineering/Environmental Workgroup for consideration/evaluation.
- Possible scenario(s) to discuss:
 - Limit demonstration submissions to 1 per agency
 - Develop a process for the Workgroups to “screen” list of nominees for: (1) eligibility (meeting demonstration project criteria) and (2) limit to a set number of demos (like we specify a set number of nominees/candidates)
 - Select a category yearly for demos (shoreline protection, dredging, etc.)

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 15 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 15th Priority Project List Final, 14 Jul 04

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-14; 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 1-14; 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 plus PL 1-6) (Suhayda).
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and choose no more than one project per basin, except that two projects may be selected from Terrebonne and Barataria basins because of the high loss rates in those basins. A total of up to 11 projects could be nominated. 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 DNR will have one vote.

B. The nominated projects will be indicated on a map and paired with Coast 2050 strategies. A lead Federal agency will be designated 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 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.

C. Engineering and Environmental Work Groups meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project.

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information and furnishes to Technical Committee and State Wetlands Authority (SWA).

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 six candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic work groups.

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. 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.

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 using the WVA and reviews 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 State Wetlands Authority. 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
- 4) oyster lease impact areas delineated for the State's Restricted Area Map (this map should also be provided to DNR).

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

VI. Selection of 15th Priority Project List

A. 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 15th PPL.

B. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 15th PPL.

C. State Wetlands Authority reviews projects on the 15th Priority List and consider for Phase I approval and inclusion in the upcoming Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan.

15th Priority List Project Development Schedule

October 2004	Distribute public announcement of PPL15 process and schedule
February 1, 2005	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
February 2, 2005	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
February 3, 2005	Regions II and I Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 8, 2005	Mardi Gras
February 17, 2005 (rescheduled date)	Task Force Meeting (PPL 14 selected)
February 4 – February 25	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT nominated projects
February 21, 2005	President’s Day Holiday
March 7 - 8, 2005	Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
March 10, 2005	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates
March 16, 2005	Technical Committee meets to select PPL15 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May 4, 2005	Spring Task Force meeting (Lafayette)
April/May	Candidate project site visits
May/June/July/August	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
June 1, 2005	Demonstration project submissions due
June 15, 2005	Technical Committee meeting (Baton Rouge)
July 13, 2005	Task Force meeting (New Orleans) – announce public meetings
August 30, 2005	PPL 15 Public Meeting (Abbeville)
August 31, 2005	PPL 15 Public Meeting (New Orleans)
September 14, 2005	Technical Committee meeting - recommend PPL15 (New Orleans)
October 19, 2005	Task Force meeting to select PPL 15 (New Orleans)
December 7, 2005	Technical Committee meeting (Baton Rouge)
January 25, 2006	Task Force meeting (Baton Rouge)
February 2006	RPT meetings for PPL 16

DRAFT

PACE Recommendations on CWPPRA PPL 16 Nominee/Candidate Process

We recommend that there be two sets of Regional Planning Basin Subcommittee meetings instead of the one set of meetings that has occurred in the past. The first set of meetings would be used to obtain nominations from the general public, local government, and other stakeholders, and at the end of this meeting, all nominated projects would be assigned to one of the CWPPRA agencies to prepare a Fact Sheet and presentation.

Then, at a subsequent set of Regional Planning Basin Subcommittee meetings, the agency assigned to each project would provide the audience with a Fact Sheet, a vicinity map and a brief presentation describing the project and its benefits. We would also suggest that a basin or regional map be prepared for this meeting that would show all nominated projects. Following these presentations, the CWPPRA Technical Committee members and those parishes included in the basin in which each project is located would develop a consensus or vote as to which projects would move forward for review by the CWPPRA Planning and Evaluation Committee. It is our opinion that this process would allow for the voting agencies to be better informed in regards to each project; thereby providing for an improved selection process. These subsequent meetings would be held as soon as possible following the nomination meetings, and would be scheduled depending upon how much time the agencies would need to prepare Fact Sheets and presentations.

At present, there are 3 days scheduled for Regional Planning Basin Subcommittee Meetings:

Region 4 (Rockefeller Refuge)

Region 3 (Morgan City)

Regions 1 & 2 (New Orleans)

These would remain, but would only serve to explain the PPL process and receive project nominations.

At a minimum, an additional set of 3 meetings is recommended to reach consensus and/or vote on the nominated projects, and we recommend that these meetings be held at the same locations as those listed above.

Decision: FY06 Planning Budget Development

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2006 Planning Schedule and Budget
P&E Committee Recommendation,
Tech Committee Recommendation,
Approved by Task Force,

13-Oct-04

NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.					CWPPRA COSTS											
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
PPL 15 TASKS																
PL	15600	TF Selection and Funding of the 15th PPL (1)	10/26/05	10/26/05												0
PL	15700	PPL 15 Report Development	10/26/05	5/31/06												0
PL	15800	Upward Submittal of the PPL 15 Report	6/1/06	6/1/06												0
PL	15900	Submission of the PPL 15 Report to Congress	8/1/06	8/1/06												0
																0
FY06 Subtotal PL 15 Tasks					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2006 Planning Schedule and Budget
P&E Committee Recommendation,
Tech Committee Recommendation,
Approved by Task Force,

13-Oct-04

NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.																
CWPBRA COSTS																
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
PPL 16 TASKS																
PL	16200	Development and Nomination of Projects														
PL	16210	DNR/USGS prepares base maps of project areas, location of completed projects and projected loss by 2050. Develop a comprehensive coastal LA map showing all water resource and restoration projects (CWPPRA, state, WRDA projects, etc.)	0/13/2005	1/31/05												0
PL	16220	Sponsoring agencies prepare fact sheets and maps prior to and following RPT nomination meetings.	10/13/05	1/31/06												0
PL	16230	RPT's meet to formulate and combine projects. Each basin nominates no more than 1 project, with exception of 2 in Barataria and Terrebonne (3 meetings) [11 nominees]	2/1/06	2/3/06												0
PL	16300	Ranking of Nominated Projects														
PL	16310	Envir and Engr WG's to revise the Prioritization Criteria, WVA Models, etc (1 or 2 meetings).	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PL	16320	Engr Work Group prepares preliminary fully funded cost ranges for nominees.	3/8/06	3/9/06												0
PL	16330	Environ/Engr Work Groups review nominees	3/8/06	3/9/06												0
PL	16340	P&E develops and distributes project matrix	3/10/06	3/10/06												0

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2006 Planning Schedule and Budget
P&E Committee Recommendation,
Tech Committee Recommendation,
Approved by Task Force,

13-Oct-04

NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.						CWPPRA COSTS										
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
PL	16400	Analysis of Candidates														
PL	16410	Sponsoring agencies coordinate site visits for all projects	4/1/06	5/31/06												0
PL	16420	Engr/Environ Work Group refine project features and determine boundaries	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16430	Sponsoring agencies develop project information for WVA; develop designs and cost estimates	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16440	Environ/Engr Work Groups project wetland benefits (with WVA)	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16450	Engr Work Group reviews/approves Ph 1 and Ph 2 cost estimates from sponsoring agencies	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16460	Economic Work Group reviews cost estimates, adds monitoring, O&M, etc., and develops annualized costs	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16475	Envr and Eng WG's prioritization of PPL 16 projects	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16480	Prepare project information packages for P&E.	5/1/06	8/30/06												0
PL	16485	P&E holds 2 Public Meetings	8/30/06	8/31/06												0
PL	16490	TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding	9/14/06	9/14/06												0
FY06 Subtotal PPL 16 Tasks					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.					CWP/PRA COSTS											
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
Project and Program Management Tasks																
PM	16100	Program Management--Coordination	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16110	Program Management--Correspondence	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16120	Prog Mgmt--Budget Development and Oversight	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16130	Program and Project Management--Financial Management of Non-Cash Flow Projects	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16200	P&E Meetings (3 meetings preparation and attendance)	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16210	Tech Com Mtngs (6 mtngs; prep and attend)	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16220	Task Force mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16300	Prepare Evaluation Report (Report to Congress) NOTE: next update in FY06 budget	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16400	Agency Participation, Review 30% and 95% Design for Phase 1 Projects	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16410	Engineering & Environmental Work Groups review Phase II funding of approved Phase I projects (Needed for adequate review of Phase I.) [Assume ___ projects requesting Ph II funding in FY06 (present schedule indicates ___ projects). Assume ___ will require Eng or Env WG review; 2 labor days for each.]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16500	Helicopter Support: Helicopter usage for the PPL process.	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
PM	16600	Miscellaneous Technical Support	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
FY06 Subtotal Project Management Tasks					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY06 Total for PPL Tasks					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
SUPPLEMENTAL PLANNING AND EVALUATION TASKS																
SPE	16100	Academic Advisory Group [NOTE: MOA between sponsoring agency and LUMCON will be necessary to provide funding.] [Prospectus, page 8-9]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16200	Maintenance of web-based project reports and website project fact sheets. [Prospectus, page 10]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16300	Establish linkage of CWPPRA and LCA study efforts.	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16400	Core GIS Support for CWPPRA Task Force Planning Activities. [NWRC Prospectus, pg 11] [LDNR Prospectus, page 12]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16500	Phase 0 analyze of impacts to oyster leases for PPL project development [NWRC prospectus, pg 13] [DNR Prospectus, pg 14]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16700	Media Training for CWPPRA Project Managers. [Prospectus, page 15]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16900	Update Land Loss Maps (\$62,500 in FY04, \$63,250 in FY05, \$63,250 FY06) [Del Britsch] [Prospectus, page 16]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
SPE	16950	Storm Recovery Procedures (2 events) [Prospectus, page 17-19]	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
FY06 Total Supplemental Planning & Evaluation Tasks					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY06 Agency Tasks Grand Total					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.					CWPPRA COSTS											
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana			EPA	USDA	USDC	Other	Total
					USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.					
Otrch	16100	Outreach - Committee Funding	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
Otrch	16200	Outreach - Agency	10/1/05	9/30/06												0
																0
FY06 Total Outreach					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total FY06					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disallowances																
Proposed Revised Grand Total FY06										0	0	0				

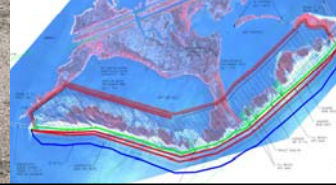
**Decision: Request for Change in Scope of the East/West Grand Terre Islands Restoration
(BA-30)**



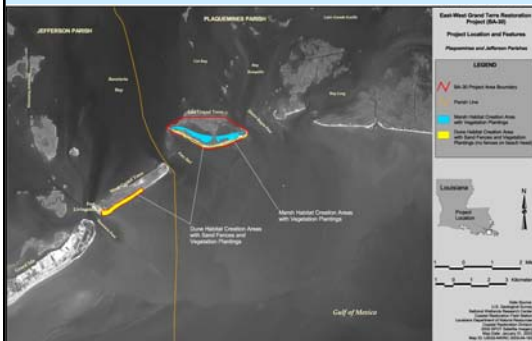
East West Grand Terre Islands BA-30

Proposed Change in Project Scope

8 June 05



Project Priority List 9 Authorization



West Grand Terre:
Beach and dune fill only

East Grand Terre:
Beach and dune fill

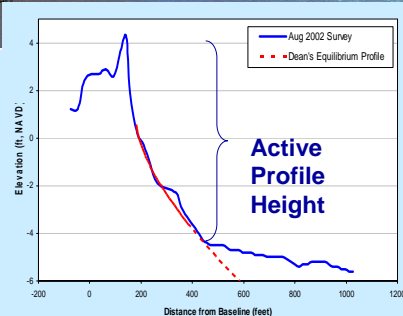
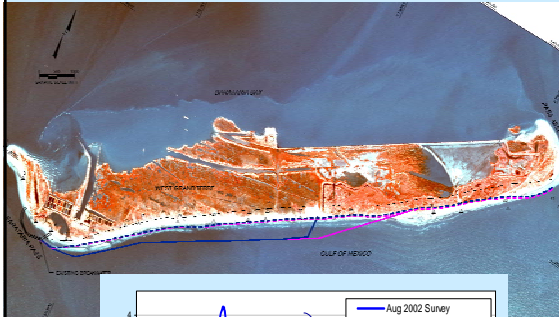
Estimated construction
cost: \$14 M

Fully funded costs:
\$18.2 M

Current Status

- Completed 30% design review – several alternatives evaluated for each island
- Estimated cost to meet implement all original features on both islands ranges from \$25 – 32 M uninflated
- Design Team recommends completing design and Phase One activities for East Grand Terre only due to deteriorated condition of island
- Estimated construction costs for preferred alternative for East Grand Terre: \$20 M (uninflated)
- Seeking approval to proceed to final design for East Grand Terre only using existing Phase One funds

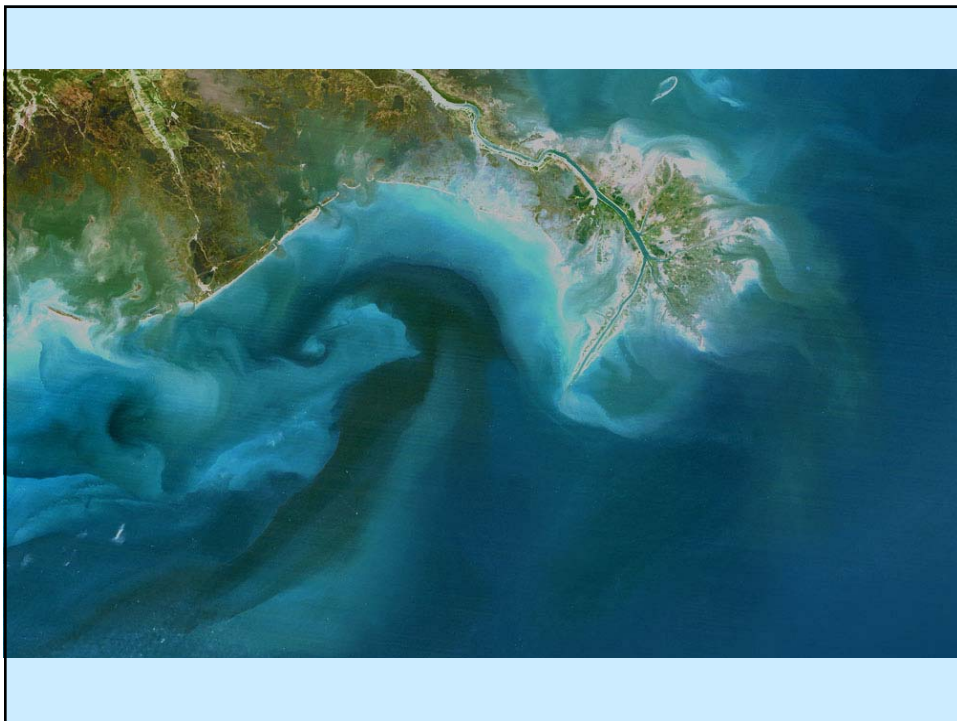
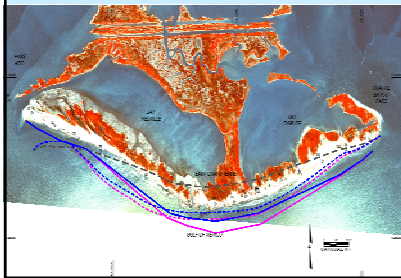
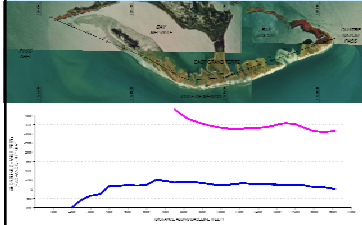
West Grand Terre Conditions



- Widened by bayside marsh creation
- Higher existing elevation
- Unlikely to breach within 20-year design life
- Inputs of material from COE dredging at BBWW

Why Focus on East Grand Terre?

- Narrower and lower
- Already breached
- Higher shoreline retreat



**Decision: Proposed Changes to the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP),
Demonstration Project Appendix**

EXCERPT FROM Minutes from the 10 Mar 05 CWPPRA P&E Subcommittee Meeting
 CONCERNING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SOP

4. Agenda Item I.B. Additional SOP Revisions.

a. Demonstration Project Appendix.

- All P&E Subcommittee members agreed to the changes proposed by the Corps within Appendix E of the SOP and additional minor changes were incorporated for clarification purposes.
- The subcommittee talked about the discussion that took place during the December 2004 Technical Committee meeting regarding the screening of submissions that do not meet demonstration project requirements and the possibility of allowing some entity (workgroups, P&E) to eliminate demonstration projects from consideration. The subcommittee agreed that the decision to eliminate a demonstration project from consideration should not be made behind closed doors (i.e. workgroup meetings) and recommended that the screening should be handled as in past years (make Technical Committee aware of the fact that particular proposals do not fit the definition of demos and allow for possible discussion during the public meeting, if necessary). As in the past, one option is for the sponsoring agency could pull the project from further consideration.
- The P&E Subcommittee then discussed the need to include a section in the appendix regarding implementation procedures for demos after they are selected for funding. The subcommittee asked that the Engineering and Environmental Workgroup Chairmen jointly draft language outlining implementation procedures including clarification of the need to request construction approval (in the Demo Appendix as well as in main body of SOP). All agreed that the implementation procedures should include an agency review prior to construction approval request. The Chairmen will submit the suggested changes to the P&E Subcommittee for review and approval in time for discussion/decision at the June Technical Committee meeting.

