

FY 2015 Draft Annual Plan

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN PROGRAM

Atchafalaya
BASIN

America's Largest River Swamp

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources



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Our mission is to Conserve,
Restore, and Enhance the natural
habitat of the Atchafalaya Basin and give
all people the opportunity to enjoy the
Atchafalaya Experience.



from DNR Secretary STEPHEN CHUSTZ

Dear Members of the Louisiana Legislature,

I am proud to present to you the FY 2015 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan, developed in accordance with Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, which requires the Atchafalaya Basin Program to identify water management, access, and recreation projects for state funding consideration and implementation.

The Plan includes projects designed to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors alike to experience our unique and precious Basin resources. It also culminates our nine-month Plan development process in which public participation and sound science were paramount. I thank members of the Research and Promotion Board, Technical Advisory Group, and Legislative Oversight Committee, as well as our Atchafalaya Basin Program staff and local residents, for making this Plan a reality.

As Louisianans, we are blessed with this nation's largest and most productive river swamp and we recognize the tremendous responsibility we have to protect this natural treasure. The Atchafalaya Basin, in fact, spans eight parishes and covers more than 800,000 acres in the floodway along the Atchafalaya River from Simmesport to Morgan City. These bottomland hardwoods, swamps, bayous and backwater lakes are home to over 250 species of birds and more than 100 species of fish, and host thousands of fishermen, boaters, campers, hunters, bicyclists, and bird-watchers each year. It is the goal of the Atchafalaya Basin Program and this FY 2015 Annual Plan to ensure that the Basin continues to serve as a fertile animal and fisheries habitat, that its natural beauty is preserved, and that residents and visitors alike are provided recreational access to responsibly enjoy it all.

Since FY 2010, when this modern Annual Plan process began, the Louisiana Legislature has approved over \$7 million for Atchafalaya Basin water quality/water management, access, and recreation projects, demonstrating that the Atchafalaya Basin is vital to our State's ecological, environmental, and economic well-being. We thank you for your support of the Atchafalaya Basin Program, and look forward to working with you to secure funding to implement the important Basin projects listed in this FY 2015 Annual Plan.

The fruits of our commitment to effectively manage the Basin will not only be realized in the next few years as these projects advance, but in the decades that follow us, as our children, grandchildren, and their families make their own precious memories in America's largest river swamp.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Stephen Chustz".

Stephen Chustz, Secretary
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources



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The Atchafalaya Basin

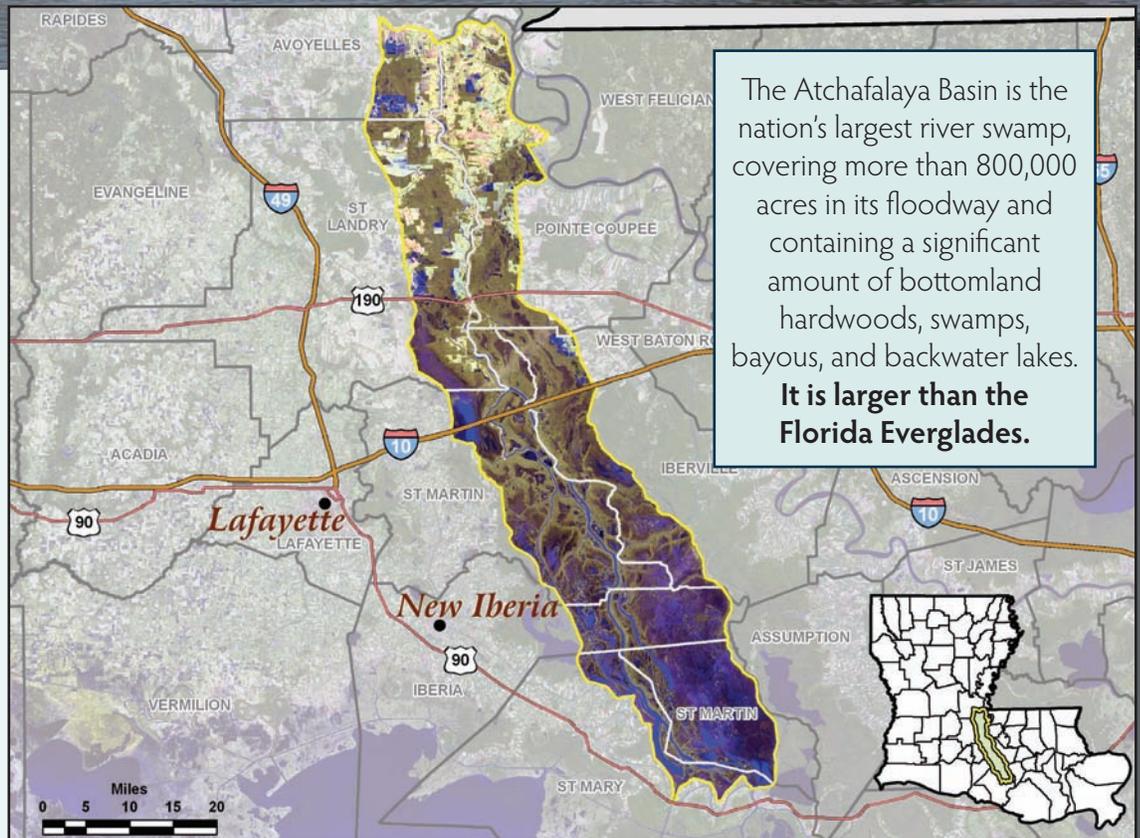


IT BEGINS WITH THE MISSISSIPPI

The story of the Atchafalaya Basin begins with the mother of the Louisiana Delta - the Mississippi River. Seeking a shorter route and steeper gradient to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi changed course several times over thousands of years in geological history. As it did so, the river deposited rich sediment in its path that literally built coastal Louisiana, and flooding events created natural ridges along the banks of the river and its distributaries. Over time, these floodplain processes produced thriving environments for plant, animal, and marine life across coastal Louisiana and particularly in the area we now know as the Atchafalaya Basin.

THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

The largest distributary of the Mississippi River is the Atchafalaya River, a significant industrial shipping channel and the flowing lifeline of the nation's largest river swamp – the Atchafalaya Basin.



The Atchafalaya River originates at Old River, a seven-mile channel that links the Red River to the Mississippi River. Fed by waters from the Red and the Mississippi, the Atchafalaya flows south for approximately 140 miles, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico at Atchafalaya Bay, approximately 15 miles south of Morgan City, Louisiana. Today, 30 percent of the combined flow of the Mississippi and Red Rivers is diverted to the Atchafalaya at Old River. New deltas are now being formed in the Atchafalaya Bay at the mouths of the Atchafalaya River and Wax Lake Outlet, two of the few locations along the Louisiana coastline that are gaining significant ground.

AMERICA'S LARGEST RIVER SWAMP

The Atchafalaya Basin historically encompassed over two million acres, and was bounded by natural ridges to the east and west that formed as the Mississippi River changed its course as much as 4,500 years ago. Flood protection levees built in modern history, however, substantially reduced the Atchafalaya River's floodplain. Today, the federally designated Atchafalaya Basin Floodway (depicted in green on the map below) encompasses more than 800,000 acres as it stretches 100 miles from Simmesport south to near Morgan City.

The great size and significance of the Atchafalaya Basin have contributed to its recognition as America's largest river swamp and its ranking among the top 10 wilderness areas in the United States. The historical Basin area including and surrounding the floodway boasts the largest contiguous tracts of fresh marsh in Louisiana, and is unique among basins in the state because it has a growing delta system with nearly stable wetlands. Major features in the lower Basin outside of the floodway include the Lower Atchafalaya River, Wax Lake Outlet, Atchafalaya Bay, and Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black.

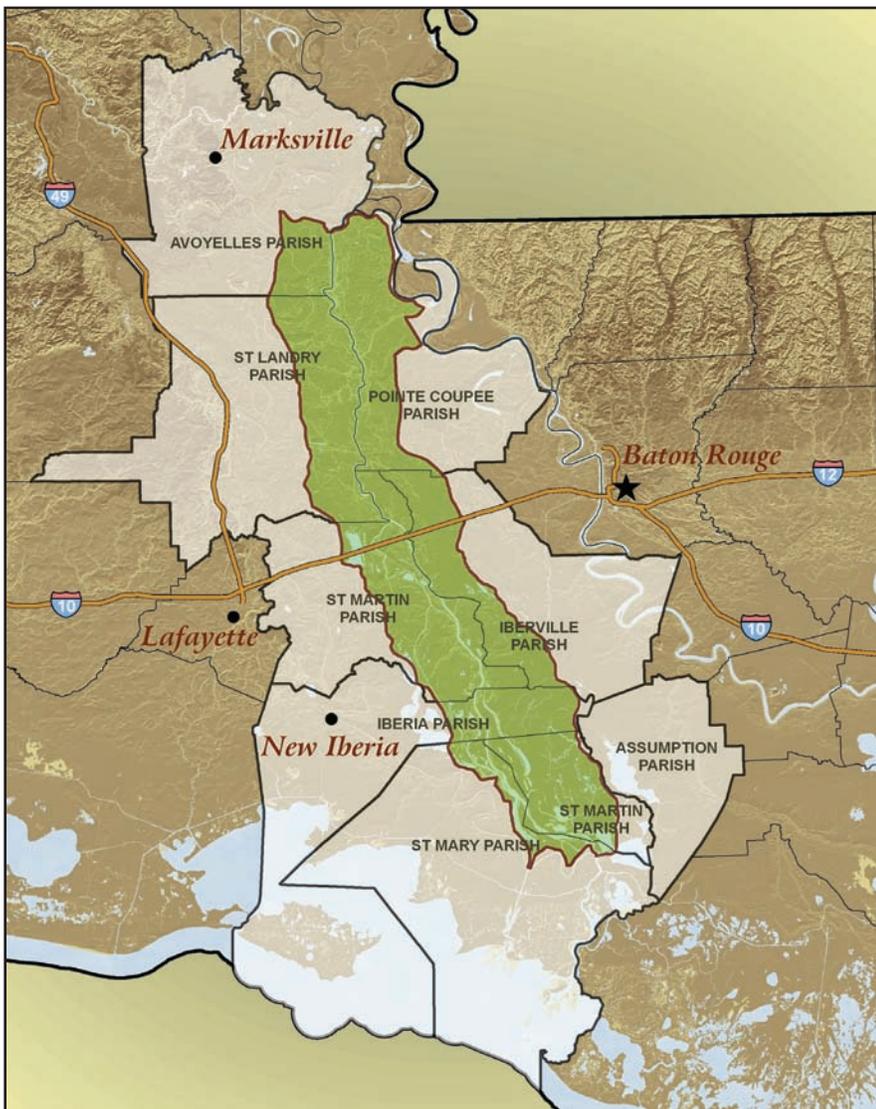
The Atchafalaya Basin's bottomland hardwoods, cypress swamps, bayous, and backwater lakes are some of the country's most productive habitats. Louisiana signature wildlife like alligators, roseate spoonbills, and crawfish; plant life like cypress trees and Swamp Iris; and abundant fish and other aquatic life can be found here. It has long

captured the interest of fishermen, hunters, photographers, campers, and tourists who enjoy the sights and sounds of this natural wonderland.

The Atchafalaya Basin Floodway stretches over 100 miles from north to south, from Simmesport in Avoyelles Parish to Morgan City in St. Mary Parish.

Atchafalaya Basin Parishes:

- Assumption Parish
- Avoyelles Parish
- Iberia Parish
- Iberville Parish
- Pointe Coupee Parish
- St. Landry Parish
- St. Martin Parish
- St. Mary Parish



PROTECTING PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

The Atchafalaya River was not much more than a bayou in the early 1800's when a 30-mile obstruction of logs and debris known as "the raft" restricted water flow into the river and prevented navigation between the Atchafalaya, the Red, and the Mississippi Rivers. By 1860, the majority of "the raft" was removed, dramatically increasing the river flow and allowing the Atchafalaya River to grow significantly wider and deeper. As the Atchafalaya began drawing more water from the Mississippi and the Red Rivers, floods became more severe. The wetland environments of the Atchafalaya Basin, like bayous, lakes, rivers and swamps, greatly expanded, but flooding also caused the decline of agriculture in the Basin. The worst flood on record along the lower Mississippi River system was the Great Flood of 1927, which put the entire Atchafalaya Basin, nearby communities and rural areas under water.



In reaction to this natural catastrophe, the federal government took steps to protect lives and property in the Basin, as well as to preserve the Atchafalaya River as a shipping channel. With the Flood Control Act of 1928, the federal government formally designated a portion of the Atchafalaya Basin as a "spillway," to provide an outlet for diverted Mississippi River water in times of flooding. Extensive artificial levees were built to enclose the designated spillway area, distributary channels of the Atchafalaya River within the Basin were closed, the river was enlarged to handle increased capacity, and new diversion channels were created to provide for maximum discharge of floodwaters. In addition, a variety of dikes, dams, drainage canals, floodgates, pumping stations, locks, levees, and floodwalls were built to aid in navigation and flood control. The unintended consequence of these actions was an increase of sediment flowing into the Basin, turning many swampy areas into dry land. The physiography, hydrology, water quality, landscape, and habitats of the Basin were changed significantly.

In 1963, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began operating the Old River Control Structure to regulate the flow of water into the Atchafalaya River from the Red and Mississippi Rivers. Ten years later, a catastrophic failure of the control structure during the height of a spring flood nearly resulted in the Atchafalaya River claiming over 70 percent of Mississippi River flow and threatened to change the course of the Mississippi River once again. Today, the Old River Control Structure directs 30 percent of the combined flow of the Mississippi and Red Rivers into the Atchafalaya River, and the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway remains an important outlet for Mississippi River floodwaters. It played a critical role, in fact, in the spring high water event of 2011.

Tourism in the Atchafalaya Basin

Visitors to Atchafalaya Welcome Center

June 2004- September 2013: 1,090,004

Visitors to Lake Fausse Pointe State Park

FY 2004- FY 2013: 771,316

Information gathered from data provided by the
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.



Milestones in Atchafalaya Basin History



"The Raft"

LSU-S Noel Memorial Library Archives

1800 – 1838

A 30-mile obstruction of logs and debris known as "the raft" in the upper reaches of the Atchafalaya River impedes the flow of water from the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

1839-1860

Substantial portions of "the raft" are removed, greatly increasing the river flow and allowing navigation between the Atchafalaya, Red and Mississippi Rivers. Commerce begins to develop in the Atchafalaya Basin, but flooding becomes severe and farmland in the Basin begins to fail. The wetland environment of the Atchafalaya Basin greatly expands, signifying the birth of this important floodplain.

1870s-1930s

Large portions of the Atchafalaya swamp are clear-cut, resulting in the near extinction of old growth cypress forests.

1927

The worst flood in recorded history in the Lower Mississippi River Valley occurred, putting the entire Atchafalaya Basin and nearby communities and rural areas under water.

1928

The Flood Control Act of 1928 transforms portions of the Atchafalaya Basin into a "spillway."

1929

Construction of Atchafalaya Basin Floodway guide levees begins.

1963

Operation of the Old River Control Structure begins to regulate water flow from the Mississippi and Red Rivers into the Atchafalaya River.



Old River Control Structure



Boat ramps provide access to the Basin

1970

Louisiana Governor John McKeithen creates the first Atchafalaya Basin Commission.

1972-1980

Boat ramps are built, recreational facilities are planned, and the State begins purchasing land for state parks.

1973

The Interstate 10 elevated expressway over the Basin is completed.

Sources for this historical information include the Center for Louisiana Studies at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1981

The "Treen Agreement" (Governor Dave Treen) is negotiated between landowners and environmental groups and is presented to Congress.

