

Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program (MsCIP)

Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties

Presented to

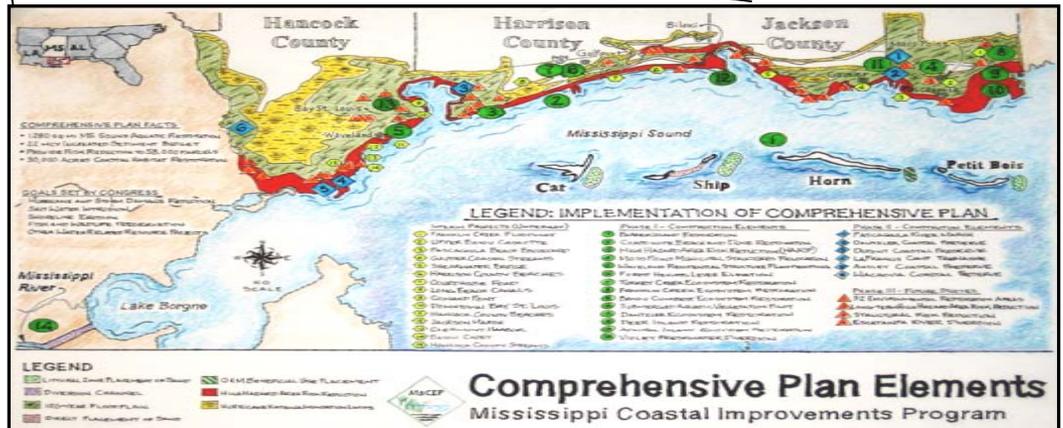
Civil Works Review Board

Comprehensive Plan
and Integrated Programmatic
Environmental Impact Statement
21 May 2009

COL Byron Jorns
District Commander,
Mobile District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Purpose of CWRB Briefing



- Provide an overview of the MsCIP
- Obtain CWRB approval to release for State and Agency review
- Answer questions and address comments
- Discuss the next steps towards Chief's Report



Outline

- Bottom Line Up Front
- Authority Background and Need
- Risk Communication
- Public and Agency Coordination
- Systematic Solution Set
- Compliance, Peer Review, Costs
- Summary and Recommendation



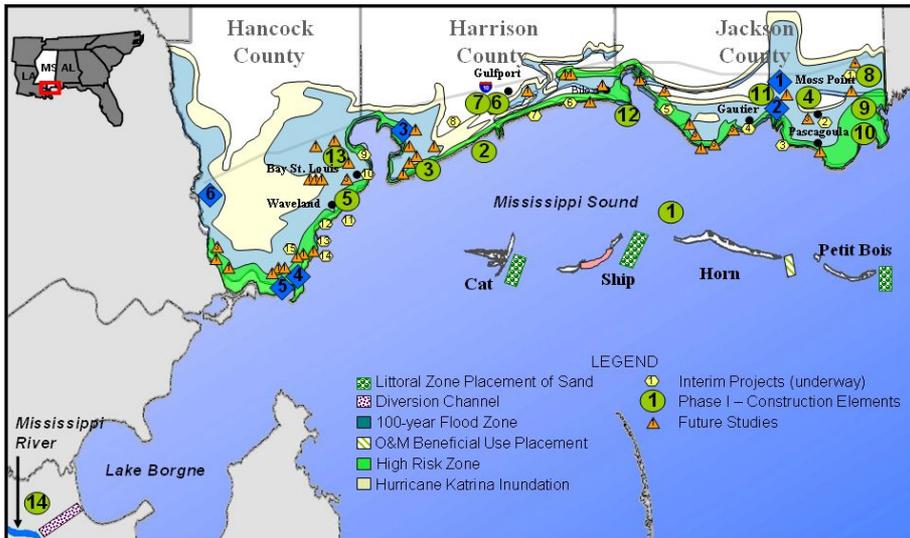
Bottom Line Up Front

- Coastal Mississippi is **twice as likely to be impacted** by a moderate to severe hurricane than the coast of Texas or the Florida panhandle
- Two of the **most severe storms** to hit the southern United States, Camille – 1969 and Katrina – 2005, **made landfall in Hancock County**
- Congressional authorization requires a **comprehensive plan** across multiple Corps mission areas
- Recommended Plan facilitates a **resilient coast**
 - System-wide and integrated
 - Risk based plan formulation
 - Phased implementation
 - Implement critical issues first
 - Transition toward long term plan



Program Authority

- Comprehensive Planning to Address
 - ✓ Hurricane / Storm Damage Reduction
 - ✓ Salt Water Intrusion
 - ✓ Shoreline Erosion
 - ✓ Fish & Wildlife Preservation
- Cost Effective Projects in lieu of NED benefits
- No Incremental Benefit-Cost Analysis
- Report requirements
- Compatible with State Coastal Restoration Plan