#	Description	By Whom?	By When?
1	Draft language changes outlining implementation procedures for demos in appendix and main body of SOP, submit to P&E Subcommittee for review/comment	Engineering/ Environmental WG Chairman	6 May 05

APPENDIX E DEMONSTRATION SOP

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Revised Standard Operating Procedure for Demonstration Projects

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

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

What constitutes a demonstration project:

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

What is required to evaluate a demonstration project:

1. Demonstration projects must be submitted to the Engineering Work Group Chairman by a sponsoring agency prior to June 1 of any calendar year to allow time for evaluation prior to the public meetings that are held to present the results of the annual evaluation of candidate projects.
2. The Engineering and Environmental Work Groups will select a site for the proposed demonstration project based upon criteria provided by the sponsoring agency.
3. No Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) will be performed on candidate demonstration projects.
4. CWPPRA projects are designed and evaluated on a 20-year project life. However, demonstration projects are unique and each project must be developed accordingly. A specific plan of action must be developed, and operation and maintenance and project monitoring costs included. Monitoring plans are developed to evaluate the demonstration project's technique and

the wetland response. Monitoring plans should provide sufficient details of the status of all constructed features of the project such that the performance of all engineered features can be determined. Monitoring should be only long enough to evaluate the demonstration's performance and may be less than 20 years.

5. The evaluation must include a comparison of the demonstration project's method of achieving the project objectives vs. a traditional method of accomplishing the project objectives, if available, including a concise statement as to what is going to be demonstrated and how the demonstration project meets the project objectives;

6. The Engineering Work Group will review costs to ensure consistency and adequacy; address potential cost effectiveness; compare the cost of the demonstration project to the cost of traditional or other methods of achieving project objectives, when such information is available; and report the pros and cons of the demonstration vs. traditional or other methods. The Engineering Work Group will check monitoring costs with the Monitoring Work Group Chairman.

7. Demonstration projects do not need to be in the Restoration Plan.

The evaluation criteria:

Each candidate demonstration project will be evaluated and compared to other demonstration projects competing for funding on the annual priority list based on the following criteria:

- innovativeness
- applicability (or transferability)
- potential environmental benefits
- recognized need for the information to be acquired
- potential for technological advancement
- potential cost-effectiveness

The lead Federal agency will present the information shown in the evaluation section to the CWPPRA work groups and committees during the annual evaluation of candidate projects. The Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will review the information on each candidate demonstration project and will prepare a joint evaluation to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee outlining the merits of each project. The recommendation will be based on the above established evaluation criteria. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will present information on the demonstration projects at the public meetings that are held to present the results of the annual evaluation of candidate projects, including any such meetings of the Technical Committee or the Task Force. At these meetings the public will be notified that demonstration projects are testing unproven technology and, for that reason, have a relatively high risk of being unable to provide long-term wetlands benefits.

Funding approval:

Demonstration projects shall only be funded on an annual basis as (a) part(s) of a priority project list.

Demonstration projects do not need to be funded under the cash flow procedures in place for regular priority list projects. Agencies may choose to employ cash flow procedures if they feel it is necessary to maintain consistent accounting procedures or if they feel it would improve dissemination of project information to the Task Force and public.

Reporting of results:

The sponsoring agency will prepare a report for the Technical Committee as soon as meaningful results of the demonstration project are available. The report will describe the initial construction details, including actual costs and the current condition of all constructed features. The report will summarize the results and assess the success or failure of the project and its applicability to other similar sites. The sponsoring agency will prepare follow-up reports for the Technical Committee if and when more information becomes available.

APPENDIX E
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SOP

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Standard Operating Procedures for
Demonstration Projects

I. Introduction:

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.”

II. What constitutes a demonstration project:

A. Demonstration projects contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.

B. Demonstration projects contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.

C. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

III. Submission of candidate demonstration projects:

A. Demonstration projects must be submitted to the Engineering Work Group Chairman by a sponsoring agency prior to June 1 of any calendar year. At that time, the only requirement for submittal of a demonstration project is a one-page fact sheet, for which a format will be provided by the Engineering Work Group Chairman.

B. The Engineering and Environmental Work Groups will evaluate all candidate demonstration projects (see item IV below). At the time of the project evaluation, an information packet must be submitted which includes the following: 1) a possible location for the project; 2) the problem or question being addressed; 3) the goals of the project; 4) the proposed project features; 5) the monitoring plan to

evaluate the project's effectiveness; 6) costs for construction and monitoring; and 7) a discussion of the Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters (see below). No Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) will be performed on candidate demonstration projects.

C. CWPPRA projects are designed and evaluated on a 20-year project life. However, demonstration projects are unique and each project must be developed accordingly. A specific plan of action must be developed, and operation and maintenance (if applicable) and project monitoring costs included. Monitoring plans are developed to evaluate the demonstration project's technique and the wetland response. Monitoring plans should provide sufficient details of the status of all constructed features of the project such that the performance of all engineered features can be determined. Monitoring should be only long enough to evaluate the demonstration project's performance and may be less than 20 years.

IV. Evaluation of candidate demonstration projects:

A. The CWPPRA Engineering and Environmental Work Groups (work groups) will conduct a meeting, during the annual evaluation of candidate projects, to evaluate all demonstration projects. The lead Federal agency will present the required information to the CWPPRA work groups. Each candidate demonstration project will be evaluated and compared to other demonstration projects based on the following parameters:

Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 to completely replace an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

The work groups will prepare a joint evaluation for submission to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee outlining the merits of each project.

B. The Engineering Work Group will review costs to ensure consistency and adequacy; address potential cost-effectiveness; compare the cost of the demonstration project to the cost of traditional or other methods of achieving project objectives, when such information is available; and report the pros and cons of the demonstration vs. traditional or other methods. The Engineering Work Group will check monitoring costs with the Monitoring Work Group Chairman.

C. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will present information on the demonstration projects at the public meetings that are held to present the results of the annual evaluation of candidate projects, including any such meetings of the Technical Committee or the Task Force. At these meetings, the public will be notified that demonstration projects are testing unproven technology and, for that reason, have a relatively high risk of being unable to provide long-term wetlands benefits.

V. Funding approval:

A. Demonstration projects shall only be funded on an annual basis as (a) part(s) of a priority project list (i.e., October budgeting meeting). Demonstration projects follow non-cash flow procedures and are capped at 100%. However, agencies may choose to employ cash flow procedures if they believe it is necessary to maintain consistent accounting procedures or if they believe it would improve dissemination of project information to the Task Force and public.

VI. Engineering and design:

A. Project Workplan: Federal and State Sponsors shall develop a plan of work for accomplishing all engineering and design tasks. This plan shall include, but not be limited to: a detailed task list, time line with specific milestones, and budget which breaks out specific tasks such as geo-technical evaluations, hydrological investigations, modeling, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), surveying, and other items deemed

necessary to justify the proposed project features. The plans shall be developed within 3 months following funding approval and shall be reviewed by the P&E Subcommittee.

B. Design Review Conference: In order to allow comments from the other CWPPRA agencies on a demonstration project's features, costs, and monitoring plan, a Design Review Conference shall be performed upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report. The Preliminary Design Report shall include; 1) recommended project features, 2) a discussion of the project location reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups, 3) engineering and design surveys, 4) engineering and design geotechnical investigation (borings, testing results, and analysis), 5) land ownership investigation, 6) preliminary cultural resources assessment, 7) revised project construction cost estimates based on the current design, 8) description of changes since funding approval, and 9) a detailed monitoring plan.

The Federal and Local Sponsors shall hold a "Design Review Conference" with the other Agencies to allow the other Agencies an opportunity to comment on the proposed design of the project. The other Agencies shall be notified by the Federal Sponsor at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place and invited to attend. Any supporting data shall be forwarded to the other Agencies for their review, with receipt two weeks prior to the conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee, Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Project Manager of the Local Sponsor and the Governor's Office of Coastal Activities.

This review will verify the viability of the project and whether or not the Federal and Local Sponsors agree to continue with the project. This review must indicate the project is viable before there are expenditures of additional funds.

After the conference, the Federal Sponsor shall forward a letter (or e-mail) to the Technical Committee with a copy to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee along with the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, and a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor, informing them of the agreement to continue with the project. The Technical Committee may make a recommendation on whether or not to continue with the project.

C. Final Design Report: A Final Design Report and a set of Plans and Specifications shall be submitted to the Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee prior to requesting permission from the Technical Committee (with subsequent approval by the Task Force) to proceed to construction. The Final Design Report shall include; 1) project

features and location, 2) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the Economic Work Group), 3) a description of how the project differs in cost and features since funding approval, 4) final monitoring plan, 5) responses to comments brought up at the Design Review Conference, and 6) all supporting data.

VII. Reporting of results:

A. The sponsoring agency will prepare a report for the Technical Committee as soon as meaningful results of the demonstration project are available. The report will describe the initial construction details, including actual costs and the current condition of all constructed features. The report will summarize the results and assess the success or failure of the project and its applicability to other similar sites. The sponsoring agency will prepare follow-up reports for the Technical Committee if and when more information becomes available.

DRAFT

Keen, Steve E MVN

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2005 6:45 PM
To: Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN; 'comvss@lsu.edu'; 'daniel.llewellyn@la.gov'; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; 'finley_h@wlf.state.la.us'; 'gabrielle_bodin@usgs.gov'; Rauber, Gary W MVN; Browning, Gay B MVN; Miller, Gregory B MVN; 'gsteyer@usgs.gov'; 'john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov'; 'jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'kevin_roy@fws.gov'; 'mcquiddy.david@epa.gov'; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; 'pat.forbes@GOV.STATE.LA.US'; 'philp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'Rachel.Sweeney@noaa.gov'; 'ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us'; 'scott_wilson@usgs.gov'; Keen, Steve E MVN; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN
Subject: RE: CWPPRA Demo SOP Proposed Revision

P&E Subcommittee:

To date, I have received comments from the Corps (Sue Hawes), LDNR (Dan Llewellyn) and NMFS (Rachel Sweeney) on the Workgroup Chairmen's proposed changes to the Demo Project Appendix to the CWPPRA SOP. I have incorporated as many of the comments that lend themselves to redline/strikeout of the document. The document is attached for P&E review/concurrence with the changes. However, since Rachel's comments do not lend themselves to direct incorporation into the document (without consensus of the P&E), I may be unable to achieve my goal of having a "P&E recommended" revision to Appendix E to submit to the Technical Committee for approval...without some discussion at the meeting.

Additional issues brought up by Ms. Sweeney include:

- NMFS believes that posting a preliminary design report for agency review may be more appropriate than holding a conference
- The need for ranked factors is important. NMFS recommends that each factor (innovativeness, environmental benefit), be ranked high, med, or low (or 1, 2, or 3)
- NMFS may recommend that demonstration nominees be limited to one per agency



Tab4-CWPPRA
Demo SOP APPENDIX

Seeing that we will likely require additional discussion at the Technical Committee meeting (and will not have a 100%-agreed-to-P&E-recommendation), I ask that P&E members: (1) review the attached redline/strikeout version of the appendix and be prepared to concur or discuss additional changes, and (2) be prepared to discuss Ms. Sweeney's issues at the meeting, and (3) be prepared to discuss any additional changes that you believe are warranted. Thanks for your continued assistance. If we cannot have a P&E recommendation for the Technical Committee...at least we can try to come to a final consensus during the meeting and then can finalize the appendix thereafter.

Julie Z. LeBlanc
Chairman, CWPPRA P&E Subcommittee
(504) 862-1597

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

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Wednesday, June 01, 2005 4:38 PM
To: Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN; 'comvss@lsu.edu'; 'daniel.llewellyn@la.gov'; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; 'finley_h@wlf.state.la.us'; 'gabrielle_bodin@usgs.gov'; Rauber, Gary W MVN; Browning, Gay B MVN; Miller, Gregory B MVN; 'gsteyer@usgs.gov'; 'john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov'; 'jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'kevin_roy@fws.gov'; 'mcquiddy.david@epa.gov'; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; 'pat.forbes@GOV.STATE.LA.US'; 'philp@dnr.state.la.us'; 'Rachel.Sweeney@noaa.gov'; 'ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us'; 'scott_wilson@usgs.gov'; Keen, Steve E MVN; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN
Subject: RE: CWPPRA Demo SOP Proposed Revision

P&E Subcommittee:

I've been informed that some agencies will not be able to comment on the proposed SOP revisions before the binders must go out tomorrow. THEREFORE, the Corps will send out the DRAFT version as submitted by Kevin and Chris (without Sue's recommended changes since we know there will likely be other comments from other agencies that will need to be incorporated). The plan will be for the P&E to submit/review comments between now and the meeting on

Wednesday, 8 Jun 05 so that we (the P&E Subcommittee) can make a recommendation to the Technical Committee on recommended revisions to the demo appendix to the SOP. If, by chance, the P&E cannot reach consensus on the demo appendix revisions BEFORE the Technical Committee meeting, the Corps will pull the item from the Technical Committee agenda and will add it to the September agenda for decision.

If any P&E member does NOT believe that they will be able to provide comments by Friday this week (3 Jun 05) so that the Corps can circulate a revised document on Monday and ask for review of the changes by Tuesday...PLEASE LET ME KNOW ASAP and we will not attempt to include this item on the agenda.

Julie

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

From: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2005 11:26 AM
To: Christopher Monnerjahn; comvss@lsu.edu; daniel.llewellyn@la.gov; darryl_clark@fws.gov; finley_h@wlf.state.la.us; gabrielle_bodin@usgs.gov; Gary Rauber; Gay Browning; Gregory Miller; gsteyer@usgs.gov; john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov; jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us; kevin_roy@fws.gov; mcquiddy.david@epa.gov; Melanie Goodman; pat.forbes@GOV.STATE.LA.US; philp@dnr.state.la.us; Rachel.Sweeney@noaa.gov; ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us; scott_wilson@usgs.gov; Steve Keen; Suzanne Hawes; Thomas Podany
Subject: FW: CWPPRA Demo SOP Proposed Revision

P&E Subcommittee:

As discussed/assigned at the 10 Mar 05 P&E Subcommittee meeting, the Engineering and Environmental Workgroup Chairmen have made suggested changes to the Demonstration Appendix to the SOP. See below email from Mr. Monnerjahn, Engineering Workgroup Chairman.

To aid in your memory of what we decided in March, I've attached the minutes of the P&E meeting. The demonstration project appendix is discussed on pages 1 and 2.

<< File: Minutes of P&E-SOPmtg-10mar05.doc >>

<< File: Minutes of P&E-SOPmtg-10mar05.doc >>

Yes, we are late in getting this submission from the Workgroup Chairmen (one of the Chairman does admit personal fault)...however, the goal is still to include this on the July Technical Committee agenda for discussion/decision. Please review and provide comments ASAP...before COB, 1 Jun 05, if possible. If P&E Subcommittee review is NOT complete by the time Technical Committee binders must be Fed-Ex'd out, the Corps will include this draft version and will present the final version to the Technical Committee on 8 Jun 05. I am sorry to say that the markup is NOT redline/strikeout, so it will need to be compared to the existing document to see suggested changes.

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

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

From: Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2005 11:01 AM
To: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Cc: Monnerjahn, Christopher J MVN; 'Kevin Roy @ FWS'
Subject: CWPPRA Demo SOP Proposed Revision

Julie,

Here is the much awaited for proposed revisions to the CWPPRA SOP as it relates to the Demo Appendix. Please transmit to the P&E for their review and then inclusion onto the TC agenda if appropriate. Note the delay on getting this was not Mr. Roy, I was the hold up.

<< File: CWPPRA Demo SOP APPENDIX E 5-27-05.doc >>

Thanks,

<< File: CWPPRA Demo SOP APPENDIX E 5-27-05.doc >>

Chris Monnerjahn

Project Manager

Coastal Restoration Branch

U.S.A.C.E., New Orleans District

chris.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil

APPENDIX E
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SOP
(P&E RECOMMENDED REVISIONS TO WG CHANGES)

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Standard Operating Procedures for
Demonstration Projects

I. Introduction:

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.”

II. What constitutes a demonstration project:

A. Demonstration projects contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.

B. Demonstration projects contain new technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.

C. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

III. Submission of candidate demonstration projects:

A. Demonstration projects must be submitted to the Engineering Work Group Chairman by a sponsoring agency prior to June 1 of any calendar year. At that time, the only requirement for submittal of a demonstration project is a one-page fact sheet, for which a format will be provided by the Engineering Work Group Chairman.

B. The Engineering and Environmental Work Groups will evaluate all candidate demonstration projects (see item IV below). At the time of the project evaluation, an information packet must be submitted which includes the following: 1) a possible location for the project; 2) the problem or question being addressed; 3)

the goals of the project; 4) the proposed project features; 5) the monitoring plan to evaluate the project's effectiveness; 6) costs for construction and monitoring; and 7) a discussion of the Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters (see below). No Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) will be performed on candidate demonstration projects.

C. CWPPRA projects are designed and evaluated on a 20-year project life. However, demonstration projects are unique and each project must be developed accordingly. A specific plan of action must be developed, and operation and maintenance (if applicable) and project monitoring costs included. Monitoring plans are developed to evaluate the demonstration project's technique and the wetland response. Monitoring plans should provide sufficient details of the status of all constructed features of the project such that the performance of all engineered features can be determined. Monitoring should be only long enough to evaluate the demonstration project's performance and may be less than 20 years.