1985

Congress enacts the Multipurpose Plan, authorizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to spend \$250 million, subject to future appropriations, to preserve and restore the Basin ecosystem.

1998

The Atchafalaya Basin Program is created within the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

1999

The Louisiana Legislature unanimously approves the State Master Plan for the Atchafalaya Basin Program and \$85 million, subject to future appropriations, over 15 years for access, easements, water management, and recreation projects.

2004

Atchafalaya Welcome Center in Butte LaRose opens in June.



2007

Congress directs an investigation and study of the maximum effective use of the water and sediment of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers for coastal restoration purposes, consistent with flood control and navigation, and an investigation and assessment of alterations in the operation of the Old River Control Structure.

2008

The Louisiana Legislature adopts Act 606, authorizing the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, through the Atchafalaya Basin Program, to submit to the legislature each year an Annual Plan for the Basin that will include water management and access projects, such as boat launches, and other projects consistent with the mission statement of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan. Act 606 also creates the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation Fund.

2009

The Louisiana Legislature approves \$3,500,000 in state funding for water quality/water management, access, and habitat restoration projects identified in the FY 2010 Atchafalaya Basin Program Annual Plan, the first since adoption of Act 606.

2011

In May, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers opens a total of 17 gates at the Morganza Spillway to relieve record high water levels in the Mississippi River. Diverted floodwaters inundated approximately 95,000 acres of agricultural land in the Atchafalaya Basin and spared larger metropolitan areas downriver from catastrophic flooding.



2012

The Louisiana Legislature adopts Act 588, redrawing the state's coastal zone boundary for the first time in more than 25 years. The legislation increased the inland boundary of the state's coastal zone and increased coastal zone acreage in Atchafalaya Basin parishes such as Iberia, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Assumption.



At Home in the Basin

For centuries, the resources and features of the Atchafalaya Basin were adopted by settlers in the Basin and integrated into their unique cultural heritages. Native Americans made their homes and built communities among the bottomland hardwoods, and the Acadians fed their families and started revered traditions by harvesting the natural riches of the Atchafalaya Basin. Today, this national treasure continues to be this nation's most productive river basin, and offers abundant opportunities to residents, recreational visitors, and commercial industries alike. The Atchafalaya Basin truly symbolizes the adaptability and productivity of its past and current inhabitants.



The Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge in Franklin, Louisiana, is home to the largest concentration of Louisiana Black Bears in south Louisiana.



The Atchafalaya Basin’s cultural history goes back at least 2,500 years, when Native Americans were living in the Basin along natural levees and along the bayous. Archeological research by Dr. Mark Rees of the University of Louisiana – Lafayette indicates that many mound sites and villages on natural levees and along bayous within the Basin date from A.D. 700-1700. Villagers harvested and hunted fish, shellfish, reptiles, birds, deer and small mammals that were plentiful in the area.

Tribes with a history in the Atchafalaya Basin include the Chitimacha, Attakapas, Opelousa, Houma, Coushatta and

Alabama, Tunica-Biloxi and Avoyel, and Taensas. Native American association with the “great swamp” is evidenced by many place names in the modern Basin, including Atchafalaya (hacha falaia), bayou (bayuk), Catahoula (oka hullo), Chacahoula (chukka hullo), Plaquemine (piakimin), and Whiskey Bay (oski abeha).

In the early 1700’s, French settlers and slaves arrived in the Atchafalaya Basin to trade with the Native Americans, primarily in the fur trade. In 1755, however, one of the most culturally significant migrations into the Atchafalaya Basin occurred when refugees expelled from the Canadian province of Acadia found a home here. These immigrants quickly adapted to their new environment and developed skills that allowed them to survive in the challenging, yet fertile, swamp. As the years went by, they intermarried with other settlers of the area, including Hispanics, Old World and Canadian French, Anglo-Americans, and Native Americans, resulting in a people and culture referred to as “Cajun.” Many residents in the region surrounding the Basin, in fact, can trace their roots back to the Acadians, and the unique Cajun heritage is expressed in the food, music and traditions of the area. Other ethnic groups who immigrated to the area over the years include Creoles, African Americans, Colonial Spanish and Islenos, Italians, and Asians, with each contributing their own cultural “seasonings,” so to speak, to the Atchafalaya Basin region’s cultural “gumbo.”

The Atchafalaya Basin contains three distinct areas of landscape that provide some of the country’s most productive wildlife and fish habitats. These areas include the northern region composed of bottomland hardwood forest, the middle region composed of cypress-willow-tupelo swamps, and the lower region of freshwater and brackish marsh. The Atchafalaya Basin is five times more productive than any other river Basin in North America, and is probably the most productive swamp in the world.

Forty-five species of mammals inhabit the Basin, including bobcat, coyote, fox, armadillo, opossum, and beaver. Small game animals like the fox squirrel, gray squirrel, and swamp rabbit live here, as well as white-tailed deer, the principal big-game species. Raccoon, mink and nutria are so abundant in the swamps and marshes that Louisiana was ranked as the number one fur producer until the downturn of the industry near the close of the twentieth century.

The wetlands of the Atchafalaya Basin provide excellent feeding and resting areas for migratory waterfowl, making the region an important wintering area for mallards and gadwalls. Over 250 species of birds can be found in the Basin, including the Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, and Bachman’s Warbler. Wood ducks, Great Blue Herons, and Great Egrets are common inhabitants of the shallow lakes and bayous.

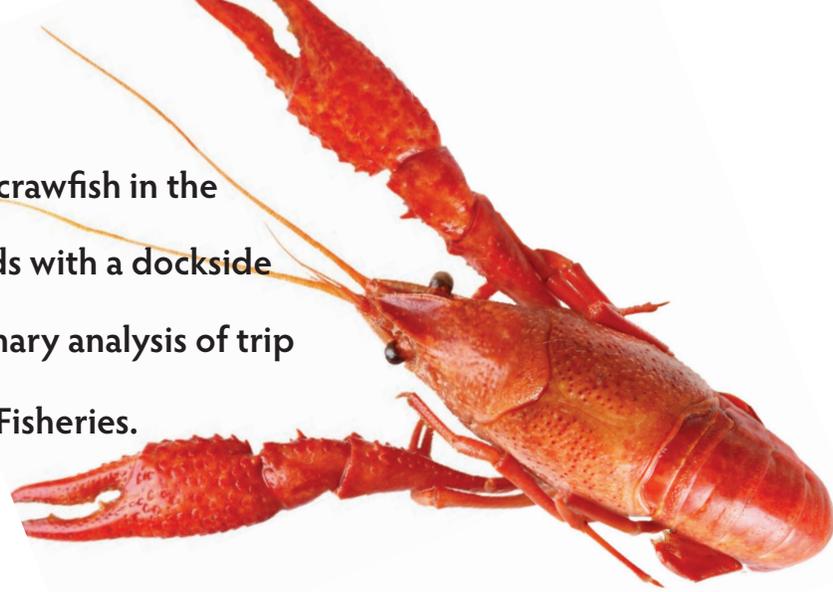
PHOTOS FROM BASIN FANS

“Basin Pics” is the Atchafalaya Basin Program’s online gallery featuring photos submitted by residents and tourists “Livin’ and Playin’ in the Basin.” We are pleased to include some of our friends’ amazing photos of the Basin’s natural beauty and wildlife in this FY 2015 Annual Plan. Thanks to all our contributing photographers, and keep the pics coming!

www.Basin.la.gov



From January to July 2013, landings of wild crawfish in the Atchafalaya Basin equaled 2,500,513 pounds with a dockside value of \$3,191,040, according to a preliminary analysis of trip ticket data by the LA Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries.



The Basin is a haven for an estimated nine federal- and state-recognized endangered/threatened wildlife species such as the Louisiana Black Bear, six endangered/threatened bird species, and 29 known rookeries. The Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge in Franklin, in fact, is home to the largest concentration of Louisiana Black Bears in South Louisiana. Over 40 reptilian species, including the American Alligator and Western Cottonmouth, can be found in the Basin, along with 20 species of amphibians.

In the early years, the one element that seemed to tie all of the Basin settlers together was the bountiful resources of the hardwood forests, cypress swamps, bayous, and marshes, and the utilization of these resources for subsistence and commerce. Logging, agriculture, and cattle farming were staples of life in the Basin. While much of the Basin today is unsuitable for farming due to its wetland status, major crops include sugarcane, rice, soybeans, and cotton. And people from across South Louisiana and beyond continue to rely on the Basin's resources for their livelihood and recreation.



With over 100 species of fish, crawfish, shrimp, and crabs, recreational and commercial fishing play significant roles in the economy of the Atchafalaya Basin. Commercial fishing began here in 1873, and by the early 1900's, it had become a booming enterprise with catfish as the most popular catch. Thousands of sport fishermen traverse the Basin's waterways each year with the hopes of hooking yellow, striped or large-mouth bass, and white and black crappie.

Crawfish are typically associated with the cultural heritage of South Louisiana and the Atchafalaya Basin. While crawfish have been eaten in Louisiana since before the arrival of the Europeans, commercial crawfish harvesting in the Atchafalaya Basin did not take off until the 1960's. It is now one of the most widely recognized industries in the Basin. From January to July 2013, over 2.5 million pounds of wild crawfish were harvested in the Atchafalaya Basin with a dock side value of more than \$3.1 million, according to preliminary data provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries. Alligators, turtle, and bullfrogs are also commercially and recreationally harvested along the Atchafalaya, and crabbing and trapping remain integral parts of the Basin culture and economy. In addition, recreational activities like boating, water skiing, bird-watching, hiking, and camping also attract thousands of visitors to the Basin.

The landscape has changed since Native Americans first made their home on the grassy prairies and along the bayous of the Atchafalaya River Basin, but the Basin's natural beauty, ecological value, and economic significance have endured for centuries. The current generation is challenged with conservation and restoration of this unique Louisiana treasure so that many more generations of Louisianans can enjoy all that it has to offer.



Animals in the Basin include the Louisiana Black Bear, white-tailed deer, nutria, bobcat, mink, fox, muskrat, and beaver.

Number of Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping Licenses Sold in Atchafalaya Basin Parishes:

	Recreational License Year 2013	Commercial License Year 2012
Assumption Parish	9,386	1,948
Avoyelles Parish	30,926	611
Iberia Parish	37,854	1,901
Iberville Parish	7,875	1,170
Pointe Coupee Parish	7,841	261
St. Landry Parish	48,576	802
St. Martin Parish	23,365	1,635
St. Mary Parish	33,443	3,172

Compiled from license data provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Recreation and Tourism are Big Business in the Basin!

Total Travel Expenditures in the Eight Atchafalaya Basin Parishes:

2008:	\$ 451 million
2009:	\$ 435 million
2010:	\$ 450 million
2011:	\$ 468 million
2012:	\$ 464 million



Economic Impact of Travel in Atchafalaya Basin Parishes (2012)

Parish	Travel Expenditures	Jobs	Payroll	State Sales Tax Receipts	Local Sales Tax Receipts
Assumption	\$ 10,811,539	60	\$ 1,108,953	\$ 530,335	\$ 257,178
Avoyelles	\$ 101,944,776	1,130	\$ 23,754,693	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 1,630,000
Iberia	\$ 43,325,310	360	\$ 6,479,228	\$ 2,060,000	\$ 780,000
Iberville	\$ 21,143,037	150	\$ 3,022,634	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 900,000
Pointe Coupee	\$ 10,023,063	70	\$ 1,284,509	\$ 460,000	\$ 260,000
St. Landry	\$ 94,834,739	600	\$ 10,566,645	\$ 4,990,000	\$ 2,640,000
St. Martin	\$ 29,420,445	170	\$ 3,642,479	\$ 1,380,000	\$ 1,590,000
St. Mary	\$ 152,173,649	1,630	\$ 32,257,132	\$ 4,410,000	\$ 2,570,000

Source: Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

Sources for the preceding narrative include the Center for Louisiana Studies at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette, LA Department of Natural Resources, LA Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Program, LA Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, and *Inherit the Atchafalaya* by Greg Guirard and C. Ray Brassieur.

THE ATCHAFALAYA BASIN PROGRAM



Louisianans have long recognized the ecological value of the Atchafalaya Basin and, as early as the 1960's, began efforts to attract federal support for its restoration. The federal government's interest in the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway, however, was primarily focused on its value as a flood control and navigation asset. With the adoption of the Water Resources Development Act and subsequent legislation in 1985 and 1986, the U.S. Congress established as public policy the need for the nation to invest in public access, acquisition of environmental easements, water management projects, and recreational opportunities in the Atchafalaya Basin.

In 1996, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) was named lead state agency in the development of a plan to protect and develop the Atchafalaya Basin as directed by Congress, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Louisiana Legislature created the Atchafalaya Basin Program and its advisory Research and Promotion Board in 1998. The State Master Plan for the Atchafalaya Basin was developed that year and approved unanimously by the Louisiana Legislature in 1999. Act 3 and Act 920 of the 1999 Louisiana Legislature empowered the Atchafalaya Basin Program to act on behalf of the State to implement and manage a comprehensive State Master Plan for the Atchafalaya Basin. To that end, the program staff regularly meets with USACE representatives regarding activities and projects in the Basin. The Atchafalaya Basin Program has no authority to issue or enforce permits, nor to directly regulate activities within the Basin.

Over the years, the Atchafalaya Basin Program has also entered into agreements with the USACE, Basin parishes, area towns and cities, the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District, and several state agencies involved in the Basin Program to advance conservation, restoration, enhancement, and recreation projects. These state agencies include Agriculture and Forestry; Culture, Recreation and Tourism; Environmental Quality; Health and Hospitals; Natural Resources; Transportation and Development; Wildlife and Fisheries; and the State Land Office.

The Atchafalaya Basin Program office is located in the LaSalle Building on N. Third Street in Baton Rouge.



The Atchafalaya Basin provides habitat for over 300 species of birds, including the Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and the Peregrine Falcon.

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN PROGRAM STAFF:

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The Atchafalaya Basin Program was primarily focused on the recreational component of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan from its inception through 2005, when the focus transitioned to water resource management and enhanced water access. Recognizing the need to codify this shift in public policy, the LDNR took a lead role in working with the Legislature to draft and enact Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Legislative Session. This Annual Plan is a direct result of that effort.

CURRENT CHALLENGES IN THE BASIN

The Atchafalaya Basin is the nation's largest river swamp and one of America's most productive ecological regions. However, like other water resources, this system faces many stresses and challenges, including several cited in a 2001 U.S. Geological Survey fact sheet, "The Atchafalaya Basin – River of Trees."

- **Ever-Changing Hydrology** – Natural changes and human-induced modifications have resulted in the alteration of the ecology of this resource and will continue to do so.
- **Sedimentation** – Since 1932, there has been a net accretion of nearly 2.5 billion cubic meters of sediment in the Basin floodway, converting much open water and cypress swamps to bottomland forest.
- **Hypoxic Conditions** – Spoil banks, oil field canals and natural levees inhibit the historical sheeting pattern of water flow, causing hypoxic conditions (poor water quality) within nearly all of the large, interior swamps.
- **Invasive Exotic Plant Species** – Massive growth of hydrilla, salvinia, giant salvinia, and water hyacinth restricts access to many areas in the Basin and exacerbates hypoxic conditions in the swamps.
- **Land Use/Resource Management** – Diverse and sometimes conflicting activities within the Basin occur with regard to flood control, commercial fisheries, navigational, petrochemical, silviculture, recreational, environmental, and cultural interests.



The Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan process is critical to a sustainable future of the Atchafalaya Basin. The focus on science-based water management ensures that projects selected for implementation will be beneficial to the ecological and environmental health of the Basin. Successful project implementation will lead to improved water quality, enhanced habitat, and a more vibrant ecological community. Collaboration between Basin stakeholders and State and Federal agencies allows for the coordination of limited resources and restoration efforts to maximize results and provide a healthy ecosystem in the Atchafalaya Basin for generations to come.

