



## **7th PRIORITY PROJECT LIST REPORT**

**PREPARED BY:**

**LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION  
TASK FORCE**

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# Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

## 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List Report

### Table of Contents

Volume 1 .....	Main Report
Volume 2 .....	Appendices

#### Main Report -- Text

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Study Authority .....	1
Study Purpose .....	2
Project Area .....	2
Study Process .....	2
The Interagency Planning Groups .....	2
The Citizen Participation Group .....	3
Involvement of the Academic Community .....	4
Public Involvement .....	4
PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS FOR THE 7 <sup>TH</sup> PRIORITY PROJECT LIST .....	5
Background .....	5
Identification of Projects .....	6
Selection of Candidate Projects .....	6
Evaluation of Candidate Projects .....	10
Benefit Analysis (Wetland Value Assessment) .....	10
Designs and Cost Analysis .....	11
Economic Analysis .....	12
Description of Candidate Projects .....	13
XBA 1a "i", Vegetative Planting on Grand Terre Island .....	14
XME-22, Pecan Island Terracing .....	15
XCS-48/(SA-1), Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Alt. Nos. 1 thru 5 .....	16
XBA-63/BA-27, Barataria Basin Land Bridge Shoreline Stabilization Along Bayou Perot and Rigoletttes, Phases 0 & 1 .....	17
PO-11, Cut Off Bayou Marsh Restoration .....	18
PBS-1, Upper Oak River Freshwater Introduction Siphon .....	19
XME-42, South Grand Cheniere Freshwater Introduction (Hog Bayou) .....	20
XTE-62, Wine Island Eastward Expansion .....	21
TE-11aaii, Lake Pelto Dedicated Dredging and New Cut Closure ..	22
PPO-2dh, Lake Borgne Shore Protection, Base, Base + East, and Base + East + West .....	23
CW-(Demo), Effects of Sediment and Nutrients on Thin-Mat Floatant Marsh .....	24
Project Selection Process .....	25
Background and Rationale of Ranking Criteria Development.....	25
Cost Effectiveness.....	26
Longevity/Sustainability.....	27
Support for Restoration Plan.....	27
Supporting Partnerships.....	28

# Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

## 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List Report

### Table of Contents (continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Public Support.....	28
Risk/Uncertainty.....	28
Rationale for Selection.....	30
Description of Selected and Funded Projects .....	35
XBA 1a "i", Vegetative Planting on Grand Terre Island .....	36
XME-22, Pecan Island Terracing .....	38
XCS-48/(SA-1), Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Alt. Nos. 1 thru 5.....	40
XBA-63/BA-27, Barataria Basin Land Bridge Shoreline Stabilization Along Bayou Perot and Rigoletttes, Phases 0 & 1 .....	42
PO-11, Cut Off Bayou Marsh Restoration .....	44
PBS-1, Upper Oak River Freshwater Introduction Siphon .....	46
XME-42, South Grand Cheniere Freshwater Introduction (Hog Bayou) .....	48
XTE-62, Wine Island Eastward Expansion .....	50
TE-11aii, Lake Pelto Dedicated Dredging and New Cut Closure ..	52
PPO-2dh, Lake Borgne Shore Protection, Base, Base + East, and Base + East + West .....	54
CW-(Demo), Effects of Sediment and Nutrients on Thin-Mat Floatant Marsh .....	56
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	58
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	59

### Main Report -- List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Membership of the Citizen Participation Group .....	4
2	Meetings for Project Nominations and Selection of Candidate Projects .....	7
3	Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee Vote of Nominee Projects for Selection of Candidate Projects on the 7 <sup>th</sup> Priority Project List .....	8
4	Candidate Project Ranking Criteria .....	26
5	Candidate Project Rankings and Systemic Effects Categorization on the 7 <sup>th</sup> Priority Project List .....	29
6	Technical Committee's Vote for Selection of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Priority Project List .....	33
7	Project Selection for the 7 <sup>th</sup> Priority Project List by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force .....	34

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

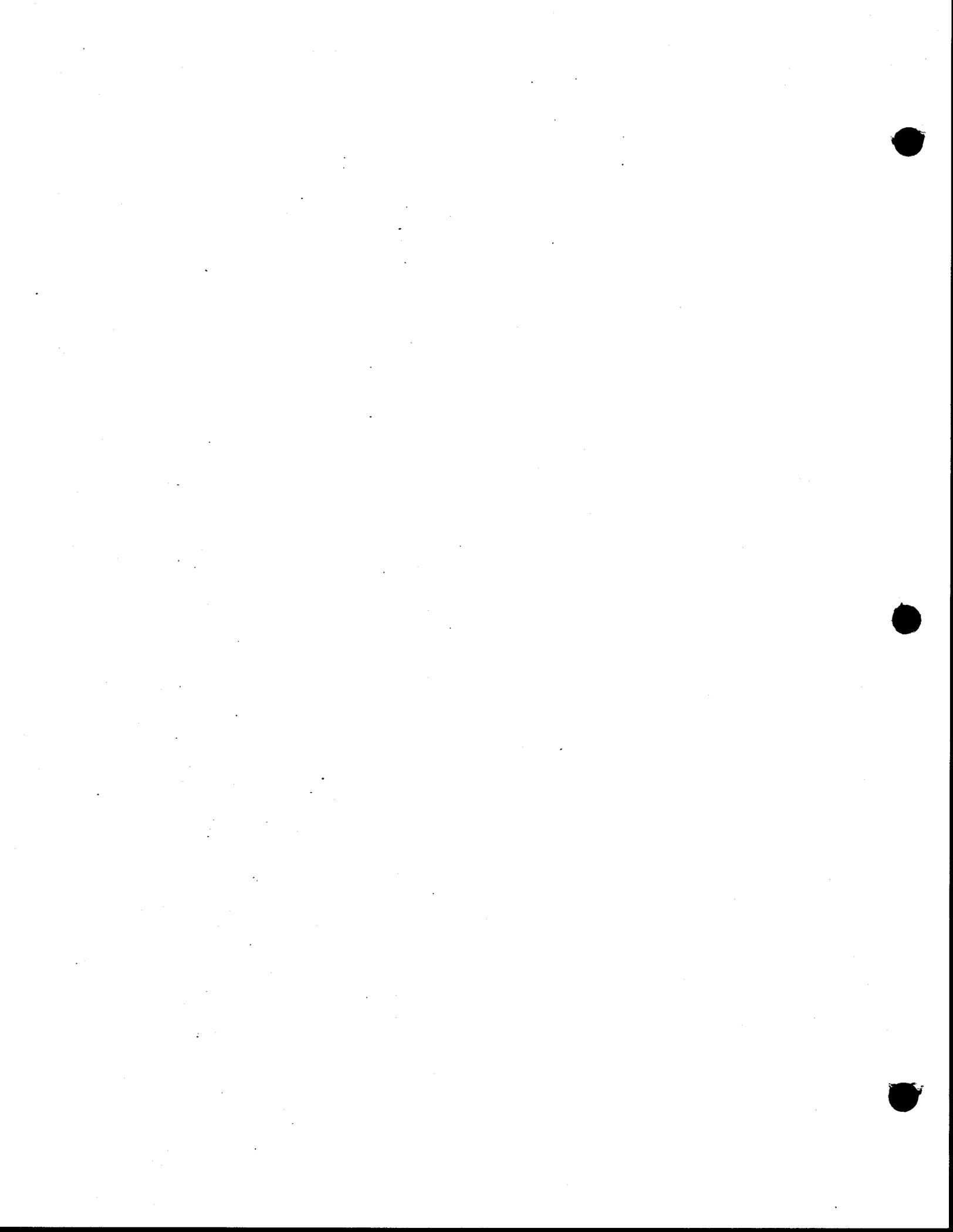
7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List Report  
Table of Contents  
(continued)

Main Report -- List of Plates

Map of Coastal Louisiana,  
1<sup>st</sup> thru 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project Lists ..... Plate 1  
Summary of Projects,  
1<sup>st</sup> thru 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project Lists..... Plate 2

Appendices

Appendix A..... Summary and Complete Text of the CWPPRA  
Appendix B..... Wetland Value Assessment Methodology  
and Community Models  
Appendix C..... Engineering Designs and Cost Estimates  
for Candidate Projects  
Appendix D..... Economics Computational Summary  
for Candidate Projects  
Appendix E..... Wetland Value Assessment  
for Candidate Projects  
Appendix F..... Public Support for Candidate Projects  
Appendix G..... Status of Projects from  
Previous Priority Project Lists



# Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

## 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List Report

### Main Report - Volume 1

#### INTRODUCTION

The State of Louisiana contains about 40 percent of the Nation's coastal wetlands. Louisiana's coastal wetlands are experiencing losses at a rate of approximately 80 percent of the Nation's total coastal wetland loss rate. This is a disproportionately high level of loss, compared to nation-wide rates. In addition, the coastal wetland loss problem in Louisiana is extensive and complex in nature. Agencies of diverse purpose and mission that are involved with addressing the problem have proposed many alternative solutions. These proposals have had a wide spectrum of approach for diminishing, neutralizing, or reversing these losses. A global observation of these efforts by Federal, state, and local governments and the public has led to the conclusion that a comprehensive approach is needed to address this significant environmental problem. In response to this, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (Public Law 101-646) was signed into law by President Bush on November 29, 1990. This report documents the implementation of Section 303(a) of the cited legislation.