IV. Evaluation of candidate demonstration projects:

A. The CWPPRA Engineering and Environmental Work Groups (work groups) will conduct a joint meeting, during the annual evaluation of candidate projects, to evaluate all demonstration projects. The lead Federal agency will present the information packet described in III B above to the CWPPRA work groups. Each candidate demonstration project will be evaluated and compared to other demonstration projects based on the following evaluation parameters:

Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 to completely replace an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

The work groups will prepare a joint evaluation for submission to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee outlining the merits of each project and stating how well each project meets each of the evaluation parameters.

B. The Engineering Work Group will review costs to ensure consistency and adequacy; address potential cost-effectiveness; compare the cost of the demonstration project to the cost of traditional or other methods of achieving project objectives, when such information is available; and report the pros and cons of the demonstration vs. traditional or other methods. The Engineering Work Group will check monitoring costs with the Monitoring Work Group Chairman.

C. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will present information on the demonstration projects at the public meetings that are held to present the results of the annual evaluation of candidate projects, including any such meetings of the Technical Committee or the Task Force.

V. Funding approval:

A. Demonstration projects shall be considered for funding on an annual basis as (a) part(s) of a priority project list (i.e., October budgeting meeting). Demonstration projects follow non-cash flow procedures and are capped at 100%. However, agencies may choose to employ cash flow procedures if they believe it is necessary to maintain consistent accounting procedures or if they believe it would improve dissemination of project information to the Task Force and public.

VI. Engineering and design:

A. Project Workplan: Federal and State Sponsors shall develop a plan of work for accomplishing all engineering and design tasks. This plan shall include, but not be limited to: a detailed task list, time line with specific milestones, and budget which breaks out specific tasks such as geo-technical evaluations, hydrological investigations, modeling, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), surveying, and other items deemed necessary to justify the proposed project features. The plans shall be developed within 3 months following funding approval and shall be reviewed by the P&E Subcommittee.

B. Design Review Conference:

The Federal and Local Sponsors shall hold a "Design Review Conference" with the other Agencies upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report (PDR), to allow the other Agencies an opportunity to comment on the proposed design of the project. The other Agencies shall be notified by the Federal Sponsor at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place and invited to attend. The PDR shall be forwarded to the other Agencies for their review, with receipt two weeks prior to the conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee, Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Project Manager of the Local Sponsor and the Governor's Office of Coastal Activities.

The Preliminary Design Report shall include; 1) recommended project features, 2) a discussion of the project location reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups, 3) engineering and design surveys, 4) engineering and design geotechnical investigation (borings, testing results, and analysis), 5) land ownership investigation, 6) preliminary cultural resources assessment, 7) revised project construction cost estimates based on the current design, 8) description of changes since funding approval, and 9) a detailed monitoring plan.

This review will verify the viability of the project and whether or not the Federal and Local Sponsors agree to continue with the project. This review must indicate the project is viable before there are expenditures of additional funds.

After the conference, the Federal Sponsor shall forward a letter (or e-mail) summarizing the results of the Design Review Conference to the Technical Committee with a copy to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. It should include the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, and a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor agreeing to continue with the project. The Technical Committee may make a recommendation on whether or not to continue with the project.

C. Final Design Report: A Final Design Report and a set of Plans and Specifications shall be submitted to the Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee prior to requesting permission from the Technical Committee (with subsequent approval by the Task Force) to proceed to construction. The Final Design Report shall include; 1) project features and location, 2) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the Economic Work Group), 3) a description of how the project differs in cost and features since funding approval, 4) final monitoring plan, 5) responses to comments brought up at the Design Review Conference, and 6)

all supporting data.

VII. Reporting of results:

A. The sponsoring agency will prepare a report for the Technical Committee as soon as meaningful results of the demonstration project are available. The report will describe the initial construction details, including actual costs and the current condition of all constructed features. The report will summarize the results and assess the success or failure of the project and its applicability to other similar sites. The sponsoring agency will prepare follow-up reports for the Technical Committee if and when more information becomes available.

Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding Increase on PPL2 -Pointe au Fer Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-22)

TE-22 POINT AU FER ISLAND HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION PROJECT

TE-22 POINT AU FER ISLAND

PROJECT SPONSORS

- ▶ **Federal Sponsor:** National Marine Fisheries (NMFS)
- ▶ **Local Sponsor:** La. Department of Natural Resources (LDNR)

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- **Phase I:** Construction completed in December 1995
- **Phase II:** Construction completed in May 1997 and was a joint financial effort between LDNR, NMFS and Mobil Oil and Exploration Company
- **Phase III:** Construction completed in June 2000 extending the rock armor in the east and west side of Phase II, construction of breakwater Area 4 and 5 and the reconstruction of Plug #4 (TE-22)
- **Maintenance Event No. 1:** Maintenance project to repair breach adjacent to Plug #4 was included in construction documents of Phase III

INITIAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Phase I

- Phase I – Eight (8) canal plugs constructed along Hester and Transco Canals.
- Of the eight (8) canal plugs, six (6) were of timber construction and two (2) were oyster shell construction.
- Timber Canal Plugs designated # 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8.
- Oyster shell plugs designated # 3A and 4.

Phase II

- Area 1 – 1,800 linear feet of rock dike protecting beach along Gulf of Mexico separating Mobil Camp and Gulf.
- Area 2 – 400 linear feet of rock dike protecting beach along Gulf of Mexico near the end of Locust Bayou.
- Between Area 1 and 2 – 1,300 linear feet of rock dike along the shoreline constructed with funds provided by Mobil paid directly to the contractor.

Phase III

- 600 LF rock dike along the Gulf of Mexico on the west end of Phase II.
- 3,000 LF rock dike along the Gulf of Mexico on the east end of Phase II.
- Maintenance event No.1 – Maintenance consisted of reconstructing the original shell Plug 4 with dredge material and armoring the east and west shoreline of the Transco Canal Bulkhead with articulated concrete mats.

Total Construction Cost Phase I, II and III: \$2,062,750

June 8, 2000

Department of Natural Resources

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MAINTENANCE EVENT No.1 (2000) – DETAILS

- Maintenance needs on project determined in 1999.
- Maintenance resulting from damaged Plug #4 from wave energies from Gulf of Mexico.
- Method of repair – 67 articulated mats were placed on the west side of the Transco Canal Bulkhead and 58 mats were installed on the east side of the bulkhead. Due to directions of Williams Field Services concerning tracking heavy equipment over four pipelines beneath the plug, Plug 4 was reconstructed using available dredge material from canal.
- **TE-22 Maintenance Cost for Construction: \$237,874**

June 8, 2000

Department of Natural Resources

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PROPOSED MAINTENANCE DETAILS – EVENT No. 2

Maintenance needs determined in 2004

- Repair breach extending around Phase III rock shoreline protection to Mobil Canal. Method of repair shall include installation of rock riprap dike to close breach.
- Repair breach around articulated mats on the east side of the Transco Canal Bulkhead south of Plug #8. Method of repair includes rock dike from existing articulated mats on the east to the vegetative marsh.
- Repair breach around timber bulkhead at Plug #8. Method of repair shall include installation of 700 sheetpile across the breach connecting the timber structure with existing marsh.

Estimated Project Budget

Administration	\$ 23,240
Engineering and Design	\$ 31,119
Construction	\$ 290,500
Construction Inspection	\$ 21,440
Total Project Budget	\$ 366,307 *

- Basis of O&M funding requested at August 2004 Technical Committee meeting and October 2004 Task Force meeting.

June 8, 2005

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MOBIL CANAL BREACH PHOTOS



June 8, 2005

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PLUG No. 4 PHOTOS

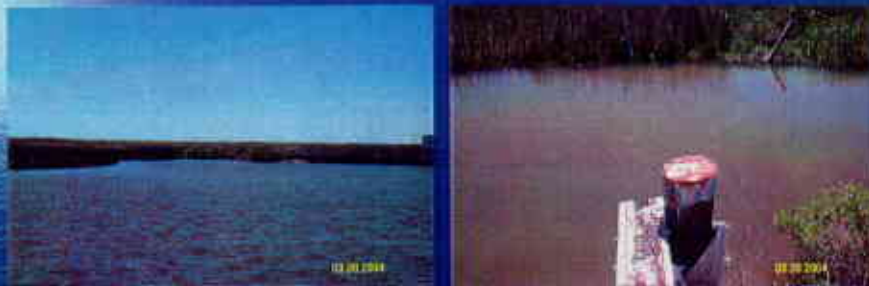


June 8, 2015

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PLUG No. 8 PHOTOS



June 8, 2015

Department of Natural Resources

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TE-22 ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE FUNDING REQUEST - JUNE 2005

Additional Maintenance Request for Event No. 2

- ▶ Bids were opened on May 18, 2005. The low bid of \$ 400,274 was submitted by Luhr Bros.
- ▶ Low bid amount is greater than that budgeted for the project in the August 2004 request.
- ▶ DNR and NMFS have concurred to proceed with construction of the project at the low bid amount.
- ▶ Additional O&M funding is required in order to award the contract.

	AUGUST 2004	JUNE 2005	
Administration	\$ 23,240	\$ 23,240	
Engineering and Design	\$ 31,119	\$ 31,119	
Construction	\$ 290,500	\$ 440,500	(low bid + 10% contingencies)
Construction Inspection	\$ 21,448	\$ 35,448	(increased for full time inspection)
Total Project Budget	\$ 366,307	\$ 530,367	

Additional O&M Funding Request \$ 165,000

June 8, 2005

Department of Natural Resources

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TE-22 ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE FUNDING REQUEST - JUNE 2005

Maintenance Event No. 2: Details since August 2004:

- ▶ TE-22 O&M budget requested in August 2004 at Technical Committee meeting. The budget for Event No. 2 was developed prior to completion of design. The number of bid items and the estimated contract quantities have increased since the original request.
- ▶ TE-22 O&M budget request approved at October 2004 Task force meeting.
- ▶ Final Plans and Specifications completed in February 2005.
- ▶ Project advertised for bids in March 2005.
- ▶ An additional small breach repair site was added to the project after the breach was discovered during the TE-22/TE-26 Annual Inspection in April 2005 by DNR and NMFS.
- ▶ Pre-bid conference held in April 2005.
- ▶ Bids were opened on May 18, 2005 with a low bid of \$ 400,274 submitted by Luhr Bros.
- ▶ Factors contributing to the unit prices reflected in the bids include:
 - remote project location
 - restrictive access to the repair sites
 - oyster leases across access to Plug B
 - no flotation allowed
 - limited contract quantities

June 8, 2005

Department of Natural Resources

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TE-22 BIDS RECEIVED MAY 18, 2005

BID ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	EST QTY	UNIT	LUHR BROS, INC		GRILLOT CONSTRUCTION LLC	
				UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1	Mobilization & Demobilization	1	LS	\$ 54,975.00	\$ 54,975.00	\$ 73,800.00	\$ 73,800.00
2	Rock Rip Rap (250 lb. Class)	2,400	Tons	\$ 70.00	\$ 200,100.00	\$ 77.00	\$ 205,650.00
3	Rip Rap (500 lb. Class)	0	Tons	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4	Geotextile Fabric	2,800	SF	\$ 8.00	\$ 20,140.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 11,450.00
5	Timber Piling 40 x (Class B - 2.0 CCA Treated)	440	LF	\$ 30.00	\$ 15,400.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 19,120.00
6	Pile Caps (Galvanized)	7	EA	\$ 30.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 245.00
7	Vinyl Sheet Piling Bulkhead (Nominal 300 or Equal)	61	LF	\$ 290.00	\$ 17,590.00	\$ 275.00	\$ 16,775.00
8	2 x6" Timber Water (0.8 CCA Treated)	172	LF	\$ 30.00	\$ 5,160.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 6,556.00
9	2 x6" Timber Water (2.0 CCA Treated)	127	LF	\$ 32.00	\$ 4,064.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 4,714.00
10	2 x 12" Timber Cap (0.8 CCA Treated)	81	LF	\$ 35.00	\$ 2,835.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 3,240.00
11	Galvanized Hardware for Bulkhead	1	CS	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
12	Articulated Mats (Minimum 20x8x4" or Approved Equal)	7	EA	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 23,800.00
TOTAL					\$ 490,274.00		\$ 473,330.00

June 8, 2005

Department of Natural Resources

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TE-22 CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE AUGUST 2004

ITEM DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Mobilization & Demobilization	1	LS	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Rock Rip Rap	2,310	Tons	\$ 60.00	\$ 136,650.00
Geotextile Fabric	1,400	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 7,150.00
Vinyl Sheet Piling	2,440	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 12,200.00
Timber Piling	880	LF	\$ 20.00	\$ 17,600.00
Pile Caps	14	EA	\$ 25.00	\$ 350.00
Timber Waters	610	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 6,100.00
TOTAL				\$ 232,400.00
+ 25% Contingencies				\$ 290,500.00

June 8, 2005

Department of Natural Resources

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Decision: Request for Increase in the Monitoring Budget for PPL11 - Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection, Phase A (Construction Unit 1) (TE-48)

TE-48 Raccoon Island SP/MC Project

Project's Chronological History

JAN 2002 – Approved on PPL11 for Phase 1 Funding

SEP 2003 – 1st 30% Design Review Meeting

JUL 2004 – 2nd 30% Design Review Meeting

AUG 2004 – 1st Draft Monitoring Plan

SEP 2004 – Request for Phase 2 Authorization

- 95% Design Review Meeting
- Technical Committee Meeting <Phase 2 Approval>
- Plan/Environmental Assessment Release for Interagency Review

OCT 2004 – Task Force Meeting <Phase 2 Approval>

- Joint Public Notice Released

TE-48 Raccoon Island SP/MC Project

Project's Chronological History

JAN 2002 – Approved on PPL11 for Phase 1 Funding

SEP 2003 – 1st 30% Design Review Meeting

JUL 2004 – 2nd 30% Design Review Meeting

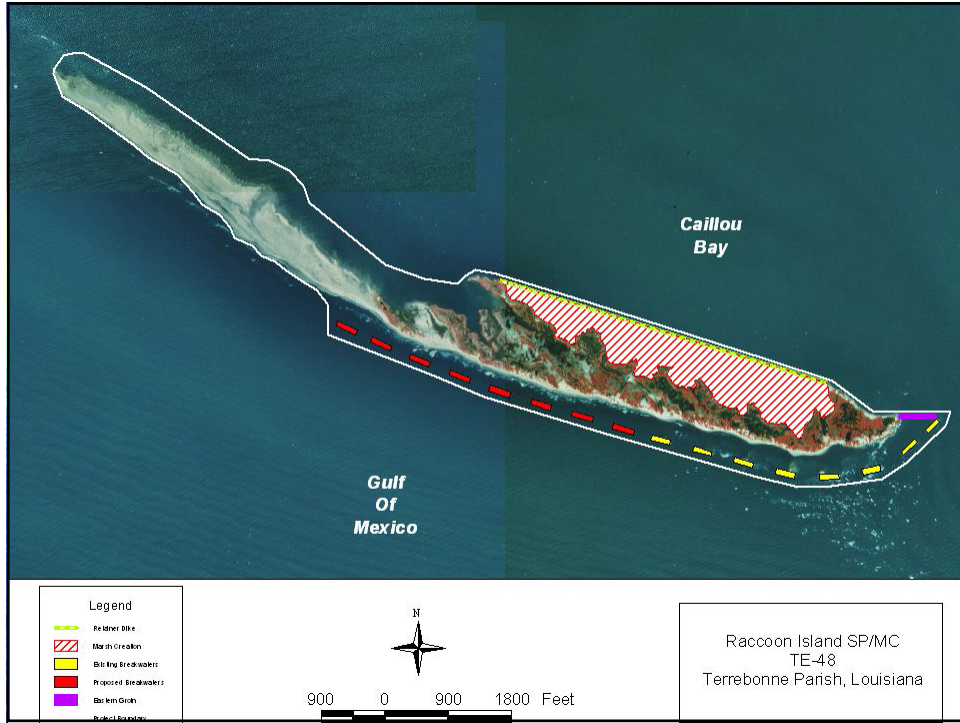
AUG 2004 – **1st Draft Monitoring Plan**

SEP 2004 – Request for Phase 2 Authorization

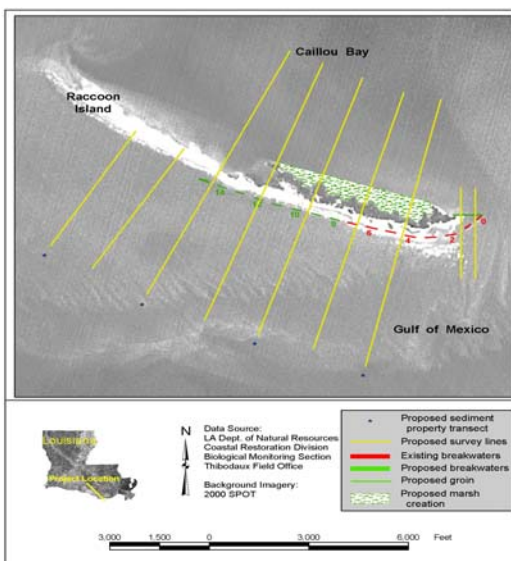
- 95% Design Review Meeting
- Technical Committee Meeting <Phase 2 Approval>
- **Plan/EA Release for Interagency Review**