FY 2015 ANNUAL PLAN PROCESS

Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature specifically mandates that the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) present an Annual Basin Plan to the Louisiana Legislature at least thirty days before the start of each regular legislative session for the Legislature's review and approval.

The plan identifies all projects or stages of projects in the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System and surrounding areas that will be proposed for funding in that fiscal year. The Plan recognizes three distinct project categories: water quality/water management, access, and other projects consistent with the mission of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan.

Water management projects are intended to accelerate restoration of the Atchafalaya Basin by facilitating improvement in water quality, interior circulation, and/or water access, or improving the general ecosystem through sediment reduction, removal, or redistribution. Public access projects are focused on enhancing public use of recreational opportunities, such as the construction or renovation of a boat launch or a roadway that provides access to areas of the Atchafalaya Basin, acquisition of a maximum of 1,500 acres, or other projects consistent with the mission of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan.

STRUCTURE

In order to develop the Annual Plan, Act 606 activates a 14-member Atchafalaya Basin Program Research and Promotion Board and creates a nine-member Technical Advisory Group (TAG), chaired by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. LDNR is the lead agency for the development of the Annual Plan.

The Research and Promotion Board oversees the Atchafalaya Basin Program, approving projects in the Annual Plan that enhance, protect, and preserve this unique Louisiana treasure. This Board is charged with adopting criteria to be used in determining the eligibility of projects listed in the Annual Plan, identifying access projects for the Plan, conducting public hearings prior to adoption of the Plan, publishing the Plan, and submitting the final Annual Plan to the LDNR Secretary.

The TAG is composed of resource experts responsible for reviewing, evaluating, and approving all water management and water quality projects for the Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan. The makeup of the TAG is intended to ensure that the best science is used in focusing on restoration and preservation of the Basin ecosystem. TAG members are confirmed by the Atchafalaya Basin Oversight Committee of the Louisiana Legislature.

"Atchafalaya" is derived from the Choctaw words "hatcha" (river) and "falaia" (long), meaning, "long river."



DEVELOPMENT

The FY 2015 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan process began in the summer of 2012 as the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Atchafalaya Basin Program invited the public to suggest water quality/water management projects to be considered for inclusion in the Plan. The annual project nomination deadline is June 1st of each year, and public participation continues to be an integral part of the Annual Plan development process.

Following is a list of public meetings scheduled during the FY 2015 Annual Plan process:

Research & Promotion Board Meetings

July 10, 2013

October 30, 2013

November 21, 2013

February, 2014

Technical Advisory Group Meetings

June 11, 2013

July 10, 2013

September 4, 2013

Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Meetings

January, 2014

Public Meetings

November 12, 2013 in Morgan City, LA

November 13, 2013 in St. Martinville, LA

November 14, 2013 in Plaquemine, LA

The Draft FY 2015 Annual Basin Plan will be submitted to the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) for that panel's review and approval as consistent with the Master Plan for Coastal Protection and Restoration. The FY 2015 Annual Plan will then be submitted to the Research & Promotion Board for final approval, and published and submitted to the Louisiana Legislature for consideration, in compliance with Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.



One hundred species of fish and aquatic life can be found in the Atchafalaya Basin, and it is five times more productive than any other river basin in North America.

PROJECT FUNDING AND PRIORITIZATION

Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature created the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation Fund intended to finance projects listed in the Atchafalaya Basin Program Annual Plan. Of the monies allocated to the Fund in any one fiscal year, Act 606 requires that 75 percent shall be used for water management, water quality, or access projects, and 25 percent shall be used to complete ongoing projects and/or to fund projects that are in accordance with the Mission Statement of the State Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan that was unanimously approved by the Louisiana Legislature in 1999 (Act 920).

Act 541 of the 2009 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature provided for a constitutional amendment that set a funding source for the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation Fund to be put on a statewide ballot for voter approval. The amendment was approved on November 2, 2010, providing a dedicated source of revenue for the Fund and predictable funding levels for future Plans when certain criteria are met. To date, these criteria have not been met, and thus, revenue for the Fund has not been realized. Therefore, actual implementation of projects is dependent on the traditional state and federal appropriations processes.

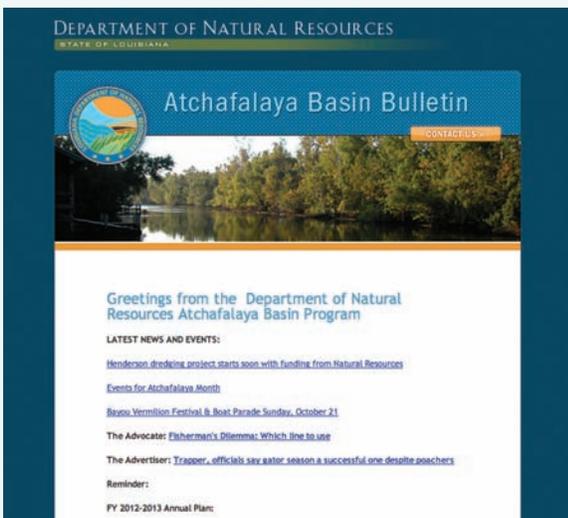
In order to provide transparency in government, Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session requires multiple public meetings for the development and review of the Annual Basin Plan and subsequent approval by the Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board and the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, all to be completed at least thirty (30) days prior to commencement of the regular legislative session. Therefore, it is required that the Annual Plan be drafted prior to the development of the appropriations bill that often funds the Plan. While it is certainly appropriate to have public vetting prior to submittal of the Annual Basin Plan to the Louisiana Legislature, one of the challenges of the process is determining the level of funding that will be provided. Until such time as appropriations are finalized, the level of funding for projects and the number of projects in the Plan that may be funded is uncertain.

Water quality/water management projects proposed in the FY 2015 Annual Basin Plan are listed in current order of priority as established by the Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board. This list includes new projects, as well as water quality/water management and access projects that were approved in the FY 2011, FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 Annual Plans but not totally funded for construction. Projects may be constructed based upon the level of funding provided in FY 2015 and prioritization established by the Research and Promotion Board. The Board will consider funding provided to the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation fund, with 75 percent of the funding being used for water management, water quality or access projects and the remaining 25 percent used to complete ongoing projects and for projects that are in accordance with the mission statement of the State Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan as required by Act 606.

Once funding levels for the FY 2015 Annual Plan are determined, projects that are proposed for funding will be brought before the Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board with proposed budgets for approval. Any subsequent significant changes to the approved budgets or project scope will also be brought before the Research and Promotion Board for approval.

Some projects that were considered but not included as part of this Annual Plan process may later be identified for implementation. Should funding become available, previously deferred projects may be implemented, provided that they are approved by the Technical Advisory Group, Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board, and the Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources; are consistent with the language of Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature; and meet one or more of the following qualifications:

1. Part of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan;
2. Part of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, Louisiana Project;
3. Water management or water quality project that meets the criteria developed by the Board for inclusion in the Annual Plan and has been approved through the procedures adopted by the board for inclusion of a project in the Annual Plan, including public hearings;
4. Consistent with the mission statement contained in the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan;
5. A project to be completed that was previously approved by the Research and Promotion Board.



SIGN UP FOR THE BASIN BULLETIN!

News about activities in the Basin and work of the Atchafalaya Basin Program is as close as your e-mail in-box! Sign up for the new Basin Bulletin e-newsletter on the ABP website at www.Basin.la.gov

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management is a key component of ecosystem restoration in the Atchafalaya Basin. As such, flexibility in project implementation and funding allocation must exist to ensure that projects in the Annual Plan are implemented in a way that will maximize our resources. Funding shall be distributed in a way that maximizes the benefits to the Atchafalaya Basin and achieves the greatest cumulative benefit as approved by the Research and Promotion Board.

The Atchafalaya Basin Program (ABP) recognizes that some projects may encounter unforeseen circumstances that hinder project implementation, such as access and land rights issues, availability of federal matching funds, and unanticipated costs. Projects for which no features or a reduced number of features can be constructed due to a lack of access or other issues will be deferred until such a time that these issues are resolved or additional funding is obtained to address the circumstances.

If such a project is deferred, the ABP may reallocate remaining approved funding to other previously approved projects for which only partial construction funding has been allocated and which are able to move forward. These reallocations are to be presented by the ABP to the Research and Promotion Board for its approval, and then identified in the Annual Plan for presentation to the Legislature.

Project identification and evaluation are guided by management tools available to the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), and the scientific and management expertise of TAG members themselves through analysis of proposed projects. The Natural Resource Inventory and Assessment System (NRIAS), approved in the FY 2010 Annual Basin Plan and funded by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), serves as the TAG's primary tool for decision making in the Basin.

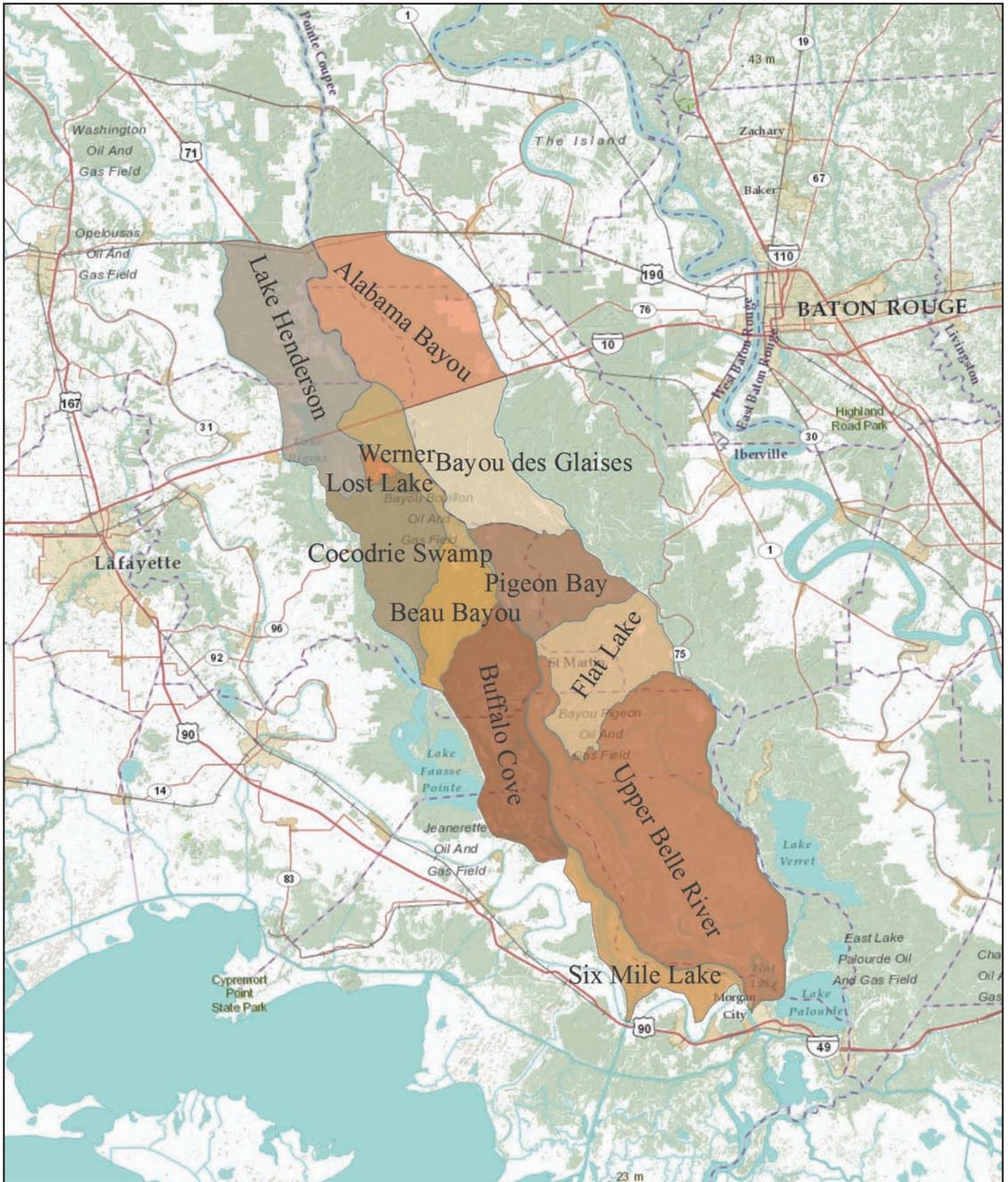
The NRIAS is a repository of Atchafalaya Basin data, maps, and project information developed as a cooperative effort between the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, CPRA, United States Geological Survey, United States Fish & Wildlife Service, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources. Custom web-based tools are beneficial to users for navigating through the Basin, managing Basin resources, developing and reviewing projects for the Annual Basin Plan, and identifying public lands and boat launches. NRIAS can be accessed online at <http://abp.cr.usgs.gov/>.

To continue building a strong scientific base of information for project development, the ABP will potentially utilize additional tools and resources to better understand the Atchafalaya Basin and its individual manage-



ment units. One such tool is the Atchafalaya Hydrodynamic Model developed by the National Audubon Society. This model can help to demonstrate how and where projects may work synergistically. Tools such as this complement the NRIAS by helping to forecast the effects of proposed projects or the effects of refined project design, regardless of whether projects affect the entire Basin and coast or smaller targeted areas.

Atchafalaya Basin Water Management Units



FY 2015 PROJECT LIST

WATER QUALITY / WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

This category includes activities such as sediment removal, redistribution, construction of cuts and gaps; data collection, evaluation and monitoring; and related planning, engineering and design within the Atchafalaya Basin's 13 Water Management Units. In addition to newly proposed projects listed, Water Quality/Water Management Projects that were approved in the FY 2011, FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plans, but not funded or only partially funded for construction, may be funded in the FY 2015 Annual Plan based on the prioritization given to these projects by the Atchafalaya Basin Program's Research and Promotion Board.