#### STUDY AUTHORITY

Section 303(a) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, or the Breaux-Johnston Act), displayed in Appendix A, directs the Secretary of the Army to convene the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration 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 upon 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.

## STUDY PURPOSE

The purpose of this study effort was to prepare the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List (PPL) and transmit the list to Congress, as specified in Section 303(a)(3) of the CWPPRA. Section 303(b) of the act calls for preparation of a comprehensive restoration plan for coastal Louisiana; that effort was completed in November 1993, with the submission of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan.

## PROJECT AREA

A map of the Louisiana coastal zone is presented in Plate 1, which indicates project locations by number of Priority Project Lists 1 through 7. Plate 2 contains a listing of these project names, referenced by number and grouped by sponsoring agency, for each Priority Project List. The entire coastal area, which comprises all or part of 20 Louisiana parishes, is considered to be the CWPPRA project area. To facilitate the study process, the coastal zone was divided into nine hydrologic basins (refer to map of Plate 1).

## STUDY PROCESS

The Interagency Planning Groups. Section 303(a)(1) of the CWPPRA directs the Secretary of the Army to convene the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, to consist of the following members:

- the Secretary of the Army (Chairman)
- the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
- the Governor, State of Louisiana
- the Secretary of the Interior
- the Secretary of Agriculture
- the Secretary of Commerce.

The State of Louisiana is a full voting member of the Task Force except for selection of the Priority Project List [Section 303(a)(2)], as stipulated in President Bush's November 29, 1990, signing statement (Appendix A). In addition, the State of Louisiana may not serve as a "lead" Task Force member for design and construction of wetlands projects of the priority project list.

In practice, the Task Force members named by the law have delegated their responsibilities to other members of their organizations. For instance, the Secretary of the Army authorized the commander of the Corps' New Orleans District to act in his place as chairman of the Task Force.

The Task Force established the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, to assist it in putting the CWPPRA into action. Each of these bodies contains the same representation as the Task Force -- one member from each of the five Federal agencies and one from the State. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee is responsible for the actual planning of projects and preparation of the November 1993 comprehensive restoration plan, as well as the other details involved in the CWPPRA process (such as development of schedules, budgets, etc.). This subcommittee makes recommendations to the Technical Committee and lays the groundwork for decisions that will ultimately be made by the Task Force. The Technical Committee reviews all materials prepared by the subcommittee, makes appropriate revisions, and provides recommendations to the Task Force. The Technical Committee operates at an intermediate level between the planning details considered by the subcommittee and the policy matters dealt with by the Task Force, and often formalizes procedures and formulates policy for the Task Force.

The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee established several working groups to evaluate projects for priority project lists and the restoration plan. The Environmental Work Group was charged with estimating the benefits (in terms of wetlands created, protected, enhanced, or restored) associated with various projects. The Engineering Work Group reviewed project cost estimates for consistency. The Economic Work Group performed the economic analysis, which permitted comparison of projects on the basis of their cost effectiveness. The Monitoring Work Group established a standard procedure for monitoring of CWPPRA projects and developed a monitoring cost estimating procedure based on project type.

The Citizen Participation Group. The Task Force also established a Citizen Participation Group to provide general input from the diverse interests across the coastal zone: local officials, landowners, farmers, sportsmen, commercial fishermen, oil and gas developers, navigation interests, and environmental organizations. The Citizen Participation Group was formed to promote citizen participation and involvement in formulating priority project lists and the restoration plan. The group meets at its own discretion, but may at times meet in conjunction with other CWPPRA elements, such as the Technical Committee. The purpose of the Citizen Participation Group is to maintain consistent public review and input into the plans and projects being considered by the Task Force and to assist and participate in the public involvement program. The membership of the Citizen Participation Group is shown in Table 1.

Table 1  
Membership of the Citizen Participation Group

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Gulf Coast Conservation Association	Concerned Shrimpers of America
Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana	Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association
Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation	Louisiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.	Louisiana Landowners Association
Louisiana League of Women Voters	Louisiana Nature Conservancy
Louisiana Oyster Growers and Dealers Association	Louisiana Wildlife Federation, Inc.
Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association	New Orleans Steamship Association
Oil and Gas Task Force (Regional Economic Development Council)	Police Jury Association of Louisiana
Organization of Louisiana Fishermen	

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Involvement of the Academic Community. While the agencies sitting on the Task Force possess considerable expertise regarding Louisiana's coastal wetlands problems, the Task Force recognized the need to incorporate another invaluable resource: the state's academic community. The Task Force therefore retained the services of the Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium (LUMCON) to provide scientific advisors to aid the Environmental Work Group in performing Wetland Value Assessments. This Academic Assistance Group also assists the Task Force in carrying out the two feasibility studies authorized by the Task Force in March 1995: the Louisiana Barrier Shoreline study (managed by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources) and the Mississippi River Sediment, Nutrient, and Freshwater Redistribution study (managed by the Corps of Engineers).

Public Involvement. Even with its widespread membership, the Citizen Participation Group cannot represent all of the diverse interests affected by Louisiana's coastal wetlands. The CWPPRA public involvement program provides an opportunity for all interested parties to express their concerns and opinions and to submit their ideas concerning the problems facing Louisiana's wetlands. The Task Force has held at least seven public meetings each of the last seven years to obtain input from the public. In

addition, the Task Force distributes a semiannual newsletter with information on the CWPPRA program and on individual projects.

### PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS FOR THE 7<sup>th</sup> PRIORITY PROJECT LIST

#### BACKGROUND

The planning effort associated with the CWPPRA initially proceeded simultaneously along two tracks. Section 303(b) of the act calls for the development of a comprehensive restoration plan for Louisiana's coastal wetlands. This long term plan was developed over a three-year period, with the report (the *Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan*) completed in November 1993. Section 303(a), on the other hand, deals with projects that can be implemented within a short period of time. This section requires that any project selected for a priority project list be substantially complete within five years of its appearance on a list. The intent of this section is to provide a rapid response to the loss of coastal wetlands. The first Priority Project List was to be submitted within one year of enactment of the CWPPRA, with subsequent lists to be prepared annually.

Section 303(a) actually requires that priority project lists be submitted only until such time as the comprehensive restoration plan called for in section 303(b) has been prepared. Projects can then be drawn from the comprehensive plan. In practice, however, the Task Force has found the annual priority list process to be an effective means of developing projects and has continued to use that process -- without the five-year implementation limit.

Typically, Priority Project Lists are completed within a one-year time limit. However, the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List time period was abbreviated to a 6-month timeframe. Whether six months or one year, the relatively short time period associated with developing a priority project list necessitated a deviation from the usual plan formulation process. Rather than beginning with a clean slate, it was preferable to begin with projects that were already developed to some degree. The emphasis was to develop where possible projects on which some planning had already been done, although this was not absolutely required for a project to receive consideration. The projects on the First Priority Project List submitted in November 1991 fell into the former category of these.

Preparation of subsequent lists involved somewhat more lead time than did the first list and employed a more traditional approach. This section describes the process by which the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List was developed.

Development of the 7<sup>th</sup> list was a three-stage process: selection of candidate projects, evaluation of candidate projects, and selection of the priority project list.

## IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

Projects considered for the 7<sup>th</sup> list were mostly derived from the *Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan*, with some altogether new projects being presented for consideration. In the restoration plan, an identification number was assigned to each project to help keep track through the screening and evaluation process. Each project received a two-letter code to identify its basin; these codes are shown below.

PO	Pontchartrain	AT	Atchafalaya
BS	Breton Sound	TV	Teche/Vermilion
MR	Mississippi River Delta	ME	Mermentau
BA	Barataria	CS	Calcasieu/Sabine
TE	Terrebonne		

Projects that were originally part of the State's Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan use these two letters followed by a number. Projects that were derived from the scoping meetings held in the fall of 1991 are identified by a "P" ("public") preceding the two-letter code (e.g., PPO-52, PTV-18).

Plan formulation meetings held from February through May 1992 were an additional source of projects for consideration for priority project lists. Projects that were proposed during and after these meetings are identified with an "X" (e.g., XTE-41).

The CWPPRA provides for revision of the comprehensive restoration plan as appropriate, and the Task Force considers such revisions on an annual basis. Some projects that have been added to the plan are not specific to one project area, but rather may be applied at any appropriate site on a coastwide basis. These projects are designated "CW," followed by a numerical identifier.

## SELECTION OF CANDIDATE PROJECTS

Candidate projects are those that the Task Force will evaluate in some detail in order to choose a priority project list. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee selects a number of candidate projects as the first step in priority project list development.

In June 1997 the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee held a series of meetings for project nominations and the selection of candidate projects. The meetings were held according to the schedule shown in Table 2.

Table 2  
Meetings for Project Nominations  
and Selection of Candidate Projects

Purpose and Location	Date	Hydrologic Basins
Abbeville, Louisiana	June 17, 1997	Teche-Vermilion Mermentau Calcasieu/Sabine
Hahnville, Louisiana	June 18, 1997	Atchafalaya Barataria Terrebonne
New Orleans, Louisiana	June 19, 1997	Pontchartrain Mississippi River Delta Breton Sound

The public was invited to participate in these meetings to nominate projects of their own. An emphasis was placed on nomination of projects listed in the *Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan*, although altogether new projects could also be nominated. A meeting was conducted on June 24 and 25, 1997, for the CWPPRA agencies to review and discuss the publicly nominated projects and also to nominate projects of their own. The subcommittee selected the candidate projects from among the nominees at a meeting conducted on July 10, 1997.

