



Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
150 Terrace Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70802 | coastal@la.gov | www.coastal.la.gov

2017 Coastal Master Plan

Attachment G2-A: Public Comments



Report: Final

Date: April 2017

Prepared By: Nick Speyrer and Avery Woodard (Emergent Method)

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Overview

Following the completion of the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan, CPRA sought insight from various stakeholders through a four-month comment period that concluded on March 28, 2017.

Over the course of the public comment period, CPRA received a total of 1,333 public comments from stakeholders. All of the submissions were aggregated and **reviewed by CPRA's** team and were considered the creation of the final 2017 Coastal Master Plan. The following attachment is a compilation of all submissions.

ALEX OSTHEIMER
P O BOX 485
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361

RECEIVED

2017 MAR 24 P 2:00

CPRA

March 21, 2017

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Planning and Research Division
P O Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027

Attention: Mr. Bren Haase, Chief

Ref: Comment on 2017 Draft Plan Release
CPRA Master Plan – Louisiana

Dear Sir,

My name is W. Alex Ostheimer. I talked to you briefly after the presentation on January 24, 2017 at the Houma, La. Civic Center in regard to the increased Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne via the GIWW and several general comments on coastal restoration in general.

The Ostheimers own the approximately three hundred acre sugar cane farm encompassing the balance of the Bayou Mauvais Bois ridge from Big Bayou Black to the GIWW including an additional three hundred acres of the surrounding hardwood bottom land and swamp. Four of the family members maintain residences on the property including one that has a vegetable farm. The farm and residences are surrounded by a levee and pumped. The cost of operating the pumping system rises with the water level in the GIWW.

Comments on Atchafalaya Diversion:

1) The land owners along the GIWW need to know the anticipated rise in water level along the canal and what assistance if any, will be available to them to resolve their problems. If it is too much, the levee from Gibson that stops at Dane's Alligator Farm needs to be extended east and south to the GIWW.

2) The plan seems to assume some benefit to acres north of the GIWW, but I could not find any reference as to how a differential was to be created to accomplish this. I did not see the detailed plans but the only way I thought this could be done west of us was to create a movable restriction in the GIWW just west of Hanson Canal so that the water could flow from the GIWW north to the Hanson before the restriction and

south back into the GIWW from Hanson after the restriction.

3) There were some mention of dredging in Minors Canal on the south bank of the GIWW. If this is accurate, please consider reopening the location canal that is located on the south bank of the GIWW just west of Hanson Canal. This should be more effective as it comes off of the GIWW before it narrows as it crosses the Mauvais Bois ridge.

4) I do not believe any effort to increase the flow rate in the GIWW eastward pass the Houma Nav. Canal can be economically feasible. The Coast Guard, in my opinion has repeatedly and continuously authorized commercial traffic to operate in the canal substantially beyond its designed capacity. The loss of property along the banks speaks for itself. The weir-restriction- created by the tunnel and the bank protection at the twin bridges must stay.

Comments on Overall Master plan:

1) I though the overall plan is a very necessary tool for a sustainable coast. Unfortunately, the recent freshwater flooding from Lake Maurepas to Lake Arthur, in my mind, clearly indicates that we also must have a fresh water management plan with it - including reservoir banking.

2) To the extent we can, we should push Washington to support people living on the coast with a more favorable regulator environment for both them and commercial interest.

Thank You,



W. Alex Ostheimer
(985) 791-1379



CALCASIEU PARISH POLICE JURY
GOVERNING AUTHORITY OF CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

P.O. Drawer 3287 • 1015 Pithon Street • Lake Charles, Louisiana 70602-3287
337/721-3500 • Fax 337/437-3399
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Kevin D. Guidry
President

Guy Brame
Vice President

Bryan C. Beam
Parish Administrator

February 9, 2017

Kevin White
District 1

Calvin Collins
District 2

Shelly Mayo
District 3

Tony Guillory
District 4

Nicholas E. Hunter
District 5

Dennis Scott
District 6

Chris E. Landry
District 7

Guy Brame
District 8

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Shalon Latour
District 10

Sandy Treme
District 11

Judd Bares
District 12

Francis Andrepont
District 13

Hal McMillin
District 14

Les Farnum
District 15

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of the Governor – Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Re: 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The Calcasieu Parish Police Jury would like to take this time to express their gratitude for an excellent job you have done on the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. The Calcasieu Parish Police Jury believes that coastal restoration is one of the most important issues facing the state.

Calcasieu respectfully requests the following changes from the draft plan to the final 2017 Coastal Master Plan:

- Move the non-structural elements for Calcasieu Parish from Phase 2 Implementation to Phase 1 Implementation in order to protect Lake Charles to the 500 year level of protection as deemed necessary in the Coastal Master Plan 2012;
- Provide acknowledgement and consistency of the Southwest Coastal Feasibility Study in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan;
- The State is encouraged to judge creating land and protecting land with equal importance in the Master Plan 2017 due to the large amount of money spent by the State and Federal government on projects constructed in the Chenier Plain;

LETTER – Mr. Johnny Bradberry

February 9, 2017

Page Two

- Provide acknowledgement and consistency of the Cameron and Vermilion local coastal plans with the understanding that these projects are not fully modeled and vetted yet;
- Provide acknowledgement and consistency of the recently developed Calcasieu Coastal Plan for all projects including the following priority projects: Turner Bay Bank Line and Marsh Creation; Ellender Bridge Marsh Creation; North GIWW Marsh Restoration; West Cameron Restoration; Armoring the South GIWW Restoration Project and Wildhorse Ridge Shoreline Protection Project (see enclosed fact sheets) with the understanding that these projects are not fully modeled and vetted yet;
- The State is urged to add barrier shoreline protection across all of Cameron and Vermilion Parish as a near-term protection for our investments of the past;
- Gulf shoreline and interior lake protection should be added in Cameron and Vermilion as a multi-line defense strategy for the projects already in place with the understanding that sustaining land in Cameron Parish and Vermilion Parish will help to protect all urban centers and assets in Region 4;
- “The Coast 2050” strategy for Region 4 should be added in the Master Plan 2017 which was to restore, protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain;
- Addition of restoration projects for the Chenier Ridges that may include tree plantings and any new project ideas and approaches for restoration and protection of these vital ridges;
- Identify and secure funding for the construction of the Calcasieu Salinity Control project (CS-0065) in the Phase 1 Implementation stage;
- Include the Calcasieu-Sabine watershed in addition to the Terrebonne and Barataria barrier shorelines to CPRA’s informed decision to take \$1.5 billion from your \$25 billion restoration budget before project sequencing and set it aside to fund the barrier shoreline program (see page 86, “The Future of Barrier Island”); and
- Explicitly state that the acquisition program will be voluntary by replacing “acquisition” with “voluntary acquisition” to the non-structural project list in Cameron, Calcasieu, and Vermilion Parishes (see pages 102, 108-110).

LETTER – Mr. Johnny Bradberry

February 9, 2017

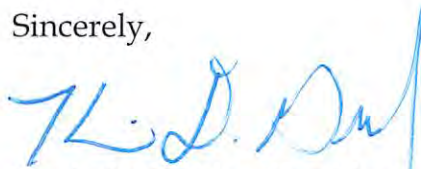
Page Three

The Chenier Plain wetlands, which is one of only three Cheniers that currently exist in the world today, are vital because they protect one of the largest shipping and energy corridors in the U.S. from hurricane storm surge. The wetlands also provide an essential nursery for shrimp, crabs and a variety of fish species. In addition, the Department of Defense's Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is located in the Chenier Plain, is of vital importance to the United States.

In summary, sustaining land in the Chenier Plain will help protect all urban centers and assets in Region 4, which will have direct impact on the United States and environmentally reliant industries as well.

Calcasieu Parish stands united with Vermilion Parish and Cameron Parish as we request protection and restoration of the Chenier Plain through the changes we have requested in the Coastal Master Plan 2017. We also stand with you and we appreciate your continued efforts to protect all of coastal Louisiana.

Sincerely,



Kevin D. Guidry, President
Calcasieu Parish Policy Jury

Sincerely,



Dennis Scott, Coastal Committee
Calcasieu Parish Policy Jury

jdw

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Michael Ellis, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)
Mr. Bren Haase, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

December 2016

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Coastal Master Plan

Project Fact sheet

Project Name: Turner Bay Bank Line and Marsh Restoration

Project Type: Bank Stabilization & Marsh Creation

Project Location: Calcasieu Parish. The project site is located near the intersection of the GIWW and the Calcasieu Ship Channel – east of Choupique Island. See attached map.

Problem: Marsh degradation over time.

Proposed Strategy: The Turner Bay Bank Line and Marsh Restoration project proposes to restore a total of approximately 385 acres of marsh and 4,575 linear feet of historic river bank line. It is proposed to utilize material dredged by the Port of Lake Charles and stored in dredge material disposal area 13 which has a total surface area of approximately 702 acres. The material will be mined to a depth of 3-5 feet, but no greater than one foot above marsh elevation to facilitate indirect restoration of additional marsh areas. The project will provide the added benefit of beneficially using dredge material dredged and stored by the Port of Lake Charles. This will in turn provide storage capacity for future dredging activities.

Estimated Cost: \$15.3 million. Can be phased as funding becomes available. *This cost estimate is intended to be a planning level effort that is based on current unit costs that are considered typical for this type of project (\$35,000/acre for marsh creation and \$400/linear foot for bank stabilization). A Professional Engineer's evaluation is necessary to develop a more precise cost estimate.*

Contact for Additional Project Details: Laurie Cormier, Coastal Zone Manager
CPPJ – Division of Planning & Development
901 Lakeshore Drive, 4th Floor
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3287
337-721-3606



File: N:\Clients\C_D\Calcasieu_Parish_LA\geo\figs\Turner_Bay_Bank_Line_and_Marsh_Restoration.mxd

December 2016

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Coastal Master Plan

Project Fact sheet

Project Name: Ellender Bridge Marsh Restoration

Project Type: Marsh Creation

Project Location: Calcasieu Parish. The project is located north of the GIWW and approximately 8,300 feet west of the intersection of Louisiana Highway 27 and the GIWW. See attached map.

Problem: Marsh degradation over time.

Proposed Strategy: The Ellender Bridge Marsh Restoration project proposes to restore a total of approximately 651 acres of degraded marsh. It is proposed to utilize material dredged by the Port of Lake Charles and stored in dredge material disposal areas 15, 16N and 17 which has a total surface area of approximately 159, 296, and 702 acres. The material will be mined to a depth of 3-5 feet, but no greater than one foot above marsh elevation to facilitate indirect restoration of additional marsh areas. The project will provide the added benefit of beneficially using dredge material that can be provided from maintenance dredging of either the GIWW or the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. This will in turn provide storage capacity for future dredging activities.

Estimated Cost: \$22.8 million. Can be phased as funding becomes available. *This cost estimate is intended to be a planning level effort that is based on current unit costs that are considered typical for this type of project (\$35,000/acre for marsh creation). A Professional Engineer's evaluation is necessary to develop a more precise cost estimate.*

Contact for Additional Project Details: Laurie Cormier, Coastal Zone Manager
CPPJ – Division of Planning & Development
901 Lakeshore Drive, 4th Floor
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337-721-3606



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December 2016

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Coastal Master Plan

Project Fact sheet

Project Name: North GIWW Marsh Restoration

Project Type: Marsh Creation

Project Location: Calcasieu Parish. The project is located adjacent to and north of the GIWW approximately 30,000 feet west of the intersection of Louisiana Highway 27 and the GIWW. See attached map.

Problem: Marsh degradation over time.

Proposed Strategy: The North GIWW Marsh Restoration project proposes to restore a total of approximately 2,552 acres of degraded marsh. This project can be phased by restoring portions of this project by compartmentalizing smaller areas within either of the two project sites. The project proposes to beneficially use dredge material removed from either the GIWW or the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. This will in turn provide storage capacity for future dredging activities.

Estimated Cost: \$89.3 million. Can be phased as funding becomes available. *This cost estimate is intended to be a planning level effort that is based on current unit costs that are considered typical for this type of project (\$35,000/acre for marsh creation). A Professional Engineer's evaluation is necessary to develop a more precise cost estimate.*

Contact for Additional Project Details: Laurie Cormier, Coastal Zone Manager
CPPJ – Division of Planning & Development
901 Lakeshore Drive, 4th Floor
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3287
337-721-3606



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December 2016

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Coastal Master Plan

Project Fact sheet

Project Name: West Cameron Restoration (Area A only)

Project Type: Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection

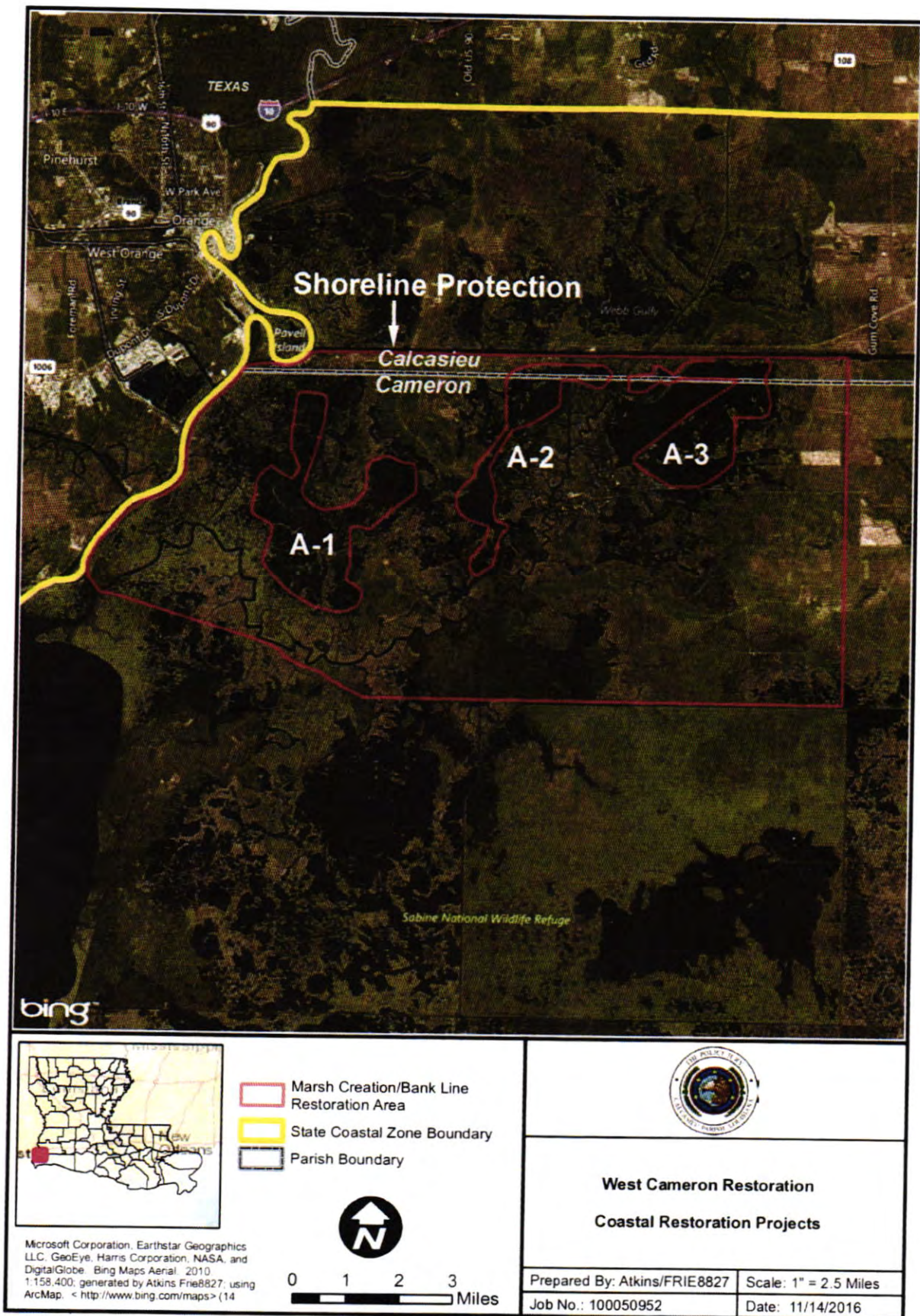
Project Location: Southwest Calcasieu Parish and northwest Cameron Parish. The shoreline protection component and the northern portions of marsh creation cells A-2 and A-3 are located in Calcasieu Parish. Marsh creation cell A-1 and the majority of cells A-2 and A-3 are located in Cameron Parish. See attached map.

Problem: Saltwater intrusion and wave action from boats, wind and tides have caused marsh degradation and shoreline erosion over time. Aerial photography indicates that approximately 33% of the emergent marsh in the area has been converted to open water since the late 1930's.

Proposed Strategy: The West Cameron Restoration project (Area A) proposes to restore a total of approximately 6,946 acres of degraded marsh with the creation of three marsh creation cells – A-1, A-2 and A-3. The project proposes to utilize material dredged from the GIWW and the Vinton Drain Ditch. The project will provide the added benefit of aiding navigation in the area by removing and beneficially using sediment from channels that are routinely used for waterborne commerce. The project also proposes to protect and bolster the shoreline of the GIWW by placing stone/rock along 30,624 linear feet of its shoreline.

Estimated Cost: \$258.6 million. Can be phased as funding becomes available. *This cost estimate is intended to be a planning level effort that is based on current unit costs that are considered typical for this type of project (\$35,000/acre for marsh creation & \$500/linear foot for shoreline protection). A Professional Engineer's evaluation is necessary to develop a more precise cost estimate.*

Contact for Additional Project Details: Laurie Cormier, Coastal Zone Manager
CPPJ – Division of Planning & Development
901 Lakeshore Drive, 4th Floor
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3287
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December 2016

**Calcasieu Parish Police Jury
Coastal Master Plan**

Project Fact sheet

Project Name: Armoring the South GIWW Restoration Project (CS-37)

Project Type: Shoreline Protection

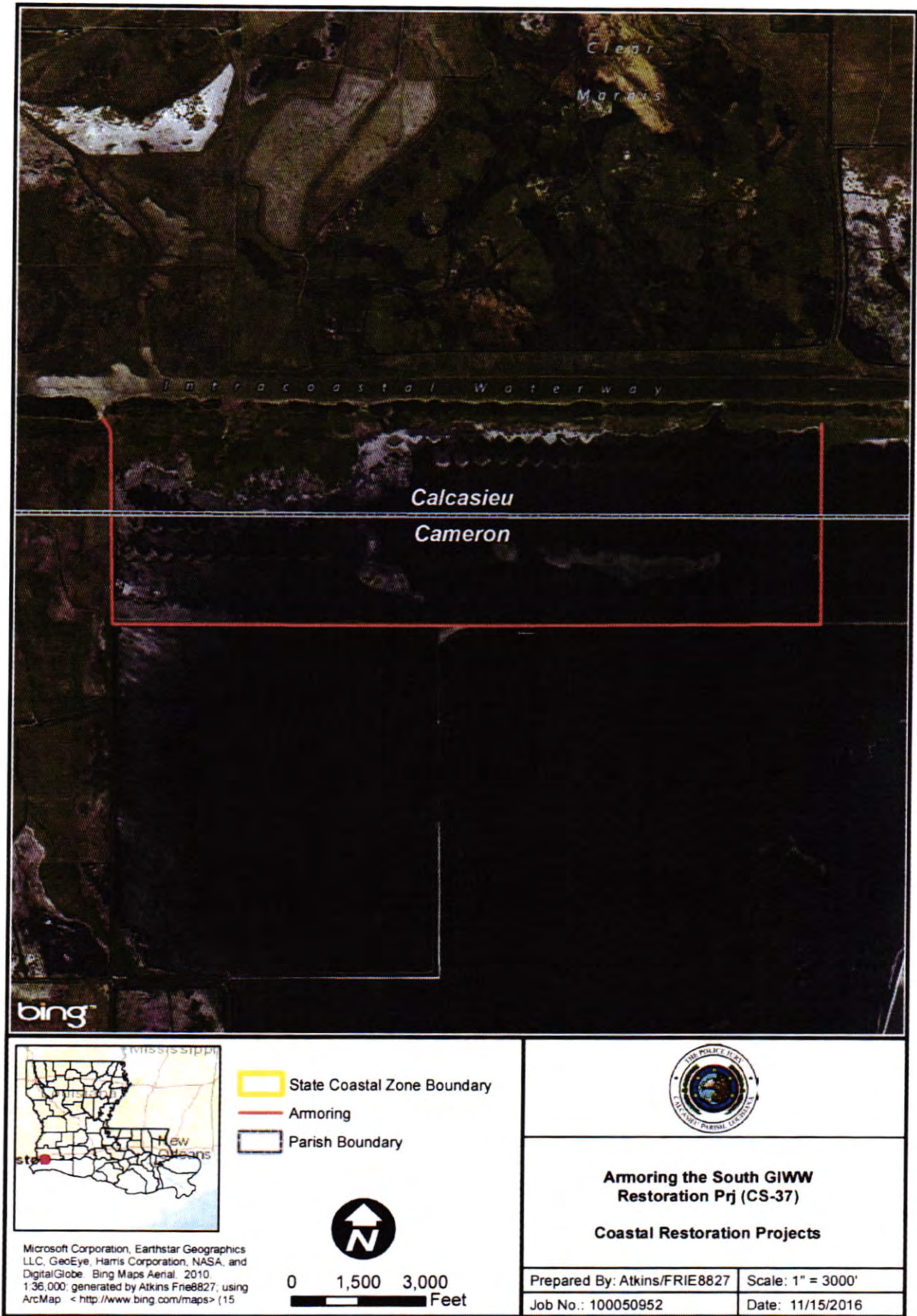
Project Location: Calcasieu & Cameron Parishes. The project site is located south of the Clear Marais area along the south bank of the GIWW. See attached map.

Problem: Approximately 25,000 linear feet of management unit levees were refurbished with the construction of the south GIWW Restoration Project (CS-37) funded by CIAP. This project is intended to armor and protect those newly repaired and refurbished levees.

Proposed Strategy: This project proposes to place rock or a similar armoring material over the surface of approximately 25,000 linear feet of newly refurbished levees.

Estimated Cost: \$12.5 million. This cost estimate is intended to be a planning level effort that is based on current unit costs that are considered typical for this type of project (\$500/linear foot for shoreline protection). A Professional Engineer's evaluation is necessary to develop a more precise cost estimate.

Contact for Additional Project Details: Laurie Cormier, Coastal Zone Manager
CPPJ – Division of Planning & Development
901 Lakeshore Drive, 4th Floor
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3287
337-721-3606



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CYPRESS ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP, LLC
4310 RYAN ST., STE 122, LAKE CHARLES, LA 70605
TEL - 337.504.7755 FAX 337.504.7766

Tuesday, July 19, 2016

MVN-2015-2172-WB/P20150955 – Wildhorse Ridge Shoreline Protection Project

The GIWW was constructed as a safe inland passageway for maritime traffic which was completed in 1949 extending from Carabelle, Florida to Brownsville, Texas. Much of the channel has seen negative impacts due to the shipping activities since construction was completed and has been mitigated through manmade structures or shoreline stabilization techniques. In areas of South Louisiana, the soils are much weaker than much of the other Gulf south as the soils are typically formed through deltaic processes and are easily erodible.

The proposed project site spans from the Gum Cove Ferry Landing west to the Vinton Drainage Ditch along the north bank of the GIWW. There are 14 existing major transportation pipelines and a key electrical transmission line with one (1) additional granted easement located just north of this bank. It is also important to note the size and scale of many of these utilities within the proposed project limits. The goal of the proposed project is to stabilize and ultimately eliminate shoreline erosion within the limits of the project to protect the fresh intermediate marsh and private utility infrastructure located immediately north of the north bank.

This localized reach of the GIWW is currently exhibiting a shoreline loss rate of approximately 8 feet per year on average since 1998, with the limits of the waterbody well outside the bounds of the approved GIWW right-of-way. The existing shoreline along this reach of the GIWW is seen to be as close as approximately 130 feet to the utility corridor in several locations and if erosion continues at existing rates, the southernmost utilities could be exposed in as few as 20 years posing a potential emergency for the public and loss of services. Based upon this current rate of erosion, all of the 14 buried utilities within this corridor will be exposed by the end of the 21st century.

As seen in the figures below, the shoreline along the proposed project alignment is not a fringe marsh and may not even be defined as a wetland area as indicated within the NMFS letter. The site is more accurately described as a cut bank from the remnants of the spoil banks when the GIWW was initially constructed which is now eroding at ever-increasing rates. The vegetation that is seen within the GIWW is not emergent vegetation from the waters, it is eroded or felled woody vegetation that is now deteriorating along this bank.





Figure 1 - Existing Shoreline along Project Alignment



Figure 2 - Existing Shoreline along Project Alignment

The figures below are defined as a small portion within the overall limits of the proposed project with the figure showing the area near the vicinity of Lat. 30d03'35.58"N Long. 93d33' 45.40"W. At this particular site, since 1998, there are areas that are seen to have eroded as much as 140 feet as identified on Google Earth. This equates to a man-induced shoreline erosion rate of greater than eight (8) feet per year within an area that was historically marsh prior to the construction of the GIWW for economic development purposes along the Gulf Coast. By viewing current high resolution aerial photography, the suspended sediment along the shoreline within the limits of proposed project is easily seen. This is a direct indicator that localized erosion is occurring, whereas along the south bank within the same project limits there is no visible sediment due to a protected shoreline. At the current erosion rates, all of the existing utilities along the north bank of the GIWW within this area will be exposed due to this erosion in approximately 78 years.

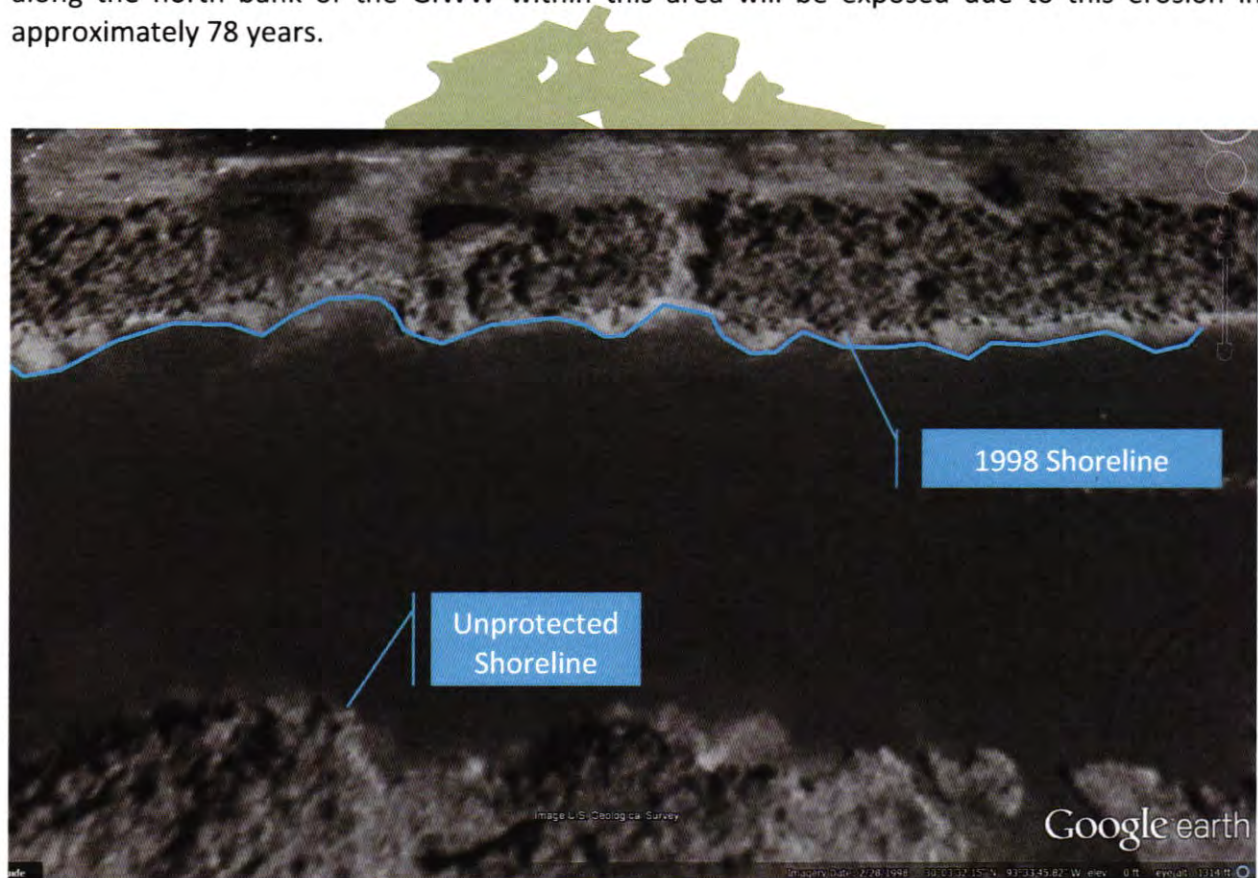


Figure 3 - 1998 CS-27 Project Shoreline Position

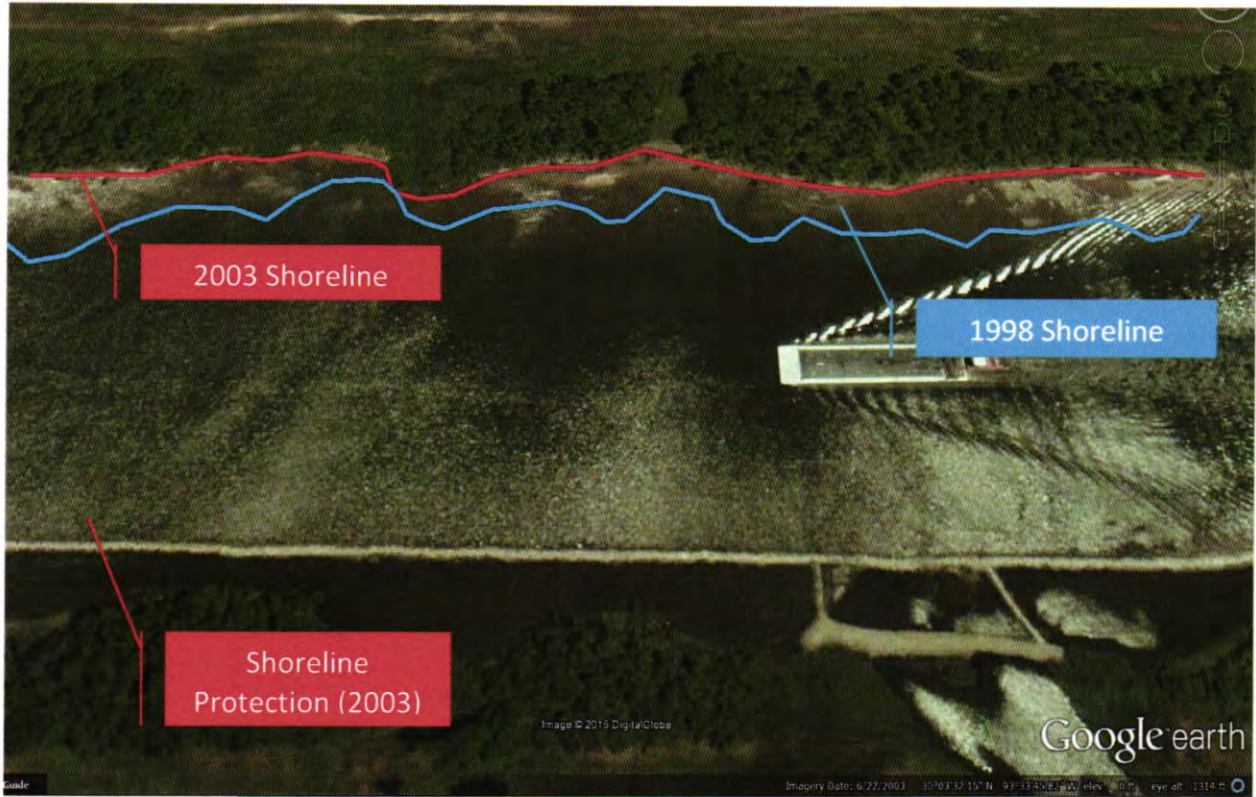


Figure 4 - 2003 CS-27 Project Shoreline Position

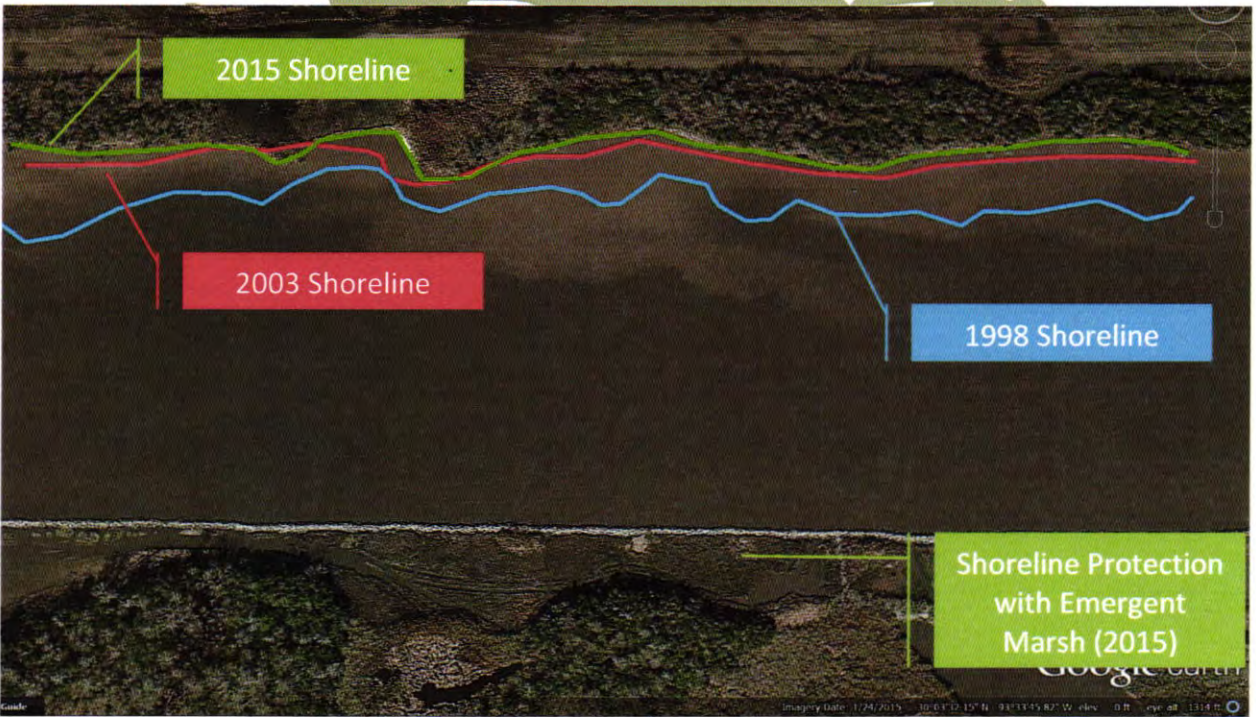


Figure 5 - 2015 CS-27 Project Shoreline Position

GCPC, LLC has applied for, and acquired the necessary USACE 404 and Louisiana coastal use permits for the proposed shoreline stabilization and restoration activities. The permit numbers are MVN-2015-2172-WB and P20150955 respectively with copies of both permits included in this document for reference. The proposed solution is to construct a foreshore dike system which will effectively eliminate erosive boat/barge wake from the proposed bank line therefore allowing the vegetation and marsh to recolonize on the landward side of the protection structure as shown in Figure 5 above. Not only will this project provide the necessary shoreline stabilization to ensure protection of the utility corridor, but it will also indirectly provide and further create wetlands type habitats for restoration of the ecological value of this loss.



FRANK P. GRIZZAFFI, III

MAYOR

P. O. Box 1218
Morgan City, Louisiana 70381
Telephone: 985-385-1770
Fax: 985-384-7519
TDD: 985-385-1770
E-mail: g.bonner@cityofmc.com



COUNCIL MEMBERS:

TIMMY T. HYMEL - District 1
MARK STEPHENS - District 2
RON BIAS - District 3
JAMES FONTENOT - District 4
LOUIS J. TAMPORELLO, JR. - District 5

February 22, 2017

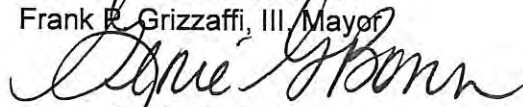
Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Governor's Executive Assistant
For Coastal Activities
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box 94004
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9004

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The City Council of the City of Morgan City met in Regular Session on Tuesday February 21, 2017 and voted to approve the attached four (4) Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Resolutions.

Very truly yours,

CITY OF MORGAN CITY
Frank P. Grizzaffi, III, Mayor


By: Genie G. Bonner
Administrative Secretary

Enclosures

Cc: Mr. Michael Ellis
Hon. R.L. Bret Allain, II
Hon. Sam Jones
Hon. Beryl A. Amedee

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CPRA

Mr. Tamporello offered the following Resolution, who moved for its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. R: 17-15

A resolution requesting the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) to recognize the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project as a separable component of the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project.

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project is an interim protection plan developed by the St. Mary Levee District and is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan;

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project will provide protection anticipated to be provided by the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project; however, the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project will need several other components in order to be effective;

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project could be implemented and would stop several instances of repetitive flood losses due to hurricane storm surge;

WHEREAS, this project is permitted by both the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, the governing authority of the City of Morgan City, that it requests that the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project be recognized as a separable component of the Iberia/St. Mary Parish Upland Levee Project.

Mr. Fontenot seconded the motion.

The vote thereon was as follows:

AYES: Tamporello, Fontenot, Bias, Hymel, Stephens

NAYS: None

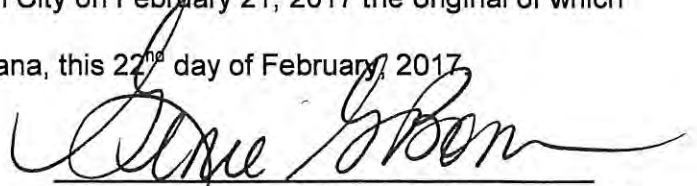
ABSENT: None

The resolution was therefore declared approved and adopted this 21st day of February, 2017.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. MARY

I, Genie G. Bonner, do hereby certify that I am the duly qualified Administrative Secretary of the City of Morgan City in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana and that the above Resolution is a true and correct copy of Resolution R: 17-15 adopted at a regular meeting of the governing authority of the City of Morgan City on February 21, 2017 the original of which is officially of record in my possession.

Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, this 22nd day of February, 2017


Genie G. Bonner, Administrative Secretary

(SEAL)

Mr. Tamporello offered the following Resolution, who moved for its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. R: 17-16

A resolution requesting funding from the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) for the Morgan City Back Levee projects (03b.HP.10), which are included in CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the Morgan City Back Levee projects (03b.HP.10) are included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan and is nearing construction of significant portions of this project;

WHEREAS, its full implementation is critical for our area as it will allow the citizens of Morgan City and surrounding areas of St. Mary Parish to achieve 100-year flood protection and give the community the Flood Insurance status previously enjoyed;

WHEREAS, Coastal Louisiana is a working coast and as such, having people able to work in this vital region is important;

WHEREAS, this level of flood protection is critical to maintain the vital economy of the State of Louisiana.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, the governing authority of the City of Morgan City, that it requests an additional investment by CPRA in this project, which will provide protection from storm surges and allow for a continuing presence in Coastal Louisiana for critical services.

Mr. Hymel seconded the motion.

The vote thereon was as follows:

AYES: Tamporello, Hymel, Bias, Fontenot, Stephens

NAYS: None

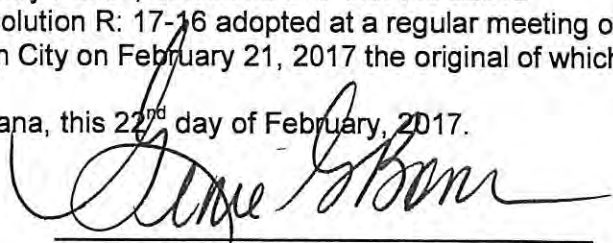
ABSENT: None

The resolution was therefore declared approved and adopted this 21st day of February, 2017.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. MARY

I, Genie G. Bonner, do hereby certify that I am the duly qualified Administrative Secretary of the City of Morgan City in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana and that the above Resolution is a true and correct copy of Resolution R: 17-16 adopted at a regular meeting of the governing authority of the City of Morgan City on February 21, 2017 the original of which is officially of record in my possession.

Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, this 22nd day of February, 2017.



Genie G. Bonner, Administrative Secretary

(SEAL)

Reverend Bias offered the following Resolution, who moved for its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. R: 17-17

A resolution requesting the inclusion of the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the 2012 Coastal Master Plan of the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) included the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project, which has been included within the St. Mary Levee District's Master Plan after the 2011 emergency closure demonstrated its effectiveness in protecting Assumption, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Mary, lower St. Martin, and Terrebonne Parishes from backwater flooding;

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the City Council of the City of Morgan City that CPRA has inexplicably failed to include the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within its newly revised 2017 Coastal Master Plan;

WHEREAS, CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan should be developed with extensive engagement and input from stakeholders, including the local governmental entities which have benefitted from the flood protection afforded by the closure of Bayou Chene and which have experience in studying the closures' diversionary effectiveness;

WHEREAS, CPRA's proposed "Increased Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne" (TE-110) project will be significantly less effective without a closure across Bayou Chene.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, the governing authority of the City of Morgan City, that it requests that CPRA include the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within its 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Mr. Fontenot seconded the motion.

The vote thereon was as follows:

AYES: Bias, Fontenot, Hymel, Stephens, Tamporello

NAYS: None

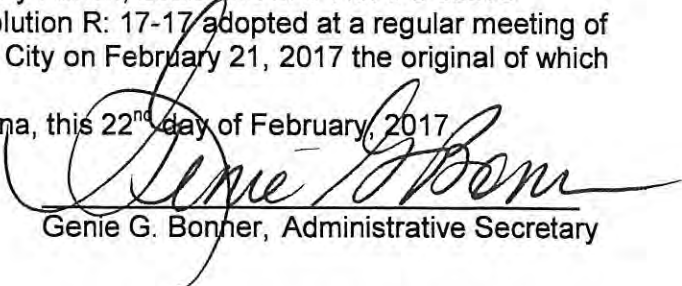
ABSENT: None

The resolution was therefore declared approved and adopted this 21st day of February, 2017.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. MARY

I, Genie G. Bonner, do hereby certify that I am the duly qualified Administrative Secretary of the City of Morgan City in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana and that the above Resolution is a true and correct copy of Resolution R: 17-17 adopted at a regular meeting of the governing authority of the City of Morgan City on February 21, 2017 the original of which is officially of record in my possession.

Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, this 22nd day of February, 2017


Genie G. Bonner, Administrative Secretary

(SEAL)

Mr. Hymel offered the following Resolution, who moved for its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. R: 17-18

A resolution of support relative to the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project, which is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morgan City supports the efforts of the Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District (Port of Morgan City) relative to projects of their interest, specifically the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project, which is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan;

WHEREAS, the project would provide a disposal area for dredged material from the Atchafalaya River, which could improve the ability of the River to carry flood flows;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morgan City supports the Port of Morgan City's interest in the Atchafalaya River Long Distance Pipe Project, which has been supported by residents of our region for many years;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morgan City recognizes the benefit of healthy marshlands to our south protecting us from storm surge;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, the governing authority of the City of Morgan City, that it does support the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project and hereby requests that it remain in the CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Mr. Stephens seconded the motion.

The vote thereon was as follows:

AYES: Hymel, Stephens, Bias, Fontenot, Tamporello

NAYS: None

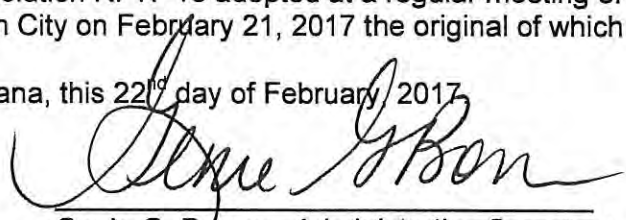
ABSENT: None

The resolution was therefore declared approved and adopted this 21st day of February, 2017.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. MARY

I, Genie G. Bonner, do hereby certify that I am the duly qualified Administrative Secretary of the City of Morgan City in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana and that the above Resolution is a true and correct copy of Resolution R: 17-18 adopted at a regular meeting of the governing authority of the City of Morgan City on February 21, 2017 the original of which is officially of record in my possession.

Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, this 22nd day of February, 2017.



Genie G. Bonner, Administrative Secretary

(SEAL)

Letter



RECEIVED

2017 FEB 16 P 1:55

GULF COAST SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

February 15, 2017

5417 Gerstner
Memorial Drive
Lake Charles,
Louisiana 70607

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Phone:
(337) 474-1583

FAX:
(844) 325-6941

Board of
Supervisors

Chairman
Doug Miller
Calcasieu

Vice-Chairman
Cynthia LeBlanc
Calcasieu

Secretary/Treasurer
Louie D. Barbe III
Calcasieu

Members
Jim Paul Dupont
Cameron

William Hardeman
Calcasieu

District Office
Manager
Danielle F. Vail

District Veg. Techs
Tanner Fontenot
Andrea Gorum

RCPPT Technician
Austin Mouton

RE: Comments on 2017 Coastal Master Plan

The Gulf Coast Soil and Water Conservation District would like to thank the CPRA for its efforts in putting together this new 2017 Coastal Master Plan. You are to be commended for the wealth of information compiled in this report. However, before the final plan is accepted we feel there are some key issues that need to be addressed.

Our concerns are as follows:

1. Projects proposed by Cameron Parish were totally ignored. In 2013 Cameron Parish re-energized its Coastal Restoration Committee and began drafting its own Cameron Parish Master Plan. Goals and objectives were identified for addressing the Parish's coastal needs. Meetings averaged over 40 members in attendance. This group put together the most comprehensive parish wide coastal master plan ever to be developed. It included input for all aspects of the parish, from landowners to drainage districts to commercial fisherman. It also included the goals of Calcasieu and Vermilion Parishes as well.

In addition to the committee's work, representatives from Cameron Parish were heavily involved in the public meetings conducted as CPRA developed the New Master Plan. None of the parish's comments made the new Master Plan.

We would like to see the Cameron Parish Master Plan included in the new State Master Plan as viable projects. This would allow greater flexibility with the selection and funding of state and non-CPRA projects with discretionary funding sources. Having these projects included in the Master Plan will also aid in the permitting processes should other funding sources be available.

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Comprising Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes
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GULF COAST SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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Andrea Gorum

RCPP Technician
Austin Mouton

2. The new Master Plan contains no Shoreline Protection.

The draft plan erroneously states that "the legal obligation for maintenance of the banks of navigation channels rest with the US Army Corps of Engineers." This view was by the previous Jindal administration. Staff was shown to be in error and this should not be stated in the draft document. The arbitrary figure of 25% of a project can be for shoreline protection is ludicrous. No project has been built with a shoreline protection component since the 2012 Master Plan. The issue of shoreline protection should be reinstated as a critically important tool to be used in coastal restoration. In SW Louisiana we have armored miles of shoreline with proven effectiveness in the Gulf shoreline, lake banks, and banks of navigation channels.

3. Modeling of plan has some inaccuracies

When modeling projects, the assumed sea level rise used by CPRA's contractor in the 2012 Master Plan may have been over estimated. We would like to compare the proposed sea level rise to the actual sea level rise that occurred. The use of this "high scenario" may have had negative impacts on SW Louisiana projects.

The Gulf Coast Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors would like to thank you for the opportunity to submit these concerns on the draft plan and look forward in assisting the CPRA on improving our coastal areas.

Please feel free to contact the district with any questions.

337-474-1583 Ext. 101

Danielle.fruge@la.nacdn.net

Sincerely,

Doug Miller
District Chairman

DM/dfv

CONSERVATION

• DEVELOPMENT •

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Comprising Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes
Visit us online @ www.gulfcoastswcd.org

HARRY BOURG CORPORATION

619 Point Street, Houma, Louisiana 70360
P. O. Box 9128, Houma, Louisiana 70361
Ph: (985) 851-6310 / Fax: (985) 851-6312

www.harrybourgcorp.com

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2017 FEB 22 A 9 56

CPRA

February 16, 2017

Johnny Bradberry
CPRA Chairman
Executive Assistant to Governor of Louisiana

SUBJECT: Public Comment on the La. 2017 Master Plan &
Fiscal year 2018 Annual Plan

Mr. Bradberry:

I am requesting the plan (Bayou Sauveur Marsh Creation Land Bridge) be included into La. 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Approximately 30,000 acres of marsh is presently being impacted by high, fast moving (16 PRM) salt water from Bayou Sauveur. It is an environmental nightmare. Prime estuaries in the Caillou Marsh of Terrebonne Parish are being destroyed. Caillou Marsh's long history as sanctuary for animal life, shrimp, crab, fish, gators, fur bearing animals are disappearing at an alarming rate.

Please consider this project as a high priority! It is needed now; not in years to come.

Sincerely,



Cyrus Theriot, Jr.
President
Harry Bourg Corporation

Bayou Sauveur Marsh Creation Land Bridge

Submitted by:

Ronald Paille

US Fish and Wildlife Service

646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400

Lafayette, LA 70506

337-291-3117

Ronald_Paille@FWS.GOV

2017 Master Plan Project Nominee:

Bayou Sauveur Marsh Creation Land Bridge**Area Problem**

After construction of the Houma Navigation Channel (HNC), freshwater floating marshes between Bayou DuLarge and Bayou Grand Caillou, south of Falgout Canal, were converted to open water due to channel induced saltwater intrusion. South of that open water area, a network of trenasses crisscross the marsh connecting that open water area to the north with Bayou Sauveur to the west and Bayou Grand Caillou to the east. Because of the differing tidal head existing across this region, strong flows through these trenasses have enlarged to become small canals and have scoured to 6 and 8 feet deep in places as they have accelerated water exchange across this region of marsh. These interior organic soil marshes are now experiencing increased break up and erosion rates, likely due in part to this alteration of hydrology.

Planning Unit: Region 3

Parish(es): Terrebonne Parish

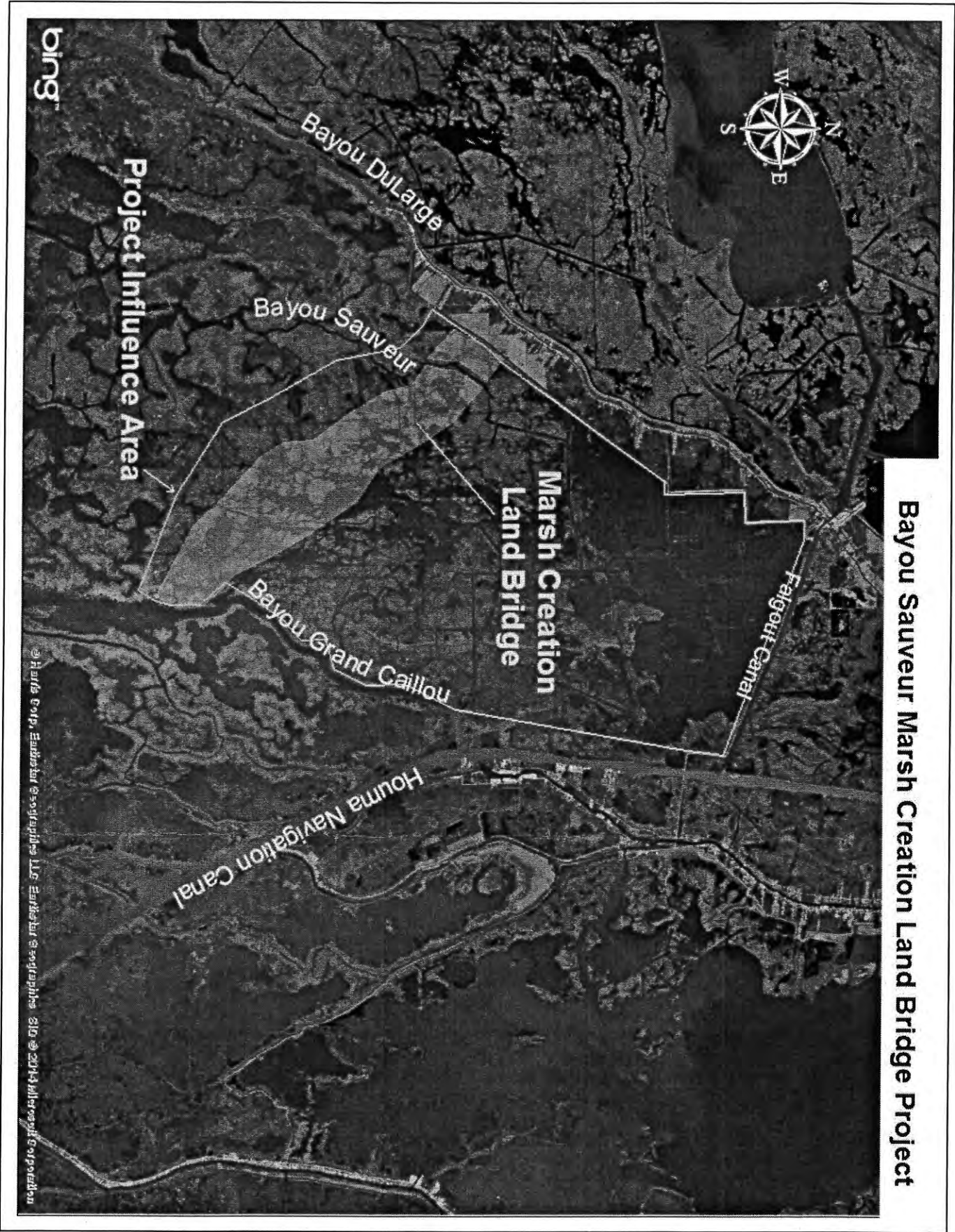
Project Summary/Description

To plug the numerous north-south orientated canals and restore hydrology (reduce canal-induced water exchange), a land bridge consisting of approximately 2,800 acres of marsh creation & nourishment would be constructed from Bayou DuLarge to Bayou Grand Caillou. Bayou Sauveur and perhaps a tributary channel or two would be left unplugged to restrict water exchange to the natural channels. In addition to correcting altered hydrology, this marsh land bridge would improve retention of proposed freshwater introduction features to be incorporated into the Falgout Canal hurricane protection levee (part of the Morganza to the Gulf Hurricane Protection Project). The land bridge would also help to reduce northward storm surge impacts on that levee and the Bayou DuLarge community north of the land bridge. The project size could be scaled differently if needed. Borrow material might be taken from Sister Lake, or from the Gulf, *or Bayou Grand Caillou.*

Project Attributes

Assuming that existing marsh would be nourished with 6 inches of material and assuming ponds are approximately 2.5 feet deep, the cubic yards required were calculated using the following values:

1. 3.5 ft of fill in water
2. 35% marsh = 980 acres, 65% water = 1820 acres
3. Cyds required = 11,067,467



Bayou Sauvour Marsh Creation Land Bridge Project

Mr Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of Governor, Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, La 70802

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2017 MAR 22 A 8:44

CPRA

RE: Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast

The Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District would like to thank you and your staff for their efforts in preparation of the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Protection of the citizens and the natural resources of Coastal Louisiana and Iberia Parish towards a sustainable coast is the most important issue that we face today.

The Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District respectfully submits these comments to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, some of which request changes and some of which express those features currently in the plan that should stay in the plan.

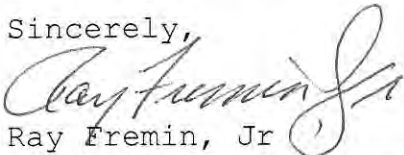
- Thank you for once again including the proposed levee alignment in the Iberia Parish Master Flood Protection Plan
- Strongly encourage the State to recognize that protection of wet lands and creation of wetlands are equally important tasks. Most shoreline protection as compared to the 2012 Plan has been eliminated. We believe that increased shoreline protection is less costly approach and is also a proactive approach.
- Strongly urge that all shoreline protection necessary to provide protection to the coastal mainland (including Vermilion, Iberia, and St Mary Parishes) and the bay system of East and West Cote Blanche Bays, the Vermilion Bay and Weeks bay from the Gulf of Mexico as proposed in the 2012 master plan. The protection of this bay system is very important to the protection of the mainland and coastal marshes of the area as well as the health of our estuaries.
"Estuaries provide critical habitat for species that are valued commercially, recreationally, and culturally. Birds, fish, amphibians, insects, and other wildlife depend on estuaries to live, feed, nest, and reproduce." (NOAA website)
- Request that the following projects remain in the 2017 Master Plan as follows: Projects supported: Project

number 03b.MC.03 Marsh creation Marsh Island, Marsh Creation Projects at both the east and west of Fresh water Bayou including 004.MC.102 (eastern White Lake)004.MC.100, 004.MC.16, 03b.SP.01, 004.MC.101 West side Freshwater Bayou),004.MC.07, East of Freshwater Bayou,004.RC.02, and projects 03b.MC.07,004.SP.03, Marsh Creation at 03b.MC 09 (Point Au Fer)

- It is requested to include a sediment diversion project to move sediment from Wax Lake to the East Cote Blanche Bay area either by channeling a new path for the flow of water and sediment or by using the current bayous, canals or other water conveyance methods alone or in combination with each other. The idea is that by moving sediment from Wax Lake and the Wax Lake area to the East Cote Blanche Bay it would build and form a new delta in that area and further protect the main coastland of Iberia St Mary and Vermilion and also protect Marsh Island the bay system of east and west Cote Blanche and Vermillion Bays.

We thank you for the opportunity to express our concerns through these comments and hope to see the changes suggested. We also hope that the projects noted remain in the plan.

Sincerely,



Ray Fremin, Jr
James Stein, Chairman
Benson Langlinais, Vice-Chair
James Landry, Sec/Treas
Ronald Gonsoulin
Patrick Broussard
Lauren Brown
Roy Pontiff
Scott Ransonet
Edwin Leblanc

Executive Director and The Board of Commissioners of Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District.



JEFFERSON PARISH

Office of the President

Michael S. Yenni
Parish President

January 10, 2017

Honorable John Bel Edwards
Governor, State of Louisiana
P.O. Box 94004
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

Re: Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (2017 Coastal Master Plan)

Dear Governor Edwards:

As you are aware, a large portion of Jefferson Parish's coastal communities (Lafitte, Barataria, Crown Point and Grand Isle) and wetlands are located in the Barataria Basin, which has the highest coastal land loss in the state, frequent flood events, and was ground zero for the Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill during the of summer 2010. Our residents are still recovering from this ecological and economic disaster, yet the state is spending the largest portion of its Restore Act Direct Component funds and Spill Impact Component funds in areas that had minimal oil impacts. The draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan provides inadequate coastal restoration and structural protection for the Lafitte area communities, and includes several projects that will adversely affect our west bank communities.

Jefferson Parish is committed to the sustainable protection and restoration of coastal Louisiana, and we support the Coastal Planning and Restoration Authority's (CPRA) regional approach to coastal restoration in southwest Louisiana. We are, however, disappointed in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, and are unable to support this current draft, as it does not include projects that are necessary for our parish's future resiliency.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan omitted two crucial projects that are essential to coastal restoration and protection for Jefferson Parish sustainability: Lafitte Ring Levees and the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project (Phase II – West of Barataria). These projects were included in the 2012 Coastal Master Plan, and both the State and Jefferson Parish have already committed and have spent funds on these projects. We are extremely frustrated that the full completion of these projects, are not deemed essential to be included in the State's 2017 Plan.

On November 10, 2016, CPRA sat down with Jefferson Parish to discuss our coastal projects and the 2017 Master Plan. We discussed the importance of these projects among others, and reiterated our comments throughout the 2016 Master Plan outreach process.

Joseph S. Yenni Building – 1221 Elmwood Park Blvd – Suite 1002 – Jefferson, LA 70123 – PO Box 10242 – Jefferson, LA 70181-0242
Office 504.736.6400 – Fax 504.736.6638

General Government Building – 200 Derbigny St – Suite 6100 – Gretna, LA 70053 – PO Box 9 – Gretna, LA 70054
Office 504.364.2700 – Fax 504.364.2828

Email: MYenni@jeffparish.net Website: www.jeffparish.net

Lafitte Ring Levees (002.HP.07) The Lafitte Area Independent Levee District has a double approach to reduce flooding risk for its community: Secure tidal flood protection for its 10 drainage basins in the short term; secure 100-year flood protection ring levee system for all developed areas within its limits. Only two of these basins (Rosethorne and Fisher) are mentioned in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Before Jefferson Parish can fully support large scale diversions we must be assured that our community concerns regarding flood protection are addressed. In addition to diversions, existing and future projects within the Basin, some included in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, will further impact the Lafitte community by increasing the risk of flooding.

Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project (BA-43) – Phase 2. This project BA-43, from the Barataria Waterway westward into Lafourche Parish, as specified in Louisiana's CIAP Plan, and approved by the Department of Interior in 2010, is the second phase of the BA-43 completed in the fall of 2016. At the November meeting, Jefferson Parish was assured that the second phase of project in its entirety, would be included in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. This phase of the project is not specified in the 2017 Master Plan, and full benefits of the project will not be accomplished unless the project is built in its entirety as previously approved.

Accordingly, Jefferson Parish cannot support the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan, as it does not reflect our repeated comments, clarifications and overall priorities consistently discussed throughout the planning process, and impedes our ability to leverage funding for these critical projects that protect our communities and coastal assets.

Should you have any questions, please contact my office or our Coastal Zone Management Coordinator, Lauren Averill (504) 364-2700.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL S. YENNI
President

cc: Honorable Chris Roberts, Jefferson Parish Councilman, Chairman-at-Large
Honorable Cynthia Lee-Sheng, Jefferson Parish Councilwoman-at-Large
Honorable Ricky Templet, Jefferson Parish Councilman, District 1
Honorable Timothy P. Kerner, Mayor, Town of Lafitte
Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman of the CPRA
Mr. Chip Kline, Deputy Director for Coastal Activities
Mr. Bren Haase, CPRA Coastal Resources Administrator
Ms. Lauren Averill, Jefferson Parish Coastal Zone Management Coordinator



JEFFERSON PARISH

Office of the President

March 16, 2017

Michael S. Yenni
Parish President

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Governor's Executive Assistant for Coastal Activities
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

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2017 MAR 21 A 8:57
CPRA

Reference: The State of Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

Barataria Basin is located in Jefferson Parish and has the highest coastal land loss in the state and was ground zero for the Deep Water Horizon Oil in the summer 2010. Our residents are still recovering from the impacts from this ecological and economic disaster, yet the state is spending the largest portion of its Restore Act Direct Component funds and Spill Impact Component funds in areas that had minimal oil impacts. To add to this man-made disaster, the draft current 2017 Coastal Master Plan provides limited coastal restoration for our Parish.

Jefferson Parish Priority Projects for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

CPRA has committed to Jefferson Parish that two crucial projects essential to coastal restoration, risk reduction and sustainability will be included in the Final 2017 Coastal Master Plan: 1. Lafitte Tidal Levees (a system of 10 separate tidal levee projects) and 2. The Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project - Phase II – West of Barataria. Both the State and Jefferson Parish have already committed and have spent funds on these projects. CPRA states that "the master plan, in its purest sense, is a list of projects that build or maintain land and reduce the risk to our communities." Therefore, we expect that these eleven projects will be listed projects in the 2017 Coastal Final Plan, whether that be in the Future Without Action Project List, or the Selected Projects list in the 2017 Master Plan, as shown in the tables at the end of this letter. We also suggest the creation of a FWOA Map, depicting the location and footprints of the projects included in the FWOA project list, as well as the creation of fact sheets for these projects:

- Town of Lafitte Tidal Levees

Tidal ring levees for Lafitte's ten (10) drainage basins are necessary to provide flood protection for this area in advance of several other Master Plan projects which will raise water levels in the Lafitte area. The 2017 Master Plan's Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion, Ama Sediment Diversion, the Upper Barataria Risk Reduction project, and the completion of the Western Closure Complex, will further impact the Lafitte community by increasing the risk of flooding, and tidal levees must be constructed in the first implementation period to provide crucial flood protection for the Lafitte area.

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Office 504.364.2700 – Fax 504.364.2828

Email: MYenni@jeffparish.net Website: www.jeffparish.net

- Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline – Phase 2

The Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline (BA-43) was specified in the Louisiana CIAP plan approved by the Department of Interior in 2010, to rebuild the Barataria Landbridge and adjacent marsh using sediment from the Mississippi River from Plaquemines Parish, through Jefferson and into Lafourche Parish.

Phase 1 of BA-43 was completed in 2015 and rebuilt land between the Mississippi River and the east bank of Bayou Barataria Waterway. Prior to the pipeline removal during the fall of 2017, several marsh creation projects were constructed using Mississippi River sediment, a renewable resource, via the pipeline corridor.

Phase 2 of the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline (BA-43) will rebuild the Barataria Landbridge westward from the Barataria Bay Waterway into Lafourche Parish. Currently there is a serious void in projects on the western reach of Barataria Bay and implementation of this project will provide a conduit for future coastal restoration projects in this area to be built using Mississippi River sediments. Language should be added to the Plan that makes it clear that this project is a Master Plan project to move forward in the first implementation period.

The Barataria Landbridge and the south shoreline of Lake Salvador are critical landforms to the protection of Jefferson Parish west bank communities, particularly in the Lafitte area, and the west bank Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS). The Barataria Landbridge also serves an important ecological function by reducing salt water intrusion into the upper basin. Construction of the Barataria Bay Waterway, numerous other man-made canals constructed in support of the oil and gas industry, and wetland loss due to natural forces and subsidence have diminished the ability of the Landbridge to act as an additional line of defense from storm surge & salt water intrusion.

There following two projects were in the 2012 Master Plan and early drafts of the 2017 Master plan, but were removed in the final draft made January 3, 2017:

- South Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection

The marsh along the southern shoreline of Lake Salvador has also suffered from the construction of a federal navigation channel, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, as well as from the construction of oil and gas access canals and erosion from natural forces. This line of defense is on the verge of collapse, allowing storm surge from Lake Salvador to directly impact communities in the Lafitte area. While much has been done to stabilize marsh east of the Barataria Bay Waterway, Jefferson and Lafourche parishes will be vulnerable until the south shore of Lake Salvador is stabilized.

- Barataria Bay Rim Restoration Project:

The lack of restoration projects on the western side of the Barataria Basin leaves Jefferson Parish extremely vulnerable to storm surge and excludes the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation project. Sustaining the marsh fringe of Barataria Bay is not only important for fisheries habitat, but it also protects the large expanse of marsh that serves as the second line of defense for lower Barataria communities. The Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation project can be constructed incrementally, providing opportunity for project advancement as funding sources are identified.

Jefferson Parish is disappointed that the following four (4) projects which were included in earlier 2017 Master Plan drafts as late as October 2016 were not included in the Draft Plan released on January 3, 2017, and Jefferson Parish requests that these projects be reinserted into the Draft Plan as their absence in the Plan makes it difficult to secure funding from other venues such as CWPPRA, NRDA, RESTORE Act, and others.

- 002.SP.107 Shoreline Protection on south shore of Lake Salvador
- 002.MC.07 Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation
- 002.MC.100 North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation
- 002.SP.101 Fifi Island Shoreline Protection

It is not clear to us why these projects fell out of the Master Plan between October and January, yet if they were removed due to costs or size constraints, we ask that there be language in the Plan that would deem these projects consistent with the Master Plan in order for Jefferson Parish to pursue other funding venues. Some iteration of three (3) of these projects (002.SP.107, 002.MC.07, 002.MC.100) have been CWPPRA candidates in the past, and we are concerned that their omission from the Master Plan will hinder their consideration on future CWPPRA lists.

Ama Diversion Fund Re-allocation

As an alternative to the costly, redundant, and potentially damaging Ama Sediment Diversion, we propose freeing the nearly \$1 billion in the plan's budget devoted to the project and substituting it with projects that continue the exemplary work already completed by CPRA through utilization of the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline. The Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System (BA-39), the Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project (BA-48), the Bayou Dupont Marsh Creation #3 and Terracing Project (BA-164), and the extension of the corridor through the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline East of the Barataria Waterway (BA-43-EB) all prove the viability of transporting the same riverine resources utilized by sediment diversions to more targeted areas of dire need throughout the Barataria Basin.

Jefferson Parish urges CPRA to consider reallocation of a portion of funds from Ama Sediment Diversion to fund Phase 2 of the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline. The Ama Sediment Diversion (Project ID: 001.DI.101), while a definitively beneficial project in its own right, addresses an area already targeted by other projects, both in the proposed plan and already constructed, including the Mid-Barataria Diversion (Project ID: 002.DI.102) located near Myrtle Grove in Plaquemines Parish. The Ama Sediment Diversion is proposed to be constructed in incredibly close proximity to the Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion, which has been operating successfully for nearly 15 years. The addition of the Ama Sediment Diversion's 50,000 cfs of proposed freshwater flow into the vicinity of the Davis Pond outfall area will cause higher water levels in addition to sea level rise, especially for the town of Jean Lafitte, which has no structural flood protection proposed in the current Draft 2017 Master Plan.

Jefferson Parish Project Priority List

As discussed above, the CPRA Coastal "master plan, in its purest sense, is a list of projects" and the tables below list the Jefferson Parish projects we wish to be included, as either Future Without Action (FWOA (Attachment A1) or Projects Selected for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Attachment A1: Projects to be in 2017 FWOA

Project ID	Project Name	Program	Project Type	Last Year of Construction
BA-0043-EB	Long Distance Mississippi River Sediment Pipeline – Phase 2 (West of Barataria to Lafourche Parish)	CIAP (St.)	MC	Pending
BA-0075-1	Jean Lafitte Tidal Protection	Surplus 07	HP	Pending
BA-0075-2*	Rosethorne Tidal Protection	Surplus 07	HP	Pending
BA-0075-3	Fischer School Basin	CPRA	HP	

Southeast				
Projects Selected in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan				
Project Type	Project No.	Project Description	Implementation Period	Page
Structural Protection	002.HP.##	Goose Bayou Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Lower Lafitte Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Paillet Basin Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Crown Point Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Lower Barataria Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Upper LA 45 Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Lower LA 45 Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
	002.HP.##	Jones Point Tidal Protection	Year 1-10	
Marsh Creation	002.MC.07	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation	Year 1-10	
Shoreline Protection	002.SP.105	North Little Lake Shoreline Protection		

In conclusion, Jefferson Parish appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft 2017 Master Plan and looks forward to working together with CPRA on the projects listed above to sustain and build a resilient coast for not only Jefferson Parish, but the entire coast of the State of Louisiana.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL S. YENNI

President

cc: Honorable Chris Roberts, Jefferson Parish Councilman, Chairman-at-Large
Honorable Ricky Templet, Jefferson Parish Councilman, District 1
Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman of the CPRA
Mr. Chip Kline, Deputy Director for Coastal Activities
Mr. Bren Haase, CPRA Coastal Resources Administrator
Ms. Lauren Averill, Jefferson Parish Coastal Zone Management Coordinator

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

As a voting resident of Louisiana I ask that you reconsider the listed items and accept my personal comments in relation to the Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast:

- I would like to request more shoreline protection projects for the gulf, inland lakes, and navigational channels throughout Cameron and Vermilion Parishes.
- I request that Cameron and Vermilion Parish's local Parish Coastal Master Plans be included in the plan as viable projects just as the Southwest Coastal Study.
- I would like to request that projects deemed viable in the Southwest Coastal Study be referenced and considered consistent with the 2017 State Master Plan.
- I request that at all non-structural aspects of the State Master Plan clearly state, in all instances, that these programs are VOLUNTARY,
- I live in a Parish who received damage from the March and August floods in 2016. I feel that something needs to be done to review water management for our area. Please look into identifying funding sources to assist with this effort and please reference this activity in the revised version of the 2017 State Master Plan. Many different Parishes and tributaries impact how structures and projects operate in our Parish. We need to understand, with a great deal of local input, what the problems are and how we can fix them.
- I request that projects listed in the Southwest area in the Master Plan actually be located in the Southwest.
- I request that maintenance dredging of drainage laterals be added as a programmatic measure in the State Master Plan. This helps our community in addressing flood issues.

Thank you for allowing me to share my thoughts on this version of the Master Plan. We appreciate the effort of the CPRA and hope to see many projects implemented in the near future.

Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Ashlynn Thibodeaux and Michael Thibodeaux

City/Town:

Clondike (Cameron Parish)

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

As a voting resident of Louisiana I ask that you reconsider the listed items and accept my personal comments in relation to the Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast:

- I would like to request more shoreline protection projects for the gulf, inland lakes, and navigational channels throughout Cameron and Vermilion Parishes.
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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Irene Johnson

City/Town:

Klondike (Cameron Parish)

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

RECEIVED

As a voting resident of Louisiana I ask that you reconsider the listed items and accept my personal comments in relation to the Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast:

2017 MAR 24 PM 1:58

CPRA

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Phillip and Dana Vidrine

City/Town:

Khondike (Cameron Parish)

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Sydney Trahan

City/Town:

Klondike (Cameron)

RECEIVED
MAR 24 P 1:59
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Rachelle K. Sonnier

City/Town: Klondike (Cameron) La.

RECEIVED
 2017 MAR 24 P 1:59
 CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Douglas + Mary Sonnier

City/Town: Klondike (Cameron) La.

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Kaitlyn Thevis - Kaitlyn Thevis

City/Town:

Klondike, Louisiana

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

City/Town:

Kathleen Thevis

Blondike, LOUISIANA

2017 MAR 23 A 9:02
CPRA
RECEIVED
Kathleen Thevis

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,



Printed Name: Arnold Theriot

City/Town: Blondie, Louisiana

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Bernadette Smith

City/Town: Klondike (Gueydan)

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 23 A 9:02
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: FLOYD JISTRE

City/Town: KLondike (Gueydon)

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 23 A 9:
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Cory Vincent

City/Town:

Lake Arthur

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 23 P 1:45
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

City/Town:

Denise Vincent

Klonlike Cameron Parish

CPRA

2017 MAR 23 P 1:45

RECEIVED

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Leonard Vincent

City/Town: Klondike, Cameron Parish

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 23 P 1:45
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: GERALD BOSSLEY

City/Town: Greysdale, LA. (Rural)

I Live in Cameron Parish (The North East Corner)
6 miles west of Houma.

Gerald Bossley

RECEIVED
MAR 23 A 9:03
CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely, *Marie*

Printed Name:

Dolores B. Bossley

City/Town:

Gueydan, La. (Rural)

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Erin Walton

City/Town:

150 Vincent Rd Gueydan

2017 MAR 28 4 43 PM
CPRA
RECEIVED
20842

March 17, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

City/Town:

Ricky Hargrave
1600 Vincent Rd Gretna

2017 MAR 28 A 9:40
RECEIVED
CPRA
78542

March 17, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

City/Town:

Melissa Hangrave
160 Vincent Rd Gueydan

2017 MAR 28 A 9:40
CPRA
RECEIVED
10042

March 17, 2017

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Thank you for allowing me to share my thoughts on this version of the Master Plan. We appreciate the effort of the CPRA and hope to see many projects implemented in the near future.

Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Jan Petrey

City/Town:

122 Jon Street Greysolon La 70542

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 28 A 9:40
CPRA

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Donna Touchet

City/Town: 130 Jon Street Gueydan

2017 MAR 28 A 9:40
CPRA
RECEIVED
70542

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Marian Hargrave

City/Town: 130 Jon Street Gueydan LA 70542

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CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

March 17, 2017

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

Lea Helbert

City/Town:

Gwyslan, LA

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CPRA

2017 DRAFT Louisiana State Master Plan

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Scott ThevisCity/Town: Gueydan, La 70542

CPRA

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Sincerely,

Printed Name:

City/Town:

Jennifer Istre
Gueydan

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Printed Name:

City/Town:

John Istre
Bayou de l'Est

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Connie Thevis

City/Town: Gueydan, La. 70542

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 CPRA

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Sincerely,

Printed Name: Kade ThevisCity/Town: Gueydan, La. 70542

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Printed Name: Andrew Thevis

City/Town: Gueydan, La. 70542

RECEIVED
 2017 MAR 28 A 9:36
 CPRA



JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

JACK MONToucET
SECRETARY

March 24, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Chairman
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Subject: Comments to the Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Plan)

Dear Chairman Bradberry:

The professional staff of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) appreciates the opportunity to comment on this important and comprehensive plan to restore Louisiana's coastal wetlands. The goals and projects identified in the plan will have a significant impact to the wildlife and fisheries resources of the state. Please note that an addendum with specific comments and suggested edits is attached for your review.

Per our previous discussions, LDWF requests that sediment diversion projects (crevasses) on both the Mississippi River and Atchafalaya River Deltas be included in the plan. This marsh restoration technique has been shown to be cost efficient with land building costing a few hundred dollars/acre. These projects create land over decades and produce multiple habitat types that are beneficial to a wide variety of wildlife and fish species.

We are concerned that an increase in nuisance vegetation such as water hyacinth and giant salvinia will be observed with the implementation of some of the proposed projects. This vegetation will negatively impact the wildlife and fisheries habitats as well as recreational access. These unintended consequences will put an increased burden on LDWF to respond to these impacts. We request that the plan address this anticipated impact by implementing a vegetation management strategy and include habitat management funding when developing projects.

The Plan implies that many projects, such as sediment diversions, will cause a loss to public recreation property on Pass-a-Loutre WMA and Delta NWR. Since master plan projects will negatively impact public recreational lands it should address mitigating these losses via acquisition of similar tracts for public recreation.

LDWF remains concerned about the impact to existing commercial and recreational fisheries with the proposed large scale sediment diversions. Of particular concern, are the effects on the public oyster seed grounds east of the Mississippi River that are already experiencing impacts from uncontrolled freshwater inflow from several sources. These impacts could be mitigated through aggressive outfall management efforts to divert water flow away from sensitive areas and into areas in need of sediment and freshwater.

Page 2. WLF comments to the Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Plan)

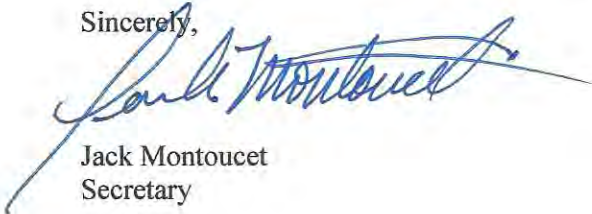
Additionally, such impacts could be mitigated by providing funding to enhance oyster resources in areas of the public grounds outside of the impact areas.

We believe that it would be useful to have model projections of shrimp, crab, and oyster fisheries landings by basin post-construction of mid-Barataria sediment diversion. We look forward to working with CPRA and coastal user groups to utilize adaptive management practices to guide operations in order to maximize land building and minimize (if possible) fisheries impacts like we currently do with Davis Pond and Caernarvon Freshwater Diversions.

Our agency remains strongly committed to the Plan including its goals and objectives. As the various projects move from design to completion they will have localized and cumulative impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources and the user groups that are dependent on them.

LDWF would like to continue to forge better connectivity with CPRA's planning staff and bring user groups to the table for discussion. As you are aware, we have a vast array of professional staff that live and work in the coastal zone. These experts manage marsh, monitor wildlife and fisheries populations, and interact with our constituents on a daily basis. We stand committed to making these experts available to you and your staff to utilize in planning, monitoring and adaptive management.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jack Montoucet", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Jack Montoucet
Secretary

cc:

Randy Myers, Asst. Secretary, Office of Wildlife
Patrick Banks, Asst. Secretary, Office of Fisheries
Bren Haase, CPRA

Addendum 1.

Specific Comments and Suggested Edits

Page 24 – The citation on the last paragraph of this page should be credited to the Louisiana Wildlife Action Plan #2 not #13.

Page 25 – We offer the following replacement language for the caption: Healthy ecosystems provide wide range of benefits to wildlife, fisheries, and communities. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan focuses on restoring and maintaining a wide diversity of coastal ecosystems that will enhance community resilience by providing enhanced storm surge buffers and high quality habitat for a wide variety of fisheries and wildlife important to commercial and recreational outdoorsmen. These projects will not only benefit species common to Louisiana but will restore habitats and species that are declining and of greatest conservation need throughout coastal Louisiana. In this way, the 2017 Coastal Master Plan is proactively addressing the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and economic needs throughout the coast.

Page 28 – 1st paragraph refers to “...Providing habitats for a variety of commercial and recreational activities...” this statement as written suggests the Plan will be providing shipyards, docks, or marinas for commercial and recreational activities. We suggest language similar to the following: Provide habitats to support an array of wildlife and fisheries species. Many projects will restore critical or imperiled habitats that several species of greatest conservation need depend upon for their survival. These enhancements may improve wildlife and fisheries populations which will support commercial and recreational activities coast wide.

Similar comment for the 3rd bullet on **page 45**.

Page 31 – The timeline suggests that in 2009 the Bayou Dupont project used riverine sediment for the first time ever in Louisiana. This may be correct if we are talking strictly about CPRA or the first master plan project, but that is not what it says. In fact, LDWF, and the USACE have been doing this since at least the 1950’s.

Page 60 – Should be another bullet (#6) that informs the reader that some projects that were nominated but not included in 2012 plan were reconsidered because an improved model had been developed.

Page 72 – We suggest adding South Pass, Pass-a-Loutre, and Cubits Gap of the Mississippi River to the list of locations where wetlands are being created in the face of rising sea levels and subsidence.

Page 86 – The Future of Barrier Islands – “Barrier Island Plan” - Does it only account for repairing islands after hurricanes? We suggest consideration be given to maintaining the islands and the investments that have already been constructed.

We would also like CPRA to consider segmented breakwaters as a method to protect restoration efforts as has been done on Raccoon Island and other locations where prudent and effective.

Hydrologic Restoration Projects - Where is the programmatic consistency on hydrologic restoration projects? If it's in the "Projects with Local Benefits" section it is very weak and not in line with what has been verbally discussed at public meetings. We suggest strengthening this section to include freshwater diversions and the use of the following as part of the coast wide strategy:

- Pumps
- multiple large culverts
- multiple water control structures
- locks, weirs etc.
- salinity control features

Bankline Stabilization of Navigation Channels – Bankline stabilization to protect sensitive areas of marsh and to protect restoration projects should be encouraged coast wide. The self-imposed limit of 25% of project cost for bank line stabilization along navigation channels is self-defeating and takes away options to maintain and restore sensitive wetlands.

Page 97 – How does the model show land gain at West Bay via the West Bay Crevasses project yet land loss along South Pass where there are 16 crevasses projects at work? The page should include a note highlighting that the model does not contain USACE maintenance projects nor restoration activities by other agencies on the Mississippi River delta.

Page 102 – Include a bullet that states: The Plan will restore critical habitats such as barrier islands, forested ridges, fresh marsh and other habitats as well as restore and conserve wildlife species of greatest conservation need as identified by the Louisiana Wildlife Action Plan #13.

Page 109 – The tables suggest an implementation period for each project. LDWF suggests revising the column title "Implementation Period" as it leads the reader to think that the projects may not be considered if not implemented within the identified time frame. The Plan is revised every five years therefore a hard timeline of thirty years is not necessary. Perhaps this column title should be relabeled as "Implementation Goal" or "Ideal Implementation Period."

Page 141 Policy Tools – We suggest that LDWF be mentioned in this section. We have several programs and plans that support Plan objectives such as the Louisiana Wildlife Action Plan. We have also sought grants and implemented restoration projects along the entire coast that are consistent with the Plan. The Plan will have a significant impact to LDWF and how we achieve our agencies mission.

Page 151 - At the bottom of the page it suggests that CPRA alone is monitoring wildlife and fisheries in the Davis Pond outfall area. This is a team effort with LDWF. We suggest utilizing inclusive language as this is cooperative monitoring program with LDWF.

LAFITTE AREA INDEPENDENT LEVEE DISTRICT

2654 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Lafitte, LA 70067
(504) 233-1109
Fax: (504)689-7801

October 18, 2016

Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

RE: 2017 Master Plan Community Conversation Meeting

Dear Chairman Bradberry,

Please accept my thanks and gratitude for having the 2017 Master Plan Community Conversation Meeting tonight (Tuesday October 18th) and CPRA Board Meeting tomorrow (Wednesday October 19th) in the Town of Jean Lafitte, a coastal community that is located on the frontline of Louisiana's coastal erosion problem. Allowing the public to voice their concerns and being responsive to the coastal communities that you are trying to protect, is paramount to the development of the Master Plan and I hope you are including the survival of the Town of Jean Lafitte in your plans.

As you are well aware, the Town of Jean Lafitte and the Lafitte Area Independent Levee District have been working with the CPRA Board and the State to complete the "Lafitte Ring Levee Project" (002.HP.07) for many years and there is nothing more important to our community than the completion of this very important project as soon as possible. Building and completing this project is critical to our survival here in Lafitte, Barataria and Crown Point because this area has gone through 13 hurricanes and tropical storms in the last 25 years and our survival depends on it. Major flooding events in the last 10 years include Hurricane Rita, Hurricane Ike, Tropical Storm Lee and Hurricane Isaac.

The Lafitte Area Independent Levee District along with CPRA is currently working on ten tidal protection projects. Four of the projects are currently under way; one is under construction, one entering the bidding phase and two in the engineering phase. These tidal protection levees are being built 7.5 feet above sea level and are the foot print for 100-year protection.

In addition to the "Lafitte Ring Levee Project", the second most important coastal project for our community is the completion of the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline – West of Barataria Waterway (Phase II – from Barataria Waterway to Lafourche Parish). This project was originally planned to cross the entire Barataria Basin from Plaquemines Parish, thru Jefferson Parish and all the way to Lafourche Parish but Phase I stopped at the Barataria Waterway. Therefore it needs to be completed to function as it was intended in the first place.

After the projects mentioned above are included, the following Marsh Creation projects should also be included in the Master Plan this year:

- 1) 002.MC.05e – Large-Scale Barataria Marsh Creation Component E
- 2) 002.MC.04a – Lower Barataria Marsh Creation Component A
- 3) 002.MC.07 – Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project
- 4) 002.MC.100 – North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation Project

Maintaining these marshes between Barataria Bay and the Lafitte community is very important to our area, as they create a buffer from storm surge coming from the bay.

Also in addition to the projects above, it should be noted that the Mid Barataria Diversion Project that will divert Mississippi River water in the Barataria Basin is being proposed right in the “back yard” of the communities of Lafitte, Barataria and Crown Point. There is no way that you can expect me and the people in this community to support this diversion unless you include Compensation for the Fishermen for their losses and Provide Flood Protection for our community. That has to be included in the project and we will not support it until it is included as part of the project.

Again I would like to thank you for having this meeting in the Town of Jean Lafitte and allowing me to state in public my position on these projects and I hope to meet with your team in the months to come to try to implement these projects.

Sincerely,



Timothy Kerner
President



RECEIVED
2017 MAR -1 P 9:55
CPRA

February 23, 2017

Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority
c/o Chuck Perrodin
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027
masterplan@la.gov

Re: 2017 draft Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Perrodin,

The Lafourche Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit organization composed of over 350 businesses focused on fostering a pro-business environment in the town of Grand Isle and the Parish of Lafourche. The Lafourche Chamber of Commerce would like to respectfully submit the following comments on the 2017 draft Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast.

- **Thank you** for your past work in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins, including the recent completion of work in Bayou Lafourche and the Caminada Headlands, which are highlighted in the FY18 Annual Plan document.
- **Get restoration done now:** One of the most significant and urgent issues facing our state is the loss of our coast, especially in the epicenter of that loss in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins.
 - We are encouraged to see the plan include reconfigured implementation periods that prioritize how projects should be advanced over time, including the critical first 10-year implementation period.
 - We are supportive of the prioritization of projects that are allocated funds from any source, regardless of implementation period.
 - The state should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first, so they can have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.
 - In addition to the steady revenue stream coming to the state over the next 15 years from the BP settlement, the people of Louisiana and its leaders must develop additional and dependable revenue streams and cost-saving opportunities, such as bonding and creative financing for projects, to fund the master plan in its entirety.
- We support **continued barrier island and headland restoration and maintenance**, an important component of our coastal restoration toolkit that should be prioritized and funded going forward.
 - We are grateful to see in the inclusion of extensive marsh creation south of Golden Meadow. Restoration in the area provides a tremendous amount of protection for those within the Larose to Golden Meadow system, as well as the people of the Terrebonne Basin should a storm approach our coast, crossing the Lafourche ridge.

- The state should **take advantage of the tremendous economic and job creation opportunities** available by advancing the master plan.
 - Over the next 10 years, nearly 60,000 jobs will be supported by investments in restoration, with 24,000 jobs created in the New Orleans region alone in water management and energy sectors.
 - Recent analysis has shown the water management sector is the fastest growing job sector in Louisiana's Coastal Zone, with an average salary of nearly \$70,000.
 - We would like to encourage you to incorporate in the plan the utilization of local contractors for the jobs that are going to be created by the implementation of the Master Plan.

In conclusion, the Lafourche Chamber of Commerce commends the CPRA on their past restoration successes and supports their draft plan moving forward. We believe the State should continue to aggressively and expeditiously prioritize, support, and fund projects that will result in the long-term sustainability of our coast, communities and culture.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call our office at 985-693-6700 or email lin@lafourchechamber.com.

Sincerely,



Lin J. Kiger
President & CEO
Lafourche Chamber of Commerce

Lafourche Chamber of Commerce



LOUISIANA SHRIMP ASSOCIATION

Acy J. Cooper Jr. President

42941 Hwy 23 Venice, Louisiana 70091
504 912 0150

RECEIVED

2017 MAR 14 A 10:12

CPRA

March 8, 2017

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

Comments on Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan

The Louisiana Shrimp Association is providing the following comments on the Draft 2017 *Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast*. Our organization's board and members have provided ongoing comments and communication with the CPRA about the coastal restoration program and previous versions of the Master Plan for a number of years.

Louisiana's shrimp industry is a key part of the state and Gulf Coast commercial fishing industry. Commercial fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico landed 1.1 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish in 2014, with a value of \$1 billion, and over half of this value (\$588 million) came from shrimp. In 2014 the seafood industry generated \$2.2 billion in our state.*

The Draft 2017 Master Plan highlights Louisiana's oyster and shrimp fisheries as examples of the ecosystem services provided by our coast early on in the Executive Summary (p. ES-10), and the state's role as the number 1 provider of shrimp and other key seafood species (p. 24). The shrimp industry is the largest part of the state's commercial fishery that the Plan states provides 25% of all the seafood in the nation, with a total annual economic benefit of over \$2.4 billion and 26,300 local jobs.

We have a number of concerns and questions about the Plan, its actions, impacts, and timelines.

Short and Long-term impacts on coastal fisheries: The Executive Summary states on p. ES-19 that the Plan will not only support the ecosystem benefits from commercial and recreational fisheries, but will result over its lifetime in increased suitable habitats coast wide for species like "small juvenile white and brown shrimp... as compared to initial conditions," which we assume means current conditions today.

Commercial fishing groups have expressed serious concerns about nutrient levels in the Mississippi River and the impacts of coastal restoration projects aimed at diverting freshwater into coastal basins and estuaries. The nutrient runoff from coastal land use, the health of the estuary as a nursery for young fish, and the abundance of fish in an offshore commercial fishery could be devastating to our fishing industry. Declines in dissolved oxygen levels are associated with declines in the diversity and abundance of all species of the fisheries. This

would not only devastate our commercial fishermen and our coastal communities but the country as a whole that depend on our great natural resources- seafood.

Gulf of Mexico "Dead Zone": The growth of the "Dead Zone" of low oxygen (hypoxia) that forms in Louisiana's offshore waters each year is an issue of long-standing concern for the state's commercial fishing, shrimping, and seafood industries. The Gulf of Mexico Hypoxic Zone is of the largest such areas in the world. In 2015, the hypoxic zone reached a size of 6,474 miles, according to the Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium, which has measured the zone every year since 1985, with the exception of 2016, when the cruise was cancelled.**

The spread of Gulf hypoxia poses a threat to the health of one of the last productive wild coastal fisheries in the lower 48 states. Dealing with this problem is a basic part of protecting Louisiana's coastal fishery and the seafood industry. A recent paper from the National Academy of Sciences gives an idea of how the hypoxic zone can impact the shrimp industry.*** The price of large shrimp can spike during spring and summer when the hypoxic zone forms offshore, causing the price of small shrimp to fall, and leading to an increase of imported large shrimp from foreign producers who rely on farm-raised operations, causing the price of large shrimp to fall again.

The Draft Master Plan doesn't emphasize reducing the size of the Gulf hypoxic zone or reducing nutrient levels in the river, although we believe that the state has agreed to do this as part of an agreement with the federal government and states upriver. Reducing the Gulf Hypoxic Zone, along with protecting Louisiana's Gulf fishery, should be one of the state's top priorities.

Sincerely,


Acy J. Cooper

President Louisiana Shrimp Association
504-912-0150

*Figures from NOAA, *Fisheries Economics of the United States*, 2014

**Press release from Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium, August 4, 2015.

***Times Picayune, "Price spikes for jumbo shrimp blamed on Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone," January 30, 2017.



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Phil Bryant
Governor

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

Jamie M. Miller, Executive Director

January 19, 2017

Mr. Bren Haase
The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Mr. Haase:

The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, as a sitting member of the Framework Development Team (FDT) notes two changes on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan that will uniquely impact the State of Mississippi versus the 2012 Plan. These changes are to the Lake Ponchartrain Barrier project and to the group of projects originally planned for the Biloxi Marsh.

The Lake Ponchartrain Barrier (LPB) project has a lower design elevation for 2017. Although this may reduce its potential impact to Mississippi, the current Estimated Annual Damage (EAD) to Mississippi for this project is \$21 million.

Biloxi Marsh (BMC) featured numerous marsh restoration and shoreline protection projects in 2012 but these have not been selected for the current 2017 Plan. This means that Master Plan projects with the greatest potential benefit for Mississippi have been eliminated.

Mississippi now faces significant estimated damages from the LPB without any significant benefits from other aspects of the Master Plan. They cannot be expected to accept the LPB unless 2017 Plan priorities are refocused and/or financial compensation is established to offset potential damages. Our states need to work together to find a balanced solution from both a technical and political standpoint.

One way to refocus would be to work collaboratively with Mississippi in the Biloxi Marsh and other areas such as the Chandelier Islands that could yield mutual benefits. Mississippi has been developing programmatic restoration approaches through its beneficial use (BU) efforts that could yield broad scale, cost-effective restoration in Biloxi Marsh. These

approaches are about to be tested as Mississippi's State Port of Gulfport works to invest nearly \$70 million in marsh restoration project in St. Bernard Parish. This 1000-acre BU marsh restoration is effectively a pilot project that may answer many questions about restoration in Biloxi Marsh, including how subsidence, freshwater from the MRGO and other factors may affect larger restoration efforts in the future.

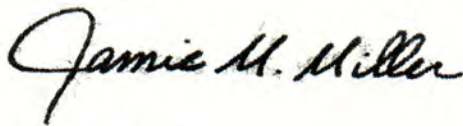
Mississippi is also approximately halfway complete with the \$50 million NRDA Phase III Hancock County Marsh Living Shoreline Project. This 6-mile-long segmented rock breakwater should effectively model the performance of similar structures in Biloxi Marsh since the pattern of marsh platform loss in Hancock County mirrors that occurring at Biloxi Marsh.

Recent modeling done through the FDT indicates that current projects planned for Biloxi Marsh would not be effective for storm surge protection in Mississippi. This may be a basis for non-selection in 2017. However, this modeling effort did not consider marsh restoration or protection on a scale that might be achieved with cross state collaboration. It also did not assess the potentially disastrous effects of a complete loss of the Biloxi Marsh platform through ongoing erosion. This recent modeling is also inconsistent with the December 2008 Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LACPR) Report that designated Biloxi Marsh as a Critical Landscape Feature for coastal storm protection.

Apart from major storm protection, Biloxi Marsh is critical to our shared estuary for salinity regulation and fisheries habitat. And there are positive trends to support. Recent data reported by the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Foundation indicate that since the closure of the MRGO, salinities have become optimal for oyster propagation in Biloxi Marsh.

Cross state collaboration regarding the Master Plan could yield significant benefits by allowing us to assess natural systems and processes unimpeded by political boundaries. It will also allow for more ready exchange of expertise and resources. As a starting point, the status of the Lake Ponchartrain Barrier and the Biloxi Marsh needs to be reevaluated starting with elevated, coordinated discussions between Louisiana and Mississippi that includes new approaches, cost scenarios and regional perspectives.

In appreciation,



Jamie M. Miller
Executive Director
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources

Cc: Delbert Hoseman
Alice Perry
Senator Moran



March 14, 2017

RECEIVED

2017 MAR 20 P 1:45

CPRA

Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
CPRA Board
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

RE: Tangipahoa Parish Shoreline Protection Project

Dear Mr. Bradberry and Chuck Perrodin;

On behalf of Tangipahoa Parish, I want to make sure that the State CPRA Board and staff are aware of Tangipahoa Parish's continuing effort to fund the second phase of our Lake Pontchartrain Shoreline Protection project, which was first funded as Phase 1 by the CIAP program and was completed in 2012 (as State Project # PO-52). Our total project was included in the State's Coastal Master Plan, but we are not seeing our project included in the ***State's First Amended Restore Plan*** or in the ***Draft Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Plan for Integrated Ecosystem Restoration Projects***.

Our Second Phase project to continue the Rock Jetty Protection system along our Lake Pontchartrain shoreline, is estimated at \$8,000,000 and would continue the project that has been deemed very successful thus far in reducing shoreline erosion of a fragile marsh/swamp area. It is being monitored by our Southeastern Louisiana University Biological Sciences staff. In order for our project to be funded with Restore Matching funds through the State, it must be included as a proposed project in the State Plans and Multi-Year Plan.

I want to be assured that the project would continue being listed in the State Master Plan as amended, and the amended Restore Act Plan. If there is anything that our Parish needs to do to be assured of this, will you please correspond with me by phone, (985) 748-3211, or e-mail, rmiller@tangipahoa.org.

Thank you for your attention to, and support of, this important project.

Sincerely;

Robby Miller

Tangipahoa Parish President

P.O. Box 215 Amite, LA 70422 • P: 985.748.3492 F: 985.748.7576 • www.tangipahoa.org

Trent Forrest
DISTRICT 1
Emile "Joey" Mayeaux
DISTRICT 6

James Bailey
DISTRICT 2
Lionell Wells
DISTRICT 7

Louis "Nick" Joseph
DISTRICT 3
David P. Vial
DISTRICT 8

Carlo S. Bruno
DISTRICT 4
Harry Lavine
DISTRICT 9

H. G. "Buddy" Ridgel
DISTRICT 5
Bobby Cortez
DISTRICT 10



GORDON E. DOVE
PARISH PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE PARISH PRESIDENT
TERREBONNE PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
P.O. Box 6097
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361-6097



16 OCT 14 A 3 22

(985) 873-6401
FAX: (985) 873-6409
E-MAIL: gdove@tpcg.org

CPRA

October 6, 2016

VIA MAIL AND HAND DELIVERY

Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
Coastal Preservation & Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

Re: Comments on 2017 Master Plan Project Selection

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

After a review of a draft of Appendix A as well as other documents associated with efforts to assemble the 2017 Coastal Master Plan in draft form and our efforts to prepare for the Community Conversation Meeting to be held in Dulac this evening as well as the Parish Informational Meeting to be held on October 20, 2016, Terrebonne Parish offers the following questions and concerns about the projects to be included in the 2017 Master Plan.

First, under the category of 2012 Projects removed from 2017 Consideration, Project 03a.HR.04 – Chacahoula Basin Hydrologic Restoration—was removed because “existing hydraulic connectivity exceeds what was proposed for the project”. In reviewing this project, we are struggling to understand exactly what the planning team meant by this reason for removal.

Second, under the 2017 New Project Development Program, the Barataria/Terrebonne Basin Marsh Terracing Program was eliminated because it was judged to be inconsistent with Master Plan Goals and Principles. In reviewing the many terracing projects built in and around the Barataria/Terrebonne Basin and their success in protecting marshes and levees which are part of their design, we would like you to explain your reasoning for this decision.

Third, also under the 2017 New Project Development Program,

- Bayou Penchant Marsh Creation (MC)
- Bayou Terrebonne to Isle St. Jean Charles Land Bridge
- Bully Camp MC
- Caillou Lake MC
- Dulac-Cocodrie MC
- Falgout Canal MC
- HNC-Lake Mechant MC
- MC via Atchafalaya LDSP

- North Lake Boudreaux MC
- North Lost Lake MC
- Hydrologic Restoration Project
- North Terrebonne Bay MC
- Small Bayou LaPointe MC
- Twin Pipeline Canal MC
- Ridge Restoration
- Twin Pipeline Land Bridge,

and all were screened out because they either were “duplicative” or “subsumed” in other projects. In particular, we do not understand the “duplicative” nature of these projects, and would also like you to explain your reasoning for these decisions.

Fourth, in reviewing the Coastal Master Plan Projects Being Considered for the 2017 Plan, we would like to voice our very strong support for CPRA’s efforts to explore options to provide sustainable, constructible restoration of the Terrebonne Bay rim. The restoration of this rim is critical to reducing the extent of open water that has developed over time between Timbalier Island and this rim. The restoration of this rim—a “land bridge” if you will—will help to hold back saltwater and hold in the freshwater that is so vital to the creation of marsh and habitat as well as provide protection for Reach J-2 of the Morganza to the Gulf levee protection system between Montegut and Pointe Aux Chenes. This was the primary reason this project was included in the 2012 Master Plan. Given the growing vulnerabilities of eastern Terrebonne Parish, we strongly believe that CPRA’s commitment to “exploring options to provide sustainable and constructible restoration of the Terrebonne Bay rim” must be firmly stated in the body of the plan, not placed in a footnote (Appendix A, page 36).

Fifth, while we fully support CPRA efforts to pump sand from Ship Shoal for the restoration of Whiskey Island (TE-100), we believe an additional project to armor this island with segmented rock barriers will help to save a great deal of the sand pumped on the island in the near term and forestall the need in subsequent years to pump in more sand, thus saving money. As you have seen in our recent presentation to you and members of your staff, segmented rock barriers on Whiskey Island can result in a similar level of protection and beach-building that has been so successful on Raccoon Island. We urge you, therefore, to consider segmented rock barriers for Whiskey Island and others in our barrier island chain currently under considerable stress.

Finally, we support all the other projects slated for inclusion in the 2017 Master Plan for Terrebonne Basin (see attached list) but we would also like the CPRA to consider two additional projects strongly advocated by Terrebonne Parish. Both are Saltwater and Resiliency Lock Projects, one for Bayou Petit Caillou at Boudreaux Canal, and the other on Bayou Terrebonne, north of Madison Canal (very similar to the Leon Theriot Lock System on Bayou Lafourche in the Golden Meadow area). These projects are two of the lynch-pin projects in the Parish’s plan for resiliency to benefit two of our major coastal communities, Chauvin and Montegut.

Please keep in mind that my current Administration and coastal staff did not take office until January 2016, so all the project development and related discussion that took place prior to that date did not include any of our current staff. Therefore when we try to look at the rationale used

for including projects such as 03a.MC.100 South Terrebonne MC, 03a.MC.101 North Lake Mechant MC and 03a.SP.100 North Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection, it is puzzling for us to follow the reasoning used to remove some of the projects listed above while including other similar projects.

In closing, we want to commend you and your staff for the hard work that has gone into the development of the 2017 draft plan. By no means has this been an easy task; nor is the work done. We believe, however, the ultimate product of all these efforts and community input will result in a Coastal Master Plan that will move the bar upwards, take major steps in restoring Louisiana's coast, and attract considerable attention from other coastal states.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please feel free to give me a call @ (985) 873-6401.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gordon E. Dove", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Gordon E. Dove, Parish President

Attachment

2017 CPRA Coastal Master Plan Projects being considered/evaluated in Terrebonne Parish**RESTORATION PROJECTS**

#	Project ID	Project Type	Name	Description	Parish
1	03a.BH.03	Barrier Island/ Headland Restoration	Isles Dernieres Barrier Island Restoration	Restoration of dune, beach, and back barrier marsh in Isles Dernieres barrier islands	Terrebonne
2	03a.BH.04	Barrier Island/ Headland Restoration	Timbalier Islands Barrier Island Restoration	Restoration of dune, beach, and back barrier marsh in Timbalier barrier islands	Lafourche; Terrebonne
3	03a.DI.05	Diversions	Atchafalaya River Diversion (30,000 cfs)	Diversions off the Atchafalaya River into or to benefit Penchant and southwest Terrebonne marshes, 30,000 cfs capacity	Terrebonne
4	03a.HR.02	Hydrologic Restoration	Central Terrebonne Hydrologic Restoration	Installation of a structure in Grand Pass to restrict the opening to Lake Mechant.	Terrebonne
5	03a.MC.09b	Marsh Creation	North Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Component B	Creation of 5,700 acres of marsh between Bayou St. Jean Charles and Bayou Pointe au Chien	Terrebonne
6	03a.MC.100	Marsh Creation	South Terrebonne Marsh Creation	Creation of 23,000 acres of marsh between Bayou du Large and Houma Navigation Canal	Terrebonne
7	03a.MC.101	Marsh Creation	North Lake Mechant Marsh Creation	Creation of 13,700 acres of marsh between Lake de Cade and Lake Mechant	Terrebonne
8	03a.RC.01	Ridge Restoration	Bayou DeCade Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 42,600 feet of historical ridge along Bayou DeCade from Lake Decade to Raccourci Bay	Terrebonne
9	03a.RC.02	Ridge Restoration	Bayou DuLarge Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 53,200 feet of historical ridge along Bayou DuLarge	Terrebonne
10	03a.RC.03	Ridge Restoration	Small Bayou LaPointe Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 49,000 feet of historical ridge along Small Bayou LaPointe	Terrebonne
11	03a.RC.04	Ridge Restoration	Mauvais Bois Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 43,400 feet of historical ridge at Mauvais Bois	Terrebonne
12	03a.RC.05	Ridge Restoration	Bayou Terrebonne Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 40,700 feet of historical ridge along Bayou Terrebonne	Terrebonne
13	03a.RC.06	Ridge Restoration	Bayou Pointe au Chien Ridge Restoration	Restoration of 43,600 feet of historical ridge along Bayou Pointe au Chien	Terrebonne
14	03a.SP.100	Shoreline Protection	North Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection	Shoreline protection of 16,200 feet along the northern shore of Lake Boudreaux east of Hog Point	Terrebonne

15	03b.DI.04	Diversion	Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Eastern Terrebonne	Increase freshwater flows from Atchafalaya River to Terrebonne marshes (18,000 cfs east along the GIWW toward the Houma Navigation Canal)	Assumption, St. Mary; Terrebonne
16	03b.MC.09	Marsh Creation	Point Au Fer Island Marsh Creation	Creation of 13,200 acres of marsh on Point au Fer Island	Terrebonne
17	03b.SP.100	Shoreline Protection	Lost Lake Shoreline Protection	Shoreline protection of 11,200 feet along the southern shore of Lost Lake from Rice Bayou to Lost Lake Pass	Terrebonne

STRUCTURAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

#	Project ID	Project Name	Description	Parish
18	03a.HP.02b	Morganza to the Gulf	Hurricane protection levee around Houma and Terrebonne ridge communities from Larose to Humphreys Canal (elevation 19.5 to 36.5 feet)	Lafourche; Terrebonne
19	03a.HP.102	Morganza to the Gulf- enhanced inducements investigation	Hurricane protection levee around Houma and Terrebonne ridge communities from Larose to Humphreys Canal	Lafourche; Terrebonne
20	03a.HP.103	Morganza to the Gulf- basic inducements investigation	Hurricane protection levee around Houma and Terrebonne ridge communities from Larose to Humphreys Canal	Lafourche; Terrebonne

RESOLUTION

**Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management & Restoration Advisory
Committee**

RECEIVED

2017 FEB 22 A 9:54

CPRA

Offered By: B. Barthel

Seconded By: J. DeBlieux

WHEREAS, The Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management & Restoration Advisory Committee (CZMRAC) was formed to assist in the management of Terrebonne's Coastal Zone Permitting function and to offer advice on the restoration and preservation of Terrebonne's shrinking coastal areas; and,

WHEREAS, The CZMRAC is comprised of residents of Terrebonne Parish who are extremely knowledgeable of the dire condition of the Parish's coastal areas and take an active role in promoting projects that will benefit Terrebonne's coastal marshes and barrier islands; and,

WHEREAS, The CZMRAC has studied the draft of the 2017 Coastal Zone Master Plan Update and attended public meetings held by the Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority (CPRA) to present this draft Plan and accept public comments; and,

WHEREAS, The CZMRAC believes this draft Plan is deficient in recognizing and meeting the coastal needs of Terrebonne Parish, particularly in the critical area of eastern Terrebonne Parish where coastal land loss is greater than any other area of the state, if not the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The CZMRAC is wholly supportive of Parish President Gordon E. Dove's efforts to have included in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan a more directed and specific restoration treatment of a) the Parish's barrier islands, which serve as a vital first line of defense in hurricane and storm surge protection, and b) the inclusion of a lake rim/land bridge between Bayou Terrebonne and Bayou Pointe Aux Chenes, an area that functions as our second line of defense, but an area that will be lost and totally dysfunctional as a line of defense in a matter of years, as well as c) the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline that will bring critical sediment from the sediment-rich Atchafalaya River into western Terrebonne and, in time, into sediment-starved eastern Terrebonne Parish.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management and Restoration Advisory Committee, that the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority is hereby strongly urged to include in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan direct and specific restoration treatment of each of Terrebonne's barrier islands, to include a lake rim/land bridge concept connecting lower Bayou Terrebonne with lower Bayou Pointe Aux Chenes in critical eastern

Terrebonne Parish, as well as the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline project, whose feasibility study was jointly funded by CPRA and Terrebonne Parish.

THERE WAS RECORDED:

YEAS: B. Barthel; R. Champagne, Jr.; J. Ledet; J. Rogers; M. Benoit; J. DeBlieux; A. Portier; M. Thomas

NAYS:

ABSTAINING:

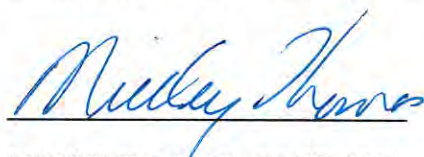
ABSENT: E. Babin, Jr.

The Chairman declared the Resolution adopted on this 7th day of February, 2017

.....

I, MICKEY THOMAS, Chairman of the Terrebonne Parish Coastal Zone Management and Restoration Advisory Committee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Coastal Zone Management and Restoration Advisory Committee on February 7, 2017, at which a quorum was present.

GIVEN UNDER MY OFFICIAL SIGNATURE ON THIS 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2017.



MICKEY THOMAS, CHAIRMAN

TERREBONNE PARISH COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CITY OF THIBODAUX

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

P. O. BOX 5418
310 WEST SECOND STREET
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA 70302
www.ci.thibodaux.la.us

TOMMY ESCHETE
MAYOR

January 27, 2017

TELEPHONE: (985) 446-7218
FAX: (985) 446-7247
EMAIL: teschete@ci.thibodaux.la.us

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant for Coastal Activities
PO Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

Re: 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan Comments

Chairman Bradberry,

Let me begin by thanking you and the rest of the staff at CPRA for putting the 2017 Draft Plan together. The thought process that went into the updated modeling and the time dedicated to making sure it was correct is evident throughout the plan.

For the first time since the formation of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority the City of Thibodaux is submitting comments on a Master Plan. As we watch our coast disappear and the sea levels rise, the City has become keenly aware of the effects of coastal land loss. If nothing else the way the city's natural drainage is now functioning is evidence enough that the landscape is changing. As all of the drainage inside the city limits is natural and flows by the aid of gravity into the Parish's forced drainage system, the tidal influences on that system are causing changes to the decade's old City system. Stemming the tide of coastal land loss and negating the effects of sea level rise are not only critical to the extreme coastal areas of our state but northern sections as well.

We are in an unprecedented time in coastal restoration and somewhere that not too many years ago most thought we would never see. With the passage of the RESTORE Act and the historic BP settlement we are no longer faced with a funding problem but rather can we spend the money quick enough to make a difference. With that said the City would like to offer a few comments on the Draft 2017 plan.

When the 2012 Master Plan came out we were presented with a "worst case scenario" in the future without action section of the plan. Now that worst case has become the best case and we are now presented with a new much more grim future if we continue to ignore the problem or continue to piecemeal projects together. The loss Lafourche Parish could see in the medium scenario of forty-one percent is not only a wakeup call for our residents but also should act as a call to arms. While we applaud the millions of dollars that have been allocated to Caminada

Headlands, West Belle Pass and East Timbalier restoration projects, allowing the Belle Pass-Golden Meadow Marsh Creation Project to sit until years 11-30 in the plan is a mind numbing thought. That area sees the most significant levels of subsidence and marsh degradation in the Terrebonne basin. Allowing that area to sit and be subject to not only the everyday natural effects that are causing it to wash away but up to thirty years of tropical impacts will transform the project from a viable and somewhat cost effective project into something that won't provide enough benefit to justify the cost of the project. The Project Fact Sheet calls for a billion and a half dollar project that will take three years to design and sixteen years to complete. While there is no mention of a borrow source listed on the sheet, one can assume that the borrow site will be ship shoal. While I agree that the ship shoal area would be a viable source for the lower end of the project, the extreme cost to send the dredged material to Golden Meadow via pipeline or barge is the driver in your cost and is somewhat avoidable. Since the release of the 2012 plan, Parishes have argued the point of using interior borrow material to construct certain segments of these larger projects, as long as it was done responsibly. These arguments have fallen by the wayside for some reason and the subsequent annual plans and now the 2017 draft plan continue to ignore the usefulness of interior borrow. In 2010 Lafourche Parish Government in cooperation with the South Lafourche Levee District and ConocoPhillips set out to construct a 50 acre segment of marsh against the SLLD system by using borrow material from Bayou Monnaie. Through a series of common sense decisions and practical applications that project morphed into a 125 acre swatch of marsh which came in under budget. One year after the project the dredge segments in Bayou Monnaie were surveyed and show to have been at or above pre dredge depths, without any loss of bank line. This is proof that the responsible use of interior borrow along with proper construction techniques can lead to much greater results without increased project costs.

While marsh creation to the south of the city will aid in storm surge reduction and provide a buffer, the structural and non-structural components of the plan will play a much larger role in the continued protection of the city. Continued work on the Morgana to the Gulf System as well as working with flood proofing and elevating properties within the 100 year flood areas will allow for a proactive approach to mitigate against future avoidable economic losses that our community could see.

The inclusion of hydrologic restoration and sediment diversions project included in the plan will also go a long way in helping to stem the tide of coastal land loss to our south. The Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration project will not only supplement the work being done from Golden Meadow to Belle Pass but will also allow for a new and improved source of fresh water into a system that is currently starved. The work currently being done by Duck Unlimited in that area, through the North American Waterfowl Conservation Act (NAWCA), will be allowed to flourish and expand exponentially with the construction of this project. As with the Golden Meadow to Belle Pass project we are concerned with the current time line for engineering and design and construction. This project has been looked at several times through the CWPPRA process as well as being included in the Lafourche Parish Multi Year Implementation Plan. We would urge CPRA to use the data already available to fast track this project and have it completed in three years and not just have a final set of design plans. We would also like to applaud the CPRA and the Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District for the creative use of CIAP dollars to fast track the Bayou Lafourche Diversion Project. As the city draws its drinking water from Bayou Lafourche

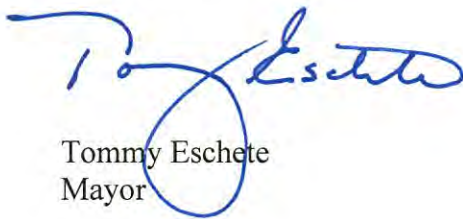
the added flow has allowed for more efficient treatment options and allowed us to use fewer chemicals to furnish finished water to our customers. While helping the various water systems along Bayou Lafourche is of the utmost importance we feel there is more data needed before we can truly call this project a freshwater diversion that will supply any amounts of nutrients and sediment to the lower parts of the system where it is truly needed.

I also want to focus for second on a section of the plan that is often forgotten and given little attention and that is the economic impact of this plan. As I stated above we are no longer extremely limited by the number of dollars available but have an ability to infuse some much needed energy into our local economy. While we understand the need of the CPRA to want to use the best minds and technology available to engineer and design these projects, we cannot and should not forget the great minds we have locally. We often pass by local design firms for the larger conglomerates in Baton Rouge and beyond but these firms have a much greater stake in this than anyone above I-10. These folks have to see their family and friends at home, at the supermarket and most of these firms employees utilize the great fishing and other natural resource we have locally. While these other firms provide some great capabilities we believe in most cases firms locally imbedded in the project areas can provide real-time solutions that are below budget while still providing a soundly engineered design. While we all hope that or local, state and national economy will see a swift turnaround using local companies in both the design and construction of these projects will further expand the workforce development goals of the plan and we are extremely excited to see this section of the plan expanded on during this update.

Again, I would like to thank you and the entire staff at CPRA as well as everyone else involved in putting this plan together. The way in which you and the team has engaged the public during this update has gone a long way to make people feel included and that our voices are being heard. We look forward to seeing the plan make its way through the legislature and to seeing material being dredged and the coast being restored.

If I or my staff could be of any assistance during the remainder of this process please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely,



Tommy Eschete
Mayor

TE/apc

Cc: Sen. Norby Chabert
Sen. Bret Allain
Sen. Gary Smith
Rep. Jerome "Dee" Richard

DELACROIX CORPORATION
206 DECATUR STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 523-2245

February 3, 2017

Mr. Chuck Perrodin
Public Information Director
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: 2017 Annual Plan Comments

Dear Mr. Perrodin:

I recently attended the state meetings for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan in New Orleans. I understand and appreciate the daunting task that the CPRA faces in trying to put together a workable plan for saving coastal Louisiana. That being said, I was disappointed to hear that facets of the 2012 plan would not be carried forward in the 2017 plan. Given that we have already approved and constructed projects under that plan, it seems doubly wasteful to me to not continue in those areas, especially since much of the new portions are based on modeling and not things already in existence. In particular, I am concerned with the area near Lake Lery in both St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes. The Delacroix Corporation would be the largest landowner in this area, so my concerns are personal, as well as, practical.

The BS 16 project, the South Lake Lery shoreline stabilization and marsh creation project is getting ready to wrap up in the next few months. The BS 24 Terracing and Marsh Creation South of the Big Mar in Plaquemines Parish is a perfect dovetail project to this. Unfortunately it seems to be in limbo land, as this area is no longer a priority. In addition, St. Bernard Parish is going to propose a Lake Lery Rim Restoration and Marsh Creation project for the northwest portion of Lake Lery, which will complement their Bayou Terre Bouefs Ridge Restoration Projects. That would leave a small portion of the northeast side of Lake Lery, where I am working with a NGO to develop a project to enhance approximately 6300 acres. All of these projects enhance the benefits of the Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion, which in my opinion needs to be de-authorized as fresh water siphon and reauthorized as a sediment diversion. Plans should be made to add a small dredge in the river and enhance the sediment capabilities of the diversion. In the grand scheme of Coastal Restoration, this would be cheap and reap immediate and tangible benefits.

The above projects all have and will use borrow material from Lake Lery. The coring samples from the borrow sites show that this is material that has been introduced to the system from Caernarvon. I recently toured the BS 16 project, and I can tell you that what has been done there is nothing short of amazing, and it should be capitalized upon for both future projects and public relations. In addition, the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Foundation has planted over 22,000 cypress trees in the basin. Follow-up monitoring has indicated a large survival rate, and there are plans to plant more.

February 3, 2017

For seven thousand years, the Breton Sound Basin and Barrataria Basins flourished as active Deltas of the Mississippi Rivers despite subsidence. Following the 1927 floods, the Army Corps of Engineers gained control of the Mississippi River for transportation and flood control by building huge levees. In the process, they signed the death warrant on the two basins that had flourished since the beginning of time. In 90 years, we have seen the destruction of 7000 years of continuous land building. The Caernarvon Fresh Water Diversion has given us some hope of what can be done, despite it not being designed for a heavier sediment load, nor being run for Coastal Restoration. Also the recent phenomenon known as Mardi Gras Pass is showing us exactly what nature will do. Let's act quickly to take advantage of what Caernarvon could do.

In closing, I support the continued efforts in the Lake Lery area of both St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes. I support the Mid Breton Sound sediment diversion, and I urge the state to act quickly to turn the Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion into a Sediment Diversion. In the grand scheme of Coastal Restoration, this could be economically done thus giving us a greater bang for our buck. I have been requesting this since 2006, following Hurricane Katrina.

Sincerely,



Mike Bengé
President

CC: Bren Hasse, Director of CPRA
Guy McInnis, St. Bernard Parish President
Amos Cormier, Jr. Plaquemines Parish President
Robert Spears, Director of Coastal Activities Plaquemines Parish
John Lane, Director of Coastal Activities St. Bernard Parish
Jerry Graves, Coastal Advisor, St. Bernard Parish
Robert DuBois, USFWS
Angela Trahan, USFWS
Dr. John Lopez, LPBF
Michael Farizo, Delacroix Corporation
Delacroix Corporation Board of Directors



For questions contact: John Lopez, Ph.D. jlopez@saveourlake.org 504 421 7348

Comments submitted by the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation during the public comment period for the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan, released January 3, 2017. LPBF is pleased to see the aggressive use of diversions especially the Mid-Breton Sediment Diversion (001.D1.24) and the diversions into the Maurepas swamp region (001.D1.101; 001.D1.21; 001.D1.102).