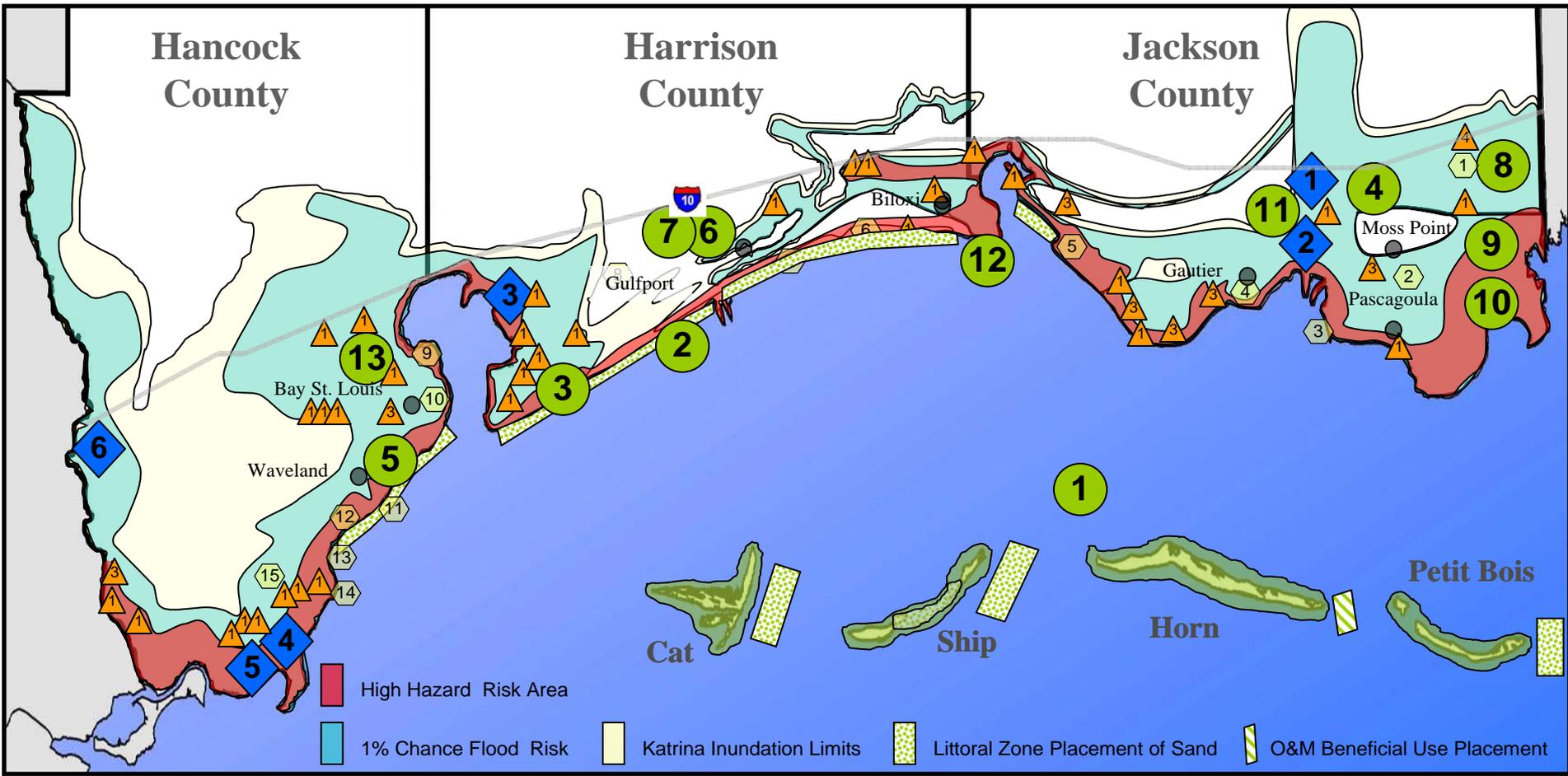




- Hurricane / Storm
- Salt Water Intrusion
- Shoreline Erosion
- Fish & Wildlife

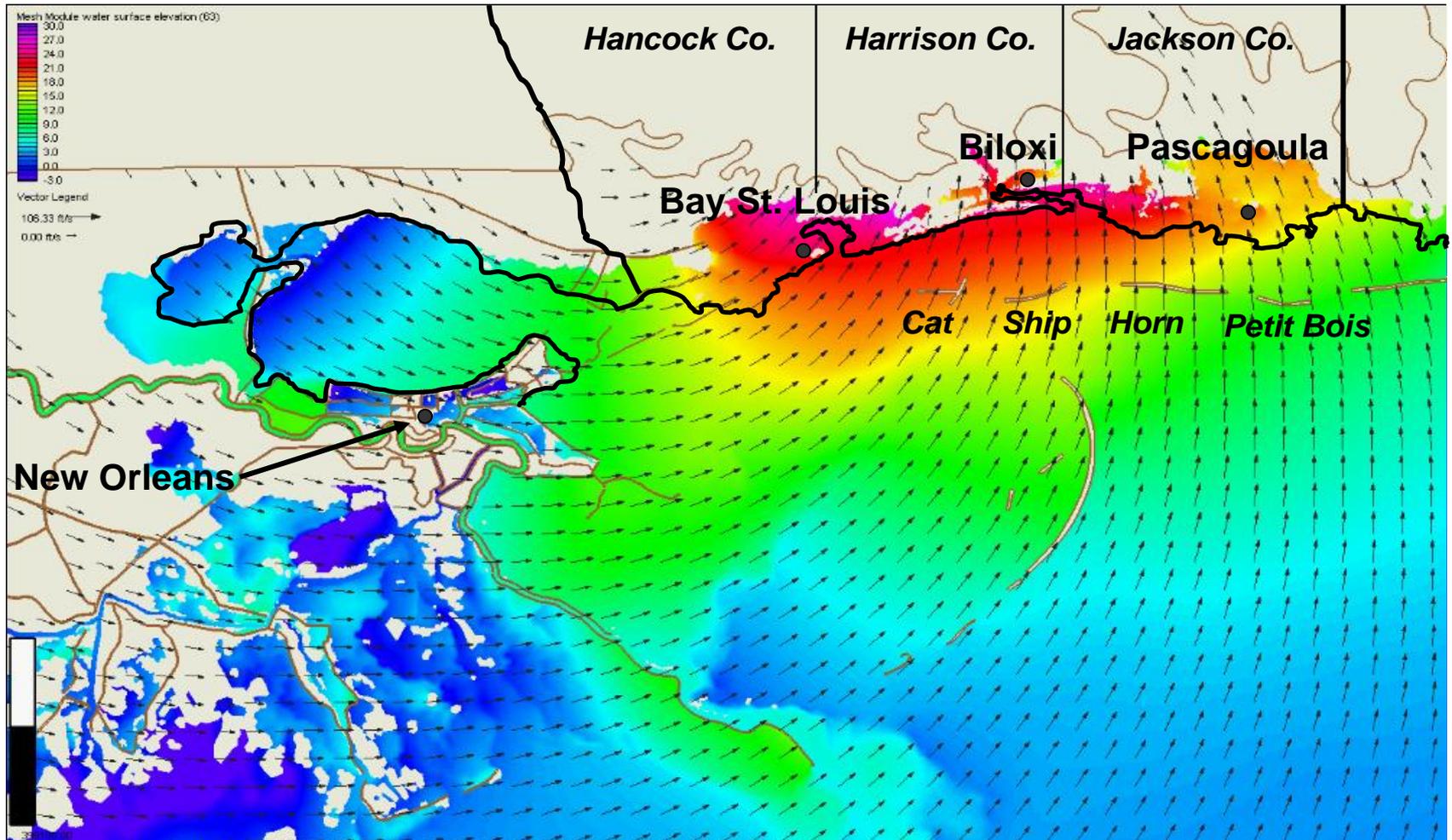
Comprehensive Plan Elements

- Interim Projects
- Phase I Projects
- Phase II Projects
- Future Studies



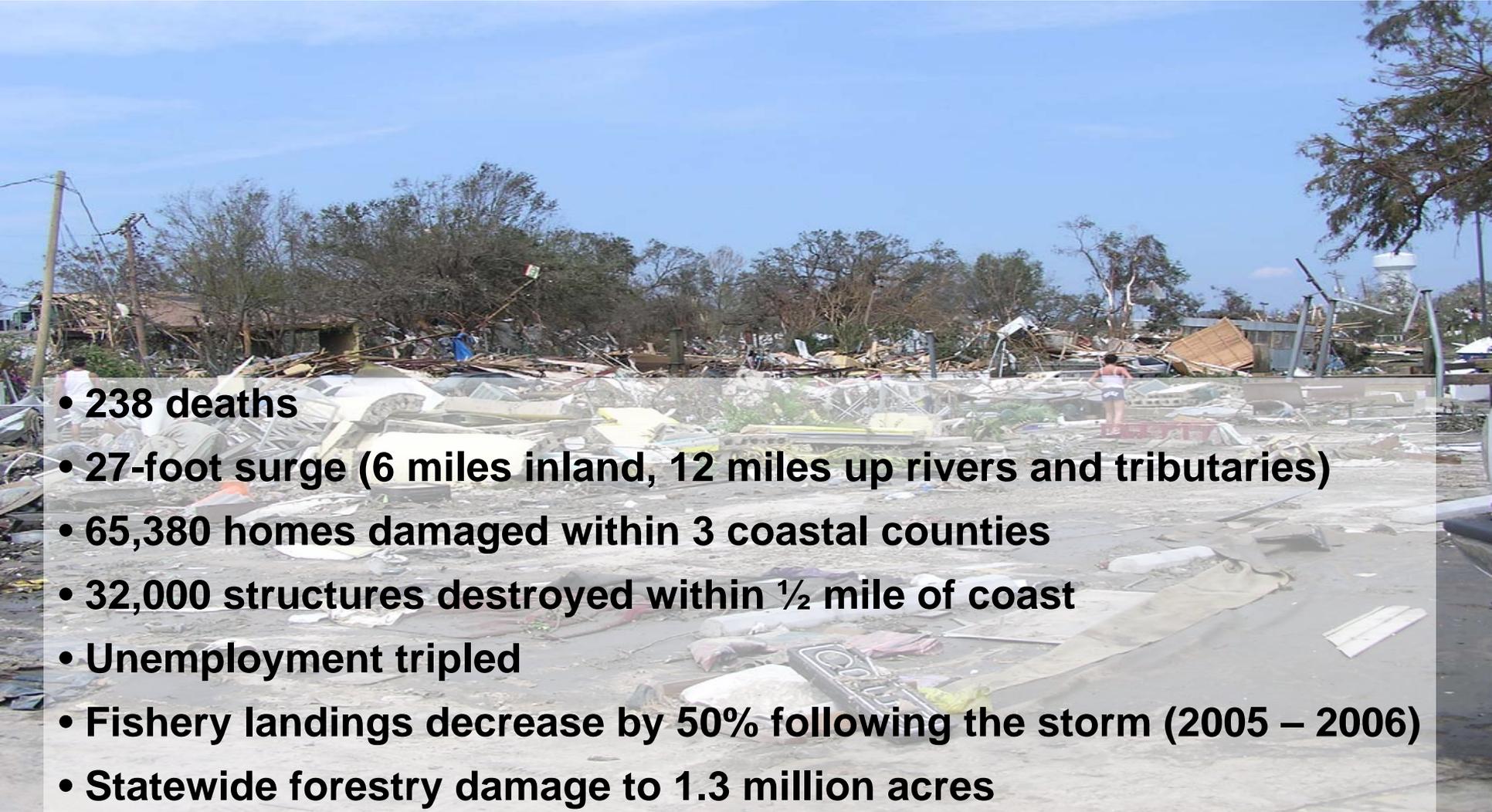


Storm Surge Model (ADCIRC)



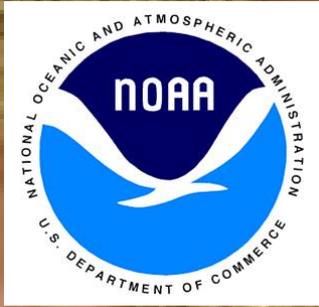


Katrina Destruction in Mississippi

- 
- 238 deaths
 - 27-foot surge (6 miles inland, 12 miles up rivers and tributaries)
 - 65,380 homes damaged within 3 coastal counties
 - 32,000 structures destroyed within 1/2 mile of coast
 - Unemployment tripled
 - Fishery landings decrease by 50% following the storm (2005 – 2006)
 - Statewide forestry damage to 1.3 million acres