OCT 2004 – Task Force Meeting <Phase 2 Approval>

- **Joint Public Notice Released**



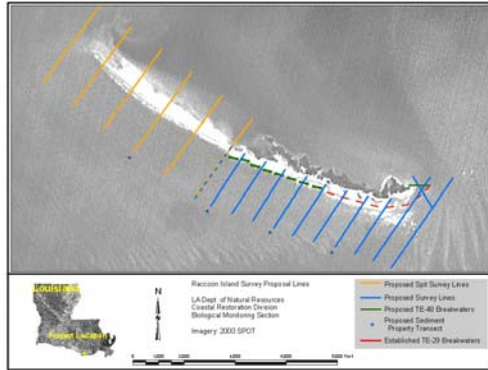
Original Monitoring Elements and Budget



Monitoring Categories	Year(s) of Completion	20 Year Cost Estimate
LIDAR*	2005, 2008, and 2017	-----
Surveying: Project Area	2006 (As-built), 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2017.	\$88,163
Sediment Properties	2006, 2011, 2014, and 2017	\$19,153
Habitat Mapping	2008 and 2017	\$53,311
Monitoring Plan Development	2005	\$10,600
TAG Meeting	2005 (if needed)	\$1,560
Annual Monitoring Reports	2008 and 2014	\$9,417
Comprehensive Monitoring Reports	2011 and 2018	\$20,295
TOTAL		\$202,499

*LIDAR funded by other CWPRRA barrier island projects

Proposed Monitoring Elements and Budget



Monitoring Categories	Year(s) of Completion	20 Year Cost Estimate
LIDAR*	2005, 2008, and 2017	-----
Surveying: Project Area	2005(pre-con); 2006 (As-built); 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2017.	\$199,934
Surveying: Sand Spit Area	2005 (pre-con); Post-const. (months): 6, 12, 18, and 24	\$98,140
Sediment Properties	2006, 2011, 2014, and 2017	\$19,153
Habitat Mapping	2008 and 2017	\$53,311
Monitoring Plan Development	2005	\$10,600
TAG Meeting	2005 (if needed)	\$1,560
Annual Monitoring Reports	2006, 2007, 2011, and 2014	\$18,131
Comprehensive Monitoring Reports	2008 and 2018	\$20,295
TOTAL		\$421,124

*LIDAR funded by other CWPRA barrier island projects

MONITORING PLAN

PROJECT NO. TE-48 Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection / Marsh Creation

ORIGINAL DATE: August 9, 2004

Project Description

Raccoon Island is the western most island of the Isles Dernieres located approximately 50 miles (80 km) south of Houma, LA. The 3.2 mile (5.1 km) long island is one of four islands, Whiskey Island, Trinity Island, and East Island, which consist of a 20 mile (32 km) long island arc known as Isles Dernieres (McBride et al. 1989). These islands are separated from the mainland by Terrebonne Bay, Lake Pelto, and Caillou Bay, with the Gulf of Mexico as the southern boundary (figure 1).

The Isles Dernieres arc formed as a result of the abandonment of the Caillou headland which is part of the Lafourche deltaic complex which occurred approximately 500 years before present (Penland and Boyd 1985). Following the river's abandonment, headland sand deposits were moved and deposited longshore forming flanking barriers (Penland et al. 1988). The submergence of the abandoned delta separated the headland from the shoreline and formed barrier islands. These islands experience narrowing and land loss as a consequence of the interactions among global sea level rise, compaction subsidence, inadequate sediment supply, human disturbance, and wave and storm processes (Penland et al. 1988; McBride et al. 1989; Williams et al. 1992).

The long-term shoreline change average between 1887 and 2002 for the Isles Dernieres shoreline was -34.7 feet/year (-10.6 meters/year) while the short-term average was -61.9 feet/year (18.9 meters/year) for the period of 1988-2002. During these same periods, the change in area was -62.3 acres/year (-25.3 hectares/year) for the long-term and -25.0 acres/year (-10.1 hectares/year) for the short-term. Specifically, Raccoon Island's long-term average shoreline change between 1887 and 2002 was -27.4 feet/year (-8.4 meters/year) while the short-term (1988-2002) average was -60.5 feet/year (-18.4 meters/year) (Penland et al. 2003). The island has narrowed from 2,736 feet (834 meters) in 1887 to 813 feet (247.8 meters) in 1988 (McBride et al. 1992). During a fifteen year period (1978-1993), Raccoon Island exhibited a rapid decrease in area from 368.2 acres (149 hectares) to 99.2 acres (40.1 hectares) (Penland et al. 2003). From 1994-2002, the island increased in size because of two restoration projects. The first project, a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Restoration project in 1994, increased the size of the island to 127.2 acres (51.5 hectares) by 1996. By 2002, the island had an area of 145.5 acres (58.9 hectares) because of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (TE-29) project (Penland et al. 2003).

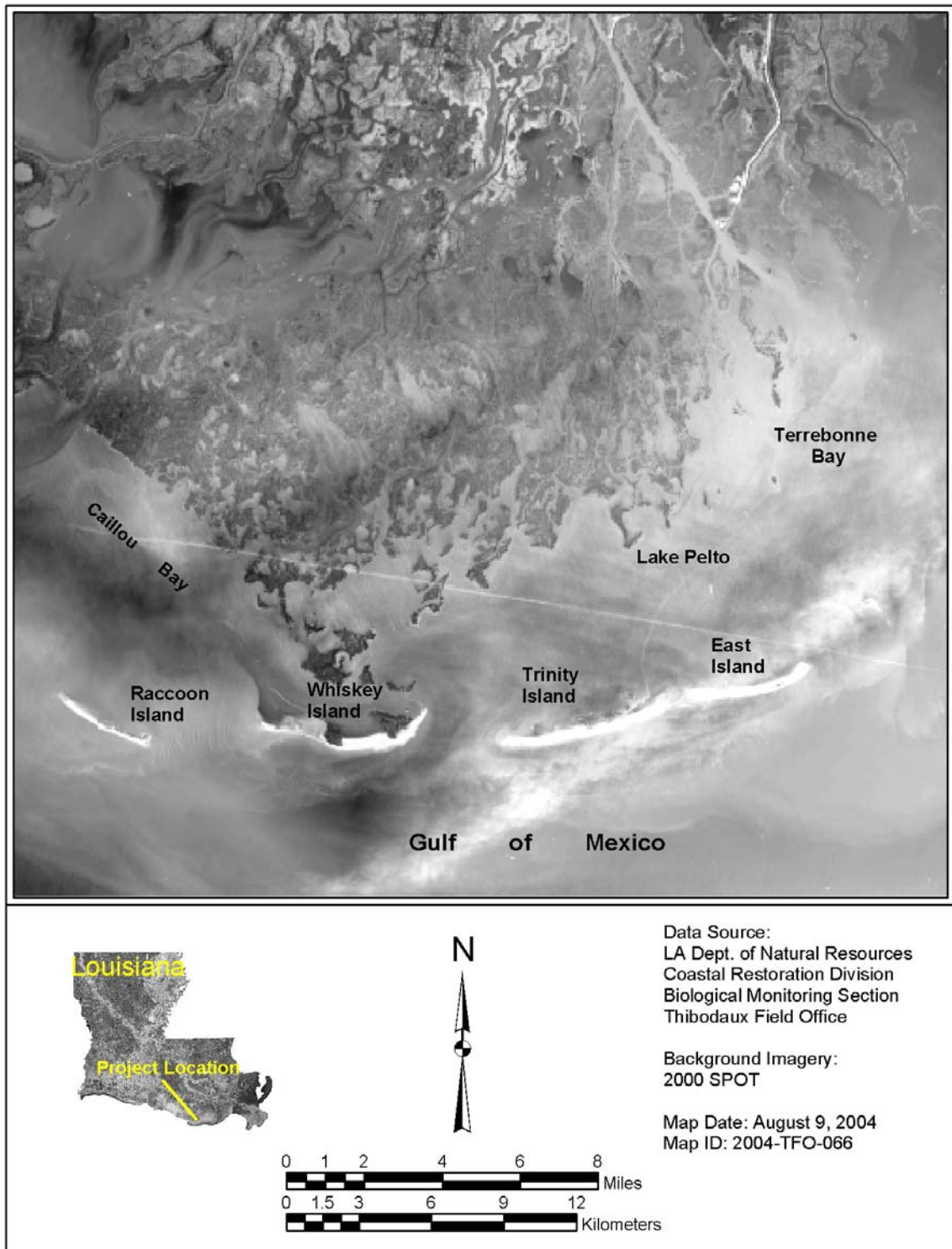


Figure 1. Project location, Raccoon Island, Isles Dernieres island chain, Terrebonne, Louisiana.

The TE-29 project constructed eight (8) segmented breakwater structures along the eastern end of Raccoon Island in 1997 (figure 2). The segmented breakwaters were used to demonstrate their effectiveness for reducing shoreline erosion since they are designed “to reduce incident wave energy and create new diffraction and refraction patterns that cause a reduction in potential sediment transport and promote accretion or stability along the beach” (Armbruster 1999). The constructed breakwaters are 300 feet (91.4 meters) long, 10 feet (3 meters) wide at the crown with 3:1 side slopes, and were placed 300 feet (91.4 meters) apart in 2-6 feet (0.6-1.8 meters) of water. During and immediately following construction, a net increase in the volume of sand was measured between the breakwaters and dune. This increase indicated that the sediment was being delivered from a source outside of the project area. Upon further investigation, a shoal was present gulfward off the island’s eastern tip. These structures effectively captured sand from the shoal; however, the manner in which the breakwaters captured the sand was unanticipated. As sand was captured between the breakwaters and shoreline, reverse salients were observed which had not been previously documented as a response of segmented breakwaters (Stone 2003).

Since the short-term results of the demonstration project effectively protected the island from erosion, the Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation (TE-48) project was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force. The project is co-sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR). The project is designed to 1) reduce the rate of shoreline erosion along the western, gulfward side and 2) extend the longevity of northern backbay areas by creating 60 acres of intertidal wetlands that will serve as bird habitat.

During the design phase of the project, the geotechnical investigation (STE, Inc. 2003) concluded the material for the containment dikes and the marsh creation were not suitable materials for the project’s design application. Consequently, the project was divided into two phases: Phase A – consists of the shoreline protection features and Phase B – consists of the marsh creation features. Presently, Phase A is being designed for construction while further investigations are being conducted for the feasibility of Phase B. NRCS felt compelled to phase the project since the island supports the largest shorebird rookery along the Isle Dernieres. The island is an important nesting site for the brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), and the reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*) while several other avian species utilize the island for nesting, which include, but are not limited to, the great egret (*Ardea alba*), white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*), least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), royal tern (*Sterna maxima*), and gull-billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) (Belhadjali 2004).

Project Goals and Strategies/Coast 2050 Strategies Addressed

The United States Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) stated the following project goal and strategies.

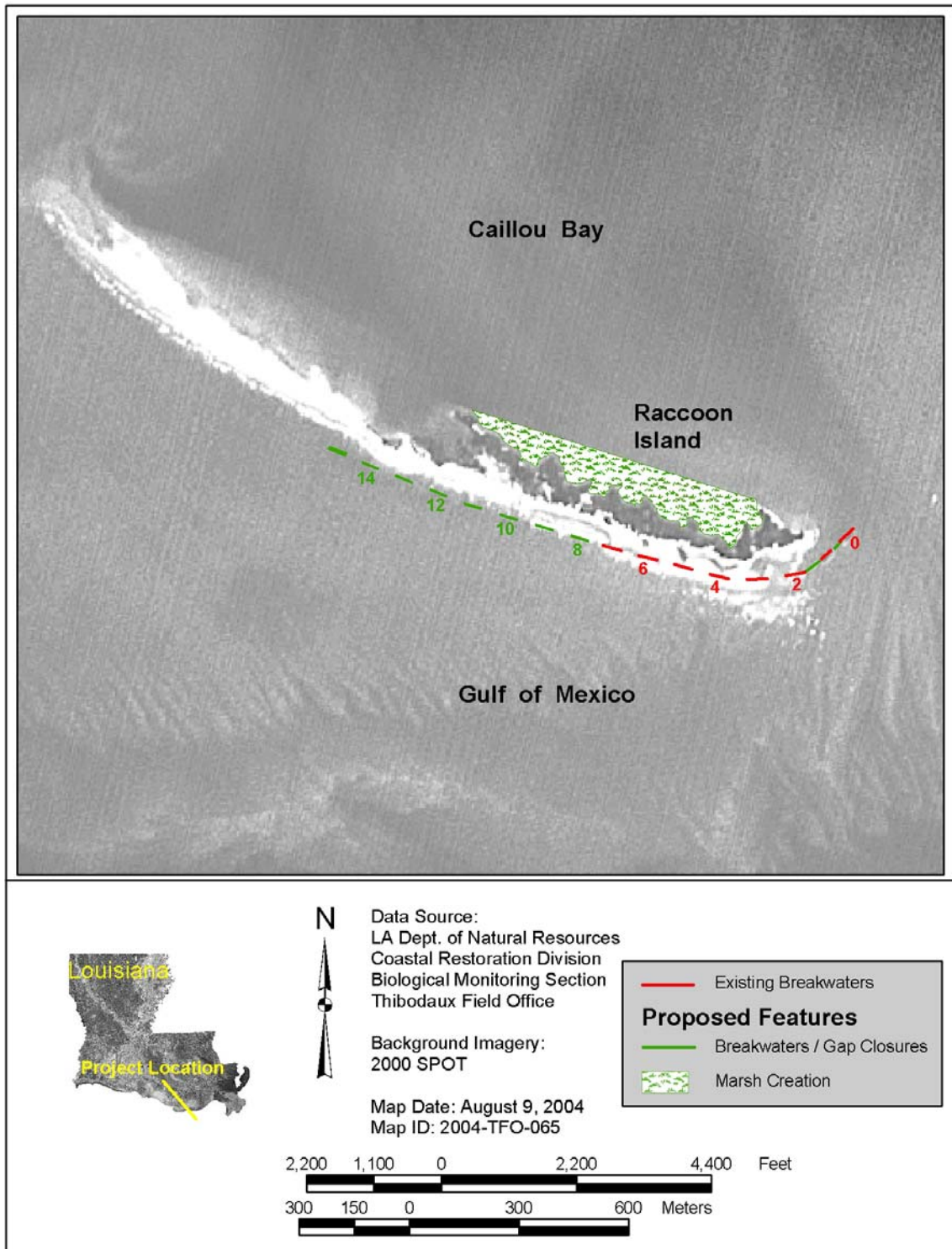


Figure 2. Existing breakwaters from TE-29 and original proposed structures for TE-48.

Project Goal:

1. Reduce shoreline erosion to protect habitats sustaining Raccoon Island rookery and sea bird colonies.

Project Strategies:

1. Install 8 additional breakwaters to reduce shoreline erosion rates by approximately 60% [from 52 feet/year to 21 feet/year, as estimated by model calculations performed by Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc. (2004)]."
2. Create 60 acres of intertidal wetlands to extend the longevity of the northern backbay areas and expand bird habitat.

The project goal and strategies address the ecosystem management strategy “restore barrier islands and gulf shorelines” outlined in Region 3 of Coast 2050: Toward a Sustainable Louisiana. The specific strategy is to “restore and maintain the Isles Dernieres” (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority 1998). The construction of the segmented breakwaters would maintain Raccoon Island while the creation of marsh would restore portions of the island.

Project Features

The shoreline features that were proposed during the conception of the project included eight segmented breakwaters constructed exactly as the breakwaters for the Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (TE-29) Project west of the last existing breakwater (breakwater 7) and closing two of the gaps between existing breakwaters 0 and 1 and 1 and 2 (figure 2). As a result of the Raccoon Island Project (TE-48) Sediment Budget performed by Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc. (2004), the spaces between the proposed breakwaters were reduced and the closing of the two gaps between the existing breakwaters were eliminated. In place of closing the gaps, it was recommended that a terminal groin be constructed, connecting breakwater 0 to the shoreline. Lastly, the report suggested a terminal groin at the western end of the proposed breakwater field that would connect breakwater 15 to the shoreline; however, this terminal groin will not be constructed. The concern with the proposed western groin is that the sand spit west of the breakwater system would no longer receive any sand which may cause it to disappear over time. The Sediment Budget that was performed for the project did not analyze the response of the sand spit with respect to the groin; consequently, the federal sponsor decided not to include the groin as a project feature.

The two project features that will be constructed during Phase A of the project include:

1. Eight (8) segmented rock riprap breakwaters: These breakwaters will be constructed west of the existing breakwater 7 (figure 3). These breakwaters will be constructed to measure 300 feet (91.4 meters) in length, 10 feet (3 meters)

- wide at the crown, and an elevation of 4.5 feet (NAVD88) (1.4 meters) at the crest. They will consist of 3:1 side slopes and will be placed approximately 250 feet (76.2 meters) from the shoreline in varying depths of water depending on the tides. Each breakwater will have two settlement plates positioned within the breakwater. The spacing between each breakwater will vary as recommended by the Sediment Budget submitted by Coastal Planning and Engineering, Incorporated (2004). The breakwaters will begin 300 feet (91.4 meters) from breakwater 7. The gap width in succession from east to west will be 280 feet (85.3 meters), 260 feet (79.2 meters), 240 feet (73.2 meters), 220 feet (67.1 meters), 200 feet (61.0 meters), 180 feet (54.9 meters), and 160 feet (48.8 meters).
2. Terminal groin – East: A terminal groin will connect the eastern most breakwater (breakwater 0) from the TE-29 project to the island (figure 3). The groin will be approximately 1,050 feet (320 meters) in length, have a 10 foot (3 meters) width, an elevation of 4.5 feet (NAVD88) (1.4 meters) at the crest, and a 3:1 side slope.