LPBF comments are divided into two categories:

Issues which should be addressed in the 2017 CMP:

- 1. Exclude the Central Wetlands Diversion (001.D1.18)**
- 2. Include Biloxi Marsh - Marsh Creation & Shoreline Armoring**
- 3. Exclude Bay Uhlan Marsh Creation (001-MC.101)**
- 4. Include statement on MRGO FS, Lawsuit etc.**
- 5. Rename Pontchartrain Barriers the “Pontchartrain Low Barrier” project**
- 6. Include Programmatic Oyster Reef Restoration**
- 7. Clarification of HSDRRS Assumptions**
- 8. Describe borrow sources of sediment for marsh creation in the Pontchartrain Basin**
- 9. Include a statement discouraging slab-on-grade construction anywhere in coastal Louisiana**
- 10. Identify dedicated funding for Non-Structural programs**
- 11. Include Programmatic Wetland Forest restoration**
- 12. Recommendation that annual dead zone cruise be continued and include areas west and east of the Mississippi River**

Issues with the 2017 CMP to be addressed during the planning process for the 2022 CMP:

- A. Adjust Subsidence Polygon Near Baton Rouge**
- B. Adjust the Subsidence Polygons for the Biloxi Marsh and Breton Basin**
- C. Consider effects of MRGO closures to the Pontchartrain Basin baseline conditions**
- D. Evaluate options to Adaptively Manage Mardi Gras Pass in lieu of \$1.4B CMP projects**
- E. Evaluate Central Wetlands Recommendations by LPBF**
- F. The Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion operated as a sediment diversion**

Issues recommended to be addressed in the 2017 CMP

The state must be recognized for the courage to portray the possible dire future conditions of our coast. Climate change driven sea level rise and subsidence combined in the worst case scenarios have very sobering impact to Louisiana's coast. The state should also be recognized for adopting a strategy to "plan for the worst and hope for the best" by recommending many projects that are selected by the planning tool for the higher environmental scenario. We support this approach, but do find there are potential improvements to the plan that is consistent with or improves on this strategy.

1) Exclude the Central Wetlands Diversion (001.D1.18)

If CPRA is planning for the worst case scenario of hurricane surge risk under the higher environmental scenario, it seems that projects that are targeted to benefit areas within a levee system are not consistent with this approach, simply because they do not provide any benefit to surge risk reduction. As some parishes have stated, we must address the "outside" first. In particular, we find that the Central Wetland Diversion would only provide benefit to wetlands within the HSDRRS levees. Considering that there are six new diversions proposed for the east bank, where there are already several existing outlets, this diversion seems a very low priority and justifies investing elsewhere, outside the levee. Prior to the closure of the MRGO, the Violet Diversion was proposed to lower salinity of the Biloxi Marsh, but the closure of the MRGO has changed the baseline conditions to the target salinity of the Biloxi Marsh (**Figure 1**). An LPBF report on salinity changes in 2013, 2104, and 2015 shows that much of the Biloxi Marsh is within good salinity range for oyster propagation, and is where major historic oyster reefs were located prior to the construction of the MRGO (in black, **Figure 1**). See report [*"Oyster Habitat Evaluation Using Hydrocoast Salinity Data and Two Approaches to Suitability Analysis in the Pontchartrain Basin, Southeast Louisiana"*](#). In lieu of a new diversion, LPBF recommends hydrologic restoration of the Central Wetlands and rehabilitation of the existing siphon (see report [*"Recommendations for Restoration: Central Wetlands Unit, Louisiana Based on investigations and data collected from 2012-2014"*](#)).

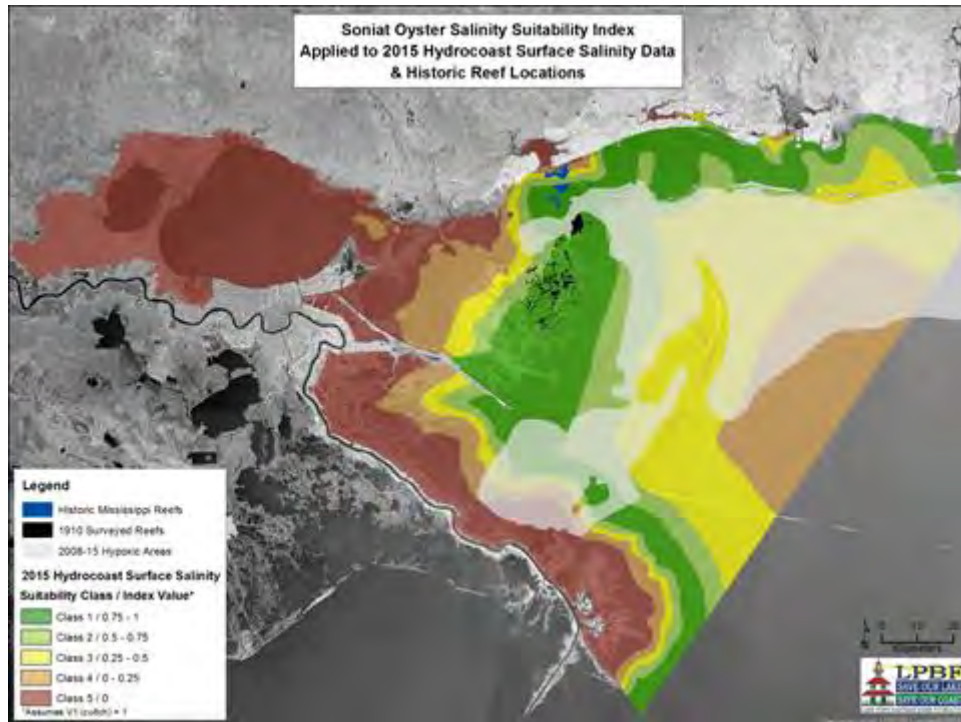


Figure 1: Results of Oyster Habitat Suitability Analysis based on 2015 surface salinity. This analysis shows that the Biloxi Marsh area is currently averaging ideal surface salinities for oyster propagation, most likely due to changes from the closure of the MRGO. These new conditions make the Violet Diversion obsolete in helping control salinity in the Biloxi Marshes for oysters (figure from: <http://saveourlake.org/PDF-documents/our-coast/OysterHabitatSuitability.pdf>)

2) Include Biloxi Marsh - Marsh Creation, shoreline protection and oyster reefs

Loss of the Biloxi Marsh puts New Orleans and the Mississippi Coast in severe jeopardy (**Figure 2**). The planning tool does not consider the subsidence and erosion that would occur, which together would greatly increase storm surge. Prominent surge modelers such as Rick Luettich have modeled this condition (see Figure below) , and it is significant. In addition, the subsidence used by CMP for the Biloxi Marsh is probably too high because of the delineation of the subsidence polygons. Shoreline stabilization, oyster reef restoration and marsh creation are all appropriate for the Biloxi Marsh. Because of the MRGO closure oyster propagation has improved in the Biloxi Marsh (**Figure 3**).

It is also unfortunate that the marsh creation project on the Biloxi Marsh was not phased and allowed to start prior to year 20 (as most MC projects). Starting at year 23 for Biloxi Marsh means that most of the benefits fall between year 20 and 50. These benchmarks in the planning almost entirely miss benefits from the MC project simply due to timing.

The State of Mississippi is so concerned that they are willing to use Mississippi funds to construct a marsh creation project in Louisiana waters in the Biloxi Marsh. Why would we discourage others to do restoration in our state at their expense?

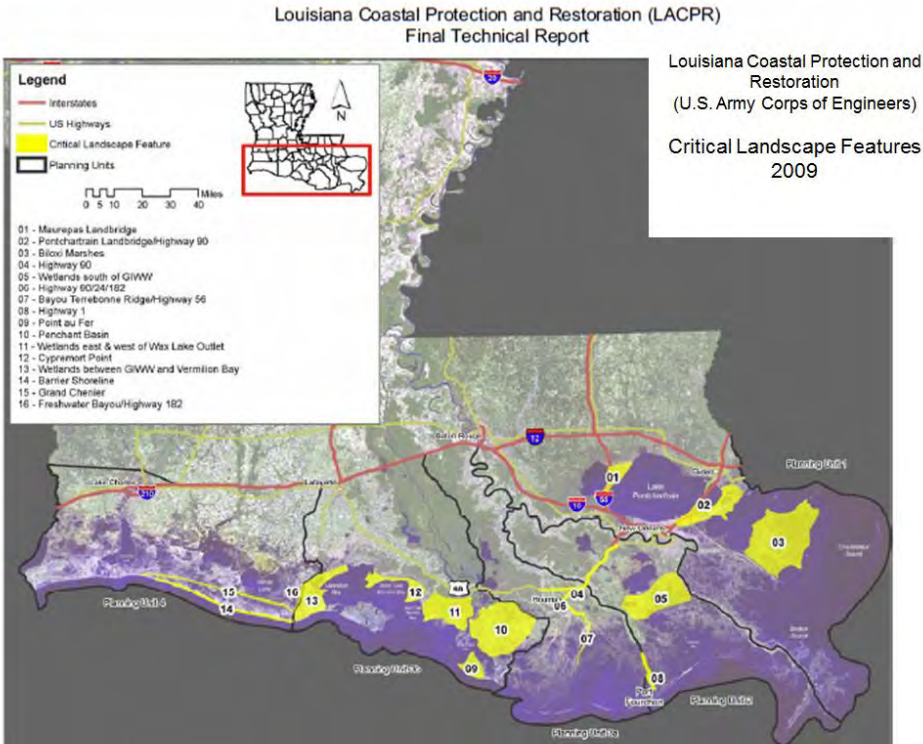


Figure 7-19. Critical landscape features.

Figure 2: Critical Landscape Features identified in Corps' LACPR report included the Biloxi Marsh (03).

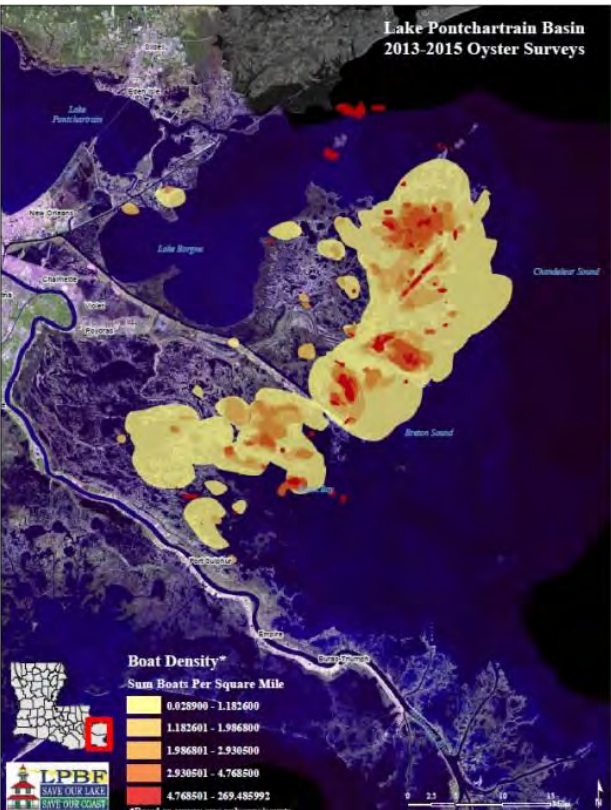


Figure 3: Map of oyster fleet activity from air reconnaissance 2013 to 2015 showing most of the oyster fleet is active in the Biloxi Marsh where salinity has moderated with the closure of the MRGO.

ADCIRC surge model showing increased surge due to a denuded Biloxi Marsh (03) (**Figure 4**). Without the Biloxi Marsh or Chandeleur Islands there is unlimited fetch, and water depths will only continue to increase, as will surge height and energy (in *A New Framework for Planning the Future of Coastal Louisiana after the Hurricanes of 2005- Working Group for Post Hurricane Planning for the Louisiana Coast* January 2006).

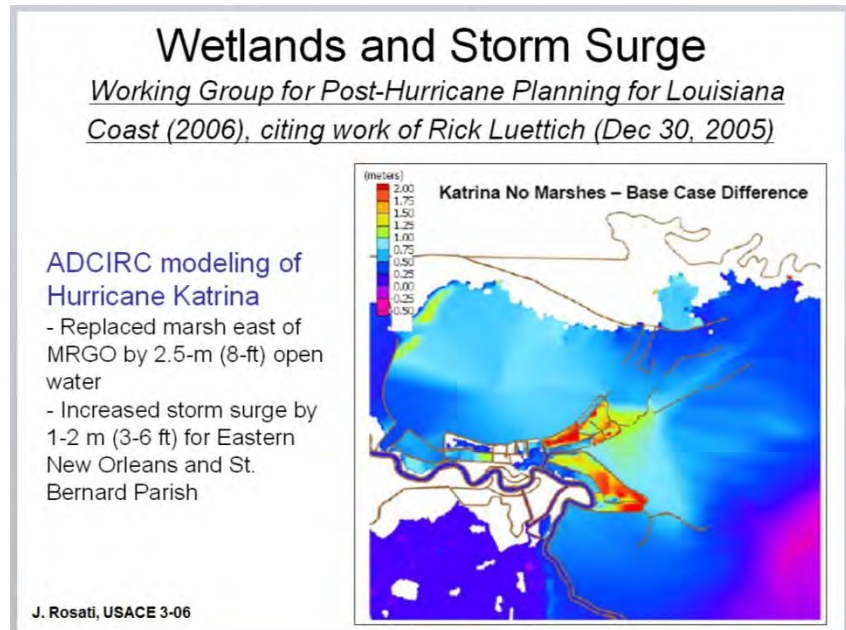


Figure 4: Results of ADCIRC modelling, indicating that storm surge height increase in eastern New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish without the Biloxi Marsh.

3) Exclude Bay Uhlán Marsh Creation (001-MC.101)

The Bay Uhlán Marsh Creation (001-MC.101) project is not necessary because it is receiving flow through the Bohemia Spillway. It is nearly completely full from recent deposition (**Figure 5**). It is likely that these mud platforms will be vegetated after the 2017 flood.



Figure 5: Sediment deposition in Bay Uhlán from Mardi Gras Pass and the Bohemia Spillway (google earth imagery 11/16).

4) Include statement on MRGO FS, Lawsuit etc.

Chapter 3 – The disposition of the State on (MRGO legal and Corps MRGO FS report) planning should be described by the State, and explain how it plans to address MRGO restoration. There is no reference to the MRGO Study here or anywhere in the plan. We suggest a paragraph to describe the study and its current status as many of the projects selected in the plan are a part of that study.

5) Rename Pontchartrain Barriers as Pontchartrain Low Barrier Plan

The proposed Pontchartrain Barriers must be designed to maintain the integrity of the estuary both on the protected side (Lake Pontchartrain) and the flood (down estuary) side. The CMP should emphasize that the barriers only provide a slight reduction of surge entering Lake Pontchartrain, and that they are not intended to fully address risk mitigation needs around the lake. We suggest the barriers be called the "Low Barrier Plan", because the top elevation of the barriers is +2 feet and are intended to be overtopped. LPBF released a report in 2011, titled [*“Framework for Environmental Assessment of Alternative Flood Control Structures on Chef Menteur and Rigolets Passes within the Lake Pontchartrain Estuary, Southeast Louisiana”*](#), and should be reviewed as this project is designed.

6) Include Programmatic Oyster Reef Restoration

As in the 2012 Coastal Master Plan, the 2017 Coastal Master Plan modeling does not effectively capture the benefits of oyster reef restoration. Faced with a future impacted by climate change, oyster reefs are an essential component of any comprehensive restoration plan. If the current analysis is not able to capture the benefits of oyster reefs then programmatic funding at a substantial level should be included to ensure that these important features can be restored along our coast.

7) Clarification of HSDRRS Assumptions

We understand that explaining all the complexities of the modeling in the main report would quickly overwhelm the average citizen. However, we feel that the assumptions used in the modeling for levee systems are of particular importance to the safety of the general public and to build public support for comprehensive CMP implementation. It has been CPRA’s goal since its inception to emphasize the link between restoration and risk, and maps that convey a false sense of security undermine that effort. This is especially true for **Greater New Orleans**. The Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS) system provides limited risk reduction for the state’s largest contiguous population living in five coastal parishes. The Future Without Action (FWOA) flood depth maps are based upon assumptions, including an assumption of continued fully financed and executed maintenance. The flood depth maps that depict the interior of levee systems as dry or only lightly flooded, even in 50 years in the FWOA, can lead to complacency since they do not communicate the high level of investment that is required to meet that modeling assumption (estimated to be between \$43-48 million per year for HSRRSS according to local officials). In some areas of the HSDRRS, we have already witnessed a public refusal to fund this minimal level of maintenance through self-taxation. In that sense, the assumption of the master plan is already compromised. Although this maintenance is not the

responsibility of CPRA, it would be beneficial for the Plan to communicate to the public the importance of funding maintenance. We suggest including a call-out box in the plan that describes the assumption, as well as including the flood depth map for New Orleans and other polders within ring levee systems under the high environmental scenario. In addition, presentations to the public should also communicate this assumption and the threat of flooding in New Orleans under the high environmental scenario.

8) Source of Sediment for marsh creation in the Pontchartrain Basin

Extensive marsh creation projects in the Pontchartrain Basin are proposed without a long distance pipeline. If local, non-river sources are to be used this should be delineated. Extensive borrow sites may have detrimental impact to water quality and increase surge risk.

9) A statement should be included discouraging slab-on-grade construction anywhere in coastal Louisiana

All slab-on-grade construction in coastal Louisiana should be strongly discouraged or prohibited because of three distinct and powerful reasons why elevated construction is advantageous ([See LPBF and CRCL report for more details pg. 65](#)):

- 1) Reduced flood risk
- 2) Dramatically reduced cost to re-level a home due to differential subsidence or for the need to reduce flood risk
- 3) Lower risk due to termite damage

10) Dedicated funding for Non-Structural programs should identified

Funding for Non-Structural seems to be reactive by relying on post-disaster funding through NFIP, FEMA, block grants etc. Proactive Non-Structural is vastly more cost effective and less traumatic. Louisiana needs to improve its capacity to fund Non-Structural before disaster, based on sound planning.

11) Programmatic Wetland Forest restoration should be included

Due to the closure of the MRGO, soil salinities have been reduced and 118 sq. miles are now suitable for reforestation within the Pontchartrain Basin (**Figure 6**). Areas such as the Maurepas Land Bridge are a critical landscape feature and dampen storm surge. Reforestation enhances and prolongs this benefit for areas of the River Parishes and the Greater Baton Rouge region.

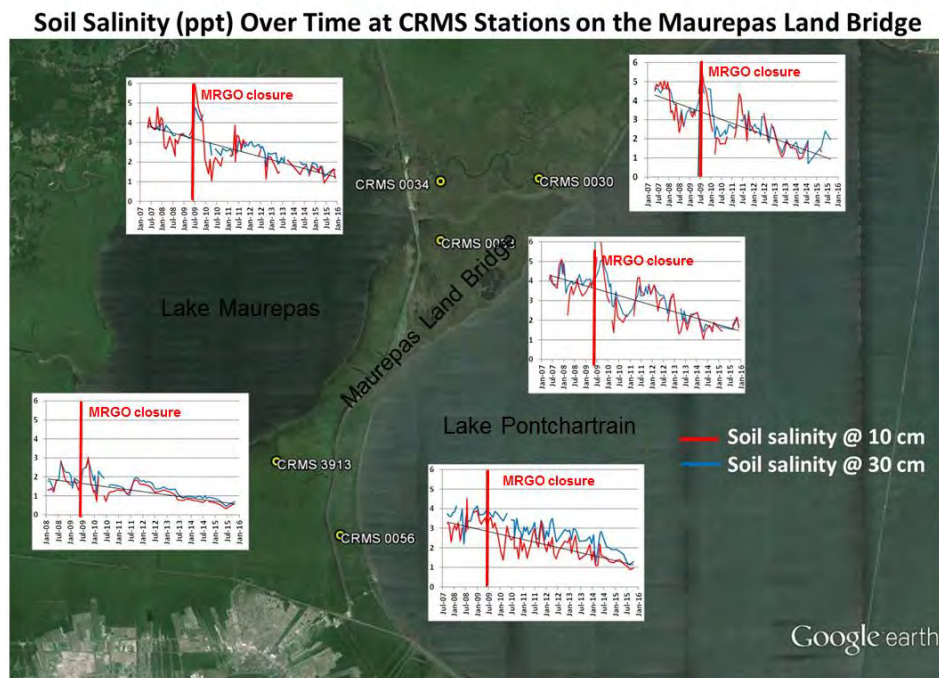


Figure 6: Soil salinity on the Maurepas Land Bridge from five CRMS stations. The time-lapse data shows significant decrease in soil salinity in the region since the closure of the MRGO in 2009.

12) Recommendation that annual dead zone cruise be continued and include areas west and east of the Mississippi River

In 2016, the annual dead zone cruise was not conducted. This annual survey is critical to benchmark the impact of excess nutrient loading into the Louisiana coast. This is especially important to assess baseline conditions before major sediment and freshwater diversions are constructed. There is speculation that the dynamics of the dead zone may change in the future, due to less nutrients coming out of the Bird's Foot Delta and more nutrients released further up basin through diversions. Without the annual cruises, we will have no way to assess these changes as restoration proceeds. Lastly, there are nutrient reduction measures taking place far up the Mississippi River Basin, in the Midwest. We need to be able to assess if these are having a positive impact on the size of the dead zone over time. Future surveys should include areas east of the Mississippi which are influenced by the Mississippi River and Pearl River.

Issues with the 2017 CMP to be addressed during the planning process for the 2022 CMP

A) Adjust Subsidence Polygon Near Baton Rouge

- Appendix C Pg. 26 (Fig 5) Area 1

The subsidence polygon near Baton Rouge has zero subsidence (**Figure 7**), when it is very well established that there are active faults located within and north of Baton Rouge (**Figure 8**). The southern boundary of this subsidence polygon should be moved northward to include Baton Rouge??, and it should be assigned an appropriate rate of subsidence greater than zero.



Figure 7: CMP subsidence polygon with zero subsidence.



Figure 8: Official state geologic map with active Baton Rouge–Denham Springs Fault system in black.

B) Adjust the Subsidence Polygons for the Biloxi Marsh and Breton Basin

- Appendix C Pg. 26 (fig 5) Area 11

Subsidence for Biloxi Marsh is included in the polygon with the Breton Basin (**Figure 9**) which is clearly in a different and less stable tectonic province based on numerous published maps and reports (**Figures 10 and 11**). The range of subsidence of Biloxi Marsh is probably more similar to that assigned to Polygon 2.



Figure 9: Subsidence Polygon 11 combines Biloxi Marsh and the Breton Basin area.

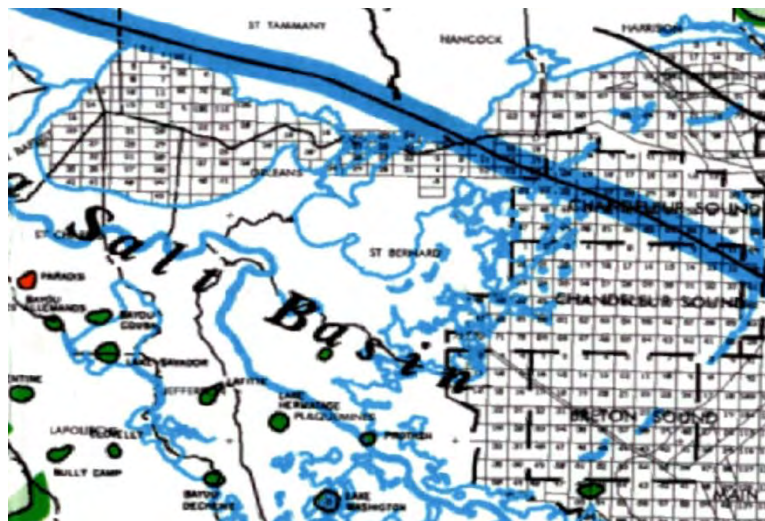


Figure 10: Salt tectonic Map published by AAPG shows the salt dome basin is south of Bayou la Loutre (Lopez, 2006).

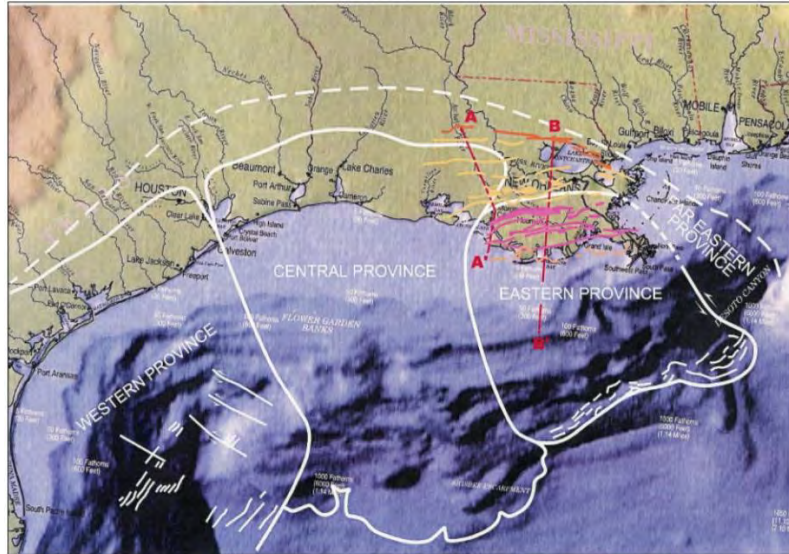


Figure 11: Tectonic Map published by Shell geologists in AAPG (Peel et al. 1995) which shows that Breton and Biloxi Marsh are in different tectonic provinces.

C) Consider effects of MRGO closures to the Pontchartrain basin baseline conditions

LPBF is pleased that two major land bridges are included in the plan (Maurepas and Orleans). The Maurepas Land Bridge has had a marked decline in soil salinity due to the closure of the MRGO in 2009, and now appears to be much more suitable for swamp restoration. LPBF released a report and map titled [*“Swamp Restoration Suitability Assessment for the Pontchartrain Basin”*](#) and can be used to guide swamp restoration efforts in the Pontchartrain Basin. LPBF requests CPRA use programmatic funds for swamp restoration on the Maurepas Land bridge (**Figure 12**). In addition, salinity is now more supportive of oyster propagation within and around the Biloxi Marsh (**Figure 13**).

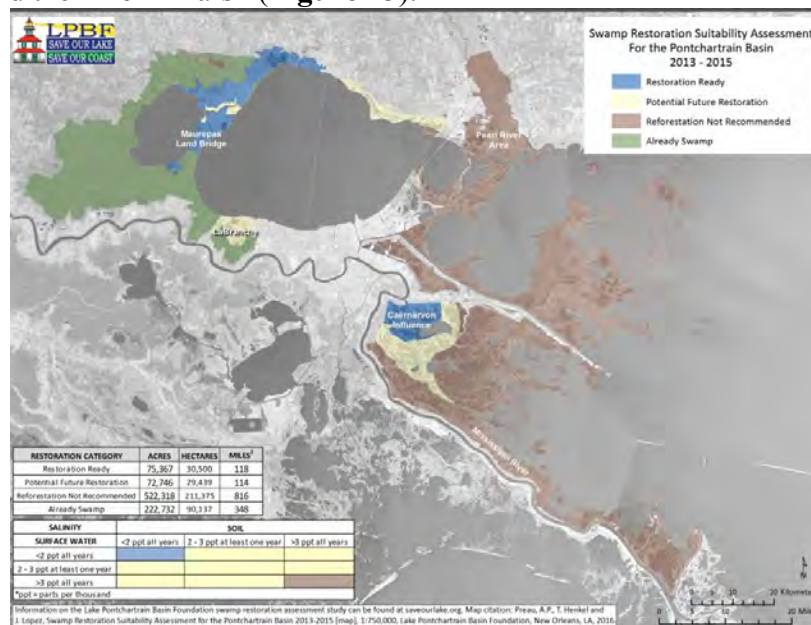


Figure 12: blue areas now seem to be suitable for cypress re-forestation

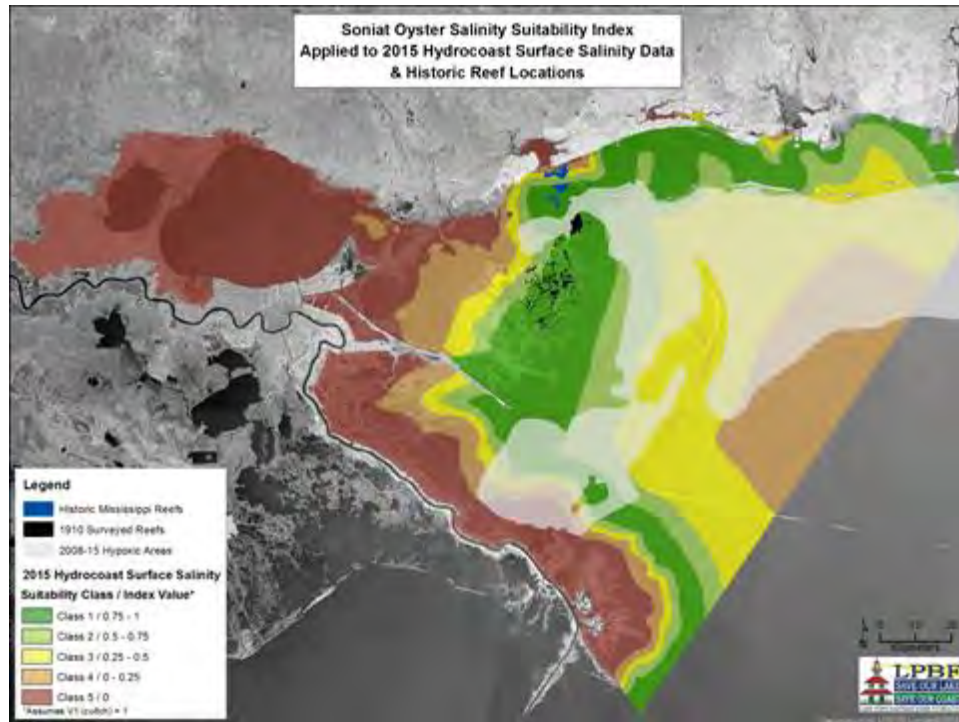


Figure 13 green areas are areas of good salinity for oysters in 2015

D) Evaluate options to adaptively manage Mardi Gras Pass in lieu of \$1.4 B in CMP projects

Although the current estimated maximum possible discharge of Mardi Gras Pass (~15,000 cfs) is far less than the proposed Lower Breton Diversion (50,000 cfs), it is having a significant effect that is already providing benefits to three proposed CMP projects. The sediment discharged by Mardi Gras Pass flows into a channel network within [more than 15,000 acres of marsh](#). A dramatic example is Uhlman Bay which by Feb 2017 is nearly full of sediment and is essentially new land in the footprint of the Uhlman Bay Marsh Creation (001.MC.101) polygon (**Figure 5**). Mardi Gras Pass sediment also flows outside of Bohemia Spillway and into the marsh creation area of Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (001.MC.102) (**Figure 14**). The two marsh creation projects and the diversion are estimated to cost \$1.4 B (**Figure 15**). An option to adaptively manage Mardi Gras Pass is financially prudent, but allows benefits to accrue, and would reduce uncertainty.

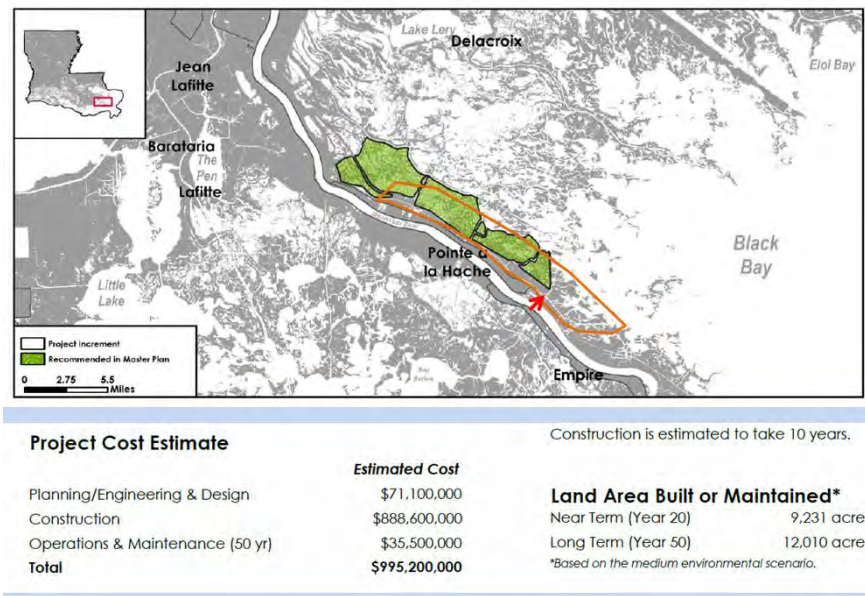


Figure 124: Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (001.MC.102) with an outline of the area of influence from Mardi Gras Pass (brown outline).

CMP 2017 (draft) Projects in Vicinity of MGP

Lower Breton Diversion	\$399 M
Bay Uhlan Marsh Creation	\$31 M
Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	\$995 M
<u>Total \$1.4B</u>	

Figure 135: Summary of costs of project located in the Mardi Gras Pass influence area. Adaptively using Mardi Gras Pass to accomplish these projects would provide significant cost savings.

E) Evaluate Central Wetlands Recommendations by LPBF

In lieu of a new diversion, LPBF proposed repairing the Violet Siphon and having other hydrologic restoration done in the central Wetlands (**Figure 16**). Cost of these projects is drastically less, and would provide immediate benefits. See LPBF report [Recommendations for Restoration: Central Wetlands Unit, Louisiana](#).

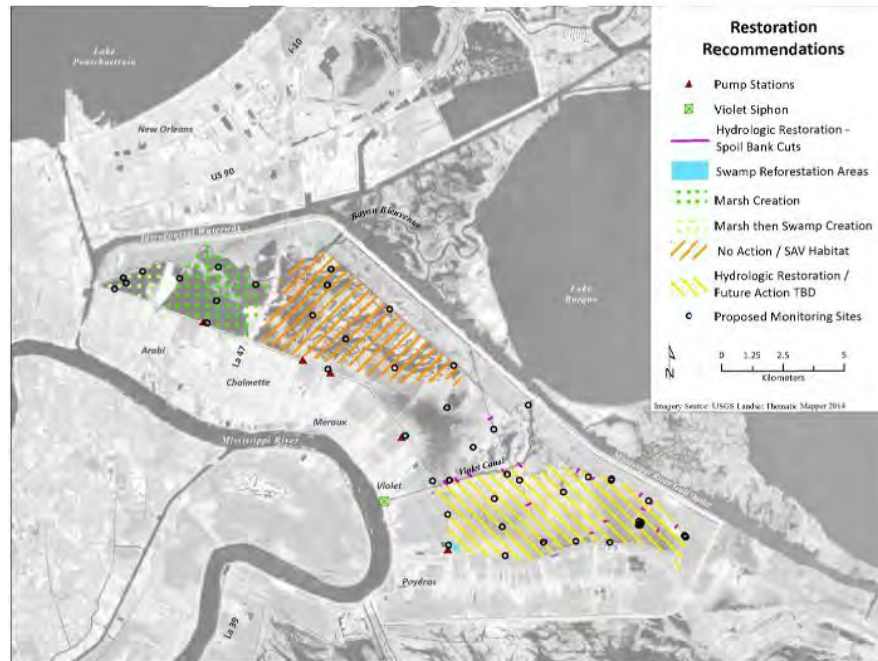


Figure 146: Recommendations for restoration in the Central Wetlands by LPBF. These include marsh creation, hydrologic restoration and operation of the Violet Siphon.

F) The Caernarvon Diversion operated as a sediment diversion

Because the Upper Breton Basin Sediment Diversion is no longer included in the CMP, and because the Caernarvon Diversion has been proven capable of building land, the state should seek re-authorization of the Caernarvon Diversion as a sediment diversion to enhance its potential to build new wetlands.

COUNCIL

PARISH OF ST. MARY

FIFTH FLOOR - COURTHOUSE

FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA 70538-6198

LISA C. MORGAN
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

FRANKLIN
(337) 828-4100
FAX (337) 828-4092

OFFICE HOURS
8:00 A.M. TO 12:00 P.M.
1:00 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.

February 14, 2017



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HON. CRAIG A. MATHEWS
2208 Highway 318
Jeanerette, Louisiana 70544

DISTRICT NO. 2

HON. J INA
603 Sycamore Street
Franklin, Louisiana 70538

DISTRICT NO. 3

HON. DALE J. ROGERS
404 Ida Street
Franklin, Louisiana 70538

DISTRICT NO. 4

HON. GLEN HIDALGO
1219 Columbus Avenue
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380

DISTRICT NO. 5

HON. KEN SINGLETON
1515 Main Street
Patterson, Louisiana 70392

DISTRICT NO. 6

HON. GABRIEL BEADLE
613 Shadowlawn Drive
Berwick, Louisiana 70342-3229

DISTRICT NO. 7

HON. JAMES W. BENNETT, JR.
2106 Sixth Street
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380

DISTRICT NO. 8

HON. STERLING J. FRYOU, SR.
156 Beadle Street
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380

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HON. PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR.
Post Office Box 371
Baldwin, Louisiana 70514-0371

DISTRICT NO. 10 AT LARGE

HON. STEVE F. BIERHORST
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Patterson, Louisiana 70392

DISTRICT NO. 11 AT LARGE

HON. KEVIN VOISIN
1202 Hickory Street
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Governor's Executive Assistant
For Coastal Activities
Office of the Governor
P. O. Box 94004
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9004

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The St. Mary Parish Council met in Regular Session on Wednesday, February 8, 2017 and voted to approve the attached four (4) Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Resolutions.

With kindest regards, we remain,

Yours very truly,

ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL
PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR., CHAIRMAN

BY: Lisa C. Morgan
Lisa C. Morgan
Clerk of the Council

Enclosures

Cc: Mr. Michael Ellis

Hon. R.L. Bret Allain, II
Hon. Sam Jones
Hon. Beryl A. Amedee

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COUNCIL

PARISH OF ST. MARY

FIFTH FLOOR - COURTHOUSE

FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA 70538-6198

LISA C. MORGAN
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

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Post Office Box 371
Baldwin, Louisiana 70514-0371

DISTRICT NO. 10 AT LARGE

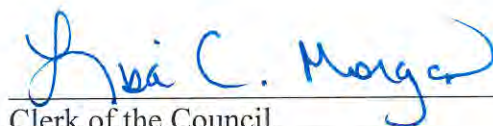
HON. STEVE F. BIERHORST
119 Jones Drive
Patterson, Louisiana 70392

DISTRICT NO. 11 AT LARGE

HON. KEVIN VOISIN
1202 Hickory Street
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380

I, **Lisa C. Morgan**, Clerk of the Council for St. Mary Parish, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the attached is a true copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Council of the Parish of St. Mary, State of Louisiana on February 8, 2017 at which meeting a quorum was present.

GIVEN UNDER MY OFFICIAL signature and seal of Office this 14th day of February 2017.



Clerk of the Council
St. Mary Parish, State of Louisiana

RESOLUTION

A resolution requesting the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) to recognize the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project as a separable component of the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project.

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project is an interim protection plan developed by the St. Mary Levee District and is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan;

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project will provide protection anticipated to be provided by the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project; however, the Iberia/St. Mary Upland Levee Project will need several other components in order to be effective;

WHEREAS, the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project could be implemented and would stop several instances of repetitive flood losses due to hurricane storm surge;

WHEREAS, this project is permitted by both the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and the United States Army Corps of Engineers;


NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the St. Mary Parish Council does hereby requests that the Bayou Teche Flood Protection Project be recognized as a separable component of the Iberia/St. Mary Parish Upland Levee Project.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the St. Mary Parish Council in regular session convened on this the 8th day of February 2017.

APPROVED:


PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR., CHAIRMAN
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

ATTEST:


LISA C. MORGAN, CLERK
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

RESOLUTION

A resolution requesting funding from the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) for the Morgan City Back Levee projects (03b.HP.10), which are included in CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the Morgan City Back Levee projects (03b.HP.10) are included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan and is nearing construction of significant portions of this project;

WHEREAS, its full implementation is critical for our area as it will allow the citizens of Morgan City and surrounding areas of St. Mary Parish to achieve 100-year flood protection and give the community the Flood Insurance status previously enjoyed;

WHEREAS, Coastal Louisiana is a working coast and as such, having people able to work in this vital region is important;

WHEREAS, this level of flood protection is critical to maintain the vital economy of the State of Louisiana;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the St. Mary Parish Council does hereby requests an additional investment by CPRA in this project, which will provide protection from storm surges and allow for a continuing presence in Coastal Louisiana for critical services.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the St. Mary Parish Council in regular session convened on this the 8th day of February 2017.

APPROVED:


PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR., CHAIRMAN
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

ATTEST:


LISA C. MORGAN, CLERK
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

RESOLUTION

A resolution requesting the inclusion of the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the 2012 Coastal Master Plan of the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) included the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project, which has been included within the St. Mary Levee District's Master Plan after the 2011 emergency closure demonstrated its effectiveness in protecting Assumption, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Mary, lower St. Martin, and Terrebonne Parishes from backwater flooding;

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the St. Mary Parish Council that CPRA has inexplicably failed to include the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within its newly revised 2017 Coastal Master Plan;


WHEREAS, CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan should be developed with extensive engagement and input from stakeholders, including the local governmental entities which have benefitted from the flood protection afforded by the closure of Bayou Chene and which have experience in studying the closures' diversionary effectiveness;

WHEREAS, CPRA's proposed "Increased Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne" (TE-110) project will be significantly less effective without a closure across Bayou Chene;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the St. Mary Parish Council does hereby requests that CPRA include the Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project within its 2017 Coastal Master Plan.


ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the St. Mary Parish Council in regular session convened on this the 8th day of February 2017.

APPROVED:



PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR., CHAIRMAN
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

ATTEST:



LISA C. MORGAN, CLERK
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

RESOLUTION

A resolution of support relative to the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project, which is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the St. Mary Parish Council supports the efforts of the Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District (Port of Morgan City) relative to projects of their interest, specifically the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project, which is included in the Louisiana Coastal Protection Authority's (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan;

WHEREAS, the project would provide a disposal area for dredged material from the Atchafalaya River, which could improve the ability of the River to carry flood flows;


WHEREAS, the St. Mary Parish Council supports the Port of Morgan City's interest in the Atchafalaya River Long Distance Pipe Project, which has been supported by residents of our region for many years;

WHEREAS, the St. Mary Parish Council recognizes the benefit of healthy marshlands to our south protecting us from storm surge;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the St. Mary Parish Council does support the Point Au Fer (03b.MC.09) Restoration Project and hereby requests that it remain in the CPRA's 2017 Coastal Master Plan.


ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the St. Mary Parish Council in regular session convened on this the 8th day of February 2017.

APPROVED:



PAUL P. NAQUIN, JR., CHAIRMAN
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

ATTEST:



LISA C. MORGAN, CLERK
ST. MARY PARISH COUNCIL

TERREBONNE PORT COMMISSION

Steve Crispino
President
Greg Landry
Vice President
Chris Erny
Secretary
David Rabalais
Executive Director



Andrew Blanchard
Member
Dan Davis
Member
Edward Rome
Member
Charles Giglio
Member

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027
Attn: Chairman Johnny Bradberry,

REF: 2017 CPRA Master Plan

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

As the Executive Director of the Terrebonne Port Commission, please accept my comments and recommendations for the 2017 CPRA Master Plan. I attended your Public Meeting @ the Civic Center in Houma on January 24, 2017 and offer the following comments:

Channel Dredging

Every year the U.S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) dredges the 10 mile section of the Houma Navigation Canal (HNC) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Terrebonne Bay Northern Rim. Over 1 million cubic yards of material is hydraulically dredged from this section annually. The Corps does not pay for beneficial use so the dredged material is removed from the channel and placed +/-2000 feet outside the channel. Ultimately this material migrates back into the channel and the Corps has to dredge it out the following year. And while this happening the CPRA is proposing to create new "marsh creation" sites along the Terrebonne Bay Northern Rim, east and west of the HNC.

In addition, the CPRA has included "Working Coast" as one of the Master Plans Objectives & Principles which it defines as "Promote a viable working coast to support regionally and nationally important businesses and industries". In order to maintain a "Working Coast" as defined in the Master Plan, channels like the HNC need to be dredged and maintained every year and beneficial use of the dredged material should be a requirement of the Plan as well as the incremental cost above the normal dredging costs.

During the fall of 2016 the Corps dredged over 1.5 million cubic yards from the southern 10 mile section (mile 0 to mile 10) of the HNC Channel above the Bar Channel. Since the channel was dug in the early sixties, an average of 1 million cubic yards has been removed each year. In discussing the beneficial use of this material with CPRA, I get push back because doing so would "Benefit Navigation". If the intent is to actually construct the projects in the master plan and to promote a viable working coast to support important industries, CPRA should recognize that if the HNC is not maintained, the Oil and Gas Industry it supports will leave (i.e. McDermott International) and the State of LA stands to lose a lot of revenue which will be needed to complete the construction a lot of the projects in the Master Plan.

My request is that CPRA create marsh creation sites along the northern rim of Terrebonne Bay in the areas where they intend to rebuild the marsh and require that all the dredged material from the HNC be placed in these cells and as the dredging locations get farther to the south, then CPRA should create marsh creation cells on the back side of our Barrier Islands (Timbalier, East and Trinity Islands). Please note that I am not requesting CPRA to pay for the dredging cost but simply assist in the incremental cost to move the material from the Corps' typical discharge point to these marsh creation open cells.

Permanently placing/burying dredge discharge pipe from the open cells to specific points along the channel that the Corps can connect to while dredging would probably be the most cost effective way to cover the incremental costs.

2017 CPRA Master Plan

Timbalier Island

The HNC starts at the gulf (mile zero) and goes all the way to the GIWW (mile 35). The problem area for maintenance dredging is from mile zero to mile 10. This area is all open water. From mile 1 to mile 3, Timbalier Island's sandy material migrates into the HNC from the east and we have to dredge it out every year. If we blocked this migrating material, primarily sand, from migrating into the channel it may slow down the Islands erosion rate and reduce the Corps dredging cost, which would allow them to dredge in other locations and maybe keep the HNC at its authorized depth for less money. This effort and an effort to build marsh creation cells on the back side of Timbalier should be part of CPRA's long-term solution to our Terrebonne Basin's Barrier Island maintenance plan. I am scheduled to start a dialog with the Corps on this issue soon and they are interested in reviewing this concept. I will try to include CPRA if there is interest.

Terrebonne Bay

Terrebonne bay is getting larger and larger every year. If a rock jetty or segmented break water were constructed along the 10 mile open water section of the HNC, it would prevent material from migrating into that 10 mile section of the channel. This material would collect on the outside of this barrier and start forming an earthen bank. Since the HNC is near the center of Terrebonne Bay, this rock jetty would cut the bay into two sections reducing the fetch and wave in the bay. By cutting the bay in two sections it would be easier to manage and help to reduce the wave action. It would also make the eastern side of Terrebonne Bay's Northern Rim less vulnerable.

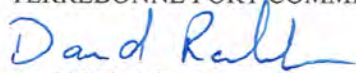
Working Together

CPRA does not have to work directly with industry but should work with the 9 Coastal Energy Ports along the coast. These ports were created by the state legislature and are considered political subdivisions of the state of LA. Because we have major issues to address it only makes sense that CPRA use every opportunity available and work with ports to help sustain a smart "Working Coast". Ports want to help. Our survival and the communities we support depends on the results of CPRA's efforts.

I believe that CPRA is doing a great job and ultimately will do the right thing and I would like to meet with you and your staff soon on the beneficial use of the dredged material so we can start some dialog and develop a game plan.

Thanks,

TERREBONNE PORT COMMISSION



David Rabalais
Executive Director

CC: Tommy Clark – Office of Multi Modal Commerce
Senator Norby Chabert
Parish President Gordon Dove



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2017 MAR 28 A 9:26

CPRA

Coastal Protection &
Restoration Authority
P. O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

RE: Public Comment on 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan

On behalf of Conrad Shipyard, L.L.C. ("Conrad"), I offer the following comments regarding CPRA's 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan.

We support the position of the Port of Morgan City ("Port") in the comments sent during the public comment period with regard to using sediment from the Atchafalaya River to **(1)** create marsh on Point Au Fer in Western Terrebonne Parish, and **(2)** for marsh creation projects in Eastern Terrebonne Parish.

While the **Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne Parish** project is intended to create marsh in Eastern Terrebonne Parish, Conrad is in agreement with the comment from the Port concerning this diversion and its possible effects on Bayou Chene and the Atchafalaya River to the Gulf of Mexico and the stakeholders who depend on these waterways for their existence.

We support the suggestion from the Port that you look in to the possibility of **an alternative to the Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne Project** that would accomplish your goals with less possible impact on industry. We request that you investigate increasing waters from Lake Verret through Lake Palourde and Bayou Boeuf and reducing the flow from the Atchafalaya River to the proposed area.

Finally, Conrad is in support of the **St. Mary Levee District's Bayou Chene Flood Protection and Diversion Project** and strongly encourage you to include this project in the final 2017 Master Plan. As an added benefit, we believe that this project will enhance the natural flow of water from Lake Verret to eastern Terrebonne Parish and would provide protection from backwater flooding in St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption, St. Martin, Iberville and Lafourche Parishes.



Conrad appreciates and supports the CPRA's diligence and long term approach to the spending of these funds for their intended purpose, but we have concerns about our decades of investment in this community through job creation and numerous revenue streams from our work to our suppliers. We are concerned that some of the proposed actions could negatively impact industry along the Atchafalaya. We understand the goal is coastal preservation and restoration, but those goals should not come at the cost of the livelihood of a community. We feel by exploring additional alternatives, everyone's goals can be achieved.

Johnny Conrad

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Johnny Conrad", is written over a light blue circular background.

President and C.E.O.
Conrad Industries, Inc.

RE: Comments on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan's Draft

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BY: 

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

At first perusal of the draft of the Coastal Master Plan I was impressed with how well put together it looks. It's a beautiful document and fairly easy to read and navigate.

As a resident of lower Vermilion Parish, coastal restoration/protection and hurricane/flood protection is the most important factor we take into consideration when making decisions about changes to our home, land and future. We often talk about how much our thought process has changed since hurricanes Rita and Ike.

Please see my comments below:

- Thinking back to the 2012 Master Plan, I can't help but wonder about the money invested on salaries, modeling, engineering, designing, reports, etc. And that some of those projects in that plan have just simply gone away. I don't understand why the plan had such a significant change. Our coastal issues haven't improve only declined. What was the motivation? Was it a change in opinion due to changes in personal?
- It doesn't take computer models, college education and fancy formulas to understand that 'marsh creation' is a great tool, but if you don't protect the land you replace and create you'll soon lose it again. Kind of like furnishing a house with no walls. Shoreline Protection is critical and necessary! I don't care what your formulas or models say. The cost shouldn't stop you from doing the right thing. Imagine the positive impact you could have in 50 years, even if you do a little at a time.
- Shore line protection on Freshwater Bayou is great. A great step in complimenting and completing the parts that have already been implemented.
- I don't think raising homes should be considered "coastal or flood protection". I do think that it is an important tool and people should be encouraged to use it often and where you can. Raising homes protects personal belongings, but it doesn't protect our land. You can't build or raise a home without the solid foundation below it. Elevation shouldn't be the only option implemented. It has to be a complimenting component. Without coastal restoration and protection you'll soon be trying to find grant/project money to raise homes all the way to I-10. How can you even consider having one without the other?
- Just because the Southwest Coastal Study focused on elevation instead of 'protect' doesn't mean that the State should mirror their mistakes. Don't diminish the vision of protecting coastal Louisiana. Don't settle. Create the plan with the most beneficial components regardless of cost. The people are not defeated.
- A levee along Hwy 330 in Vermilion is a really good option. But what about all the land and communities to the east and west of the levees. Don't they deserve protection too? Won't this actually push more water on them? Won't it act like one BIG long house pad? Why did you delete parts of this original project? I feel that the 2012 option was more suitable to the needs of that area.
- Ridge Restoration of Chenier Tigre, Bill's Ridge and Pecan Island are GREAT. How are you going to maintain that investment without shoreline protection? Which ridge in Pecan Island are you proposing to restore the front ridge or the one the holds Hwy 82? I think the front ridge need the most attention.
- No doubt sea level rise is a fact. But these are predictions. Seems you allow the 'what ifs', predictions and possibilities to stop you from moving forward.

- I noticed that Intracoastal City and Pecan Island were listed in the community groups. How did you consider the rural communities north of these toward Abbeville and Kaplan? I think that the cultural, economic and agricultural contribution of these areas should count in a big way. Cattle, rice and crawfish should count for something significantly. People who remain in these areas still maintain, protect and nurture the land they own and use. Without them you will certainly lose CRITICAL and IMPORTANT 'lines of defense' and protection for the towns and cities to the north. Most of the people in these areas have already participated in the first step and raised their homes. Do your part and protect them.
- Why isn't Intracoastal City listed as a fishing community.
- The two words 'voluntary acquisition' don't really seem to fit together. 'Acquisition' should be removed for clarity. The language used is not consistent and seems like it leaves the door open for involuntary acquisitions. I believe the people have already sent their message of objection to such language through the Southwest Coastal Study and I thought the state supported them.
- We don't need more regulations.
- This plan doesn't reflect very much faith in the people of coastal Louisiana. Haven't we proven our resilience and commitment to staying here with all that we have endured? Why are we being ignored for more heavily populated areas?
- We don't have 50 years. I my guess is you probably don't have the money now and that is what 'drives' the projects. The sense of urgency doesn't seem very strong. When you keep changing the plan it's like you have to start all over again. You'll never be successful if you keep un-necessarily changing the goals you're supposed to be working toward.
- Vermilion Parish has a coastal plan and it should not be deleted from the state's master plan. It's the plan that the people of this area feel is our best chance at protection. So what if it's not fully modeled. It's what we envision for our future. It gives us hope. And credit should be given to those projects. The people who developed that plan live here and see the changes that could be made to save our coast.
- I think that "the Coast 2050" strategy for Region 4 which was to restore protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain, should be included.
- Metrics..... Is pretty disappointing and offensive to me. I find it hard to believe that these formulas can account for an accurate measure of contribution of Vermilion's fishing communities and Agriculture. I guess the formulas don't really show much a difference with or with protection right now. We all know that as the 'coast' continues to get closer to Hwy 82, the margin for destruction to solid land and all aspects of our lives increases significantly. Did you assign a value to the land below Hwy 82 and Hwy 330? Numbers can be changed to get the result you want. People of Vermilion, the value of the land, it's resources and what they contribute will never 'measure up' by these standards. Where is the math formula or model to measure the people's resilience, passion, cultural heritage and dedication to the land they love? We are not computers, programs or models. We are not scientific and mathematical formulas. We are living, breathing, changing beings, a lot like the land we love and choose to call home. It amazes me that you can assign a value to things in this manner and think it's OK.
- Please... get out of the office, Please.... get off the computer, Please... get off the phone. PLEASE... get a 'shovel' and get to work. Quit talking and meeting and pondering. Action is our only option.

Thank you for accepting my comments.

Shannon Neveaux
Vermilion Parish Resident



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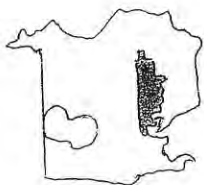
DONALD SAGRERA
PRESIDENT

JEWITT HULIN
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SEVENTH WARD GRAVITY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 2

6855 WOODLAWN ROAD
MAURICE, LOUISIANA 70555

PHONE: (337) 893-1180
FAX: (337) 893-6540



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BY: 

COMMISSIONERS

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ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
893-8423

EDDIE LEGE
21793 HWY. 333
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
893-7398

THOMAS HARRY LEGE
12028 AUDUBON RD.
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
898-0844

ALLEN MCLAIN
14624 LA HWY. 694
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
893-7568

DONALD SAGRERA
20227 LA HWY. 82
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
893-0491

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of the Governor-Coastal Activities
1051 North Third St. Ste. 138
Baton Rouge, La 70802

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

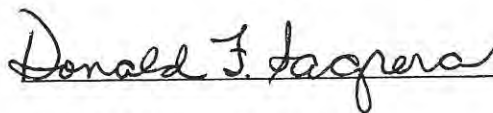
Please be advised that the 7th Ward Gravity Drainage Dist. #2 of Vermilion Parish Board of Commissioners has reviewed the draft in reference and also reviewed the Vermilion Parish Police Jury's position and recommended action to the said draft as stipulated in their letter to you of March 7th 2017.

The 7th Ward Gravity Drainage District #2 Board of Commissioners by action at their meeting on March 14th 2017 has given the draft in reference due consideration and does hereby approve and endorse the Police Jury's recommendation of the 2017 draft.

We have appreciated the opportunity to review the draft and express our comments. We sincerely hope that you will give our comments and recommendations due consideration and adjust the said draft accordingly.

A copy of the Policy Jury's recommendation submitted March 7th, 2017 is enclosed in our behalf. Please give it due consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,



Donald F Sagrera, President

cc. Kevin Sagrera, Dist 9 Police Juror

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2017 MAR 30 P 1:44

CPRA



VERMILION PARISH POLICE JURY

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



PH: 337-898-4300 • FAX: 337-898-4310 • www.vermilionparishpolicejury.com

RONALD DARBY
PRESIDENT

PERVIS GASPARD
VICE PRESIDENT

LINDA DUHON
PARISH ADMINISTRATOR

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DISTRICT 1
DANE HEBERT

DISTRICT 2
JASON PICARD

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BRENT LANDRY

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RONALD DARBY

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ERROL J. DOMINGUES

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KEVIN SAGRERA

DISTRICT 10
RONALD MENARD

DISTRICT 11
PERVIS GASPARD

DISTRICT 12
CLORIS J. BOUDREAUX

DISTRICT 13
SANDRUS STELLY

DISTRICT 14
LEON BROUSSARD



March 7, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry

Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Office of Governor – Coastal Activities

1051 North Third Street, Suite 138

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RE: DRAFT 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury applauds the efforts that you and your staff have done in preparing the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Coastal Protection and Restoration is the most important issue facing Louisiana and Vermilion Parish Police Jury believes that by moving forward a complete Coastal Master Plan, which includes project features that have proven benefits, the natural resources of Coastal Louisiana and its citizens will have a sustainable coast for generations to come.

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury, by intent of this correspondence, hereby respectfully requests the following changes and submits our comments regarding the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

- Strongly urge the CPRA to adopt the philosophy that protecting wetlands and creating wetlands be of equal importance in the 2017 Master Plan. . It is our belief that this philosophy would be less costly because protected vegetated marsh in the Chenier Plain can sustain itself, even with modest sea level rise;
- Admittedly, Sea Level Rise is based on imperfect science. Therefore; VPPJ strongly urge CPRA to adjust its sea level rise forecast range downward to a more realistic scenario. Sea level forecast range has hardly changed from 2007 and 2012 to present day, yet this 2017 plan makes the highest 2012

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CPRA

- range the lowest in the 2017 plan. A more realistic forecast range of low to high would be 50cm, 100cm and 150cm respectfully;
- Strongly urge Gulf shoreline and interior lake shoreline protection be added in Vermilion and Cameron Parishes as a multi-line defense strategy for the projects already in place with understanding that sustaining wetlands in Vermilion and Cameron will help protect all urban centers within the region;
- Strongly urge that this plan provide acknowledgement of the existing Vermilion and Cameron local coastal plans, and our hurricane protection levee alignment plans provide consistency with the Master Plan, with the understanding that these projects are not fully modeled and vetted yet;
- Strongly urge the removal of the Master Plan Consistency guidelines that states; no more than 25% of the overall cost of a project receiving state funding may be composed of bank stabilization or shoreline protection on navigation channels;
- “The Coast 2050” strategy for Region 4, which was to restore, protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain, should be added in the 2017 Master Plan;
- Explicitly state that the acquisition program will be voluntary by replacing “acquisition” with voluntary acquisition” to the non-structural project list in Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes (see pages 102, 108-110).

Because shoreline features were part of the 2012 Master Plan, Vermilion Parish has proposed and constructed projects along FW Bayou and the shoreline of Vermilion Bay; both of which are eroding at an alarming rate in areas where no protection is afforded.

Now that additional funding sources from GOMESA and RESTORE are becoming available, Vermilion Parish would like to move ahead with additional shoreline protection features, but if we are no longer able to construct this project type because it is not consistent with the Master Plan, we will be in a situation of great disadvantage. This will greatly reduce the protection and restoration of Vermilion Parish because we would not be able to cost share with the State and stretch our matching funds because of non-compliance with the Master Plan.