collaboration
is everything





US Army Corps of Engineers
MOBILE DISTRICT

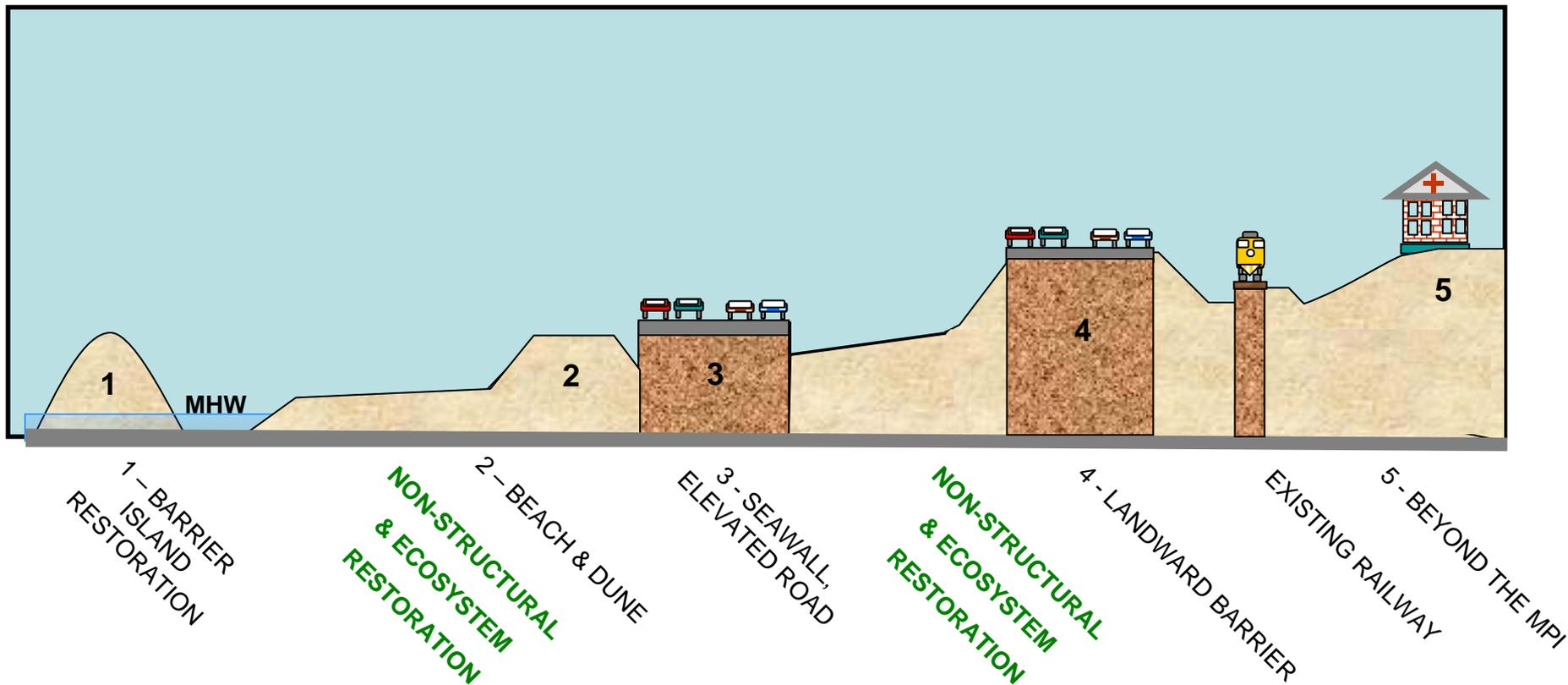


Public Engagement and Collaboration





Development of Lines of Defense Concept

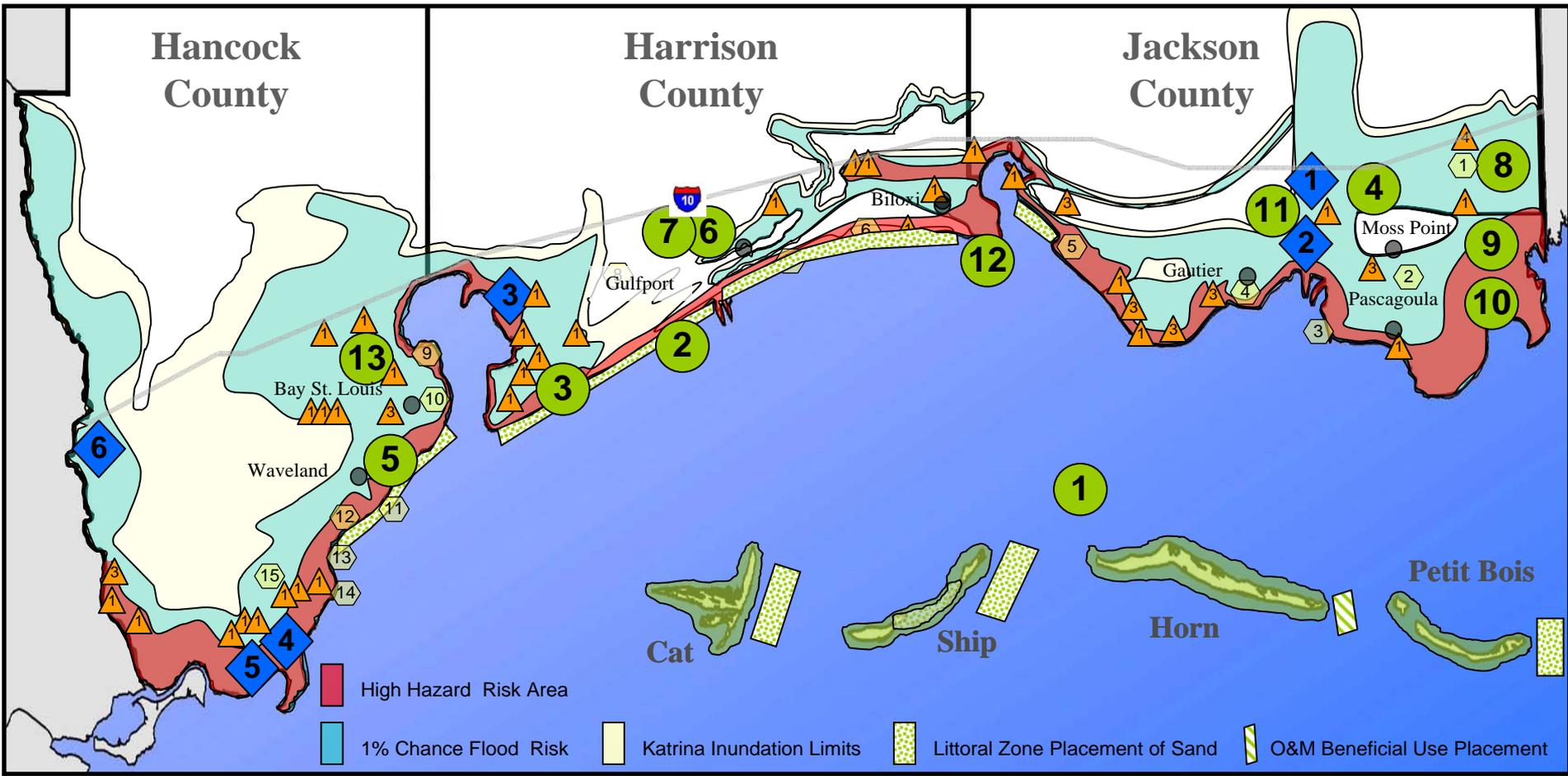




- Hurricane / Storm
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Comprehensive Plan Elements

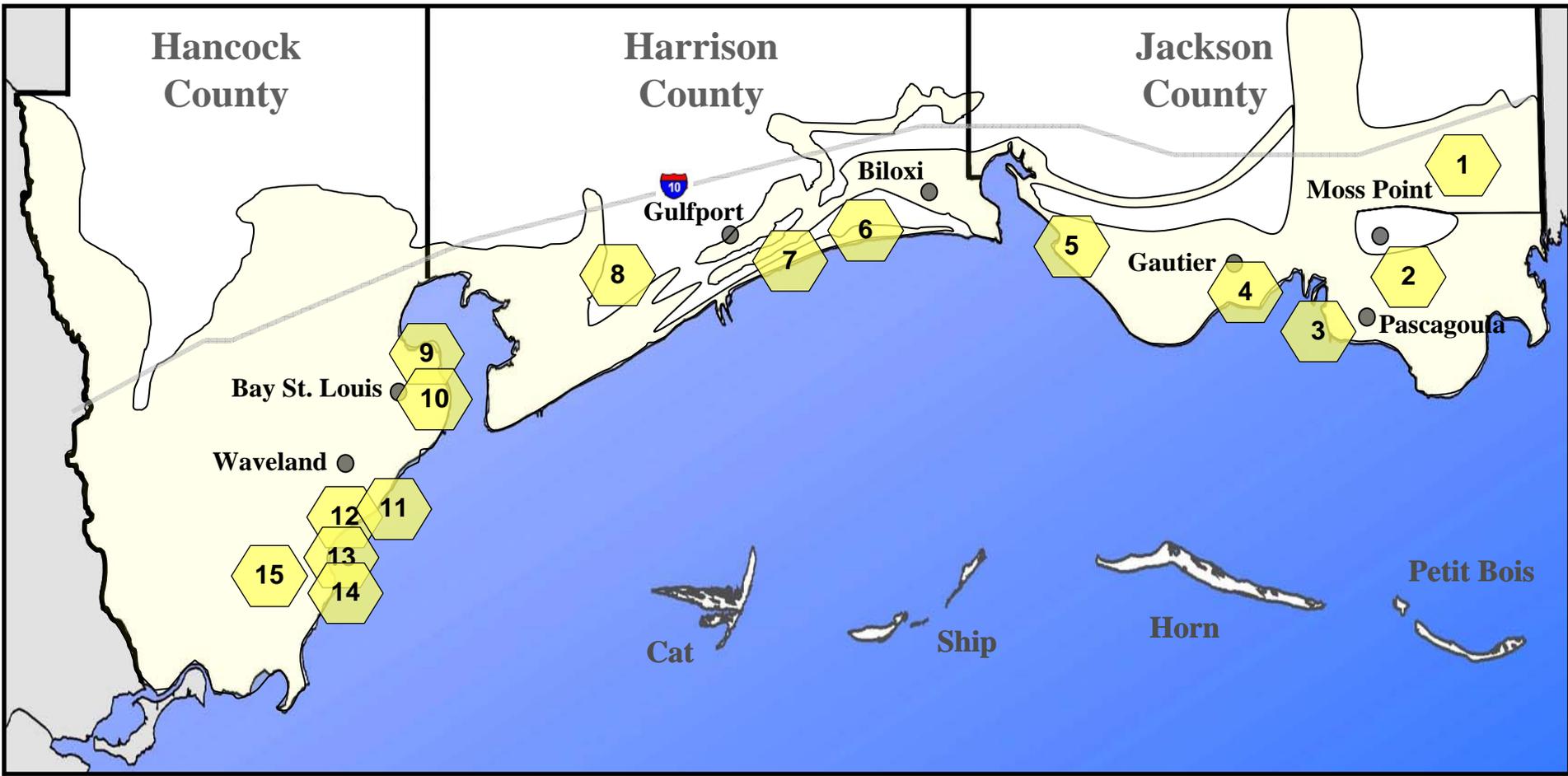
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- Hurricane / Storm
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Interim Report Elements