The Sediment Budget proposed the reduction of the gaps between each breakwater to more effectively capture the sediment transport which occurs from east to west along the shoreline. More importantly, the existence of the shoal that has contributed to the effectiveness of the existing breakwaters is not expected to have a dramatic effect on the proposed breakwaters. Consequently, the reduction will provide a more stable beach front.

The existence of a deep channel between the eastern tip of the island and the first 3 breakwaters has contributed to re-designing the gap closings between the breakwaters. Through the sediment budget analysis, it has been recommended that a terminal groin be constructed to halt the current through the existing breakwater field. Once the current has been deflected, the breakwaters will have the ability to capture the sediment and potentially create emergent areas for vegetation establishment and/or avian nesting.

Monitoring Goals

The Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring (BICM) Program has been proposed by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources / Office of Coastal Restoration and Management and has been reviewed by the Louisiana Shoreline Science Restoration Team (SSRT). Expanding to a holistic barrier island monitoring program would enable comparisons and characterizations of physical and ecological change to be documented more precisely among each island independently as well as comparing the changes holistically. Utilizing the BICM program would provide long-term data that is consistent and accurate. Four variables would be collected on a pre-determined sampling frequency. These variables include: (1) Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) and/or color infrared aerial photography, (2) Topographic and bathymetric data, (3) Surficial sediments, and (4) Wave, current, water level, and meteorological data.

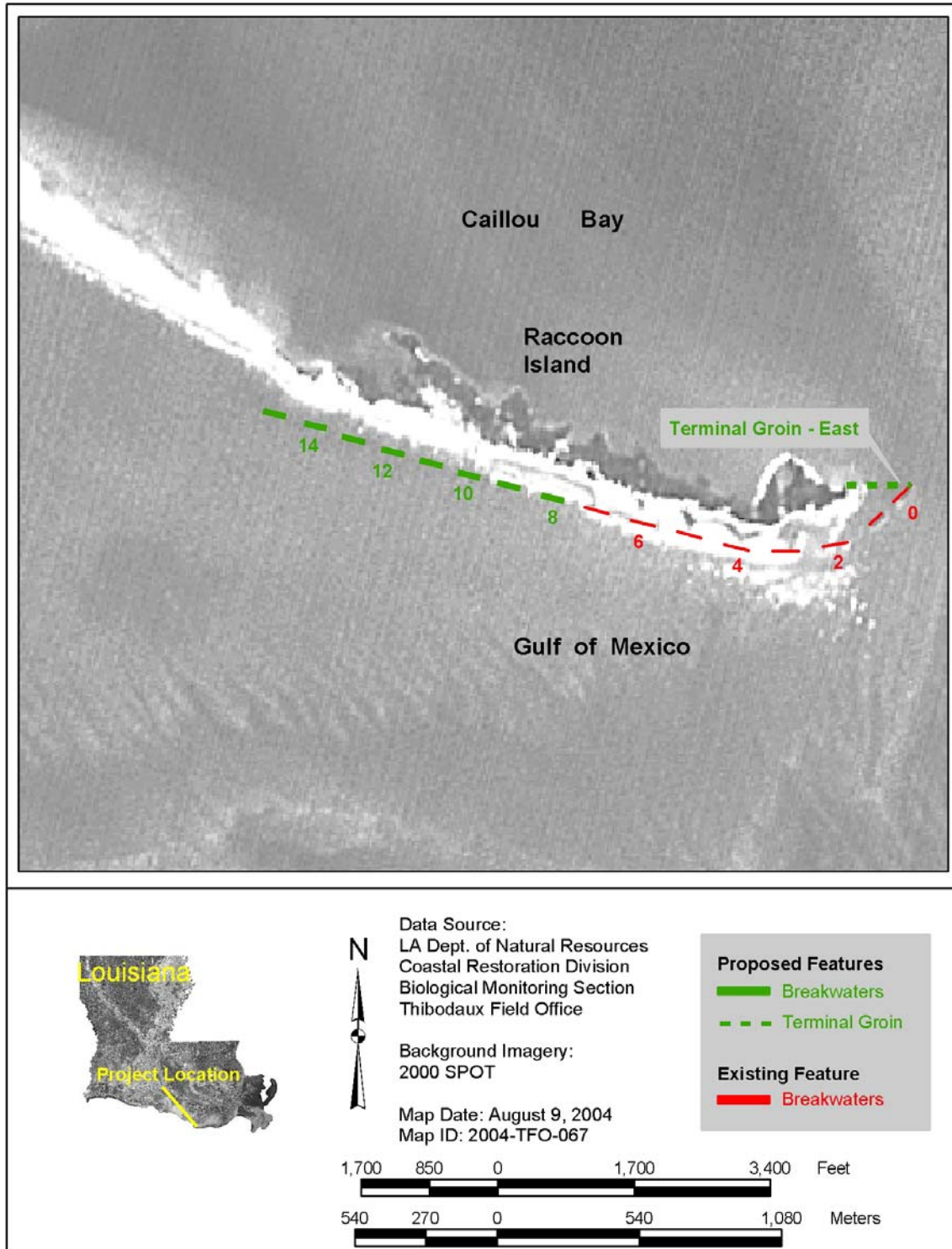


Figure 3. Layout of the proposed features along with the existing features from TE-29.

Specific Monitoring Goals:

The goal of the BICM Program is “to provide long-term data on Louisiana’s barrier islands to be used to plan, design, evaluate, and maintain current and future barrier island restoration projects” (Troutman et. al 2003). Five objectives have been recommended:

1. Determine the elevation, longevity, and conservation mass of the barrier islands.
2. Determine major habitat types and the distribution and quantity of each habitat over time on the barrier islands.
3. Determine geotechnical properties of sediments on the barrier islands.
4. Relate available data on environmental forces that affect the ecology and morphology of the barrier islands to other BICM data sets.
5. Determine species composition and diversity of vegetation within major habitat types on the barrier islands.

Reference Area:

Collecting monitoring data on both project and reference areas provides a way to achieve statistically valid comparisons and thus a reliable evaluation of project effectiveness. Since the breakwaters will be constructed along the remainder of the island, no suitable area will provide an adequate reference area. However, if implemented the BICM program will enable comparisons among the other three islands in the Isle Dernieres chain as well as the other barrier islands in Louisiana not using breakwaters.

Monitoring Strategies

The following monitoring elements will provide the information necessary to evaluate the specific goals listed above.

BICM Program Strategies:

1. LiDAR To measure subaerial elevation on the barrier island. Once two or more data sets have been obtained, calculations for the change per unit of time can be acquired. LiDAR will be obtained using a minimum of 15 cm root mean square error with overlapping flights swaths to eliminate gaps in the data (Troutman et al. 2003). LiDAR will be funded by other barrier island project budgets in 2005, 2008, and 2017.
2. Topographic/
Bathymetric Survey To document volumetric changes associated with the movement of sediment from approximately the -7 foot (-2.1 meter) contour of the gulf floor to the vegetation line along the beach front and to accurately document the shifting sand spit westward of the project’s breakwaters. In order to

capture any volumetric changes associated with the spit, survey lines will extend from approximately the -7 foot (-2.1 meter) contour of the gulf floor over the spit to the -4 foot (-1.2 meter) contour of the bay. The Sediment Budget (Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc. 2004) reported the gulf side depth of closure to be -6 feet (-1.83 meters) NAVD 88. Topographic surveys associated with the breakwater's will extend from the vegetation line on the gulf side of the island to depths of 4-5 feet (1.2 – 1.5 meters) of water. Topographic surveys associated with the sand spit will extend across the spit to depths of 4-5 feet (1.2 – 1.5 meters) of water on the gulf and bay sides. These surveys will provide a quality assurance for the data collected using LiDAR. Topographic surveys will be compared to the LiDAR data from the water's edge to the vegetation line. Bathymetric surveys will slightly overlap the topographic survey at the 4-5 foot (1.2 – 1.5 meters) water depths, to assure no data gaps, and continue to the -7 foot (2.1 meter) contour of the gulf floor (Troutman et al. 2003) and to the -4 foot (-1.2 meter) contour of the bay floor along the spit.

Twelve (12) survey lines will be established prior to the installation of the breakwaters. These survey lines will be established by professional land surveyors. The survey lines will begin approximately 150 feet west of the TE-48 breakwater field and eleven (11) of the twelve (12) survey lines will be spaced every 750 feet through the TE-48 and TE-29 breakwater field ending eastward of the existing breakwaters. The twelfth survey line will be used to measure elevation changes associated with the groin on the east end of the island; therefore, the survey line will begin north of the groin and proceed through the groin near the mid-point and continue to the last survey line (figure 4). Surveys will be conducted in 2005 (Pre-construction), 2006 (As-Built), and post-construction years: 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2017.

Six (6) survey lines will be established prior to the installation of the breakwaters west of the western most breakwater. These survey lines will be spaced 1,500 feet apart. These survey lines will extend from the -7 foot contour line in the gulf, across the sand spit, and conclude at the -4 foot contour in the bay (figure 4). These survey lines will be used to collect data intensively during the first two years of the project to monitor the sand spit movement.

Surveys will be conducted at six month intervals for the first two years for a total of five (5) data collection efforts. Surveys will be conducted in 2005 (Pre-construction) and at six month, 12 months, 18 months, and 24 months following the as-built survey.

3. Habitat Classification To determine habitat types and changes of vegetated and non-vegetated areas within the project area, near-vertical, color-infrared photography (1:24,000) will be acquired. The photography will be photointerpreted, scanned, mosaicked, georectified, and analyzed by National Wetlands Research Center (NWRC) personnel according to the standard operating procedures outlined in Steyer et al. 1995, revised 2002 (Troutman et al. 2003). The photography will be acquired to assess the marsh creation portion of the project and will coincide with the LiDAR and topographic / bathymetric surveys. Photography will be captured in 2008 and 2017 along with the interpretation.
3. Sediment Properties/
Geotechnical Push core samples will be obtained along cross-shore transect lines. The transect lines will begin on the gulf side of the island at the -7 foot (NAVD 88) contour and continue across the island into the back barrier marshes. One sample will be obtained from each distinguishable location, i.e., -7 foot (NAVD 88) contour, middle of shoreface, upper shoreface at mean low water, beach berm, dune, and back-barrier marsh. Each sample will measure sediment grain size, sorting, percent sand and fines, organic matter content, and bulk density (Troutman et al. 2003). Samples will be acquired and analyzed in 2006 (As-Built), 2011, 2014, and 2017.
5. Process Data Wave, current, water level, and meteorological data will be used to correlate changes in sediment volume and island geomorphology to environmental conditions over time. These data will be acquired from the many sources available through the world-wide-web or other governmental programs such as NOAA buoys, WAVCIS, LUMCON, USGS/LDNR monitoring stations, and CRMS sites (Troutman et al. 2003).

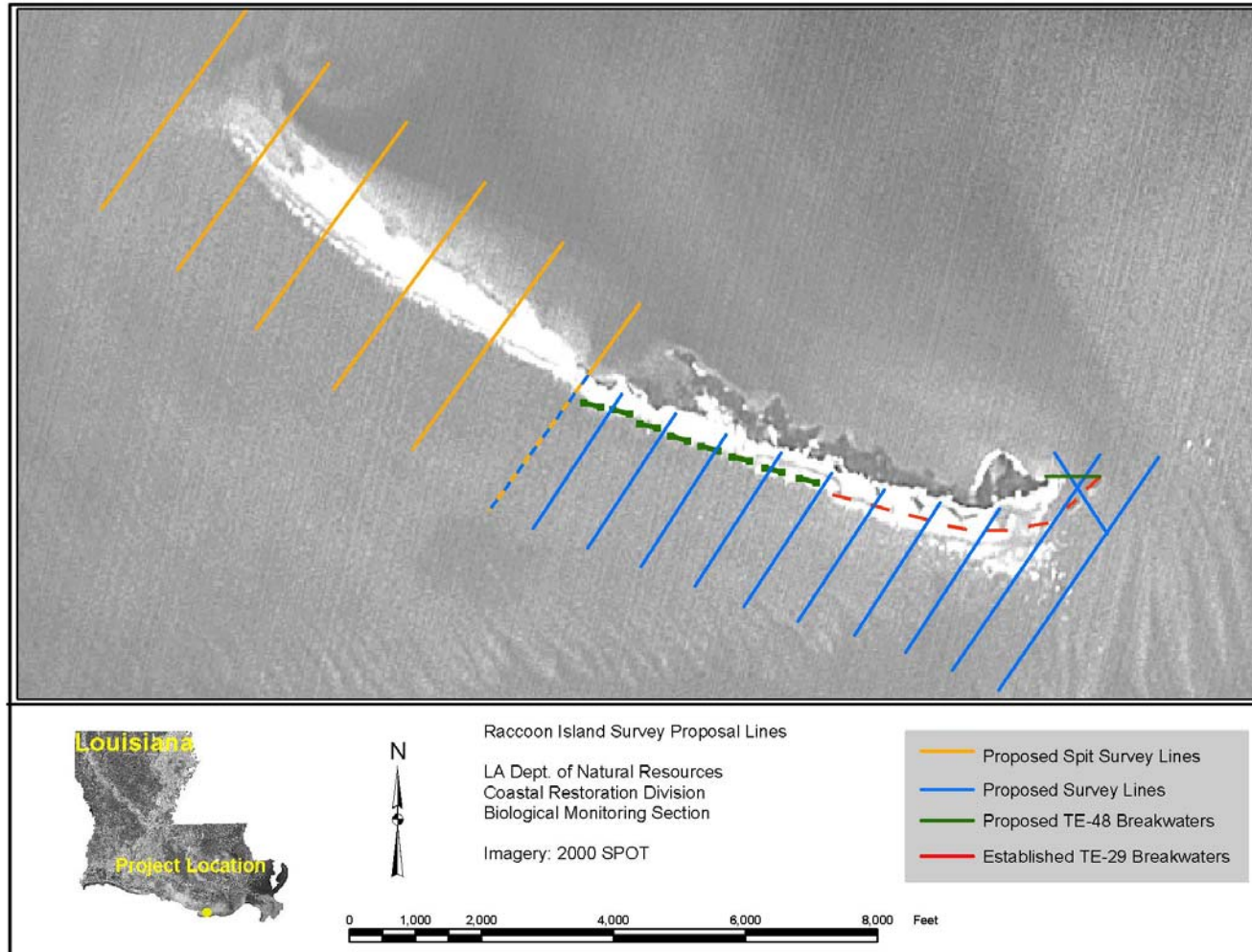


Figure 4: Proposed survey lines for the TE-48 project area along with the survey lines for the sand spit area west of the proposed breakwater field.

Monitoring Limitations

The project specific monitoring budget does not afford all the data outlined in the proposed BICM program to be acquired; however, the project specific budget was utilized to capture the topographic / bathymetric data every three years and two periods of habitat mapping (to be acquired when Phase B of the project has been completed). The remainder of the data would be collected and funded as part of the BICM program and this data would become a part of the BICM data set at no added costs, if approved and implemented.

Anticipated Statistical Analyses and Hypotheses

The following hypotheses correspond with the monitoring elements and will be used to evaluate the accomplishment of the project goals.

1. Descriptive and summary statistics utilizing the LiDAR and topographic and bathymetric survey data will be used to assess changes in island loss/gain rates over time and to assess whether the post-project features affected the island as predicted by the Coastal Planning and Engineering Sediment Budget (2004).

Goal: Reduce shoreline erosion rates behind the proposed breakwater field on Raccoon Island by approximately 60% (from 52 feet/year to 21 feet/year).

2. Descriptive and summary statistics utilizing habitat mapping data will be used to assess changes in island habitat over time once Phase B has been constructed.

Goal: Extend the longevity of the island by maintaining and creating habitat for avian nesting.

3. Descriptive and summary statistics utilizing the geotechnical and sediment property data will be used to assess changes in the sediment composition.

Goal: To determine how the surface sediment properties on and gulfward of Raccoon Island change over time.

Notes:

1. Proposed Implementation:

Phase A:	Start construction	June 2005
	End construction	April 2006
Phase B:	Start construction	June 2007
	End construction	April 2008
2. NRCS Point of Contact: Loland Broussard (337) 291-3060

Draft Monitoring Plan: Draft Final

3. DNR Project Manager: Ismail Merhi (225) 342-4127
DNR Monitoring Manager: Todd Folse (985) 447-0991
RTS/Ecological Review Contacts: Karim Belhadjali (225) 342-4123
Agaha Brass (225) 342-9425
4. Topographic / bathymetric surveys are subject to change depending on the end of construction date and the LiDAR flights. The total number of surveys will not change; however, the years in which the surveys are conducted are subject to change. Surveys and LiDAR flights shall be conducted in the same years to enhance the data collection efforts and formulate more decisive conclusions.
5. Habitat mapping will be conducted twice during the life of the project; however, the first efforts will be conducted once the marsh creation portion of the project has been constructed. The second effort will occur approximately 10-12 years after the end of construction.
6. Currently, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources' Coastal Engineering Division and Coastal Restoration Division produce an Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Report during years when data is collected or when maintenance occurs on a project.