In summary, Vermilion Parish would urge CPRA to reconsider the addition of the above request into the Final 2017 Master Plan. Sustaining and protecting wetlands in the Chenier Plain will help protect all urban centers in our region and will have an environmentally positive impact to our working coast.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this most important Coastal Master Plan, and hope CPRA will fully consider our comments and adjust the Master Plan accordingly.

Sincerely,

Ronald Darby
Ronald Darby, President
Vermilion Parish Police Jury

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

407 Charity Street, Suite 102
Abbeville, LA 70510
Email: hensgensb@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.893.5035
Toll Free: 800.259.5035
Fax: 337.898.1160



Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture,
and Rural Development
Commerce
Health and Welfare

BOB HENSGENS
State Representative ~ District 47

March 24, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant
CPRA, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 30 P 1:43
CPRA

RE: Comments on 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

As a Legislative Representative of Cameron, Vermilion and Calcasieu Parishes, please accept these comments regarding the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast.

The parishes I represent have been totally engaged in this process but have some concerns with the Plan as it is. Therefore I respectfully submit the following and request changes to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan relative to these comments:

1. The lack of shoreline protection projects for the gulf, inland lakes, and navigational channels places many areas throughout Cameron, Calcasieu, and Vermilion Parishes in jeopardy. CPRA and the NOAA Fisheries Service recently completed an exhaustive engineering and design for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project, where they evaluated 83 different design alternatives, constructed and monitored three test sections, and put forth for construction approval the current shoreline protection design for 2.5 miles. For CPRA not to include Shoreline Protection in the current SMP would abandon this \$31M investment and expose current and future marsh creation projects to the Gulf of Mexico.
2. The draft plan erroneously states that "the legal obligation for maintaining the banks of navigation channels rests with USACE." This view by the previous governor and staff was shown to be in error and should not be stated in the draft document. The arbitrary figure of 25% of a project can be for bank stabilization or shoreline protection features on these navigation channels should be revised.

3. The data used for sea level rise is a concern. If there can't be a comparison between the projections and actuals for the 2012 plan, and the notion that the "highest" scenario is the one we have the most faith in for this version, criticism will be imminent. If we truly believe the "highest" scenario is accurate, then the focus should be building up from the highest point to the north and working to the south. CPRA should adjust the scenarios in its final report to something more realistic.
4. The Parishes Local Master Plans should be included in the plan as viable projects just as the Southwest Coastal Study. This allows greater flexibility with the selection and funding of state and non-CPRA projects with discretionary funding sources.
5. The projects deemed viable in the Southwest Coastal Study be referenced and considered consistent with the 2017 State Master Plan.
6. Each reference in the Master Plan to an elevation or acquisition program should state "voluntary acquisition" to the non-structural project list in Cameron, Vermilion and Calcasieu Parishes.
7. The potential impacts of hurricanes and storm events to the barrier shorelines of Louisiana is a real concern. The Calcasieu-Sabine, Mermentau, and Teche-Vermilion basins should be added to the basins referenced in the \$1.5 billion set aside on page 86.
8. "The Coast 2050" strategy for Region 4, which was to restore, protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain, should be added in the 2017 Master Plan.
9. A review of projects currently classified as "Southwest" projects should be done. A couple sediment diversion projects listed many not be directly beneficial to the Southwest coastal area.
10. A need for collaboration among state agencies on identifying and applying for Planning funds for furthering efforts of regional water management. The Disaster Recovery Unit and GOHSEP should be consulted on cost-sharing for disaster recovery funds soon to come to Louisiana relative to the March and August 2016 floods. Some 50 Parishes are considered federally declared disaster areas, including Calcasieu, Cameron and Vermilion. These parishes should be included in these discussion.

On behalf of the constituents and industry in Louisiana House District 47, I respectfully ask your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,



Representative Bob Hensgens

cc: Calcasieu Parish Police Jury
Cameron Parish Police Jury
Vermilion Parish Police Jury

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

407 Charity Street, Suite 102
Abbeville, LA 70510
Email: hensgensb@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.893.5035
Toll Free: 800.259.5035
Fax: 337.898.1160



Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture,
and Rural Development
Commerce
Health and Welfare

BOB HENSGENS
State Representative ~ District 47

BY: A blue ink signature of Bob Hensgens, written over a dotted line.

Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant
CPRA, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
Johnny.Bradberry@la.gov

March 24, 2017

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

Please accept this letter as my support for the comments made by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury as well as the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority's (Chenier Plain Authority) on the current version of the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Coastal Master Plan). I would like to commend you and your staff on your efforts as it relates to protecting and restoring our coast. The Louisiana Legislature is proud to serve as a partner with CPRA in maintaining our unique culture that is ultimately tied to the landscape.

Calcasieu Parish as well as the Chenier Plain Authority have organized, developed plans, and engaged in the Coastal Master Plan process. Calcasieu Parish has created a coastal committee, which interacts with Cameron Parish, Vermilion Parish and the Chenier Plain Authority on a monthly basis. The Chenier Plain Authority has developed a Strategic Plan in conjunction with our Police Jury Coastal Committees. Part of the Chenier Plain Authority's Mission is to implement State Coastal Master Plan Projects in our parishes. Our parish police juries and the board of commissioners have been involved in at every level with CPRA. With CPRA's help, the Louisiana Legislature is currently working on levee reform legislation that would allow the Chenier Plain Authority to further participate in the cost sharing of these important projects.

The amount of economic growth in the Southwestern part of our state must not be overlooked. The SW Chamber in Calcasieu estimates that in the next five years a total of \$135 billion dollars in private investment will occur in the SW region. Southwest Louisiana is growing with currently over 300,000 residents. With the burgeoning industrial development our population will only grow. Protecting our three-parish area protects these residents and our large industrial developments, waterfowl & fishing habitat, productive agricultural land, and cattle.

I fully support the comments submitted by the Calcasieu Parish as well as the Chenier Plain Authority. We must provide coastal protection and restoration to Southwest Louisiana.

Thank you,

A blue ink signature of Bob Hensgens, written in a cursive style.

Representative Bob Hensgens


RECEIVED
2017 MAR 30 P 1:44
CPRA

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

407 Charity Street, Suite 102
Abbeville, LA 70510
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Toll Free: 800.259.5035
Fax: 337.898.1160



RECEIVED
MAR 1 2017

BY  Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture,
and Rural Development
Commerce
Health and Welfare

BOB HENSGENS State Representative ~ District 47

Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant
CPRA, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
Johnny.Bradberry@la.gov

March 24, 2017

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

Please accept this letter as my support for the comments made by the Vermilion Police Jury as well as the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority's (Chenier Plain Authority) on the current version of the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Coastal Master Plan). On behalf of the citizens of Vermilion Parish, I would like to commend you and your staff on your efforts as it relates to protecting and restoring our coast. The Louisiana Legislature is proud to serve as a partner with CPRA in maintaining our unique culture that is ultimately tied to the landscape.

Vermilion Parish as well as the Chenier Plain Authority have organized, developed plans, and engaged in the Coastal Master Plan process. Vermilion Parish Police Jury has created a coastal committee, which interacts with Cameron Parish, Calcasieu Parish and the Chenier Plain Authority on a monthly basis. The Chenier Plain Authority has developed a Strategic Plan in conjunction with our Police Jury Coastal Committees. Part of the Chenier Plain Authority's Mission is to implement State Coastal Master Plan Projects in our parishes. Our parish police juries and the board of commissioners have been involved in at every level with CPRA. With CPRA's help, the Louisiana Legislature is currently working on levee reform legislation that would allow the Chenier Plain Authority to further participate in the cost sharing of these important projects.

The amount of economic growth in the Southwestern part of our state must not be overlooked. Henry Hub in Vermilion sets the National Gas Index; in addition, the DOD Strategic Petroleum Reserve is located in the Chenier Plain. Southwest Louisiana is growing with currently over 300,000 residents. With the burgeoning industrial development our population will only grow. Protecting our three-parish area protects these residents and our large industrial developments, waterfowl & fishing habitat, productive agricultural land, and cattle.

I fully support the comments submitted by the Vermilion Police Jury as well as the Chenier Plain Authority. We must provide coastal protection and restoration to Southwest Louisiana.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bob Hensgens".

Representative Bob Hensgens

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2017 MAR 30 P 1:45
CPRA

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



407 Charity Street, Suite 102
Abbeville, LA 70510
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Fax: 337.898.1160

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MAR 1 2017

Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture,
and Rural Development
Commerce
Health and Welfare

BOB HENSGENS
State Representative ~ District 47

Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant
CPRA, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
Johnny.Bradberry@la.gov

March 24, 2017

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

Please accept this letter as my support for the comments made by the Cameron Parish Police Jury as well as the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority's (Chenier Plain Authority) on the current version of the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Coastal Master Plan). I would like to commend you and your staff on your efforts as it relates to protecting and restoring our coast. The Louisiana Legislature is proud to serve as a partner with CPRA in maintaining our unique culture that is ultimately tied to the landscape.

Cameron Parish as well as the Chenier Plain Authority have organized, developed plans, and engaged in the Coastal Master Plan process. Cameron Parish Police Jury has created a coastal committee, which interacts with Calcasieu Parish, Vermilion Parish and the Chenier Plain Authority on a monthly basis. The Chenier Plain Authority has developed a Strategic Plan in conjunction with our Police Jury Coastal Committees. Part of the Chenier Plain Authority's Mission is to implement State Coastal Master Plan Projects in our parishes. Our parish police juries and the board of commissioners have been involved in at every level with CPRA. With CPRA's help, the Louisiana Legislature is currently working on levee reform legislation that would allow the Chenier Plain Authority to further participate in the cost sharing of these important projects.

The amount of economic growth in the Southwestern part of our state must not be overlooked. Cameron Parish currently has \$20 billion of private investment and another \$27 billion of private investment in the planning phase. Southwest Louisiana is growing with currently over 300,000 residents. With the burgeoning industrial development our population will only grow. Protecting our three-parish area protects these residents and our large industrial developments, waterfowl & fishing habitat, productive agricultural land, and cattle.

I fully support the comments submitted by the Cameron Parish Police Jury as well as the Chenier Plain Authority. We must provide coastal protection and restoration to Southwest Louisiana.

Thank you,


Representative Bob Hensgens

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2017 MAR 30 P 1:45
CPRA

Louisiana Senate

- Commerce Consumer Protection and International Affairs
- Local and Municipal Affairs



Coastal Master Plan: Public Comments

- Chairman of Select Committee on Veteran Affairs
- Judiciary C - Vice Chairman

Jonathan "JP" Perry State Senator District 26

Acadia, Lafayette, St. Landry and Vermilion Parish

March 24, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of Governor – Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RE: 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

As State Senator for District 26, I am submitting this letter for consideration in reference to the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan. It goes without saying Protection and Restoration is one of if not the most important issue facing Louisiana and specifically Senate District 26.

I strongly urge the CPRA to adopt the philosophy similar to those put forth by our local governing bodies.

Gulf shoreline and interior lake shoreline protection are absolutely needed to be added in Vermilion and Cameron Parishes as a multi-line defense strategy for the projects already in place with understanding that sustaining wetlands in Vermilion and Cameron will help protect all urban centers within the region;

Shoreline protection must be addressed in the 2017 Master Plan. These are Vermilion Parish's first line of defense.

As the Senator for Vermilion Parish would I strongly urge CPRA to reconsider the addition of the above request into the Final 2017 Master Plan.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

God Bless,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "JP Perry".

STATE SENATOR
JONATHAN PERRY

"Values that make South Louisiana, Ours"

RECEIVED
2017 MAR 30 P 1:43
CPRA

RECEIVED
BY: [Signature]



1905 Veterans Memorial Drive Abbeville, LA 70510
337.898.6600 337.740.6400 fax



March 24, 2017

Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of Governor – Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RE: DRAFT 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The Vermilion Parish Tourist Commission has reviewed the draft of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Coastal Protection and Restoration is an extremely important issue facing Louisiana and Vermilion Parish. We support and agree with the changes and comments the Vermilion Parish Police Jury submitted to your office.

Protecting and creating wetlands in the Chenier Plain, as well as Gulf and interior lake shorelines are beneficial for hurricane protection and decreased coastal erosion. Protecting our coastline will protect our urban areas located in our parish. Many of our residents live near and rely on our coast, therefore protection and creation of wetlands and coastline is of the utmost importance.

As far as tourism and the economy, many people visit our parish to see our marshes, native wildlife, hunt and fish or simply enjoy the rural areas in southern Vermilion Parish. If our coastline and wetlands are not protected, we are losing a vital tourism asset in our parish. Tourism brings in much needed revenue to our parish and to the state of Louisiana.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this most important Coastal Master Plan and hope CPRA will consider our comments and adjust the Master Plan accordingly.

Sincerely,

Alison Miller, Executive Director
Vermilion Parish Tourist Commission



Greg J. Gasperecz
5966 Memphis St
New Orleans, LA 70124

January 17, 2017

Dear CPRA,

Thank you for the opportunity to present these comments on the 2017 Update of the Coastal Master Plan. My name is Greg Gasperecz. I am an environmental engineer, born in and residing in New Orleans.

First, please accept my thanks and congratulations on the 2017 Draft Master Plan. The document and its appendices are very well organized, well written, and well thought out. It is clear that tremendous effort went into its preparation.

My comments address the *process* by which the plan was prepared. Two parts of the report process are of particular concern:

- 1) The first is the lag time between the selection of various eustatic sea level rise scenarios and the completion of the draft report.
- 2) The second is the 50 year time frame against which the results of the plan will be judged.

Regarding the lag time, in this cycle of the draft plan, the estimates for eustatic sea level rise were based on information available at the time of the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which included scientific papers through 2013. My concern is that since 2013, peer reviewed scientific papers have been published that predict greater or more accelerated sea level rise.

I call your attention to References 1 and 2 which are two of the more recent scientific studies on the issue of Sea Level Rise. Reference 1 presents strong evidence that *current* levels of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere will result in a rise of 1.2 meters (nearly 4 feet), much of which will happen by the year 2100. Reference 2 correlates current and predicted temperatures to past periods of significantly higher eustatic sea levels and indicates that the Antarctic alone will contribute over a meter of sea level rise by 2100. Combined with the continued melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet and the thermal expansion of the oceans, the current range of expected sea level rise is now 3 to 6 feet in this century. CPRA has not considered these papers in developing the 2017 Draft Master Plan.

I understand that some time lag is required to develop the plan after establishing the anticipated sea level rise for which the plan is prepared. However, the pace at which new information is becoming available necessitates some means of incorporating more recent science into this plan and future Master Plans. I request that the CPRA institute a mechanism to incorporate more recent information into its planning process. This at least could be used to further refine the current Draft Master Plan and help avoid potentially huge mistakes in future plans.

Regarding the 50 year time horizon set in the 2017 Draft Master Plan, it is clear that the use and enjoyment of the restored wetlands is intended to last well beyond 50 years. Also, much of the anticipated eustatic sea level rise is anticipated to occur after 2060, perhaps as much as 3 feet between 2060 and 2100. As such, considering a longer time horizon for the plan would seem to make sense from an engineering and public benefit standpoint.

Sincerely,

Greg J. Gasperecz
New Orleans, LA

References:

1. Carbon choices determine US cities committed to futures below sea level; Strauss, Benjamin H., Kulp, Scott, and Levermann, Anders; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 112, No. 44 (3 November 2015)
<http://www.pnas.org/content/112/44/13508.full>
2. Contribution of Antarctica to past and future sea-level rise; DeConto, Robert M. and Pollard, David; Nature, Vol. 531, No. 591 (31 March 2016)
http://www.nature.com/articles/nature17145.epdf?referrer_access_token=OG3psyLWPYzmuFmoAZzhTdRgN0jAjWel9jnR3ZoTv0M-pvJMg7VLINRa2mnTNsvXfjbAFNU4M9sSVFBNmnefziTg5VLld6wPZa0y-lyfG-vEm6wcKjYMZNyVQpVGpxNuBQy2dtzpSq0NcRjB0jdNugzKU2KRX4P5kAvVABO4bobVehZVtXXvHxPVB Pb9hPol4ROWYkROW673DY5326Q4 LlckUNw4Qr-00bpdYEXuicbeASGCh-A0SmG-c7o&tracking_referrer=www.nytimes.com

Greg J. Gasperecz
5966 Memphis St
New Orleans, LA 70124

January 18, 2017

Members of the Board of the Louisiana CPRA
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-0427

Dear CPRA Board Members,

My name is Greg Gasperecz. I am an environmental engineer who specializes in air quality. You may wonder what an air quality engineer has to do with the CPRA and the Coastal Master Plan – and the answer is Climate Change and associated Sea Level Rise. During my career, I have testified as an expert witness on air quality in Federal and Louisiana district courts and in Louisiana administrative law proceedings. I am a former Assistant Secretary for the Office of Air Quality at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (mid 1980's). Prior to retiring in 2016, I was a founding member of a company whose environmental software is used by the largest Utilities and Petroleum Companies in the USA (e.g. American Electric Power, Hess Corporation, Chevron, and others) to estimate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for EPA and international non-governmental organizations.

One of the greatest challenges the CPRA faced in preparing the Draft 2017 Master Plan was estimating the amount of eustatic sea level rise for the projected time horizon of the Plan. Eustatic sea level does not include the effects of land subsidence. As you are aware, the staff of the CPRA has significantly increased its estimate of sea level rise in the 2017 Draft Master Plan to a range of 1.41 feet to 2.72 feet.

When the possibility of Climate Change being caused by human activity began to be mentioned in the news in the 1990's I was skeptical of such ideas. After all, our Louisiana leaders assured us that no such change was occurring. As the evidence mounted over the years, I gradually began to see the unfortunate reality that climate is changing and that human activity, via the emission of greenhouse gases, is the primary cause of this change.

Still, I thought that these changes would take thousands of years to occur and that moves to more efficient fuel use and renewable energy would allow time to alleviate the potential negative results, especially the rise of sea level, which is particularly troublesome for coastal Louisiana. However, in the last few years it has become clear that the effects of climate change are occurring much sooner than previously anticipated and that sea level rise will be much greater than we thought - *likely to be at least 6 feet in our children's lifetimes*.^{1, 2, 3}

This is not the opinion of some group of conspirators that want to destroy our way of life. This view is supported by a vast array of non-partisan scientific associations, who have repeatedly tried to warn Congress of this impending disaster. The latest effort by such groups was a letter to Congress dated June 28, 2016 from numerous organizations including the American Meteorological Society, The American Chemical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Attachment 1)⁴. It states:

"There is strong evidence that ongoing climate change is having broad negative impacts on society, including the global economy, natural resources, and human health. For the United States, climate change impacts include greater threats of extreme weather events, sea level rise, and increased risk of regional water scarcity, heat waves, wildfires, and the disturbance of biological systems. The severity of climate change impacts is increasing and is expected to increase substantially in the coming decades."

I particularly call your attention to References 1 and 2 which are two of the more recent scientific studies on the issue of sea level rise. Reference 1 presents strong evidence that *current* levels of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere will result in a rise of 1.2 meters (nearly 4 feet), much of which will happen by the year 2100. Reference 2 correlates current and predicted temperatures to past periods of significantly higher sea levels and indicates that the Antarctic alone will

contribute over a meter of sea level rise by 2100. Combined with the continued melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet and the thermal expansion of the oceans, the current range of expected sea level rise is now 3 to 6 feet in this century.

To gain a better understanding of what 3 – 6 feet of eustatic sea level rise means for Louisiana, the following four figures are presented. The figures below are taken from reference 3: Saving Louisiana's coast: Curbing emissions critical to avoiding devastating sea level rise; Bob Marshall, Baton Rouge Advocate, May 3, 2016;

http://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/article_abec3c1d-c9e2-51a4-8ba6-ff7d6de4da6e.html

Figure 1. Graphical view of projected sea level rise if emissions are not controlled

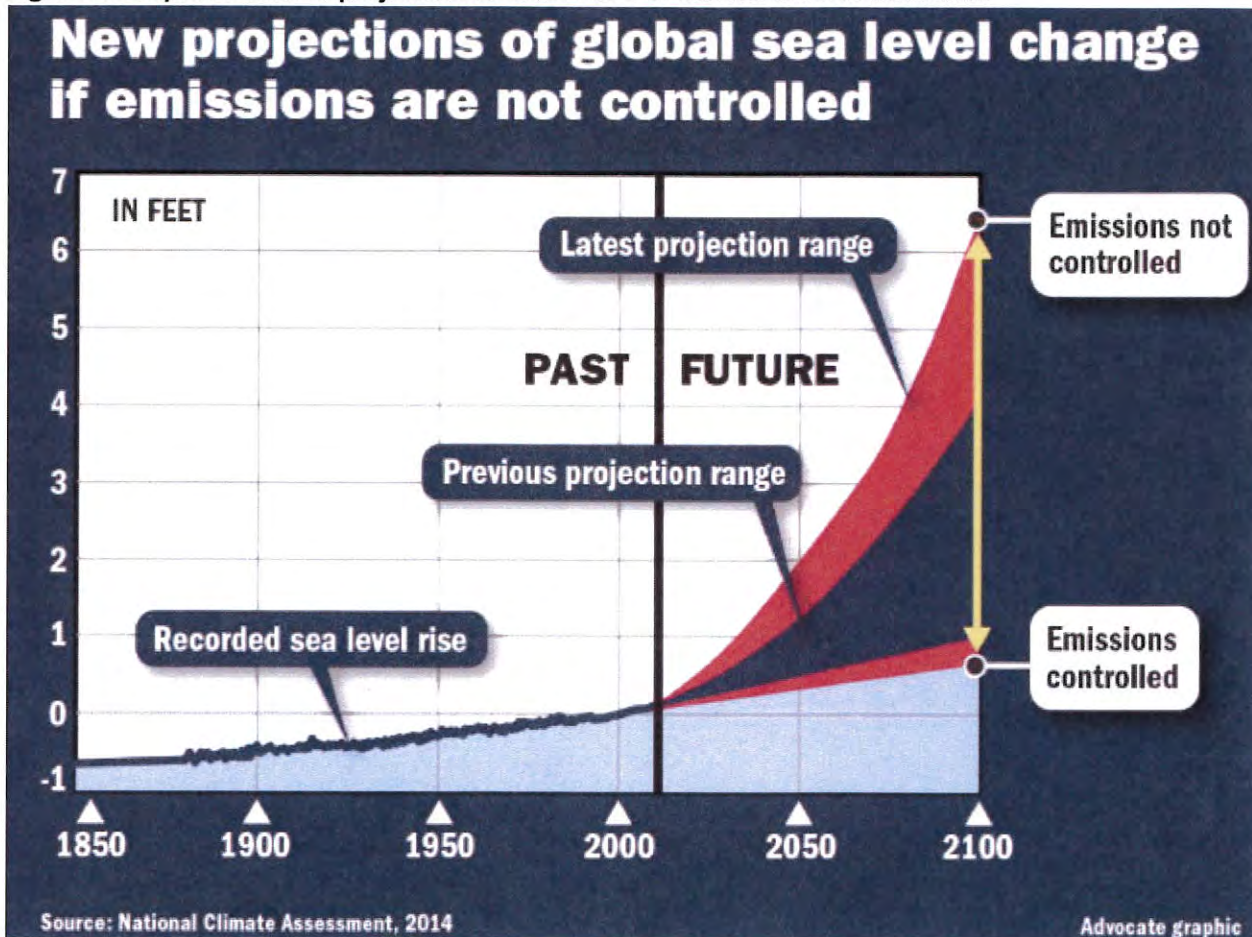


Figure 2. Current view of land-water interface for South

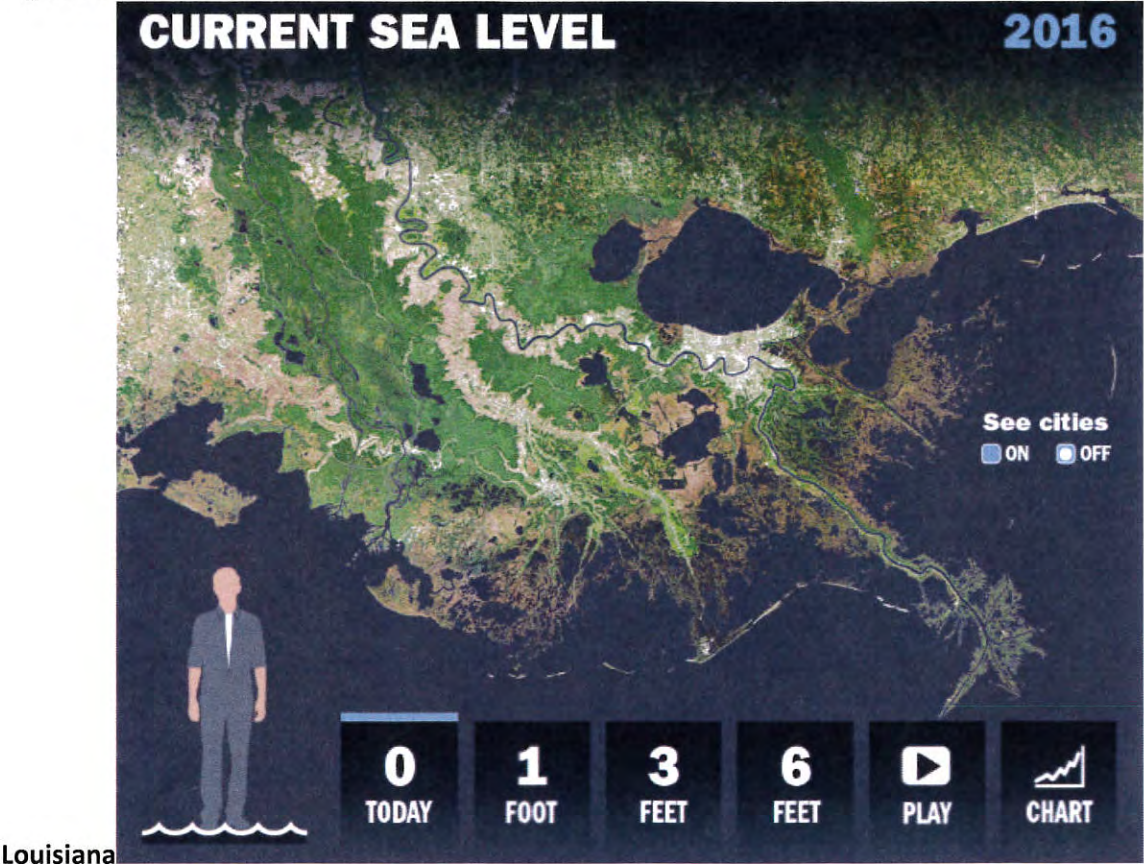


Figure 3. Projected land-water interface with 3 feet sea level rise



Figure 4. Projected land-water interface with 6 feet sea level rise



These stunning images show that with 3 to 6 feet of sea level rise, major transportation links like I-10, I-12, Hwy 90, Hwy 1 and railroad lines will be flooded and unavailable for continuous use. Even for cities with levees, like New Orleans, the loss of ground transportation will render them virtual islands with no way in and out, except by boat.

In summary, there is strong scientific evidence that sea level rise will outstrip the capacity of the Mississippi River to create new marshland over the next 80 – 100 years, regardless of the planned efforts of the CPRA. It is clear that if we continue our current policies, sea level rise will mean the complete loss of coastal Louisiana and the forced migration of 1.5 million Louisiana residents from their homes and livelihoods (my own estimate). It will result in the loss of hundreds of billions of dollars in property and investment, including all oil and gas infrastructure. Sadly, we are passing onto our children and grandchildren a disaster of unprecedented magnitude that will result in economic devastation and a “Louisiana Trail of Tears” as they are forced to permanently abandon South Louisiana.

I submit for your consideration, that we are placing a *\$50 billion bet* on the issue of Climate Change and sea level rise. If these projections are correct (and history indicates that they too will be increased), the entire effort to restore Louisiana’s beautiful coast and to perpetuate our beloved way of life for our children and grandchildren will be wasted.

I call on the Board of the CPRA to accept these scientific conclusions and begin to plan for them or to refute them, stating your reasons why they should be ignored. I also call on the Board to officially state to the Louisiana Legislature that our State’s continued posture opposing Federal efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions is actually contributing to the eventual destruction of South Louisiana. I understand that such an evaluation would carry significant political risk, but we as citizens deserve that you, as an official Agency of Louisiana have conducted the required evaluation to

ensure that \$50 billion to be spent will give the people of South Louisiana the best chance of flourishing into the 21st century.

Sincerely,

Greg J. Gasperecz

New Orleans, LA

Attachment (1)

References:

1. Carbon choices determine US cities committed to futures below sea level; Strauss, Benjamin H., Kulp, Scott, and Levermann, Anders; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 112, No. 44 (3 November 2015)
<http://www.pnas.org/content/112/44/13508.full>
2. Contribution of Antarctica to past and future sea-level rise; DeConto, Robert M. and Pollard, David; Nature, Vol. 531, No. 591 (31 March 2016)
http://www.nature.com/articles/nature17145.epdf?referrer_access_token=OG3psyLWPYzmuFmoAZzhTdRgNOjAjWel9jnR3ZoTvOM-pvJMg7VLINRa2mnTNsvXfjbAFNU4M9sSVFBNmnefziTg5VLld6wPZa0y-lyfG-vEm6wcKjYMZNyVQpVGpxNuBQy2dtzpSq0NcRjB0jdNugzKU2KRX4P5kAvVABO4bobVehZVtXXvH_xPVB_Pb9hPol4ROWYkR0W673DY5326Q4_LlcKUNw4Qr-O0bpdYEXuicbeASGCh-A0SmG-c7o&tracking_referrer=www.nytimes.com
3. Saving Louisiana's coast: Curbing emissions critical to avoiding devastating sea level rise; Bob Marshall, Baton Rouge Advocate, May 3, 2016; http://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/article_abec3c1d-c9e2-51a4-8ba6-ff7d6de4da6e.html
4. <http://www.eurekalert.org/images/2016climateletter6-28-16.pdf>

June 28, 2016

Dear Members of Congress,

We, as leaders of major scientific organizations, write to remind you of the consensus scientific view of climate change.

Observations throughout the world make it clear that climate change is occurring, and rigorous scientific research concludes that the greenhouse gases emitted by human activities are the primary driver. This conclusion is based on multiple independent lines of evidence and the vast body of peer-reviewed science.

There is strong evidence that ongoing climate change is having broad negative impacts on society, including the global economy, natural resources, and human health. For the United States, climate change impacts include greater threats of extreme weather events, sea level rise, and increased risk of regional water scarcity, heat waves, wildfires, and the disturbance of biological systems. The severity of climate change impacts is increasing and is expected to increase substantially in the coming decades.¹

To reduce the risk of the most severe impacts of climate change, greenhouse gas emissions must be substantially reduced. In addition, adaptation is necessary to address unavoidable consequences for human health and safety, food security, water availability, and national security, among others.

We, in the scientific community, are prepared to work with you on the scientific issues important to your deliberations as you seek to address the challenges of our changing climate.

American Association for the Advancement of Science

American Chemical Society

American Geophysical Union

American Institute of Biological Sciences

American Meteorological Society

American Public Health Association

American Society of Agronomy

American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists

American Society of Naturalists

¹ The conclusions in this and the preceding paragraph reflect the scientific consensus represented by, for example, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, the U.S. National Academies, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Many scientific societies have endorsed these findings in their own statements, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Geophysical Union, American Meteorological Society, American Statistical Association, Ecological Society of America, and Geological Society of America.

American Society of Plant Biologists
American Statistical Association
Association for the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography
Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation
Association of Ecosystem Research Centers
BioQUEST Curriculum Consortium
Botanical Society of America
Consortium for Ocean Leadership
Crop Science Society of America
Ecological Society of America
Entomological Society of America
Geological Society of America
National Association of Marine Laboratories
Natural Science Collections Alliance
Organization of Biological Field Stations
Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics
Society for Mathematical Biology
Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles
Society of Nematologists
Society of Systematic Biologists
Soil Science Society of America
University Corporation for Atmospheric Research

Raynie Harlan

From: cossejohn <cossejohn@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 11:11 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Money making plan

We need a plan which includes how we can make money along with this plan! Seafood trade, growth. Ecotourism. Fresh Water distribution trade. Oil and gas trade. Wind Solar distribution trade. Herbal Growth and Distribution trade.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

Zachary Rosen

From: Chuck Perrodin (CPRA)
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2017 8:08 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: FW: Coastal Restoration Master Plan

From: marie ricca [mailto:businessb@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 22, 2017 11:27 AM
To: Chuck Perrodin (CPRA)
Subject: Coastal Restoration Master Plan

Thank you for receiving our input and giving us the hope for greater flood protection.

Since Hurricane Katrina, it is apparent that flooding on the Northshore of Lake Pontchartrain has increased with every southern wind. Owning property on Bayou Bonfouca and living in Slidell with repetitive losses, we have observations and suggestions.

When the storm pushed an enormous amount of marsh into the Northshore bayous and tributaries, there is no longer the "retention pond" effect of all of these waterways. With extended north winds, some of the tributaries can be walked across as the bottoms are about 0 ft. m.s.l. in some places.

It is hoped that dredging these tributaries will be done when rebuilding the Bayou Bonfouca marshes, and all Northshore water-shed tributaries should be dredged to serve as retention ponds as the water now has to spread across the land.

When viewing the master plan, it is notable that if flood gates were built at the Rigolets and Chef Pass, then some of the other projects would be a moot point and a lot of money could be saved and peoples' lives wouldn't be disrupted. If this one project could be fast tracked like done for New Orleans and Chalmette, billions of dollars could be saved sooner than later.

The city of Slidell is vulnerable due to lack of a continuous levee system, that might be solved for large storms with the flood gates mentioned. South wind tidal flooding with normal Lake Pontchartrain water levels, might still be a problem. The railroad tracks serve as a levee along Front Street, Highway 11, and an easy fix for better protection for Slidell would be to work with the railroad to raise the tracks a couple of feet. It would be a win-win for them as their rail service wouldn't be interrupted during wind related tidal flooding. This would not be as visually unattractive and expensive as building flood gates and a flood wall.

Also, the roads into Slidell have to be raised to connect the levees that are along Lake Pontchartrain as soon as possible. Also, any roads and drainage systems that have to be rebuilt due to storm damage should be considered for raising to levee protection heights.

Your time spent working on this plan and consideration of these ideas is greatly appreciated.

Best Regards,

Marie Ricca
2594 Front Street
Olde Towne Slidell

Zachary Rosen

From: Matthew Escarra <matthew.escarra@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 22, 2017 11:16 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Public comment on 2017 Coastal Master Plan

In regards to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan for Louisiana, I want to write in to express my strong support for aggressive and timely action to save our most precious coastal assets, including the city of New Orleans and major surrounding communities, precious coastal habitats, and a significant and sustainable natural hurricane surge buffer for the New Orleans metropolitan area. I strongly support aggressive efforts with a long-term focus, even if there may be some short term pain for some parties, including small communities, fishermen, and even some shipping or other business interests. It appears that these aggressive efforts must include maximum use of sediment in the river to rebuild the coast through sediment diversions and moving small communities as opposed to trying to preserve everything.

We will maximize our odds of success in this challenging endeavor if we have a clear mandate from the people to take aggressive action and not get bogged down in the politics of trying to avoid some short term sacrifice. I want to add my voice to help support that mandate.

Sincerely,

Matthew Escarra
Louisiana Native
Assistant Professor of Engineering Physics at Tulane University

Zachary Rosen

From: Philip Johnson <philipjohnson1@cox.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2017 5:08 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: comments on the master plan

The current diversions do very little to build land and were never intended to they are intended to provide fresh water for the oyster fisherman. If the diversions are to provide settlement then they must tap into the very base of the riverbed where the hydrostatic head is the highest and the settlement is the most available. Even so geologists have cautioned that diversions even if done right would hardly keep up with the loss of land because there is just not that much sediment available. I wonder if the cost is balanced by the benefit. Levees make some sense to me but they are a temporary thing unless there is a strong commitment to keep them in tip top shape and to continually raise them as sea level rises and as storm surges overtop them. The best thing in my mind is a program to get people to move out of places that are at high risk. I think the \$8.3 billion could at least partially be used to try to buy people out there outside the protection levees and get them to move to higher ground. One way to force this is to take away their right to ensure their properties against floods and wind in those areas which are so exposed to the storms. I know we used to be a hunter gatherer society but that day is gone now.

Philip W. Johnson

Zachary Rosen

From: Peters, Leigh <cpete5@lsuhsc.edu>
Sent: Thursday, January 19, 2017 3:45 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Flood Elevation & Lewisburg, Mandeville

To Whom It May Concern:

Our home is located in one of the zones in St. Tammany Parish that may apply for future structural work grants; the home is also historic, built in 1850. Do you have information on who to contact regarding any funding that may be available in preparation for coastal flooding?

Additionally, you might be interested in noting that since the new flood maps were released, the price for a Flood Elevation Certificate has doubled - across the board.

Another concern for our region: an abundance of "work" has been done in the Lewisburg area of Mandeville, most non-permitted, including coastal land fill, without the authority of any state or federal protection agency. We need help.

Questions? Contact Will Peters, 504-289-7186, willpetersjr@gmail.com

C. Leigh Peters
Enhancing Quality Improvement for Patients (EQuIP) Coordinator
LSU School of Medicine, Office of Graduate Medical Education
2020 Gravier St., New Orleans, LA. Office: 504.568.2092
[website](#) [email](#) [projectCONNECT](#)

LSU Health Sciences Center New Orleans educates Louisiana's health care professionals. The state's health sciences university leader, LSU Health New Orleans includes a School of Medicine, the state's only School of Dentistry, Louisiana's only public School of Public Health, and Schools of Allied Health Professions, Nursing, and Graduate Studies. To learn more, visit <http://www.lsuhs.edu>, <http://www.twitter.com/LSUHealthNO> or <http://www.facebook.com/LSUHSC>.

Zachary Rosen

From: Tara Richard <trichard@appleseednetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 18, 2017 9:08 AM
To: Master Plan; Chuck Perrodin (CPRA)
Cc: Jamie Carson
Subject: Flood Proof: Free Legal Help for Homeowners with Title Problems
Attachments: Major Intake Day Press Release FINAL.docx; Free Legal Help on Jan. 28.pdf

Attached is information about the Flood Proof: Free Legal Help for Homeowners With Title Problems project. It is aimed at helping residents in East Baton Rouge, Ascension and Livingston Parishes, but the need to help residents get clear title to their property is statewide. Free legal help will be available on Jan. 28 to help residents open successions to legally transfer title to their property into the name of the new owner/heir. Residents can also call the hotline for assistance.

The lack of clear title to property poses roadblocks to disaster recovery, as well as to successful implementation of coastal restoration, mitigation and relocation programs. I hope you will help us spread the word about this program and about this important issue.

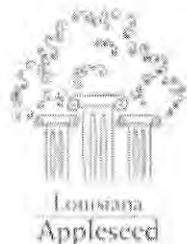
Of course, please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Tara

Tara Richard, Esq.
Program Director
Louisiana Appleseed
1615 Poydras Street, Suite 1000
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
504-561-7304 (o)
504-566-1926 (f)
trichard@appleseednetwork.org

Join us for the Good Apple Gala on January 19, 2017.

To learn more about us, please watch this short video!



Zachary Rosen

From: jon@gulfcoastboatsinc.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 10:14 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Levee across my property.

I see that project 03b.HP.14 is going to put a levee, T-wall, and a barge gate at/across my property along Bayou Petit Anse in Iberia Parish. Although I have requested someone contact me about how I am supposed to plan the use of my land, and what the state proposes to do to compensate me for the land being expropriated, I have yet to receive any answer other than that my questions were being forwarded within the departments.

How is the state working with landowners whose land is needed for these projects? (Are we just going to wake up one morning and be presented with a forced taking?) Or is the expropriation of private property not an important enough issue to deserve the courtesy of involvement of what are clearly stakeholders in this process?

Jonathan Himel

Zachary Rosen

From: cossejohn <cossejohn@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 6:01 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Growth to Coastal Fisheries

We must continue sustainable growth to improving ways to grow our seafood industry. Demands for seafood in other areas of the world could help Louisiana Seafood Industry be the next economic engine. Every area of wetland creation should be done with thought to how to better grow our habitat for seafood. Fish, shrimp, and oysters could be exported to Panama, China, and other markets. Louisiana must keep up with what is happening with new economies emerging especially in those areas. We can grow our economy by becoming trading partners with Panama and China. Oil, natural gas, grains, seafood, coal, and tourism are tremendous growth opportunities for Louisiana, only if we revitalize our coast that functions and grows with all the mentioned industries.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

Zachary Rosen

From: Jay Fear <jay_fear1@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 18, 2017 10:43 AM
To: Master Plan; Kelly.Templet@la.gov
Subject: Mitigation of Louisiana Coastal Restoration

I am interested in the mitigation involved with Coastal Restoration. I did attend the January 17th meeting in Lake Charles and visited with the staff during open house. I asked about how projects in the past were mitigated. The answer was that staff was not aware of projects having to be mitigated. I was told that Army Corps of Engineers has in the past determined that the project has "beneficial use" and thus no mitigation is required. This answer confused me because of a presentation titled Evaluation of Louisiana Mitigation Program/Enhancing Consistency with the State's Master Plan and Improving the Coastal Use Permit Program. In the Power Point presentation slide 37 references three levee construction projects and their associated mitigation costs. The projects referenced were Ward 7 Levee, and two Reach H Levee projects.

I would like information on the Ward 7 and Reach H projects and the mitigation projects associated with them. In addition I would like information on any projects in the annual plan that require mitigation and the stage of mitigation planning.

Thank you for your cooperation, my group hopes to have a valuable contribution to the state of Louisiana regarding this program.

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Zachary Rosen

From: Presa Puente Estrecho de Gibraltar S. A. <presapuerto@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 3:18 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Project to protect from sea level rise in the Caribbean and Florida.

Project to protect from sea level rise in the Caribbean and Florida.
<https://youtu.be/tRn4eUQ3ewY>

Dams Bridges Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico

Performance:

From "Dam-Bridge" to protect the Caribbean Sea with its islands and coasts and the Gulf of Mexico from rising oceans as a result of melting polar ice. A simple and inexpensive work.

How we can protect the Caribbean Sea hurricanes:

<https://youtu.be/tRn4eUQ3ewY>

Juan Valle Anguita, author Strait of Gibraltar bridge and dam Draft PPEGSA president proposes a solution of enormous dimensions, but fulfilled what was advertised scientists in the documentary, "land under water" Inglés:

<https://youtu.be/4vyn9njKt6w> Spanish: <https://youtu.be/La5W3opGQt4> even meets only 20% predictions of rising water, there will be no choice but to do so or the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico will be lost, because it is not solution is to make levees city to city or island to island; dam 215 Km New Orleans (Atlanta) at a cost of more than \$ 15,000,000, oo built by the US Army Corps of Engineers just to protect a city

Our proposal is to make six (6) bridge dam with sluices, which uniting all the string of islands stretching from Florida to Venezuela on the Atlantic side (over 2,000 kilometers), leaving the necessary bridges for the passage of all kinds of boats, marine species and the entry of necessary water through locks that protect and will maintain as a result of evaporation the water level to avoid flooding provided.

The dams will have a width on the surface of 100 meters and 45 ° tilt, underlying the result of calculations and the different depths. Its height will exceed 10 m. the current sea level on the Atlantic side and building a planned wall will stop, if the waters rise more than expected. It will be built with natural rock extracted from the seabed along the dams, type "breakwater" setting up an anti-seismic structure.

The bridges have a light two kilometers and a width of 50 meters and a height of 100 meters to allow the passage of all types of vessels present and future and the input necessary to maintain the level as a result of evaporation water, and protect and avoid imminent flooding.

The curvature of the bridge only 5% gradient, the depth of the dam will be there in each zone

On the dam and the bridge, toll roads, railways, hotels etc. will be built that will link islands and countries.

Environment:

These actions have an impact on the environment and the Gulf Stream, but this continues to flow through the jumpers. But the rock slopes are excellent habitat for wildlife and the benefits are much greater. Holland and Dubai still won thousands of kilometers of the sea, which is its environmental impact?

This book is a great natural and earthquake-resistant barrier that protects all islands and countries in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico from the fearsome hurricanes that commonly plague this area

Agreements:

Many countries and very different policy, but when they come flooding this will unite all, because there are no borders, no black or white, there is only one problem that needs the effort and collaboration of all. All contributions to the project in my view have to be in this order: the km. protect coasts, the number of inhabitants in these coasts and islands, GDP, etc. . (They're more than 2,000.- km of dams and bridges),

The country to lead this project unless other serious opinions United States, followed by Mexico, Cuba etc.

Budget:

If we consider only protect Atlanta has cost \$ 15,000,000 or the Grand Canal of Nicaragua has cost \$ 50,000,000 and with the shallowness of the water, we estimate 100 to \$ 150,000,000,000, oo a reasonable amount for the immense work and all that saved from flooding; We estimate a time of five (5) years for this great work. Fees only 6% of which 30% for the draft proposed here and 70% for the wording of the project itself. Cheaper than the Berlin Wall, especially in human lives.

Examples:

Strait of Gibraltar Dam Bridge <https://youtu.be/9bbFyKE2DWw>

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In Villaviciosa, on the ninth day of March two thousand and sixteen. 03/09/2016.

Juan Valle Anguita

0034 607 222 035

juanvalle1952@hotmail.com

<http://www.presapuerto.com>

Zachary Rosen

From: Will Juntunen <wmjuntunen@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2017 11:57 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Submitted Comments for 2017 Coastal Master Plan's Appendix G: Outreach and Engagement.

Dear Board Members of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority:

I attended the Wednesday, January 18 gathering at the Port Authority of New Orleans.

I appreciate the fact the Louisiana has taken a hard look at the disaster that is unraveling along the Gulf Coast, a disaster that equals the great flood of Noah's Ark in scale if not in worldwide scope. It is a problem the authority will address on a state level.

Unfortunately, to be frank, I didn't find Noah as I networked during the open house hours. One way of explaining that statement is to say I looked for a benevolent figure who knew all the issues and had a plan, an ark of a plan, to address them.

I am loath to talk like a Yankee and a carpetbagger, and yet, admittedly, I am a Yankee and a carpetbagger. During my entire visit to your meeting, I was aware that Louisiana is not Michigan and Louisiana has known great successes planning and acting as Louisiana Citizens. A cultural difference is in play, and I'm too new in Louisiana to understand Bayou nuances.

I hope I am proud and not arrogant of the efforts of teams of citizens and organizations in Michigan towards addressing issues of our Great Lakes, Inland Lakes and waterways. Admittedly, Michigan doesn't have a crisis where we know the water will take massive amounts of land away from us no matter what action we take.

Let me take myself down a notch. I will ask myself the obvious question. "Oh, yeah, what about the Flint Water Crisis"? That's a great equalizer. And yet it is an example that proves a point. Governor Rick Snyder and his team appointed emergency managers who avoided full and robust public discussions of municipal actions. The Flint tragedy occurred as the result of too many private conversations that had bearings on the lives of thousands of people.

Michigan is the land of the engaged philanthropist. When it comes to water, I can reflect upon the leadership of Peter Wege in West Michigan and the Stroh Family for the Detroit River. Each led from a position of higher ground that wealth allows and shepherded the effort to bring all parties to the table to plan. It is with happiness that I can list results of these collaborations, foremost the delisting of White Lake as an Area of Concern. The cleaning of that lake on the Lake Michigan shore has unlocked millions in real estate and tourism wealth. I can also add that Muskegon Lake has made progress towards delisting. The efforts towards delisting have exploded the vitality of the Muskegon Lake and the Muskegon River that feeds it, a bounty that can be counted in fishing creels filled with brown trout, steelhead, bass, whitefish, walleye and now, a miracle, Musky.

As I said, as I networked, I didn't find Noah, the engaged philanthropist who made sure all parties talked and all parties planned. I went looking for a guru, and although I was impressed with the knowledge of sports fishermen present, I didn't find one. It might take more than one night for such a search. However, usually, such a person stands out and practically sings.

I went looking for Tanya Cabala, and I didn't find a person like her. Tanya Cabala and her team gathered the resources of the White Lake community and empowered them to reach the goal recently celebrated, delisting of White Lake. I am constantly impressed by Cabala's knowledge of the environmental context of her

watershed. But then again, she's made her career and life from reading and documenting the environmental history of the watershed. Very little happens in the watershed without her gathering the facts into a dossier. I have to reach out to her to find out about an amusement park's plans to introduce untreated sewage into the Duck Lake watershed. My favorite foragers gather watercress from the upstream portion of Duck Lake, and good watercress is the same as good oysters. Food to take seriously. I know that Cabala will have the goods.

I went looking for a griot, a man like Wayne Groesbeck. Groesbeck learned how to manage waterways on the Panama Canal. Groesbeck knows the location of every dam on the Muskegon River, the reason the dam was built and how to peacefully remove it from the way of Steelhead and sturgeon swimming upstream. After this work of his lifetime, he found the last dam in the watershed unknown to him. He had to hang out in small town bars to find it. When he saw the marshes rich with cranberries and teeming with swimming minks, recommended that dam's preservation.

I went looking for a young leader, a person like Jason Taylor Alberts. Alberts teaches permaculture in my hometown and has started a business growing mushrooms in a sustainable manner. I did talk with several Tulane University students who picked up stacks of the master plan, so the infectious enthusiasm of youth was present. It's just that it seemed everyone from the sustainability side of watershed management struck me as marginalized people who got their metered three minutes. They all sounded like John in the Wilderness, except the no one was really listening because the plan had been published. When the overview of the plan was presented, I heard not once the words sustainability, permaculture or systematic.

I heard about the silt in the Mississippi River and how that silt could rebuild the delta instead of causing a dead zone in the gulf. I heard a man address aquatic hypoxia and aggressive targets to reduce the amount of nutrients reaching the gulf. But I didn't learn how those targets were supported by the fifty year, fifty billion dollar plan of the CPRA. I heard about water withdrawn for cooling power plants causing land to subside without hearing how that was addressed by the plan. I heard about the crossing of the wetlands by pipelines and their deleterious effects as marshland was compacted and the pipelines leaked in unpredictable ways. I heard about the unchecked heating of the gulf and how that increased the amount of rain to fall upon the coastal region. Again, all of these struck me as issues the plan won't strongly address.

It's a strong plan, with funding for levees built to better than hundred year flood standards. The use of dredging and deployment of soils to build barrier islands will make for interesting new destinations for recreation, tourism, and housing. I do not understand the workings of diversion channels and yet the plan calls for them. I will educate myself. The plan forecasts that it will save or create hundreds of square miles of coastal land, the state working as diligently as the little Dutch boy with his finger in the dikes of Netherland. Sadly, the factors working against the plan are complex, with interactions that occur in unforecastable ways. There are linear responses going head to head with quadratic factors. More, I didn't hear the words, "technology transfer". For example, the Dutch successfully wrested polder and polders of land from the ocean using windmills as pumping stations. Has this plan been written with a globally open mind?

Happily, I did hear a man stand up and speak his mind bravely. A man named Happy from the Ninth Ward said what should have been obvious to the meeting planners. The NOLA meeting for commenting took place in an area with fifteen dollar parking at a time when most people of less than middle-class standing would still be working. It was held in a formidable building that even gave me pause and I've walked into some of the greatest halls of the land. Public transportation to this building at the far eastern end of the convention center lacked connection to public transportation, the bus stop at least a half mile away with no sidewalk leading to the meeting. Indeed, you can use as a rule of thumb that any public meeting without bicycle racks cannot be called a public meeting. My request for the location of a bike rack was met as humorous and I felt an eccentric for needing to ask. In my informal census of attendees, only the participants on payrolls made it to the meeting, consultants, lobbyists, scholars and government officials.

That is stated better this way. This was not a public meeting. It was a high-level meeting with business and the non-profit sector. These are important meetings and yet, the crisis will affect those who have not the resources of organizations. You must work with experts in outreach to bring them into the conversation.

There was hardly any purely interested and engaged citizens present. Thus, CPRA should declare the meeting invalid. See if you can dial up Happy and he'll tell you where to hold your make-up meeting. Forgive me for evoking Michigan again. No set of plans has been properly reviewed until hearings have been held in a "historically African-American church". Again, retain Happy to help you find the right place where the people will come and hear.

Sincerely

Will Juntunen
Muskegon, Michigan

Zachary Rosen

From: Daniel Lightell <dlightel@tulane.edu>
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2017 10:44 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Stop the Bayou Bridge Pipeline

If approved, the Bayou Bridge Pipeline would span 160 miles of southern Louisiana - destroying more than 600 acres of wetlands and traversing hundreds of waterbodies.

Take action now to stop this destructive pipeline!

http://salsa3.salsalabs.com/o/50843/p/dia/action3/common/public/?action_KEY=19572

Daniel Lightell
753 3rd ave
Harvey, LA 70058
5042149055

Zachary Rosen

From: Walker, Douglas <Douglas.Walker@Mercy.Net>
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2017 10:33 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Mental Health & Wellness As Part of Coastal Master Plan

Good Morning,

Are there plans for funding devoted to mental health as communities face the grief, loss and trauma of loosing land and culture? I led a grant funded project devoted to the same issues post BP Oil Spill. Any information about mental health within the Master Plan would be much appreciated.

Thank you,

dww

Douglas W. Walker, PhD
Chief Programs Director - Mercy Family Center

douglas.walker@mercy.net

Twitter: @DouglasWWalker
@mercyneworleans
@MercyPPDL

Cell 504-388-5502
Office 1-888-950-0003

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Zachary Rosen

From: Simone Maloz <simone.maloz@nicholls.edu>
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 10:56 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Chuck Perrodin (CPRA); Vic Lafont
Subject: Fwd: SLEC MP Comments
Attachments: 2017_01_30_10_51_56.pdf

Good morning! Please accept the attached comments on the 2017 Master Plan from the South Louisiana Economic Council.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the plan, and we look forward to continuing to work with CPRA in the future.

Sincerely,
Simone Theriot Maloz



January 24, 2017

To: The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

On behalf of the Bayou region business community, the South Louisiana Economic Council (SLEC) would like to thank CPRA you for your past work in this area, including Bayou Lafourche and Caminada, as well as the levee systems that also protect our area.

We are honored to have a seat at the table during the development of this current plan as part of the Framework Development Team. We strongly believe in the economic opportunities this unprecedented restoration and protection effort that affords us, but also our role in the growing water management sector in south Louisiana. It is actually this growth sector of our economy that we hope will offer some diversity to our employment base.

In the meantime, we have partnered with local businesses and NGOs such as Restore or Retreat to host several educational opportunities for businesses interested in doing coastal work, and we look forward to continuing to engage the business community in the future.

Again, the region thanks you for both allowing us representation and for the added economic opportunities.

Sincerely,

Vic Lafont
President/CEO

Zachary Rosen

From: mandyrans@yahoo.com
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2017 3:10 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Use that big ole Muddy River!

Dear CPRA,

Please use our best tool for saving the delta - one of the largest rivers in the world! Don't waste that dirt! Save our communities and put the river back to work. Use it - as much as you possibly can squeeze out of it.

I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely – and quickly – to restore our coast. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects – including sediment diversions – will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Thank you,
mandy moore
2226 7th ave n
St. Pete, Florida, 33713

Zachary Rosen

From: Carol Picard <carolandeddie@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 02, 2017 3:17 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Coastal restoration

I have been going to meetings about this subject since Hurricane Rita when we lost our home. We listened to different speakers. Some in the audience also gave their opinion. Some to me seemed very common sense. There was one gentleman who said that he had talked to different companies who had old barges that could be sunk to start to recreate the barrier reefs. These companies agreed to decontaminate the barges. I don't think the speakers really paid much attention to his idea.. My husband talked to many of the older people he knew that were there in the 1930's and 1940's. The reason I bring this up is because I read an article in the Abbeville Meridional dated January 25th in which Mr. Bren Haase chief of planning and research division was saying that the draft underscored Louisiana's erosion losses from 1932 to 2010. The 1940's was when the dredging of the barrier reefs began. I would like to know what entities allowed this to be done was it the state, politicians, or the Army Corp of Engineers. At the time many people argued that dredging the reefs would cause erosion, but were told that would not happen. Apparently these people knew more than the experts.. There used to be barrier reefs along a lot of the coast of Louisiana but those were allowed to be dredged until there was nothing left. In my opinion this has more to do with the erosion we are experiencing than climate change. Did you know that there are over 30,000 scientist who do not believe in a lot of the climate change claims. I continue to hear about how 98 percent of scientist say that it is definite, however many of these scientist receive grant from the government and probably would not receive the grants if they did not agree. I also learned that much of the so called science is really only computer models and not actual serious scientific studies. We have also heard thru the political grapevine that they are saying it would be too expensive to build levies or even rebuild the barrier reefs and it would be cheaper to let people to continue to flood and then be bought out by the government in the areas where there is not enough population. I guess they are speaking about areas like Erath where I live, Henry, Abbeville, New Iberia.

Carol Picard, 2432 Demosthene Rd, Erath, Louisiana, 70533

Zachary Rosen

From: Shirley Spedale <7shirol@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2017 12:52 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Wetlands

Please get restoration done NOW!!!

Shirley Spedale
[Http://shapeup4life.myshaklee180.com](http://shapeup4life.myshaklee180.com)

Zachary Rosen

From: Dillon Baronne <dillonbaronne@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 16, 2017 1:06 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Concerns about 2017 Master Plan

To Who it may concern,

Why are Mathews, LA (East of Bayou Lafourche) and Gheens, LA being left outside of the Morganza to the Gulf Levee System?

This will leave out the La Tour development, the entire community of Gheens, and the Lafourche Parish Water District.

I am just wondering why this area is left out. It looks as though the levee was built sort of "out of the way" to encompass parts of Southern Terrebonne Parish (Chauvin, Dulac, Point-Aux-Chenes, etc.)

Is there anything that residents in the above mentioned areas can do to try to be included?

My only concern is that a direct storm event or a storm event to the east of Bayou Lafourche would "pile up" the water at the northwestern most point and we could see abnormally high water levels. The current Levee Plan creates a "Pinch Point" near the intersection of La Highway 308 and Highway 90. I believe that the water would be pushed until it has no where to go therefore creating an amplified flood risk that may not have been there before...

Where elevations of +6 feet were adequate, may now need to be +9 feet to +10 feet to account for the "piling up" of water during a storm event.

Any info is appreciated.

Thank you for your time!
Have A Great Day!

Dillon Baronne

Raynie Harlan

From: Aimee Dominique <sacredspirals11@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 5:33 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: La coastal master Plan

To whom it may concern:

Please add shoreline protection, such as near shore rock breakwaters, to the current Louisiana Coastal Master Plan. Reducing wave energy with shoreline protection will ensure that inland restoration projects will have a better chance of success and lessen marshland erosion.

Sincerely ,

Aimée Dominique
305 Raywood Dr
Lafayette, La

Zachary Rosen

From: Aaron Viles <aaronviles@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2017 9:51 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge.

For the Coastal Master Plan to succeed, it needs significantly more funding. Please vigorously pursue the oil industry and hold them accountable for their destructive impact on our coastal ecosystem.

I'm also troubled that anthropogenic climate change seems to be played down in the Coastal Master Plan. While I understand that the scientific resources used to forecast the state of our coast and sea levels into the future incorporate projections based on the frightening realities of global warming, failing to pronounce those scientific facts is irresponsible and cowardly. Our coastal challenges can be made less severe if our populace and political leadership advocate for aggressive efforts to mitigate global warming. Our coastal master plan should spell that out.

Additionally, It's past time for the state of Louisiana to stand up for the people most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. We urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Communities know best what they need. The state must provide money, education, and resources so that our communities have the ability to keep their heads above water.

We are past the point where levees and coastal restoration are enough to protect communities.

The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, you must lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Communities like Isle de Jean Charles have developed innovative solutions for maintaining their culture and the future of their community. Unfortunately, most of our most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, when it is those outside that need the most help.

The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss, and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Aaron Viles
3114 State Street Dr.
Ste 200
New Orleans, LA 70125
5048919642

Zachary Rosen

From: lizpomper@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Elizabeth Pomper
<lizpomper@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 10:45 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

Even though I live in Washington, D.C., I am very concerned about the loss of coastal habitat in Louisiana. I support the master plan process because the loss of coastal habitat is one of the most urgent problems facing the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put Louisiana's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Pomper
425 D St SE Apt 303
Washington, DC 20003-2027

Zachary Rosen

From: kaminski@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathleen Kaminski
<kaminski@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:09 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I support the master plan process. The loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work both wisely and quickly--to restore our coast. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. Please continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Kaminski
328 Timberwood Dr
Monroe, LA 71203-2992

Zachary Rosen

From: contact@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Charles Paxton
<contact@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 1:01 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Please also consider liaising with the group Mangroves for The Future to assess the potential for experimental mangrove forest plantations. <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/>

Please consider the planting of mangroves to trap sediment, build land, provide fish nurseries, absorb Carbon dioxide that fuels climate change and shelter coastland against storm damage and also absorb the excess fertilizer nutrients that are creating a dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico.