NEW WATER QUALITY/ WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED IN FY 2015 ANNUAL PLAN

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	STATUS
Flat Lake Ecosystem	201501	Proposed for Funding
21-Inch Canal	201511	Proposed for Funding
Murphy Lake	201512	Proposed for Funding
Orange Barrel Canal	201513	Proposed for Funding
Work Canal	201514	Proposed for Funding

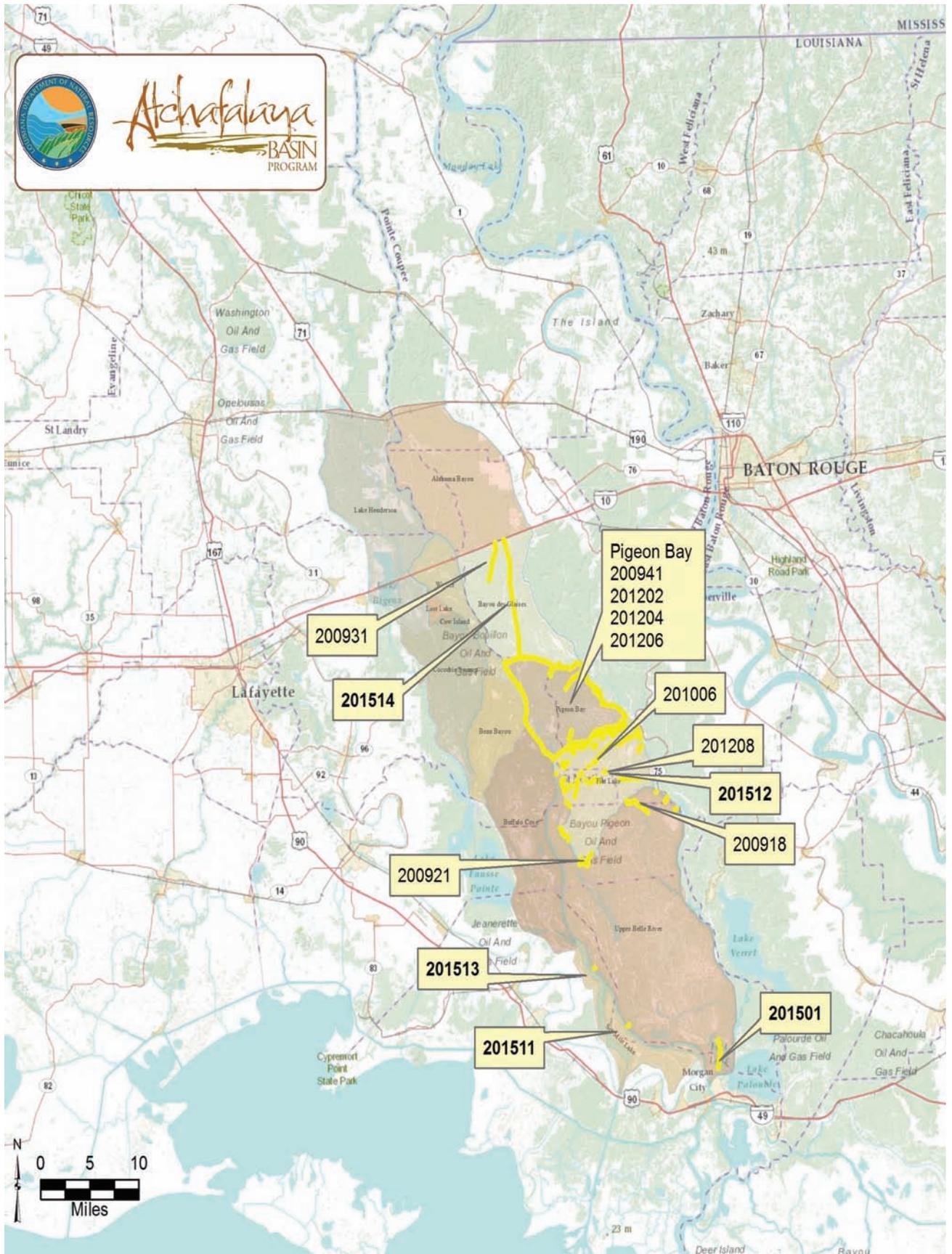
APPROVED FY 2011, FY 2012, FY 2013, AND FY 2014 WATER QUALITY/ WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION FUNDING IN FY 2015 ANNUAL PLAN

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	STATUS
Murphy Lake	201208	Proposed for Funding
Pigeon Bay WMU	201202, 201204, 201206	Proposed for Funding
East Grand Lake Project	201006	Partially Funded in FY 2012 Plan
Big Bayou Pigeon	200918	Proposed for Funding
Little Bayou Pigeon	200921	Proposed for Funding
Open Brown Bayou to the I-10 Canal	200931	Proposed for Funding
East Fork Bayou Pigeon (formerly known as Location Canal North of Bayou Sorrel)	200941	Included in the Pigeon Bay WMU Project. Original project funded in FY 2011.

The projects listed above are referenced by their project numbers on the map displayed to the right:

>>>>

Water Quality/Water Management Projects Proposed in FY 2015 Annual Plan



ACCESS PROJECTS

This category includes the construction or renovation of boat launches that provide public access to areas in and adjacent to the Atchafalaya Basin. The access projects listed below are included in the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan and/or were previously approved in previous Annual Plans, however funding has not been determined. These projects are being proposed for funding in this FY 2015 Annual Plan.

PROJECT NAME	STATUS
Wilson's Landing	Proposed for Funding
Sandy Cove Landing	Proposed for Funding
Ramah Landing	Proposed for Funding
Catahoula Landing	Proposed for Funding

ATCHAFALAYA ONLINE

The Atchafalaya Basin Program website brings the Basin to your fingertips. Vist www.Basin.Louisiana.gov for water levels, Basin facts, photos and more!

It's all here:

- Basin Pics - View our gallery and submit your shots
- Real-time water levels of popular fishing spots
- Upcoming Basin activities
- List of Basin sportsmen groups
- FY 2010- 2014 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plans
- Information on purchasing full-color Basin maps
- Upcoming Atchafalaya Basin Program meetings
- Facts about the Basin

www.Basin.Louisiana.gov



When you can't visit the Basin in person, visit it online at www.Basin.Louisiana.gov

OTHER PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES CONSISTENT WITH THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE STATE MASTER PLAN

The Atchafalaya Basin Program has a history of promoting public use of the Basin and, as such, continues to work to implement recreation projects that are part of the State Master Plan, part of the legislation, ongoing projects previously approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and/or consistent with the Mission Statement of the State Master Plan.

Projects consistent with the above criteria, including additional phases of some ongoing projects, are proposed for funding in FY 2015. These projects, in alphabetical order, include: updating of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan, Attakapas Wildlife Management Area, Belle River Park, Biking/Paddling/Hiking Trails, Camp Atchafalaya, Habitat Restoration, Lake End Park Cabins, Morgan City Interpretive Center, primitive campgrounds, Sherburne Wildlife Management Area, Stephenville Park, and Veterans Park.

Based upon the level of funding provided, projects that are proposed for funding will be brought before the Atchafalaya Basin Program's Research and Promotion Board for approval.



New Water Quality/Water Management Projects Proposed in FY 2015 Annual Plan

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Flat Lake Ecosystem (201501)

Sedimentation is causing loss of access and aquatic habitat in the Flat Lake WMU that both impact the overall health of the ecosystem. The proposal requests that an environmental evaluation be conducted on the lake and its ecosystem in order to design a restoration project that could rehabilitate habitat to improve biological conditions and also to re-establish access for the benefit of public use.

The “Overview and Planning Process of the East Grand Lake Water Quality Improvement and Sediment Management Plan” was completed in 2010 as one of the projects funded in the FY 2009 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan. The overview clearly identified the Flat Lake area as an important component of the drainage of the Flat Lake and Upper Belle River WMUs and that its hydrodynamic influence should be quantified as part of the planning process. The overview document suggests that decisions regarding the future management of the waterways in and around Flat Lake will have a significant influence on the hydrology and ecology of the Western and Upper regions. Due to the changing physical landscape that routes water through most of the Upper Belle River WMU, sediment accumulation in Flat Lake continues to exacerbate drainage issues and stagnation of interior swamp habitat. The proposed plan is consistent with the stated objectives of the existing planning process and should be considered for funding. In addition, the TAG also approved project number 201108 (Bathymetry Data in American Pass) in the FY 2013 Annual Plan which would support the development of this assessment.

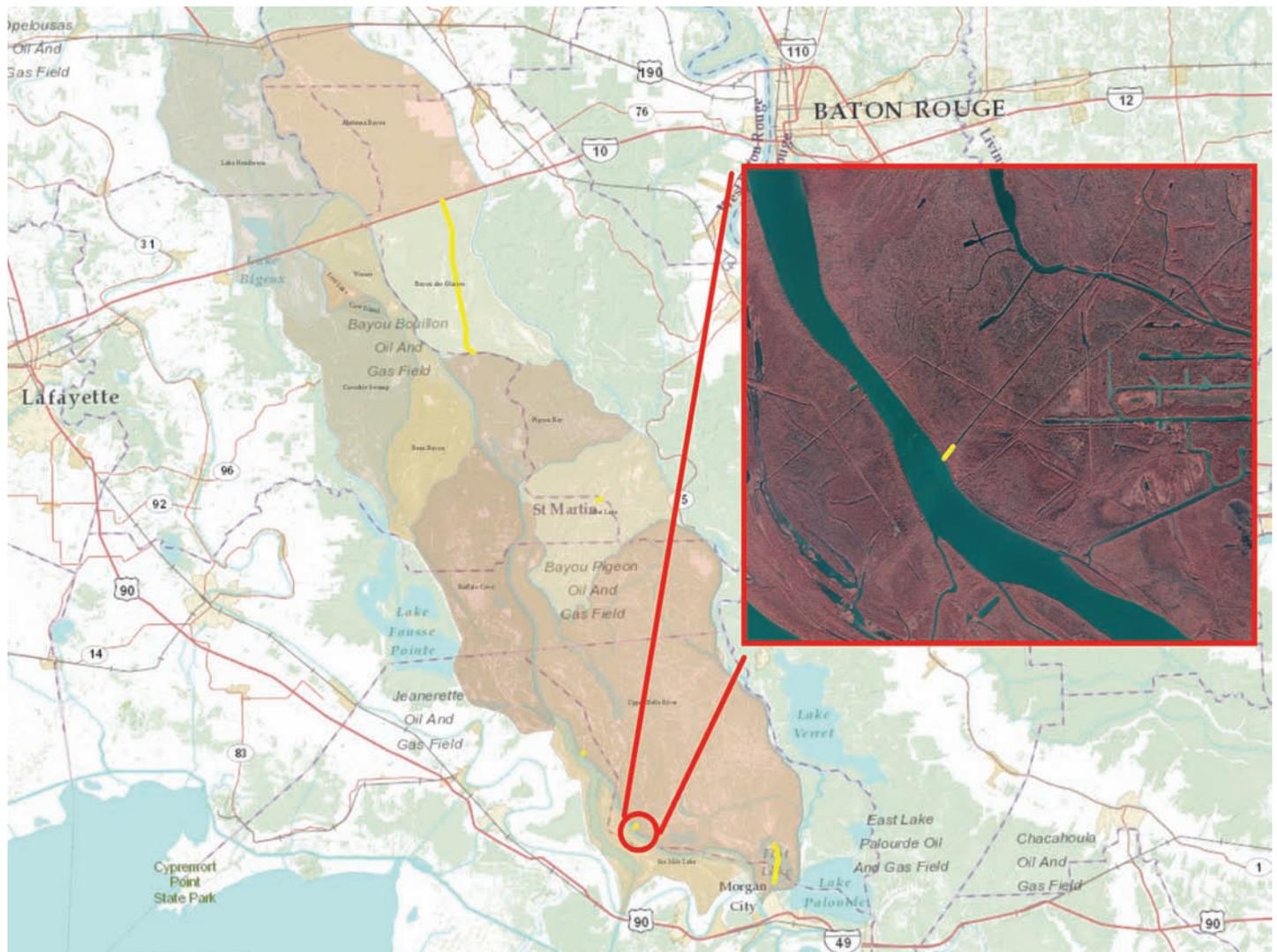


Sediment Trap in 21 Inch Canal (201511)

This project recommends creation of a sediment trap at the mouth of 21 Inch Canal to reduce sediment buildup in Bayou Boutee in the Upper Belle River WMU.

The proposed concept of reducing sediment in the project area is consistent with sediment reduction projects like the Dog Leg Canal. The TAG recommends forwarding this project for approval and recommends a cost benefit assessment of be included to evaluate the efficiency of sediment traps as sediment reduction features on water management projects.

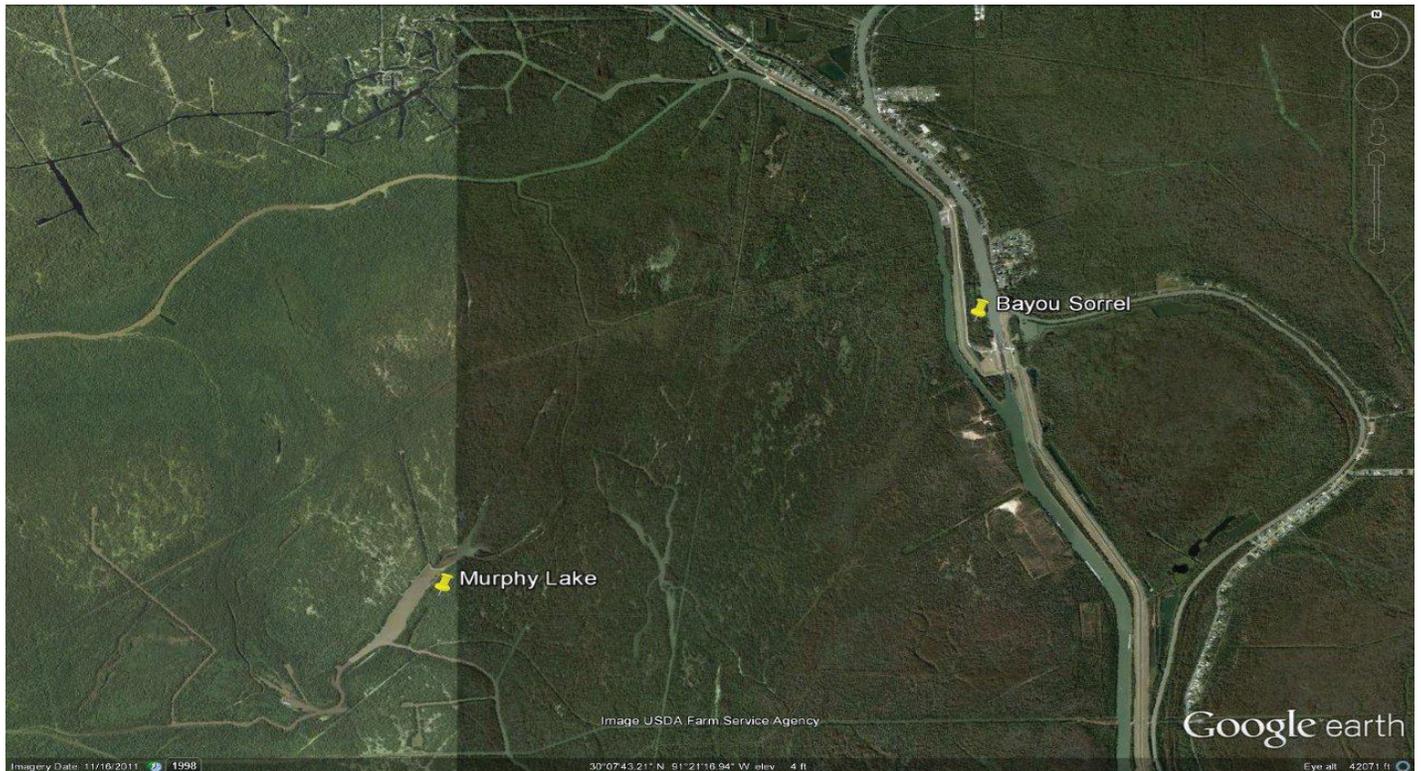
21 Inch Canal



Dredge Entrance to Murphy Lake (201512)

Sediment has closed off Murphy Lake in the Flat Lake WMU from access in low water conditions, causing water circulation and water quality problems. The project involves dredging sediment accretion from the entrance of Murphy Lake to improve access and water flow into the lake.

This project proposes a very similar action as Project 2012-08, which was approved by the TAG for funding in the FY 2012 Annual Plan. The TAG recommends that the two projects be funded as a unified effort and that the planning for the Murphy Lake project be closely coordinated with the East Grand Lake Plan.