The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee established in advance that the nominee projects to be selected as candidates were to be the top ten by closed-ballot agency popular vote. The subcommittee considered the qualitative benefits of each nominee project to establish project value to the ecosystem and respective popular vote. In the voting process, the projects having highest- to lowest-value to the ecosystem respectively received the highest- to lowest-numerical vote. The popular vote for the nominees are displayed in Table 3.

Of the nominees, 10 projects were chosen as candidates to be evaluated in detail; these were the projects from which the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List would be selected. In addition, the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee decided 3 demonstration projects (some proposed by the agencies, others proposed by the public) merited consideration for the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List. By Task Force decision, the total cost of the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List was to be in the range of between \$10 to 12 million. As in prior lists, the Task Force agreed that demonstration projects would generally be limited to about \$2 million.

Upon candidate project selection from the list of nominees, a lead federal agency was then assigned to the development of each candidate project. During project development, the lead agency was responsible for more fully producing designs and cost estimates. The Engineering Work Group met and reviewed each agency's design and cost estimate for the projects.

**Table 3**  
**Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee Vote**  
**of Nominee Projects for the 7th Priority Project List<sup>a</sup>**

Project No.	Nominee Project Name	DNR	EPA	NRCS	FWS	NMFS	COE	Total
PBS-1	Upper Oak R. FW Introduction Siphon <sup>b</sup>	13	4	10	14	14	9	64
	Selected Shoreline Stab. Along Bay. Perot and							
XBA-63, BA-27	Rigoletttes Ba. Basin Land Bridge, Phase 2 <sup>b</sup>	12	0	11	15	13	10	61
PPO-2dh	L. Borgne Shore Prot., E&W. of Shell Beach <sup>b</sup>	11	10	7	6	7	11	52
XCS-48, (SA-1)	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation <sup>b</sup>	8	6	0	13	6	14	47
PO-11	Cut Off Bayou Marsh Restoration <sup>b</sup>	5	9	3	0	11	15	43
	Vegetative Planting of Dredge Material Disposal Site							
	on Grand Terre Island <sup>b</sup>	4	11	0	0	15	8	38
TE-11a"ii"	Lake Pelto Dedicated Dredging and New Cut Closure <sup>b</sup>	0	15	15	0	0	7	37
XTE-62	Wine Island Eastward Expansion <sup>b</sup>	15	8	0	3	10	0	36
XME-22	Pecan Island Terracing <sup>b</sup>	10	0	0	11	12	3	36
XME-42	South Grand Cheniere Freshwater Intro. (Hog Bayou) <sup>b</sup>	6	0	13	4	8	2	33
XME-40	North Little Pecan Bayou	3	3	0	12	3	6	27
PBA-"67"	Highway 1 Marsh Creation and Reef Protection	0	13	0	0	0	13	26
XBA-73a	Ft. Jackson Marsh Creation	0	12	0	0	0	12	24
C/A-1A&C	Holly Beach Breakwaters Enlargement	14	1	0	9	0	0	24
TE-2"a"	Falgout Canal Wetland(Modified)	0	0	12	8	0	0	20
PO-14	Green Point/Goose Point Marsh Restoration	0	2	0	7	9	1	19
CW-6"a"	LaFourche Dedicated Dredging(Modified)	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
PTV-"20"	Tom's Bayou	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
PME-15	Humble Canal Structure	0	0	8	5	1	0	14
TE-22	Mobil Canal Shore Protection	7	0	0	0	5	0	12
TE-6"a"	Pointe Au Chien Wetland(Modified)	9	0	2	0	0	0	11
PO-3c	LaBranche Shoreline Stabilization	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
XAT-4	Bateman Island	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
XCS-48, (SO-8)	Oyster Bayou/Lake Unit	1	0	6	0	2	0	9
PBA-"68"	Fifi Island Restoration	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
XTE-58	South Bully Camp Hydrologic Restoration	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TE	Houma Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Complete Shoreline Stabilization along Freshwater							
	Bayou Canal	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
XTE-45"a"	Dedicated Dredging at Timbalier Island	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
PTV-13"a"	Bayou Hebert	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
PT/V-20	Little White Lake and Vicinity Terracing Project	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Detached Segmented Breakwaters at East Grand Terre							
	Is., Near Pass Abel	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
C/S-16	Black Bayou Culverts(Modified)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
TE	West Grand Bayou Freshwater Introduction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization from Intracoastal							
	City to Schooner Bayou	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
PO-15	Alligator Point Marsh Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2b	L. Borgne Shore Prot., So. of B.Bienvenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2c	L. Borgne Shore Prot., Proctor Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2d	L. Borgne Shore Prot., E. of Shell Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2e	L. Borgne Shore Prot., Pt. aux Marchettes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2f	L. Borgne Shore Prot., S. of Malheureaux Pt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2h	L. Borgne Shore Prot., W. of Shell Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-9	LaBranche Marsh Creation, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XPO-74	Bienvenue Marsh Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XPO-81	Point aux Herbes Shore Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XPO-94	Lake Pontchartrain Grass Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO	Water Control Structure in Hopedale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-9"b"	Water Control Structure in Central Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPO-2"i"	Marsh Grass Plantings along L. Borgne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PO	Bayou Chevee Shore Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continued on next page)



After finalization of the designs and cost estimates, the lead agencies furnished this information to the Environmental Work Group. The Environmental Work Group performed a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) for each candidate project. The section of this report entitled "Evaluation of Candidate Projects" summarizes the information developed by the lead agencies in this process.

## EVALUATION OF CANDIDATE PROJECTS

Benefit Analysis (WVA). The WVA is a quantitative, habitat-based assessment methodology developed for use in prioritizing project proposals submitted for funding under the Breaux-Johnston Act. The WVA quantifies changes in fish and wildlife habitat quality and quantity that are projected to emerge or develop as a result of a proposed wetland enhancement project. The results of the WVA, measured in Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), can be combined with economic data to provide a measure of the effectiveness of a proposed project in terms of annualized cost per AAHU protected and/or gained.

The Environmental Work Group developed the WVA for each project. The Environmental Work Group is assembled under the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee of the CWPPRA Technical Committee. The Environmental Work Group includes members from each agency represented on the CWPPRA Task Force. The WVA was designed to be applied, to the greatest extent possible, using only existing or readily obtainable data.

The WVA has been developed strictly for use in ranking proposed CWPPRA projects; it is not intended to provide a detailed, comprehensive methodology for establishing baseline conditions within a project area. Some aspects of the WVA have been defined by policy and functional considerations of the CWPPRA; therefore, user-specific modifications may be necessary if the WVA is used for other purposes.

The WVA is a modification of the Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP) developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1980). HEP is widely used by the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Federal and State agencies in evaluating the impacts of development projects on fish and wildlife resources. A notable difference exists between the two methodologies. The HEP generally uses a species-oriented approach, whereas the WVA uses a community approach.

The WVA was developed for application to the following coastal Louisiana wetland types: fresh marsh (including intermediate marsh), brackish marsh, saline marsh, and cypress-tupelo swamp. Future reference in this document to "wetland" or "wetland type" refers to one or more of those four communities.

The WVA operates under the assumption that optimal conditions for fish and wildlife habitat within a given coastal wetland type can be characterized, and that existing or predicted conditions can be compared to that optimum to provide an index of habitat

use of a mathematical model developed specifically for each wetland type. Each model consists of the following components:

1. a list of variables that are considered important in characterizing fish and wildlife habitat:
  - a.  $V_1$ --percent of wetland covered by emergent vegetation,
  - b.  $V_2$ --percent open water dominated by submerged aquatic vegetation,
  - c.  $V_3$ --marsh edge and interspersions,
  - d.  $V_4$ --percent open water less than or equal to 1.5 feet deep,
  - e.  $V_5$ --salinity, and
  - f.  $V_6$ --aquatic organism access.
2. a Suitability Index graph for each variable, which defines the assumed relationship between habitat quality (Suitability Index) and different variable values; and
3. a mathematical formula that combines the Suitability Index for each variable into a single value for wetland habitat quality; that single value is referred to as the Habitat Suitability Index, or HSI.

The Wetland Value Assessment models have been developed for determining the suitability of Louisiana coastal wetlands for providing resting, foraging, breeding, and nursery habitat to a diverse assemblage of fish and wildlife species. Models have been designed to function at a community level and therefore attempt to define an optimum combination of habitat conditions for all fish and wildlife species utilizing a given marsh type over a year or longer.

The output of each model (the HSI) is assumed to have a linear relationship with the suitability of a coastal wetland system in providing fish and wildlife habitat.

A comprehensive discussion of the WVA methodology is presented in Appendix E.

Designs and Cost Analysis. During the plan formulation process, each of the Task Force agencies assumed responsibility for developing designs, and estimates of costs and benefits for a number of candidate projects. The cost estimates for the projects were to be itemized as follows:

1. Construction Cost
2. Contingencies Cost
3. Engineering and Design
4. Environmental Compliance
5. Supervision and Administration (Corps and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LADNR) Project Management)
6. Supervision and Inspection (Construction Contract)
7. Real Estate
8. Operation and Maintenance
9. Monitoring

In addition, each lead agency provided a detailed itemized construction cost estimate for each project. These estimates are shown in Appendix C.