See more on Mangroves including link to video at <https://wildopeneye.wordpress.com/2012/09/06/magnificent-mangroves/>

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Charles Paxton
1209 W Port Union Rd
Farmerville, LA 71241-5841

Zachary Rosen

From: bbreedlove838@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Breedlove
<bbreedlove838@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 10:50 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Sediment Diversions Is a Very Good Plan For Our Coast

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I am a ardent bird watcher and I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Barbara Breedlove
320 Park Place Dr.
Alexandria, LA, 71301

Sincerely,
Barbara Breedlove
320 Park Place Dr
Alexandria, LA 71301-3942

Zachary Rosen

From: Brian Hicks <bhicks@agiindustries.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 26, 2017 10:08 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Masterplan Feedback

Who owns the newly created land that results from the restoration projects? This needs to be clarified.

If the plan is for the previous owners of the marsh to claim it as private land I will not support any restoration efforts and I would just as well see the marsh be claimed by the GOM. This is a public project supported by mostly public money and the land should be owned by the general public. The landowners have become rich overtime from the production of oil and gas which is a primary contributor to the problem of coastal erosion. If landowners want their land back they should pay.

Brian Hicks

Zachary Rosen

From: Brenda Breaux <bmpbreaux@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 02, 2017 2:35 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: CPRA levee system

March 2, 2017

The Structural Risk Reduction Levee plan put forth by the CPRA will include and protect the communities of Terrebonne, Lafourche, and St. Charles. But, the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan omits the community of Gheens, the La Tour country club and subdivision, and the Lafourche Parish Water District. The plan as drawn up is not a risk reduction to the Gheens community, but instead, because of the omission of levees surrounding the town and being present in neighboring communities, water will be "funneled" into the area.

If the levee turned north somewhere after the Valentine patoon bridge and then headed west to intersect with the Company Canal, tying in to the existing levee system, then headed north to tie in with the Hwy 90 system, Gheens would be protected from the "new level surge" created by the building of this new proposed levee system.

It is my understanding that this would be the second round of federal dollars that Terrebonne Parish receives for flood protection, which is fine with me. We are fortunate in that Gheens sits somewhat on a natural ridge, but that ridge will not stop the funneled surge of water created by new levees surrounding us.

The residents of Gheens are concerned and do not want to be left out. Please respond and tell me what we can do as a community to insure that we are included in the Structural Risk Reduction Levee System.

Sincerely, Daley Breaux Jr.

Zachary Rosen

From: ajsflooringllc@gmail.com
Sent: Sunday, March 05, 2017 8:56 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Coastal Restoration

I understand the purpose of restoring our coast to buffer for storms. What I don't understand is why public tax dollars are being used to fund restoration of private lands, yet the public HAS NO ACCESS of areas after use of our tax dollars. Not only is their "private" land restored, they will turn around and just cut more canals through it to access it, then gate them off keeping the public out. With my land on the river, I'm responsible for reclaiming/preventing land loss. On my property on the coast, I just wait till a project gets approved and enjoy.

I know most Lousianians would be 100% in for these projects if they were given access. Public funds on these projects should mean if you can float it, you can FREELY boat it.

Thank you for your time,
A.J. Holland

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Zachary Rosen

From: Paula Breaux <tbro1978@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 02, 2017 8:46 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Coastal Master Plan

To whom it may concern:

It has come to my attention by way of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan put forth by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority that the Structural Risk Reduction Levee will include and protect almost all of the cities, towns, and communities in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and St. Charles. However, the plan leaves out the community of Gheens, the LaTour Country Club and areas surrounding LaTour.

The proposed plan as drawn up “funnels” any storm surge directly into the community of Gheens, and it is for this reason that I believe that the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan presents itself as a risk to the community of Gheens, and the LaTour Country Club rather than a risk-reduction.

Instead, if the levee turned somewhere behind Bollinger Shipyard in Lockport, and then headed north to its intersection with the Company Canal, then followed the existing Company Canal and tied in to the existing Gheens levee system, then left the existing Gheens levee system and headed north toward Highway 90 to tie in with the proposed levee, this system would now be capable of protecting the community of Gheens by stopping a surge of water from the “funnel effect”.

I understand that the low lying areas of Terrebonne Parish are susceptible to flooding so they are within the Structural Risk Reduction Levee, and that Gheens lies on a ridge and has never flooded, but that is no reason to leave it out of the system. I assume that it was federal dollars that were spent in lower Terrebonne Parish lifting all of those homes that had previously flooded and now those same houses will be included in the Structural Risk Reduction System. The point that I am trying to make is that lower Terrebonne has received two forms of protection while the Gheens community has not yet received one. Although Gheens has never flooded, I believe that will soon change if the community of Gheens is excluded from the system and bordered to the north, south and west by the flood side of the Structural Risk Reduction Levee System.

Residents in Gheens are concerned and do not want to be left out. Please give any recommendations on what the residents of the community of Gheens can do to insure inclusion in the Structural Risk Reduction Levee System. Residents in Gheens are also concerned that flood insurance could be out of reach for most people because of the circumstances that no levee would constitute.

Sincerely,

Terry J. Breaux
Concerned Resident of Gheens, LA

Raynie Harlan

From: Tim Braud <Tim@braudwelding.com>
Sent: Monday, March 06, 2017 2:35 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: OPEN WATER ACCESS

I am a lifelong resident of south Louisiana an avid fisherman and I am 100% behind efforts to restore our coast and inland water ways for the benefit of all Louisianians or better all Americans. But here is the problem I have, more and more fishermen and fisherwomen are be denied access to fisheries that have always been maintained by the State of Louisiana far longer than I've been alive. We are being denied by private entities who post and patrol tidal and inland water ways large and small. I know they only do what Louisiana Law allows and I know only Louisiana has such a law. Now my question is why should Public funds be used to restore lands of Private Entities when they block public access to public fisheries and what is the CPRA stance?

Zachary Rosen

From: Gordon Lonf <glong1227@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: feedback

1. Please choose coastal protection AND marsh restoration for Cameron Parish. Wildlife is dependent upon our protecting the coast just as much as the marsh.
2. Just wish industry could take a more active role in maintaining areas that they have affected such as the waterways that have banks that have to be shored up.
3. Thank you for a wonderful presentation and dinner. Even though the conversation got heated at times, it's good to know that we were heard.

Zachary Rosen

From: Erin Brown <BrownE@nwf.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 9:41 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Presentation request April 20th

Hi!

I am looking to request a presentation on April 20th at the 40 Arpent Brewery for "Conservation on Tap" from 6-8 pm. Vanishing Paradise is a group of the National Wildlife Federation that works to nationalize coastal restoration, as well as work with local sportsmen to keep them educated and engaged on the coastal master plan. Conservation on Tap is meant to get sportsmen in that area out to drink a beer, discuss the master plan, and learn about what is being done in their area (specially St. Bernard parish for this one). I attended the Cabela's sportsmen presentation, and was thinking a presentation similar to that... geared to sportsmen, how projects will benefit them, etc. Please let me know if this possible.

Thanks!
Erin Brown
Sportsmen Outreach Coordinator
Vanishing Paradise, National Wildlife Federation
Cell: 985-373-6567

Zachary Rosen

From: DANIEL A IV MCGOVERN <dmcgove1@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Monday, March 13, 2017 8:43 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: CPRA Master Plan

Sir:

I reside in Eden Isles, that part of Slidell outside the Levee system. This levee was created without any feasibility or impact study.

Over 7000 residents live outside this Slidell ring levee. Besides being a resident on Moonraker Island I am also a Commissioner on the STLD CD. (St Tammany Levee, Drainage, and Conservation District)

I feel that it would be a waste of funding to spend over \$362,694 for Marsh creation. I am not an engineer but as an attorney I cannot find any evidence to prove that pumping in sand and planting grass will stop a 15 foot wall of storm surge.

We the STLD CD submitted a Coastal Plan 1.0 that will protect our area. The Slidell ring levee will increase flooding in our area. St Tammany parish Government suggests that the remedy is buying out our homes. With over 3000 structures this would cost billions.

Please don't waste these funds on Marsh Creation. I feel that all St Tammany Projects should be placed on Hold until the CPRA Reconnaissance Study is completed.
Daniel A. McGovern IV Commissioner STLD CD

Zachary Rosen

From: bonniepeyroux <bonniepeyroux@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Friday, March 10, 2017 5:43 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Bonniepeyroux
Subject: Share Your Thoughts on the 2017 Master Plan

When I attended your meeting, I certainly didn't realize the disappointment and frustration I would feel to learn that the people of Moonraker Island, Eden Isles, Clipper Island and surrounding areas have no value as human beings or not worth considering. Most of the residents here are retired and unable to simply relocate or raise our homes. Personally I blame the Army Corps of Engineers for putting us in the bowl in which we now live. The ACOE built levees "willy-nilly" after Katrina. Thought was not given to the effects of how other areas would be affected by the water thereafter.

We do enjoy the benefits of living in an area that offers fishing, wildlife, hunting, etc. However the solutions offered are entirely unacceptable. Building estuaries, recreating marshland, does nothing to protect us. Spending 75% of the budget to establish wildlife habitat does nothing to protect us from storm surge. What about sustainable flood insurance? Asking our residents to move, raise our homes, or just "suck it up" isn't going to solve anything for us. Most of us are retired. These suggestions are not possible. The people of Moonraker Island are disgusted, tired of listening to you, hoping for a solution that will protect us. We have gotten empty promises over and over. I realize your positions are appointed, but those people who appointed you are voted into office. We will let them know how we feel. The next step is television and any other place to make noise.

I urge you to reconsider how the funds will be spent. I urge you to offer protection for us. I urge you to listen to the PEOPLE.

Bonnie L. Peyroux for Moonraker Island Civic Organization

Zachary Rosen

From: Dwayne Bourgeois <DwayneB@nlcldd.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 2:29 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Johnny Bradberry; Chip Kline; Jason Lanclos
Subject: FW: North Lafourche Levee District Comments on the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan Draft
Attachments: NLLD Coment to 2017 MP Draft.docx

Gentlemen,

In support of the comments we submitted yesterday on the State Coastal Master Plan, please see the following text of an article posted in a local newspaper today.

I have not consulted with the authors on this article. However, I felt it was timely and contributes to our point as referenced in my comments.

From the Lafourche Gazette, 3/14/2017

Resident voices concerns over CPRA's elimination of Gheens community in Master Plan

Resident voices concerns over CPRA's elimination of Gheens community in Master Plan

It has come to my attention, by way of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan put forth by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, that the Structural Risk Reduction Levee will include and protect almost all of the cities, towns, and communities in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and St. Charles.

However, the plan leaves out the community of Gheens, the LaTour Country Club and areas surrounding LaTour.

The proposed plan, as drawn up, "funnels" any storm surge directly into the community of Gheens, and it is for this reason that I believe that the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan presents itself as a risk to the community of Gheens, and the LaTour Country Club rather than a risk-reduction.

Instead, if the levee turned somewhere behind Bollinger Shipyard in Lockport, and then headed north to its intersection with the Company Canal, then followed the existing Company Canal and tied in to the existing Gheens levee system, then left the existing Gheens levee system and headed north toward Highway 90 to tie in with the proposed levee, this system would now be capable of protecting the community of Gheens by stopping a surge of water from the "funnel effect".

I understand that the low lying areas of Terrebonne Parish are susceptible to flooding so they are within the Structural Risk Reduction Levee, and that Gheens lies on a ridge and has never flooded, but that is no reason to leave it out of the system.

I assume that it was federal dollars that were spent in lower Terrebonne Parish lifting all of those homes that had previously flooded and now those same houses will be included in the Structural Risk Reduction System.

The point that I am trying to make is that lower Terrebonne has received two forms of protection while the Gheens community has not yet received one.

Although Gheens has never flooded, I believe that will soon change if the community of Gheens is excluded from the system and bordered to the north, south and west by the flood side of the Structural Risk Reduction Levee System.

Residents in Gheens are concerned and do not want to be left out.

If anyone has any recommendations on what the residents of the community of Gheens can do to insure inclusion in the Structural Risk Reduction Levee System, please contact the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), who will be taking comments and feedback through March 26. Send to masterplan@la.gov or by mail to The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, P.O. Box 44027, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, or visit their website at coastal.la.gov.; or District 6 Parish Councilman Corey Perrilloux, (985) 805-0391, councildist6@lafourchegov.org; the North Lafourche Levee District, (985) 537-2244, info@northlafourchelevee.com; State Rep. Jerry Gisclair, (985) 798-7707, gisclairj@legis.la.gov; or Congressman Steve Scalise, (Houma office) (985) 879-2300.

Residents in Gheens are also concerned that flood insurance could be out of reach for most people because of the circumstances that no levee would constitute.

Sincerely,

Terry J. Breaux

Concerned Resident of Gheens, LA

Thank you for adding this to our comment.

Best Regards,,

North Lafourche Levee District

Dwayne Bourgeois

Executive Director

Physical:

3862 Highway 1

Raceland, LA 70394

Mailing:

PO Box 309

Thibodaux, LA 70302-0309

Phone: 985-537-2244

FAX: 877-272-4021

Email: DwayneB@NLCLDD.com

From: Dwayne Bourgeois

Sent: Monday, March 13, 2017 9:44 AM

To: masterplan@LA.gov

Cc: Johnny B Bradberry (Johnny.Bradberry@LA.gov); Chip Kline; Jason Lanclos (jason.lanclos@la.gov)

Subject: North Lafourche Levee District Comments on the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan Draft

Gentlemen,

As per our previous discussion, Please find attached our comments to the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan.

Again, I would like to thank all involved for such a comprehensive and impressive effort.

Having an opportunity to serve on the MP Framework Development Team, I have been given a glimpse into the broad scope of this effort.

I'm not sure that everyone fully appreciates the effort and dedication of your staff; but, for whatever it is worth, I sure do.

The Masterplan Team and all of the CPRA should be extremely proud of this effort.

Thank You,

North Lafourche Levee District

Dwayne Bourgeois

Executive Director

Zachary Rosen

From: Dwayne Bourgeois <DwayneB@nlcldd.com>
Sent: Monday, March 13, 2017 9:44 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Johnny Bradberry; Chip Kline; Jason Lanclos
Subject: North Lafourche Levee District Comments on the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan Draft
Attachments: NLLD Coment to 2017 MP Draft.docx

Gentlemen,

As per our previous discussion, Please find attached our comments to the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan.

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I'm not sure that everyone fully appreciates the effort and dedication of your staff; but, for whatever it is worth, I sure do.

The Masterplan Team and all of the CPRA should be extremely proud of this effort.

Thank You,
North Lafourche Levee District

Dwayne Bourgeois
Executive Director

Physical:
3862 Highway 1
Raceland, LA 70394

Mailing:
PO Box 309
Thibodaux, LA 70302-0309

Phone: 985-537-2244
FAX: 877-272-4021
Email: DwayneB@NLCLDD.com

As such, we ask that the 2017 State Draft Master plan be modified to indicate that any future and unlisted project that serves to address the gap between the Morganza to the Gulf and the Upper Barataria Basin Risk reduction projects and to provide protection for the Gheens Community is consistent with the goals and objectives of the State Master Plan. In this way, as we work through the issues that may be caused by the completion of even phases of these larger projects that these unlisted projects will be deemed consistent with the goals and objectives of the States Master Plan 2017.

Further, in light of the above, Figure 4.15 on pages 112 & 113 of the plan documents indicate that only a small portion of the area between Raceland and Larose on the east side of Bayou Lafourche is hatched to indicate areas of non-structural flood protection efforts. In light of the previous discussion, and not knowing ultimately how we will be able to address flood protection for this higher risk area, I ask that the area be indicated as eligible for any non-structural flood protection projects that may arise. This would be particularly important for the Gheens community.

Again, we thank you for all of your hard and diligent work and we appreciate the opportunity to provide this feedback.

North Lafourche Conservation, Levee and Drainage District



Dwayne Bourgeois
Executive Director

PO Box 309
Thibodaux, LA 70302-0309

3862 Highway 1
Raceland, LA 70394

Phone: 985-537-2244
Fax: 877-272-4021
Email: DwayneB@NLCLDD.com
www.NorthLafourcheLevee.com

North Lafourche Conservation, Levee and Drainage District

Comments on Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast
2017 Draft Plan Release

First, on behalf of myself and the Commissioners of the North Lafourche levee District, I would like to offer a compliment on the extraordinary effort in compiling, publishing and seeking feedback on this Draft Master Plan. The State of Louisiana has become the gold standard in this regard because of your hard work and dedication.

From the perspective of the North Lafourche Levee District, there are two projects included in the 2017 plan that will be most impactful to our District and we are in full support of these projects. Namely, they are:

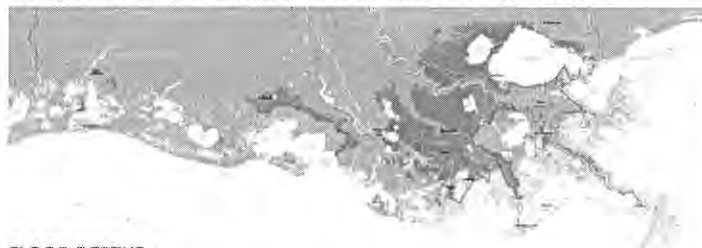
- 1) The Morganza to the Gulf Project: Project No. 03a.HP.02b
- 2) The Upper Barataria Risk Reduction Project: Project No. 002.HP.06

These two major hurricane protection projects physically terminate within a few miles from each other on the eastern central part of our District. It is this "gap" in flood protection that raises concerns and is the purpose for this comment.

First, and foremost, the following comments should not be taken as anything negative towards these two major projects. We want and need these projects to be completed as rapidly as possible for the huge benefits they provide. So much so that we have already invested District funds in the advancement of both of these projects. The District, in a joint venture with the Lafourche Basin Levee District have hired CB&I to work on alignment, landowner and permit issues for this project in order to advance it as much as possible should funding become available. We are not suggesting anything that would slow that effort or project in any way. Additionally, we have hired Delta Coast Consultants to work on detailed alignment, landowner and permit issues for the Morganza to the Gulf project along with consideration of how we might ultimately tie these two systems together to provide continuity of flood protection.

However, as is clearly noted in the 2017 Master Plan documents, the completion of these two projects alone places a sizeable area within our District, which coincides with the gap between the larger projects, at an elevated risk of flooding. Some of our more astute constituents have pointed out that Figure 4.13 on the bottom of page 105 of the plan document (see below) shows a negative flood depth reduction (i.e. an increased flood depth >3 ft.) in the area that includes the gap between the two larger projects that also includes the Gheens community.

FLOOD DEPTH REDUCTION UNDER THE HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO



FLOOD DEPTHS

< -9 ft -6 to -3 ft 1 to 3 ft
-9 to -6 ft -3 to -1 ft > 3 ft

Outcomes of master plan projects on flood depths at year 50 under the High Environmental Scenario by comparing the master plan's projects to a future where we take no further action on improving our flood defenses.

We realize that these projects are being developed completely independent of each other and that they are being considered from entirely different funding streams. One is essentially a federal project that is currently being worked on with local and State revenue. The other project is an attempt to replace a discontinued federal effort that is going to have to be completed at the local and state level. Interlacing or changing the two projects would be nearly impossible.

Zachary Rosen

From: gretaorat2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Greta Ratliff <gretaorat2@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2017 8:09 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

Please protect Louisiana's beautiful and unique Birds and coastline. If you have not seen our coastline and admired our magnificent Birds, visit Louisiana.

I fully support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Greta Ratliff
37 S St Lake Charles, LA 70605

Zachary Rosen

From: rmhillardt@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 5:47 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions

Dear CPRA,

I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely – and quickly – to restore our coast. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects – including sediment diversions – will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I love Grand Isle. Right now I am not going to talk about having to wash oil glops and goop out of my hair and clothes from the water there. It is downright creepy driving down there at high tide or in even a mild rain storm. The land is subsiding and the water is rising. A healthy marsh not under assault from oil spills could trap sediment in the grass and help stabilize the land.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Thank you,
Rose Lampo
20548 Soell Dr
Covington, LA, 70433

Zachary Rosen

From: Susan Levin <sclvin18@att.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2017 1:48 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge. It's past time for the state of Louisiana to stand up for the people most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. We urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Communities know best what they need. The state must provide money, education, and resources so that our communities have the ability to keep their heads above water.

We are past the point where levees and coastal restoration are enough to protect communities.

The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, you must lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Communities like Isle de Jean Charles have developed innovative solutions for maintaining their culture and the future of their community. Unfortunately, most of our most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, when it is those outside that need the most help.

The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss, and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

And finally, allowing Exxon Mobil to come into our state and build a refinery is not a constructive matter but a destructive matter. We need to find jobs that would support sustainable energy, not harmful chemicals and natural gas.

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Susan Levin
4300 Neyrey Dr
Metairie, LA 70002
0000000000

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 Southeast Regional Office
 263 13th Avenue South
 St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5505
<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov>

March 10, 2017

F/SER46:RH

Mr. Michael Ellis, Executive Director
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 P.O. Box 44027
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Staff of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office (SERO) have reviewed the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan (Plan) entitled, "Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast," released for public review on January 3, 2017. The draft plan recommends a variety of measures to restore coastal wetlands, provide non-structural storm protection, and provide structural storm reduction. Actions to restore coastal wetlands include marsh creation, sediment diversions, barrier island restoration, and shoreline protection structures. Structural storm protection primarily includes the construction or enlargement of levees and the installation of a variety of water control structures. Staff of SERO participated as members of the Framework Development Team tasked to provide input and guidance to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA) staff and contractors during the development of the draft Plan. Implementation of all measures described in the draft Plan is expected to cost approximately \$50 billion and take at least 50 years to implement.

Preserving and restoring wetlands to the maximum extent practicable is critical to maintaining healthy fishery stocks in the Gulf of Mexico. The SERO recognizes large scale efforts and major economic investments will be required to address the significant historic and predicted future wetlands losses in coastal Louisiana and we support many of the individual wetland restoration actions described in the Plan. The draft Plan will undergo more detailed engineering and design prior to project implementation, which will provide SERO future opportunities to offer technical assistance to CPRA on important aspects of various projects described in the Plan. It is important to note we currently have concerns regarding the potential of some Plan components to significantly impact federally managed fisheries, as well as wetlands and water bodies designated as essential fish habitat (EFH) under provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Based on our review of the draft Plan, the SERO has the following general and specific comments to provide:

General Comments

The SERO is concerned over the potential impacts on marine mammals, protected resources, EFH and associated marine fishery resources from various proposed Mississippi River sediment diversions. The SERO is currently coordinating closely with CPRA staff on evaluations pertinent to the National Environmental Policy Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Fish and Wildlife Coordination



Act compliance concerning permitting, implementation, and operation of the proposed Mid-Barataria sediment diversion. Both the Mid-Barataria and Mid-Breton sediment diversion have been identified as high priority projects for implementation in the near term by CPRA staff. The draft Plan also identifies the Lower Breton diversion as a priority for early implementation (defined as years 1-10). However; outputs from various models undertaken under the auspices of the Mississippi River Hydrodynamic and Delta Management Project showed little net wetland benefits could be expected from the Lower Breton diversion. Given the potential impacts to our trust resources associated with diversion operations and the uncertainty of the cost-effectiveness of the Lower Breton diversion as a wetland restoration strategy, we recommend the CPRA reconsider the inclusion of this diversion as a priority project in the 2017 Plan.

The draft Plan includes two projects, which are likely to result in significant impediments in marine fishery access to large areas categorized as EFH. These projects are the Calcasieu Ship Channel Salinity Control Measures Project and the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Project. Both projects may significantly reduce or prevent the movement of marine fishery organisms from spawning to nursery and foraging habitats. Given the large areas possibly impacted by both projects, their implementation could result in significant reductions in marine fishery production and socioeconomic impacts to various user groups. These draft Plan components also have the potential to impact our trust resources protected under the authority of the MMPA and ESA. Therefore, it is advisable for CPRA to initiate coordination with SERO early in the planning stages for these projects.

The draft Plan includes ridge restoration at a number of locations across coastal Louisiana. In many cases, the proposed ridge would be located in an area that historically may have once been an upland, but now is now categorized as marsh. Restoration of a ridge in such areas results in the conversion of tidally influenced wetlands to upland habitats no longer categorized as EFH or supportive of marine fishery resources. While SERO understands ridge restoration may help create a barrier to a storm surge, it also would result in the direct loss of wetlands. Therefore, the size and configuration of such ridges should be minimized to extent practicable to reduce the amount of wetlands directly impacted by ridge construction activities. Staff from SERO are available to provide technical assistance and advice as the ridge projects proceed through engineering and design planning phases.

The SERO is supportive of the State's planned use of more than 70 percent of the \$25 billion proposed for wetland restoration on marsh creation projects. By restoring wetlands fronting hurricane protection levees, marsh creation can also be used to supplement structural storm surge reduction investments and reduce maintenance costs of levee alignments which, lacking adjacent marsh, would be more subject to erosion. Due to proximity to proposed offshore borrow sites, marsh creation in some areas may be more cost effective than in others, but we believe the extra investment in levee protection may be warranted. Therefore, SERO recommends CPRA's final Plan include the addition of marsh creation in areas adjacent to vulnerable segments of federally or locally constructed levees in Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Plaquemines Parishes. Further, SERO recommends CPRA incorporate savings in levee maintenance costs from marsh creation polygons in the cost-effective analysis pertaining to the selection of coastal restoration projects.

The SERO understands borrow sources for marsh creation in some basins must be from outside the system, namely nearshore or offshore waters, whereas in others it may come from adjacent large waterbodies, such as bays and lakes. The SERO recommends the final Plan clarify what are allowable sources for dredged material for marsh creation purposes. Where dredged material is proposed to be used to create marsh providing ancillary infrastructure protection benefits, we recommend the final Plan allow local sources of borrow in order to reduce construction costs. The SERO also encourages the CPRA to develop a coastal regional sediment management plan, which would aide in the decision-making as to allowable sources of sediment for coastal restoration purposes.

Chapter 4 of Appendix C provides modeling results for a number of alternatives considered in the draft Plan. In terms of salinity and water level results, the presentation of average annual values does not adequately demonstrate the potential magnitude of impacts during periods diversions would be operating. The SERO suggests additional model outputs be developed which show daily water levels and salinities of the “future with” and “future without” Plan implementation scenarios during periods when diversions are expected to be operating.

The draft Plan evaluates project implementation effects to various fishery species using Habitat Suitability Indexes and Ecopath with Ecosim models. Such models use changes in a number of environmental variables to predict changes in habitat suitability or biomass based on known species preferences. Their predictive reliability are bound by compounding uncertainty resulting from data, time, and cost constraints. The models are also unable to evaluate how the installation of barriers to fishery movements may impact estuarine-dependent marine fishery species, which migrate to and from estuarine nursery and foraging habitats as part of their life cycles. The Calcasieu Salinity Control Measures Project and the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Project both represent potentially significant obstacles to fishery movements. The SERO recommends the final Plan discuss how these projects may serve as impediments to fishery migrations and possible impacts on the production of commercially and recreationally important marine fisheries. The SERO further urges CPRA to evaluate and develop models which could help quantify the potential impacts of these structures on marine fishery production and help evaluate alternatives to mitigate such impacts. The final Plan should also discuss how these projects could also impede the movements of federally protected bottlenose dolphins and sea turtles into and out of their traditional foraging areas.

It is SERO’s understanding projects evaluated for inclusion in the 2012 Plan and not incorporated in it were not considered for inclusion in the 2017 Plan. Given the new modeling efforts undertaken to evaluate projects in the draft Plan, the SERO believes evaluating all feasible projects every five years is warranted. As such, the SERO recommends CPRA include all marsh creation polygons in the evaluation and development of future Plans.

Specific Comments

In finalizing the 2017 Plan, the SERO understands CPRA does not intend to change boundaries of marsh creation polygons considered for inclusion in the draft Plan. As CPRA begins development of the 2022 Plan, the SERO recommends consideration be given to the following specific areas:

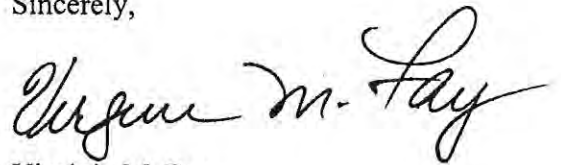
1. Marsh creation behind the north and east shorelines of Lake Lery in St. Bernard Parish. Inclusion of this area would complete previous investments to restore Lake Lery, provide flood risk reduction synergy with existing hurricane protection levees, provide protection for Louisiana Highway 300 (a hurricane evacuation route), and protect the community of Delacroix from wave erosion. The north and east lake shorelines were previously supported under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) prior to the 2017 Plan. Completion of lake rim restoration would further establish multiple lines of defense and the structural framework. Including the 001.MC.06a project in the draft 2017 Plan would only be marginally successful in protecting Delacroix by providing protection from the east, but not the west. Without restoring the east side of Lake Lery, Delacroix is vulnerable from wave fetch from the west and storm surge from Bayou Gentilly.
2. Extending the 002.MC.05e project along the hurricane protection levees on the west bank of the Mississippi River to include marsh creation adjacent to the back protection levee and various communities such as Port Sulphur, Homeplace, Empire, and Buras. This would further help with flood risk reduction and protect a hurricane evacuation route. Sediment for marsh creation in this area may be mined relatively cost effectively from the Mississippi River.
3. Add marsh creation further south of the proposed Mid-Barataria diversion. Such a revision would be consistent with the intent of the 002.MC.05e project, and incorporate areas which will build land in the diversion outfall area while avoiding flooding or flow velocity damages from the diversion. Specifically, it is suggested the project be expanded southeast of Wilkinson Canal (e.g., Wilkinson Canal to Lake Hermitage) in the proximity of the diversion channel and southward between the intersection of Wilkinson Canal and Barataria Bay to the Barataria Bay Waterway.
4. Incorporate the marsh creation along the Barataria Bay Rim which was in the 2012 Plan. Shoreline protection alone in the 002.SP.103 project will be flanked and stranded as the marsh submerges and erodes. Implementation of marsh creation at the 002.SP.103 project and Bay Dosgris would maintain another land bridge serving as a line of defense in concert with the previous CWPPRA investment in BA-195.
5. Include marsh creation behind the east and south shorelines of Catfish Lake in Lafourche Parish. These areas were components of the 2012 Plan, but were deleted from the draft 2017 Plan. Restoration of the lake rim would continue previous CWPPRA and local

restoration investments and would provide another line of defense. Furthermore, it would provide indirect flood risk reduction for the Larose to the Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Levee.

6. Add a marsh creation polygon along the Twin Pipelines from Montegut to Golden Meadow in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. This would allow re-establishment of a land bridge serving as a line of defense for storms and help maintain the estuarine gradient in the basin. Such a project would have synergy with the 03a.HR.100 project (Grand Bayou Freshwater Introduction). The Marsh Island 03b.MC.03 project should be expanded or shifted to the southeast to better include areas of historic loss.
7. The 004.MC.107 marsh creation polygon on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge should be expanded or shifted south and eastward. Open water areas in Units 4 and 6 have developed which have not been addressed by terrace construction. Furthermore, the polygon in the draft 2017 Plan includes a substantial amount of existing marsh, whereas adding these other areas will allow for more creation than nourishment.

We appreciate your consideration of our comments. If you wish to discuss recommendations pertaining to protection and restoration of habitats categorized as EFH, please contact Richard Hartman at (225) 389-0508, extension 203. For issues related to endangered species, please contact Michael Tucker at (727) 209-5981.

Sincerely,



Virginia M. Fay
Assistant Regional Administrator
Habitat Conservation Division

c:
FWS, C Breau
NOD, M. Lahare
F/SER46, Swafford, Hartman
F/SER4, Dale, Sramek
F/SER3, Bernhart
F/SER, Strelcheck
Files

Zachary Rosen

From: April Newman
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 12:30 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Donald Haydel; Charles Reulet; Sara Krupa; Austin Feldbaum; Honora Buras
Subject: Comment on 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: Comment on 2017 Coastal Master Plan.docx

Please accept the attached comment from the Atchafalaya Basin Program.

Thanks,

April Newman
Coastal Resources Scientist | Atchafalaya Basin Program
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Office of the Secretary
617 North 3rd Street, 10th Floor
P.O. Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487
(225) 342-6437
basin.la.gov

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State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

March 14, 2017

Johnny Bradberry
CPRA
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA, 70804

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

Saving the Louisiana Coast will require large quantities of sediment, and although efforts to identify new viable sediment sources are ongoing, the Coastal Master Plan has not yet utilized a vast, renewable and ecologically appropriate source of sediment that is sequestered within the Atchafalaya River Basin (ARB). Approximately 21% of the total suspended load and 50% of sands are trapped within the ARB for an estimated 10 to 15 million tons per year. This rate of sedimentation is damaging to aquatic and forested wetland habitats, and sediment trapped within the ARB floodplain is unable to naturally reach the coast where it is needed. Dredging these sequestered sediments and transporting them to the coast would reverse the damage to important coastal ecosystems within the ARB while providing a much-needed resource to combat coastal land loss.

Much of what was previously open water in the ARB has already filled and vegetated. Approximately 200 km² of open water currently remains, which could be dredged without mitigation costs. If dredged to a reasonable depth of 2 m, this area could provide an approximate sediment volume of 523 million cubic yards (MCY). Recent investigations of sedimentation patterns in the central Atchafalaya Basin found sand percentages ranging from 10 to 44% in the upper 3 m of the sediment profile. Using a conservative estimate of 10 to 15% sand, the amount of sand available in the upper 2 m of remaining open water areas of the ARB is approximately 52 to 79 MCY.

As a starting point to test the suitability of ARB sediment resources for coastal restoration, we suggest an investigation of a small, representative area that is near the coast: Flat

Lake. Flat Lake is a 2,900-acre floodplain lake that receives flow from the Atchafalaya River and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. It is located approximately 3 miles by water from Avoca Island, which is the western edge of the Coastal Master Plan project “Increase Atchafalaya into Terrebonne Marshes,” so this sediment source is ideally suited to augment an existing project. A preliminary estimate of the volume of mixed sediment that could be borrowed from the lakebed with a dredge depth of 2 m is 26 MCY including an estimated 3 to 4 MCY of sand. Importantly, Flat Lake represents a renewable source of sediment with a deposition rate of 1,500 to 10,000 cubic yards per day during a typical 1.5-year-return-interval flood.

Utilizing sediments from the ARB floodplain would serve a dual purpose of providing critical sediment resources for coastal restoration projects and improving and prolonging sensitive habitats of the Atchafalaya. We urge CPRA to further evaluate the open water areas of the ARB as a sediment source. Please contact our office at (225) 342-7591 or don.haydel@la.gov for additional information or to schedule a meeting.

Sincerely,

/s/ Don Haydel

Director, Atchafalaya Basin Program

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN PROGRAM

Post Office Box 44487 • Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4487

617 North Third Street • 10th Floor • Suite 1078 • Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

(225) 342-7591 • Fax (225) 342-9439 • <http://www.dnr.louisiana.gov>

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Mr Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of Governor, Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, La 70802

RE: Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast

The Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District would like to thank you and your staff for their efforts in preparation of the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Protection of the citizens and the natural resources of Coastal Louisiana and Iberia Parish towards a sustainable coast is the most important issue that we face today.

The Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District respectfully submits these comments to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, some of which request changes and some of which express those features currently in the plan that should stay in the plan.

- Thank you for once again including the proposed levee alignment in the Iberia Parish Master Flood Protection Plan
- Strongly encourage the State to recognize that protection of wet lands and creation of wetlands are equally important tasks. Most shoreline protection as compared to the 2012 Plan has been eliminated. We believe that increased shoreline protection is less costly approach and is also a proactive approach.
- Strongly urge that all shoreline protection necessary to provide protection to the coastal mainland (including Vermilion, Iberia, and St Mary Parishes) and the bay system of East and West Cote Blanche Bays, the Vermilion Bay and Weeks bay from the Gulf of Mexico as proposed in the 2012 master plan. The protection of this bay system is very important to the protection of the mainland and coastal marshes of the area as well as the health of our estuaries.
"Estuaries provide critical habitat for species that are valued commercially, recreationally, and culturally. Birds, fish, amphibians, insects, and other wildlife depend on estuaries to live, feed, nest, and reproduce." (NOAA website)
- Request that the following projects remain in the 2017 Master Plan as follows: Projects supported: Project

number 03b.MC.03 Marsh creation Marsh Island, Marsh Creation Projects at both the east and west of Fresh water Bayou including 004.MC.102 (eastern White Lake)004.MC.100, 004.MC.16, 03b.SP.01, 004.MC.101 West side Freshwater Bayou),004.MC.07, East of Freshwater Bayou,004.RC.02, and projects 03b.MC.07,004.SP.03, Marsh Creation at 03b.MC 09 (Point Au Fer)

- It is requested to include a sediment diversion project to move sediment from Wax Lake to the East Cote Blanche Bay area either by channeling a new path for the flow of water and sediment or by using the current bayous, canals or other water conveyance methods alone or in combination with each other. The idea is that by moving sediment from Wax Lake and the Wax Lake area to the East Cote Blanche Bay it would build and form a new delta in that area and further protect the main coastland of Iberia St Mary and Vermilion and also protect Marsh Island the bay system of east and west Cote Blanche and Vermillion Bays.

We thank you for the opportunity to express our concerns through these comments and hope to see the changes suggested. We also hope that the projects noted remain in the plan.

Sincerely,

Ray Fremin, Jr
James Stein, Chairman
Benson Langlinais, Vice-Chair
James Landry, Sec/Treas
Ronald Gonsoulin
Patrick Broussard
Lauren Brown
Roy Pontiff
Scott Ransonet
Edwin Leblanc

Executive Director and The Board of Commissioners of Iberia Parish Levee Hurricane and Conservation District.



VERMILION PARISH POLICE JURY

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



PH: 337-898-4300 • FAX: 337-898-4310 • www.vermilionparishpolicejury.com

RONALD DARBY
PRESIDENT

PERVIS GASPARD
VICE PRESIDENT

LINDA DUHON
PARISH ADMINISTRATOR

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DISTRICT 13
SANDRUS STELLY

DISTRICT 14
LEON BROUSSARD



March 7, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry

Chairman, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Office of Governor – Coastal Activities

1051 North Third Street, Suite 138

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RE: DRAFT 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury applauds the efforts that you and your staff have done in preparing the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Coastal Protection and Restoration is the most important issue facing Louisiana and Vermilion Parish Police Jury believes that by moving forward a complete Coastal Master Plan, which includes project features that have proven benefits, the natural resources of Coastal Louisiana and its citizens will have a sustainable coast for generations to come.

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury, by intent of this correspondence, hereby respectfully requests the following changes and submits our comments regarding the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

- Strongly urge the CPRA to adopt the philosophy that protecting wetlands and creating wetlands be of equal importance in the 2017 Master Plan. . It is our belief that this philosophy would be less costly because protected vegetated marsh in the Chenier Plain can sustain itself, even with modest sea level rise;
- Admittedly, Sea Level Rise is based on imperfect science. Therefore; VPPJ strongly urge CPRA to adjust its sea level rise forecast range downward to a more realistic scenario. Sea level forecast range has hardly changed from 2007 and 2012 to present day, yet this 2017 plan makes the highest 2012

- range the lowest in the 2017 plan. A more realistic forecast range of low to high would be 50cm, 100cm and 150cm respectfully;
- Strongly urge Gulf shoreline and interior lake shoreline protection be added in Vermilion and Cameron Parishes as a multi-line defense strategy for the projects already in place with understanding that sustaining wetlands in Vermilion and Cameron will help protect all urban centers within the region;
- Strongly urge that this plan provide acknowledgement of the existing Vermilion and Cameron local coastal plans, and our hurricane protection levee alignment plans provide consistency with the Master Plan, with the understanding that these projects are not fully modeled and vetted yet;
- Strongly urge the removal of the Master Plan Consistency guidelines that states; no more than 25% of the overall cost of a project receiving state funding may be composed of bank stabilization or shoreline protection on navigation channels;
- “The Coast 2050” strategy for Region 4, which was to restore, protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain, should be added in the 2017 Master Plan;
- Explicitly state that the acquisition program will be voluntary by replacing “acquisition” with voluntary acquisition” to the non-structural project list in Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes (see pages 102, 108-110).


Because shoreline features were part of the 2012 Master Plan, Vermilion Parish has proposed and constructed projects along FW Bayou and the shoreline of Vermilion Bay; both of which are eroding at an alarming rate in areas where no protection is afforded.

Now that additional funding sources from GOMESA and RESTORE are becoming available, Vermilion Parish would like to move ahead with additional shoreline protection features, but if we are no longer able to construct this project type because it is not consistent with the Master Plan, we will be in a situation of great disadvantage. This will greatly reduce the protection and restoration of Vermilion Parish because we would not be able to cost share with the State and stretch our matching funds because of non-compliance with the Master Plan.

In summary, Vermilion Parish would urge CPRA to reconsider the addition of the above request into the Final 2017 Master Plan. Sustaining and protecting wetlands in the Chenier Plain will help protect all urban centers in our region and will have an environmentally positive impact to our working coast.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this most important Coastal Master Plan, and hope CPRA will fully consider our comments and adjust the Master Plan accordingly.

Sincerely,


Ronald Darby, President
Vermilion Parish Police Jury



February 14, 2017

Johnny Bradberry, Chair
The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

RE: *MRGO Must Go Coalition Comments - 2017 Draft Louisiana Coastal Master Plan*

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

The MRGO Must Go Coalition represents 17 environmental and community organizations with a common interest in restoring the vast coastal ecosystem degraded by the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO). We are pleased to see restoration and protection projects in the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan that address MRGO impacts. Restoration of this ecosystem area is of great importance for community resilience and protection. The MRGO impacted more than 618,000 acres of coastal marsh and caused the catastrophic damage by Hurricane Katrina to local communities with lingering severe impacts. The de-authorization of the MRGO in 2008 and the physical dams placed on the MRGO in 2009 are significant steps forward for restitution of the MRGO impact, but much of the environmental damage remains to be addressed.

Projects on the New Orleans East Landbridge, the Golden Triangle, Central Wetlands, and Bayou la Loutre Ridge have long been priorities for our coalition and we are pleased to see them selected in the draft plan. In addition, we are pleased to see the diversion projects in the upper Pontchartrain Basin, which will help sustain the Maurepas Landbridge. Cypress recovery in that area is critical to flood protection as far away as the Greater Baton Rouge Region. The projects contribute to the Multiple Lines of Defense Strategy, which will reduce the region's vulnerability to storm surges.

The MRGO Must Go Coalition would like to request your consideration of the following project details. We've long advocated for the Central Wetlands Diversion and our work with the community and landowners in St. Bernard Parish has led us to support the existing Violet Canal as the best footprint for the planned diversion. Also, the 2017 draft plan no longer selects the Mississippi River Sediment Delivery Pipeline-East as a source of sediment for the marsh creation projects east of the river. With Lake Borgne serving as a larger source of sediment for marsh creation, our coalition requests an implementation plan for borrowing in the lake that will minimize disturbances to the benthic ecosystem, and minimize any increased fetch across the Lake.

Biloxi Marsh oyster reef and marsh creation is a major priority for the MRGO Must Go Coalition. The omission of oyster reef and screening out of large-scale marsh restoration projects in the Biloxi Marsh leaves a gap in storm buffering for communities in St. Bernard Parish and New Orleans, as well as communities in coastal Mississippi and around Lake Pontchartrain. Without these projects, estuarine habitat vital to Chandeleur and Mississippi sounds would also diminish. Because of the size and importance of this landscape feature, our coalition requests reassessment of the area's performance in the models using smaller project increments (polygons), and under an accelerated time frame, to best

determine how the area will respond in the future with action. We also recommend close coordination and collaboration with the State of Mississippi on this assessment.

Finally, the MRGO Must Go Coalition asks that the Army Corps of Engineers and State of Louisiana work on the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Feasibility Study be overviewed in the plan. Since the passage of the 2012 Coastal Master Plan, the Assistant Secretary of the Army has recommended \$1.325 billion of projects to Congress for appropriations and a Programmatic EIS on nearly \$3 billion worth of projects is complete.

We greatly appreciate the collaborative relationship we've had with The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority over the past decade and we look forward to working together to implement these critical restoration projects. Thank you for your work on this plan and please let us know how we can help CPRA move MRGO ecosystem restoration forward.

Sincerely,

MRGO Must Go Coalition

American Rivers

Citizens Against Widening the Industrial Canal

Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana

Environmental Defense Fund

Global Green – USA

Gulf Restoration Network

Holy Cross Neighborhood Association

Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation

Levees.org

Louisiana Environmental Action Network

Louisiana Wildlife Federation

Lower Mississippi Riverkeeper

Lower 9th Ward Center for Sustainable Engagement and Development

Mary Queen of Vietnam Community Development Corporation

National Audubon Society

National Wildlife Federation

Sierra Club – Delta Chapter

Contact: Amanda Moore, 504-442-2702, moorea@nwf.org

Zachary Rosen

From: Randal Moertle <rmoertle@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Wednesday, February 08, 2017 3:57 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Draft 2017 Master Plan Comments
Attachments: Point Au Fer draft 2017 Master Plan comment ltr. 2.8.17.pdf

Please see attached. Thanks.

*Point Au Fer Management
Attn: Randy Moertle
1008 Mar Dr.
Lockport, LA 70374
Cell: (985) 856-3630
Email: rmoertle@bellsouth.net*

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Point Au Fer Management

1008 Mar Dr., Lockport, LA 70374

Phone (985) 856-3630

February 8, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

RE: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan Letter of Support

Dear Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA):

As owners and managers of 38,000 acres of Louisiana coastal wetlands, we would like to express our support for the State's Draft 2017 Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Draft 2017 MP). Our specific property is located in western Terrebonne Parish and is known as Point Au Fer Island (PAF). The property is currently included in the Draft 2017 MP for a marsh creation project titled Point Au Fer Island Marsh Creation Project ID: 03b.MC.09. The Project Factsheet description states "Creation of approximately 13,000 acres of marsh on Point Au Fer Island to create new wetland habitat and restore degraded marsh." As the landowner/manager we believe it is imperative that this project remain in the final 2017 MP document for the following reasons:

1. **Science and Modeling** – Page ES-11 of the Draft 2017 MP, states that science and modeling approach "is used across the world as a model for science-based coastal decision making." With that in mind, Randy Moertle (PAF Manager) asked Karim Belhadjali (CPRA) for the scoring of modeling results for marsh creation projects included in their analysis of projects considered in the Draft 2017 MP. Mr. Moertle received an email from Mr. Belhadjali on November 10, 2016 with an attachment showing 03b.MC.09, Point Au Fer Island Marsh Creation as ranking number five in performance of all the marsh creation projects modeled (Attachment A). In a subsequent phone conversation, Mr. Belhadjali confirmed that the referenced project performed in the top five of projects modeled for marsh creation.

With that said, **if it is touted by CPRA in the Draft 2017 MP that decision making is based on science and modeling, then the Point Au Fer project should be included in the final 2017 Master Plan based on the results of science and modeling alone.** This project should not be taken out of the final Master Plan, as was done in the 2012 Master Plan, based on political pressure and the preferences of marsh creation locations determined by Terrebonne Parish interests.

2. **Multiple Lines of Defense** - PAF serves as the barrier island that provides the first line of protection from storm surge to Morgan City, Louisiana as called for in the "multiple lines of defense" strategy used by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) in both the 2012 Master Plan and the Draft 2017 Master Plan. In

CPRA's Flood Risk and Resilience Program it states, and I quote, "To protect communities from coastal flooding, we must take a *"multiple lines of defense approach"*." This strategy was also reinforced by America's Wetland Foundation (AWF) which stated "There are solutions to restoring the values of the coast that science agrees must move forward immediately. A comprehensive process is required, knowing that success must include both integrated ecosystem restoration and hurricane protection - often called *"multiple lines of defense,"* which was the goal of Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast."² If the Point Au Fer project is removed from the 2017 MP, there will be no opportunity to maintain Morgan City's first line of defense at PAF through federally funded programs that require the State's cost-share. It would be a disservice to remove the only coastal restoration protection project afforded Morgan City by the "multiple lines of defense strategy" in the 2017 MP.

3. **Focus Group Participation** – Randy Moertle was a participating member of the CPRA's Landowner Focus Group and Mac Wade (Port of Morgan City - Executive Director) was a participating member of the Navigation Focus Group. Both attended the regular scheduled meetings of their perspective Focus Groups with the 2017 MP Planning Team to discuss plan development and implementation. Both expressed the need for coastal restoration and protection in the central region of the state that would afford storm surge protection to the Morgan City region. As mapping of the Draft 2017 MP became available, both Mr. Moertle and Mr. Wade strongly supported marsh creation at PAF Island during Focus Group meeting discussions.
4. **Hurricane Protection** - Since 1974 there have been three hurricanes that have passed over PAF. The affects PAF had on diminishing wind force and associated storm surge were as follows:
 - a. **Hurricane Carmen (1974)** – Passed directly over PAF at a wind speed of 150mph (Category 4) heading toward Abbeville. The winds had dropped down to 85 mph by the time it reached Abbeville.
 - b. **Hurricane Babe (1977)** – Passed directly over PAF at a wind speed of 75 mph (Category 1) heading to Franklin, LA. The winds dropped to 60 mph by the time it reached Franklin.
 - c. **Hurricane Andrew (1992)** – Passed over PAF at a wind speed of 140 mph (Category 4) heading to New Iberia, LA. The winds dropped to 90 mph just north of New Iberia.
5. **CPRA Draft 2017 Master Plan Public Meeting** – At the January 24, 2017 public meeting at the Houma Civic Center, several well know individuals that have long-standing participation and knowledge in coastal protection and restoration initiatives made public comments concerning the Draft 2017 Master Plan. Terrebonne Parish President Gordy Dove stated that "multiple lines of defense" were necessary for the protection of the parish. State Senator Norby Chabert touted the science and technology that was used to develop the MP. Johnny Bradberry (Executive Assistant

¹ <http://coastal.la.gov/a-common-vision/2017-master-plan-update/ccrp/>

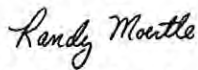
² <https://www.americaswetland.com/custompage.cfm?pageid=258>

of Coastal Activities and Chairman of the CPRA) stated that the best science available was used in formulating the plan. Bren Hasse (CPRA) stated that there was improved science and technical analysis in developing the MP and that the decision drivers were reducing flood risk and building and maintaining land which is what the PAF project is doing. Jerome Zeringue (Louisiana Representative for District 52) stated that the plan was based on science and Reggie Dupre (Executive Director of the Terrebonne Levee and Conservation District) touted the “multiple lines of defense” strategy. Randy Moertle made similar comments of support for the plan and urged CPRA to continue using science to guide their selection of projects to be included in the final 2017 MP.

In conclusion, the PAF landowners and management would like to commend all the planners, modelers, and stakeholders that have worked tirelessly in developing the Draft 2017 MP. We understand the enormity of the task and support both the science and the multiple lines of defense strategy used to develop the Draft 2017 Master Plan. We would strongly recommend that CPRA leave the Point Au Fer Island Marsh Creation Project ID: 03b.MC.09 in the Draft 2017 Master Plan as proposed for all the reasons previously given.

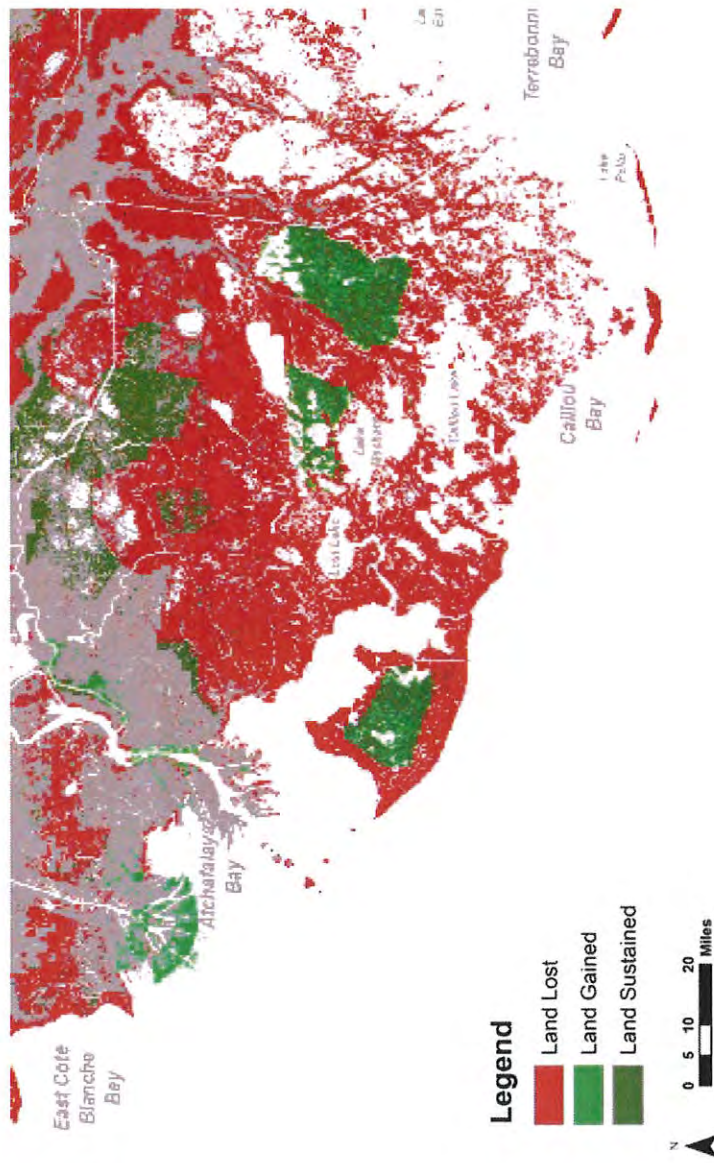
We thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,



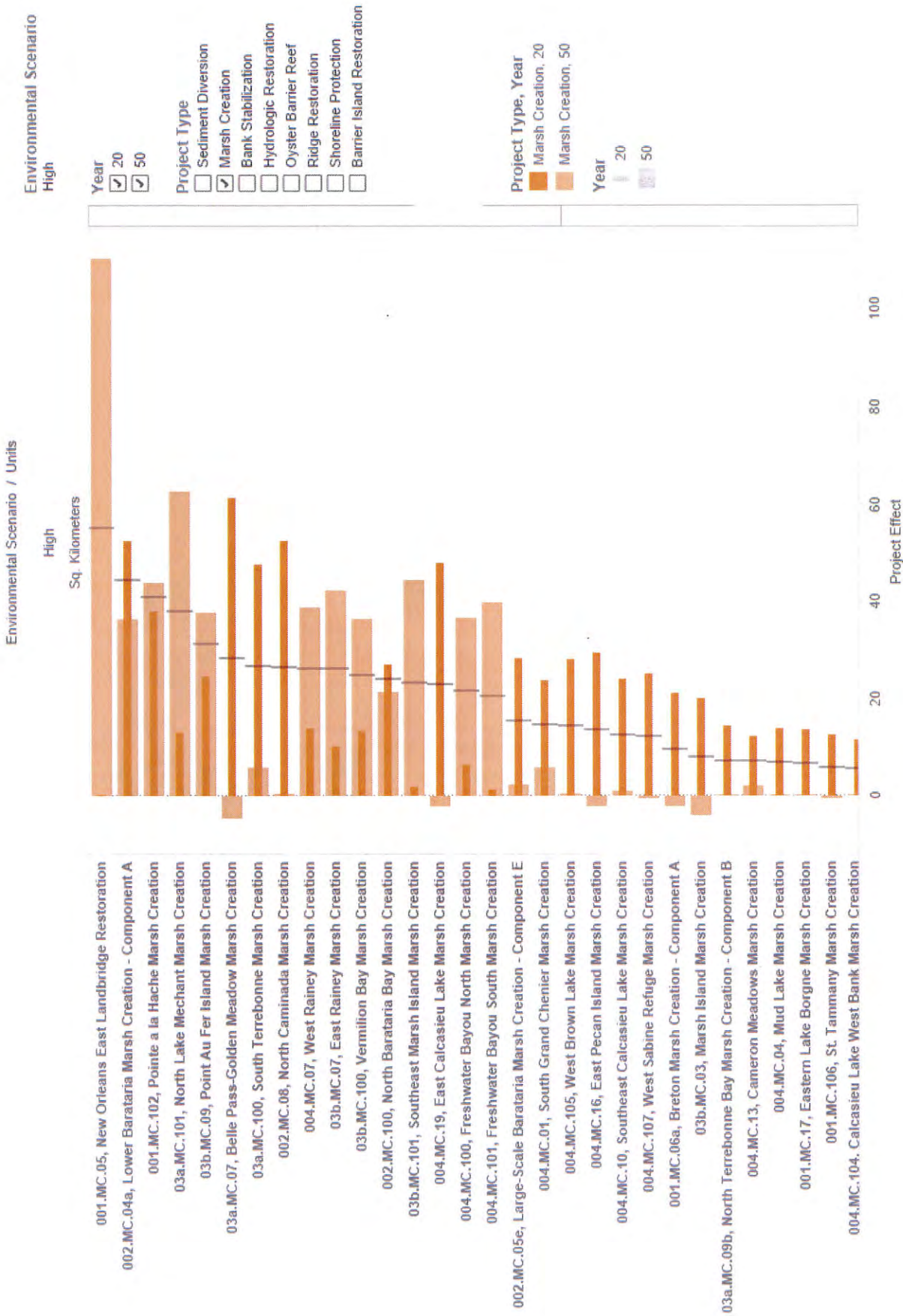
Randy Moertle
Point Au Fer Management

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ATTACHMENT A

Land Project Effects (NT and LT)



Zachary Rosen

From: John Lane <jlane@sbpg.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 07, 2017 1:37 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Meg Bankston; President Mcinnis
Subject: St. Bernard Parish 2017 Master Plan Comments
Attachments: SBPG 2017 Master Plan Comments.pdf; Point Aux Marchettes FACT SHEET.pdf; Lake Lery Phase 2 and 3 FACT SHEET.pdf

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept the attached comments from St. Bernard Parish Government (SBPG) regarding the 2017 Draft Master Plan. We look forward to working closely with the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) on finalizing this document, and would like to thank the (CPRA) in advance for its leadership on coastal restoration efforts throughout Louisiana.

Sincerely,

John Lane

Executive Director of
Coastal Operations
St. Bernard Parish Government
(504)278.4223 office (504)579.2173 cell
jlane@sbpg.net





St. Bernard Parish Government

8201 West Judge Perez Drive Chalmette, Louisiana, 70043
(504) 278-4227 Fax (504) 278-4330
www.sbp.gov

Guy McInnis
Parish President

February 7, 2017

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments

Dear Partners in Coastal Restoration:

St. Bernard Parish Government (SBPG) sincerely appreciates the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA) efforts to improve communication with local officials and engage in additional public education and outreach over the past year. We believe this fresh approach will ultimately yield a *2017 Coastal Master Plan* that more accurately reflects the interests of coastal Louisianans. SBPG looks forward to working closely with the CPRA on finalizing and implementing the updated plan.