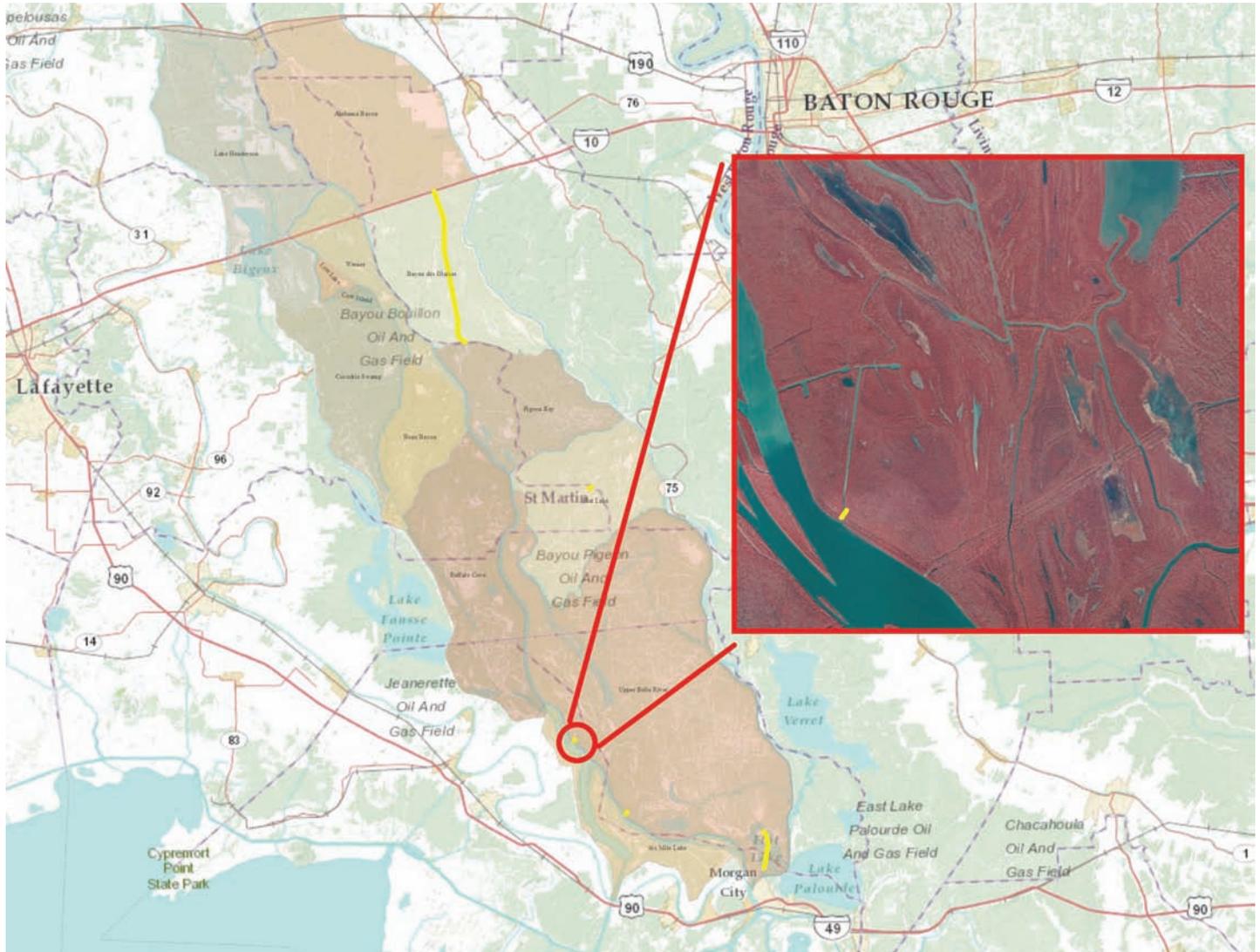


Sediment Trap in Orange Barrel Canal (201513)

This project provides for the creation of a sediment trap at the mouth of Orange Barrel Canal in the Upper Belle River WMU to reduce sediment buildup.

The proposed concept of reducing sediment in the project area is consistent with sediment reduction projects like the Dog Leg Canal. The TAG recommends forwarding this project for approval and recommends a cost benefit assessment be included to evaluate the efficiency of sediment traps as sediment reduction features on water management projects.

Orange Barrel Canal



Dredge Work Canal (201514)

Work Canal in Iberville Parish has filled with sediment and the blockage currently creates fish passage, access, and water quality issues. This project proposes dredging Work Canal from the Upper Grand River to Interstate 10, very similar to Project 2010-01, which was approved by the TAG for funding in the FY 2010 Annual Plan. The TAG recommends that the two projects be considered as a unified effort to ensure consistency and compatibility among project features.



See pages 30-40 for descriptions of previously approved FY 2011, FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 water quality/water management projects proposed for funding in this FY 2015 Annual Plan.

ONGOING WATER QUALITY / WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

APPROVED FY 2014 ANNUAL PLAN WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Murphy Lake (201208)

There is a large point bar that has developed, and continues to grow, at the southwest end of Murphy Lake where the lake meets Cross Bayou in Iberville and St. Martin Parishes within the Flat Lake Water Management Unit. This point bar has been growing over several years, and much of it has now vegetated. The bar is getting close to closing off the lake, which if allowed, will isolate Murphy Lake from Cross Bayou, possibly causing Murphy Lake to become a stagnant water body. Like other lakes in the basin, Murphy Lake is an important fish refuge area, establishing a greater need for removal of the point bar and proper water flow.

Status Report: This water management project has been approved for implementation as part of the FY 2014 Annual Basin Plan. The TAG has reviewed the proposed project, and recommends dredging the point bar to remove it from the end of Murphy Lake.

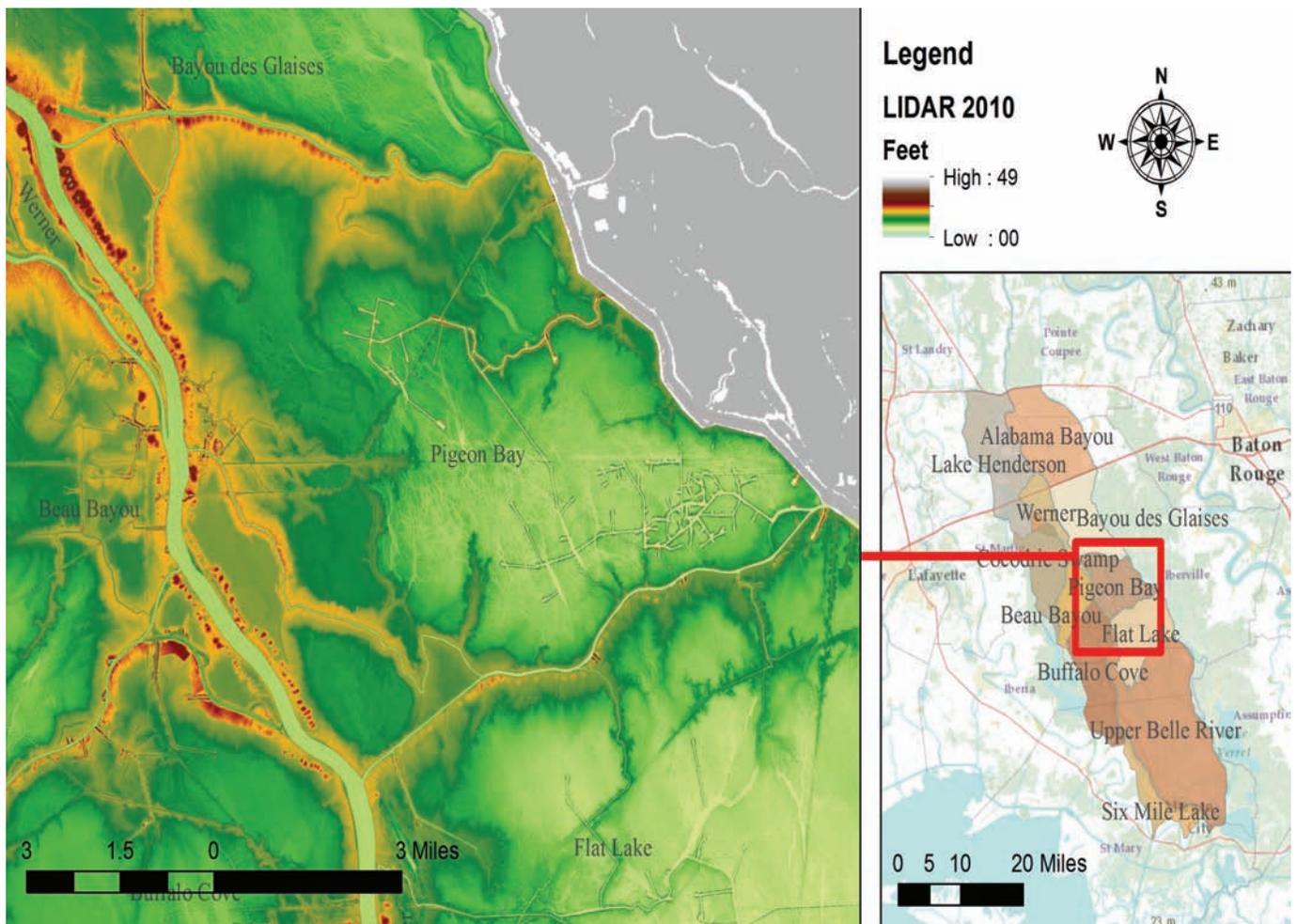
Pigeon Bay WMU (201202, 201204, 201206)

Project nomination 201202 stated that Sediment accumulation has occurred at North and South end of Little Bayou Tensas, where Little Bayou Tensas meets Upper Grand River and Atchafalaya River. In addition, project nomination 201204 stated that there is poor water quality in the swamps adjacent to Bayou Simpson and Graveyard as well as Spike Bay. Finally project nomination 201206 stated that the channelization of Upper Grand River from the Atchafalaya River has caused excessive sediment. This excessive sediment through Upper Grand River is affecting commerce and filling in Pigeon Bay WMU wetlands. This sediment accumulation at water input points is affecting water quality in Pigeon Bay WMU.

As a result of the multiple project nominations submitted in the Pigeon Bay WMU, the TAG has requested that a Pigeon Bay study be done to identify the optimum available locations for project features that would benefit this area and to incorporate the recent project nominations (201202, 201204, 201206), if appropriate.

Status Report: This water management project has been approved for implementation as part of the FY 2014 Annual Basin Plan. These projects will move forward utilizing funding from the “Open Location Canal North of Bayou Sorrel” (200941) project.

Pigeon Bay WMU Project Area



APPROVED FY 2013 ANNUAL PLAN WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Bristow Bayou North of I-10 (201105)

According to local residents, water in the area between the LDWF South Farm section of the Sherburne Wildlife Management Area and the I-10 Canal has begun to pool and stagnate, due to inadequate culverts placed in Bristow Bayou. The area previously would flood and drain during high water periods. The project nominator suggested that the existing culverts at Bristow Bayou on the north side of the I-10 Canal be replaced with larger culverts or a bridge to accommodate adequate water movement.

In the FY 2013 Annual Plan development process, the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) recognized the restricted water flow into and out of the area. The TAG recommended that improvements be made to remove restrictions and improve water flow in an effort to improve water quality and drain impounded forested habitats currently in danger of being degraded due to ponding in the area.

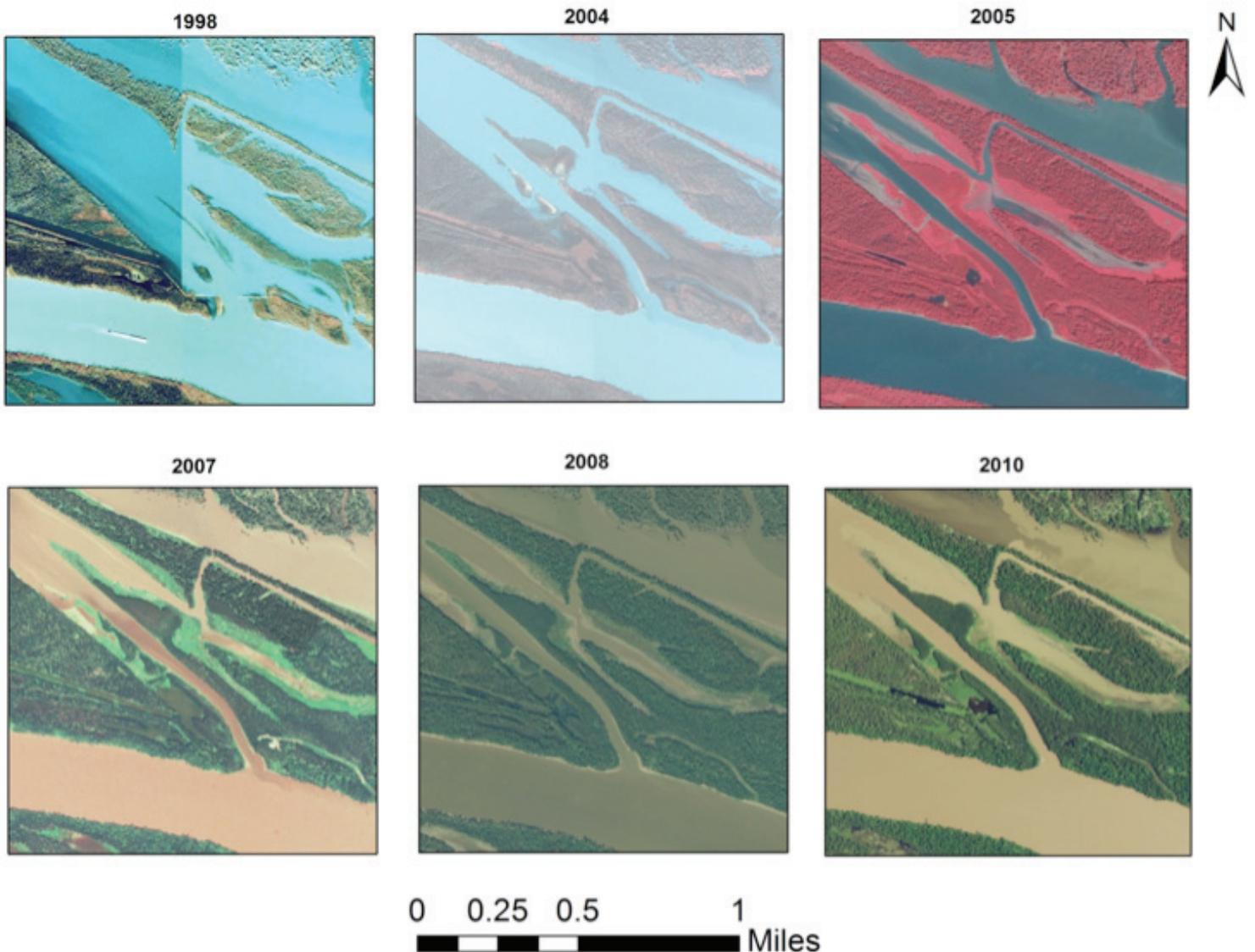
Status Report: Project was approved as part of the FY 2013 Annual Basin Plan. Landowner is making improvements independent of funding from the Atchafalaya Basin Program (ABP). Once that work is completed, the ABP and TAG will determine if additional project activity is needed to improve water quality and drain impounded forested habitats.

Bathymetry Data in American Pass (201108)

Over many years and through many high and low water periods, the American Pass has begun to fill in as sediments have built up naturally. The nominator of this project requests the collection of bathymetry data in American Pass. They emphasize the potential for the latest high water event, the 2011 flood, to have deposited sediment in an area that was already very shallow. The data would be used to help engineers determine necessary actions.

In the FY 2013 Annual Plan process, the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) recognized that the bathymetry in American Pass is an essential part of evaluating potential changes to the hydrology of the lower East Grand Lake Water Management Unit (EGL WMU). The TAG recommended this project for funding in the FY 2013 Annual Plan as part of a larger bathymetry data gathering project that will provide data to engineers and hydrologists designing projects in the lower EGL WMU.

Status Report: Project was approved and funded as part of the FY 2013 Annual Basin Plan. Bathymetry data has been collected in the lower EGL WMU as proposed, and the data will be used as part of the EGL study.