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VP DM BI SNT

Project Name						
Infl. Rate	2.60%		Sondes to Install			2
Price Level	1998		Feldspar Sites			2
Round Trip Mileage	300		SET Installation			2
		Expended				
	Rates	Dollars	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Daily Rate Items</i>						
Salinity YSI33	3.13					
Base Field Equipment	18.27					
Sonde (Discrete)	26.67					
Sonde	4,800					
Cryogenic Corer	26.67					
SET	36.67					
Vibracore	34.72					
Fathometer	56.67					
Bathymetry/Topography	5,000.00					
Velocity Meter	19.33					
DO Meter	8.00					
Turbidity Meter	3.33					
Differential GPS	144.92					
Total Station	77.78					
Video Camera	7.78					
ATV	50.00					
14' Pirogue	11.37					
14' Airboat	184.18					
16' Flat Hull	96.64					
17' Whaler	195.55					
20' Tunnel Hull	113.69					
22' Whaler	204.65					
Two Man Crew	395.06					
Three Man Crew	592.59					
Four Man Crew	850.48					
2 Man Lodging	100.00					
3 Man Lodging	150.00					
4 Man Lodging	200.00					
2 Man Per Diem	48.00					
3 Man Per Diem	72.00					
4 Man Per Diem	96.00					
Vehicle	0.26					
Sondes to Install	231.00					
Feldspar Sites	250.00					
SET Installation	410.00					

VP DM BI SNT

Misc. Construction						
<u>Annual Rate Items</u>						
Misc. Supplies	400.00					
Computer Database	\$ 1,136.94					
Annual Monitoring Report	3,362.77					
Comprehensive Monitoring Report	6,617.15					
TAG Meetings	1,302.96					
Habitat Mapping						
Monitoring Plan Dev.	11,000.00					
	Expended					
	Rates	Dollars	1998	1999	2000	2001
<u>Daily Rate Items</u>						
Salinity YSI33						
Base Field Equipment						
Sonde (Discrete)						
Sonde						
Cryogenic Corer						
SET						
Vibracore						
Fathometer						
Bathymetry/Topography						
Velocity Meter						
DO Meter						
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Three Man Crew						
Four Man Crew						
2 Man Lodging						
3 Man Lodging						
4 Man Lodging						
2 Man Per Diem						
3 Man Per Diem						
4 Man Per Diem						
Vehicle						
Sondes to Install						
Feldspar Sites						
SET Installation						
Misc. Construction						

VP DM BI SNT

<i>Annual Rate Items</i>						
Misc. Supplies						
Computer Database						
Annual Monitoring Report						
Comprehensive Monitoring Report						
TAG Meetings						
Habitat Mapping						
Monitoring Plan Dev.						
Total		-	-	-	-	-
Projected - Running Total			-	-	-	-
Projected Grand Total		\$ -				
Actual Expenditures		5,000	12,000	1,500		
Actuals - Running Total		5,000	17,000	18,500	18,500	18,500
Remaining Budget		\$80,908	\$68,908	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

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-	-	-	-	-	-	
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	

VP DM BI SNT

Project Name						
Infl. Rate	2.60%		Sondes to Install		2	
Price Level	1998		Feldspar Sites		2	
Round Trip Mileage	300		SET Installation		2	
		Expended				
	Rates	Dollars	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Daily Rate Items</i>						
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Base Field Equipment	18.27					
Sonde (Discrete)	26.67					
Sonde	4,800					
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4 Man Per Diem	96.00					
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Sondes to Install	231.00					
Feldspar Sites	250.00					
SET Installation	410.00					

Misc. Construction						
<i>Annual Rate Items</i>						
Misc. Supplies	400.00					
Computer Database	\$ 1,136.94					
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Habitat Mapping						
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<i>Daily Rate Items</i>						
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Cryogenic Corer						
SET						
Vibracore						
Fathometer						
Bathymetry/Topography						
Velocity Meter						
DO Meter						
Turbidity Meter						
Differential GPS						
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22' Whaler						
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2 Man Lodging						
3 Man Lodging						
4 Man Lodging						
2 Man Per Diem						
3 Man Per Diem						
4 Man Per Diem						
Vehicle						
Sondes to Install						
Feldspar Sites						
SET Installation						
Misc. Construction						

VP DM BI SNT

<i>Annual Rate Items</i>						
Misc. Supplies						
Computer Database						
Annual Monitoring Report						
Comprehensive Monitoring Report						
TAG Meetings						
Habitat Mapping						
Monitoring Plan Dev.						
Total		-	-	-	-	-
Projected - Running Total			-	-	-	-
Projected Grand Total		\$ -				
Actual Expenditures		5,000	12,000	1,500		
Actuals - Running Total		5,000	17,000	18,500	18,500	18,500
Remaining Budget		\$80,908	\$68,908	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408

VP DM BI SNT

-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	
\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	\$67,408	

Discussion: CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision

**Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)
Programmatic Assessment and Vision
FINAL
April 25, 2005**

Purpose: Perform a programmatic assessment of the CWPPRA program to:

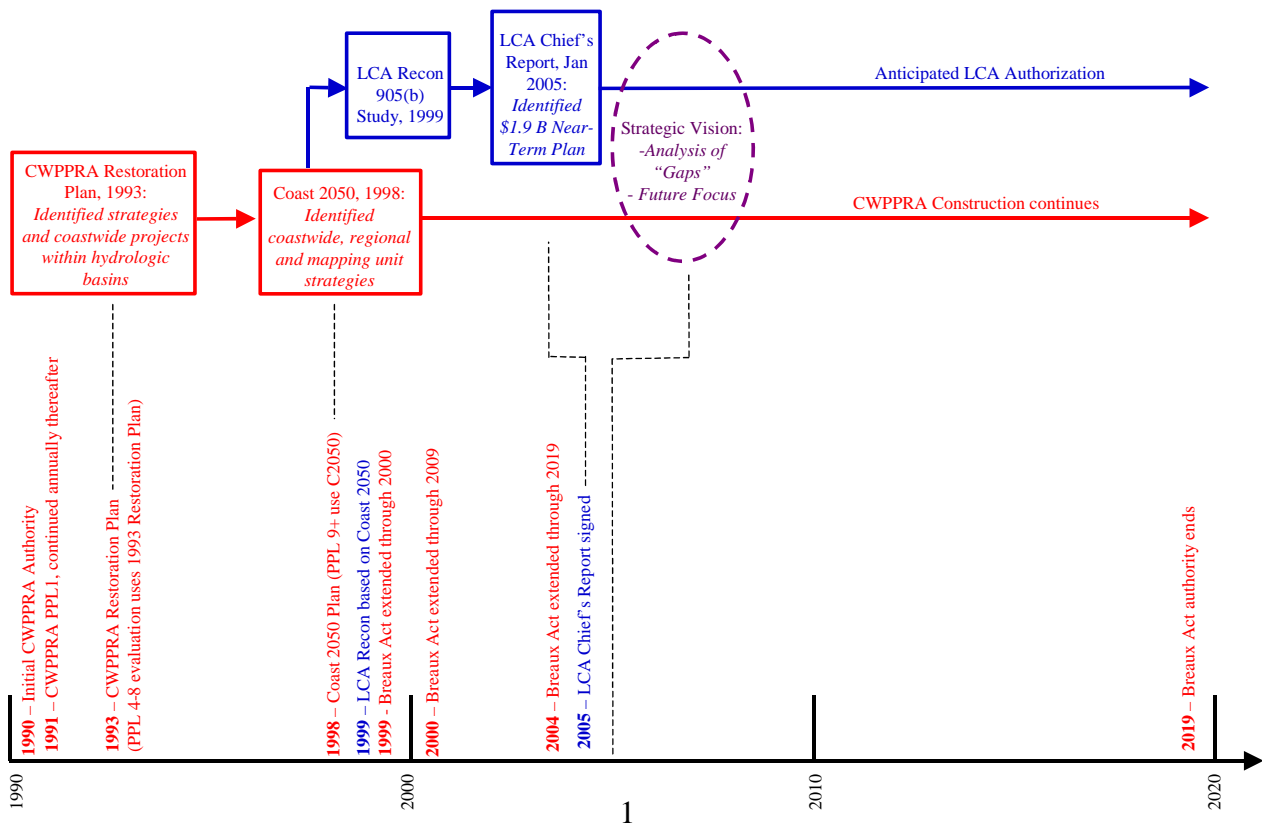
- (1) Evaluate what the program has accomplished since initial authorization,
- (2) Determine necessary CWPPRA program adjustments and a means to optimize synergies between CWPPRA and the Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) in consideration of the extension of CWPPRA through 2019 and the potential for construction authorization under the LCA program, and
- (3) Provide a basis for future CWPPRA Task Force decisions.

The assessment will aid in determining the role of the CWPPRA program in future Louisiana coastal wetland restoration activities. It will also identify a means to convey results of the assessment to interested parties (Congressional interests, agency chains-of-command, local and national environmental groups, business community, local and national stakeholders).

Target Timeframes to Complete:

- Preliminary Draft completed by early September 2005 (initiate concurrent Task Force and public/PACE review)
- Final Draft completed by October 2005 Task Force meeting (continue concurrent review)
- Final Document completed by January 2006 Task Force meeting

Final Product: Report (20-50 pages, color photos and maps, main text, sidebars, inset “vignettes”) and a standalone Executive Summary (4-5 pages).



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

Providing effective coastal restoration solutions for Louisiana since 1990

I. COASTAL LOUISIANA WETLANDS LOSS AND RESTORATION BACKGROUND

A. Historical Perspective/Timeline. Historic perspective/timeline of coastal restoration in Louisiana, evolution of coastal restoration in Louisiana (goals and visions of coastal restoration plans and how their focus has evolved over time)

1. Historic land loss, projected land loss “facts”
2. Pre-CWPPRA restoration efforts (1 paragraph, e.g. early LDWF efforts on refuges, private landowner investments, establishment of constitutionally-protected State funding, passage of Act 6 creating the State Wetlands Authority, creation of a Coastal Restoration Division at LDNR)
3. Pre-authorization legislation activities
4. 4 CWPPRA authorizations
5. 1993 CWPPRA Restoration Plan
6. 1998 CWPPRA Coast 2050 Report
7. Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) reconnaissance study (adopted from Coast 2050 report)
8. Chief’s Report outlining LCA Near-Term Plan (clarify feasibility study only: five specific projects, S&T, beneficial use – no construction authorization; other study efforts?)

B. Coastal Restoration Needs. Update pie chart (ensure that units compared are the same, for example acres created, restored, and protected over the next 50 years) showing existing programs to address coastal wetland loss (differentiate between authorized/not yet authorized). Use pie chart to show remaining “need” (important to show the unpreserved “need” remaining after updating for CWPPRA extension to 2019 and LCA Near-Term Plan). Pie chart components are:

1. CWPPRA completed projects (1990-2005)
2. CWPPRA projected projects (2006-2019) – document assumptions used to predict potential benefits of the not-yet-known projects
3. LCA Near-Term Plan
4. Other WRDA Freshwater Diversions
5. Corps’ Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)
6. Navigation Maintenance Beneficial Use
7. Other Programs (State Act 6, etc.)
8. Remaining Need

II. CWPPRA PROGRAM STRUCTURE (T&I presentation slides 4-6, 9-10, 12-13)

A. Task Force Funding. Funding (appropriation approximately \$60 million per year, \$2.0 billion Federal and non-Federal over program life)

- B. Task Force Organizational Structure. Task Force management (5 Federal agencies and the State)
- C. CWPPRA Program Management. Program Management (The Task Force and Technical Committee holds quarterly public meetings to develop and implement coastal restoration projects.)
- D. Priority Project List Project Development. (by law, must submit a PPL each year)

III. CWPPRA PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS (objective view: identify successes and lessons learned, as appropriate)

A. Project Benefits. (T&I presentation slide 19-20)

1. Benefits of Completed CWPPRA Projects. Projects on the ground (CWPPRA preserves critical landscape ecosystem structures upon which future projects will be built.).

Map with location of CWPPRA Projects. Each project location could be proportionate to the net acres benefited. If project areas are used instead, include a narrative statement that project areas represent the area “enhanced” and do not mean that the project will protect the entire project area from future loss. See Colonel’s presentation for how “protected areas” look. Maybe map could show net acres (with a minimum 100 acre dot for those smaller than 100 acres).

Pictures of CWPPRA projects

Program statistics (# of active projects, projects constructed by project type, demonstration projects, number of projects constructed per year, acres benefited (CEQ categories, explain categories), etc. (distinguish between net acres and project area). Present the CWPPRA benefited acres in CEQ categories (re-established, protected, and enhanced). Consider contrasting the metrics and methodologies used in other major restoration efforts in the nation (explain in a table). Describe restoration metrics and methodologies of CWPPRA and LCA and outline why each use what they use. LCA 50 yrs/CWPPRA 20 years, explain that benefits are projected. Define metrics that CWPPRA and LCA are both using to measure success (i.e. acres protected and created over a 20-year future). There is a need to include someone firmly entrenched in both programs as a “common link”.

Show different project types in a box/sidebar

Depict number of projects constructed each year since the CWPPRA program began

2. Benefits of Projected CWPPRA Projects. Describe potential benefits from remainder of program authority (include projects currently in Phase I). Information will be same to what is included in pie chart for projected CWPPRA projects.
3. Benefits of Landscape Level Planning. Landscape level planning and projects/adaptive management [CWPPRA led the effort to landscape level planning through the development of the Coast 2050 plan, which is the basis for LCA. (mention of LCA projects developed under CWPPRA) CWPPRA is still focused on addressing areas of critical need and hotspots of loss, but through the vision of responsible agencies, has been able to address the needs of certain coastal regions (landbridge, barrier islands) by implementing a suite of projects that work synergistically.] Maps or Figures
 - a. Barataria Landbridge projects
 - b. Terrebonne Basin Barrier Island projects (cover Isles Dernieres and Timbalier islands)
 - c. Barataria Basin Barrier Island projects
 - d. Mermentau Freshwater Introduction projects
 - e. Birdsfoot Delta projects (mention of these)

B. Economic Impact. Economic impact of loss and restoration related to acres/program effectiveness/program economic benefits (including documentation/citations)

1. Infrastructure – transportation/navigation/etc.
2. Oil and Gas
3. Flood/Hurricane Protection
4. Fisheries
5. Wildlife
6. Water quality
7. Social/Cultural/Recreational

C. Programmatic Benefits.

Layout could use images of public meetings, cover of Adaptive Management Report, photos of demo project (i.e. Lk Salvador different shoreline protection structures, flexible dustpan before and after, etc.), as needed for visual impact. A sidebar with simple “coloring book” images could be used to highlight a specific issue (development of WVA, demos, monitoring) to break up pages/written text

1. CWPPRA Task Force Program Management. Brings the collective expertise of various agencies to the table. It has fostered a collaborative effort that encourages open discussion

in order to minimize conflicts and maximize progress, benefit to NEPA and permitting process.

2. Coalitions and Partnerships. Federal, State, and local government officials as well as private citizens (land owners, business owners, environmentalists, sportsmen, and other stakeholders); private funds contributed to project cost share; have built coalitions valuable to the current, as well as future, efforts.
3. “Grassroots” Project Development. Project concepts are developed at the local level with local officials, citizens, and landowners working with program staff. Projects compete at the regional, and then coastwide level, for funding. The public is involved in every step of the project’s life cycle. Public comment is requested, received and used concerning project selection, programmatic matters, and other issues at quarterly Task Force and Technical Committee meetings.
4. Program Flexibility/Adaptive Management. Flexibility of program/Adaptive management/Addresses immediate needs (Annual project selection cycle based on a prioritization system using the latest science and technology allows for the chance to address the immediate needs of La’s changing coast. Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) evolution, including involvement from Academic Advisory Group. Projects can be designed and built within two to four years, in many cases. Project designs and objectives are adapted as data about constructed projects become available.
5. Monitoring/CRMS. CWPPRA’s monitoring program verifies results, as well as feeds back into the design of other projects, including WRDA
6. Coastal Science Effort. Advanced overall coastal science effort; use of contemporary science and technology (ongoing use of modeling); field tests innovative restoration techniques; demo projects; interagency database linkages.
7. Public outreach. (LaCoast Web site, educational workshops and presentations, conference and event exhibits, dedication ceremonies, project and program fact sheets, AAG presentations at national/international conferences, *WaterMarks*, educational CD-ROMs, brochures, flyers, etc. The various formats and mediums allow access to a variety of groups.)