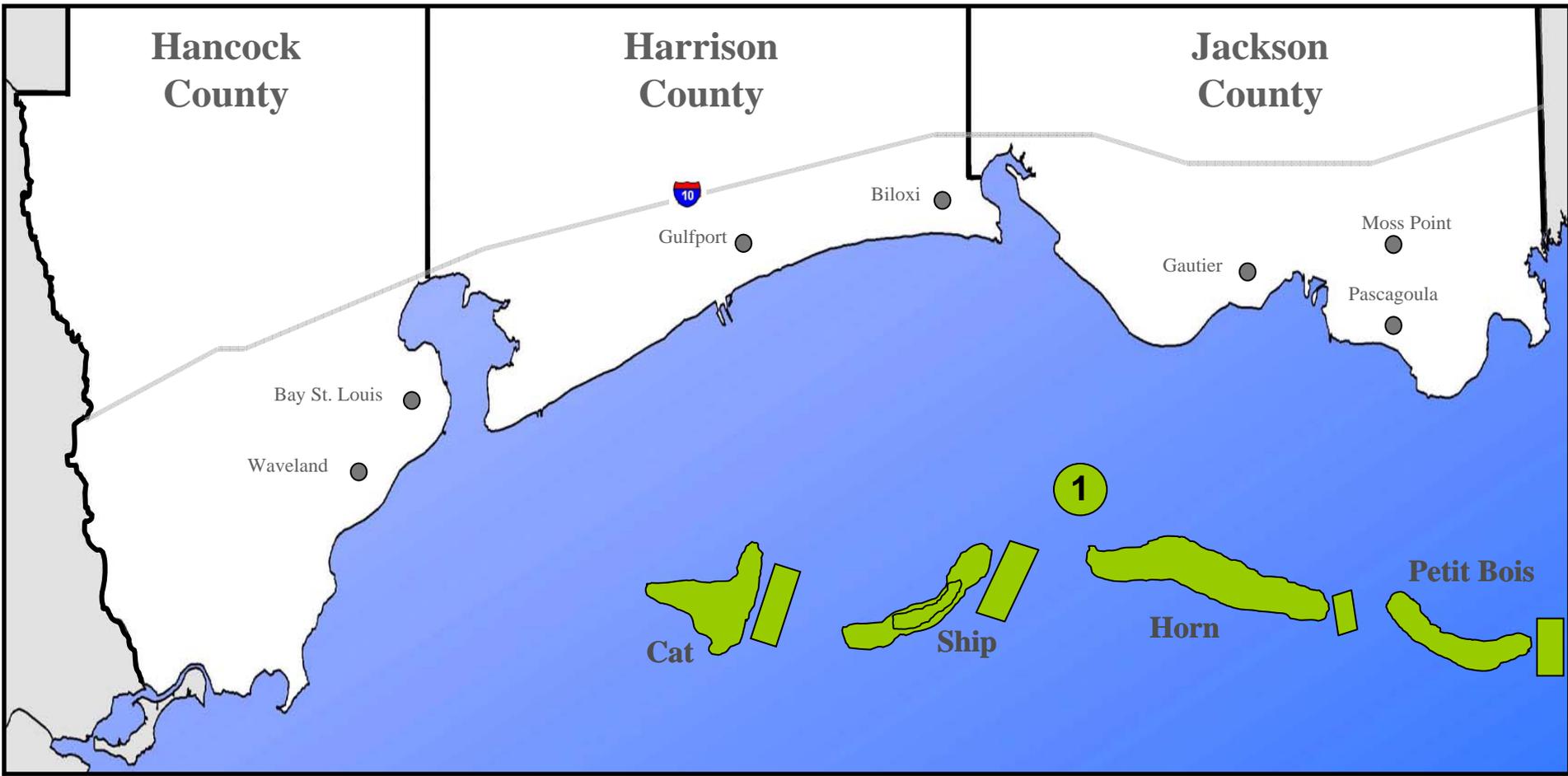




- ✓ Hurricane / Storm
- ✓ Salt Water Intrusion
- ✓ Shoreline Erosion
- ✓ Fish & Wildlife

1 Barrier Island Restoration

(\$479,710,000)