We would like to begin by thanking the CPRA for including the following projects in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan:

- *Bayou Terre Aux Beoufs Ridge Restoration*
- *Bayou La Loutre Ridge Restoration*
- *Breton Marsh Creation*
- *Lake Borgne Marsh Creation*
- *Golden Triangle Marsh Creation*
- *Central Wetlands Marsh Creation*
- *St. Bernard Yscloskey/Delacroix Nonstructural Risk Reduction*
- *St. Bernard Nonstructural Risk Reduction*

SBPG is also pleased that the *Upper Breton Sediment Diversion* is no longer included in the plan. We will continue to closely monitor the permitting process for the proposed *Mid Breton Sediment Diversion* and any new developments regarding the *Lower Breton Sediment Diversion*. Finally, SBPG would like to submit the following comments regarding the proposed *Central Wetlands Diversion*:

- The preliminary cost, location, and projected benefits of the Central Wetlands Diversion call into the question the benefit-cost ratio and feasibility of the project. Additionally, given the lengthy timeline associated with obtaining permits for sediment diversions, the proposed project is highly unlikely to become active within the next five years. **SBPG requests that the Central Wetlands Diversion project be removed from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and the associated \$231 million in project funding be reallocated to projects in the Biloxi Marsh, Lake Lery, and/or Chandeleur Islands.**

Although SBPG is thrilled about the inclusion of new marsh creation polygons in the updated plan, we are also interested in completing ongoing work around Lake Lery. St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes have worked with various federal and state agencies to protect the shoreline and create hundreds of acres of marsh around the lake. However, the northern bank of Lake Lery has yet to be restored or protected. The United States Geological Survey estimates the rate of land loss in this area to have been -1.35% per year since 1985. SBPG would like to submit the following comments regarding Lake Lery:

- A tremendous amount of resources has been allocated to shoreline protection and marsh creation around Lake Lery. SBPG considers the northern bank of the lake, which is rapidly deteriorating, a top coastal restoration priority. **SBPG requests that Phase 3 of the Lake Lery Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation project (please see attached) be added to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan for the purpose of completing ongoing restoration efforts around Lake Lery in St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes.**

SBPG is concerned about sourcing sediment for the proposed 25,100 acres of marsh creation in our parish. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan describes the long-distance sediment pipelines on the west bank of the Mississippi River as “a renewable source of sediment that can be periodically tapped using a permanent pipeline corridor” (36). Given the proven success of long-distance sediment pipelines in coastal Louisiana, SBPG would like to submit the following comments regarding sediment sourcing:

- Marsh creation projects in St. Bernard Parish and other communities east of the Mississippi River will require more sediment than is likely to be mined from interior waterways. **SBPG requests that a long-distance sediment pipeline for the east bank of the Mississippi River be added to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan for the purpose of providing a sustainable source of sediment for proposed marsh creation projects.**

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan includes language regarding the CPRA's commitment to the *multiple lines of defense* strategy. This approach has been advocated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), state and local flood protection authorities, and nongovernmental organizations for decades. SBPG also supports the multiple lines of defense approach as a means of: (1) reducing storm surge; and (2) protecting and sustaining the recently constructed Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS). Consequently, we would like to submit the following comments regarding the omission of certain projects from the updated plan:

- The Chandeleur Islands serve as the first line of defense for the entire region. It is therefore critical that the 2017 Coastal Master Plan includes specific projects and funding for the restoration of these critical ecosystems. Recent efforts to protect the islands following the BP Oil Spill have provided useful analogs for future barrier island restoration projects in St. Bernard Parish. **SBPG requests that the restoration of the Chandeleur Islands be added to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan for the purpose of protecting critical habitat and furthering the multiple lines of defense strategy.**
- The Biloxi Marsh Complex functions as a significant storm surge buffer for the entire region. Additionally, the Complex includes critical habitat (including over 42,000 acres of marsh that comprises the *Biloxi Wildlife Management Area*); provides an abundance of commercial and recreational fishing opportunities; supports a number of ancillary fisheries-related businesses; and serves as a hydrologic barrier between Lake Borgne and the Chandeleur Sound. A number of proposed coastal restoration projects, including Bayou La Loutre Ridge Restoration, Lake Borgne Marsh Creation, and Golden Triangle Marsh Creation, are synergistic with the protection and restoration of the Biloxi Marsh Complex. However, the CPRA has removed all pending Biloxi Marsh projects from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. It is our understanding that sea-level rise and subsidence projections were a significant factor in this decision.

The protection and restoration of the Biloxi Marsh Complex is not only a critical component of the USACE Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO) Ecosystem Restoration Plan, but is also a key piece of the larger multiple lines of defense strategy for the entire region. It is therefore critical that the CPRA takes into consideration the variation in subsidence rates across the Biloxi Marsh Complex and the potential for land accretion in the area. **SBPG requests that shoreline protection and marsh creation projects, including the proposed project at Point Aux Marchettes (please see attached), be returned to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan for the purpose of mitigating the impacts of the MRGO; protecting critical habitat and local commercial and recreational fisheries; and furthering the multiple lines of defense strategy.**

One of the stated objectives of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan (*natural processes*) is to “promote a sustainable coastal ecosystem by harnessing the natural processes of the system” (45). SBPG firmly believes in this approach and has the following comments with respect to regional reforestation efforts:


- Cypress trees, black mangroves, and other native coastal wetland species are not only critical components of the natural processes of the coastal ecosystem, but also provide a sustainable means of reducing storm surge, thereby protecting and sustaining both the interior marsh and structural mitigation features such as the HSDRRS. **SBPG would like to request that additional coastal reforestation projects be included in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and given serious consideration for funding.**

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan does an excellent job of articulating the significance—both nationally and internationally—of Louisiana’s *working coast*. However, SBPG would like to offer input on how the CPRA might strengthen the economic case for coastal Louisiana:

- It is likely that the incoming Trump Administration will propose a large-scale federal public infrastructure program. **SBPG would like to request that the CPRA add language to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan that clearly expresses the value of coastal restoration to the protection of energy infrastructure in order to ensure that coastal restoration will be an eligible activity under any future federal infrastructure programs.**
- Given the significant amount of resources (\$50 billion) that will be dedicated to the implementation of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan in the coming decades, it is critical that the CPRA continues to support local contractors and the local workforce. **SBPG would like to request that the 2017 Coastal Master Plan be amended to include specific language regarding the agency’s commitment to using local contractors and other resources, as well as funding and promoting workforce development opportunities in coastal communities.**

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please feel free to contact myself (presidentmcinnis@sbpg.net) or Mr. John Lane (jlane@sbpg.net) if you have any questions regarding SBPG’s comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Guy McInnis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Guy McInnis
Parish President
St. Bernard Parish Government

Project Name
Point Aux Marchettes
Shoreline Protection and Terracing



Project Priority

Tier 1

Current Status

The project was submitted for consideration under CWPPRA PPL 26 (2016) but did not advance

Project Location

Western shoreline of the Biloxi Marsh complex

Problem

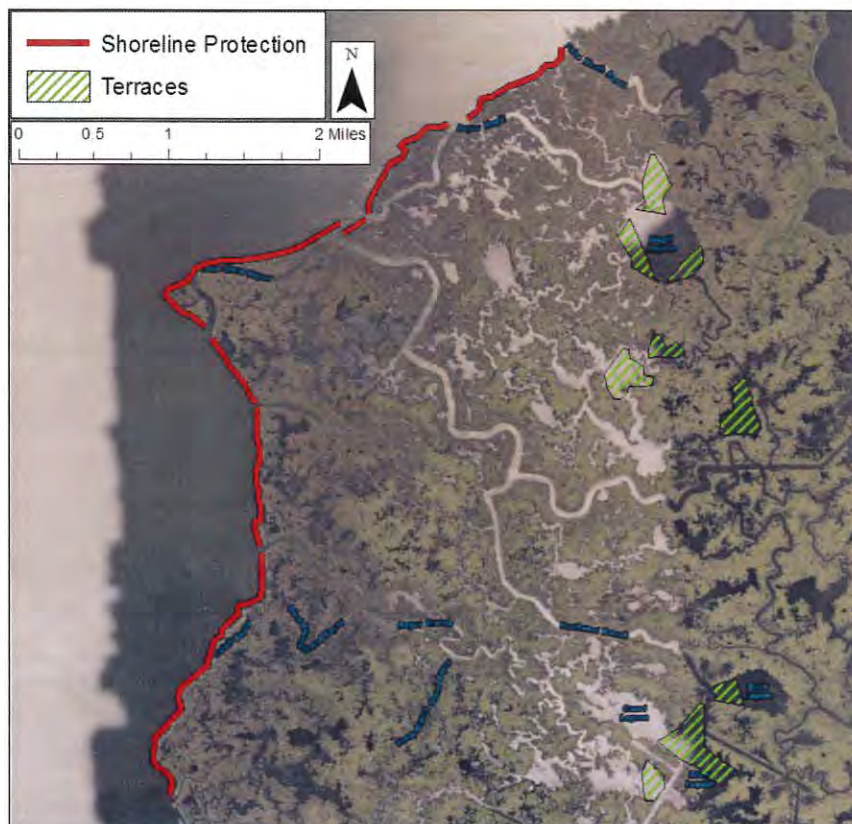
Shoreline erosion has destroyed over 600 acres of marsh in the subject area since 1998 and is projected to continue at a rate of anywhere between 10 feet/year to 95 feet/year going forward. The shoreline along the subject area is particularly valuable because it protects approximately 500 acres of marsh in the Biloxi Marsh Wildlife Management Area and serves as critical habitat for a number of wildlife species. Wave energy from Lake Borgne threatens the shoreline along this critical section of the complex and will continue to degrade the interior ridges and marsh if protective measures are not implemented immediately.

Previous Planning Efforts

The proposed project was initially scoped by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the CWPPRA PPL 26 process. The project is also a high priority for the Biloxi Marsh Lands Corporation.

Recommended Solution

The proposed project would: (1) protect approximately 41,000 linear feet of critical shoreline; (2) protect approximately 522 acres of highly productive brackish marsh habitat; and (3) create 100 acres of marsh terraces in targeted



open water areas. Additionally, the project would create or improve habitat for rare species, species of concern, and/or endangered species. Such species include the *Least Bittern*, *Black Rail*, *Mottled Duck*, *Brown Pelican*, *King Rail*, *Louisiana Eyed Silkmoth*, and *Saltwater Topminnow*.

Projected Costs

From preliminary estimates generated under CWPPRA PPL 26, it is estimated this project would cost approximately \$20-25 million.

Consistency with CPRA Master Plan and other Ongoing Regional Efforts

The proposed project is consistent with the 2012 CPRA Master Plan (which included the construction of 57,000 ft of rock breakwaters along the eastern shore of Lake Borgne) and other regional and local coastal restoration efforts. This project, combined with the Central and East Phases of Bayou La Loutre Ridge Restoration to the south and North and South Shell Beach Marsh Creation efforts to the west, would help create a buffered environment for much of the Biloxi Marsh complex.

Potential Risks, Mitigation Measures, and Permitting Requirements

The proposed project would require a CUP and would include potential issues such as existing oil/gas pipelines in the Lake Borgne area and disturbance of critical habitat of the Atlantic Sturgeon.

Restoration of Areas Impacted by Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

N/A

Project Name**Lake Lery Rim Restoration and Marsh Creation
(Phases 2 and 3)****Project Priority**

Tier 1

Current Status

Phase 1 is under construction

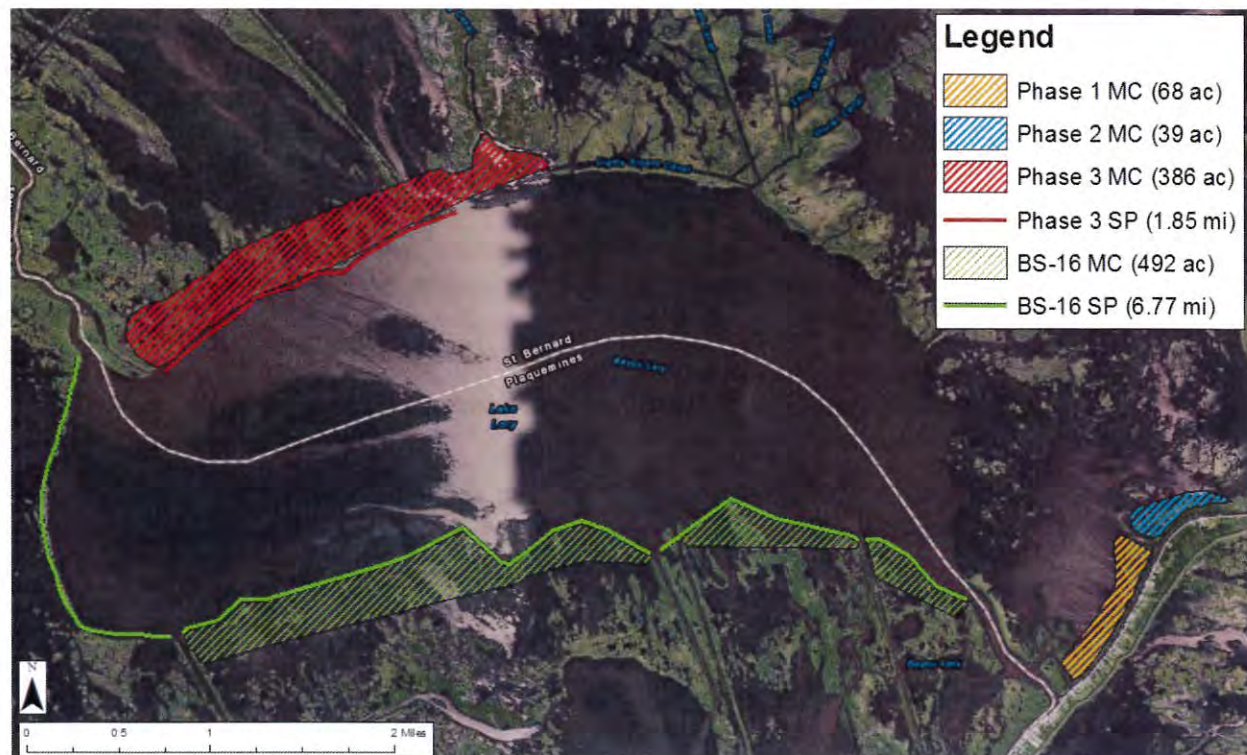
Project Location

Lake Lery, St. Bernard Parish

Problem

Much of the shoreline of Lake Lery and the surrounding wetlands were heavily damaged in 2005 by Hurricane Katrina. In the years following this storm, wind-induced waves within the lake have begun to cause further damage to the lake's already eroded shorelines with the northwestern edge seeing the greatest rate of shoreline retreat. Currently, the northwestern shoreline has become so damaged that the interior emergent marshes that are still intact are being exposed to damaging waves, further exacerbating increased losses of emergent marsh habitat. Even with the benefits of the Caernarvon Diversion Structure, without some type of restoration in this area these marshes may not be able to fully recover.

In addition, the most eastern reaches of Lake Lery near the western levee of Bayou Terre Aux Bouefs and Delacroix have faded throughout the years and nourishment is required to protect vital infrastructure behind the area.



Previous Planning Efforts

Recent restorations efforts include the South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration project (BS-16) as well the Lake Lery East Shoreline and Marsh Restoration project (BS-17), which are both currently undergoing construction. Initially, BS-17 was intended to include two restoration sites, with the southern site totaling approximately 68 acres (herein referred to as Phase 1) and the northern site totaling approximately 30 acres. However, due to unforeseen construction difficulties, only the southern site has been under construction to date.

Recommended Solution

Building from the methodologies incorporated in BS-16 and BS-17, this project proposes to dredge material from the Lake Lery water bottom and pump that material into contained marsh creation cells along the northwest and eastern reaches of the Lake Lery shorelines.

Due to funding and need (based on erosion rates), it is recommended to split the projects into distinct phases, with cost, need, and projected benefits dictating the order of construction. Based on design elements and projected costs, the project was broken down into the following phases.

Phase 2 - Phase 2 would restore areas near the western natural levee of Bayou Terre Aux Bouefs and continues from the northern extent of BS-17. It extends the northern area of restoration of BS-17 to coincide with the current tidal levee found on the eastern side of Bayou Terre Aux Bouefs and would create 29 acres of marsh while nourishing another 10 acres. Unlike Phase 3, it is not anticipated a shoreline embankment or alternative shoreline protection scheme would be required due to the relatively-sheltered location of the area.

Another benefit associated with this phase, from a constructability standpoint, is that geotechnical surveys, planning, and engineering design have already been performed for the majority of this site, and usable borrow areas and piping corridors have already been approved in the past (P20141578).

Phase 3 – Phase 3 encompasses the northwestern part of Lake Lery that has been subject to the greatest extent of shoreline retreat recently. The shoreline embankment of the phase, required to prevent damage to the proposed marsh creation cell, runs parallel to the shoreline for 1.85 miles from the Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parish boundary line and stops at the tidal near the Creedmore Canal. The embankment would be created out of material dredged from the water bottom of Lake Lery and have a 50-ft crown width and be built to 3 ft. The lake side shoreline would have a gentle 5:1 embankment side slope which will provide a broader surface to establish and support smooth cordgrass and bullwhip plantings and also reduce wave impact erosion on the embankment. The backside marsh-side slope of the shoreline embankment would be 4:1 to reduce the volume of fill material required and still provide adequate slop stability and bearing capacity. A cross-section of the embankment is found below.

Included in Phase 3 is the marsh creation of 177 acres and the marsh nourishment of an additional 209 acres from near the edge of the embankment to approximately 1500 ft behind the existing shoreline with appropriate gaps in marsh cells implemented to promote hydraulic conductivity between Lake Lery and the interior marsh.

Projected Costs

Preliminary construction costing was performed based on recent field data and project bids collected for projects BS-16 and BS-17. P/E&D, CM, and O&M costs were derived based on estimated construction costs and were prepared using methodologies outlined in the 2012 CPRA Master Plan.

Phase	Acreage	Construction	w/25% Contingency	P/E&D	Construction Management	O&M	Total
Phase 2	38.89	\$ 2,404,000	\$ 3,005,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 3,845,000
Phase 3	386.35	\$ 13,564,000	\$ 16,955,000	\$ 1,356,000	\$ 678,000	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 21,699,000
Total							\$ 25,544,000

Consistency with CPRA Master Plan and other Ongoing Regional Efforts

This project is congruent with project BS-16 (South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration), which restored the shorelines and created marsh along the western and southern boundaries of Lake Lery; and project BS-17 (Lake Lery Rim Establishment and Marsh Creation), which was designed to provide net benefits to the southeastern portion of the Lake Lery shoreline. It is similar in scope to project 001.CO.01 (South Lake Lery Marsh Creation) of the 2012 CPRA Master Plan.

Potential Risks, Mitigation Measures, and Permitting Requirements

Geotechnical concerns relative to the ability of the borrow to stack and hold in place to contain the slurry will have to be addressed as part of the design process. There are pipelines in the immediate vicinity of the projects so pipeline right-of-way agreements will need to be performed for all respective companies. In addition, required permits will include a CUP and section 404 Permit and cultural resources survey.

Restoration of Areas Impacted by Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

N/A

***Funding Strategy and Sources** – This project constitutes a reasonable request to CPRA. Given that there is a large scale ongoing project this scope should dovetail well with the ongoing program.*

Zachary Rosen

From: Wallace Elton <wally.elton@earthlink.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2017 9:05 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

I live a long way from Louisiana, but Louisiana is part of the Gulf Coast and what happens there is important to me. I am aware that Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk from rising sea level, flooding, and storm surge. I hope the state of Louisiana will act on behalf of the people most at risk from these threats by supporting nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Communities know best what they need. The state must provide money, education, and resources so that communities have the ability to keep their heads above water.

Today we are well past the point where levees and coastal restoration are enough to protect communities.

The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, please lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Unfortunately, most of the most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, but it is those outside that need the most help.

The purpose of the Coastal Master Plan is to make communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss, and flooding. I urge you to stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water. Doing so will make the entire Gulf Coast stronger so that visitors like me can enjoy it.

Wallace Elton
36 Curt Blvd
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
518-580-9456

Zachary Rosen

From: Elise Sipos <esipos85@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2017 3:11 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge. I'm glad to see that Draft Louisiana Coastal Master plan prioritizes wetland restoration efforts that will make our communities safer and protect our economy in the long run, but we're past the point where levees and coastal restoration alone are enough to protect communities. Louisiana must stand up for its residents most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. I urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Communities know best what they need. The state must provide money, education, and resources so that our communities have the ability to keep their heads above water.

The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, you must lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Communities like Isle de Jean Charles have developed innovative solutions for maintaining their culture and the future of their community. Unfortunately, most of our most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, when it is those outside that need the most help.

The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

And Please Please Please stand up for Louisiana when it comes to the Corps of Engineers. Permits taking until 2022 is the most ridiculous thing I have heard, and there is plenty of ridiculous floating around these days.

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Elise Sipos
Leveson St
Abita Springs, LA 70240

Zachary Rosen

From: Wendy King <wking70118@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2017 3:17 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge. I'm glad to see that Draft Louisiana Coastal Master plan prioritizes wetland restoration efforts that will make our communities safer and protect our economy in the long run, but we're past the point where levees and coastal restoration alone are enough to protect communities. Louisiana must stand up for its residents most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. I urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

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The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

I am very concerned about those communities that have not been included in the Coastal Master Plan. These communities were founded hundreds of years before oil exploration, drilling, and canal dredging introduced saltwater into their wetlands habitat, killing oak trees, cypress trees, and weakening their marshlands, and spelling the end of their way of life. The current Coastal Master Plan provides no money for these communities to protect their residents' homes and livelihoods, and leaves them with a choice of either staying where they are, and watching their homes and lands disappear, or moving away, saving their lives and homes, but losing their traditions and ways of life. This is particularly true for the Tunica-Biloxi and Chitimacha peoples living in Isle de Jean Charles.

There must be a solution for these peoples, as well.

Thank you for protecting our coasts.

Wendy King
2100 St. Charles Ave., #9J
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-919-0432

Zachary Rosen

From: Susan Levin <sclvin18@att.net>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2017 3:33 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge. I'm glad to see that Draft Louisiana Coastal Master plan prioritizes wetland restoration efforts that will make our communities safer and protect our economy in the long run, but we're past the point where levees and coastal restoration alone are enough to protect communities. Louisiana must stand up for its residents most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. I urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

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The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, you must lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Communities like Isle de Jean Charles have developed innovative solutions for maintaining their culture and the future of their community. Unfortunately, most of our most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, when it is those outside that need the most help.

The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

Also, the Exxon Mobil initiative will be more destructive than constructive and I urge you to keep Exxon Mobil from coming to our state to cause oil spills, chemical spills, and to make our Louisiana citizens ill. This money could be better spent on restoring our wetlands and moving toward more sustainable energy.

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Susan Levin
4300 Neyrey Dr
Metairie, LA 70002
W

Zachary Rosen

From: Charles Paxton <contact@thewebcat.biz>
Sent: Saturday, March 18, 2017 9:31 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

I urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Also please investigate the potential benefits of planting mangrove forests to protect the coastline and provide fish nurseries. They also clear sediment and excess fertilizer from water, and sequester Carbon dioxide.

The NGO Mangroves for the future can provide help. <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/>

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Charles Paxton
1209 Westport Union Rd
Farmerville, LA 71241
3184960212

Zachary Rosen

From: Njp0210@yahoo.com
Sent: Sunday, March 19, 2017 9:14 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions

Dear CPRA,

I am trying to figure out how CPRA will fund diversion projects when CPRA refuses to fund Davis Diversion which y'all already have a agreed-upon budget. If you are unable to repair the two cylinders at the structure that are down which hinder you from operating the structure at 100%. Much less even buy a pick up truck or a replace a fence how in the world are y'all going to afford to pay for new diversion projects?

In all honesty Louisiana needs as many Sediment Diversions as we can get but if CPRA can't afford 5 million over 5 years how are y'all going to afford Billions?

Zachary Rosen

From: Judith Faust <judith.faust@csueastbay.edu>
Sent: Sunday, March 19, 2017 11:42 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support Nonstructural to Protect Our Homes

To whom it may concern:

Louisiana's coastal communities are at risk of getting washed away from rising seas, flooding, and storm surge. I'm glad to see that Draft Louisiana Coastal Master plan prioritizes wetland restoration efforts that will make our communities safer and protect our economy in the long run, but we're past the point where levees and coastal restoration alone are enough to protect communities. Louisiana must stand up for its residents most at risk of rising seas, coastal land loss and flooding. I urge you to support nonstructural flood protections in the Coastal Master Plan.

Communities know best what they need. The state must provide money, education, and resources so that our communities have the ability to keep their heads above water.

The state has laid out potential solutions in the Coastal Master Plan like floodproofing, home elevation and voluntary relocation programs, but has not offered much funding to implement these solutions. Gov. Edwards, you must lead the way in providing communities with the resources needed to ensure that they have a future.

Communities like Isle de Jean Charles have developed innovative solutions for maintaining their culture and the future of their community. Unfortunately, most of our most vulnerable communities have not been given access to the resources they need to protect their homes and families. Nonstructural funding is prioritized for communities inside levees, when it is those outside that need the most help. AND don't disregard VETIVER, perhaps the most useful grass at reclaiming destroyed wetlands - its dense roots can go down as much as 12-13 feet and prevent erosion/build land. And the roots themselves are the basis of many perfumes, so there is a double use economically!

The Coastal Master Plan exists to make our communities more resilient in the face of sea level rise, wetlands loss and flooding. Governor Edwards, stand up for nonstructural protections and ensure that our coastal communities have the resources they need to keep their heads above water.

Thank you for protecting our coasts,

Judith Faust
2516 State St
New Orleans, LA 70118
510-415-1379

Zachary Rosen

From: rbw12356@aol.com
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 4:35 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Comments to 2017 Master Plan
Attachments: Letter to Johnny Bradberry Coastal Protection and Restoration__ Authority 3.20.17.pdf

Please see the to be included as comments on the 2017 draft Master Plan.

Thank you,

Bruce Wallis

R. Bruce Wallis
650 Poydras St., Suite 2660
New Orleans, LA 70130

March 20, 2017

Johnny Bradberry, Chair
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Mr. Bradberry-

The disappearance of Louisiana's wetlands is one of the greatest environmental crises ever faced by our nation. With the loss of almost 1900 square miles since the 1930s and the increasing risks borne by our families, communities, and jobs each year, it is clear that bold and urgent action must be taken for the future of our coast. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan is a critical path forward for the Mississippi River Delta.

As a landowner with properties throughout the delta, I want to express my support for the plan. Some of my properties will be sustained and even enhanced by the plan, while others may face accelerated land loss. I understand the difficult restoration and protection decisions that have to be made with limited resources. Although it is hard to see areas of the coast that have been dear to my family for generations not included in the plan's proposed projects, I feel that the plan is our best shot at restoring and protecting the entire delta.

The Mississippi River is a powerful tool in the fight for our coast. I am encouraged to see sediment diversions remain a cornerstone of the updated master plan. Reconnecting the river to our wetlands is imperative for all who depend on them - the wildlife, the people and industries of the delta, the Gulf Coast, and the entire nation.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan utilizes the best available science to provide a vision that we as a state, and indeed America as a nation, can rally around for funding and other resources. All Louisianians, including our elected officials, need to come together in support of the master plan and ensure it is adopted and implemented as quickly as possible. Without bold and urgent action, we will all lose. I'm sharing my voice to help ensure that we win.

Sincerely,



R. Bruce Wallis

Zachary Rosen

From: Mary Carroll <mcarroll@cameronpj.org>
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 2:43 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: 2017 SMP Comments
Attachments: 2017 STATE MASTER PLAN COMMENT LETTER FINAL.pdf

Attached please find Cameron Parish's comments for the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan.

Thank you,

Mary Basco Carroll
Cameron Parish Police Jury
Phone: (337)775-5718 ext 134
Fax: (337)775-5839
mcarroll@cameronpj.org



CURTIS FOUNTAIN
PRESIDENT

JOE DUPONT
VICE PRESIDENT

RYAN BOURRIQUE
PARISH ADMINISTRATOR

DARRELL WILLIAMS
SECRETARY/ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

KATIE ARMENTOR
TREASURER



P.O. Box 1280
CAMERON, LA 70631
(337) 775-5718
(337) 775-5567 FAX
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DISTRICT 1
CURTIS FOUNTAIN
DISTRICT 2
ANTHONY HICKS
DISTRICT 3
KIRK QUINN
DISTRICT 4
TERRY BEARD
DISTRICT 5
DAVY L. DOXEY
DISTRICT 6
JOE DUPONT
DISTRICT 7
DARRYL FARQUE
DISTRICT 8
LAWRENCE FAULK, JR.

March 17, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry
Chairman, Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority
Office of the Governor-Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

RE: Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast Comments

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The intent of this correspondence is to provide Cameron Parish's comments on the current version of the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast. First, on behalf of our residents and landowners of Cameron Parish, I would like to commend you and your staff on your efforts as it relates to protecting and restoring our coast. Cameron Parish is proud to serve as a partner with the CPRA in maintaining our culture and heritage which are directly tied to our land and its intrinsic value.

In 2013 the Parish was told get organized, develop a plan, and get engaged in the State Master Plan Process if we wanted our projects and concerns to be considered, therefore we re-energized a Coastal Restoration Committee and began drafting the Cameron Master Plan. The goals and objectives were identified and priorities listed for addressing coastal protection and restoration for our Parish, and Cameron Parish has been totally engaged in the process since then. The dialogue, field trips, conference calls, Framework Development Team Meetings, and face to face meetings between the CPRA and Cameron Parish have surely been beneficial and again, we appreciate those courtesies that have been extended to us.

The Parish would be remiss if it did not articulate how important it is to protect Cameron Parish. \$20 billion of private investment is ongoing with another \$27 billion of investment in the planning phase. Protecting Cameron Parish protects over 300,000 residents to our north, large industrial developments located in close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, waterfowl & fishing habitat, pastureland for cattle, productive agricultural land, and most importantly our 6,700 spirited residents of our Parish.

The following are our comments on the current version DRAFT of the 2017 State Master Plan:

A. Positive Aspects of the Draft Plan:

1. Hydrologic Restoration included as a programmatic measure is a wonderful step forward for Cameron and Southwestern Coastal Parishes. Saltwater

GATEWAY TO THE GULF

intrusion in small scale areas should benefit from this feature. 2016 March and August flood events illustrate why this measure is important to be included and discussed further.

2. The Calcasieu Salinity Control Measure is a critical component, and its inclusion in the current draft is appreciated.
3. Large areas of Marsh Creation sites are spread throughout the Parish but should also contain all of the sites where beneficial use of dredged material could be placed. Finally, these sites are not prioritized early enough in the implementation phase.
4. Cameron Parish would like to acknowledge and express our gratitude for the recent stance that protecting and sustaining land is just as important as building land

B. Potential Revisions Requested:

1. The lack of shoreline protection projects for the gulf, inland lakes, and navigational channels places many areas throughout Cameron, Calcasieu, and Vermilion Parishes in jeopardy. CPRA and the NOAA Fisheries Service recently completed an exhaustive engineering and design for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project, where they evaluated 83 different design alternatives, constructed and monitored three test sections, and put forth for construction approval the current shoreline protection design for 2.5 miles. For CPRA not to include Shoreline Protection in the current SMP would abandon this \$31M investment and expose current and future marsh creation projects to the Gulf of Mexico.
2. The draft plan erroneously states that “the legal obligation for maintaining the banks of navigation channels rests with USACE.” This view by the previous governor and staff was shown to be in error and should not be stated in the draft document. The arbitrary figure of 25% of a project can be for bank stabilization or shoreline protection features on these navigation channels should be revised.
3. The data used for sea level rise concerns us deeply. If there can’t be a comparison between the projections and actuals for the 2012 plan, and the notion that the “highest” scenario is the one we have the most faith in for this version, criticism will be imminent. If we truly believe the “highest” scenario is accurate, then the focus should be building up from the highest point to the north and working to the south. We feel the CPRA should adjust the scenarios in its final report to something more realistic.
4. Cameron requests that the local Parish Coastal Master Plans be included in the plan as viable projects just as the Southwest Coastal Study. This allows greater flexibility with the selection and funding of state and non-CPRA projects with discretionary funding sources.

5. The Parish would like to request that projects deemed viable in the Southwest Coastal Study be referenced and considered consistent with the 2017 State Master Plan.
6. Non-structural – The Parish requests that each reference in the Master Plan to an elevation or acquisition program include voluntary participation. The Parish stands ready to assist in the development of this program and shift what we don't need to structural protection along the shorelines in the Parish. The Parish feels as though many of the 2006 identified properties through the Corp's windshield survey have either been demolished or elevated through other programs. Cameron feels it is important to get an idea of how many of the \$6.1 billion non-structural projects are not needed. We do not mind assisting in that effort.
7. A need for collaboration among state agencies on identifying and applying for Planning funds for furthering efforts of regional water management. The Disaster Recovery Unit and GOHSEP should be consulted on cost-sharing for disaster recovery funds soon to come to Louisiana relative to the March and August 2016 floods. Some 50 Parishes are considered federally declared disaster areas, including Cameron. Cameron would like to be included in these discussions if the CPRA allows.
8. The potential impacts of hurricanes and storm events to the barrier shorelines of Louisiana is a real concern. Cameron requests that the Calcasieu-Sabine, Mermentau, and Teche-Vermilion basins be added to the basins referenced in the \$1.5 billion set aside on page 86.
9. A review of projects currently classified as "Southwest" projects should take place. A couple sediment diversion projects listed may not be directly beneficial to the Southwest coastal area.

Again, on behalf of the elected officials and residents of Cameron Parish, we thank you for this opportunity to comment on the current state of this 2017 State Master Plan. The Parish stands ready to assist in any way possible to ensure that Southwest Louisiana and its invaluable areas are protected and restored to the greatest extent practicable.

Sincerely,



RYAN BOURRIAQUE, ADMINISTRATOR
CAMERON PARISH POLICE JURY

CC: Senator Norby Chabert
Representative Stuart Bishop
Senator Dan "Blade" Morrish
Representative Bob Hensgens
Mr. Michael Ellis, CPRA
Mr. Bren Haase, CPRA

Zachary Rosen

From: carolyn deyo <cjdeyo@msn.com>
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: DRAFT La CCL Comments 2017 MPlan.docx

Please see attached for comments regarding the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Thank you!

March 18, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradbury, Chair
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Mr. Bradbury,

The following comments on the Draft Comprehensive Coastal Master Plan are submitted on behalf of the Baton Rouge group of the Citizens' Climate Lobby. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important document, with hopes that it will indeed be comprehensive.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) confirmed 2016 as the hottest year on record, with the Arctic and Antarctic experiencing record low sea ice, by volume and extent, respectively. Greenland glacier melt – one of the contributors to sea level rise, started “early and fast,” according to the WMO. The National Snow and Ice Data Center estimates that if the Greenland Ice Sheet melted, sea level would rise about 6 meters (20 feet). If the Antarctic Ice Sheet melted, sea level would rise by about 60 meters (200 feet).

A recent peer-reviewed paper (DeConto and Pollard, 2016) estimated that Antarctica alone has the potential to contribute more than a meter (3 feet) of sea-level rise by 2100 and more than 15 meters by 2500, if greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated.

The Draft 2017 revision of the Comprehensive Coastal Master Plan utilizes a set of environmental drivers with low, medium, and high values for its future scenarios. The “high” scenario for sea-level rise is 2.72 feet, which is less than that predicted by recent papers and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), though it provides a working estimate in a situation whose uncertainty the Plan emphasizes.

The “Predicted Change” maps provided in the Plan make it clear that the uncertainty reflects how much land will be lost and how much sea-level rise and storm surge will submerge the coast. The Master Plan is silent on the driver of climate and coastal change cited by the IPCC and the WMO: greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) surged to new levels in 2016. The WMO predicted that 2016 would be the first year in which CO₂ at the Mauna Loa Observatory remains above 400 ppm all year. The increase of CH₄ from 2014 to 2015 was larger than that observed from 2013 to 2014 and that averaged over the last decade.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Annual Greenhouse Gas Index shows that from 1990 to 2015 radiative forcing by long-lived greenhouse gases (LLGHGs) increased by 37%, with CO₂ accounting for about 80% of this increase.

The area of action and policy ignored by the Master Plan – greenhouse gas emission reductions – is the very one which Citizens' Climate Lobby exists to address. Our carbon fee and dividend policy is outlined as follows:

1. Place a steadily rising fee on fossil fuels

To account for the true cost of burning fossil fuels, we propose an initial fee of \$15/ton on the CO₂ equivalent emissions of fossil fuels, escalating \$10/ton/year, imposed upstream at the mine, well or port of entry.

2. Give 100% of the fees minus administrative costs back to households each month.

100% of the net fees from the carbon fee are held in a Carbon Fees Trust fund and returned directly to households as a monthly dividend.

About two-thirds of households will break even or receive more than they would pay in higher prices. This feature will inject billions into the economy, protect family budgets, free households to make independent choices about their energy usage, spur innovation and build aggregate demand for low-carbon products at the consumer level.

3. Use a border adjustment to stop business relocation.

Import fees on products imported from countries without a carbon fee, along with rebates to US industries exporting to those countries, will discourage businesses from relocating where they can emit more CO₂ and motivate other countries to adopt similar carbon pricing policies. Building upon existing tax and trade systems will avoid complex new institutional arrangements.

A study from Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) shows that carbon fee-and-dividend will reduce CO₂ emissions 52% below 1990 levels in 20 years and that recycling the revenue creates an economic stimulus that adds 2.8 million jobs to the economy.

A structured rising price on greenhouse gas emissions will focus business planning on optimizing investment priorities to thrive in a carbon-constrained world.

Additionally, Carbon Fee and Dividend is projected to prevent over 230,000 premature deaths over 20 years from improved air quality. Carbon Fee and Dividend does not increase the size of government, require new bureaucracies or directly increase government revenues. The dividend increases real disposable income, protects personal spending decisions and will recruit widespread, sustained engagement.

Finally, Carbon Fee and Dividend is elegant in its simplicity, transparent in its accessibility to public scrutiny and clear in its signals and benefits.

Louisiana has, or should have, a strong incentive to expand its efforts in the area of greenhouse gas emission reduction. Coastal land loss, along with the growing vulnerability of communities, population centers, and infrastructure in the coastal zone are examples of the “social cost” of carbon matrix developed by scholars like Dr. Michael Greenstone at the University of Chicago. The rising costs of coastal land loss, hurricane and flood damage, and social disruption in Louisiana are not being covered by the economic benefits of greenhouse gases generated by the state’s industrial and transportation sectors, despite the economic input from those activities.

The Draft Master Plan predicts it can achieve a reduction in hurricane storm surge damage of \$8.3 billion a year through the year 2067 – while clearly an estimate, this figure should be seen

in light of the damage and impacts that will be affecting coastal wetlands, levee systems, and other infrastructure over that same time period. In other words, it represents another uncertainty amid trends that are moving in an unfavorable direction – and thus strengthens the case for Louisiana actively engaging in greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts at the state and national levels.

Sincerely,

Carolyn “Carrie” Deyo
Group Leader, Baton Rouge Citizens’ Climate Lobby

Information cited:

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/wmo-confirms-2016-hottest-year-record-about-11%C2%B0c-above-pre-industrial-era>; <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/global-heat-continues-sea-ice-hits-new-record-lows>; http://library.wmo.int/opac/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3084

National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC), <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2017/02/2017-ushers-in-record-low-extent/>; <https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/quickfacts/icesheets.html>

R. DeConto, D. Pollard, “Contribution of Antarctica to past and future sea level rise,” *Nature* 531, March 2016, <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v531/n7596/full/nature17145.html>

Dr. Michael Greenstone, “Updating and improving the social cost of carbon,” *Science* 05 December 2014, <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/346/6214/1189>

Zachary Rosen

From: John Lane <jlane@sbsp.net>
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2017 8:29 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: FW: Master plan comments
Attachments: master plan comments (amended).pdf

From: John Lane
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 11:10 AM
To: 'masterplan@la.gov'
Cc: John Lane; 'Meg Bankston'
Subject: Master plan comments

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept the attached comments from St. Bernard Parish Government (SBPG) regarding the 2017 Draft Master Plan. We look forward to working closely with the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) on finalizing this document, and would like to thank the (CPRA) in advance for its leadership on coastal restoration efforts throughout Louisiana.

Sincerely,

John Lane
Executive Director of
Coastal Operations
St. Bernard Parish Government
(504)278.4223 office (504)579.2173 cell
jlane@sbsp.net





St. Bernard Parish Government

8201 West Judge Perez Drive Chalmette, Louisiana, 70043
(504) 278-4227 Fax (504) 278-4330
www.sbpge.net

Guy McInnis
Parish President

March 9, 2017

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments (AMENDED)

Dear Partners in Coastal Restoration:

St. Bernard Parish Government (SBPG) would like to reiterate its support for coastal restoration projects in the Biloxi Marsh Complex, which functions as a significant storm surge buffer for the entire region. The Complex also provides critical habitat (including over 42,000 acres of marsh that comprises the *Biloxi Wildlife Management Area*); provides an abundance of commercial and recreational fishing opportunities; supports a number of ancillary fisheries-related businesses; and serves as a hydrologic barrier between Lake Borgne and the Chandeleur Sound.

A number of proposed coastal restoration projects, including Bayou La Loutre Ridge Restoration, Lake Borgne Marsh Creation, and Golden Triangle Marsh Creation, are synergistic with the protection and restoration of the Biloxi Marsh Complex. The protection and restoration of the Biloxi Marsh Complex is not only a critical component of the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Ecosystem Restoration Plan, but is also a key piece of the larger *multiple lines of defense* strategy for the entire region. The *Point aux Marchettes Shoreline Protection and Terracing* project was included in the 2012 Coastal Master Plan but is currently excluded from the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. However, the project has garnered considerable support both in St. Bernard Parish and around the entire region. **The project was recently voted #1 overall in the Pontchartrain Basin during the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) nomination process** (please see below).

CWPPRA PPL 27 Nominee Voting Results

Region	Basin	Project Nominees
1	Pontchartrain	Point aux Marchettes Shoreline Protection and Terracing
1	Pontchartrain	Cane Bayou Marsh Creation
1	Pontchartrain	Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation Increment 1

(Source: www.lacost.gov)

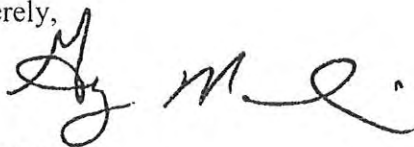
CPRA	EPA	NMFS	NRCS	USACE	USFWS	Ascension	Jefferson	Livingston	Orleans	Plaquemine	St. Bernard	St. Charles	St. James	St. John	St. Tammar	Tangipahoa	Total
2	2	2	5	3	5		3	5	4	5	5	4	2	5	3	5	60
5	3	5	3	5	4		2	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	4	3	50
3	5	1	1	1	1		5	4	5	4	4	3	1	2	2	4	46
4	4	4	2	2	2		1	2	2	3	1	1	4	3	5	2	42
1	1	3	4	4	3		4	3	1	1	3	5	3	4	1	1	42

The Point aux Marchettes project (top row) was voted #1 in the Pontchartrain Basin by a wide margin, and garnered strong support from a number of federal agencies (Source: www.lacost.gov)

Due to the merits of the project and its potential to be federally-funded at 85% via CWPPRA, SBPG respectfully requests that the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority strongly consider including the referenced project in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please feel free to contact myself (presidentmcinnis@sbpg.net) or Mr. John Lane (jlane@sbpg.net) if you have any questions regarding SBPG's comments.

Sincerely,



Guy McInnis
Parish President
St. Bernard Parish Government

Zachary Rosen

From: Faucheux, Tommy (T) <TJFaucheux@dow.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 1:35 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Larry Cochran
Subject: Dow Letter of Support for 2017 Draft Master Plan
Attachments: Dow Support of 2017 Master Plan.pdf

To Whom It May Concern:

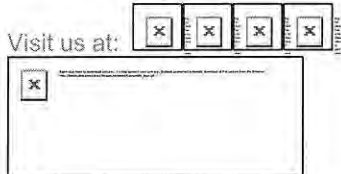
Please find the attached letter in support of the 2017 Draft Master Plan.

Best Regards,
Tommy Faucheux

Tommy Faucheux
Government Affairs Leader

The Dow Chemical Company
P.O. Box 50, Hahnville, LA 70057
phone: 985.783.4990 | email: tjfaucheux@dow.com
Mobile: 504.451.9001

Introducing [@dowpolicy](#) - Let's talk *together* to solve *together*





The Dow Chemical Company
P.O. Box 50
Hahnville, Louisiana 70057
USA

March 21, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Re: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

The Dow Chemical Company is in support of the projects proposed in the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Preserving Louisiana's coast is essential to the future of our company, our employees, and our way of life. We commend CPRA's efforts in undertaking this task and find the plan to be a valuable blueprint on how to make coastal restoration and flood protection a reality in Louisiana.

Specifically, the following structural flood protection projects included in the plan have our full support:

- West Shore Lake Pontchartrain – 001.HP.05
- Upper Barataria Risk Reduction – 002.HP.06
- Greater New Orleans High Level – 001.HP.04

These projects provide vital flood protection to our facility, located at in Hahnville, LA as well as our more than 2000 employees and contractors that live inside the protection areas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tommy Faucheux".

Tommy Faucheux
Senior Government Affairs Manager
The Dow Chemical Company

Zachary Rosen

From: bruce baird <brucendara@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 12:26 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Comments on 2017 Draft Master Plan
Attachments: COMMENTS ON 2017 DRAFT MASTER PLAN.pdf

Please accept my comments on the 2017 Draft Master Plan in the attached Adobe pdf file.

Sincerely,

Bruce Baird

COMMENTS ON 2017 DRAFT MASTER PLAN

During much of my 15 years as the Project Biologist for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' freshwater diversion projects, I served as the voting member of the Advisory Committees for Caernarvon and Davis Pond, and am familiar with the effects of such projects as well as sediment diversion projects in Louisiana. I find that the projections of the effects of the projects in the Draft Master Plan, in terms of building or maintaining land, are so extremely optimistic as to be unbelievable, especially compared to real world situations. I have been asking questions of CPRA regarding model results since September, 2016, and have received very few answers. The answers I have received have led to the conclusion that the model is flawed, and this model is apparently central to the planning tool used to select projects.

I attended the Webinar put on by CPRA in September, and was surprised to learn that the roughly similar model projections of two separate modelling efforts (Delft and Miss. R. Delta Hydro-ADH) released in late 2015 have been replaced by radically increased projections, greater by a factor of more than three for the Mid-Breton Diversion. I think the older projections were quite optimistic, but the net marsh acres at year 50 jumped from 3,133 acres (2015 numbers) to 11,520 acres (current). The explanation I was given was that "The master plan models are coast-wide, planning level models that are used to evaluate across numerous restoration project types to provide an even playing field for comparisons of project effects. The diversion project-level analysis (2015 numbers) was completed using higher resolution models, different environmental scenarios (sea level rise, subsidence, etc.), a different time period of analysis, and different operation regimes for diversions as compared to the master plan analysis." This obscures the fact that the projections are wildly different, and sidesteps the issue of why the higher resolution models have been left out of the Draft Master Plan (and only included in an Appendix) in favor of much rosier projections.

The project effects are presented in terms of "land built or maintained" and when I asked, I was told that these two categories cannot be separated. This obscures the validity of the results, because while land built in real world situations can be confidently estimated, land maintained cannot, because one can only compare land loss rates, with a given project in place, to rates elsewhere, as a poor substitute for a proper control, since "without-project" rates cannot be observed. Given that, I will provide a few examples of projections that are well beyond belief, in both diversion and marsh creation projects.

Given the fact that the Atchafalaya and Wax Lake Deltas are the healthiest land-building areas in the state, along with the fact that both Garret Graves and Robert Twilley have pointed to this area as models for diversions, I think it is fair to compare the observed land building to current projections for planned sediment diversions.

The Atchafalaya is more sediment-rich than the Mississippi River (Roberts et al., 2003), and has been filling in the Bay, along with the Wax Lake Outlet, since the 1950's. Its flow is over 8 times that of the modeled Mid-Barataria diversion, which is said to build or maintain approximately 33 sq miles of land in 20 years (graph on page 95 of the Draft). That is more land than was built in Atchafalaya Bay

(Pre-storm acreage was 27.3 sq mi.) in three times the years and 8 times the flow. True, some of that flow is lost to the marshes south of the Intracoastal, but SLR is accelerating, and future land building will be much slower as a result. The argument that much of the sediment in the Atchafalaya is trapped within the Basin ignores the fact that almost all of the flow is within the channels, borne out by the long-term Suspended Solids data at Morgan City. In summary, Mid-Barataria is projected to create/maintain more land with one 24th the water (years x flow), and with less sediment-rich water in an environment of accelerating SLR, than was built in Atchafalaya Bay.

In addition, fisheries impacts are greatly underestimated. For example, if the Mid-Barataria Diversion project were to be operated as modeled, there would very likely be no further oyster production in Barataria Bay. Evidence of that is the mortality report by the La. Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries after Davis Pond was operated at capacity for a few months after the BP oil spill. That flow of approximately 10,650 cfs into the upper basin produced widespread mortality. The Mid-Barataria diversion would deliver 75,000 cfs directly down the Wilkinson Canal into the oyster growing areas of Barataria Bay.

Does the Master Plan budget any money for impacts to oyster lease holders?

Another projection that strains credulity even more, is that of the Bayou Lafourche Diversion. This project has a flow of only 1,000 cfs, yet is projected to build or maintain 3,224 acres by year 20, and approximately twice that by year 50. This is approximately 100 times the rate of land built in Atchafalaya Bay, based on flow x years, and perhaps a comparison to West Bay would help illustrate how this projection does not pass the common sense test. West Bay was built in 2003, and its flow has increased from approximately 10,000 cfs shortly thereafter to over 70,000 in 2009 during high water. It was only projected to produce 9,831 acres in 20 years, but after ~14 years of a flow roughly 10-70 times that of the Bayou Lafourche project, that estimate appears to be optimistic. That result is observed even after beneficial use of sediment from the dredging of the diversion channel and from three separate dredging events of the Pilottown Anchorage area, as well as the installation of sediment trapping islands in West Bay. Expecting 3,224 acres from a mere 1,000 cfs in 20 years is wildly optimistic, and suggests a problem with the model.

Another example of model results that fail the common sense test is that of the Spanish Lake Marsh Creation project. This project is supposed to have 417 acres of land built or maintained in year 20, and 990 acres in year 50 (Appendix A, p SE-9). How is a marsh creation project going to grow over time? Its construction is estimated to take 1 year, so it would obviously be prior to yr 20, and this is based on the high environmental scenario. Those familiar with Louisiana's coastal marshes know that during tides of 2.7 feet above normal, very little marsh is visible above the water, and mostly spoil banks alone are visible. Yet that would be the norm in year 50 of the high scenario, but somehow this project would have more than doubled in acreage.

I understand that net benefits compare the future-with-project to future-without, and that in the high scenario, future-without land loss is extremely high. However, the future-with-project benefits are going to be mostly underwater by year 50 in the high scenario, especially for marsh creation or

diversion projects. The Draft does not explain how the billions spent on projects will have a greater net benefit in the high environmental scenario than the medium scenario, 1158 sq miles vs. 802 sq miles (see p. 95 & 105). The dollars spent would likely be less effective if most of the coast were underwater.

I think most people agree that the need for coastal restoration in Louisiana is urgent. The types of projects included in the Draft are a mix of some of the best available tools, and the sooner projects are constructed, the better. However, I believe that, although frequently touted as a science-based plan, the fact that recent model projections are in some cases more than a three-fold increase in benefits compared to a year ago, even as a shift in emphasis to the high scenario is noticeable, suggests problems with the model. The discrepancy is glossed over and not explained. The result is a Draft that notes an extreme future SLR, yet overpromises greatly on project benefits, and underestimates impacts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bruce Baird". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Bruce Baird

Marine Biologist

Zachary Rosen

From: mgb194@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Martha Barre <mgb194@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 1:21 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Please keep funding the work of CPRA. Louisiana needs your help!!

Sincerely,
Martha Barre
17360 Choctaw Dr Tickfaw, LA 70466-2802

Zachary Rosen

From: Julie Denslow <jdenslow@att.net>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 10:41 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Support for those outside the levees

To whom it may concern:

Dear Governor Edwards,

I am very pleased to see such strong action as that envisioned in the Coastal Master Plan. This version is more realistic and addresses many hard decisions head on. However I would urge you to allocate more support (financial, educational, expert guidance, facilitation of decision making, etc.) to those outside of the levee system who are now feeling the brunt of climate change and sea level rise. These folks are an integral part of the Louisiana culture. We risk losing a large part of who we are.

Respectfully, Julie Denslow

Julie Denslow
1427 Constance St.
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-671-0458

Zachary Rosen

From: Tricia Gaspard <maciluke@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 11:07 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Our Home

The moneys that was given to "us" (the Louisiana coast) was meant to be for us. We need to protect our homes. If you all lived here you would do everything to protect it. Do the right thing. No more studies I've lived in the marsh all my life and I can tell you just a few simple tricks to build up the coast. PROTECT US!!!!

Thank you,

Tricia Gaspard

Zachary Rosen

From: claudiagarofalo@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Claudia Garofalo
<claudiagarofalo@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 3:29 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

As I enjoy a batch of crawfish, I wonder how long I will be able to enjoy this spring treat if the Louisiana coast washes away!

I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

And remember if you are eligible for another term, you may not get reelected if you do not listen to your constituents.

Sincerely,
Claudia Garofalo
922 Adams St New Orleans, LA 70118-3935

Zachary Rosen

From: hrmartin2sc@gmail.com
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 4:16 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Sierra Club Delta Chapter Comments on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: Delta Chapter Comments 2017 Coastal Master Plan.docx

Please see the attached letter of comments on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Haywood "Woody" Martin, Chair
Sierra Club Delta Chapter



March 17, 2017

Mr. John Bradberry, Chair
Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027, Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Chairman Bradberry,

The Delta Chapter of the Sierra Club submits the following comments on the 2017 Draft Revision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan. The Delta Chapter is the statewide group of the Sierra Club, and many of our members have been involved in the coastal restoration effort since it started, as well as related issues like the management of the Atchafalaya Basin.

The size and scope of the Master Plan has grown with each 5 year reiteration, reflecting the fact that the scale of the coastal problem continues to grow as well. We believe that it is imperative that Louisiana makes sustainability of the coast its main priority, both within the context of the Master Plan and in related areas of economic and environmental concern. We wish to briefly address several of these in our comments.

Climate Change

One factor that brings all of these concerns together is global warming. The projections for sea-level rise, both worldwide and on the Gulf Coast, continue to rise. The amount of sea-level rise will vary around the world, but Louisiana's coast has the added complication of subsiding soils, giving us a high rate of relative sea-level rise. This is one reason for the rising cost estimates of coastal projects, along with the fact that projects are being proposed at a larger scale, both to address the trends and to attempt to make up for lost time.

The current industrial expansion in Louisiana will also increase carbon emissions, adding to the state's contribution to global greenhouse gas levels that are driving climate change and sea-level rise. The state should develop climate policies, as over 30 other states have done, in conjunction with its coastal protection and restoration effort. This is even more important in light of the likely reversal of national climate policy under the new administration.

Coastal Development and Planning

Planning by the state must address these trends, which are occurring on a separate timetable from the protection and restoration projects proposed in the Master Plan. This includes coastal development as well as flood protection. An ongoing concern is the potential for new levee systems to fuel more development in vulnerable areas. It's not clear to what degree this might occur, given the rising cost of projected levee systems that makes their construction more challenging, but allowing it to occur would amount to a public subsidy for private development being a major unintended component of the Master Plan. The single most expensive project in the Plan, the Morganza to the Gulf levee, would (if completed) cost more than the amount of funding the state is receiving from the BP settlement, merely for construction. If greater development were to occur within the levee's fastlands, then the eventual damage and relocation costs for those areas would add to the total cost of the Master Plan.

The 2012 Master Plan contained a page addressing Land Use and Wise Growth (p. 161). These remain critically important for public safety and responsible fiscal policies. Development of wetlands continues to be permitted by the Corps of Engineers and local governments, including areas known to be at risk from flooding in future hurricanes (because many of the areas flooded in previous storms.)

Calcasieu Parish and surrounding areas are the site of much of this growth, due to the industrial expansion there. This seems to work at cross purposes with the prospect of coastal relocations and resettlement that the Master Plan acknowledges. That prospect – relocations of homes and communities – calls for an additional level of planning that the state has not undertaken. The “Louisiana Speaks” project launched after Hurricane Katrina provides a good framework for the kind of planning that will be needed.

Gulf Hypoxia

The Sierra Club was one of the organizations who triggered a national response to the Gulf Hypoxia problem under the Clean Water Act in 1995. The 2017 Master Plan Draft refers to Louisiana's Nutrient Management Strategy. In our comments on the draft of that strategy in 2014, we remarked that, in addition to being disorganized, it didn't seem to be aimed at achieving any concrete goals. The newest version posted online has been compressed, but is still vague as to what goals it is trying to achieve.

Improving water quality in Louisiana's waterbodies should be a priority within and beyond the coastal zone, since drainage moves southward from the central and northern parts of the state. The Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers are the primary sources of nutrients entering the Gulf. Most of the nutrient load comes from upriver states, but the primary effects are seen off Louisiana's coast, so it remains our problem more than anyone else's, and state policy should reflect this reality.

Science, Stewardship, Sustainability

The 2017 Master Plan contains numerous scientific models whose development is continuing as the complexity of the coastal challenge increases. We believe that it is vitally important for the Plan to be completely grounded in science, and that the wider scientific capacity of the state and region is a critical part of this. This scientific capacity includes federal agencies and state universities, as well as state agencies and institutes. Louisiana's coastal challenges are too big and multi-faceted for any one entity to effectively supply the scientific and technological knowledge needed for successful coastal restoration. An important part of this scientific capacity is education and outreach to the public and to policy-makers.

For this reason, Louisiana's coastal planners and other officials should oppose the proposed cuts to federal science and research in agencies like the E.P.A., the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and also support the capacity of those agencies to provide data-based education to the general public on issues like climate change and sea-level rise.

Many of the issues discussed here involve a commitment to stewardship of our resources. If the coast is in fact Louisiana's most valuable resource, then the state should be on the right side of the fight for stewardship of natural systems and development of sustainable economic policies that allow for continual of the ecosystem services that lives and livelihoods depend on. Requiring the private sector to operate in legal, responsible, and sustainable ways is a necessity. The alternative involves demanding public funds and investment to restore a system that the state itself is not willing to protect.

Sincerely,

Haywood Martin, Chair
Delta Chapter of the Sierra Club

Zachary Rosen

From: lindalouise701184951@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Linda Carroll
<lindalouise701184951@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 11:03 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

As a resident of Louisiana who is deeply concerned about the future of our state with its vulnerability to rising seas, I support the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing our state and the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Linda Carroll
390 Audubon St Apt D New Orleans, LA 70118-4951

Zachary Rosen

From: mlbperrin@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mary Perrin
<mlbperrin@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 7:17 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I HEARTILY SUPPORT the master plan process because the loss of our coast MEANS THE LOSS OF OUR BUFFER AGAINST HURRICANES AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING FLOODING!! OUT HOUSE IN VERMILLION PARISH HAD TO BE LIFTED UP EIGHT FEET BUT OUR LAW OFFICE COULD NOT BE LIFTED. It is also one of the most urgent problems facing the 100 million birds that live or pass through the Mississippi River Delta each year.

I urge you to put our state's existing funding resources to work wisely--and quickly--to restore our coast for people, their homes and businesses, and for birds. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love.

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects, including sediment diversions, will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Mary Perrin

Sincerely,
Mary Perrin
737 Alonda Dr Lafayette, LA 70503-4417

Zachary Rosen

From: Tara Richard <trichard@appleseednetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 9:50 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Public Comment to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: FINAL Public Comments to FY 2018 Annual Plan.docx

Please see the attached public comment to the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thank you.

Tara

Tara Richard, Esq.
Program Director
Louisiana Appleseed
1615 Poydras Street, Suite 1000
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
504-561-7304 (o)
504-566-1926 (f)
trichard@appleseednetwork.org

To Learn More About *Flood Proof: Free Legal Help for Homeowners with Title Problems*, [click here](#).

To learn more about us, please watch this short [video](#)!



Louisiana Appleseed recruits professionals to **donate pro bono time** to solve problems at their root cause. Our goal is to **advance social justice** by effecting change at the policy, or systemic, level. Louisiana Appleseed's projects seek to **increase access to opportunity, education and justice**.

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Public Comment to 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Thank you for considering this public comment with regard to the “Nonstructural Frequently Asked Questions/CPRA Flood Risk and Resilience Program” portion of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. The inability of residents to prove ownership of homes in coastal areas (i.e. lack of clear title) will bar many coastal residents from participating in the nonstructural mitigation plans anticipated in the Coastal Master Plan. More specifically, residents who cannot prove ownership of the property they call home (i.e. they lack clear title to the property) will be unable to participate in the elevation and voluntary acquisition programs. We believe that the elevation projects should be mentioned in the answer to question number 29. We also suggest revising the list of resources available to assist homeowners. Finally, we recommend adding a link to the educational booklet entitled “Protect Your Property: Heir Property in Louisiana” to your website. The booklet explains the terms “heir property” and “clear title.” It also explains the importance and necessity of legally transferring title to inherited property into the name of the new owner and about the serious consequences that follow when a landowner lacks clear title to their property.

Property Owner Questions

29. Can people participate in the program if they do not have clear title? Are there any resources to help address this challenge?