IV. COMPARE/CONTRAST LCA & CWPPRA – IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS (WRDA, LCA, CWPPRA, STATE, etc.) (*T&I Presentation slides 15-17, 22*)

Include graphic showing program comparisons

Map with footprint of CWPPRA project boundaries of benefited areas, LCA Near-Term Plan boundaries, other WRDA project boundaries (Davis Pond, Caernarvon, CAP, etc.), state project boundaries, etc. Consider using different colors/fill types on map to show program and project types. Identify

gaps by: geographics, project type, implementation timeframe, bottom-up vs. top down, needed restoration science or technology, etc. Possible graphics includes CWPPRA and WRDA project/program comparisons (sidebar with program statistics); pictures of restoration projects; map showing benefited areas versus potential future loss

- A. Synergistic/Complimentary Nature (CWPPRA/LCA). Discuss synergistic/complimentary nature of CWPPRA, LCA, other WRDA, state, etc.
- B. CWPPRA “Grass Roots” Planning. Discuss CWPPRA’s bottom-up planning (grass roots) versus LCA’s top-down planning and the need to preserve grass roots planning.
- C. Restoration Project Benefited Areas. Discuss LCA Near-Term Plan possible areas of influence, CWPPRA project boundaries, other WRDA project areas of influence, State project areas of influence, etc. and identify overlap areas and areas of continued “need” (“Gap” Analysis).
- D. Comparison of CWPPRA to WRDA civil works projects (LCA). synergies of projects and programs. Nature of the programs, speed, cost, flexibility, cost share, schedule, project development, construction timetables, funding, number of studies, types of studies, OM&M requirements, types of authorization, program authority, etc.
- E. CWPPRA’s Quick Response Time. Discuss Breaux Act ability to respond quickly to areas of need versus typical WRDA process

V. NEED FOR CONTINUED ACTION

- A. Infrastructure Protection. Infrastructure in the coastal zone of Louisiana is estimated at \$100 billion (see if this figure is correct, use the citation Waldemar Nelson, LCA). Current estimates are that CWPPRA, at current funding level, can only address ___% of the need, LCA can only address ___% of the need, etc. (from pie chart)
- B. Ongoing Complex Coastal Restoration. Restoration work ongoing in Louisiana is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and complex in the world. The program is building projects rapidly, however a backlog of projects is beginning to accumulate due to funding limitations. (Include data on number of projects backlogged with projected benefited acreage and need for additional funding). This needs to be coordinated with folks developing pie chart information to ensure consistency.
- C. CWPPRA Technical Expertise. CWPPRA has amassed the technical expertise and strategic vision for landscape restoration planning and construction. Funding for critical long-term wetlands restoration is the primary limiting factor.

D. *Map: Acres protected vs. potential future loss. Pie charts by region/basin showing acres protected (CWPPRA and LCA). Figure/chart: Potential # CWPPRA projects go to construction in future years assuming no funding constraints (i.e. maximum program capacity – show number of projects and net acres annually from present through 2019).* This needs to be coordinated with folks developing pie chart information to ensure consistency.

VI. STRATEGIC VISION

Given the above evaluation and continued “need” in coastal Louisiana, where should Breaux Act focus efforts for remaining authorization through 2019?

- A. Future Role of CWPPRA. Role of CWPPRA in a holistic, coastwide framework (considering LCA, Caernarvon, Davis Pond, other WRDA, etc.) (*short paragraph*). Include brief summary of points already made concerning the strengths of CWPPRA and the assets of what CWPPRA can bring to the effort:
1. CWPPRA program structure already in place
 2. Strengths of CWPPRA [proven protocols for project development/implementation, flexibility, stable funding stream, interagency cooperation already established (a program permitting all at the table)]; emphasize grassroots of CWPPRA
- B. CWPPRA Task Force’s Strategic Plan for Future Implementation of CWPPRA.
1. CWPPRA Program Adjustments.
 - a. Program Focus. What strategies lend themselves to one program over the other (large-scale, diversions from the River, impact to navigation, impact Mainline levee or other infrastructure, impacting life and property)? Should Breaux Act focus on particular geographical areas, strategies, project types, or project scale/cost?
 - b. Future Priorities. How should CWPPRA re-focus evaluation and prioritization of project nominees/candidates/ projects to best fit this niche given the re-authorization of the program through 2019?
 - c. Transfer Projects to Other Authorities. Due to funding constraints, should CWPPRA evaluate the list of active projects to determine if any existing projects no longer “fit” under CWPPRA (and should be considered for LCA construction funding)?

- d. Additional Program Funding. Could additional CWPPRA funding allow CWPPRA to meet spatial and temporal gap currently existing between CWPPRA and LCA?
2. CWPPRA Interaction with LCA. CWPPRA mission remains unchanged; focus on near term project implementation to benefit wetlands within funding limits.
- a. CWPPRA Integration with Other Restoration Efforts in Louisiana. Discuss potential integration of CWPPRA to complement civil works projects, such as LCA, Caernarvon, Davis Pond, etc.
 - i. CWPPRA projects enhance benefits of WRDA projects (Caernarvon outfall diversion)
 - ii. CWPPRA offers 15 years of focused coastal wetlands restoration and has positioned the CWPPRA program to lead and/or compliment coastal restoration carried out through WRDA, including LCA.
 - iii. No other entity exists with the conglomerate of landscape restoration technical and management expertise currently housed in CWPPRA agencies, participating academic institutions and participating NGOs.
 - iv. CWPPRA project development process starts with an overview of all existing restoration efforts (i.e., analyzes/identifies “gaps”).
 - b. Coordination of CWPPRA and LCA Missions.
 - i. How is it envisioned that CWPPRA and LCA missions will interact/intertwine?
 - ii. How can CWPPRA, as a multi-agency entity, feed into the LCA process?
 - iii. Discuss need for additional funding under CWPPRA to restore the coast while awaiting implementation of LCA.
 - iv. Should public decisions regarding CWPPRA projects be integrated into LCA actions? Should public participation (highly valued under CWPPRA) be similarly incorporated into LCA?
 - v. Coast 2050, the basis for LCA, is used by CWPPRA in identifying restoration strategies for implementation under the program (both programs should continue to use in future).
 - c. Official CWPPRA and LCA Interactions.
 - i. How will CWPPRA and LCA compliment each other in an “official” capacity?

- ii. How should CWPPRA Task Force interaction with LCA PMT be formalized (in addition to individual agency comments that are already being provided)? This may involve the development of a consensus-based multi-agency position (CWPPRA program position) on LCA proposed actions (have all Task Force members sign).
- iii. Should there be a “CWPPRA liaison” as part of the LCA RWG/PMT, so that there is a CWPPRA voice in LCA activities?
- d. CWPPRA and LCA Redundancies.
 - i. How does the Task Force envision handling redundancies between CWPPRA and LCA (Outreach, S&T program, etc.)?
 - ii. How could LCA construction funding be considered for large-scale CWPPRA projects?

Task Force Meeting - review of outline and time/cost estimate	Fixed Dates 4-May-05
Technical Committee Meeting	8-Jun-05
Task Force Meeting	13-Jul-05
Technical Committee Meeting	14-Sep-05
Task Force Meeting - initiate TF and PACE review of Draft report	19-Oct-05
Technical Committee Meeting	7-Dec-05
Task Force Meeting - presentation of Final Report	26-Jan-06

Report Timeline

	start	finish	duration
Task Force Meeting (May 4, 2005) - approval of outline and cost for assessment	4-May-05	4-May-05	
Lead agencies draft individual sections and coordinate with USGS regarding graphics - after TF approval of outline at May 4, 2005 meeting - INCLUDING agency input to "vision statement"	5-May-05	19-Jun-05	45
Lead agencies provide draft of individual sections for Technical Committee Working Group review and comment - including "mock-up" of graphics	20-Jun-05	20-Jun-05	
Technical Committee Working Group reviews individual sections	21-Jun-05	5-Jul-05	14
Lead agencies revise individual sections	6-Jul-05	20-Jul-05	14
COE/USGS compiles individual sections, graphics, etc., into a complete <u>Preliminary</u> Draft for Technical Committee Working Group review	21-Jul-05	4-Aug-05	14
Technical Committee Working Group review of <u>Preliminary</u> Draft - meeting to discuss	5-Aug-05	19-Aug-05	14
Revision based on Group Review; production of <u>Preliminary</u> Draft for informal Task Force <u>and public/PACE</u> review	20-Aug-05	3-Sep-05	14
Task Force <u>and public/PACE</u> conduct an informal review of Preliminary Report to ensure general acceptability of product and opportunity for revision prior to public release of <u>Final</u> Draft Report	4-Sep-05	4-Oct-05	30
Task Force Meeting (October 19, 2005) - initiate concurrent Task Force/public/PACE review of Final Draft	19-Oct-05	9-Nov-05	21
Technical Committee Working Group revision of Final Draft based on Task Force and public/PACE comments - meeting	10-Nov-05	24-Nov-05	14
Review of "draft camera ready" Final Draft by Technical Committee Working Group	25-Nov-05	2-Dec-05	7
Development of "final camera ready" report	3-Dec-05	10-Dec-05	7
Printing and reproduction	11-Dec-05	10-Jan-06	30
Final report complete	11-Jan-06		
Task Force Meeting (January 26, 2006) - FINAL report	26-Jan-06		

**Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Modification to FY05 CWPPRA Planning Budget, to complete CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision**

14-Apr-05

Approved by Task Force _____ 2005

Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	Intermediate Date for Review	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	DNR	Gov. Ofc.	EPA	USDA	USDC	AAG	Total
<p>RESEARCH and REPORT WRITING</p> <p>NOTES: Agency highlighted indicates "lead" agency for task (agency that will compile writeup). "Lead" agency will write section identified, and may need to compile input from other agencies in order to complete. Agency review of ALL sections of report are shown under Misc Tasks. Only agencies providing input into section should include cost in the "Research and Report Writing" category.</p>															
Report Writing	1	I. Coastal Louisiana Wetlands Loss and Restoration Background	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	6,600	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,600
Report Writing	2	II. CWPPRA Program Structure	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300
Report Writing	3	III. A. 1. and 2. CWPPRA Program Effectiveness, Project Benefits, Completed CWPPRA Projects and Projected CWPPRA Projects	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	2,200	6,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	14,350
Report Writing	4	III. A. 3. CWPPRA Program Effectiveness, Project Benefits, Landscape Level Planning	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	2,200	0	0	0	0	500	5,004	0	0	7,704
Report Writing	5	III. B. CWPPRA Program Effectiveness, Economic Benefits	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	3,300	5,250	4,100	0	0	500	0	0	0	13,150
Report Writing	6	III. C. CWPPRA Program Effectiveness, Programmatic Benefits	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139	0	1,139
Report Writing	7	IV. Comparison/Contrast LCA & CWPPRA - Identification of "Gaps"	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	4,400	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
Report Writing	8	V. Need for Continued Action	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Report Writing	9	VI. Strategic Vision	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	623	0	0	5,023
Report Writing	10	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7/13/05	9/1/05	10/1/05	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
FY05 Subtotal RESEARCH and REPORT WRITING						26,400	13,900	7,600	3,000	0	1,000	5,627	1,139	5,500	64,166

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Modification to FY05 CWPPRA Planning Budget, to complete CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision

14-Apr-05

Approved by Task Force _____ 2005

Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	Intermediate Date for Review	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	DNR	Gov. Ofc.	EPA	USDA	USDC	AAG	Total
GRAPHICS (Tables, Maps, Graphs, Charts)															
Graphics	1	I. Map Graphics	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Graphics	2	II. Graphs, Figures, Drawings, etc.	5/4/05	6/15/05	7/1/05	0	0	7,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,389
FY05 Subtotal GRAPHICS						0	0	37,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,389
MISCELLANEOUS TASKS															
Misc	1	Technical Committee/P&E Subcommittee Meetings (3)	5/4/05	-	10/1/05	15,840	3,800	3,800	3,000	0	3,975	6,825	2,506	1,500	41,246
Misc	2	Review of DRAFT Report	6/15/05	-	7/1/05	4,400	1,900	1,200	2,000	0	1,200	6,360	1,601	2,000	20,661
Misc	3	Review of FINAL Report and Executive Summary (to be written after DRAFT submitted/reviewed)	9/1/05	-	10/1/05	2,200	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	300	2,858	1,330	1,000	11,688
Misc	4	Technical Editing and Layout/Formatting of DRAFT MAIN REPORT and EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5/4/05	-	7/1/05	0	0	7,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,180
Misc	5	Technical Editing and Layout/Formatting of FINAL MAIN REPORT and EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7/13/05	-	10/1/05	0	0	7,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,857
Misc	6	Printing/Reproduction Cost (assuming 5,000 copies)	10/19/05	need date for mock up (to be reviewed by agencies)	need final publication date	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
FY05 Subtotal MISCELLANEOUS						22,440	6,700	66,037	7,000	0	5,475	16,043	5,437	4,500	133,632
GRAND TOTAL for the CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision						48,840	20,600	111,026	10,000	0	6,475	21,670	6,576	10,000	235,187
Amount to be covered under Agency's existing FY05 budget						0	20,600	24,088	10,000	0	6,475	0	0	10,000	71,163
FY05 Funding Request for the CWPPRA Programmatic Assessment and Vision						48,840	0	86,938	0	0	0	21,670	6,576	0	164,024

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection & Restoration Act
Public Law 101-646, Title III
(abbreviated summary of the Act, not part of the Act)

SECTION 303, Priority Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Projects

Section 303a, Priority Project List

- NLT Jan 91, Sec. of Army (Secretary) will convene a Task Force
 - Secretary
 - Administrator, EPA
 - Governor, Louisiana
 - Secretary, Interior
 - Secretary, Agriculture
 - Secretary, Commerce
- NLT 28 Nov. 91, Task Force will prepare and transmit to Congress a Priority List of wetland restoration projects based on cost effectiveness and wetland quality.
- Priority List is revised and submitted annually as part of President's budget

Section 303b Federal and State Project Planning

- NLT 28 Nov 93, Task Force will prepare a comprehensive coastal wetland Restoration Plan for Louisiana
- Restoration Plan will consist of a list of wetland projects ranked by cost effectiveness and wetland quality
- Completed Priority Plan will become Priority List
- Secretary will insure that navigation and flood control projects are consistent with the purpose of the Restoration Plan
- Upon Submission of the Restoration Plan to Congress, the Task Force will conduct a scientific evaluation of the completed wetland restoration projects every 3 years and report findings to Congress

SECTION 304, Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Planning

Secretary: Administrator, EPA: and Director, USFWS will:

- Sign an agreement with the Governor specifying how Louisiana will develop and implement the Conservation Plan
- Approve the Conservation Plan
- Provide Congress with specific status reports on the Plan implementation

NLT 3 years after the agreement is signed, Louisiana will develop a Wetland Conservation Plan to achieve no net loss of wetlands resulting from development

SECTION 305, National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants.

Director USFWS, will make matching grants to any coastal state to implement Wetland Conservation Projects (Projects to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance real property interest in coastal lands and waters)
Cost sharing is 50% Federal / 50% State

SECTION 306, Distribution of Appropriations

70% of annual appropriations not to exceed (NTE) \$70 million used as follows:

- NTE \$15 million to fund Task Force completion of Priority List and restoration Plan – Secretary disburses the funds.
- NTE \$10 million to fund 75% of Louisiana's cost to complete Conservation Plan, - Administrator disburses funds
- Balance to fund wetland restoration projects at 75% Federal, 25% Louisiana Secretary disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE \$15 million for Wetland Conservation Grants – Director, USFWS disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE \$15 million for projects by North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Secretary, Interior disburses funds

SECTION 307, Additional Authority for the Corps of Engineers,

Section 307a, Secretary authorized to:

Carry out projects to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands and aquatic/coastal ecosystems.

Section 307b, Secretary authorized and directed to study feasibility of modifying MR&T to increase flows and sediment to the Atchafalaya River for land building wetland nourishment.

- 25% if the state has dedicated trust funds from which principal is not spent
- 15% when Louisiana's Conservation Plan is approved

Sec. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act".

Sec. 302. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title, the term--

- (1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army;
- (2) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (3) "development activities" means any activity, including the discharge of dredged or fill material, which results directly in a more than de minimus change in the hydrologic regime, bottom contour, or the type, distribution or diversity of hydrophytic vegetation, or which impairs the flow, reach, or circulation of surface water within wetlands or other waters;
- (4) "State" means the State of Louisiana;
- (5) "coastal State" means a State of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes; for the purposes of this title, the term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa;
- (6) "coastal wetlands restoration project" means any technically feasible activity to create, restore, protect, or enhance coastal wetlands through sediment and freshwater diversion, water management, or other measures that the Task Force finds will significantly contribute to the long-term restoration or protection of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of coastal wetlands in the State of Louisiana, and includes any such activity authorized under this title or under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, new projects, completion or expansion of existing or on-going projects, individual phases, portions, or components of projects and operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of completed projects; the primary purpose of a "coastal wetlands restoration project" shall not be to provide navigation, irrigation or flood control benefits;
- (7) "coastal wetlands conservation project" means--
 - (A) the obtaining of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters, if the obtaining of such interest is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that the real property will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon; and
 - (B) the restoration, management, or enhancement of coastal wetlands ecosystems if such restoration, management, or enhancement is conducted on coastal lands and waters that are administered for the long-term

conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon;

(8) "Governor" means the Governor of Louisiana;

(9) "Task Force" means the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force which shall consist of the Secretary, who shall serve as chairman, the Administrator, the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce; and

(10) "Director" means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 303. PRIORITY LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT LIST.--

(1) PREPARATION OF LIST.--Within forty-five days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall convene the Task Force to initiate a process to identify and prepare a list of coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the long-term conservation of such wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in order of priority, based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration.