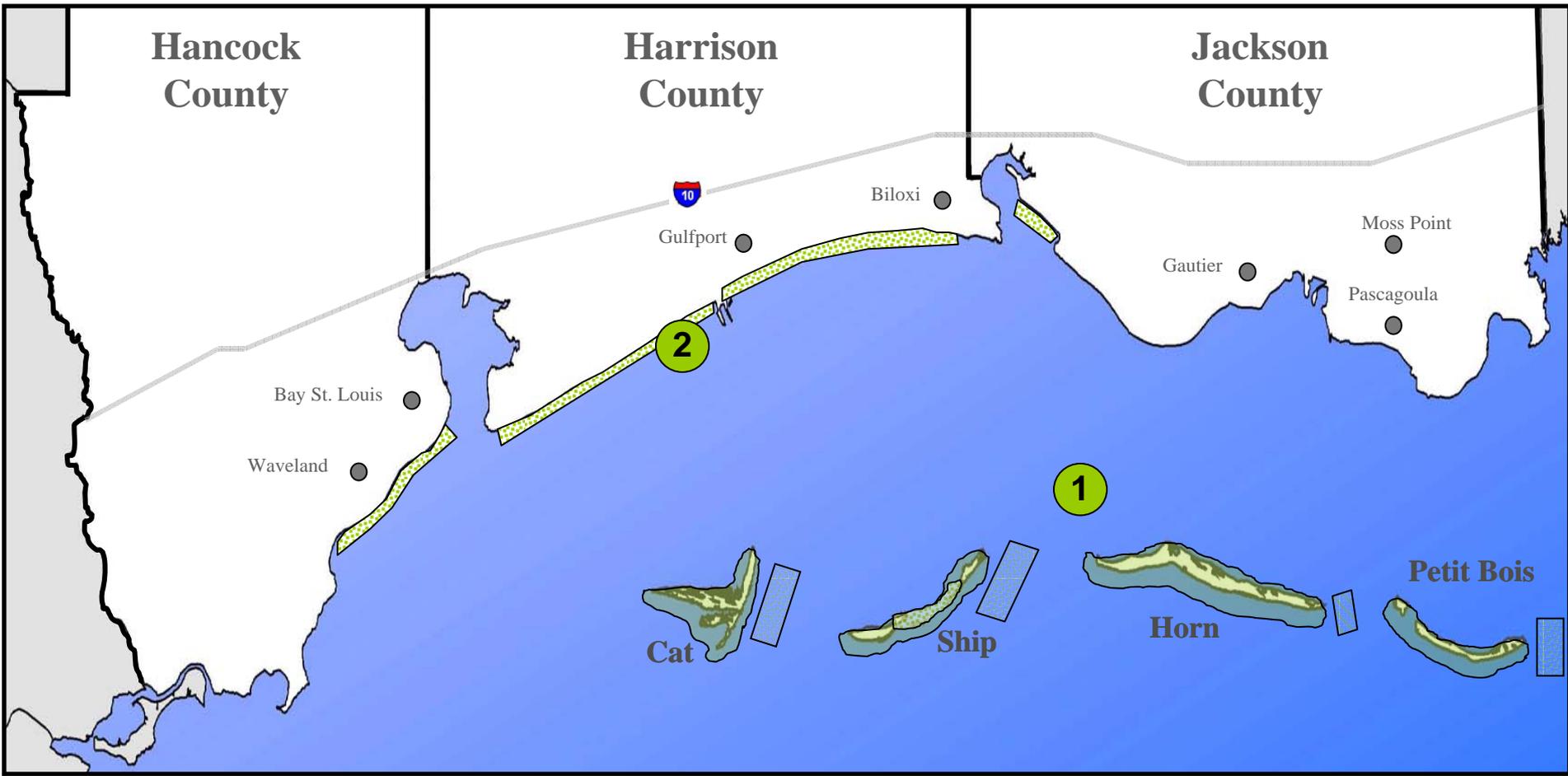




- Hurricane / Storm
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2 Coast-wide Beach / Dune Restoration

(\$23,320,000)

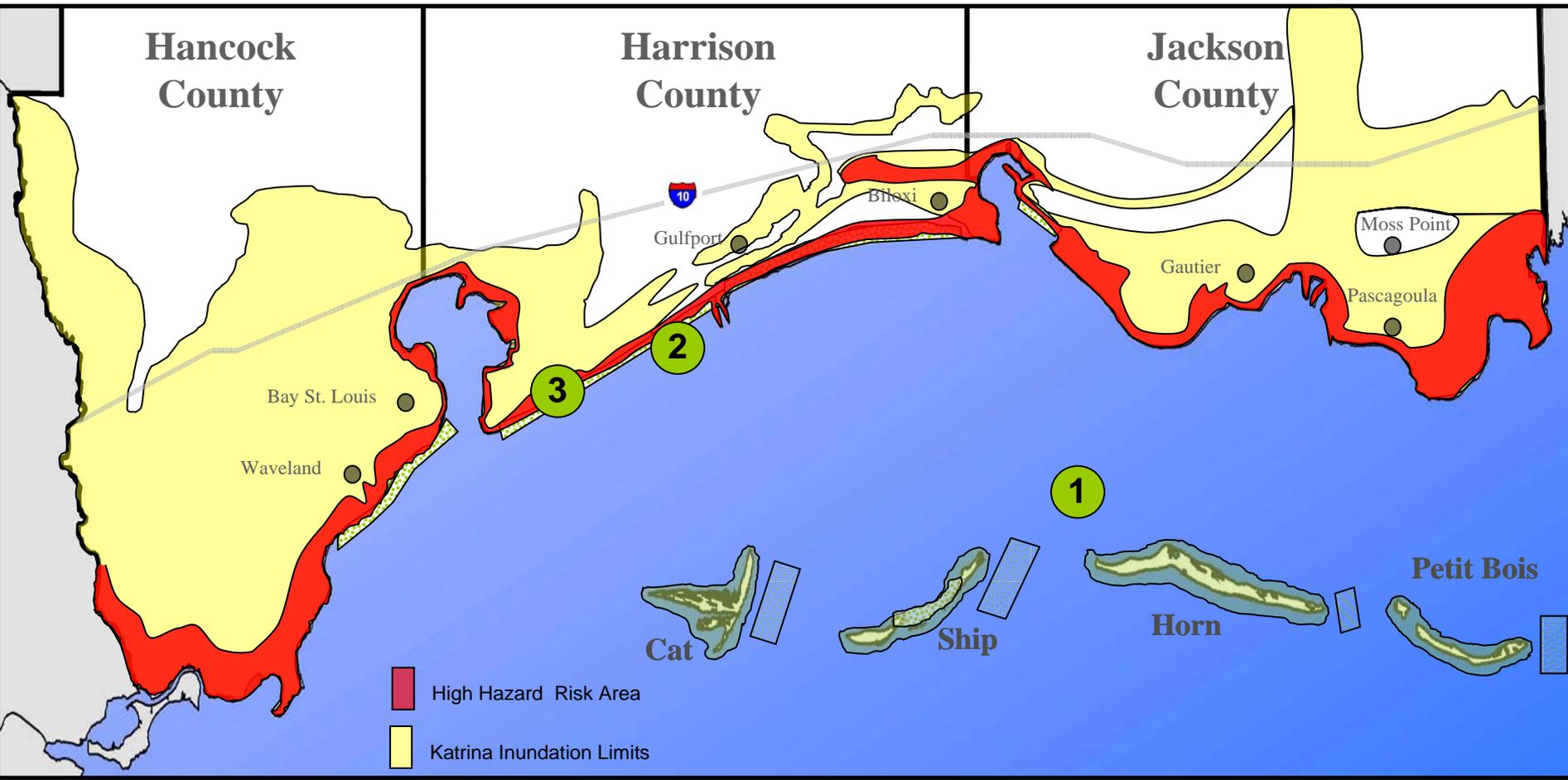




- Hurricane / Storm
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3 High Hazard Area Risk Reduction

(\$397,000,000)





- Hurricane / Storm
- Salt Water Intrusion
- Shoreline Erosion
- Fish & Wildlife

4 Moss Point Municipal Facilities Relocation

(\$10,860,000)

- Currently operating from temporary facilities
- Fully coordinated with local municipality
- Relocate municipal facilities outside high hazard zone
- Other public facilities in the high hazard zone addressed in Long term HARP
- Restore flood buffer potential to current location
- Reduce interruption of public services



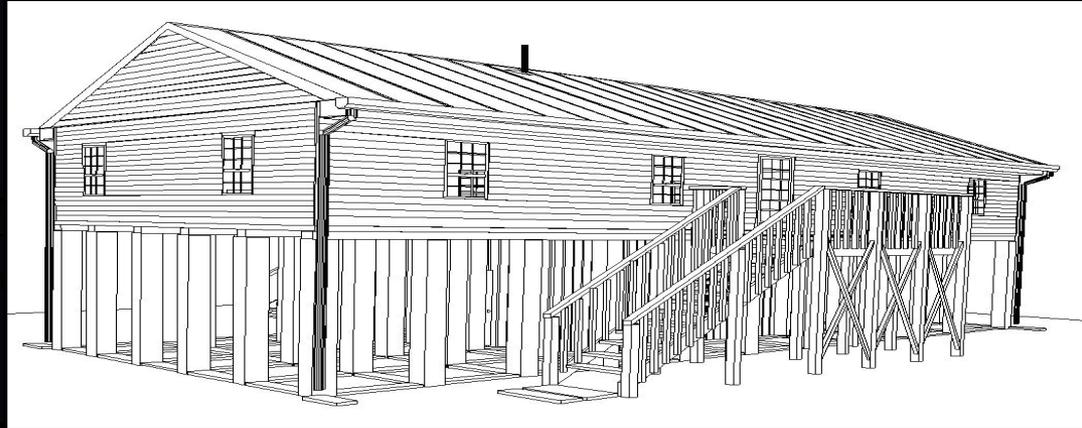


- Hurricane / Storm
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5 Waveland Residential Structure Floodproofing