An Engineering Work Group was established by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, with each Federal agency and the State of Louisiana represented. The work group reviewed each estimate for accuracy and consistency.

When reviewing the construction cost estimates, the work group verified that each project feature had an associated cost and that the quantity and unit price for those items were reasonable. In addition, the work group reviewed the design of the projects to determine whether the method of construction was appropriate and the design was feasible.

All of the projects were assigned a contingency cost of 25 percent because detailed information such as soil borings, surveys, and -- to a major extent -- hydrologic data were not available, in addition to allowing for variations in unit prices.

Engineering and design, environmental compliance, supervision and administration, and supervision and inspection costs were reviewed for consistency, but ordinarily were not changed from what was presented by the lead agency.

Economic Analysis. The Breaux Act directed the Task Force to develop a prioritized list of wetland projects "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." The Task Force satisfied this requirement through the integration of a traditional time-value analysis of life-cycle project costs and other economic impacts and an evaluation of wetlands benefits using a community-based version of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedure. The product of these two analyses was an Average Annual Cost per Average Annual Habitat Unit figure for each project, which was used as the primary ranking criterion. The method permits incremental analysis of varying scales of investment and also accommodates the varying salinity types and habitat quality characteristics of project wetland outputs.

The major inputs to the cost effectiveness analysis are the products of the lead Task Force agencies and the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups. The various plans were refined into estimates of annual implementation costs and respective AAHUs.

Implementation costs were used to calculate the economic and financial costs of each wetland project. Financial costs chiefly consist of the resources needed to plan, design, construct, operate, monitor, and maintain the project. These are the costs, when adjusted for inflation, which the Task Force uses in budgeting decisions. The economic costs include, in addition to the financial cost, monetary indirect impacts of the plans not accounted for in the implementation costs. Examples would include impacts on dredging in nearby commercial navigation channels, effects on water supplies, and effects on nearby facilities and structures not reflected in right-of-way and acquisition costs.

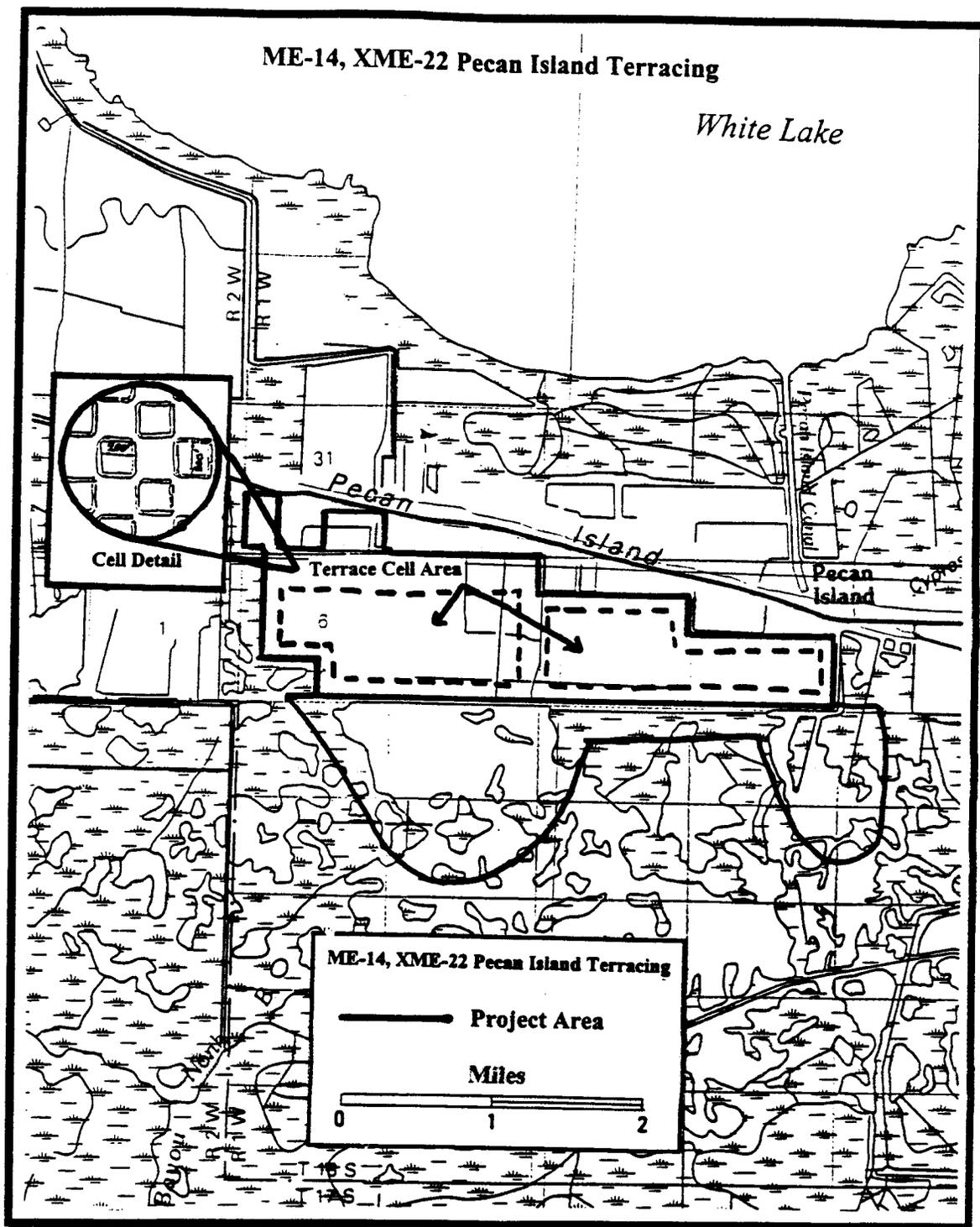
The stream of economic costs for each project was brought to present value and annualized at the current discount rate, based on a 20-year project life. Beneficial environmental outputs were annualized at a zero discount rate and expressed as AAHUs. These data were then used to rank each plan based on cost per AAHU produced. Annual economic costs were also calculated on a per acre basis. Financial costs were adjusted to account for projected levels of inflation and used to monitor overall budgeting and any future cost escalations in accordance with rules established by the Task Force.

Following the review by the Engineering Work Group, costs were expressed as first costs, fully funded costs, present worth costs, and average annual costs. The Cost per Habitat Unit criterion was derived by dividing the average annual cost for each wetland project by the Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU) for each wetland project. The average annual costs figures are based on 1998 price levels, a discount rate of 7.13 percent, and a project life of 20 years. The fully funded cost estimates developed for each project were used to determine how many projects could be supported by the funds expected to be available in fiscal year 1998. The fully funded cost estimates include operation and maintenance and other compensated financial costs.

#### DESCRIPTION OF CANDIDATE PROJECTS

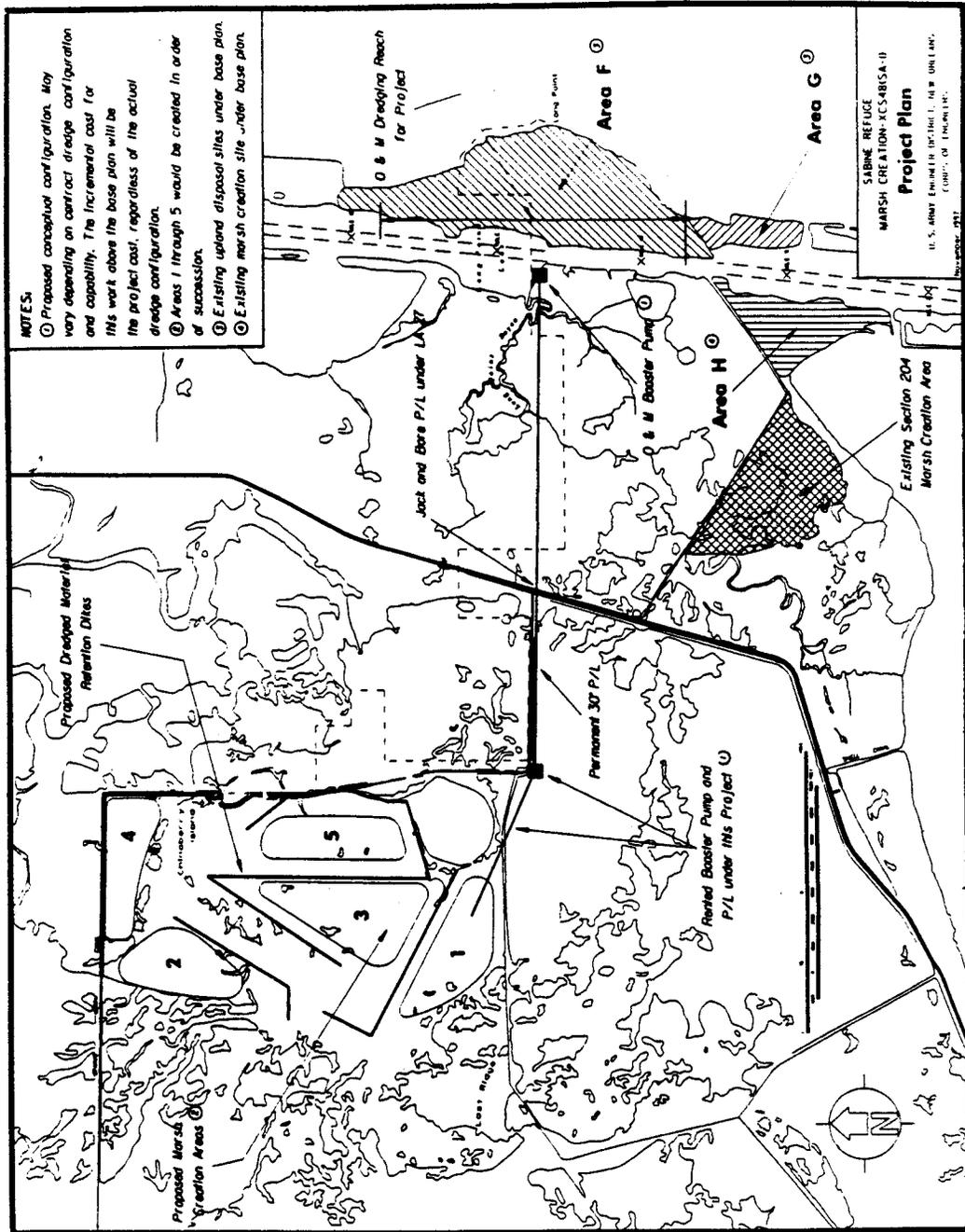
This section provides a brief description of each candidate project. The descriptions include the project location, features, anticipated benefits, and a map identifying the project area and project features.