Homeowners will need to have a clear title to their property if they wish to participate in a voluntary acquisition and elevation project. An acquisition project’s real estate transaction includes a title search/title insurance to confirm ownership of the parcel. Participation in elevation projects also will require proof of ownership. CPRA requires participating properties to have a clear title to maximize the number of participating homeowners. Resources available to help homeowners with title and proof of ownership issues can be found at <http://apply.lanonprofitjustice.org/>. Other resources include:

Legal Services

- Acadiana Legal Service Corporation (<http://la-law.org/> or 1-800-256-1175)
- Louisiana Civil Justice Center (<http://laciviljustice.org/> or 1-800-310-7029)
- Southeast Louisiana Legal Services (<http://slls.org/> or 1-504-529-1000)

Educational Services

- Louisiana Appleseed (<http://louisianaappleseed.org/> or 1-504-561-7304)

For more information about heir property and clear title, please visit this website.

http://appleseedla.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Protect_Your_Property-with-updated-address.pdf

Zachary Rosen

From: Scioneaux, Cherie <Cherie.Scioneaux@valero.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 9:44 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Rogers, Taryn; rdel@stcharlesgov.net
Subject: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments
Attachments: image2017-03-22-105435.pdf

Cherie S Scioneaux | Executive Administrative Assistant to Refinery Manager
Refining Operations - Valero St Charles Refinery
p: 985.764.4738 | f: 985.764.2359 | c: 504.417.0442

From: Valero-LASCRFP0132
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 9:36 AM
To: css; Scioneaux, Cherie <Cherie.Scioneaux@valero.com>
Subject:



March 22, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Re: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

Valero is in support of the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Protecting and conserving Louisiana's diminishing coast is vital to the future of our company, our employees, and our way of life. Specifically, the following structural flood protection projects included in the plan have our full support:

- West Shore Lake Pontchartrain – 001.HP.05
- Upper Barataria Risk Reduction – 002.HP.06
- Greater New Orleans High Level – 001.HP.04

These projects provide flood protection to large part of our workforce who live inside the protection areas. We applaud CPRA's efforts in preparing the plan and find it to be an instrumental proposal that aims to make coastal restoration and flood protection a reality in Louisiana.

If you have any questions about please feel free to contact Taryn Rogers, Lead Community Relations Specialist, at 985-764-5731 or by e-mail at Taryn.Rogers@valero.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ralph Phillip'.

Ralph Phillip
VP and General Manager
Valero St. Charles Refinery

Zachary Rosen

From: Larry Cochran <lcochran@stcharlesgov.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 11:49 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Billy Raymond; Carla Chiasson
Subject: CPRA Letter of Support from St. Charles Parish
Attachments: CPRA Letter of Support from St. Charles Parish.pdf

Please find the attached letter of support from St. Charles Parish for the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Thank you,

Larry Cochran
St. Charles Parish President
P.O. Box 302
15045 River Road
Hahnville, LA 70057
985-783-5000 (Office)
985-783-1216 (Fax)
rdel@stcharlesgov.net



Note: Please be aware that receipt of and/or response to this email may be considered a public record.



ST. CHARLES PARISH

Office Of The Parish President

P.O. BOX 302 • HAHNVILLE, LOUISIANA 70057

(985) 783-5000 • FAX: (985) 308-1933

Website: www.stcharlesparish-la.gov • lcochran@stcharlesgov.net

LARRY COCHRAN
PARISH PRESIDENT

March 22, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Re: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comments

Dear Mr. Bradberry:

St. Charles Parish is in full support of the following proposed Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan risk reduction and restoration projects that affect St. Charles Parish:

Risk Reduction:

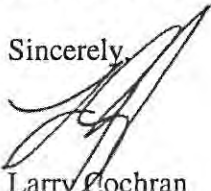
- West Shore Lake Pontchartrain – 001.HP.05
- Upper Barataria Risk Reduction – 002.HP.06
- Salvador Nonstructural Risk Reduction – STC.05N
- Greater New Orleans High Level – 001.HP.04
- Hahnville/Luling Nonstructural Risk Reduction – STC.01N

Restoration:

- Manchac Landbridge Diversion – 001.DI.100
- LaBranche Hydrologic Restoration – 001.HR.100
- LaBranche Wetlands Shoreline Protection – 001.SP.104
- Ama Sediment Diversion – 001.DI.101

These projects provide protection to critical infrastructure located in St. Charles Parish and the surrounding Parishes, as well as significantly reduce the economic damage natural disasters can cause. But most importantly, the projects provide protection to families and their livelihoods.

Sincerely,



Larry Cochran
St. Charles Parish President

Zachary Rosen

From: pscaillouet@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pamela Caillouet
<pscaillouet@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 2:31 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority,

I am not a scientist, but I do observe nature and note what has changed since I was a child (I am now 70).

Our coastline is crumbling, obvious to anyone who compares its current appearance to that of 30 years ago (firsthand or through photographs). How far will the process go? I don't believe anyone can accurately predict that.

The actual land loss is critical to hurricane protection, but there are other consequences. As land disappears, bird migration patterns will change, which in turn, will affect the tourism and hunting dollars we attract.

My concern is for the environment; for others, the financial impact may be a major concern.

If we want to save our coast, its inhabitants (including humans), and our reputation as a Sportsman's Paradise, we need to act immediately.

Please use Louisiana's designated funding wisely. Sediment diversion seems one of the most obvious wise-use options.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Pamela Caillouet
39124 Camp Dr Prairieville, LA 70769-4522

Zachary Rosen

From: Aaron "Bo" Melvin <councildist4@lafourchegov.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 4:00 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: coreyperrillioux@yahoo.com; Carleen B. Babin; Reggie P. Bagala
Subject: Passes.....

To Whom It May Concern,

I'm not familiar 100% with this project but the passes East of Grand Terre- Coup Abel, Four Bayou Pass, etc. we at one time land. I can only assume a small ditch/tranasse was dug as an outlet to the gulf and should have been plugged 60-70 years ago. In any event, these openings should be plugged now if they aren't already in the plans. Thank you and good luck with this endeavor.

With Appreciation,
Aaron "Bo" Melvin
Councilman, Dist. 4
Lafourche Parish
985-805-0024

Zachary Rosen

From: c.esmahan@gmail.com
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 7:56 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Prioritize Sediment Diversions

Dear CPRA,

I traveled from Texas to Washington DC on March 20th of this year to lobby my Congress people in support of the master plan process because the loss of our coast is one of the most urgent problems facing Louisiana and all of the Gulf States.

I urge you to put Louisiana's existing funding resources to work wisely – and quickly – to restore our coast. I also encourage the state to work to secure additional resources to maintain as much of the Louisiana we all know and love!

Louisiana should focus funding on large-scale restoration projects first. These projects – including sediment diversions – will have a greater impact over time and support investments made in other restoration and risk-reduction projects.

I am encouraged to see that sediment diversion projects remain a foundation of the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan. I implore you to continue prioritizing sediment diversion projects, so we can leverage the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to build and sustain land as soon as possible.

I support the work CPRA and the state has already begun and hope the state will continue working to get critical restoration projects in place and operational as soon as possible.

Thank you,
Christy Esmahan
8110 Ranch Road 2222, Apt 96
Austin, TX, 78730-2343

Zachary Rosen

From: Jennifer Armand <jennifer@bayouindustrialgroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 4:16 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Master Plan Comments from Bayou Industrial Group
Attachments: BIG Comments on LA2017 Coastal Master Plan.pdf

Please see attached for comments on the 2017 LA Coastal Master Plan from Bayou Industrial Group, representing business and industry in Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption and St. Mary Parishes.

Jennifer Armand
Bayou Industrial Group
(985) 580-3901
jennifer@BayouIndustrialGroup.com
JOIN OUR MAILING LIST



P.O. Box 712 THIBODAUX, LA 70302
WWW.BAYOUINDUSTRIALGROUP.COM

March 20, 2017

Mr. Chuck Perrodin
LA Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

RE: Comments on LA 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Dear Mr. Perrodin,

Bayou Industrial Group represents business and industry in Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, and Assumption Parishes, and coastal protection and restoration is a priority issue. Our members recognize that comprehensive, large-scale projects are critical to defend our Bayou Region communities from tidal surge, nourish our wetlands, and sustain this land that our businesses and families call home. As such, BIG is pleased to submit the following comments to the LA Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

First, we want to thank the CPRA for projects completed or now underway in our region, such as the Reintroduction of the Mississippi River into Bayou Lafourche projects and restoration of the Caminda Headlands. We also commend the CPRA and Governor Edwards for your unwavering commitment to the Morganza to the Gulf Hurricane Protection Project, designed to protect 200,000 residents of Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. Thank you for continuing to include the Morganza levee and floodgate system, including the critical Houma Navigation Canal Lock and Floodgate project, in the Master Plan and being our partner in building this critical protection project that literally stands between us and the Gulf.

BIG is encouraged to see that freshwater and sediment diversions are cornerstones of the Master Plan, such as Increasing Freshwater into Terrebonne and the Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion projects, and encourage you to explore the land-building powers of the rivers on an even greater scale. We also support the work to fortify our barrier islands and thank you for including marsh creation south of Golden Meadow in the Plan. A comprehensive restoration plan that includes barrier island and headland restoration, marsh creation, hydrologic restoration, ridge restoration, and shoreline protection is essential to our survival.

As a business organization, we are also very interested in the significant economic opportunities that advancement of the Master Plan presents to our local governments, businesses and residents in our coastal communities. BIG urges the State of Louisiana to do all it can to help our local residents and businesses participate in the nearly 60,000 jobs expected to be created over the next ten years in water management and restoration. This would be a boon to the environmental and economic health of our precious Bayou Region.

Finally, in addition to the revenue coming to Louisiana over the next 15 years from the BP settlement, we urge the State to develop additional dedicated revenue streams for coastal protection and restoration. BIG also asks for your continued focus on our Barataria and Terrebonne basins, which are the epicenter of coastal land loss in the state and that you move quickly to make identified projects in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan a reality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Denny Borne".

Denny Borne,
President

Zachary Rosen

From: Indianajonest <indianajonest@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 5:08 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: runfastmjc@gmail.com; indianajonest@aol.com
Subject: 2017 Master Plan Input from LHC

To: 2017 Master Plan
From: Lacombe Heritage Center

We have attended the LEAD the Coast cohorts, CRCL Roadshow, & CPRA Master Plan review. While they were all technically proficient and extremely detailed I think that we have produced a more easily understood and emotionally motivating supplement to those presentations that will have a more direct impact for the vast majority of citizens.

While the presentations provided through the aforementioned were comprehensive to those who were already cognizant of the issues involved; using a proliferation of graphs, pie-charts, percentages, excessive texts in much too small print, maps, and blurry images that were unclear while overhead lights were kept on, we feel, along with the consensus of many we spoke with, that the presentations did not emphatically reach the average Joe and Jane, nor did they elicit motivation or enlist participation.

We believe ours does. Our presentations provide a more comprehensive and cost effective approach to reach out and involve the ordinary citizen. We would like them to be used to present the facets of the Master Plan that are attributable to specific locations and results.

We are both experienced marketing and landscape professionals, and have designed two Power Point presentations in concert with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, John Snell of WVUE TV, and the Capital Resource Conservation and Development Council that are tailored to present the issues with a dynamic and powerful appeal for both individual and collective grassroots action. One is on the Point Platt--Goose Point Marsh Creation Project in the Big Branch National Wildlife Refuge, and the other on a series of Heritage Corridors and Themed Trails that are part of the Louisiana Scenic Bayous Byway.

These Power Point presentations will be used to promote and recruit volunteers and sponsors into our **Restore the Northshore Adopt-A-Spot Cypress Tree Planting Project**. In March 2017, we initiated the first part of this project, which is to plant 15,000 cypress seedlings in five 9/11 Living Memorials in five Northshore communities to commemorate the victims killed in the terrorist Attack on America on September 11, 2001. Our goal is to extend this reforestation initiative across the fourteen Florida and River Parishes and into the parishes south of New Orleans.

We add the below information for inclusion into the 2017 Master Plan as part of our public/private partnership.

Regards,

Tom Aicklen
Coordinator

Lacombe Heritage Center
29069 Clesi Ave.
Lacombe, LA 70445

Mike Cambre
Project Manager
Restore the Northshore
#1 Autumn Ln.
Mandeville, LA 70448

[lick here for the accessible version](#)

MEDIA RELEASE

Tom Aicklen
Coordinator
Lacombe Heritage Center

RESTORE THE NORTHSORE

Adopt-A-Spot Bald Cypress Tree Planting Project
Mike Cambre Project Manager

STUDENTS AND SPONSORS NEEDED! JOIN OUR AWARD-WINNING IMPROVEMENT MOVEMENT TEAM. Get in STEP: (St. Tammany Environmental Program) JOIN OUR JUNIOR RANGER CORPS. HELP RESTORE THE BALD CYPRESS FOREST ON THE NORTHSORE.

In January and February 2017, STEP is reviving our Junior Ranger Corps in an effort to replant much of the bald cypress forest, which once graced the wetlands along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Mr. Mike Cambre of Mandeville will be Project Manager of this endeavor. The Coordinator of the Lacombe Heritage Center said, "Mike Cambre's idea of an initial planting of 15,000 bald cypress trees(Taxodium distichum) fits nicely with the LHC's **9/11 Living Memorial Project**, as the bald cypress is the official tree of the State of Louisiana and will live and grow for over a thousand years."

The Environmental Division of the Lacombe Heritage Center is recruiting volunteer students and sponsors to be a part of our award-winning team STEP: Saint Tammany Environmental Program. Junior and Senior High students participate through our Junior Ranger Corps in an **Adopt-A-Spot: Learn-Work-Play** environmental learning outdoor workshop program. Sponsors contribute through our 501 (c) 3 nonprofit in tax deductible funds, or in-kind.

As part of STEP's Improvement Movement Initiative, youth recruits will receive environmental credit and certification in ecological instruction through our Nature of Learning Program, and our hands-on resource restoration efforts working through multiple in-the-field environmental workshops.

In the 1980s, the Lacombe Heritage Center established STEP & LEAP to address the problem of illegal dumping and litter. During the 1990s and early 2000s, our innovative Adopt-A-Spot initiative was responsible for restoring and maintaining areas in the Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, along Lake Rd., Paquet Rd., Bonfouca, Bayou Lacombe, the Pearl River, and Madisonville

Marsh. It was judged so successful, in 2004 our program received both the Gulf Guardian Award from the five-state Gulf of Mexico Alliance and the Eco-Tourism Award from Earth Beautiful Foundation.

We were also active in the grassroots movements to Save Our Lake & Save Our Wetlands; America's Wetland Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana; as an initiator of the Pearl River Conservation Alliance; and as an original contributor to the 1990 Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act. Our Corridors & Trails Rural Tourism Economic Development Initiative and our National Geographic Lacombe Cultural Heritage Corridor are two examples of our marketing initiative: EXCLAIM LOUISIANA!!

As the former owner of an advertising agency and promotional marketing manager my sense is that local people know their community and best recognize its needs. Mike Cambre's cypress tree planting will set in motion initiatives that mesh well with our promotional efforts to Explore St. Tammany as the Gateway Parish and Exclaim Louisiana as the Silver Buckle on the Sun Belt. It will help enhance our communities, entice tourism, improve recreation, and grow a clean economy.

Cambre stated, "This planting project is multi-purpose, and will continue to grow in magnitude in the future. It is environmental, historic, cultural, educational, recreational, and patriotic. It involves students, business, and government. It is a project that will continue to grow in scope and size. It will enhance the quality of life in our Northshore communities for generations to come. It replants much of the vast forests of bald cypress, which once encircled the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain like an emerald necklace. This living resource of majestic trees was recorded in Iberville's journal when he explored the north shore in March of 1699. During and after Reconstruction these century-old giants were clear cut to satisfy the construction needs of a developing industrial nation. Now our need for ecological and recreational tourism is prevalent and relevant. Replanting some of this forest will add to our environmental and recreational resources. It restores part of our Louisiana heritage and will become part of our living Louisiana legacy. Most importantly, it provides volunteers a proprietary sense of place and purpose that directs their efforts in a real time endeavor that will grow and develop throughout their lives."

"The Adopt-A-Spot Cypress Tree Planting Project is an excellent opportunity for young people to contribute responsibly to community activities; to learn planning and organization from experts; earn environmental credits; gain confidence and self-satisfaction; to develop leadership skills, and be recognized by their peers and government officials. We are looking for volunteers who will become Team Leaders that will accept responsibility and carry on the work to Restore the Northshore in the future."

He added, "This cypress tree planting is part of our regional Corridor Management Plan, which uses a Corridors and Trails Rural Tourism Economic Development Initiative as a method of creating a connective series of Heritage Corridors and Themed Trails across the 520 miles of the Louisiana Scenic Bayous Byway. This byway goes from the Pearl River to the Mississippi River and connects with the Great River Road and the Natchez Trace to Nashville, TN, and with the Bartram Trails in Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and will eventually become the Lakes and Rivers National Heritage Area."

"Our 9/11 Living Memorial is a patriotic endeavor that will plant a grove of 2,996 bald cypress, in each of five communities, to honor the victims killed in the 2001 Attack on America. Several St. Tammany Parish planting sites are being considered in Mandeville, Madisonville, Lacombe, Slidell and Pearl River. Five of the victims killed on 9/11 were from south Louisiana. We think it appropriate that the planting sites be named in their honor."

In addition to the remaining cypress trees to be planted, this living memorial will become part of the environmental and recreational resources of two aquatic blueways commemorating Le Tour du Iberville and the Bartram Wilderness Adventure and Resource Restoration Trail. Mike Adcock, owner of Cypress Brake Tree Farm in Rayeville, LA, has agreed to donate the first 500 trees. Other sponsors are being sought to provide the rest," Aicklen said.

The one-year old cypress seedlings are two feet tall, bare root, cost about 50 cents each in bundles of 100.

Plantings will be on Saturdays from 9 to 3 depending upon weather. Food and beverages provided.

Student volunteers who join the Junior Ranger Corps and complete the project will receive a letter of recognition from the Lieutenant Governor, and an award certificate from the Lacombe Heritage Center. Student team leaders will be responsible for coordinating materials, equipment, and supervising work organization. They will also receive a STEP insignia patch and cap as well as other incentives.

Contributing sponsors will also be recognized in the media, by the Lt. Governor, and by framed certificates of appreciation from the Lacombe Heritage Center.

Sponsors and volunteers are needed to fund the cost of the trees and to plant.

Contact the Project Manager Mike Cambre at [985-687-9088](tel:985-687-9088) or email runfastmjc@gmail.com



indianajonesT@aol.com

"To Protect, Preserve, Promote, Present, and Pass along the Environmental, Historical, and Cultural Heritage of our region."

Zachary Rosen

From: Indianajonest <indianajonest@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 11:02 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Fwd: 2017 Master Plan Input from LHC
Attachments: 001.jpg; 002.jpg

Yesterday I sent the below message for inclusion in the 2017 Master Plan. I am re-sending it today along with an attachment, which we wish to be included as well. Thank you.

Tom Aicklen

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

From: Indianajonest <indianajonest@aol.com>
To: MASTERPLAN <MASTERPLAN@LA.GOV>
Cc: runfastmjc <runfastmjc@gmail.com>; indianajonest <indianajonest@aol.com>
Sent: Wed, Mar 22, 2017 5:07 pm
Subject: 2017 Master Plan Input from LHC

To: 2017 Master Plan
From: Lacombe Heritage Center

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These Power Point presentations will be used to promote and recruit volunteers and sponsors into

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
State of Louisiana

BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



P. O. Box 44243
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-4243
(225) 342-7009

December 1, 2016

To Whom It May Concern:

As most are well aware, Louisiana has already lost over 2,000 square miles of coastal land, and every hour of every day we lose more. As we continue to lose our coastal wetlands, along with their natural environment and vital resources, we also lose an important part of our unique Louisiana culture. Our aquatic resources are an essential part of our lifestyle; contribute to our recreation industry; support our economy; enhance our communities; and entice tourists. As we lose our bays and bayous, our fields and forests, our lakes and rivers, wetlands and swamps; we lose ourselves as well.

I send this to you to both affirm my support, and to urge you to join with us in an outstanding local community project to replant some of the thousands of bald cypress trees along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain in St. Tammany Parish, which were clear cut in the resource seizure of the late 1800s to early 1900s. Our cypress forests are integral to the health of our ecosystems, as they sustain wildlife, sequester carbon, oxygenate the air we breathe, reduce erosion, and diminish storm surge. With rising ocean levels and increased land subsidence, it is important that we unite in a cooperative partnership to restore this vital ecosystem.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor will do its part to support this reclamation endeavor, and I earnestly encourage the private sector to contribute to this worthwhile enterprise to "grow our future". This is a win, win, win initiative as it addresses the multi-level positive advantages of the environmental, educational, economic, recreational, patriotic, and tourism aspects inherent in this proposed public-private partnership plan.

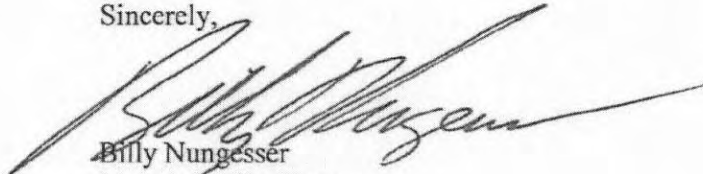
- 9/11 Living Memorial Project will dedicate groves of 2,996 cypress trees, one for each victim of the September 11, 2001 Attack on America in appropriate areas from Madisonville to Slidell.
- Nature of Learning uses outdoor classrooms and in-the-field environmental workshops to augment academic instruction.
- Le Tour du Iberville and the Bartram Wilderness Adventure and Resource Restoration Trail are two aquatic blueways, which strengthen our existing environmental, historic, and cultural heritage tourism resources, and encourage new entrepreneurial enterprise.

We are fortunate to have two dynamic community leaders who are experienced landscape professionals to direct the St. Tammany Cypress Tree Planting project. Mike Cambre is Project Manager, and Tom Aicklen is Coordinator of the Lacombe Heritage Center, a 501 (c) 3 nonprofit, which started cypress tree restoration with a shoreline stabilization and marsh restoration initiative from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge in 2009. For several years they have volunteered their time and expertise in various community improvement initiatives. With the proper blend of public-private partnership and given the resources and support, I am confident in their ability to accomplish their stated mission.

They give meaning to the phrase, "Good people doing good things." I invite you to please join with us to do your part for Louisiana. I sincerely believe that by working together we can make the world better one community at a time.

I genuinely appreciate your generous participation with this project. Should you have any questions or need further information, please call.

Sincerely,



Billy Nungesser
Lieutenant Governor

WHN/lis

Zachary Rosen

From: Carolyn R. Dennis <cdennis@clf-co.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 10:00 AM
To: Johnny Bradberry; Michael Ellis; gdove@tpcg.org; allainb@legis.la.gov; amedeeb@legis.la.gov; chabertn@legis.la.gov; zeringuej@legis.la.gov
Cc: timothy.allen@apachecorp.com; Phil Precht (phil.r.precht@conocophillips.com); rdupre@tlcd.org; Master Plan; George A. Strain; Greg Linscombe
Subject: 2017 Master Plan Draft - TE-110 Ltr.
Attachments: 2017 Master Plan Draft - TE-110.pdf

Please find attached 2017 Master Plan Draft – TE-110 letter from Greg Linscombe.

Carol Dennis
Continental Land & Fur Co., Inc.
111 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Suite 500
Metairie, LA 70005-3099
cdennis@clf-co.com
504-378-9378
504-378-3111 (Direct)
504-378-4398 (Fax)

CONTINENTAL LAND & FUR Co., INC.

111 VETERANS MEMORIAL BLVD., SUITE 500
METAIRIE, LOUISIANA 70005-3099
PHONE 504/378-9378 FAX 504/378-4398

March 23, 2017

Via Email & Regular Mail

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
1051 North 3rd Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Re: 2017 Master Plan Draft....TE-110
Increase Atchafalaya Flow to
Eastern Terrebonne Parish

Dear Chairman Bradberry:

The purpose of this letter is to comment on TE-110, a project included in the Draft 2017 Master Plan, which will have negative impacts to property owned by Continental Land & Fur Co., Inc. (CL&F)

CL&F owns and actively manages 127,000 acres of fresh marsh in northwestern Terrebonne Parish. This tract extends from the Atchafalaya River south of Avoca Lake approximately 23 miles east towards Houma and is approximately nine miles from north to south along the east bank of Bayou Shaffer and the Atchafalaya River to Atchafalaya Bay. CL&F's marsh is one of the largest freshwater floating marshes in the United States.

These marshes are very productive for fish and wildlife. CL&F has some of the highest nesting densities of alligators in coastal Louisiana and harvests the largest average size alligators on the coast during the wild season. These marshes have been classified by USFWS as an area of significant winter habitat for waterfowl. Freshwater fishing is also outstanding in the area canals and bayous. These facts document the impressive productivity of this area. This productivity is related to the influence of the Atchafalaya River and the ecology of these floating marshes.

The western third of the property is influenced by sediment from the Atchafalaya River, but the eastern two thirds is too far from the river to receive this material. These marshes were built by the Teche delta lobe thousands of years ago then grew only vegetatively in a low energy environment for a long period when the Mississippi River was building marsh southeast of New Orleans. This long-term vegetative growth with no sediment resulted in very deep organic soils, 30-50 feet in some areas. The resulting marshes are flotants which converted from thick mat floats to thin-mat floats during the late 1960s and 1970s. These thin-mat floats are very fragile and subject to break up from waves and currents associated with increasing water levels and water movement from the GIWW. Water levels in the area have increased as the Atchafalaya River has built deltas in the Atchafalaya Bay, essentially extending the length of the Atchafalaya River and raising water levels in these adjacent upstream marshes. Certainly the Atchafalaya River nourishes the adjoining wetlands, however as water levels continue to rise with increase flow and velocity, erosion has increased at an alarming rate.

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 March 23, 2017
 Page 2

Reports of erosion impacting CL&F Lands along the GIWW and Avoca Island Cutoff Channel date back to 1989. The USFWS documented the need for bank line restoration and stabilization in a report entitled – “Land Loss and Marsh Creation Study Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes USFWS Nov. 1989”. The issue of high water levels and erosion was referenced in the 2050 Plan and in EAs for the Penchant Basin CWPPRA Project TE- 34 and also TE-43.

CL&F has participated in all meetings associated with the planning and feasibility efforts associated with the Master Plan Project-TE-110. Working with Restore or Retreat, CL&F hosted two field trips in 2013 for CPRA personnel and contractors to show the thin-mat floating marsh and the issues related to increased water, bank line/marsh erosion and turbidity associated with the GIWW.

CL&F understands the objective of preventing or reducing saltwater intrusion in southern Terrebonne Parish and the potential need for more freshwater in the area. However, we have reviewed 45 years of vegetation marsh type maps showing the area of benefit and the trends appear to show lower salinity conditions. Eight years of data from CRMS sites in the potential area of benefit also appear to show stable to slightly fresher conditions. However, we realize that these salinity conditions could increase in the next 50 years.

CL&F continues to have the following concerns expressed from the beginning of TE-110 planning:

1. The plan would involve more water distributed to the already inundated Upper Penchant Basin (CL&F Lands).
2. TE-110 will also increase the water flow in the GIWW and into the adjacent marshes through breaches in the GIWW thereby bringing more impacts associated with increased velocity, erosion and turbidity.
3. The efficiency of TE-110 seems questionable since it is estimated that 79% of the flow from the proposed structure will move down Bayou Chene and the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel resulting in most of that water lost back to the Atchafalaya River.
4. TE-110's cost estimates have skyrocketed from \$300 Million to the current estimate of \$700 Million. We understand this amount does not include land rights.
5. It is estimated that the increased water flow from TE-110 will occur an average of 297 days a year. This increase in water volumes will increase erosion along and adjacent to the GIWW, increase loss of floating marsh and increase turbidity impacting submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). The ponds on CL&F lands adjacent to the GIWW produce abundant SAV after the spring floods when water levels drop and the water clears, allowing sunlight penetration and SAV plant growth. This water clearing will likely not occur with TE-110. The SAV protect the thin-mat floats and contribute to the productivity of the area.
6. The original TE-110 plan included a component of marsh creation from dredging 25 miles of the GIWW. This marsh creation would have played a major role in restoring the eroding bank line of the GIWW and protecting the adjacent floating marshes. However, this dredging and marsh creation component has been dropped from the project. Therefore, GIWW shoreline restoration through marsh creation is also now gone from the project. The Tentative Selected Plan-Alternative 48, now calls for dredging of Bayou

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
March 23, 2017
Page 3

Copasaw to increase the flow by 25%. The connection between the GIWW and Bayou Copasaw is a private canal (Huth Canal or Copasaw Canal) owned by CL&F.

To address our concerns and to meet the potential need of more fresh water into southern Terrebonne CL&F has developed and recommends for CPRA's consideration the following potential alternative project to achieve TE-110's objectives and avoid the issues associated with TE-110:

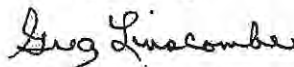
- 1) Creating a diversion at the junction of Bayou Penchant and Carencro Bayou. Re-open the silted in Carencro Bayou so the water would flow to the southeast.
- 2) Restricting the flow of water moving southwest down Superior Canal (on CL&F), at present, 18 feet deep and 200 feet wide. Currently the water flows down Bayou Penchant, through Superior Canal to the headwaters of Palmetto Bayou then back to the Atchafalaya Bay. Thus, most of the water flow down Bayou Penchant is lost back to the Atchafalaya Bay through this route. This restriction coupled with dredging open the old Carencro Bayou would move a significant amount of water to the south in the right direction. The flow of water would connect to an existing water control structure recently built by Ducks Unlimited and ConocoPhillips. It is likely that the restriction in Superior canal would also push more water farther east on Bayou Penchant to Lake Penchant then to the target area. Hydrology in the area would have to be modeled as well as the cost for dredging the bayou, building the restriction in the Superior Canal (barge bay) and the potential enlargement of the Ducks Unlimited water control structure on the south end. These costs will be dramatically less than TE-110's \$700 million price tag.

Considering the Plan's lack of certainty about increased water levels, erosion and turbidity associated with TE-110 and no plans to address the increasing problem of erosion of the GIWW shoreline and related impacts to floating marsh and SAV, CL&F has serious reservations about the justification of this project. The other factors of cost estimates and benefits also create more questions. CL&F does support coastal restoration plans that protect and benefit marshes to the south of our property since these marshes protect our marshes from the Gulf of Mexico.

As stated above we believe there may be a much more efficient and dramatically less costly way to move water to south Terrebonne. We are prepared to discuss our concerns related to TE-110 and our concept of an alternative project with you at your convenience.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the 2017 Master Plan Draft.

Sincerely,



Greg Linscombe
Fee Land Manager

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
March 23, 2017
Page 4

cc: Mr. Michael Ellis, Executive Director – CPRA
Mr. Gordon Dove, Terrebonne Parish President
Senator Brett Allain
Senator Norby Chabert
Representative Beryl A. Amedee
Representative Jerome “Zee” Zeringue
Mr. Reggie Dupre, Executive Director, Terrebonne Levee & Conservation District
Mr. George Strain, CL&F
Mr. Phil Precht, Conoco Phillips Company
Mr. Tim Allen, Apache Corporation
CPRA - masterplan@la.gov

Zachary Rosen

From: Sue Neveaux <suneveaux@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 11:56 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Coastal Protection and Restoration

Sent from my iPad

We are lifelong residents of Vermilion Parish and have witnessed first hand the devastation that storms do to our coast. We agree with the suggestions made by the Vermilion Parish Police Jury and strongly agree that, if necessary , acquisitions should be strictly "Voluntary".
Sandra Sue and Kenneth Neveaux

Zachary Rosen

From: Henry, Donata R <droom@tulane.edu>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 12:01 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Feedback and questions about the Master Plan

First of all, I would like to thank the myriad entities involved in preparing the 2017 draft of the Master Plan. The document is impressive in its accessibility to the general public – the wording, visuals, organization, and general coverage are all extremely well done. As a document intended to inform and prepare the public about coastal issues, it succeeds in many ways.

I am concerned, however, on a few points. Some factors that seem critical to the health of the MS Delta are only addressed superficially, such as damming upriver and human-induced climate change. While I understand that these are difficult issues, if we are really serious about saving our coast then they **MUST** be addressed. Skirting around the issues seems like a game we simply don't have time for. But the pragmatist can accept that in the current political climate we are going to have to make some compromises.

I am more concerned that information about moving the delta north is not included, or only alluded to vaguely. Such proposals have been in the air for well over ten years, and yet we are still not seeing any sign of enabling the most powerful force that can restore our delta – namely, the Mississippi River. Sediment diversions seem like child's play next to letting the river itself rebuild the delta. Why did these proposals not make it to the 2017 Master Plan? Did they not meet criteria number 3 below?

I DO understand that there are communities, farmers, oyster fishermen...myriad people deeply sensitive to this proposal, and that it also impacts our national economy via the extensive port system. And I appreciate that the Changing Course design challenges tasked the teams to take a multi-faceted approach. How are we doing on this? What is our timeline?

Without that I really have little hope for the Gulf Coast, but I will continue to support the Master Plan rather than opting to do nothing. I hope it is an investment worth making, even if it buys us only a little more time, and assuming we can implement these plans quickly enough to make a difference.

Language from the Master Plan:

"CPRA used the New Project Development Program to gather new ideas to be considered for the master plan. Everyone's ideas were welcome and screened according to the project development criteria described below (see Appendix A, Project Definition, for additional detail). New projects could be proposed by any source – citizens, academia, parishes, elected officials, agencies, NGOs, landowners, businesses, and industries were all encouraged to contribute ideas. The proposed projects aimed to help build and/or maintain land, provide significant flood risk reduction, address shifts in the coastal landscape, or confront future uncertainty challenges. Project ideas were screened according to the criteria summarized below.

1. Is this a marsh creation project? If yes, would this project benefit at least 500 acres of marsh? The master plan uses a large-scale, regional approach to coastal risk reduction and restoration.

2. Is this project proposed for a geographic area where natural processes are already producing the desired effects? Areas where natural processes are already producing the desired effects were not considered.

3. Do we have adequate information about this project that will allow it to be evaluated using the master plan models? Sufficient detail must be available. **Is this the case when it comes to delta north projects? WHY?**

4. Does this project align with the objectives and principles of the master plan? Projects must clearly contribute to and be consistent with the master plan.

5. Would this project overlap or duplicate another project? Only projects that are significantly different than any project previously analyzed through the master plan process were considered. For the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, 42 project sponsors submitted a total of 155 project ideas during two public solicitation periods totaling 140 days. CPRA also considered over 600 project nominees from CWPPRA and Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) programs, as well as ongoing Mississippi River and diversion studies. These projects were also screened according to the project development criteria. In total, over 750 new project ideas were considered for inclusion in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Fifty two projects submitted through the New Project Development Program, seven CWPPRA and NRDA projects, and three diversion projects met the project development criteria and were accepted in whole, in part, or in combination with other projects, resulting in 62 new projects considered for inclusion in the master plan.”

Donata Henry, PhD
Senior Professor of the Practice
Levy Professor for Integrated Discovery & Community Engagement
Tulane University
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Department
431 Lindy Boggs Center
New Orleans, LA 70118

Zachary Rosen

From: Amanda M. Voisin <voisinam@lafourchegov.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 3:05 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Jimmy B. Cantrelle; Tony M. Breaux; Kelli C. Touns
Subject: Lafourche Parish - 2017 Draft Master Plan Comments
Attachments: 2017 Draft Master Plan Comments.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please accept the attached comments regarding the 2017 Draft Master Plan.

Please let me know if there are any questions.

Thank you,

Amanda M. Voisin, CFM | CZM Administrator
Office of Coastal Zone Management
Lafourche Parish Government
4876 Hwy 1 | PO Box 425 | Mathews, LA 70375
(Office) 985.493.6616 | (Mobile) 985.713.0515 | (Fax) 985.493.6613





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Office of Coastal Zone Management

James B. Cantrelle, *Parish President*

March 23, 2017

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 Attn: Master Plan Team

Dear Master Plan Team:

Lafourche Parish deeply appreciated the amount of time and scrutiny that is put into the development of the 2017 Draft Master Plan, and we understand the various factors that make narrowing down projects and priorities a difficult process. Overall, we understand that the State is doing the best with the constraints it must work with, and it is our belief that working together to identify local priorities that complement the science behind the plan is the best path forward.

We were very pleased and appreciative to see the Belle Pass-Golden Meadow Marsh Creation project (03a.MC.07) project cells be included on both sides of Hwy 1 and Bayou Lafourche below the South Lafourche Levee, as it is our priority to protect that corridor. By extending this marsh creation to the eastern side, it allows for more protection of the unelevated Hwy 1, historic Leeville, and Port Fourchon, to name a few. Lafourche Parish completely supports and looks forward to working with the State in any way we can to continue to provide protection to this area. One request that we do have would be to extend the marsh creation cells on the eastern side northward to the area surrounding the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port Services (LOOP) facility. Included with this letter are two plats that we presented at our meeting with CPRA on February 13, 2017, which highlights the Belle Pass-Golden Meadow Marsh Creation project (03a.MC.07), as well as the Barataria Ridge Restoration and Marsh Creation project that is in the Lafourche Parish Multiyear Implementation Plan. It was indicated that if a project were proposed within the area highlighted in blue on the map, they would be considered consistent with the Master Plan. However, we would request that this area be visually show on the final project map. Currently, Lafourche Parish is utilizing part of its RESTORE Act dollars to begin preliminary engineering and design on the Barataria Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration Project, which is shown on the attached maps as the yellow and white areas. It is our concern that because these areas are not specifically included within the 03a.MC.07 cells, that additional funding sources will be considerably limited to study this area beyond what the parish can fund, and although it would be deemed consistent, it would not necessarily be viewed as "in the plan."

One of the projects that was modeled but not included in the 2017 Draft Plan was the North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation project (002.MC.100). We ask that this project, either in its entirety or a scaled-down version, be included in the Final Plan. Currently, there is a huge gap that in this area of the basin where

James B. Cantrelle	Parish President	James H. Bourgeois	District 5
Jerry Jones	District 1	Corey Perrillieux	District 6
Luci Sposito	District 2	Armand Autin	District 7
Michael Gros	District 3	Jerry Lafont	District 8
Aaron "Bo" Melvin	District 4	Daniel Lorraine	District 9

there are no marsh creation cells. We understand that it is isolated from bigger sediment sources, such as the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atchafalaya River, but our parish will be using its own RESTORE Act dollars to possibly identify alternative sediment sources in this area, and without any type of project in this area, we are again limited in the funding streams we can utilize to do any kind of project in this area that desperately needs it. As discussed in the meeting on February 13th, 2017, it is a regional priority to extend the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline corridor westward into Lafourche Parish, and currently, Jefferson Parish shows the Lower Barataria Marsh Creation- Component A (002.MC.04a) project that shows an greater area westward than in the 2012 plan. However, no marsh creation cells extend or are included in the western Barataria Basin in Lafourche Parish. Given the high priority of needing sediment in this area, it seems that if a sediment delivery system is put in place to reach the Lower Barataria Marsh Creation-Component A area, it would make the most sense to include the North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation project in the Final Plan as well, as the project area is not too far away and would benefit from the same sediment source as the 002.MC.04a project.

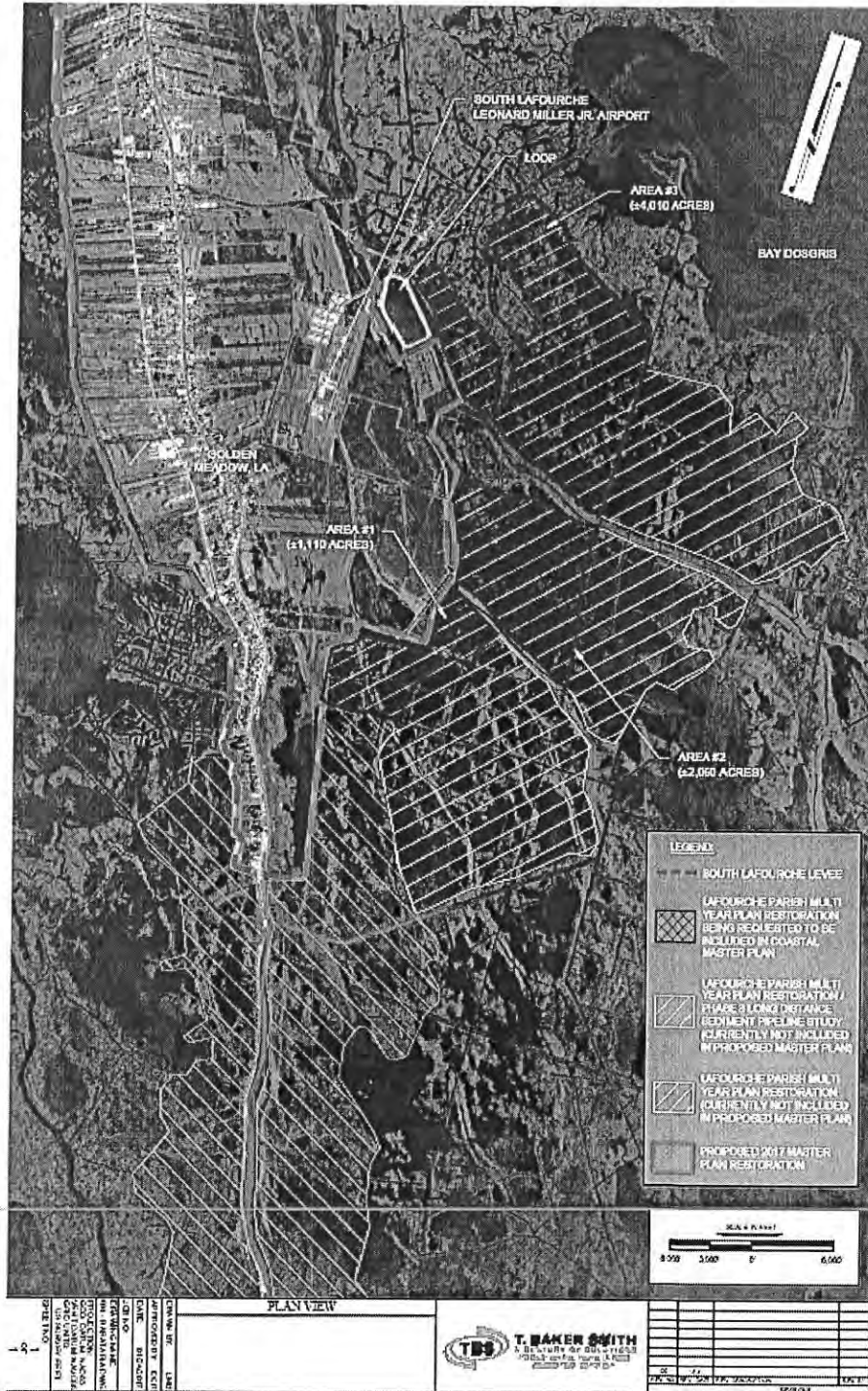
We understand the budget constraints that must be taken into consideration to make the 2017 Master Plan a feasible document. As a trade-off, we request that the Ama Sediment Diversion project (001.DI.101) be removed from the plan as a project and introduced as a study. Given the cost of nearly \$1 billion, we believe that it is more appropriate to include this project concept as a feasibility study rather than a selected project of the 2017 Final Plan. That project cost could then be used to address the above requests, which we believe present a more urgent and desperate need of building land in the western Barataria Basin.

Finally, we would like to reiterate our dedication to working with the State in any way we can to restore and protect those areas of high priority to both the state and the parish. We believe that the 2017 Draft Master Plan is a step in the right direction, and the amount of time and work that went into the draft plan cannot be overstated. We appreciate all of our comments being taken into consideration, and please let me know if you have any further questions regarding our comments. We would love to continue this conversation to ensure the 2017 final plan is the best that it can be! Please feel free to contact me at voisinam@lafourchegov.org or by phone at (985)493-6616.

Sincerely,



Amanda M. Voisin, CFM
CZM Administrator
Lafourche Parish Government





Zachary Rosen


From: Mart Black <mblack@tpcg.org>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 7:31 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Gordon Dove
Subject: Comments on 2017 Coastal Master Plan draft

My comments on the plan as are follows: My initial comments on the Master Plan echo Parish President Gordon Dove's detailed comments that he delivered both verbally and by letter to Mr. Bradberry at the January 24, 2017 public meeting in Houma. I spoke at the meeting as well indicating my grave concerns relative to eastern Terrebonne Parish and the prospect of losing at least two components of our critical multiple lines of defense strategy that Terrebonne has adopted for hurricane/storm surge protection. In my opinion—and incidentally one that is shared by many people in the parish—without serious and concerted effort, to restore the Terrebonne Bay/Lake Barre rim between the Bayou Terrebonne and Bayou Pointe Aux Chenes ridges—which is not reflected in the draft 2017 Master Plan—we are in great danger of losing the remaining coastal marshes (our second line of defense) in eastern Terrebonne, and facing the prospect in a few years of 25 miles of open water between Timbalier Island (assuming it will still function in some effective manner) and Reach J-2 of the Morganza to Gulf Hurricane Protection Levee (our third line of defense). In fact, this open water condition almost effectively exists at present. Twenty-five miles of open water puts the Gulf of Mexico at the toe of Reach J-2 of the Morganza levee and endangers the communities of Montegut and Pointe Aux Chenes and, eventually, Bourg, Chauvin and the City of Houma. The Barrier Islands in Terrebonne constitute our first line of defense and these critical islands, except for a few, are not specifically included for restoration in the draft plan. We have adopted a multiple lines of defense strategy for Terrebonne Parish because no single component or element of this strategy is sufficient to provide the protection we need to ensure our sustainability into the future. Please incorporate Mr. Dove's letter as well as my comments above into your file and give them serious consideration. Thank you.

Mart J. Black, AICP, Director
 Coastal Restoration & Preservation
 Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government
 985-873-6889 (Office)
 985-637-8017 (Cell)

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Go Green  Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Zachary Rosen

From: Susan Testroet-Bergeron <susan@btnep.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 8:29 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Bren Haase; Michael Massimi; Dean Blanchard
Subject: BTNEP Comments on 2017 Master Plan
Attachments: Final BTNEP Comments on 2017 Master Plan 3-22-17 (1).doc

Bren and CPRA Master Plan Team,

I just wanted to write a personal note to the team to thank you for all of your hard work on the 2017 Master Plan. We appreciate that you all continue to be willing to hear from the public about ideas for ongoing improvements for Louisiana's coast.

Actually, today for work, I was honored to spend the day outside in the estuary we call home. The protection and preservation of this land and water is not just an ecological mission for us; it is one of simultaneously protecting a group of wondrous people and their culture.

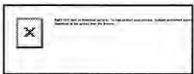
Thanks for all that you do.

Attached are the comments we prepared on behalf of the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP).

With heartfelt respect,
Susan

Susan Testroet-Bergeron
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March 22, 2017

Mr. Bren Haase
LA Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority
150 Terrace Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Dear Mr. Haase,

The Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP) Office appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA's) Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

BTNEP is one of only 28 National Estuary Programs in the United States. We were created in 1990 by an historic agreement between the nation and the State of Louisiana. That agreement acknowledged that the Barataria and Terrebonne systems, consisting of the area between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, were both of national significance and critically threatened. The Environmental Protection Agency, on behalf of the U. S. government, pledged to elevate the status of this entire region to that of a National Estuary. The State of Louisiana fulfilled its part of this pledge by convening hundreds of representatives from business and industry, universities and other educational institutions, local governments, federal and state agencies, NGOs, farmers, agriculture, and fisheries. This group of diverse stakeholders gathered in 1991 to begin the development of a comprehensive plan to restore and preserve the newly designated Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary.

The result of that effort, the BTNEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) represented a major change in the way we addressed the need for restoration and preservation of a complex natural system. Our CCMP is currently under revision and we are pleased to see the Louisiana CPRA taking a proactive interest in restoring the coast for its citizens. The people and groups that formed BTNEP, together, work on our CCMP by forging partnerships and using a consensus-driven process to develop common-ground solutions to the complex issues that threaten this region.

There must continue to be a human component to any successful restoration effort. A restoration plan that has any reasonable chance of being implemented is not one that can be merely engineered or one that is driven only by science. Success depends on more than engineering and science. It is imperative to the success of this restoration effort that our communities and our culture be considered. BTNEP certainly agrees that a restoration project must adhere to established engineering and scientific principles, but it must also be acceptable to the majority of stakeholders. Conflicts are inevitable as we move forward, but these conflicts can be diminished if our restoration effort has the benefit of community consensus and support. This is only possible by active engagement and involvement of the public and the agencies and groups that represent them.

BTNEP is honored to have served on the CPRA Master Plan's Framework Development Team (FDT) for both the 2012 and 2017 efforts, and we greatly appreciate the opportunity to represent the interests of our region and our constituencies. We support the idea of a master plan for coastal protection and restoration in the state, and we feel that the 2017 draft is an improvement in focus and in science over the 2012 plan. We support many aspects of this current draft.

We believe that the inclusive process whereby local stakeholders built the BTNEP CCMP from the bottom up was a critical ingredient that led to widespread agreement to implement the plan. However, when viewed through the lens of the CCMP and the stakeholder agreement it represents, BTNEP cannot support certain elements of the current draft of the 2017 Master Plan. We offer the following comments on the draft as it relates to the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As CPRA moved from completion of the 2012 plan to the development of the 2017 plan, we believe two decisions that were made are currently harming the plan's ability to deliver maximum restoration for coastal stakeholders.

First, the decision made in 2012 that the state would only support restoration projects that were selected in the plan was continued to 2017. This sets the stage for an all-or-nothing process in which projects that in some cases are very well-developed and have local support fall out of consideration while other projects with much greater uncertainties in effects and much less history and planning get selected and are now eligible for state support.

Second, despite a massive project solicitation program, a decision was made that any projects that missed the cut in 2012 would not be re-evaluated in 2017. BTNEP believes this is a flaw of the 2017 plan. Basically, it cements the situation described above, whereby projects that may have just barely missed the cut are out of consideration for at least the next five years. One hopes this is not a precedent setting rule that will cause some good projects to fall out of consideration forever.

We believe these decisions are having an impact on project selection in Barataria. The \$934 million diversion project at Ama has no prior planning, huge uncertainties in both attributes and effects, seeming redundancy with Davis Pond, and low land-building estimates. This project, which presumably originated out of the solicitation program, was selected. Meanwhile, 18 marsh creation projects in the Barataria Basin that missed the cut in 2012 could not even be evaluated against Ama. We would consider this a foundational failure to properly analyze alternatives.

WHAT THE PLAN DELIVERS

BTNEP is pleased to see that the plan delivers \$18 billion to marsh creation using dedicated dredging, \$5 billion to river diversions, and \$2 billion to other types of restoration (page ES-16).

MISSING ELEMENTS AND SUGGESTED EDITS

We think that the document is remiss in failing to mention the 11 victims that lost their lives on April 20, 2010 during the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion. We suggest that a simple statement should be made to honor the victims in the second paragraph on page 30 and perhaps again on page 126. People are the reason BTNEP, the State of Louisiana, and the nation cares about coastal restoration.

We also feel that in the “Objectives and Principles” on page 45 you have missed a chance to extol the fact that Louisiana is committed to using the best engineering, science and ecosystem management in the world. We suggest adding “Dynamic Coastal Engineering and Ecosystem Management: Louisiana has provided not only the state but the nation and world community at large an evolving setting to showcase coastal ecosystem restoration in a time of ongoing sea level rise.”

Under “Habitat Suitability and Biomass” on page 67 we suggest linking to the HIS data in an online format so the public will have easy access to the suggested changes.

In the “Community Flooding Impacts” on page 76 all but one of the communities you list are in the Barataria-Terrebonne Estuary System (BTES). This is a frightening reality at best, but being there is now the LASAFE project, we suggest a link to that program on this page. People will need assistance in the appropriate adaptive management techniques.

Under “Discussion Points” on page 85 in the section titled “The Future of Barrier Islands” the first statement is wrong. The sentence should read “The nation has spent hundreds of millions of dollars over to past two decades restoring Louisiana’s barrier shorelines. ...” Congress and the nation have made the investment through many programs with the state as a partner. Thankfully, the nation does recognize that we are sinking and that we are worth saving.

BTNEP and its Management Conference members strongly believe that there should be a visual and written difference about the land maintained and the land gained. From the maps on pages 96-97 to numerous instances in the text, it is impossible for the public to identify what land is built and what is maintained. This is a major flaw in the visuals and text.

Beneath the “Funding and Implementation” section on page 127 we suggest a link to the NRDA materials. http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/wp-content/uploads/Overview_04-07-16_final-508.pdf. There is no way that this document can explain NRDA but the public and researchers from outside of the state should know where to look for additional information. BTNEP spends a great deal of time educating researchers from throughout the nation. This simple link would be a most welcomed resource. GOMESA funding information on page 128 is sparse at best. Suggest adding a link to BOEM at <https://www.boem.gov/Revenue-Sharing/>.

Additionally, BTNEP has been frequently asked who gets the interest on the restoration dollars. Do the federal organizations such as the RESTORE Act Council keep the interest or is there another mechanism. Is there an appendix on funding? If not, CPRA might even want an appendix on funding. BTNEP has also been asked about what other funding strategies exist. The plan calls for \$50 billion dollars but all of those funds are not yet allocated.

A PROGRAM OF RESTORATION DREDGING

Looking at the projects proposed in the draft, it appears that little effort has been made by the CPRA to maximize the efficiency of mechanical marsh creation by taking advantage of the economy of scale. The state is missing a huge opportunity as long as it views marsh creation, ridge restoration, and barrier island maintenance as single projects instead of a comprehensive program of strategic restoration dredging. Indeed, one major difference between the 2012 plan and the 2017 draft is the new programmatic approach to barrier island restoration. The justification for this decision could and should rightly be made to include marsh creation and ridge reconstruction as well, as they are all dredging projects.

Restoration using pipeline sediment delivery has been shown to be a quick and effective way to restore critical landforms and the array of benefits they provide, especially to habitats and storm surge mitigation for nearby communities. Dozens of projects have already built thousands of acres in the coastal zone. This method of restoration has widespread acceptance among diverse stakeholders, generally leading to prompt implementation and quick results relative to diversion projects.

The 2017 draft plan proposes 54 separate marsh creation and ridge restoration projects at a cost of over \$17 billion. This total cost assumes a separate planning, engineering and design for each project. It assumes separate construction, operations, and maintenance cost for each project. It also assumes separate costs for mobilization and demobilization of dredge equipment and transport infrastructure for 54 individual projects, not to mention another \$1.5 billion worth of barrier island work. A strategic program of restoration dredging would utilize a central planning office and maximize reusable infrastructure for sediment transport to multiple project sites, saving huge sums on planning and construction. Such construction is already underway with the Coastal Impact Assistance Program's Mississippi River Long-Distance Sediment Pipeline Project. Likewise, planning is underway for the Terrebonne Parish proposal for a similar project on the Atchafalaya River which BTNEP strongly supports. A programmatic approach could also take advantage of efficiencies gained by lumping projects into dredging contracts. It is high time that the state start looking at sediment transport as the programmatic backbone of future restoration, and start looking for ways to make the process more efficient.

BTNEP also disagrees with the assumption made by the CPRA that marsh creation projects should only use sediments from offshore or the river bottoms. Ideally, such out-of-basin sediment sources should be utilized whenever possible. But the state needs to think more creatively about how to move sediments around the coast. Permanent culverts and sleeves for pipelines along the rivers could take advantage of regular navigation dredging cycles. Sediment banks, or storage and rehandling sites could be utilized. In locations such as coastal Terrebonne Parish where transport distances are ostensibly cost-prohibitive, exceptions should be made to allow adjacent borrow of dredge material for marsh creation in critical areas.

BTNEP strongly believes that for the people of this region, an acre today is indeed worth more than an acre tomorrow. This is especially true when considering storm risk. We agree with the goal of long term sustainability, but we believe the state's planning process overemphasized future land building projects at the expense of immediate restoration. Real restoration should take the form of building land now. Small to moderately sized diversions should provide the long term sustainability.

DIVERSION PROPOSALS

The Wax Lake Outlet (WLO) Delta is often trumpeted as a model for coastal restoration by large diversions. But the WLO is an open channel, created in 1942 strictly as a flood control measure. It averages nearly 100,000 cubic feet per second of discharge annually, and receives 34 million tons of sediment each year, including sandy bedload material, into a shallow freshwater system. Material scoured from the artificial channel helped form much of the delta. It flows continuously, without interruption, and can reach upwards of 300,000 cubic feet per second during floods. This is a poor analogy for the types of gated diversions called for in this draft, which will not capture bedload sediments, will flow much less than the WLO, and will greatly disrupt the salinity regimes of the receiving estuaries.

There are no real-world examples of very large sediment diversions for restoration, and we have only computer models to predict the land-building that might occur. The impacts, though, are more certain. The proposed diversions from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers will have significant negative impacts to estuarine ecology and local communities. The existing diversion at Davis Pond has already shown that significant freshening of the Barataria Basin can occur with only 10,000 cubic feet per second operating for just a few weeks, causing widespread oyster mortality in the basin. The draft plan calls for an additional maximum flow of 125,000 cubic feet per second combined from Ama and Mid-Barataria. While this is less than half of the maximum flow from diversions into Barataria in the 2012 plan, BTNEP is nonetheless still concerned that such discharges will cause oyster mortality, displacement of estuarine dependent and commercially important species, wholesale changes in plant communities and habitat types, and most importantly, increased flood risk to communities in Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes.

Parishes and communities are justified in questioning the science and the wisdom of such large-scale alterations of the landscape and the sacrifices they will be forced to make in terms of lost livelihoods and possible relocations. BTNEP supports the participation of local entities in deciding what form restoration should take in their area. The time it will take to implement large diversion projects will be greatly drawn out by local and user group opposition, and the coast has no time to waste. No matter what benefits are claimed by the computer models and the planning tool, the Master Plan will have to answer to the public if its projects cannot be implemented.

COMMENTS ON SELECTED PROJECTS and MISSING PROJECTS

- **Bayou Lafourche Diversion (03a.DI.01)**

BTNEP is pleased to see the Bayou Lafourche Diversion as a part of the 2017 Master Plan. We believe the project is important for a number of very valuable reasons. However, BTNEP does not believe that this project should be considered a sediment diversion. Also, the Appendix A fact sheet associated with the project does not contain the most accurate data. BTNEP would be happy to provide additional information about the value of the project for the fact sheet.

- **Missing – Rim Around Northwestern Barataria Bay**

Marsh creation projects are conspicuously absent in the area around northwestern Barataria Bay to Little Lake. Maintaining this marsh area will be critical for the future of Plaquemines Parish, Lafourche Parish, Jefferson Parish, and the West Bank of Orleans Parish. BTNEP strongly

supports the North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation project (002.MC.100) which maintains its acreage from model year 20 to model year 50 as well as nearly any marsh creation project evaluated. We would alternatively support the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (002.MC.07) which might still hold this gap together, albeit less robustly.

- **Ama Diversion (001.DI.101)**

BTNEP and many members of the BTNEP Management Conference are startled at the proposed diversion at Ama. The estimated cost is nearly a billion dollars, and it is located within a few miles of the existing diversion at Davis Pond. It is hard to imagine that this could be a delta-building diversion, as it would outfall into Lake Cataouatche, not into shallow open water. The draft states that the Ama diversion was modeled at 50,000 cfs, but a closer reading of the project description clearly indicates that its maximum flow would be closer to 62,500 cfs. Either number seems unrealistic with Davis Pond and Mid-Barataria already flowing into the Barataria Basin. Furthermore, claiming less than 7,000 acres of land built or maintained, this project performs very poorly on a dollar-per-acre basis. BTNEP strongly suggests removing the Ama diversion, or holding its place as a “study” and using the funds for additional marsh creation.

- **Atchafalaya River Diversion (03a.DI.05)**

While greatly scaled down from 150,000 cfs in the 2012 plan, a diversion of 30,000 cfs from the Atchafalaya River into the Penchant Basin still gives BTNEP pause. The project footprint is impossible to discern from the fact sheet, but a large conveyance channel and initial impacts to existing wetlands can be assumed. The receiving basin contains a large area of floating marsh that may suffer more harm than benefit from a large introduction of water, depending on velocities. The substrate is so highly organic that mineral sediments may sink too far to build a delta in the assumed timeframe. Finally, what little is known of the hydrology in terms of head differential, the receiving area’s ability to hold or release water, and backwater flooding does not suggest that this project concept is ready to move forward, especially in the first implementation period. The area that should be targeted for restoration is well to the south in the saline and brackish marshes where mineral sediments might contribute to delta-building or at least sustaining existing wetlands. CPRA should abandon the idea of a large diversion into what is primarily a floating marsh system, and instead investigate the most effective ways to deliver sediments to the saline and brackish marshes along the southern fringe of the Penchant Basin.

- **Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne (03b.DI.04)**

This project appears to be moving forward in Engineering and Design, but BTNEP and many of our constituents are still skeptical of its feasibility and claims of benefits. Considering the 20,000 cfs flow rate plus the potential increased head in the GIWW coming from large diversions in the Barataria system, what will the combined effects be on flood risks to Morgan City, Boeuf, Amelia, Gibson, and the communities along Bayou Black all the way to Houma? Will velocities in the GIWW be high enough to become a navigation concern in terms of steerage? While delivering some freshwater, nutrients, and sediments to the marshes of Eastern Terrebonne is a laudable goal, the MPDT needs to conduct the modeling and present the science to reassure the public that the combined effects of projects will not lead to flooding or impediments to navigation on the GIWW. Furthermore, estimates from the latest E&D reports

indicate project costs are approaching double what is in the 2017 draft. BTNEP questions whether the planning tool would select this project if the latest and presumably most realistic cost estimates were used in the analysis.