(2) TASK FORCE PROCEDURES.--The Secretary shall convene meetings of the Task Force as appropriate to ensure that the list is produced and transmitted annually to the Congress as required by this subsection. If necessary to ensure transmittal of the list on a timely basis, the Task Force shall produce the list by a majority vote of those Task Force members who are present and voting; except that no coastal wetlands restoration project shall be placed on the list without the concurrence of the lead Task Force member that the project is cost effective and sound from an engineering perspective. Those projects which potentially impact navigation or flood control on the lower Mississippi River System shall be constructed consistent with section 304 of this Act.

(3) TRANSMITTAL OF LIST.--No later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress the list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Thereafter, the list shall be updated annually by the Task Force members and transmitted by the Secretary to the Congress as part of the President's annual budget submission. Annual transmittals of the list to the Congress shall include a status report on each project and a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury indicating the amounts available for expenditure to carry out this title.

(4) LIST OF CONTENTS.--

(A) AREA IDENTIFICATION; PROJECT DESCRIPTION--The list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects shall include, but not be limited to--

(i) identification, by map or other means, of the coastal area to be covered by the coastal wetlands restoration project; and

(ii) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project including a justification for including such project on the list, the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project, the benefits to be realized by such project, the identification of the lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project and the responsibilities of each other participating Task Force member, an estimated timetable for the completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project, and the estimated cost of each project.

(B) PRE-PLAN.--Prior to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that can be substantially completed during a five-year period commencing on the date the project is placed on the list.

(C) Subsequent to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that have been identified in such plan.

(5) FUNDING.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, allocate funds among the members of the Task Force based on the need for such funds and such other factors as the Task Force deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(b) FEDERAL AND STATE PROJECT PLANNING.--

(1) PLAN PREPARATION.--The Task Force shall prepare a plan to identify coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing the long-term conservation of coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration. Such restoration plan shall be completed within three years from the date of enactment of this title.

(2) PURPOSE OF THE PLAN.--The purpose of the restoration plan is to develop a comprehensive approach to restore and prevent the loss of, coastal wetlands in Louisiana. Such plan shall coordinate and integrate coastal wetlands restoration projects in a manner that will ensure the long-term conservation of the coastal wetlands of Louisiana.

(3) INTEGRATION OF EXISTING PLANS.--In developing the restoration plan, the Task Force shall seek to integrate the "Louisiana

Comprehensive Coastal Wetlands Feasibility Study" conducted by the Secretary of the Army and the "Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan" prepared by the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

(4) ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN.--The restoration plan developed pursuant to this subsection shall include--

(A) identification of the entire area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(B) identification, by map or other means, of coastal areas in Louisiana in need of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(C) identification of high priority coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana needed to address the areas identified in subparagraph (B) and that would provide for the long-term conservation of restored wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations;

(D) a listing of such coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, to be submitted annually, incorporating any project identified previously in lists produced and submitted under subsection (a) of this section;

(E) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project, including a justification for including such project on the list;

(F) the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(G) the benefits to be realized by each such project;

(H) an estimated timetable for completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(I) an estimate of the cost of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(J) identification of a lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project listed in the plan;

(K) consultation with the public and provision for public review during development of the plan; and

(L) evaluation of the effectiveness of each coastal wetlands restoration project in achieving long-term solutions to arresting coastal wetlands loss in Louisiana.

(5) PLAN MODIFICATION.--The Task Force may modify the restoration plan from time to time as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) PLAN SUBMISSION.--Upon completion of the restoration plan, the Secretary shall submit the plan to the Congress. The restoration plan shall become effective ninety days after the date of its submission to the Congress.

(7) PLAN EVALUATION.--Not less than three years after the completion and submission of the restoration plan required by this subsection and at least every three years thereafter, the Task Force shall provide a report to the Congress containing a scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of the coastal wetlands restoration projects carried out under the plan in

creating, restoring, protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands in Louisiana.

(c) COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECT BENEFITS.--Where such a determination is required under applicable law, the net ecological, aesthetic, and cultural benefits, together with the economic benefits, shall be deemed to exceed the costs of any coastal wetlands restoration project within the State which the Task Force finds to contribute significantly to wetlands restoration.

(d) CONSISTENCY.--(1) In implementing, maintaining, modifying, or rehabilitating navigation, flood control or irrigation projects, other than emergency actions, under other authorities, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director and the Administrator, shall ensure that such actions are consistent with the purposes of the restoration plan submitted pursuant to this section.

(2) At the request of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of Commerce shall approve the plan as an amendment to the State's coastal zone management program approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455).

(e) FUNDING OF WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with this title, allocate such funds among the members of the Task Force to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the list transmitted in accordance with this section. The Secretary shall not fund a coastal wetlands restoration project unless that project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through that project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations.

(f) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects under this title shall provide 75 percent of the cost of such projects.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE UPON CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVAL.--Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, if the State develops a Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title, and such conservation plan is approved pursuant to section 304 of this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project under this section shall be 85 percent of the cost of the project. In the event that the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator jointly determine that the State is not taking reasonable steps to implement and administer a conservation plan developed and approved pursuant to this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project shall revert to 75 percent of the cost of the project: Provided, however, that such reversion to the lower cost share level shall not occur until the Governor, has been provided notice of, and opportunity for hearing on, any such determination by the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator, and the State has

been given ninety days from such notice or hearing to take corrective action.

(3) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The share of the cost required of the State shall be from a non-Federal source. Such State share shall consist of a cash contribution of not less than 5 percent of the cost of the project. The balance of such State share may take the form of lands, easements, or right-of-way, or any other form of in-kind contribution determined to be appropriate by the lead Task Force member.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection shall not affect the existing cost-sharing agreements for the following projects: Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion, Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion, and Bonnet Carre Freshwater Diversion.

SEC. 304. LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION PLANNING.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) AGREEMENT.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator are directed to enter into an agreement with the Governor, as set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection, upon notification of the Governor's willingness to enter into such agreement.

(2) TERMS OF AGREEMENT.--

(A) Upon receiving notification pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall promptly enter into an agreement (hereafter in this section referred to as the "agreement") with the State under the terms set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(B) The agreement shall--

(i) set forth a process by which the State agrees to develop, in accordance with this section, a coastal wetlands conservation plan (hereafter in this section referred to as the "conservation plan");

(ii) designate a single agency of the State to develop the conservation plan;

(iii) assure an opportunity for participation in the development of the conservation plan, during the planning period, by the public and by Federal and State agencies;

(iv) obligate the State, not later than three years after the date of signing the agreement, unless extended by the parties thereto, to submit the conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval; and

(v) upon approval of the conservation plan, obligate the State to implement the conservation plan.

(3) GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE.--Upon the date of signing the agreement--

(A) the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Director, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, make grants during the

development of the conservation plan to assist the designated State agency in developing such plan. Such grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of developing the plan; and

(B) the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall provide technical assistance to the State to assist it in the development of the plan.

(b) CONSERVATION PLAN GOAL.--If a conservation plan is developed pursuant to this section, it shall have a goal of achieving no net loss of wetlands in the coastal areas of Louisiana as a result of development activities initiated subsequent to approval of the plan, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title.

(c) ELEMENTS OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--The conservation plan authorized by this section shall include--

(1) identification of the entire coastal area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(2) designation of a single State agency with the responsibility for implementing and enforcing the plan;

(3) identification of measures that the State shall take in addition to existing Federal authority to achieve a goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title;

(4) a system that the State shall implement to account for gains and losses of coastal wetlands within coastal areas for purposes of evaluating the degree to which the goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities in such wetlands or other waters has been attained;

(5) satisfactory assurance that the State will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority to implement the plan;

(6) a program to be carried out by the State for the purpose of educating the public concerning the necessity to conserve wetlands;

(7) a program to encourage the use of technology by persons engaged in development activities that will result in negligible impact on wetlands; and

(8) a program for the review, evaluation, and identification of regulatory and nonregulatory options that will be adopted by the State to encourage and assist private owners of wetlands to continue to maintain those lands as wetlands.

(d) APPROVAL OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--If the Governor submits a conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, within one hundred and eighty days following receipt of such plan, approve or disapprove it.

(2) APPROVAL CRITERIA.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall approve a conservation plan submitted by the Governor, if they determine that -

(A) the State has adequate authority to fully implement all provisions of such a plan;

(B) such a plan is adequate to attain the goal of no net loss of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities and complies with the other requirements of this section; and

(C) the plan was developed in accordance with terms of the agreement set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) MODIFICATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) NONCOMPLIANCE.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator determine that a conservation plan submitted by the Governor does not comply with the requirements of subsection (d) of this section, they shall submit to the Governor a statement explaining why the plan is not in compliance and how the plan should be changed to be in compliance.

(2) RECONSIDERATION.--If the Governor submits a modified conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their reconsideration, the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator shall have ninety days to determine whether the modifications are sufficient to bring the plan into compliance with requirements of subsection (d) of this section.

(3) APPROVAL OF MODIFIED PLAN.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator fail to approve or disapprove the conservation plan, as modified, within the ninety-day period following the date on which it was submitted to them by the Governor, such plan, as modified, shall be deemed to be approved effective upon the expiration of such ninety-day period.

(f) AMENDMENTS TO CONSERVATION PLAN.--If the Governor amends the conservation plan approved under this section, any such amended plan shall be considered a new plan and shall be subject to the requirements of this section; except that minor changes to such plan shall not be subject to the requirements of this section.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--A conservation plan approved under this section shall be implemented as provided therein.

(h) FEDERAL OVERSIGHT.--

(1) INITIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Within one hundred and eighty days after entering into the agreement required under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall report to the Congress as to the status of a conservation plan approved under this section and the progress of the State in carrying out such a plan, including and accounting, as required under subsection (c) of this section, of the gains and losses of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Twenty-four months after the initial one hundred and eighty day period set forth in paragraph (1), and at the end of each twenty-four-month period thereafter, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, report to the Congress on the status of the conservation plan and provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan in meeting the goal of this section.

SEC. 305 NATIONAL COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.

(a) MATCHING GRANTS.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, make matching grants to any coastal State to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects from funds made available for that purpose.

(b) PRIORITY.--Subject to the cost-sharing requirements of this section, the Director may grant or otherwise provide any matching moneys to any coastal State which submits a proposal substantial in character and design to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project. In awarding such matching grants, the Director shall give priority to coastal wetlands conservation projects that are--

(1) consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan developed under section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3921); and

(2) in coastal States that have established dedicated funding for programs to acquire coastal wetlands, natural areas and open spaces. In addition, priority consideration shall be given to coastal wetlands conservation projects in maritime forests on coastal barrier islands.

(c) CONDITIONS.--The Director may only grant or otherwise provide matching moneys to a coastal State for purposes of carrying out a coastal wetlands conservation project if the grant or provision is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that any real property interest acquired in whole or in part, or enhanced, managed, or restored with such moneys will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the fish and wildlife dependent thereon.

(d) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Grants to coastal States of matching moneys by the Director for any fiscal year to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects shall be used for the payment of not to exceed 50 percent of the total costs of such projects: except that such matching moneys may be used for payment of not to exceed 75 percent of the costs of such projects if a coastal State has established a trust fund, from which the principal is not spent, for the purpose of acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural area or open spaces.

(2) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The matching moneys required of a coastal State to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project shall be derived from a non-Federal source.

(3) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.--In addition to cash outlays and payments, in-kind contributions of property or personnel services by non-Federal interests for activities under this section may be used for the non-Federal share of the cost of those activities.

(e) PARTIAL PAYMENTS.--

(1) The Director may from time to time make matching payments to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects as such projects progress, but such payments, including previous payments, if any, shall not be more than the Federal pro rata

share of any such project in conformity with subsection (d) of this section.

(2) The Director may enter into agreements to make matching payments on an initial portion of a coastal wetlands conservation project and to agree to make payments on the remaining Federal share of the costs of such project from subsequent moneys if and when they become available. The liability of the United States under such an agreement is contingent upon the continued availability of funds for the purpose of this section.

(f) WETLANDS ASSESSMENT.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, direct the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory to update and digitize wetlands maps in the State of Texas and to conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that State.

SEC. 306. DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT AND CONSERVATION PLANNING EXPENDITURES.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 70 percent, not to exceed \$70,000,000, shall be available, and shall remain available until expended, for the purposes of making expenditures--

(1) not to exceed the aggregate amount of \$5,000,000 annually to assist the Task Force in the preparation of the list required under this title and the plan required under this title, including preparation of--

(A) preliminary assessments;

(B) general or site-specific inventories;

(C) reconnaissance, engineering or other studies;

(D) preliminary design work; and

(E) such other studies as may be necessary to identify and evaluate the feasibility of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(2) to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth on the list prepared under this title;

(3) to carry out wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the restoration plan prepared under this title;

(4) to make grants not to exceed \$2,500,000 annually or \$10,000,000 in total, to assist the agency designated by the State in development of the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title.

(b) COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall be available, and shall remain available to the Director, for purposes of making grants--

(1) to any coastal State, except States eligible to receive funding under section 306(a), to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects in accordance with section 305 of this title; and

(2) in the amount of \$2,500,000 in total for an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in the State of Texas.

(c) NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed \$15,000,000, shall be available to, and shall remain available until expended by, the Secretary of the Interior for allocation to carry out wetlands conservation projects in any coastal State under section 8 of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Public Law 101-233, 103 Stat. 1968, December 13, 1989).

SEC. 307. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.--The Secretary is authorized to carry out projects for the protection, restoration, or enhancement of aquatic and associated ecosystems, including projects for the protection, restoration, or creation of wetlands and coastal ecosystems. In carrying out such projects, the Secretary shall give such projects equal consideration with projects relating to irrigation, navigation, or flood control.

(b) STUDY.--The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to study the feasibility of modifying the operation of existing navigation and flood control projects to allow for an increase in the share of the Mississippi River flows and sediment sent down the Atchafalaya River for purposes of land building and wetlands nourishment.

SEC. 308. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

16 U.S.C. 777c is amended by adding the following after the first sentence: "The Secretary shall distribute 18 per centum of each annual appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of section 777b of this title as provided in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 777b, such sums shall remain available to carry out such Act through fiscal year 1999.".

Report: Land Loss Map Updates

SPE 15900 – Update Land Loss Database and Maps

Background

The Corps of Engineers land loss maps (Britsch and Dunbar 1996) help document erosion in the coastal plain from 1932 to 1990 over four separate time intervals (1932-58, 1958-74, 1974-83, and 1983-90). The mapping methodology has remained consistent for each interval and relies on interpretation of aerial photography taken during the fall/winter months. The data is maintained in a Geographic Information System for data manipulation and presentation. Mapping land loss during separate time periods assists in determining the spatial and temporal trends in land loss rates coastwide. These trends have also proved invaluable when attempting to determine the cause of specific areas of land loss along the coast.

Support for CWPPRA Planning

The Britsch and Dunbar land loss data set and maps are used on all CWPPRA projects during the annual priority project list planning process and the information is often used as the means to illustrate the need for specific projects. The Environmental Work Group uses the maps and data set to assist in determining project boundaries and in assessing the background land loss rates for candidate projects.

FY 2005/2006 Budget Request

The original map sets were published in 1996 by Britsch and Dunbar using support funds provided through CWPPRA (Britsch and Dunbar 1996). The Corps of Engineers is currently in the process of updating the land loss maps using 2001 photography. By the end of November 2003, the Corps of Engineers completed updates on 16 (most in the Pontchartrain Basin) of the 62 quadrangles covering the coastal area (funded directly by other projects). In FY03, the Corps developed a schedule to complete the updating of the remaining 46 quadrangles at a total cost of \$250,000 (approx \$5,500/map on average). CWPPRA funding in the amount of \$62,500 was provided in FY04 (25% of total needed). At the end of FY04, the Corps will have completed updates on an additional 13 quadrangles. Two of the 13 completed in FY04 were paid for by the Corps' Donaldsonville to the Gulf study. In FY05, it is anticipated that another 10 quadrangles can be paid for by other Corps studies (2 by Houma Navigation Canal study, 2 by Morganza to the Gulf study, and 6 by other projects not yet identified); thus leaving 23 remaining quadrangles to be completed ($46-13-10 = 23$). The total cost for CWPPRA to complete the remaining 23 quadrangles is \$126,500 (**\$63,250 in FY05** and \$63,250 in FY06). *In summary, the CWPPRA program will have access to and complete use of all 62 quadrangles, but will only directly fund the update of 34/62 quadrangles (55%) at a cost of \$189,000.*

Benefit to CWPPRA

The land loss data set and maps have proved to be valuable tools in planning and designing coastal projects. With this update to 2001 the Corps of Engineers will continue to provide recent land loss data consistent with data previously used to develop CWPPRA projects.

Del Britsch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (504) 862-1022

Additional Agenda Items

Date of Upcoming Task Force Meeting

The summer Task Force meeting will be held on 27 Jul 05 at 9:30 a.m. in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

		2005	
July 27, 2005*	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 26, 2005**	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
		2006	
January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
		2007	
January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge

Date changes shown in bold

* Previously scheduled for July 13, 2005 in New Orleans

** Previously scheduled for October 19, 2005 in New Orleans