APPROVED FY 2012 ANNUAL PLAN WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

East Grand Lake Project (201006)

Approved for Design/Engineering and Construction Funding

The ABP's FY2010 Annual Plan project titled "Development of a Complete and Specific Plan to Address Water Quality and Sedimentation in East Grand Lake/Flat Lake/Upper Belle River Management Units Through Modification of Water & Sediment Inputs" or "East Grand Lake (EGL) Project area" was utilized to develop projects proposed in these water management units for the FY2012 Annual Basin Plan. The funding of these projects in the Upper Region is the first step in developing the plan to realign water flow patterns and strategically redirect sediment in the EGL Project area. Additional Annual Plan cycles will be necessary to identify and fund projects for the Western and Lower Regions as described in the Summary Report (located at: <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/atchafalaya/East-Grand-Lake-Summary-Report.pdf>).

The Upper Region was chosen as the initial point of developing the overall strategy for the EGL Project area because there is a reasonable confidence in the projected benefits for realignment of flow and sediment. Additionally, since north-south flow patterns that disperse water and sediment more evenly throughout the Project area are desired, a north to south planning effort seems to be the most logical approach. Also, the Western and Lower Regions present greater uncertainty in realignment and will therefore require additional information before projects can be designed.

The Upper Region takes in the area south of Bayou Sorrel to Old River and east of Grand Lake to the GIWW and covers an estimated 72,143 acres. While elevation or "LIDAR" data suggests the Upper Region has fewer restrictions to flow than other areas of the EGL Project area which allow for good water to enter and circulate throughout a large portion of the Region, the highly channelized delivery of water through the School Board Canal (Unnamed Canal), Indigo Bayou, Salt Mine Bayou, Williams Canal, Bayou Pigeon, and the Coon Trap has developed a sediment delivery network that carries sediment deep into the Project area which in turn promotes further restriction of flow and isolation of small areas. Modifying this network of channelized water inputs was the initial target for realignment.

The strategy to improve water quality is the realignment of water input through the northern part of the Upper Region with construction of bank shavings and reestablishment of existing fresh water inputs along Bayou Sorrel, School Board Canal (Unnamed Canal), Indigo Bayou, and Cannon Bayou. To complement additional input entering in the north, gaps positioned further south in the banks of Salt Mine Bayou, the Florida Canal, and the Williams Canal are designed to promote sheet-flow patterns southward through the Region. There are a total of 171 features that were identified by the TAG subcommittee and found to be the best possible solutions for achieving the desired goals of realigning sediment and water in the Upper Region of the EGL Project area. Elements were excluded that were found to be less than optimal for achieving the desired goals and may be incorporated into future plans should the need arise.

The 171 features include the following and are depicted in the map on the next page:

- 37 – Clean outs to remove woody vegetation and debris from approximately 100 ft. wide x 100 ft. long in existing gaps where little if any sediment will be removed.
- 14 – Bank shavings typically to 8 ft. bottom elevation and 30 ft. bottom width and an average estimated length of 1,967 ft.
- 49 – Re-establishment of existing water inputs, typically to 6.5 ft. bottom elevation and 30 ft. bottom width and an average estimated length of 810 ft.
- 70 – Gap developments and reduction of banks typically to 6.5 ft. elevation and 100 ft. wide and an average estimated length of 302 ft.
- Although technically located in the Western Region of the EGL Project area, when water levels are above 8 - 8.5 ft. at the Butte La Rose water gauge, the Coon Trap input is an important source of fresh water to both the Upper and Western Regions. Dependent upon the need for additional water in this area, an option to remove a maximum of 3 ft. of material from the Coon Trap Weir to improve input at lower River stages will also be evaluated and constructed if needed.

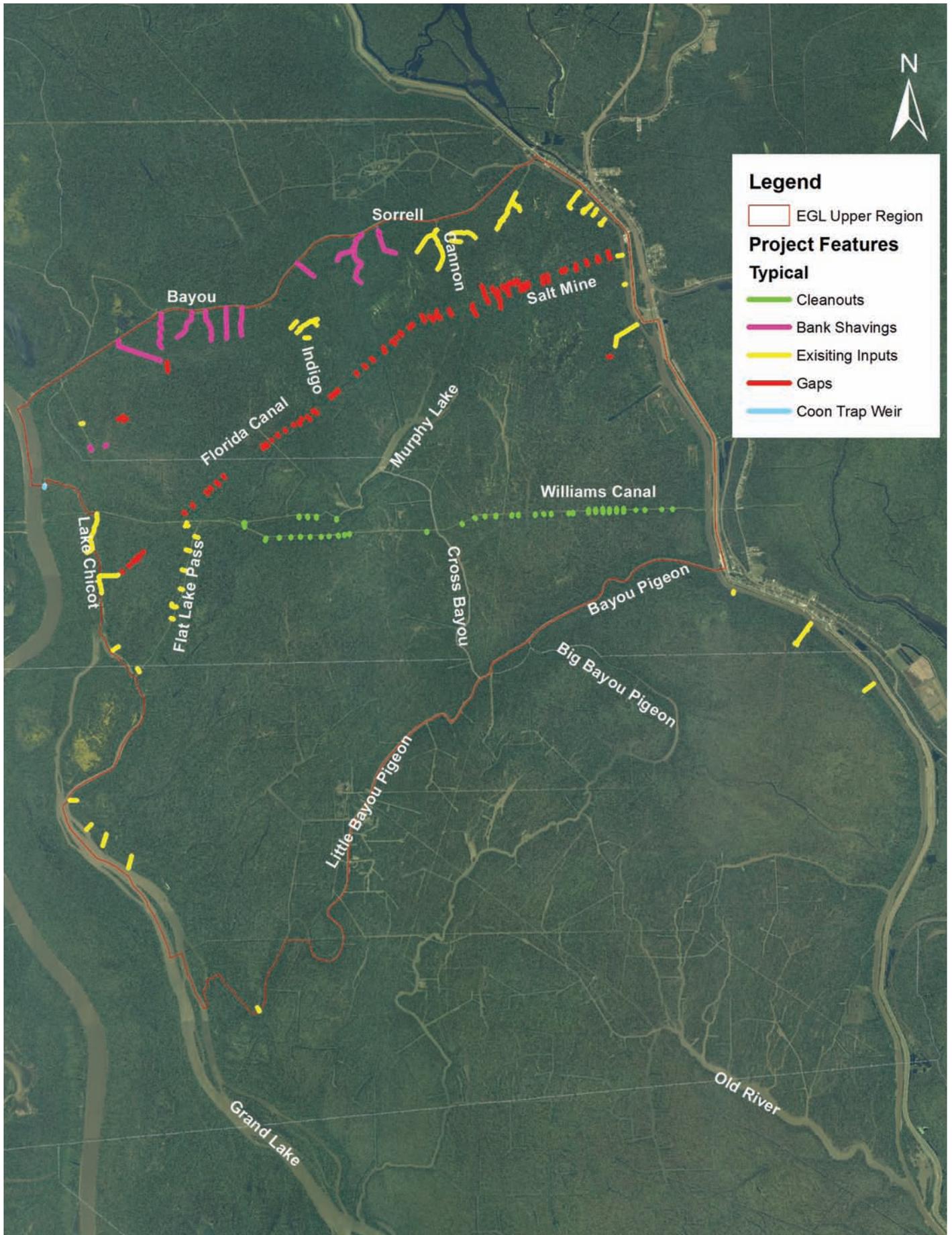
The success of the entire EGL Upper Region and EGL Project area hinges on the implementation of a suite of construction projects that complement each other in order to keep the water moving from north to south throughout the Region. Benefits that will be realized are therefore dependent on the amount of funding that is provided to construct the features that are proposed. Locations may have to be modified based upon landowner and access issues and adaptive management strategies.

Status Report: Project was partially funded for engineering and construction as part of the FY 2012 Annual Basin Plan. Lack of landowner cooperation, especially for the critical northern input features, has resulted in the necessity of developing a revised plan that would be able to meet the intended project functionality.

Sediment in the Upper Region of East Grand Lake restricts flow and contributes to poor water quality. Proposed modifications will improve water flow patterns and water quality conditions.



East Grand Lake Project (201006) *continued*



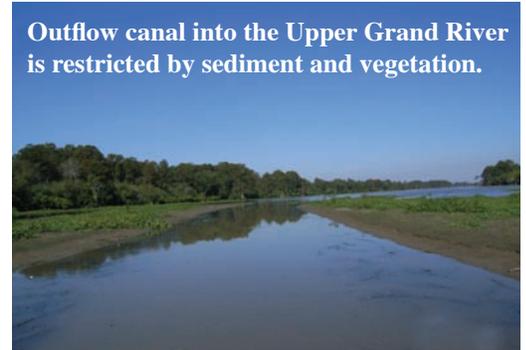
Improve Water Quality in the Upper Grand River Flats (201001)

Approved for Design/Engineering and Construction Funding

Over the years, local users have witnessed water quality, crawfish harvest, and fish abundance diminish as freshwater input into the Upper Grand River Flats (UGRF) has decreased due to sediment build up and decreased fresh water input. Based on data and local statements, water flow patterns are unique in the project area throughout the year. During the higher water periods of the crawfish season, water flows from the Atchafalaya Basin Main Channel eastward through the Upper Grand River and then north through the Work Canal and north into the UGRF at the southeast corner.

Utilizing this unique hydrology, it is expected that by constructing and improving fresh water inputs on the east side of the Work Canal and improving the current drain on the southeast corner, incremental improvements in water quality and ecological conditions will occur. In total, there are four (4) project features in the UGRF area. The three (3) features proposed to increase fresh water input from the Work Canal, which borders the area to the west, are bank shavings to an approximate 8 ft. bottom elevation and 30 ft. bottom width. The last feature is to reduce the elevation by 1 and 2 feet of sediment in the southeast corner of the project to promote draining into the Upper Grand River.

Outflow canal into the Upper Grand River is restricted by sediment and vegetation.



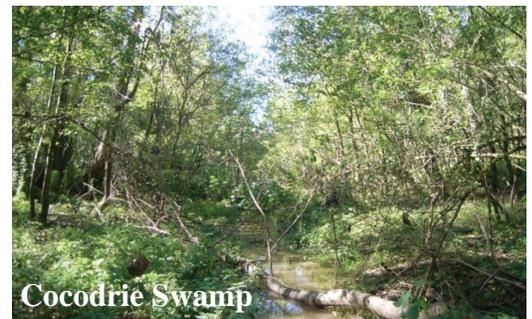
Status Report: Project was funded for engineering and construction as part of the FY 2012 Annual Basin Plan. After meeting and corresponding with the land owner for over a year, the Atchafalaya Basin Program has received no response / approval from the land owner, which is necessary to be able to construct the project features.

APPROVED FY 2011 ANNUAL PLAN WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Cocodrie Swamp Project (200915 and 200916)

Approved for Design/Engineering and Construction Funding

Bayou LaRose, in the Cocodrie Swamp Water Management Unit in St. Martin Parish, was once a very significant, commercially navigable waterway and the main source of freshwater for the swamp area. The cutting of oil and gas canals and USACE channel training has caused Bayou LaRose to silt up in many places and has resulted in portions of the bayou and the surrounding swamp being cut off from fresh water and devoid of plant and marine life. The goal of the project is to open natural waterways that are currently blocked to improve freshwater flow and navigation and to promote forest health.



Cocodrie Swamp

The work would include directing water through two existing deltas south of Bayou Garofier and possibly through Bayou LaRose by removing sediment from the main channels and near the mouths of the bayous and removing impediments to water flow throughout the length of the canals. Other work involves removing the plug from Old Bayou LaRose at the Panatec Canal, opening old Bayou Cocodrie to allow water to enter the swamp to the east, and overall drainage improvements in the project area.

Status Report: Funding for design, engineering and construction was approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and approved by the Bond Commission on October 21, 2010. The Atchafalaya Basin Program continues to coordinate with stakeholders to refine project plans, consistent with the approved budget. Engineering services contracts are in place for project design. Professional land services contracts are also in place to assist in identifying involved landowners and seeking to obtain needed approval from those landowners. Based on initial landowner contacts in the northern portion of the project area, the project focus has shifted to excavating gaps in elevated spoil bank gaps in the southern portion of that area to improve water quality. Servitudes will continue to be pursued with landowners in that area and methods of beneficial use of spoil will continue to be studied prior to finalizing project design.

East Fork Bayou Pigeon (200941)

(Originally known as Open Location Canal into Swamp North of Bayou Sorrel)

Approved for Design/Engineering and Construction Funding

This project is located in the Pigeon Bayou Water Management Unit in Iberville Parish. Poor water quality has resulted in poor fishing conditions and fish kills, and the original lakes in the Sorrel Oil Field area and north of that area are nearly gone. What remains is cut off from freshwater flow.

Status Report: This project will be incorporated into the Pigeon Bay WMU Study.

Open Brown Bayou to the I-10 Canal (200931)

Approved for Design/Engineering Funding. No Funding Approved for Construction.

Due to man-made hydrologic changes and resultant sedimentation, Brown Bayou and several other natural waterways have been cut off, eliminating access and a route for freshwater flow to interior lakes and swamps. The Technical Advisory Group recommends clearing Brown Bayou to the I-10 Canal. This action will re-establish flow south into Brown Bayou. The work area is the Bayou Des Glaises Water Management Unit.

Status Report: Design/engineering funding was approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and approved by the Bond Commission October 21, 2010. Budget amendment has been approved. Land rights must be secured and regulatory issues must be resolved prior to this project moving forward.

Bayou Fourche (200925)

Approved for Design/Engineering and Construction Funding

There is no longer any water flow at any river stage in Bayou Fourche below Bayou Postillion, in the Flat Lake/East Grande Lake Water Management Unit in Iberville Parish. This project would involve clearing or dredging the existing canal to promote flow into the area from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.



Status Report: Funding for design, engineering and construction was approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and approved by the Bond Commission on October 21, 2010. Construction design has been approved, and engineering firm is currently working through the permitting process for the project and developing construction bid specifications. A light touch method will be employed on this dredging project. This light touch means that the construction will occur in stream, as to not impact side bank vegetation or increase the width of the existing channel, and will only increase the current channel depth 1 to 2 feet, which is the degree necessary to achieve increase average annual water flows. After meeting and corresponding with the land owner for over a year, the Atchafalaya Basin Program has received no response / approval from the land owner. The Atchafalaya Basin Program is evaluating the option of constructing the project, remaining entirely on state owned water bottoms, and hauling any spoil outside of the Basin.

Big Bayou Pigeon (200918)

Approved for Design/Engineering Funding. No Funding Approved for Construction.

Sediment has built up along nearly seven miles of the main channel of Big Bayou Pigeon in Iberia Parish, reducing water flow and impairing navigation. The project area is in the Upper Belle River Water Management Unit. The Technical Advisory Group recommended dredging Bayou Pigeon to no more than the width of the channel at low or intermediate river stage and only as far downstream as needed to provide for small boat passage at low water (low water level to be determined). The bottom contour of the channel shall mimic natural channel side-slope, and the channel depth shall provide three feet of access depth at low river stage. Sediment reduction will be achieved with a mid channel dug deeper than the rest of the bayou within the first half-mile of the dredging operation, and the sediment trap should have a five-year life expectancy. Spoil disposal options shall be in a manner that is beneficial to the surrounding forest and does not increase the elevation of existing flow barriers. Project details will be further developed during the engineering phase with review by the TAG.

Status Report: Design/engineering funding was approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and approved by the Bond Commission on October 21, 2010. Major landowner in the project area has indicated that they are not interested in participating in this project. Other landowners in the project area have been identified and engineering team has developed project alternatives. Construction funding was not approved in FY2014, but funding will be requested in the FY2015 Annual Plan process.

Little Bayou Pigeon (200921)

Approved for Design/Engineering Funding. No Funding Approved for Construction.