- **Mid-Barataria Diversion (002.DI.102)**

As mentioned above, BTNEP believes that this diversion is going to increase flood risk to communities and harm estuarine fisheries in the Barataria Basin. Adequate compensation must be made to landowners, residents, and fishermen and this compensation must be accounted for in the cost of the project so that the Planning Tool can make fair comparisons and selections. Flood risk is very likely to increase in Lafitte, Barataria, and Jean Lafitte due to this project. Will residents and businesses be flood-proofed, bought out or relocated? Will roads be elevated? These are project costs. Fisheries interests must be compensated as well if these diversions are to move forward. This could take the form of swaps for vessels better equipped to follow the displaced fisheries, fuel subsidies, infrastructure improvements, some form of protective regulation, or a combination of these. Whatever form of compensation is found to be appropriate, its expenses should be included in the diversion project cost; otherwise the Planning Tool is operating on faulty assumptions.

BTNEP would also like to voice concern over the modification of operational assumptions to include a minimum flow of 5,000 cfs year-round regardless of river stage. It is our understanding that this operational “tweak” was inserted into the model to alleviate predicted land loss due to saltwater intrusion during low river stages. But, as clearly evidenced by stream gages as well as historic operations at Davis Pond and Caernarvon, it is not possible for the diversion to flow when the river falls below roughly 2.5 feet at Carrollton. This threshold has been crossed dozens of times in the last 50 years. Maintaining any minimum flow year-round would require the use of pumps. However, it is clear that the cost to add pumps with 5,000 cfs capacity was not added to the total cost of the project, therefore benefits without costs are being calculated. Again, this tilts the “level playing field” by which CPRA intends to compare restoration across projects and project types. The planning tool should reevaluate this project with updated cost estimates.

REMAINING QUESTIONS

- When will the MRHDMS be complete? It is mentioned on page 131 but no link to a final report is given.
- How does the state plan for a “gradual shift in population?” What efforts are underway?

With kindest regards,



Susan Testroet-Bergeron, Program Director
Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program



Michael Massimi, Environmental Scientist
Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program

Zachary Rosen

From: nedrasuedavis@gmail.com on behalf of Nedra Davis <nedra.davis@cpcrpa.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Johnny Bradberry
Cc: Mark Cooper; Michael Ellis; Bren Haase; kguidry@cppj.net; Curtis Fountain; Ronald Darby; perryj@legis.la.gov; Smith, Sen. John (District Office); Johns, Sen. (District Office); Morrish, Sen. (District Office); Abraham, Rep. (District Office); danahaym@legis.la.gov; dwights@legis.la.gov; franklina@legis.la.gov; Guinn, Rep. (District Office); hensgensb; hilld@legis.la.gov; landryn@legis.la.gov; Miguez, Rep. (District Office); chabertn@legis.la.gov; bishops@legis.la.gov; Linda Duhon; Ryan Bourriague; Laurie Cormier; Mike Dever; Master Plan
Subject: Comments for the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: 22March2017_Draft MP Comments_Chenier Plain Authority.pdf

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

Please find attached the comments and resolution from the Chenier Plain Authority for the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan.

Thank you,
Nedra

Nedra Davis
Executive Director
Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority
7515 Jefferson Highway #322
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Mobile: 225.333.8234
Website: www.cpcrpa.org

March 22, 2017

Johnny Bradberry
Executive Assistant
CPRA, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
Johnny.Bradberry@la.gov

Dear Mr. Bradberry,

The intent of this correspondence is to provide Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority's (Chenier Plain Authority) comments on the current version of the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Coastal Master Plan). On behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Chenier Plain Authority and our parishes, I would like to commend you and your staff on your efforts as it relates to protecting and restoring our coast. The Chenier Plain Authority is proud to serve as a partner with CPRA in maintaining our unique culture that is intimately tied to the landscape.

The Chenier Plain Authority as well as each of our parishes, Calcasieu, Cameron, and Vermilion have organized, developed plans, and engaged in the Coastal Master Plan process. Each parish police jury has created a coastal committee, which interacts with the Chenier Plain Authority on a monthly basis. The Chenier Plain Authority has developed a Strategic Plan based on our parish master plans. Part of the Chenier Plain Authority's Mission is to implement State Coastal Master Plan Projects in our parishes. Our board of commissioners and parishes have been involved in dialogue, field trips, conference calls, Framework Development Team Meetings, and face-to-face meetings between CPRA and our parishes and the Chenier Plain Authority. With CPRA's help, we are currently working on levee reform legislation that would allow the Chenier Plain Authority to further participate in the cost sharing of these important projects.

The amount of economic growth in the Southwestern part of our state must not be overlooked. Cameron Parish currently has \$20 billion of private investment and another \$27 billion of private investment in the planning phase. The SW Chamber in Calcasieu estimates that in the next five year a total of \$135 billion dollars in private investment will occur in the SW region. Henry Hub in Vermilion sets the National Gas Index; in addition, the DOD Strategic Petroleum Reserve is located in the Chenier Plain. The 2016 statistics on the three parish area has over 258,000 residents which breaks down to <5 yrs. 6.13%; <18 yrs. 24.67%; 19-65 yrs. 55%; and 65+ 14.2%. The median family income is \$51,839 with over 115,000 housing units and over \$3.7 million dollars in retail sales. With the burgeoning industrial development our population will only grow. Protecting our three-parish area protects these residents and our large industrial developments, waterfowl & fishing habitat, productive agricultural land, and cattle.

The following are our comments on the current version of the 2017 Draft State Coastal Master Plan:



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mike Dever, President
Calcasieu

Phillip Trosclair, Vice President
Cameron

Skie Sagrera, Secretary
Vermilion

Kay Barnett, Treasurer
Calcasieu

Earl Landry, Past President
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Ryan Bourriaque
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Calcasieu

Al Vidrine
Vermilion

Earnestine Horn
Cameron

RESTORING & PROTECTING CALCASIEU, CAMERON, & VERMILION PARISHES

7515 Jefferson Highway #322
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
225.333.8234
www.cpcrpa.org



Chenier Plain Authority comments on the current version of the 2017 Draft State Coastal Master Plan

- I. Positive aspects of the draft plan:
 - a. Programmatic inclusion of Hydrologic Restoration. The 2016 March and August flood events illustrate the importance of this aspect of the draft plan.
 - b. The Calcasieu Salinity Control Measure is a critical component.
 - c. The Chenier Plain would like to acknowledge the recent CPRA statement that protecting and sustaining land is just as important as building land (Cameron CRCL panel).
- II. Potential revisions requested:
 - a. The lack of **Shoreline Protection** projects for the gulf, inland lakes, and navigational channels places many areas throughout Calcasieu, Cameron, and Vermilion Parishes in jeopardy. Without this multi-line defense strategy, it leaves projects in place and urban centers vulnerable. CPRA and the NOAA fisheries Service recently completed an exhaustive engineering and design for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project, where they evaluated 83 different design alternatives, constructed and monitored three test sections, and put forth for construction approval and the current shoreline protection design for 2.5 miles. For CPRA not to include Shoreline Protection in the current State Coastal Master Plan would abandon this \$31 million investment and expose current and future marsh creation projects to the Gulf of Mexico. Vermilion has also based its strategy for the GOMESA and RESTORE funds on additional shoreline protection features, but if they are not able to construct this project type because it is not consistent with the Coastal Master Plan, it would put us all in peril. The "Coast 2050" strategy for Region 4, which was to restore, protect and maintain all shorelines in the Chenier Plain, should be added to the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan.
 - b. Even though there is a programmatic inclusion of **Hydrological Restoration**, the Chenier Plain Authority would like to see it included on the physical mapping and written portions for public awareness.
 - c. Large areas of Marsh Creation sites are spread throughout the three-parish region; however, should also contain all of the sites where **beneficial use of dredged material** could be placed. These are not prioritized early enough in the implementation phase either.
 - d. The draft plan erroneously states that, "the legal obligation for maintaining the banks of navigation channels rest with the USACE." This view by the previous governor and staff was shown to be in error and should not be stated in the draft document. The arbitrary figure of 25% of a project can be for bank stabilization or shoreline protection features on these navigation channels should be revised.



- e. The data used for **sea level rise** concerns us greatly. If there can't be a comparison between the projections and actuals for the 2012 plan, and the notion that the "highest" scenario is the one we have the most faith in for this version, criticism will be imminent. If we truly believe that the "highest" scenario is accurate, then the focus should be building up from the highest point to the north and working to the south. We feel that the CPRA should adjust the scenarios in its final report to something more realistic. A more realistic forecast range of low to high would be 50cm, 100cm and 150cm respectively.
- f. The Chenier Plain Authority requests that the **local Parish Master Plans for Calcasieu, Cameron, and Vermilion** be included in the plan as viable projects just as in the Southwest Coastal Study. This allows greater flexibility with the selection and funding of the state and non-CPRA projects with discretionary funding sources.
- g. The Chenier Plain Authority requests that the **Southwest Coastal Study** be deemed consistent with the State Coastal Master Plan within the document.
- h. **Non-structural** – The Chenier Plain Authority requests that each reference in the State Coastal Master Plan to elevation or acquisition program include the phrase "voluntary participation". Calcasieu has requested that the non-structural element be moved from Phase 2 Implementation to Phase 1 Implementation in order to protect Lake Charles to the 500 year level of protection as deemed necessary in the 2012 Coastal Master Plan. The Chenier Plain Authority stands ready to assist in the development of this program and shift what we don't need to the structural protection along the shoreline in our parishes. The Chenier Plain Authority feels that the USACE windshield survey has already identified these properties; of which many have either been demolished or elevated through other programs. The Chenier Plain Authority feels that it is important to get a real number concerning the \$6.1 billion non-structural projects that are not needed. The Chenier Plain Authority will assist however is needed. (see pages 102, 108-110).
- i. A need for collaboration among state agencies on identifying and applying for planning funds for furthering efforts of **Regional Water Management**. The Disaster Recovery Unit and GOHSEP should be consulted on cost sharing for disaster recovery funds that will be coming to Louisiana relative to the 2016 March and August flood events. Fifty parishes are considered federally declared disaster areas including Vermilion and Cameron. The Chenier Plain Authority would like to be included in these discussions.
- j. The potential impacts of hurricanes and storm events to the **barrier shorelines** of Louisiana are a real concern. The Chenier Plain Authority requests that the Calcasieu-Sabine,



Mermentau, and Teche-Vermilion basins be added to the basin referenced in the \$1.5 billion set-aside on page 86.

- k. A review of the projects currently classified as "Southwest" projects should take place. A couple of sediment diversion projects listed may not be directly beneficial to the Southwest Coastal Area.

Again, on behalf of the Commissioners of the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority, we thank you for this opportunity to comment on the 2017 State Coastal Master Plan. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 225.333.8234 or nedra.davis@cpcrpa.org.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nedra Davis", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Nedra Davis,
Executive Director

cc: Governor John Bel Edwards
Mr. Michael Ellis, CPRA
Mr. Bren Haase, CPRA
Kevin Guidry, Calcasieu Police Jury President
Curtis Fountain, Cameron Police Jury President
Ronald Darby, Vermilion Police Jury President
Senator Ronnie Johns
Senator Dan "Blade" Morrish
Senator John Smith
Senator Jonathan Perry
Representative Mark Abraham
Representative Michael Danahay
Representative Stephen Dwight
Representative AB Franklin
Representative John Guinn
Representative Bob Hensgens
Representative Dorothy Sue Hill
Representative Blake Miguez
Representative Nancy Landry
Senator Norby Chabert
Representative Stuart Bishop

Attachments: Resolution of the Chenier Plain Authority dated 1/17/17
Calcasieu Parish Master Plan Summary Projects
Cameron Parish Master Plan Summary Projects
Vermilion Parish Master Plan Summary Projects

CHENIER PLAIN COASTAL RESTORATION & PROTECTION AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority (Chenier Plain Authority) was created pursuant to the provisions of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VI, Sections 38, 38.1 and 44, and La. R.S. 38:329.5; and

WHEREAS, the Chenier Plain Authority is a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana, and through its board of commissioners, is organized with the primary duty to establish, construct, operate, or maintain flood control works as they relate to hurricane protection, tidewater flooding, saltwater intrusion, and conservation, and a secondary duty to establish flood control, adequate drainage relating to tidal or riverine flooding, and water resources development including but not limited to construction of reservoirs, diversion canals, gravity and pump drainage systems, erosion control measures, and marsh management; and

WHEREAS, the Chenier Plain Authority is inclusive of the Parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron, & Vermilion; and

WHEREAS, the executive director of the Chenier Plain Authority is designated to act on behalf of the Chenier Plain Authority in all matters pertaining to comments on the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Chenier Plain Authority recommends that CPRA add Shoreline Protection for Cameron and Vermilion to the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan needs to reference that it is consistent with the Southwest Coastal Feasibility Study (USACE) – that is, clarify it in the document; and

WHEREAS, the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan needs to acknowledge local parish master plans as an appendix as viable project that could be viewed on a case-by-case basis for future funding as CPRA did in 2012; and

WHEREAS, the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan needs to include the hydrological restoration within the Calcasieu/Sabine, Mermentau, and Teche/Vermilion basins on the physical mapping and written portions for public awareness; and, elevation has been noted by CPRA as being down in the Chenier Plain and it is obvious this is an important issue with the August 2016 flood inundation; and

WHEREAS, the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan needs to have the land building (marsh) and land protection (shoreline protection) on equal footing within the current master plan; and


WHEREAS, the CPRA Draft Coastal Master Plan needs to protect our investment to-date; for example, \$20M dollars of investment on the shoreline of Oyster Bayou (CS-59); CIAP Calcasieu South GIWW \$1.9M; CS-66 Cameron Meadows; ME-20; and, TV-09 among many; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the CPRA, the Police Juries and Louisiana Legislators of Calcasieu, Cameron, & Vermilion; Senator Norby Chabert and Representative Stuart Bishop; and, Governor John Bel Edwards;

THUS DONE AND APOVED by a unanimous vote of the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration & Protection Authority, in regular session convened on this 17 January 2017.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority Board at its meeting of January 17, 2017, Lake Charles, Louisiana, at which a quorum was present.

APPROVED:


MIKE DEVER, PRESIDENT
CHENIER PLAIN CRPA

ATTEST:


SKIE SAGRERA, SECRETARY



*DRAFT Coastal Restoration Master Plan – February 2017***Table 3-2: Preliminary List of Calcasieu Parish Coastal Restoration Master Plan Projects**

No.	Project Name	Project Type	Parish	Area/ Length	Source
1	GIWW Bank Line Stabilization	Bank Stabilization	Calcasieu	46.25 mi	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011; large landowners attended the 9/12/16 stakeholder meeting
2	Westlake Marsh Restoration	Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	495 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
3	Area 7 Bank Line and Marsh Restoration	Bank Stabilization & Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	67 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
4	Old River North Bank Line and Marsh Restoration	Bank Stabilization & Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	262 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
5	Old River South Bank Line and Marsh Restoration	Bank Stabilization & Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	257 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
6	Turner Bay Bank Line and Marsh Restoration	Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	702 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
7	Ellender Bridge Marsh Restoration	Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	651 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
8	North GIWW Marsh Restoration	Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	1,750 ac, 800 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
9	West GIWW Marsh Restoration	Marsh Restoration	Calcasieu	680 ac, 720 ac	CPPJ Coastal Restoration Scoping Document, Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc., September 2011
10	West Cameron Restoration	Marsh Creation, Shoreline Protection, Hydrologic Restoration	Calcasieu, Cameron	25,925 ac/ 30,624 LF/ four salinity control structures	West Cameron Restoration Proposal, Tim Conner
11	Dredging the Vinton Navigation Canal	Channel Maintenance	Calcasieu	7 mi	Port of Vinton
12	Toledo Bend Reservoir Water Management Study	Study/Plan	To Be Determined	185,000 ac	Large Landowner Representative in Calcasieu Parish
13	Armoring the South GIWW Restoration Project (CS-37)	Armoring	Calcasieu, Cameron	25,011 LF	Calcasieu Parish Division of Planning & Development
14	Wildhorse Ridge Shoreline Protection Project	Armoring	Calcasieu, Cameron	22,777 LF	Calcasieu Parish, Cypress Engineering & Development Group, LLC. July 2016

A. Hurricane Protection Projects

- 1 Bayou Tigre Watershed/Flood Protection
- 2 Flood Control Structure at Oaks Canal
- 3 Flood Control Structure at Boston Canal
- 4 Four Mile Canal Structure
- 5 Hebert Canal Watershed/Storm Protection
- 6 Hurricane Protection Levee(s)
- 7 Elevation or Flood-Proofing of Structures outside of the Hurricane Protection Systems
- 8 Highway 82/Schooner Bayou Control Structure
- 9 LA Hwy 330 Hurricane Protection
- 10 Utilization of Existing Oil Field canals as a Defense against Coastal Flooding

B. Shoreline Protection/Bank Stabilization Projects

- 1 Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization
- 2 Indian Point Shoreline Protection
- 3 Southwest Point Shoreline Protection
- 4 Shoreline Protection in Vermilion Bay
- 5 Oyster Reef at Cheniere au Tigre-Phase II
- 6 Tiger Point Oyster Reed-Phase II
- 7 Northeast White Lake Shoreline Protection
- 8 Northwest Vermilion Bay Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection
- 9 Little Vermilion Bay Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection
- 10 Fearman Lake Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection
- 11 Southwest Point Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection
- 12 North White Lake Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection
- 13 GIWW Shoreline Protection
- 14 Vermilion/Cote Blanche
- 15 Schooner Bayou Canal Shoreline Protection
- 16 Gulf Shoreline Protection
- 17 Boston Canal Shoreline Protection Maintenance

C. Marsh Creation

- 1 Tom's Bayou Marsh Creation
- 2 Red Fish Point Marsh Creation
- 3 East Rainey Marsh Creation
- 4 West Rainey Marsh Creation
- 5 East Pecan Island Marsh Creation
- 6 Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation

D. Hydrologic Restoration

- 1 4 Mile Canal Lowsill
- 2 Hebert canal #2
- 3 Tom's Bayou Hydrologic Restoration
- 4 Mermentau Basin Hydrologic Restoration
- 5 Chenier Plain Freshwater Management
- 6 State Wildlife Hydrologic Restoration
- 7 Deep Lake Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration

E. Ridge Restoration

- 1 Cheniere au Tigre Ridge Restoration
- 2 Pecan Island Ridge Restoration

PROJECT CONCEPTS FROM COASTAL PARISH MASTER PLANS

PROGRAM	LOCAL PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	SENATE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT	PARISH	PROJECT COST	PROJECT SUMMARY	PLANNING UNIT
	CPCS13	Calcasieu Ship Channel Salinity Control Measure Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 404,198,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS14	Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 12,482,434	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS19	Constriction of Sabine Lake at Hwy 82 Causeway	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,083,514	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS20	East Calcasieu Lake Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 5,495,089	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS22	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration (A)	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS23	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration (B)	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS29	First Bayou Freshwater Introduction	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 3,772,982	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS31	Gulf Intracoastal Water Way Calcasieu Locks Expansion	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 300,000,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS34	Gum Cove Ridge Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 307,820,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS39	Maintain Sabine River Flows into Sabine Lake	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS10	Calcasieu Ship Channel Sediment By Pass	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS70	Plug West Cove Canal	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS53	Sabine River Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,033,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS54	Salinity Reduction at Sabine Lake Causeway	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ 47,768,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS59	Tripod Bayou Control Structure	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME09	Humble Canal Hydrologic Restoration (Spillway)	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 3,878,982	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME10	Humble Canal Spillway	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME11	Improved Drainage East Grand Chenier	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 5,000,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME12	Kings Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,200,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME14	Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 8,778,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME18	Mermentau River Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 76,040,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME20	Mermentau Spillway (Big Burn) Humble Canal	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME21	Muria & Kings Bayou Drainage Improvements	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,281,040	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME23	Oak Grove Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 877,800	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME24	Reconditioning of East End Locks	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 20,000,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME27	Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Spillway & Hwy 82 Modification	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 12,000,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME30	South Oak Grove Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 877,800	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME33	West Club Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 458,407	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4

PROGRAM	LOCAL PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	SENATE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT	PARISH	PROJECT COST	PROJECT SUMMARY	PLANNING UNIT
	CPME35	Woods Tract Hydrologic Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	25	47	Cameron	\$ 219,450	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS01	Beneficial Use of Dredge Spoil at Sabine National Wildlife Refuge	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 25,939,077	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS02	Black Bayou Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,189,934,181	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS03	Black Bayou Terraces	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 8,532,094	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS04	Black Bayou Terracing Project	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS05	Black Lake Marsh Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 4,382,606	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS06	Black Lake Restoration Project	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS08	Black Lake/Gum Cove Terracing	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 11,655,866	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS09	Calcasieu Ship Channel Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 620,658,248	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS15	Cameron Meadows Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 774,465,811	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS16	Cameron Meadows Wetland Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 2,580,279,941	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS17	Central Canal Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 893,862,252	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS18	Commissary Point Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 78,427,828	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS21	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 3,477,117,831	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS22	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 12,979,029	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS23	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 8,847,120	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS24	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 11,977,646	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS23	East Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 7,071,533	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS24	East Cove Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 13,832,088	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS26	East Prong Grand Bayou Marsh Creation Project	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 26,566,711	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS33	Gum Cove Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 780,218,832	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS37	Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 12,040,467	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS38	Lake Calcasieu Beneficial Use	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 24,007,981	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS40	Marsh Creation in Calcasieu Lake - Beneficial Use	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 11,022,316	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS41	Mud Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 918,359,223	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS42	No Name Bayou Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 39,478,302	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS43	North Cameron Meadows Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 87,470,645	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS44	North Mud Lake Marsh Creation & Nourishment	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 38,723,287	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS45	North West Cove Marsh Creation & Nourishment	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 49,018,650	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4

PROGRAM	LOCAL PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	SENATE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT	PARISH	PROJECT COST	PROJECT SUMMARY	PLANNING UNIT
	CPCS46	North Willow Lake Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 13,063,672	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS47	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (North of Hackberry) Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 3,093,080,570	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS47A	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (North of Hackberry) Component A Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 904,215,130	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS47B	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (North of Hackberry) Component B Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 934,629,690	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS47C	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (North of Hackberry) Component C Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,274,052,035	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS48	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (South of Hackberry) Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 2,569,391,271	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS48A	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (South of Hackberry) Component A Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,136,005,097	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS48B	Northwest Calcasieu Lake (South of Hackberry) Component B Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,442,245,190	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS50	Rabbit Island Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 10,217,288	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS51	Sabine Marsh Creation Browns Lake Area	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS52	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation & Nourishment	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 53,031,969	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS53	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project Cycles 6 & 7	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 22,051,574	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS56	Southeast Calcasieu Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,783,258,033	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS58	Sweet Lake Land & Oil Shoreline Protection & Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 79,094,433	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS59	Sweet Lake Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 604,964,269	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS61A	Vincent and Chinaberry Island Cameron Parish Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 28,900,241	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS61B	Vincent and Chinaberry Island Cameron Parish Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 28,926,641	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS61C	Vincent and Chinaberry Island Cameron Parish Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 28,900,241	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS61D	Vincent and Chinaberry Island Cameron Parish Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 27,370,884	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS62	West Cove Marsh Creation & Nourishment	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 31,851,587	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME01	Chenier du Fond Restoration & Shoreline Protection	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME16	Lower Mud Lake Sediment Trapping	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 932,469	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME17	Lower Mud Lake Terracing and Bankline Stabilization	Duplicate	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME28	South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 22,325,704	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME29	South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,717,512,928	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME34	Willow Cutoff Wetland Restoration	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 774,713	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS07	Black Lake Shoreline Restoration	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 13,668,024	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS11	Calcasieu-Sabine Bank Stabilization	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 25,412,000	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS12	Calcasieu-Sabine Component A Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 31,998,068	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4

PROGRAM	LOCAL PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	SENATE DISTRICT	HOUSE DISTRICT	PARISH	PROJECT COST	PROJECT SUMMARY	PLANNING UNIT
	CPCS25	East Holly Beach Gulf Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 31,997,068	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS27	East Sabine Lake Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 11,376,898	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	OPCS32	Gulf Shoreline Protection (Calcasieu River to Freshwater Bayou)	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 452,469,592	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME19	Mormontau Ship Channel Sediment By Pass	Other	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS32A	Gulf Shoreline Protection (Calcasieu River to Rockefeller)	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 338,507,025	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS32B	Gulf Shoreline Protection (Calcasieu River to Lower Mud Lake)	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 173,457,789	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPCS56	Sweet Lake & Willow Lake North Shoreline Restoration	Marsh Creation	25	47	Cameron	\$ 30,745,784	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME01	Chenier du Fond Restoration & Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 31,630,947	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME03	GIWW at Amoco Bank Stabilization	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 1,354,393	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME05	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 14,085,683	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME06	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection at Umbrella Bay and Lacassine Point	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 29,986,251	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME13	Lacassine Pool South Levee Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 17,932,158	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME22	North Little Chenier Levee Protection	Other	25	47	Cameron	\$ -	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME25	Rockefeller Gulf of Mexico Shoreline Stabilization, Joseph's Harbor East Project	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 19,564,190	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME26	Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 97,820,948	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME31	Southwest White Lake Shoreline Protection	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 21,077,340	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4
	CPME32	Umbrella Bay Shoreline Protection Project	Shoreline Protection	25	47	Cameron	\$ 21,670,281	Factsheet, economic benefit, construction cost breakdown available upon request.	4

Zachary Rosen

From: Anne Coglianese <acoglianese@nola.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 5:21 PM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Jeffrey P. Hebert; David A. Lessinger; Charles E. Allen III
Subject: City of New Orleans Comments on Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: City of New Orleans Comments on Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan.pdf

Dear Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority,

Please accept the attached comments on the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan on behalf of Mayor Mitchell J. Landrieu and the City of New Orleans. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Best,
Anne

Anne Coglianese
Coastal Resilience Program Manager
City of New Orleans / Office of Resilience and Sustainability
1300 Perdido Street, 9E06
New Orleans, LA 70112
504-658-4071 (o)
acoglianese@nola.gov

MITCHELL J. LANDRIEU, MAYOR
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

March 24, 2017

Johnny Bradberry, Chair
The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: City of New Orleans Comments on the
Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

Dear Chairman Bradberry:

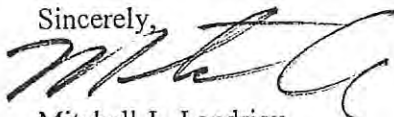
The City of New Orleans commends the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's work to update the 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast. The 2017 Plan was clearly developed in accordance with the best available science, builds on the strong foundation set by the 2012 Plan, and aligns well with the strategic direction the City of New Orleans' is taking to make the city and the region more resilient, sustainable, and equitable.

New Orleanians view coastal restoration and flood protection as existential necessities. The Master Plan's prediction that over 51 square miles of land will be lost if we do not take action is a wakeup call. We must undertake actions together to ensure that scenario does not come to pass. Thankfully, projects included in the Master Plan within the New Orleans region may lead to an 83% reduction in land loss. We are pleased to see the inclusion of the Lake Borgne Marsh Creation, Golden Triangle Marsh Creation, and Central Wetlands Marsh Creation projects. New Orleans also commends the CPRA for seeking to expedite sediment diversions in order to facilitate large scale ecosystem restoration.

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) has been a strong partner of the City of New Orleans and we look forward to continuing to work with the CPRA to find ways to increase flood protection within Greater New Orleans. We would like to express our gratitude to the CPRA for serving as the non-federal sponsor of the Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS) and we hope to partner with CPRA as it implements both structural and non-structural measures to build resilience. Furthermore, we will invest in complementary efforts to increase resilience throughout in New Orleans through our funding from the National Disaster Resilience Competition and the RESTORE Act.

Prior to the release of the draft 2017 Master Plan, the CPRA hosted multiple public engagements in the New Orleans area and we thank the CPRA for committing to hear and incorporate the voices of New Orleanians into this plan. In the spirit of constructive partnership, we offer the enclosed comments and our commitment of continued collaboration.

Sincerely,



Mitchell J. Landrieu
Mayor, City of New Orleans

1300 PERDIDO STREET | SUITE 2E04 | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA | 70112
PHONE 504-658-4900 | FAX 504-558-4938



**City of New Orleans Comments on the Draft 2017 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan
for a Sustainable Coast**

Increase Funding for Pre-Disaster Mitigation

- We all know the fiscal toll that comes with disasters, which is why Louisiana needs to expand the availability of pre-disaster mitigation funding to build projects to higher standards and reduce costly damage after a storm hits. According to a cost-benefit analysis done by the National Institute of Building Sciences in 2005, for every \$1 spent in pre-disaster mitigation \$4 is saved after disaster strikes.ⁱ Given the age of this study and the rapidly changing conditions of coastal Louisiana, the savings in this figure could be even higher for the State of Louisiana. Considering the dire fiscal straits Louisiana as a whole has experienced in recent years, we must work together to minimize the amount of money spent on future disasters, while we still can.
- Presently, New Orleans is a leader nationwide in pursuing flood mitigation efforts partly because of our experience with Katrina. After Katrina, FEMA partnered with State and local governments to implement mitigation programs to lessen damage from future flooding events through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). However, it is important to note that HMGP funds are only available after a federal disaster declaration such as Katrina. Other federal, state, and local resources should be invested in pre-disaster mitigation programs, including through the CPRA's coastal master plan.
- In addition to mitigation projects and programs, investing in the operation and maintenance of our current risk reduction system is also a form of pre-disaster mitigation. While the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS) is designed to protect the region against 100-year storms, as the return rate of powerful storms decreases, sea levels rise, and the soils subside, the amount of risk reduction provided will fall below the level of a 100-year storm. Therefore, the upkeep, repair, and even strengthening of HSDRRS is a form of pre-disaster mitigation.

Accelerate Implementation of High Priority Projects to Minimize Long-Term Cost Increases

- According to the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, the "Greater New Orleans High Level Project" which was in the 2012 Master Plan had a per capita cost of \$2,584.ⁱⁱ Under the current draft 2017 Master Plan, dividing the total project cost estimate by the estimated current population results in a per capita cost of approximately \$3,861.71.ⁱⁱⁱ This is much higher per capita than other previously proposed 2012 Master Plan Structural Protection projects, and it is a significantly greater per capita cost than other proposed draft 2017 Master Plan Structural Protection projects. Considering the growing per capita cost of this project alongside the high value of return, we believe the Greater New Orleans High Level Project should begin sooner than implementation years 30-50; it should begin as soon as possible.

Comprehensive Risk Reduction Calculations

- The projects proposed in the Master Plan have the potential to decrease economic damages by \$70 million over 25 years and \$200 million over 50 years.^{iv} While these estimates are encouraging, we believe they understate the true economic risk reduction because these calculations solely account for physical damage to hard structures, and leave out the predicted savings from minimizing business interruption. We encourage CPRA to quantify the reduction in business interruption and include these figures in the final 2017 Master Plan, if possible, and certainly in future updates to the plan.

Innovative Financing for Non-Structural Mitigation

- While HSDRRS plays a major role in storm protection for Greater New Orleans, it must not be forgotten that HSDRRS is but one line of defense from coastal flooding. Ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions are equally important. Coastal wetlands can absorb storm surge and reduce wave action. Modeling by CPRA concludes that when levees and wetlands are implemented together the level of effectiveness increases and this may play a large role in storm damage risk reduction systems^v. For this reason, we strongly agree with CPRA that Master Plan ecosystem restoration efforts of CPRA in Southeast Louisiana should be considered by the Federal Government as an offset to the payback of the HSDRRS non-federal partner cost share.^{vi}
- Pursuant to our Resilience Strategy, the City will undertake complementary efforts to the draft 2017 Master Plan and these initiatives should be considered prime for the CPRA matching program, including:
 - Strengthening and increasing the capacity of the Sewerage and Water Board's existing drainage infrastructure system;
 - Providing a replicable framework for implementation of non-structural strategies, such as green infrastructure features, reducing the flow of stormwater to the pump stations during peak times of rainfall events;
 - Participating in constructive partnerships with other local, State, Federal, and Non-governmental actors to advance ecosystem restoration projects which provide ecosystem services such as flood protection to Orleans Parish residents.
- Also, the Louisiana Legislature and Congress have funded the HSDRRS system to meet the 100 year standard in New Orleans and additional investments will be needed to maintain and operate this system reliably. Therefore we also urge the CPRA to dedicate any savings from the Cost-Share of HSDRRS to the operations and maintenance needed to allow HSDRRS to perform as intended and to dedicate any remaining revenue to the construction of the Greater New Orleans High Level Project. Despite the fact that maintenance is not a responsibility of CPRA, we suggest the inclusion of language that explains to the public the importance of funding maintenance plans for HSDRRS to ensure that this system can provide critical functions well into the future.

Federal Coordination

- In order to facilitate additional ecosystem restoration efforts, New Orleans requests that the CPRA include language in the Master Plan on the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Feasibility Study.
- We also encourage CPRA to work with the White House to officially categorize projects within the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Feasibility Study as high priority infrastructure projects worthy of being expedited, consistent with the White House's recent Executive Order on Infrastructure.^{vii} It is our hope that the White House will submit this work, which already has a programmatic EIS, for congressional appropriation.
- In particular, funding of the New Orleans East Landbridge Restoration should be a top national priority. The USFWS, CPRA, and the City of New Orleans partnered on restoration efforts previously but there is much work left to be done.
- A recent Times Picayune article indicated that CPRA is considering asking the White House to consider Louisiana coastal loss a "national emergency."^{viii} New Orleans believes that this is the correct course of action and strongly urges CPRA to seek the designation.

Increase Affordability through Risk Reduction and Non-Structural Measures:

- There is a nexus between risk reduction and housing affordability since high insurance rates can drive up costs. For example, the average cost to insure rental apartments in the New Orleans area is more than \$650 per unit or nearly five times pre-Hurricane Katrina rates. By collectively lowering the cost of insurance through risk reduction and non-structural measures, we can also increase affordability, or at least mitigate the rapid rise in housing costs in some neighborhoods.

Building Economic and Social Resilience

- As the Master Plan states, "water management jobs are projected to grow 23% over the next 10 years, providing 13,000 job openings in the Greater New Orleans region alone."^{ix} Currently, "in New Orleans, African Americans comprise 56 percent of the working-age population—despite the displacement of thousands of African Americans in 2005 when the levees failed."^x As recently as 2015, 44% of African American men in New Orleans were either unemployed or had given up looking for work entirely, according the US Census Bureau. Building upon these realities, we urge the CPRA to develop programs that recruit and train unemployed and under-employed individuals to work on projects created through the implementation of the Master Plan.
- While it is true that "there is a good match between the skills that this work demands and the skills of many south Louisiana workers who have experience in the energy sector,"^{xi} in order to build economic resilience in our coastal communities we must reach out to the structurally unemployed with opportunities to build those same skills, which ultimately

increase economic activity thereby generating more sales receipts and tax revenue which may be reinvested in community resilience. Increasing opportunities to connect this population with jobs created by implementing the Master Plan should be a top priority of CPRA, as it will build resilience and fit well in the “other plan benefits” in Appendix B of the Master Plan.

Investing in Growth

- The census population data used in the 2017 Master Plan’s Parish profiles is based on the best information available as of May 2015. The Greater New Orleans region continues to grow. In New Orleans alone, more recent census population data in July 2015 show an increase of 45,788 residents. In fact, the population change from April 1, 2010- July 1, 2015 shows a net gain of 13.3%^{xii}. As the region grows, it contributes even more economically, culturally, and socially to the overall health of the State of Louisiana. Therefore, when considering investing in the Greater New Orleans region it should be noted that this region, the most populous in the state, needs commensurate investment in risk reduction.

Recognizing Historical Context

- The draft 2017 Master Plan should provide historical context for the following statement: “Without careful planning, it becomes easy to default to building practices, such as slab on grade housing, which put people and businesses at risk even if a levee is nearby. New Orleans’ experience with levee failures during Hurricane Katrina illustrated the danger of this practice.”^{xiii}
- This statement ignores the historical reality that slab on grade construction was undertaken “due to the overwhelming popularity, in New Orleans and nationally, of houses built on inexpensive concrete slabs that had been poured directly on the ground. The decision of New Orleans’ citizens to utilize nationally popular types and methods of construction, in spite of the city’s history, was abetted by the faith these residents had in the many 20th-century efforts to avoid and contain flooding.”^{xiv}
- The City believes stronger building standards have an important place in non-structural flood mitigation efforts. Building elevation and the flood protection system are a complementary and wise form of redundancy given the projected challenges ahead. This is a change from decades past when the combination of the two was considered unnecessary and duplicative.

References

- ⁱ United States Government Accountability Office. Natural Hazard Mitigation. Pg.2. Available at: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07403.pdf>
- ⁱⁱ Louisiana Legislative Auditor. OVERSIGHT OF PROJECT FUNDING AND OUTCOMES COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY. Pg.10. Available at: [http://app.lla.state.la.us/PublicReports.nsf/0/EAF432D2895F6F4A86257F40007DE11E/\\$FILE/0000C38F.pdf](http://app.lla.state.la.us/PublicReports.nsf/0/EAF432D2895F6F4A86257F40007DE11E/$FILE/0000C38F.pdf)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. Draft 2017 Louisiana Coastal Master Plan. Project Factsheet. Pg SE-57-1. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Appendix-A_Attachment-A8_011217.pdf
- ^{iv} Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. 2017 Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast. Parish Fact Sheets. Pg 29. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2017-MP-Book_Single_Combined_01.05.2017.pdf
- ^v Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. Draft 2017, Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast.pg 77. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2017-MP-Book_Single_Combined_01.05.2017.pdf
- ^{vi} Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. Louisiana Asks Congress to Consider its Investment in Restoration and Protection Projects as an Offset to Payback on the New Orleans Hurricane Risk Reduction System. November 13, 2016. Available at: <http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/HSDRRS-2016-10-13.pdf>
- ^{vii} The White House. Executive Order Expediting Environmental Reviews and Approvals for High Priority Infrastructure Projects. January 24, 2017. Available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/24/executive-order-expediting-environmental-reviews-and-approvals-high>
- ^{viii} Schleifstein, Mark. New Orleans Times Picayune. Is Louisiana's coastal loss a 'national emergency'? Declaring it might speed federal money. February 20, 2017. Available at: http://www.nola.com/environment/index.ssf/2017/02/declaring_louisianas_coastal_c.html
- ^{ix} Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. 2017 Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast, Appendix B: People and the Landscape, pg. 34, 2017. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Appendix-B_People-and-the-Landscape.pdf
- ^x Petrice Sams-Abiodun, Ph.D, Gregory Rattler, Jr., MPH . RECOGNIZING THE UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIAL OF BLACK MEN IN NEW ORLEANS. PG 4. Available at: http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:http://allthingslocalnola.info/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/RecognizingPotential.170111053.pdf
- ^{xi} Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. 2017 Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast, Appendix B: People and the Landscape, pg. 34, 2017. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Appendix-B_People-and-the-Landscape.pdf
- ^{xii} United States Census Quick Facts. Available at: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/2255000.00> Accessed on: 2-16-2017
- ^{xiii} 2017 Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for A Sustainable Coast, pg. 120, 2017. Available at: http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2017-MP-Book_Single_Combined_01.05.2017.pdf
- ^{xiv} The History of Building Elevation in New Orleans. pg. 20. Available at: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1919-25045-5921/cno_history_bldg_elev_042313.pdf pg. 20

Zachary Rosen

From: Lacy McManus <lmcmamus@gnoinc.org>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 9:19 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Robin Barnes; 'mmayer@stirlingprop.com'
Subject: GNO, Inc./CCRE Comments on the Master Plan
Attachments: CCRE_CPRAMstPlanLetter.pdf

Good Morning—

Please see attached Greater New Orleans, Inc.'s Coalition for Coastal Resilience and Economy's public comments on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Best,
Lacy

Lacy McManus, MBA
Director of Program Development

Greater New Orleans, Inc.
1100 Poydras Street, Suite 3475
New Orleans, Louisiana 70163
O: 504.527.6942
C: 504.676.5750
F: 504.527.6970
lmcmamus@gnoinc.org



Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

January 26, 2017

Dear Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board Members,

On behalf of Greater New Orleans, Inc. (GNO, Inc.'s) Coalition for Coastal Resilience and Economy (CCRE), we are contacting you today to express our support for the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA's) 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

As a non-partisan, business-led advocacy group, CCRE is comprised of business leaders from various industries and backgrounds across Southeast Louisiana. Staffed and organized by GNO, Inc.—the economic development alliance for the 10-parish Greater New Orleans region—CCRE members have no vested financial interest in coastal restoration (i.e. do not represent firms vying for contracts), but understand the existential crisis coastal land-loss brings to our economic stability. As such, ensuring the CPRA Master Plan is created through transparent public outreach and stakeholder engagement, utilizing the most advanced international science available, is a primary concern to our Coalition. To that end, we commend CPRA for the inclusive and responsive process undertaken to create the 2017 Master Plan.

Additionally, CCRE and GNO, Inc. would like to take this opportunity to remind CPRA that this plan presents not only a framework for economic protection—establishing safeguards for major economic assets—but it also serves as a catalyst driving growth and investment in a new industry sector. While the primary purpose of the Master Plan is clearly to restore and protect the coast, with 22% job growth anticipated to come online as a result of implementing the Master Plan, GNO, Inc. and CCRE would like to encourage CPRA to provide opportunities for local firms to participate in the procurement process. Further, we would also encourage CPRA to identify and commit to mechanisms that prioritize innovation and ground breaking science, technologies and practices and can expedite coastal restoration projects.

On behalf of the business community of Southeast Louisiana, thank you for your continued leadership on this issue and ongoing vigilance for Louisiana's coast. Your efforts are not only vital for our environment, but for our economy and workforce as well. Please don't hesitate to enlist our support moving forward.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Hecht", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Michael Hecht
President and CEO

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marty Mayer", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Marty Mayer
President and CEO of Stirling Properties (CCRE Chairman)

Zachary Rosen

From: Chuck Perrodin (CPRA)
Sent: Sunday, March 26, 2017 5:45 PM
To: Bren Haase; Melanie Saucier; Zachary Rosen
Cc: Anne Hawes
Subject: Fwd: State 2017 Master Plan Comments

From: Karen Wicker <kwicker@coastalenv.com>
Date: March 26, 2017 at 5:38:54 PM CDT
To: "chuck.perrodin@la.gov" <chuck.perrodin@la.gov>
Subject: State 2017 Master Plan Comments

Mr. Perrodin: Please include the following comment on the State's Master Plan. I submitted it to the email address advertised but the email came back undeliverable. I hope this one goes through.

Support for Inclusion of Oyster Barrier Reefs in the State's Master Plan

"Oyster Barrier Reefs are bioengineered to improve oyster propagation and serve as breakwaters to attenuate wave energies" (CPRA 2017:62)

Oyster Barrier Reefs were included in the 2007 and 2012 Master Plans. The Biloxi Marsh Oyster Reef (01.OR.01a \$83M) had the support of St. Bernard Parish (SBPC #640-05-10, May 19, 2010, the Louisiana legislatures (Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 115, Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, 2010), The Southeastern Louisiana Flood Control Authority – East (Resolution #10-21-01-04), and the Louisiana Oyster Task Force, January 25, 2010 (Letter of Support to Governor Bobby Jindal for Restoration of Oyster Grounds and the Oyster Industry in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana).

Two Oyster Barrier Reefs were considered in the draft 2017 Master Plan: 001.OR.100 and 001.OR.01a for the Biloxi Marsh area, northeastern St. Bernard Parish. These reefs would have assisted in the stabilization of eroding shorelines but more importantly, if protected from destruction, could grow to resemble the historic subaerial reefs that once characterized the Biloxi Marshes and made it one of the most productive oyster producing areas in Louisiana. Restoration of oyster barrier reefs create a sustainable "landform" or "marinescape" suitable to the more open water, estuarine environment that is developing along the southern Louisiana coast. These reefs would constitute a biologically diverse and sustainable habitat for the future and could be managed in a way that would continue to facilitate the existence of private and public oyster grounds in the area and the Louisiana oyster industry. These extensive reefs, if implemented as proposed would also enhance recreational fishing opportunities.

I urge the CPRA to include the Biloxi Marsh Oyster Barrier Reefs in the 2017 Master Plan. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Karen M. Wicker, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President
Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
225-383-7455 Ext. 119

225-383-7925 (Fax)

225-892-3249 (Cell)

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Zachary Rosen

From: Fauchaux, Beth <BFauchaux@sfbic.com>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 9:59 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: 'Brian Breaux'; ronh@lfbf.org
Subject: Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast
Attachments: Master Plan comments Iberia Parish.docx.doc

Please see the attached on behalf of the Iberia Parish Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Thank you,

Beth Fauchaux
Iberia Parish Farm Bureau
337-369-9315

Please be advised that insurance coverage cannot be bound, altered or cancelled via email messages

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337-369-9315
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Date: March 21, 2017

Mr. Johnny Bradberry, Chairman
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Office of the Governor, Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Subject: Draft Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

The Iberia Parish Farm Bureau representing the farmers and ranchers of Iberia Parish would like to thank you and your staff for their efforts in preparation of the draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Protection of the citizens and the natural resources of coastal Louisiana and Iberia Parish are very important to this board. We understand that this task is an important issue that we face today.

We believe that your group was correct when it stated that Louisiana was a working coast. Agriculture is an important engine that fuels Iberia Parish and this state. According to LSU data, Agriculture (which does not include fisheries) from the Coastal Parishes contributed \$765,746,731 to the state last year. Iberia Parish alone contributed \$97,595,116. As you can see, these are very significant dollars. This state cannot stand still and lose these dollars to coastal erosion and sea level rise. Iberia Parish is located in the center of the state and is very vulnerable to coastal land loss. In fact, the largest barrier island in the state helps protect the parish from the Gulf of Mexico. Much of Marsh Island is predicted to be lost to subsidence and sea level rise. It is important that we understand the urgency in moving forward with this plan. For that reason, Iberia Parish Farm Bureau offers the following comments for your consideration.

The Coastal Master Plan describes the Louisiana coast as a working coast. Farm Bureau agrees with this statement. Since the Farm Bureau Federation is the voice of agriculture the following comments are offered for consideration.

- Charts and graphs contained within the Master Plan indicate that lost predictions will be substantial. These land losses will negatively impact agricultural land and revenues.

- The Master Plan indicates that the land lost will be a result of or a combination of the following variables: erosion, sea level rise and subsidence.
- All of these variables will negatively impact farm land by harming the drainage and allow tidal waters further inland.
- All of the existing drainage channels in the area will no longer function as designed since the designed hydraulic gradient will be below the current existing water levels at the outlets.
- The decrease in drainage capacity of the channels in the coastal parishes will translate to increased flooding in the parishes located directly north of the coastal parishes
- The regional approach to solving these resource concerns must be addressed on a regional level so that drainage in the coastal parishes and adjacent parishes will be sustained.
- Louisiana cannot afford to lose any part of the valuable agricultural land in these coastal parishes since it is vital to the economies of the state and cultural existence of these coastal parishes.
- Attempts must be made to better understand the fact that the United States may be losing wetlands in other parts of the nation, but in Louisiana we are fighting a losing battle to keep good productive farm and grazing land from going to wetlands.
- Attempts must be made to revisit the wetland provisions as they or addressed in the Clean Water Act. The mitigation of wetland loss when implementing wetland restoration and protection projects is very expensive. These mitigation cost only add to the cost of the already expensive project.

The protection and restoration of this valuable natural resource are very important to not just Louisiana but also to the rest of the nation.

Sincerely,

Iberia Parish Farm Bureau Board of Directors

cc: Brian Breaux
Ron Harrell

Zachary Rosen

From: Christy Harowski <christy@bcno.org>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 11:09 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Coleman Ridley
Subject: Business Council of New Orleans and the River Region - Comments on Draft Coastal Master Plan
Attachments: Business Council Comments on Coastal Master Plan.pdf

Please see the attached comments from the Business Council of New Orleans and the River Region, for submission to CPRA on the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan.

Feel free to contact me with any questions.

Regards,
Christy

Christy C. Harowski
Deputy Director, Special Projects
Business Council of New Orleans and the River Region
christy@bcno.org
504.569.0608 (o)
813.334.6182 (c)



March 24, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Comments re: Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan

Protecting Louisiana's coast is not merely an environmental issue; given its tremendous regional and national impact on jobs, trade, and community, the health of our coast is also an economic issue. As an organization comprised of business leaders, the Business Council of New Orleans and the River Region is in a unique position to emphasize why the survival and growth of the coast is important to the business community.

Louisiana's "Working Coast" is home to a number of nationally significant assets that provide fuel for the nation and serve as vital connecting links to the world economy. Our coast is dotted with refineries, port complexes and manufacturing facilities that are not just vital to our local communities, but to the nation and the world. While the land loss crisis resulting from coastal deterioration is a primary concern, businesses face a host of additional issues when our coast is not positioned to absorb storm impact. Business disruption, insurance implications, and isolation from critical transportation channels have the potential to cripple local industries in the wake of storms not tempered by abundant wetlands and barrier islands. Companies considering the Louisiana coastal region for growth are, understandably, deterred by the possibility of facing these issues, which in turn dampens economic growth.

According to a new economic study by Louisiana State University, the increase in damage to the New Orleans region from just one storm in a future without a coastal buffer could reach as high as \$130 billion, with business disruptions costing the region an additional \$26 billion — and this staggering cost does not include more than \$15 billion in disruptions to the national economy from a single storm attributable to land loss. These numbers speak for themselves in terms of economic impact.

The Business Council supports the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan (Plan) because it recognizes these issues and the absolute necessity of securing a safe and productive future for the people and industries of coastal Louisiana. The Plan is thorough and well-structured – the result of a publicly-informed planning process, based in sound science. It includes a comprehensive suite of

restoration projects designed to balance the greatest possible coastal impact with the reality of the challenges that we as a region face.

We urge the state to dedicate and protect the resources and funding necessary to accomplish the projects set forth in the Plan within the specified implementation deadlines. We also encourage decision makers to take advantage of the significant economic and job creation opportunities available by advancing the Plan. Finally, we commend the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority for their ongoing dedication and commitment to this important body of work.

Regards,

Handwritten signature of Adam D. Kemp in black ink.

Managing Director,
Business Council of New Orleans
and the River Region

Handwritten signature of Merrill Lane in black ink.

Chair,
Coastal Restoration Task Force

Zachary Rosen

From: Gary Duhon <jagcs@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 11:21 AM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Atchafalaya Diversion public comment

March 24, 2017

CPRA

RE: Public Comment on Atchafalaya River diversion to Terrebonne Parish

I am Gary Duhon, a citizen, public servant and a businessman in eastern St. Mary Parish. Over the last 3 years or so, we have been asking questions from CPRA and there engineers many questions about this diversion. Among them are the following:

What will be the changes in velocity along GIWW?

Will there be increased sedimentation at docks along the GIWW?

What will be the changes in velocity and siltation down Bayou Chene?

What will be the water elevations in the GIWW, Bayou Boeuf, and Lake Palourde when the diversion is opened at various flow rates?

When the flow rate is at its maximum and there is a major rain event in the Lake Verret system, what maximum water elevations should we expect and how long will it take for the water levels to go down once the system is closed?

Will there be additional sediment accumulation in the Atchafalaya River ship channel due to a decrease in flow from water being diverted from the river?

Will CPRA or State Government step up and do the dredging and flood protection that may be needed because of this diversion?

Who will control the operation of the diversion?

We have been asking these questions for the last 3 years. After CPRA has spent about \$2.5 Million, no real answers. Now that CPRA plans on spending another \$30 Million on designing the project, will we get any answers? I doubt it. I think that these questions should be answered before all of the money is burned up in design.

We are not against any project that helps restore the coast of Louisiana. Just at what cost to the citizens and businesses in St. Mary Parish.

Thanks

Gary Duhon

Zachary Rosen

From: Vincent W Frelich <vfrelich@ppgov.net>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 11:22 AM
To: Master Plan
Cc: Amos Cormier; Vincent W Frelich
Subject: Plaquemines Parish - 2017 Master Plan Comments

Plaquemines Parish would formally request reconsideration of the Jesuit Bend 100-year Flood Protection Project for the 2017 Master Plan given that new models performed by FEMA show a greater reduction in the required 100-year design elevation for this critical polder. We are not asking for special treatment; just a chance to prove the science is correct without having to wait for the next Master Plan cycle to come around in 5 years. This project is the highest priority for Plaquemines Parish at this time.

We are designing a flood protection system that is strictly for the 100-year event and to the FEMA requirements because we are facing another type of catastrophe in Plaquemines Parish and that is the NFIP and flood insurance premiums that are threatening to drive out 10% of the Parish's population. In Plaquemines Parish we understand that levees alone cannot protect the entire Parish but we must be allowed to protect those areas that cannot simply be relocated or raised. The Jesuit Bend community was a thriving, suburban community of developments and parks valued at almost \$300M until the initial Biggert-Waters Act was passed and the threat of exorbitant flood insurance premiums have led to a mass upheaval of our way of life. Homeowners across the area have attempted to sell their homes without any potential buyers because of the potential NFIP price tag that will accompany a new home.

The most frustrating part of this dire situation is that this area survived Katrina for the most part. Localized flooding occurred because the Ollie Pump Station did not have adequate pumping capacity to drain the neighborhood but the US Army Corps of Engineers has recently doubled the size of the station and the pumping capacity. The other flooding occurred because of wave overtopping of the Mississippi River at the lower end of the system and this flooding could have been handled if the culverts under Highway 23 were large enough to drain to the pumping station. This was for Katrina...a 500-year storm event. We understand that CPRA has questions regarding the design elevations being proposed and we would appreciate the opportunity to work with your technical staff to answer these.

The Parish is formally requesting that CPRA include the Jesuit Bend 100-Year Flood Protection Project into the 2017 Coastal Master Plan with the understanding that the project will only move forward with implementation if CPRA is comfortable with the design elevations proposed.

Sincerely,
 Vince Frelich

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Zachary Rosen

From: Stanley Wallace <swallace@ppgov.net>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 1:28 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: FW: Phoenix to Bohemia Master Plan Comment

Good afternoon-

Please see the below on behalf of Mr. Vincent Frelich. Thank you.

Nicole Carnes

Charter Director Administrative Assistant
8056 Hwy 23, Suite 200
Belle Chasse, LA 70037
Phone (504) 297-5675
Fax (504) 297-5695

From: Vincent W Frelich
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 1:20 PM
To: Stanley Wallace
Subject: Fwd: Phoenix to Bohemia Master Plan Comment

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "David St. Marie" <dstmarie@HNTB.com>
Date: March 24, 2017 at 1:09:23 PM CDT
To: "Vincent W Frelich (vfrelich@ppgov.net)" <vfrelich@ppgov.net>, "Krista Clark (kclark@ppgov.net)" <kclark@ppgov.net>
Subject: Phoenix to Bohemia Master Plan Comment

Plaquemines Parish would like to get more details on why the Phoenix to Bohemia Levee Project did not make the 2017 Master Plan and what are the options for risk reduction in this part of the Parish if this proposed levee improvements do not meet the State's requirements. We would like clear direction on what investments the State would support and what non-structural programs would be available to the Parish. In order to serve the people of the Parish we need specific answers to the question of timing, funding, requirements, eligibility, and matching funds for these programs.

David St. Marie, P.E., M.B.A.

Associate Vice President
Civil Works Department Manager
Tel (504) 872-3017 Cell (504) 259-9690 Fax (504) 872-3001

HNTB Corporation

2021 Lakeshore Drive, Suite 230, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122 | www.hntb.com

Zachary Rosen

From: Helen Rose Patterson <PattersonH@nwf.org>
Sent: Friday, March 24, 2017 2:44 PM
To: Master Plan
Subject: Master Plan Comments from Faith Leaders
Attachments: 2017 Coastal Master Plan Comment Letter from Faith Community.pdf

Please see attached comment letter from leaders in Louisiana communities of faith.

Helen Rose Patterson
Greater New Orleans Outreach Coordinator
Restore the Mississippi River Delta Coalition
(o) 504-264-6866
(c) 504-256-7580
pattersonh@nwf.org
3801 Canal Street, Suite 325
New Orleans, LA 70119
Mississippiriverdelta.org

March 25, 2017

The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Members of the CPRA:

The persons who have signed this letter are faith leaders, and we submit this comment on the 2017 Coastal Master Plan of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority because we are children of the One who created us and the planet on which we reside. God calls humans to care for all of creation. The choices we make regarding how we should live on the land and water God gave us for nourishment and nurture do matter.

Through human actions, some of which were well-intended and helpful in the short-term, we have altered the shape of the coast. We have allowed and often exacerbated the destruction of the habitat of people and animals and plants. The Isle de Jean Charles band of the Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw people have already been displaced because of the erosion of coastal lands. The future of the United Houma Nation is in peril, and some have already had to resettle. Native peoples are not the only marginalized group adversely affected by the loss of coastal land. The cultures and lifeways of people who have traditionally been denied many opportunities have been put at risk by human-caused and human-intensified changes. Now that we know what we are doing, we must stop the destruction and work toward repairing the coastal damage.

Our faith teaches us that it is our task to make the best informed and most ethical decisions we can. We know that some individuals believe their livelihoods will be negatively affected by the actions described in the CPRA master plan. We regret any potential negative impacts on their lives. Yet in the complicated situation where we find ourselves today, negative impacts on humans may be inevitable. The question becomes which actions will benefit the most people and which actions will be the most beneficial for the generations that come after us. We believe that considering everything, it is right for us to engage in this work of restoring and protecting the coast.

Although we can never have the Creator's knowledge about the processes of nature, humankind has acquired some wisdom through advances in science and through the lived experience of coastal residents about how to protect the coast. Sediment diversions have been proposed since the 1970s. We have delayed for decades, and now, even with federal fast-tracking, the permitting process will still take at least two-and-a-half years. The master plan projects that will allow the diversion of some of the river's sediment should be implemented as soon as possible. The time to proceed is now. The land that is built will be a gift to all Louisianians.

Please accept our thanks for your work on this complex document. We appreciate the efforts of the many people who have contributed to it and the admirable dedication to restoring and protecting the delicate environment of our coastal areas that the document reflects. We will also urge that legislators fulfill their responsibility to foster the common good by making sure this is considered a vital part of the state's work in 2017 and that needed funds are allocated to it.

Sincerely,

Rev. Ellen Blue, Ph.D.
Clergy, Louisiana Conference, United
Methodist Church
New Orleans

Rev. Jim VanderWeele
Community Church Unitarian Universalist
New Orleans

Rabbi Gabriel Greenberg
Congregation Beth Israel
Metairie

Rev. Callie Winn Crawford
Rayne Memorial United Methodist Church
New Orleans

Rabbi Alexis Pinsky
Congregation Gates of Prayer
Metairie

Shawn Moses Anglim
Pastor, First Grace UMC
New Orleans

Rev. Glen Schory
The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Dr. Sarah Kreutziger
Munholland United Methodist Church
Metairie

Rabbi Todd Silverman
Touro Synagogue
New Orleans

Sister Jane Remson, O.Carm.
Carmelite NGO
New Orleans

Rev. Dr. Larry Robertson

The Rev. Fred Devall

The Reverend Melanie Morel-Ensminger
Unitarian Universalist Community Minister
New Orleans

The Rev. AJ Heine
Priest in the Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana

Rev. James E. "Jim" Wilson
Clergy, Louisiana Conference, United
Methodist Church
New Orleans

Michael G. Hackett, Deacon
Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana
Metairie

Rev. Dr. Cory Sparks
Chair, Commission on Stewardship of the
Environment
Louisiana Interchurch Conference
New Orleans

Catherine M. Townsend,
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception,
Lake Charles

Mike Robertshaw
First Grace United Methodist Church
New Orleans

Rev. Jeff Conner
Pastor
Parker United Methodist Church
New Orleans

Rev. Ronald Unger
Pastor of Christ the King Lutheran Church
Kenner

Rev. Emile Noel
Our Lady of Prompt Succor
Westwego

The Right Rev. William Terry
Saint Anna's Episcopal Church
New Orleans

Caring for Creation Committee
Liz Shepard, Chair
Rayne Memorial United Methodist Church
New Orleans

Rev. Lisa Fitzpatrick
APEX Community Advancement, Inc.
APEX Youth Center
Believers' Faith Fellowship
New Orleans

The Rev'd Deacon Priscilla Maumus
Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana
Metairie

The Rev. Dr. Joann M. Garma, ACPE, BCC
Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana, Retired
Mandeville

Congregation of Parker United Methodist
Church
New Orleans

Bart Everson
Member of New Orleans Lamplight Circle
Media Artist
Center for the Advancement of Teaching
and Faculty Development

The Rev. Dan Krutz
Louisiana Interchurch Conference
Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana
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Luigi Mandile
Parish Administrator
Saint Anna's Episcopal Church
New Orleans