**Pecan Island Terracing (XME-22)**

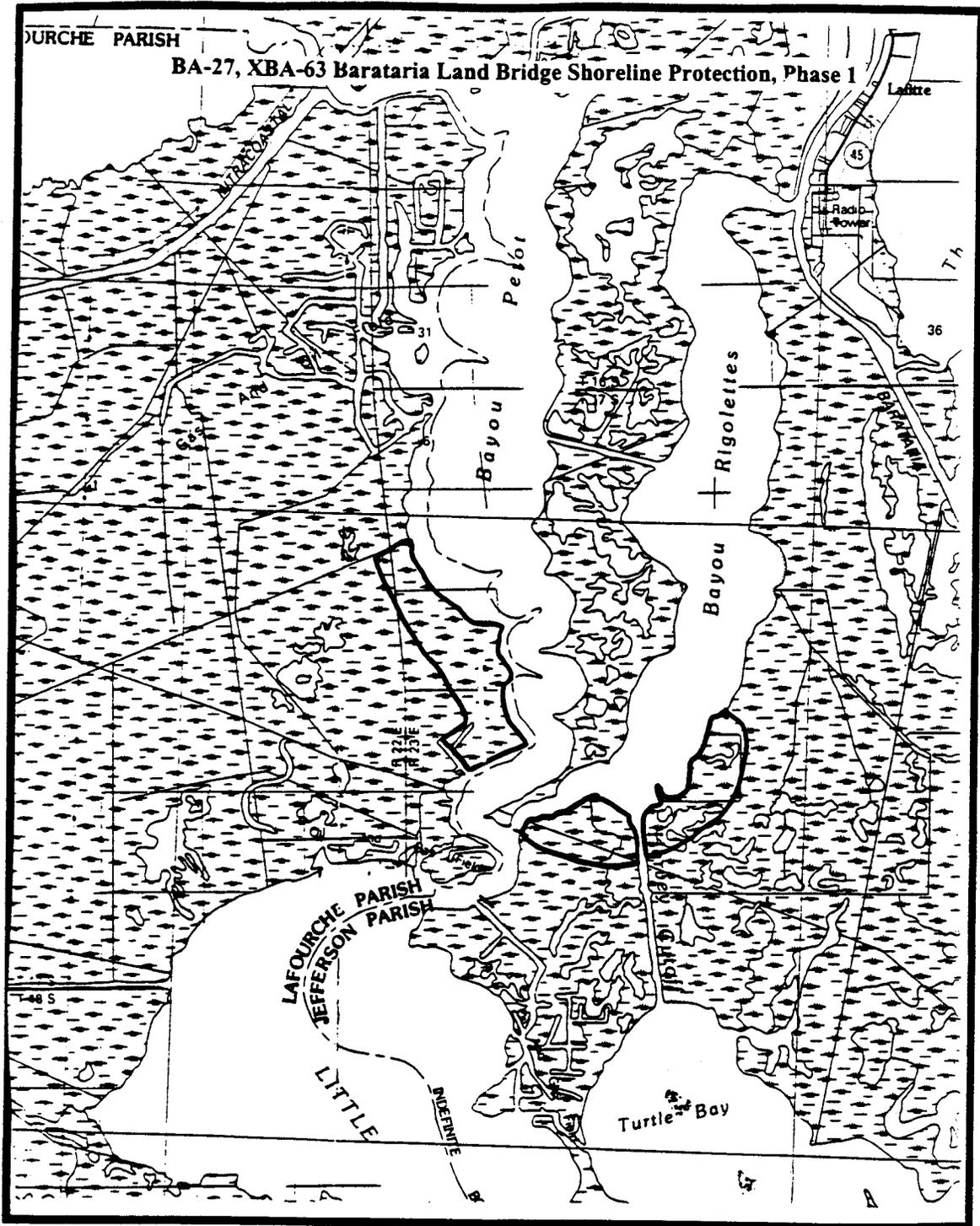
This project is located in Vermilion Parish approximately 5 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico just south of Pecan Island and Hwy. 82. Deterioration and loss of the perimeter levees in recent years has converted the entire area into a shallow, open water lake with a few small marsh islands. This project will convert areas of open water back to vegetated marsh through the construction of earthen terraces. The total project area is approximately 3,440 acres.



- NOTES:**
- ① Proposed conceptual configuration. May vary depending on contract dredge configuration and capability. The incremental cost for lifts work above the base plan will be the project cost, regardless of the actual dredge configuration.
  - ② Areas 1 through 5 would be created in order of succession.
  - ③ Existing upland disposal sites under base plan.
  - ④ Existing marsh creation site under base plan.

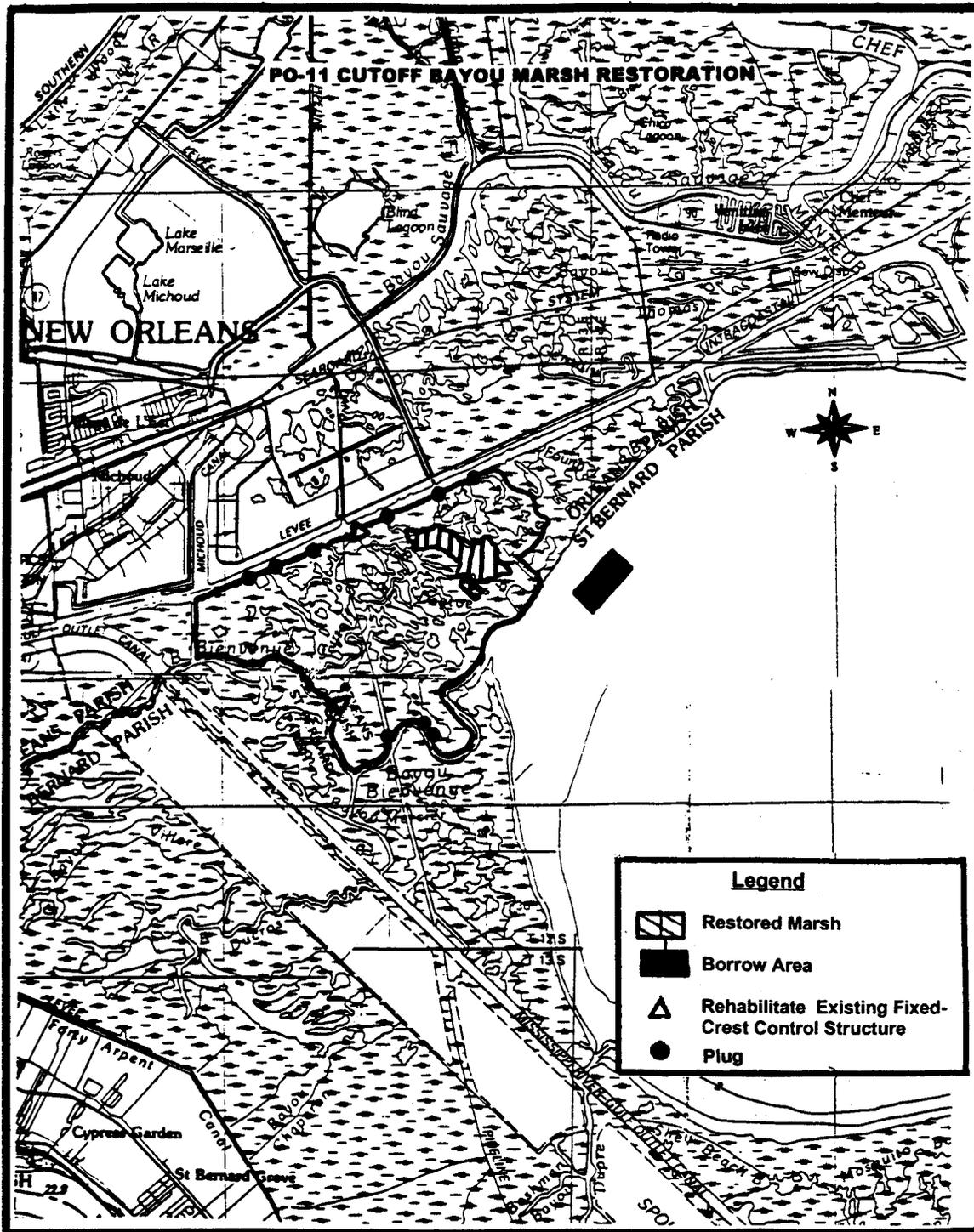
**Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (XCS-48)**

This project is located on the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, west of Hwy. 27, in large, open water areas north and northwest of Brown's Lake in Cameron Parish, LA. The objectives of this project are to create marsh in large, open water areas in a strategic manner to block wind-induced saltwater introduction and freshwater loss and reduce open water fetch and erosion of marsh edges. This project encompasses approximately 5,766 acres.