(\$4,450,000)

- Contiguous area, within 100-yr floodplain, acceptable for floodproofing, structures still present
- Apply new standards
- Evaluate FEMA 550 design guidelines
- Provide information to homeowners, contractors, municipal officials





- Hurricane / Storm
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6 Forrest Heights Levee Improvements (\$14,070,000)

- Culturally significant community
- 260 community residents fully engaged
- Risk reduction between 100-250 year level
- Combination earthen levee and concrete floodwall
- Existing Levee does not meet NFIP criteria

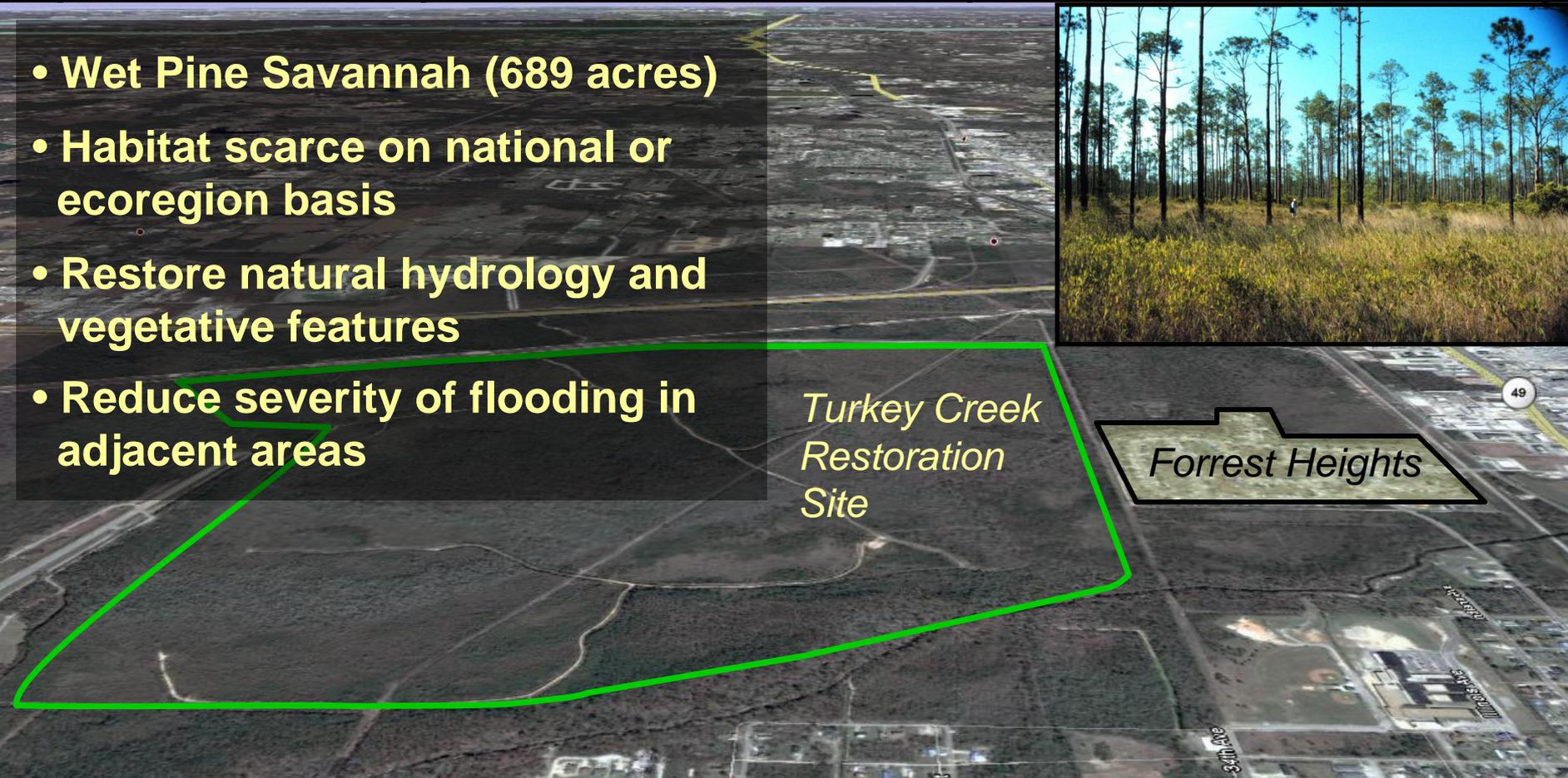


- Hurricane / Storm
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7 Turkey Creek Ecosystem Restoration

(\$6,840,000)

- Wet Pine Savannah (689 acres)
- Habitat scarce on national or ecoregion basis
- Restore natural hydrology and vegetative features
- Reduce severity of flooding in adjacent areas





- Hurricane / Storm
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8 Franklin Creek Ecosystem Restoration

(\$1,860,000)

Interim Buyout Area

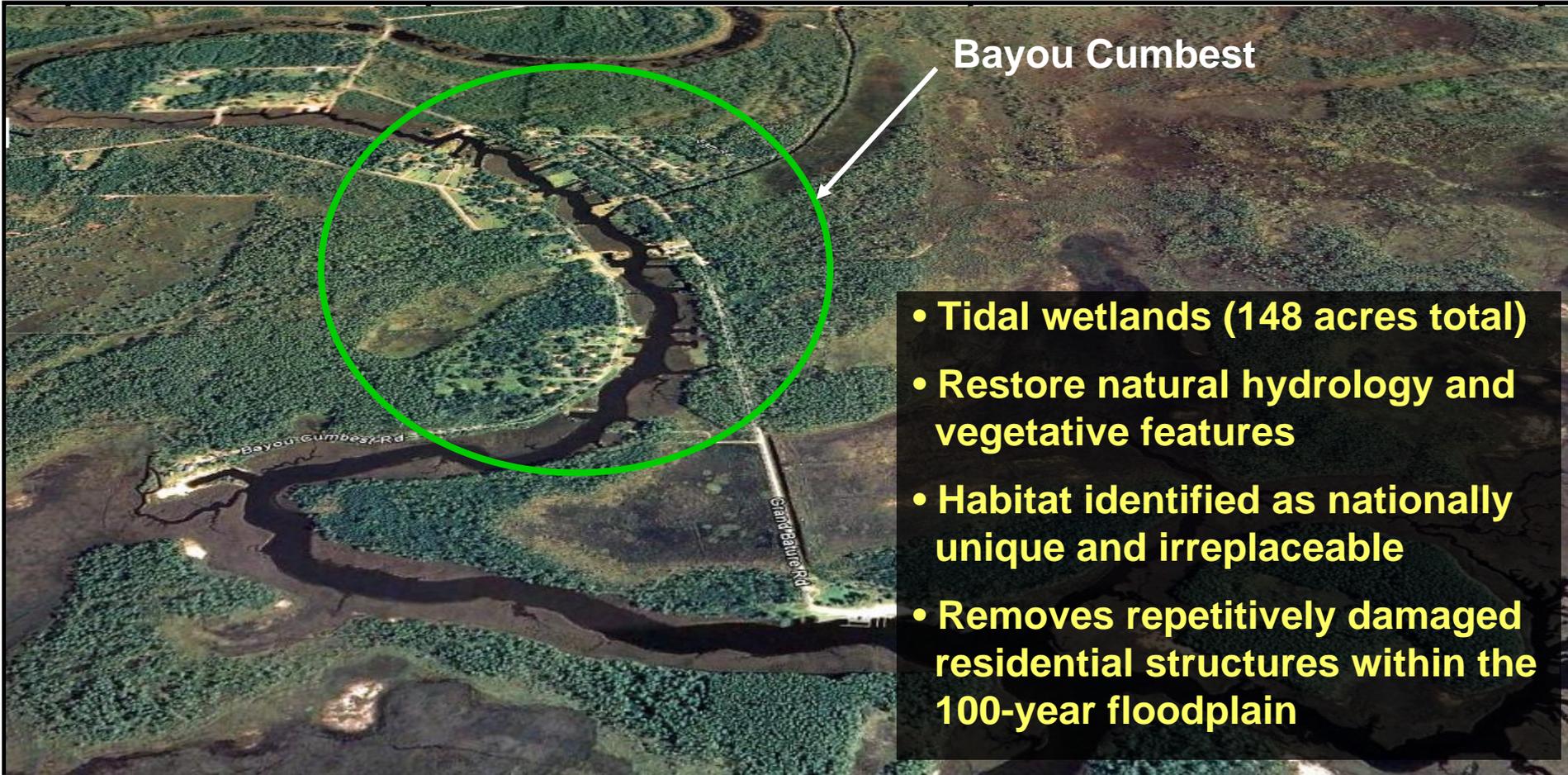
- Adjacent to Grand Bay NWR
- High value habitat identified as scarce on national or ecoregion basis
- Restore natural hydrology and vegetative features on 149 acres
- Provide storm water storage capacity and reduce flooding in adjacent Orange Grove community