Silt has built up in Little Bayou Pigeon from the crossover to Grand Lake in the Upper Belle River Water Management Unit in Iberia and St. Martin Parishes. This project would involve clearing debris and vegetation from Little Bayou Pigeon east from East Grand Lake and dredging, if necessary, to provide access to the lake.

Status Report: Design/engineering funding was approved by the Research and Promotion Board, and approved by the Bond Commission on October 21, 2010. Major landowner in the project area has indicated that they are not interested in participating in this project. Other landowners in the project area have been identified and engineering team has developed project alternatives. Construction funding was not approved in FY2014, but funding will be requested in the FY2015 Annual Plan process.



APPROVED AND FUNDED FY 2010 ANNUAL PLAN WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Atchafalaya Basin Natural Resource Inventory & Assessment System (NRIAS)

The Atchafalaya Basin is a resource that must be managed on a system-wide basis to ensure this invaluable national resource is protected and restored. It is recognized that we must develop better tools for managing the Basin and that data evaluation is necessary to ensure sound decision-making. The natural resource inventory and assessment system that was approved and funded in the FY 2010 Annual Plan will serve as the primary tool for decision making in the Basin. The system will provide a means for scientists to access relevant project data for the Basin and to request and fund data acquisition, monitoring, and data analysis to be used in project planning. This will be critical in providing information necessary for the development and approval of specific projects to be included for construction in future Annual Plans, projects that meet the needs of Louisiana's citizens and protect our natural resources.

This system will also assist in evaluating how the Atchafalaya Basin may interconnect with Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority projects by providing sediment and fresh water to nurture emerging marsh habitat without having an adverse impact on Basin resources. According to the Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast, "The Atchafalaya River delta is the only region of coastal Louisiana that is building land naturally, and the master plan seeks to take maximum advantage of this resource."

Status Report: A web-based version of the NRIAS is now available online. Enhancements to the system continue to be added, including the new Physical Attribute Tool (PAT). The PAT tool is a Geographical Information System feature that allows the user to digitally construct a feature (such as a spoil bank gap) and be able to estimate the volume and cost of the dredging based on user-adjustable "what if" characteristics such as depth, width, slope, and length based on elevation data overlay (LIDAR). In addition, the tool utilizes a forestry overlay to estimate the cost of mitigation for tree habitat loss in the construction of the feature. Finally, the tool is able to estimate the additional days of inundation per year that the constructed feature will allow.

Dog Leg Canal Sediment Trap Maintenance Dredging

The Dog Leg Canal is located within Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area in St. Mary Parish, approximately two miles north of Millet (Myette) Point on the east bank of the Atchafalaya River. It was previously opened to the Atchafalaya River, at the request of the commercial fishing industry, to allow freshwater to flow into this area of the Basin and improve water quality, primarily dissolved oxygen levels. A natural sediment trap existed near the Dog Leg cut that is believed to be in part responsible for the success of the project. That sediment trap is now almost completely filled and has caused transportation of sediment further into the canal. This sedimentation of the canal has decreased the canal's ability to transport freshwater into the adjoining swamp. Maintenance dredging of the Dog Leg Canal sediment trap will restore the functionality of the sediment trap and prolong the transport of freshwater from the Atchafalaya River to the swamp.

Status Report: Construction began in mid-October 2012 and was completed in December 2012.



Development of a Complete and Specific Plan to Address Water Quality and Sedimentation in East Grand Lake/Flat Lake/Upper Belle River Management Units Through Modification of Water & Sediment Inputs

The East Grand Lake/Flat Lake/Upper Belle River WMU's have degraded due to water movement being blocked by sediment and spoil deposition, thereby causing low oxygen levels and loss of habitat. This project will analyze water flow and sediment deposition throughout the study area, including analysis of five inputs into the system: American Pass, Bayou Sorrel, Blue Point Chute, Coon Trap Weir, Dog Leg Canal and Indigo Bayou. A plan is being developed to realign water flow patterns and strategically redirect sediment. The result of this action will be a specific list of construction items to accomplish water and sediment realignment in these WMU's, to thereby improve water quality and habitat and reduce the sedimentation of waterways and lakes.

Status Report: The Atchafalaya Basin Program has worked with the Technical Advisory Group and has developed scopes of services and interagency agreements to implement the project. Data collection efforts have been initiated by USGS and LSU who are collecting discharge and sediment information. Scientists have begun this planning effort and are working with the TAG to utilize the data collected to develop a water management unit level plan for redistribution of the water and sediment. Work performed to date was used to develop projects for the FY 2012 and FY 2013 Annual Plans, including Upper and East Grand Lake water and sediment flow modifications. The information is being evaluated to develop possible projects in the Lower and West Grand Lake areas.

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED WATER QUALITY/WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Prior to the enactment of Act 606 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, the water quality/water management projects listed below were initiated, and in part funded, with federal and local partnerships by the State of Louisiana. It is the policy of the Atchafalaya Basin Program to submit these projects to the Technical Advisory Group for approval prior to any additional obligation or additional funding by the State of Louisiana not contracted as of the effective date of Act 606.

Buffalo Cove Water Management Project

The Buffalo Cove Water Management Project was designed to improve water circulation and sediment management in the Buffalo Cove Water Management Unit in an effort to enhance fish and wildlife resources. The project includes the improvement of interior circulation within the swamp; the removal of barriers to north-south flow; the input of oxygenated, low temperature river water; and the prevention or management of sediment input into the interior swamps.



The project location is the lower Basin in Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) began construction on Buffalo Cove in 2004, and the project was estimated to benefit more than 7,500 acres initially and 53,000 to 58,000 acres eventually.

Status Report: Previously constructed elements include Bayou Eugene, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9-1, and 9-2. Some existing Buffalo Cove elements were impacted by unprecedented high water during the Mississippi River Flood of 2011, and the elements were no longer functioning as designed. The following elements were repaired: 6, 7, 9-1, 9-2 and elements within Bayou Eugene (E1, E2, and E3). The Corps began construction of Buffalo Cove repairs in December 2012, and reported that all construction repairs were completed in early February 2013.

Henderson Water Management Unit (WMU)

In an October 2006 scoping report, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) identified three major challenges within the Henderson WMU in St. Martin and St. Landry Parishes: hydrology, environment/habitat, and environmental quality. With regard to hydrology, the use, control, and function of the water control structures at the northern and southern end of the WMU was the main concern, followed by restoring the area's water flow patterns. Constructing a freshwater distribution structure to increase water flow throughout the WMU was an additional concern. Habitat issues that are considered a primary component of the project include the control of invasive aquatic vegetation, protecting the native habitat, and the effects of initiating these activities.

Status Report: The project is remains in the planning stage. Proposed actions, benefits, and alternatives are being identified, as well as additional details such as dredging dimensions, the size of gaps to be cut to restore water flow patterns, and measures to introduce additional flows into the upper end of the WMU. The USACE planning group, consisting of state and federal agencies, has held regular meetings to complete the planning documents. A Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement had been scheduled for public release in March 2013; however, the release date is now indefinite.

Sherburne Freshwater Diversion Structure at Big Alabama Bayou

This project was authorized by the Water Resource Development Act of 1986 in accordance with the plan recommended in the February 1983 Chief's Report. The plan included construction of freshwater distribution structures from the Atchafalaya River to provide water inflow into the Alabama Bayou area. To date, no funds have been budgeted for or allocated to this effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); however, the Atchafalaya Basin Program is actively working with the USACE New Orleans District to move this project forward.

Status Report: This project is in the planning stage. Discussions with the USACE have taken place to provide future funding for the project. Corps is evaluating appropriate funding mechanism that may be utilized for this project. Meeting has been held with Corps to discuss project status and the Corps has informed the ABP that the project is on hold as funds that had been budgeted for the Engineering Documentation Report have been redirected to address public safety issues brought forth by Flood of 2011.

Beau Bayou Swamp Hydrologic Restoration

Beau Bayou Swamp is located in the west central region of the Atchafalaya Basin in St. Martin Parish. Once known as a highly productive fisheries area, hydrologic manipulation within the Atchafalaya Basin from levee construction, pipeline canal spoil banks, sediment diversions, and channelization of the Atchafalaya River led to hypoxic conditions within Beau Bayou Swamp, along with many of the Basin's other interior swamps. Most of the natural bayous and man-made canals flowing into Beau Bayou Swamp carry significant amounts of sediment adding to the already degraded condition of the swamp.

The initially proposed Beau Bayou hydrologic restoration project was to include:

- Dredging of Beau Bayou through the center of the swamp, along with dredging of some of the natural waterways. Dredged material is to be used beneficially to address subsidence problems within the adjacent swamp.
- Gapping of the natural levee along the northern east section of Bayou L'Embaras to allow for the exchange of fresh water and nutrients into the swamp.
- Creation of inline sediment traps to reduce the sediment load currently flowing into Beau Bayou Swamp.

St. Martin Parish has been approved to receive \$3,701,400 in Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) funds to advance the Beau Bayou project.

Status Report: St. Martin Parish continues to utilize the services of an engineering firm for this project, along with input from the Atchafalaya Basin Program, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other entities. The engineering firm completed a project alternatives report which included preliminary cost estimates for the recommended project features for improving water quality. A meeting of the above parties was held in August 2012 to prioritize those recommended features to be addressed in the detailed design phase.

Henderson Lake Access Channels

This project is being implemented through a cooperative endeavor agreement between the Atchafalaya Basin Program and St. Martin Parish Government. It consists of dredging canals from the existing boat launches on the West Guideline Levee of the Atchafalaya Basin into Lake Henderson in St. Martin Parish to facilitate boat traffic during low water periods that are due to the annual lowering of lake levels for the ongoing hydrilla control project. Dredging will also create deepwater fish habitat during low water periods.

Status Report: Construction began in mid-October 2012 and channel dredging was determined to be complete in August 2013. Prolonged high water levels through May 2013 continued to delay planting of tree seedlings on the spoil disposal areas for mitigation, as well as dewatering of those disposal areas and degradation of the containment dikes. Mitigation will move forward in the next planting season.



Look for the ABP Sign!

The Atchafalaya Basin Program has implemented a signage program designed to make Basin visitors aware of projects implemented under the Master Plan and Annual Plan process.

Signs such as this one at Veterans Park in Assumption Parish have been installed at project locations in the Basin and will be a part of future projects.



ACCESS PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR FUNDING

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Wilson's Landing Boat Launch

Upgrades to this launch were proposed in the State Master Plan, and approved in the FY 2011 Annual Basin Plan but not funded by the Research and Promotion Board due to the total level of funding available. Proposed renovations to this landing include bringing in fill material to raise the elevation of the present “low-water launch” so that it can also function at higher river stages. In addition, the ramp(s) may need to be extended farther out into the water to facilitate safe launching at lower river stages. Improvements such as those to the parking area and lighting, as well as other improvements, are also proposed.

Sandy Cove Landing

Upgrades to this launch were proposed in the State Master Plan. Improvements to the existing launch are proposed. Improvements to the parking area, lighting, restrooms and a fishing area, as well as other improvements, are also proposed.



Sandy Cove Landing

Ramah Landing

Upgrades to this launch were proposed in the State Master Plan. Improvements to the existing launch as well as consideration of an additional launch on the South Side of the Weir are proposed. Improvements to the parking area, lighting, restrooms and a fishing area, as well as other improvements are also proposed.

Catahoula Landing

Upgrades to this launch were proposed in the State Master Plan. Improvements to the existing launch are proposed. Improvements to the parking area, lighting, restrooms and a fishing area, as well as other improvements, are also proposed.

ONGOING ANNUAL PLAN ACCESS PROJECTS

Bayou Sorrel Boat Launch

This project to construct improvements at the current location of the Bayou Sorrel boat launch has been an ongoing project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State of Louisiana and Iberville Parish Government, and was proposed in the State Master Plan. The proposed project consists of new concrete ramps with multiple lanes each, floating courtesy dock adjacent to boat ramps, concrete landings adjacent to boat ramps, expansion and improvement of stone parking area, security and restroom shelter, access roads, demolition of the existing ramp and electrical service to power and light the facility.



Status Report: Funding for this launch was provided through the capital outlay process in the FY 2011 Annual Basin Plan. Iberville Parish has elected to move forward with this funding immediately and intends to construct the facility as soon as possible. A cooperative endeavor agreement has been signed between Iberville Parish and the Atchafalaya Basin Program. Plans and specifications have been completed and approved by Facility Planning and Control. Construction commenced in mid-October 2013 with an estimated construction time of six months.

Butte LaRose Boat Launch

This project that was proposed in the State Master Plan involves upgrading the Butte LaRose Boat Launch at the Atchafalaya River by extending the launch an additional 15 feet into the river to accommodate safe launching when the river falls below three to four feet at the Butte LaRose gauge.

Status Report: The Butte La Rose Boat Launch was approved in the FY 2011 Annual Basin Plan but not funded by the Research and Promotion Board due to the total level of funds available. The project was proposed for funding in the FY 2012 Annual Basin Plan as the top priority water access project. The Research and Promotion Board has agreed to fund a portion of this project, and St. Martin Parish has committed to share a portion of the project cost. Additional land acquisition for the boat launch area is being pursued by the Parish. Once that is complete, plans and specifications will be designed by the engineer. It is anticipated that the project will proceed to construction during 2014.

King's Ditch Boat Launch

This project includes the design and construction of a small boat landing south of Ramah at King's Ditch for commercial and recreational fishermen. The next landing from Ramah is at Grand River and is not convenient for those from this area.

Status Report: King's Ditch Boat Launch was approved in the FY 2011 Annual Basin Plan, but not funded by the Research and Promotion Board due to the total level of funding available. Land access issues must be resolved before this project can move forward.

Big Alabama Boat Launch Phases I and II

The state-owned Sherburne Wildlife Management Area, which is operated and maintained by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, has between 30,000 and 40,000 visitors annually. The Sherburne WMA adjoins other properties, including the lands owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps of Engineers. The total site including all three government properties totals 44,000 acres.

The first phase of this boat launch project included the construction of a new, two-lane boat launch with a center pedestrian pier located in Pointe Coupee Parish, in the Morganza Floodway System of the Atchafalaya Basin. The second phase included improvements to the boat launch parking lot, the addition of a handicapped accessible fishing pier, and a modular restroom facility.

Status Report: Approved and funded in FY 2010 Annual Plan. Phase I was completed in 2010. Phase II was completed in August 2012, including the handicapped accessible fishing pier pictured below.

Phase II of the Big Alabama project included construction of this handicapped accessible fishing pier



This boat launch was completed as part of Phase I of the Big Alabama project.

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED ACCESS PROJECTS

Bayou Amy Boat Launch

This new boat launch facility is already funded and will be constructed on Bayou Amy, directly across from the Atchafalaya Basin western guide levee in Henderson, Louisiana.

The project will include a new boat launch, parking area, and docking facility. Additional improvements are being designed at this site, and that component will be funded with CIAP funds. That portion of the project will include an educational pavilion, self guided nature walk, and a restroom facility.



Status Report: Design is complete and funding is in place. Construction commenced on this boat launch in August 2013.

Millet (Myette) Point Boat Launch

The Millet (Myette) Point Boat Launch project is the subject of a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the St. Mary Parish Government. The project area is in the vicinity of the town of Charenton, Louisiana, in St. Mary Parish. Construction began in September 2007. The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a point of entry into the Lower Atchafalaya Basin Floodway for recreational fishing vessels, commercial fishing vessels, hunters, crew boats, federal and state government personnel, and others.

This project consists of a new concrete boat ramp with five lanes (four lane boat launch and one canoe launch) to be constructed; a new floating courtesy dock adjacent to the ramp; a concrete apron adjacent to the boat ramp that will be constructed by pre-loading the site and installing wick drains; a comfort station (restroom); a crushed stone parking area; upgrading of existing public roads used for ingress and egress; partial demolition and partial removal of an existing boat ramp with the remainder of said ramp converted into a canoe launch; water service for the comfort station; a sewage treatment plant; electrical service to power and light the comfort station and service to light the parking area and boat ramp; and landscaping.