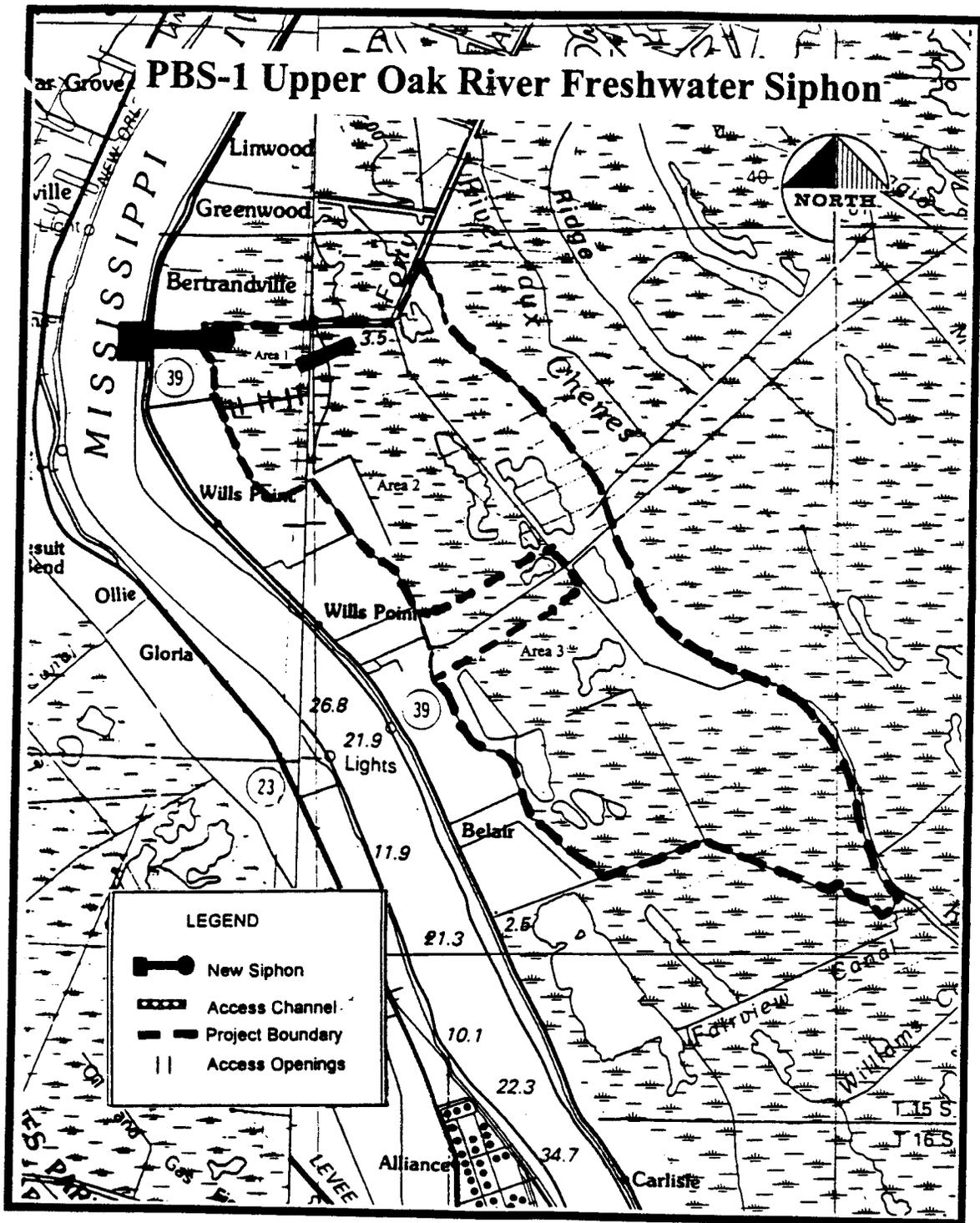
**Barataria Land Bridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 (XBA-63)**

The project is located approximately 3 miles south of Lafitte in western Jefferson Parish and eastern Lafourche Parish on the southwestern shoreline of Bayou Perot and the southeastern shoreline of Bayou Rigolettes. The Barataria Land Bridge a key feature in the Barataria estuary is likely to be lost if erosion in the area is not reduced. The conceptual design of this project will incorporate three or four techniques: rock riprap or reinforced matting, PVC sheetpile, and rock breakwater with a shell core.



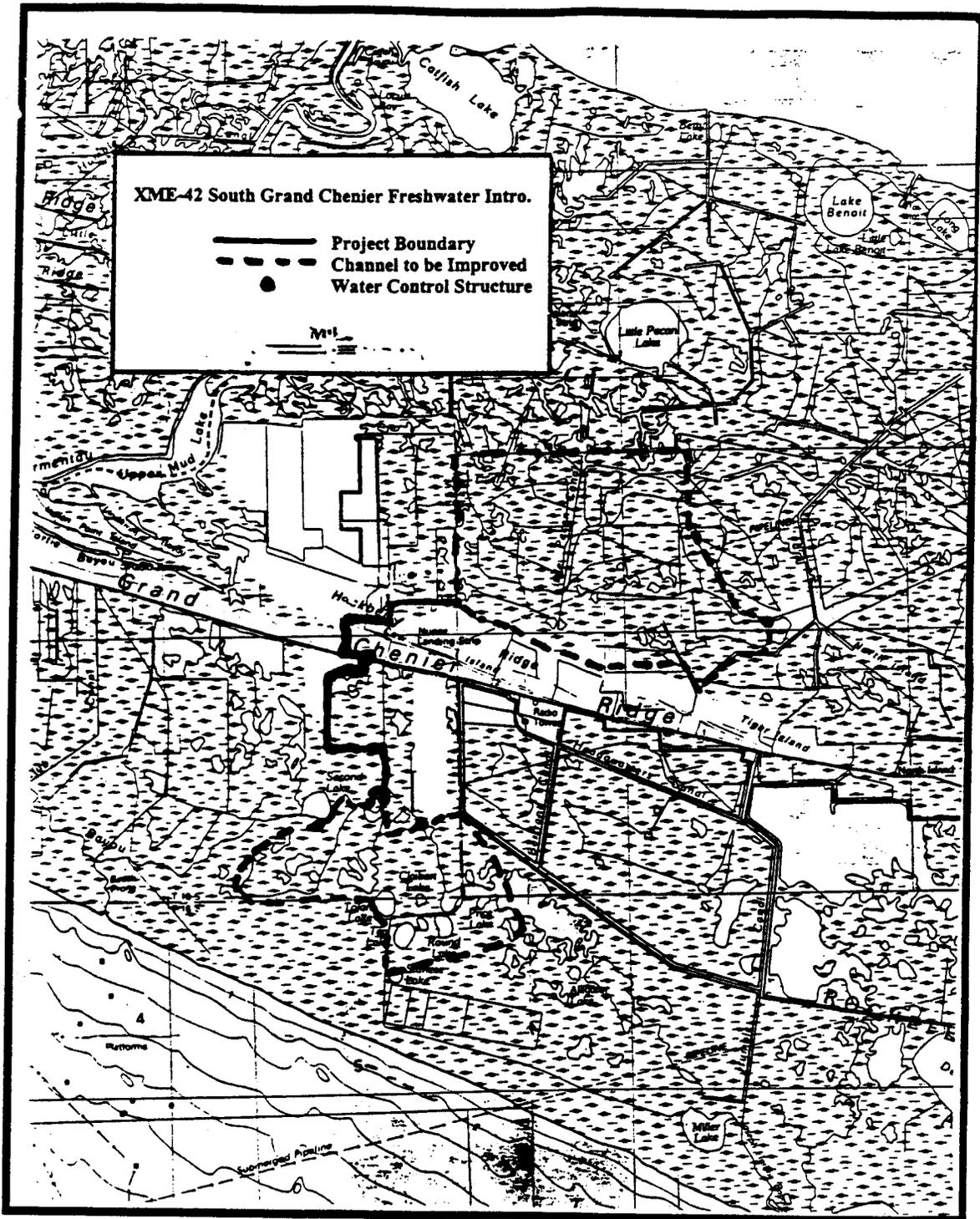
**Cut Off Bayou Marsh Restoration (PO-11)**

The project is bordered on the north by the GIWW, on the south by Bayou Bienvenue, and on the East by Lake Borgne in Orleans Parish approximately 1 mile south of Michoud. The project objectives are to reduce the land/water interface area subject to erosion, reduce tidal scouring and deepening of open water areas, elevate the substrate and restore marsh, allow for continued navigation along the GIWW, enhance water quality, and close the breaches on the GIWW to facilitate future marsh creation in the area with maintenance dredged material from the MRGO and GIWW. The project area is approximately 3,756 acres.