Status Report: Construction has been completed and boat launch is operational.



Bayou Benoit Boat Launch

The improvements to this boat launch were included in the State Master Plan. This launch was originally constructed with grant funds from a Wallop-Breaux Grant. Improvements consisted of the construction of a floating dock to allow boaters to tie up their boats during fluctuating water conditions and while parking trailers.

Status Report: Construction was completed in 2010 and facility is in use.



Belle River Boat Launch

This project is already funded and involves the installation of restroom facilities at the existing Belle River boat launch. The boat launch is operated and maintained by the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District.

Status Report: Modular restrooms were installed in 2011 and are operational.



OTHER PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES PROPOSED FOR FUNDING

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan Update

The original Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan was published by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and Atchafalaya Basin Advisory Committee, and unanimously approved by the Louisiana Legislature, in 1998. The Master Plan states that it is expected that, after 15 years, the Plan will be evaluated and revised and a new 15-year Plan adopted. As such, an update of the Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan is being proposed for funding in FY 2014 in order to be submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Belle River Park

This is an ongoing project to provide a recreation facility for visitors and residents of lower St. Martin Parish in the Belle River area. Work completed to date includes earth work and a walking trail. Work remaining to be completed includes a roadway, parking, drainage, trails, landscaping, playground equipment, lighting, pavilion, meeting hall, building utilities, and sewer treatment. The design of this project was funded through the Atchafalaya Basin Program and a Trails Grant. Design is now underway for the meeting hall and restrooms, and construction was partially funded in the FY 2011 Annual Basin Plan. Plans and specifications for the project were submitted to and approved by the Office of Facility Planning and Control. The project was bid and was awarded in August 2012, and construction was completed in September 2013.

Biking/Paddling/Hiking Trails

The Atchafalaya Basin is a paradise for outdoor adventure, and the Atchafalaya Basin Program aims to increase accessibility to the Basin's natural wonders through biking, paddling and hiking. Mountain bike paths, hiking trails and paddling areas are proposed for development within the Atchafalaya Basin in FY 2012. The Atchafalaya Basin Program will work with local government and other stakeholders to identify locations for these trails.



Camp Atchafalaya

Camp Atchafalaya is a project to construct a facility to provide the Atchafalaya Basin experience to physically challenged individuals. This project's goal is to create a universally accessible environment for people with disabilities to connect with nature. This facility would be constructed in its entirety as a barrier-free and completely accessible park. The park would be devoid of any designation of handicap signage, areas and identifications, because the park and anything in it will be designed accordingly for access. Users would be able to perform any activity normally done in a typical State Park regardless of their disability. This project would ensure that everyone will have access to what Louisiana and the Atchafalaya Basin has to offer. The Office of State Parks has worked on planning and design of this project with funding provided by the Atchafalaya Basin Program. State Parks has not been able to move forward on the project due to a lack of funding.

Habitat Restoration/Conservation

This project will provide for habitat restoration through vegetative plantings in areas that are or were impacted by construction activities in the Basin or areas where habitat improvements are needed. Monitoring of the success of the habitat restoration may be performed to ensure that goals have been met. Funding may also be utilized to acquire conservation servitudes to protect and preserve critical habitat in the Basin.

Lake End Park Cabins

This project included design and construction of cabins and related appurtenances at Lake End Park in Morgan City along the shore of Lake Palourde, as outlined in the State Master Plan. Cabin design was completed, and construction funding was provided as part of the FY 2011 Annual Plan. Morgan City and DNR signed a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement. Project plans and specifications for the cabins were submitted and subsequently approved by the Office of Facility Planning and Control. The project was bid and awarded in early 2012. Those first three cabins were completed in May 2013. In the 2013 Legislative Session, capital outlay funding was provided by the State directly to Morgan City for the construction of additional cabins.



Morgan City Interpretive Center

This project would be a cooperative effort with the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The concept of this project is for design of a building that would showcase the cultural aspects of the lower Atchafalaya along with other projects, both existing and proposed, that have been constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The funding provided for this project would be used as matching funds for the development of the Engineering Design Report by the Corps.

Primitive Campgrounds

This project was funded in the FY 2011 Annual Plan. The Atchafalaya Basin Program staff Program staff consulted with key stakeholders, local governments, and the State Lands Office to identify specific sites for establishing primitive camping areas on State-owned lands in the Basin. Stakeholder meetings were held in early 2012, and a draft plan was circulated for comments. A final project plan was developed incorporating stakeholder input for campsite locations and design. Construction to install campsite markers was completed in August 2013. The markers were installed, the markers locations were surveyed and latitude / longitude locations were collected. In addition, maps and descriptions of the locations are posted on the ABP website for use by the public at:

<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=494&pnid=0&nid=273>.

The website promotes primitive camping and contains pertinent material about conditions, precautions, primitive camping best management practices, and other items.



Sherburne and Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Areas

The Atchafalaya Basin Master Plan contains provisions for improvements to the State Wildlife Management Areas. The Sherburne and Attakapas Wildlife Management Areas in the Basin are two locations that are heavily utilized by residents and tourists. Enhancement of these areas by providing space and facilities would provide distinct and increased opportunities for the public's access to and enjoyment of the hunting, fishing, camping, general recreation, education, and tourism aspects of the Basin.

Stephensville Park

This is an ongoing project to provide a recreation facility for visitors and residents of lower St. Martin Parish in the Stephensville area. Phase I of this project has been completed and included earth work, ball fields, walking trail, parking area, playground and a picnic shelter. Work remaining to be completed includes ball field lighting, concession stand, restroom, landscaping, bleachers, playground equipment, parking, tennis court and sewage treatment. Additional funding for construction was provided in the FY 2011 Annual Plan. Design plans and specifications for permanent restrooms, a concession stand, and a covered pavilion area were submitted to and approved by the Office of Facility Planning and Control. A construction contract was awarded in July 2012, construction began in October 2012, and was completed in May 2013.

Veterans Park

This is an ongoing project to provide a recreation facility for visitors and residents of the Pierre Part area in Assumption Parish. Phase I and II of this recreational facility have been completed. The facility includes baseball fields, tennis courts, concession stand, walking trail and a playground.

Construction funding for Phase IV was provided in the FY 2011 Annual Plan and is being used for bleachers, concession equipment, and other amenities. Phase IV consisted of parking lot improvements, concession stand improvements, bleachers and canopies. The work was bid and awarded in 2012, and construction was completed in March 2013. Phase V includes a basketball court and a storage building. The Cooperative Endeavor Agreement has been signed and plans are being developed for these features.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PUBLIC ACCESS & ACQUISITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EASEMENTS

Fee Purchase

The Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System authorization requires that the Public Access feature provide for fee lands to be purchased from non-governmental, willing sellers. As of October 2013, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports that it has acquired ownership of 47,323 acres for public access lands toward a total authorized 70,000 acres.

Acquisition of Environmental Easements

Acquisition of environmental easements refers to the purchase of federal easements in the Atchafalaya Basin for the purposes of developmental control and environmental protection. As of October 2013, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports that it has acquired 93,878 acres of comprehensive easement toward an authorized 367,000 acres.





Atchafalaya Basin Water Management Technical Advisory Group

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September 5, 2013

Mr. Gerald Alexander
Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board
307 Woodland Drive
Donaldsonville, Louisiana 700346

Re: List of recommended projects

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Attached please find the list of water management projects that have been approved and recommended by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of the Atchafalaya Basin, in accordance with House Bill 1135 of the 2008 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, for consideration by the Atchafalaya Basin Research and Promotion Board to include in the FY2015 Annual Basin Plan. If you have any questions or would like additional information please contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

Bobby Reed, Chairman
Atchafalaya Basin Technical Advisory Group

BR:dn
Enclosure

Technical Advisory Group
Atchafalaya Basin Water Management
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FY 2015 Water Management Projects Approved By the Technical Advisory Group

Project Number 201501 – St Mary Parish - Flat Lake Ecosystem

Prioritization – TAG Approved this project.

Type of Problem – Environmental

Nominating Party – St Mary Parish Government

Statement of Problem – Sedimentation causing loss of access to the Flat Lake and aquatic habitat loss that impacts the overall health of the ecosystem.

Proposed Work Area – Flat Lake Water Management Unit, St Martin Parish.

Proposed Action Description – The proposal requests that an environmental evaluation be conducted on the lake and its ecosystem in order to design a restoration project that could rehabilitate habitat to improve biological conditions and also to re-establish access for the benefit of public use.

TAG Analysis and Recommendation - The “Overview and Planning Process of the East Grand Lake Water Quality Improvement and Sediment Management Plan” was completed in 2010 as one of the projects funded in the 2009 Atchafalaya Basin Annual Plan. The overview clearly identified the Flat Lake area as an important component of the drainage of the Flat Lake and Upper Belle River WMUs and that its hydrodynamic influence should be quantified as part of the planning process. The overview document suggests that decisions regarding the future management of the waterways in and around Flat Lake will have a significant influence on the hydrology and ecology of the Western and Upper regions. Due to the changing physical landscape that routes water through most of the Upper Belle River WMU, sediment accumulation in Flat Lake continues to exacerbate drainage issues stagnation of interior swamp habitat. The proposed plan is consistent with the stated objectives of the existing planning process and should be considered for funding. In addition, the TAG also approved project number 201108 (Bathymetry Data in American Pass) in the FY 2013 Annual Plan which would support the development of this assessment.

Project Number 201511 – Dan Kroes - Create sediment trap near river in 21 Inch Canal

Prioritization – TAG Approved this project.

Type of Problem – Water/Sediment Management

Nominating Party – Dan Kroes - USGS

Statement of Problem – Sediment from 21 Inch Canal is filling Bayou Boutee

Proposed Work Area – St Martin Parish - Upper Bell River WMU.

Proposed Action Description – Create sediment trap at the mouth of 21 inch Canal.

TAG Analysis and Recommendation – The proposed concept of reducing sediment in the project area is consistent with sediment reduction projects like the Dog Leg Canal. The TAG recommends forwarding this project for approval and recommends a cost benefit assessment of be included to evaluate the efficiency of sediment traps as sediment reduction features on water management projects.

Project Number 2015-12 – Dan Kroes - Dredge sediment accretion from entrance to Murphy Lake.

Prioritization – TAG Approved this project to be appended to currently approved Project 2012-08 for evaluation as appropriate.

Type of Problem – Water/Sediment Management

Nominating Party – Dan Kroes - USGS

Statement of Problem – Sediment has closed off Murphy Lake from access in low water causing water circulation and water quality problems.

Proposed Work Area – St Martin Parish/ Iberville Parish - Flat Lake WMU.

Proposed Action Description – Dredge sediment accretion from entrance to Murphy Lake to improve access and water flow into the lake.

TAG Analysis and Recommendation – This project proposes a very similar action as Project 2012-08 which was approved by the TAG for funding in the FY 2012 Annual Plan. The TAG recommends that the two projects be funded as a unified effort and that the planning for the Murphy Lake project be closely coordinated with the East Grand Lake Plan.

Project Number 2015-13 – Dan Kroes - Create sediment trap near river in Orange Barrel Canal

Prioritization – TAG Approved this project.

Type of Problem – Water/Sediment Management

Nominating Party – Dan Kroes - USGS

Statement of Problem – Sediment from 21 Inch Canal is filling Orange Barrel Canal

Proposed Work Area – St Martin Parish - Upper Bell River WMU.

Proposed Action Description – Create sediment trap at the mouth of Orange Barrel Canal.

TAG Analysis and Recommendation – The proposed concept of reducing sediment in the project area is consistent with sediment reduction projects like the Dog Leg Canal. The TAG recommends forwarding this project for approval and recommends a cost benefit assessment of be included to evaluate the efficiency of sediment traps as sediment reduction features on water management projects.

Project Number 2015-14 – Richard Labbe - Dredge Work Canal

Prioritization – TAG Approved this project to be appended to currently approved Project 2010-01 for evaluation as appropriate.

Type of Problem – Water/Sediment Management

Nominating Party – Richard Labbe - Conservationist

Statement of Problem – Work Canal has filled with sediment and the blockage currently creates fish passage, access, and water quality problems.

Proposed Work Area – Iberville Parish - Bayou Des Glaisses.

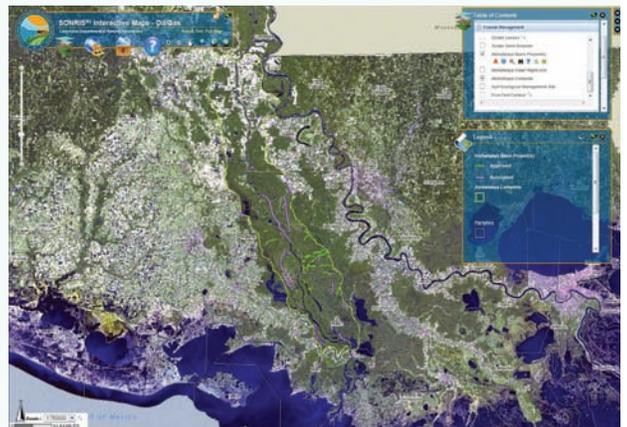
Proposed Action Description – Dredge Work Canal from Atchafalaya River to I-10.

TAG Analysis and Recommendation – This project proposes a very similar action as Project 2010-01 which was approved by the TAG for funding in the FY 2010 Annual Plan. The TAG recommends that the two projects be considered as a unified effort to ensure consistency and compatibility among project features.

View Proposed Basin Projects and Other Basin Maps Online

Maps of Atchafalaya Basin Program projects identified in this and previous Annual Plans are now included in the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources' Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System (SONRIS). To view:

- Log on to www.SONRIS.com
- Click on the GIS category
- Click on the Coastal Management Section and check "Atchafalaya Basin Projects."
- Click on the binoculars icon.
- Search for projects by fiscal year, year proposed, last name, or project number.



www.SONRIS.com

Through the Coastal Management Section of SONRIS, you may also view pictures of Atchafalaya Basin projects and a map of the Atchafalaya Basin Water Management Units, among other project and basin information. A tutorial is included for those unfamiliar with navigating the site and using the maps.

Potential FY 2015 Atchafalaya Basin Water Management Projects Identified by Stakeholders and Presented to the Technical Advisory Group

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) met on June 11, 2013, July 10, 2013, and September 4, 2013 to evaluate projects nominated by the public during the development of the Atchafalaya Basin Program's FY 2015 Annual Plan. The following is a list of projects that the TAG evaluated. The projects are not ranked in any order of importance. Additional information on proposed projects can be found online at www.SONRIS.com.

Project Name	Project Number
Flat Lake Ecosystem	201501
Joe Russo Boat Landing	201502
Wilsons Landing	201503
Canoe and Hiking Trails	201504
Dredge Taylor Point Cut	201505
St. Mary Parish Interpretive Center	201506
Bayou Sorrell Coon Trap	201507
Block Upper Grand Open Tensas and other inputs	201508
No water flow at Blue Point	201509
Dredge American Pass	201510
Bayou Boutee Sediment Trap at 21	201511
Dredge Point Bar Murphy Lake	201512
Orange Barrel Sediment Trap	201513
Dredge Work Canal	201514

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Atchafalaya Basin Program	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	U.S. Geological Survey
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	Atchafalaya Basinkeeper
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	Greg Guirard and C. Ray Brassieur, authors of <i>Inherit the Atchafalaya</i> (2007)
Louisiana Geological Survey	Mark A. Rees and Patrick C. Livingood, editors of <i>Plaquemine Archaeology</i> (2006)

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Atchafalaya

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