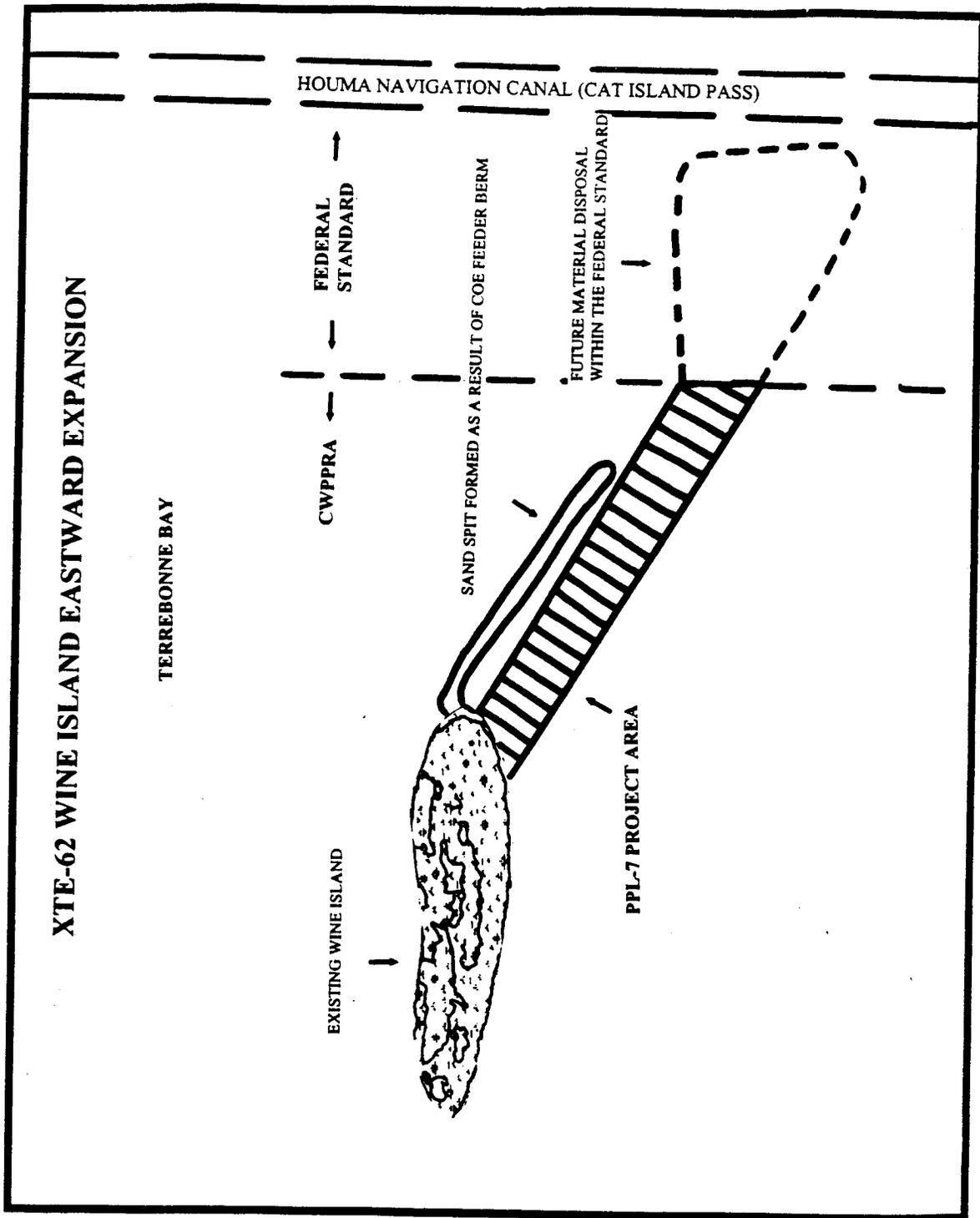
**Upper Oak River Freshwater Siphon (PBS-1)**

This project is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish 6 miles south of the Belle Chase Ferry and approximately 1/2 mile south of Bertrandville. The project area consists of approximately 4,618 acres. The objective of this project is to introduce freshwater and sediment from the Mississippi River through a siphon system, reduce the rate of land loss, increase vegetative diversity and submerged aquatic vegetation, and increase dissolved oxygen levels in the water.



**South Grand Chenier Freshwater Introduction (XME-42)**

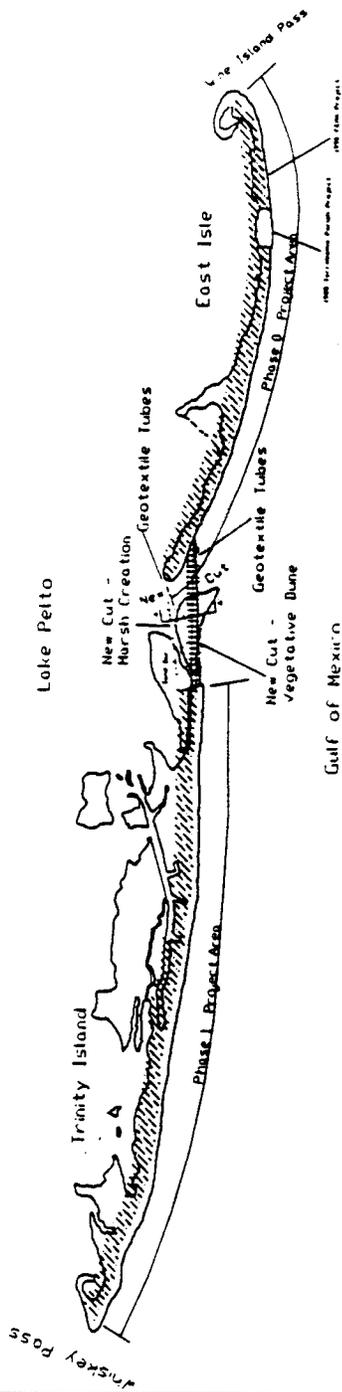
This project is located west of the Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge within both the Lakes and Chenier Sub-Basins in Cameron Parish, at Grand Chenier, LA. This project will provide a source of freshwater south of Hwy. 82 from the Lakes Sub-Basin to reduce saltwater intrusion in the Chenier Sub-Basin, as well as reduce excessive flooding north of Hwy. 82 in the Lakes Sub-Basin. It encompasses approximately 15,231 acres.



**Wine Island Eastward Expansion (XTE-62)**

The project is located in Terrebonne Parish, in the southwestern region of Terrebonne Bay, west of Timbalier Island, east of Isles Denieres, southwest of Houma Navigation Canal, approximately 30 miles southeast of Cocodrie, LA. The objective of this project is to increase the size of Wine Island from 28 acres to 108 acres using unconfined disposal of approximately 1 million cubic yards of dredged material from the Houma Navigation Channel's 5.5 mile Cat Island Pass reach. The project encompasses approximately 108 acres

# LAKE PELTO DEDICATED DREDGING, NEW CUT CLOSURE, AND SHORELINE STABILIZATION

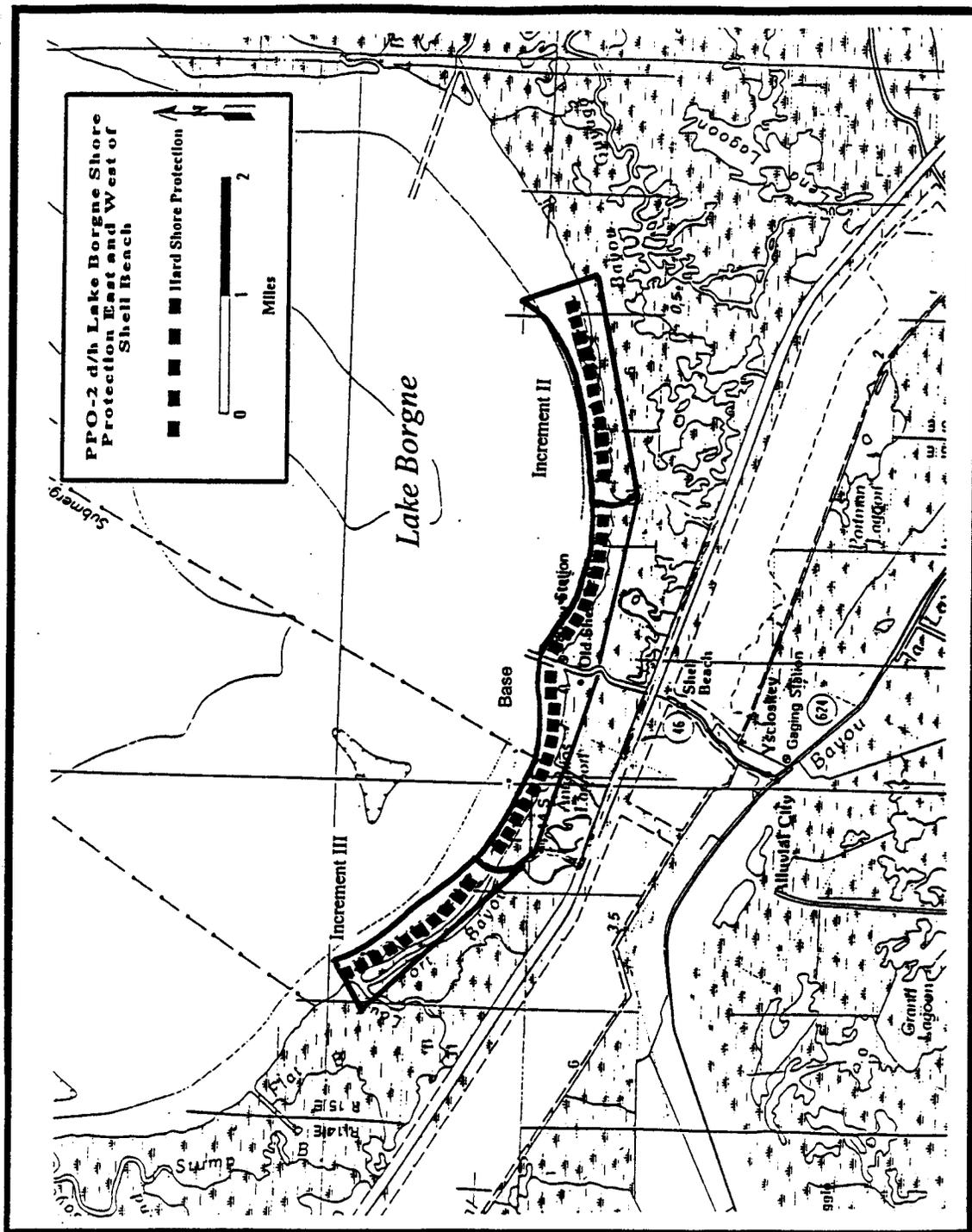


- Legend**
- New Cut - Marsh Creation
  - ... New Cut - Vegetative Bune
  - Phase 0 and 1 Project Boundary
  - 1985 Parish Project
  - 1986 FEMA Project
  - Geotextile Tubes

Prepared by  
**Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government**  
Date: June 10, 1987

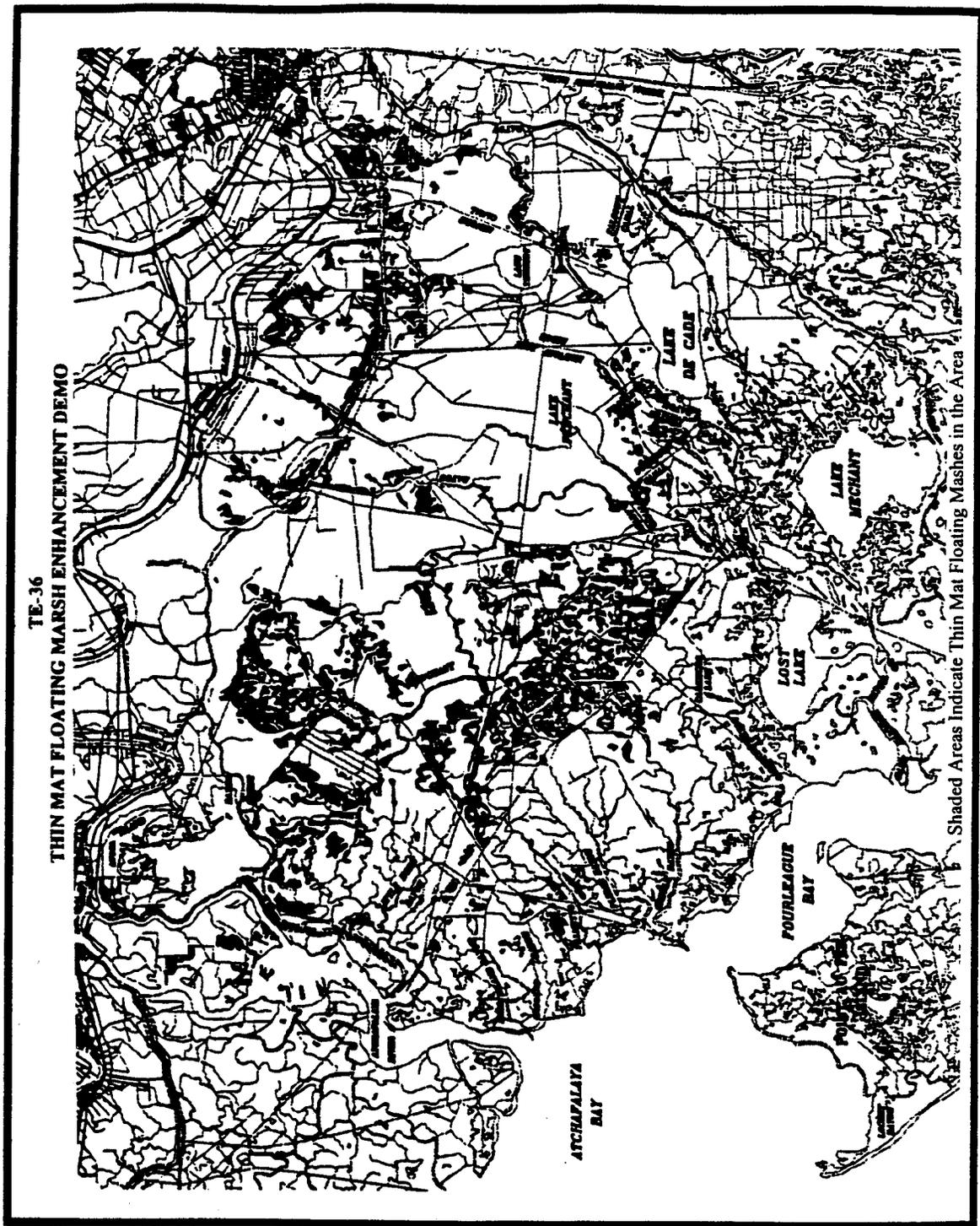
## Lake Pelto Dedicated Dredging at "New Cut" Closure (TE-11a "ii")

This project is located in Lake Pelto at the "New Cut" breach between East and Trinity Islands, within the Isle Dernieres chain in Terrebonne Parish, LA. The objectives of this project are to create beaches, a frontal dune system, and a back barrier marsh to close the New Cut gap. This project encompasses approximately 147 acres.



**Lake Borgne Shore Protection East and West of Shell Beach (PPO-2d/h)**

This project is located along the shoreline of Lake Borgne approximately 8 miles east of Chalmette in St. Bernard Parish, LA. The objective of the project is to stabilize the shoreline to prevent further marsh loss and reduce locations of breakthroughs between the MRGO and Lake Borgne. This project will install continuous, hard shoreline protection along various locations of the Lake Borgne shoreline.



**Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement Within the Pentchant Watershed (TE-DEMO)**

The project is located in the upper Bayou Pentchant Basin in northwestern Terrebonne Parish, LA., approximately 6 miles south of Amelia. The objectives of the project are to induce development of thick, continually floating mats from a thin-mat flotant, and to determine the effects of water movement of the floats in areas with and without available sediments. The total construction area is approximately three (3) acres.

## PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

### Background and Rationale of Ranking Criteria Development.

The priority list selection process has undergone several changes during the life of the Breaux-Johnston Act. These changes have generally been aimed at 1.) increasing public involvement or 2.) making the project evaluation and selection process more rigorous. The emphasis in the process of selecting the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List was placed in the first of these objectives.

Historically, funding of about \$40 million was set for project selection on past Priority Project Lists. However, on Lists 5, 6, and 7, the Task Force phased the costs for some projects that were initiated on Priority Project List 5. On previous priority project lists to the 5<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List, the annual funding had been adequate to cover the recommended projects. For this reason, there were no phased projects recommended prior to the 5<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List. Cost phasing on the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List reduced the level of available funding for projects on List 7. In consideration of this, the funding level for the 7<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List was set by the Task Force in the range of between \$10 to 12 million.

In the past, projects have been evaluated and ranked in order of cost-effectiveness; the project with the lowest average annual fully funded cost per average annual habitat unit is ranked first, and the rest follow in order of increasing average annual fully funded cost/AAHU. One means of selecting the priority project list from this ranked list would be simply to begin at the top of the list and approve as many projects as could be built with that year's funding. However, this has never been the procedure used by the Task Force.

In the past, selection of the list involved considerable discussion at all three levels in the Task Force hierarchy: the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee prepared a recommended list for the Technical Committee; the Technical Committee revised the list and presented a recommendation to the Task Force; and the Task Force considered that recommendation and generally made revisions before giving final approval to a priority project list.

Factors other than cost-effectiveness have always figured into the Task Force's decisions. These other factors include such things as implementability (the ease with which a project can be brought to construction) and public support. The Task Force has at times also taken into account the geographical distribution of projects in the coastal zone.

In an attempt to make the selection process rigorous, use was made of a procedure developed by the Technical Committee. This procedure took into account various criteria to produce an overall ranking of candidate projects. The criteria were evaluated such that each would have a maximum value of 10 points. Each criterion was weighted in a manner deemed appropriate by the committee to reflect its relative importance, and the sum of the resulting values gave a score for each project. Candidate