- Hurricane / Storm
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9 Bayou Cumbest Restoration

(\$25,530,000)



- Tidal wetlands (148 acres total)
- Restore natural hydrology and vegetative features
- Habitat identified as nationally unique and irreplaceable
- Removes repetitively damaged residential structures within the 100-year floodplain



- Hurricane / Storm
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10 Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Pilot

(\$900,000)

- 
- Pilot greenhouse and restoration planting techniques
 - Investigate applicability to other areas of Mississippi Sound
 - 5 acres within Grand Bay National Estuarine Research and Reserve (NERR)

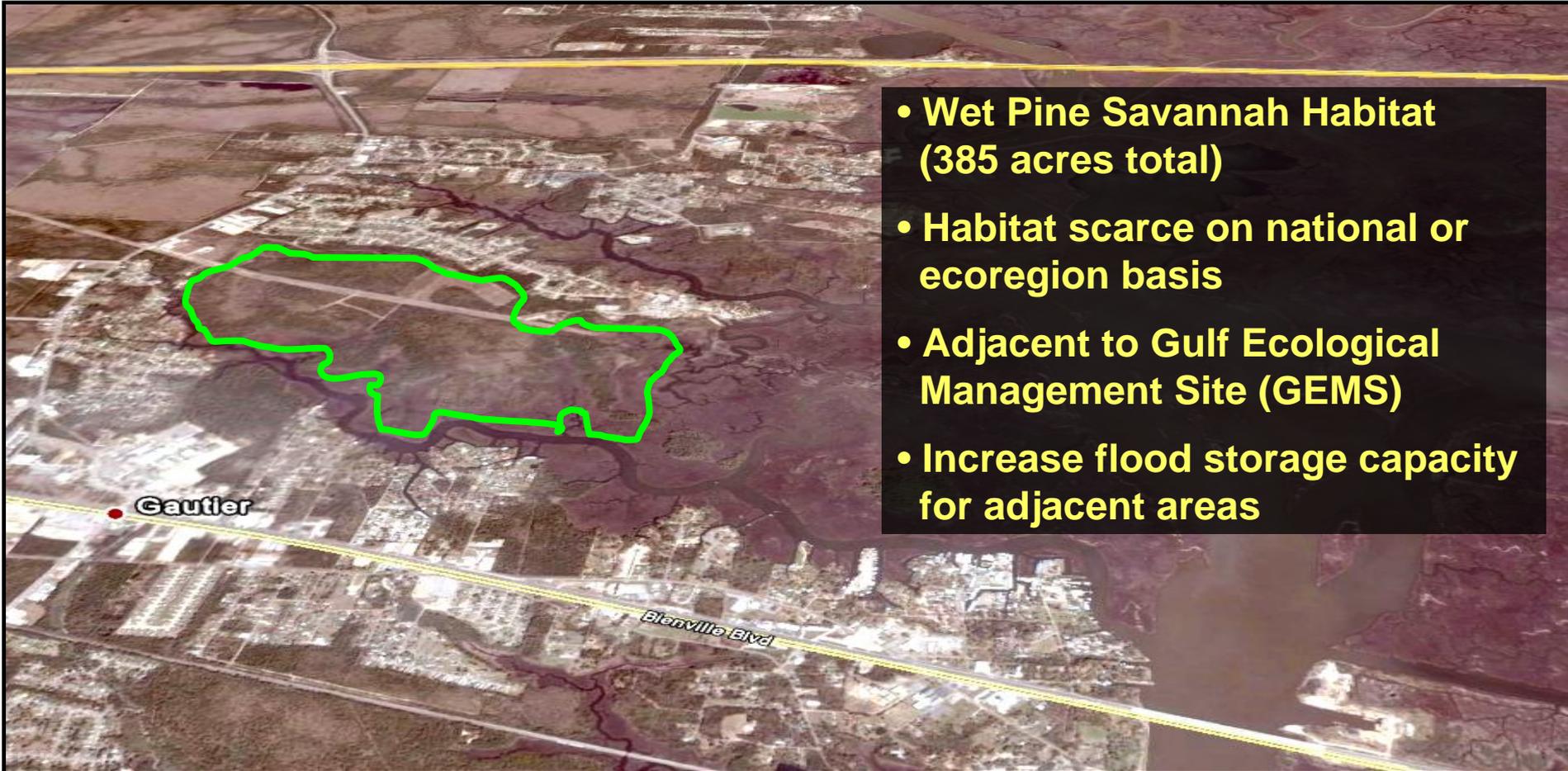


- Hurricane / Storm
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11 Dantzler Ecosystem Restoration

(\$2,210,000)

- Wet Pine Savannah Habitat (385 acres total)
- Habitat scarce on national or ecoregion basis
- Adjacent to Gulf Ecological Management Site (GEMS)
- Increase flood storage capacity for adjacent areas





- Hurricane / Storm
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12 Deer Island Ecosystem Restoration

(\$21,510,000)

- 400 acres of estuarine habitat lost
- Habitat identified as nationally unique and irreplaceable
- Restore to pre-1900 configuration
- Repair breaches in island





- Hurricane / Storm
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13 Admiral Island Ecosystem Restoration

(\$21,810,000)



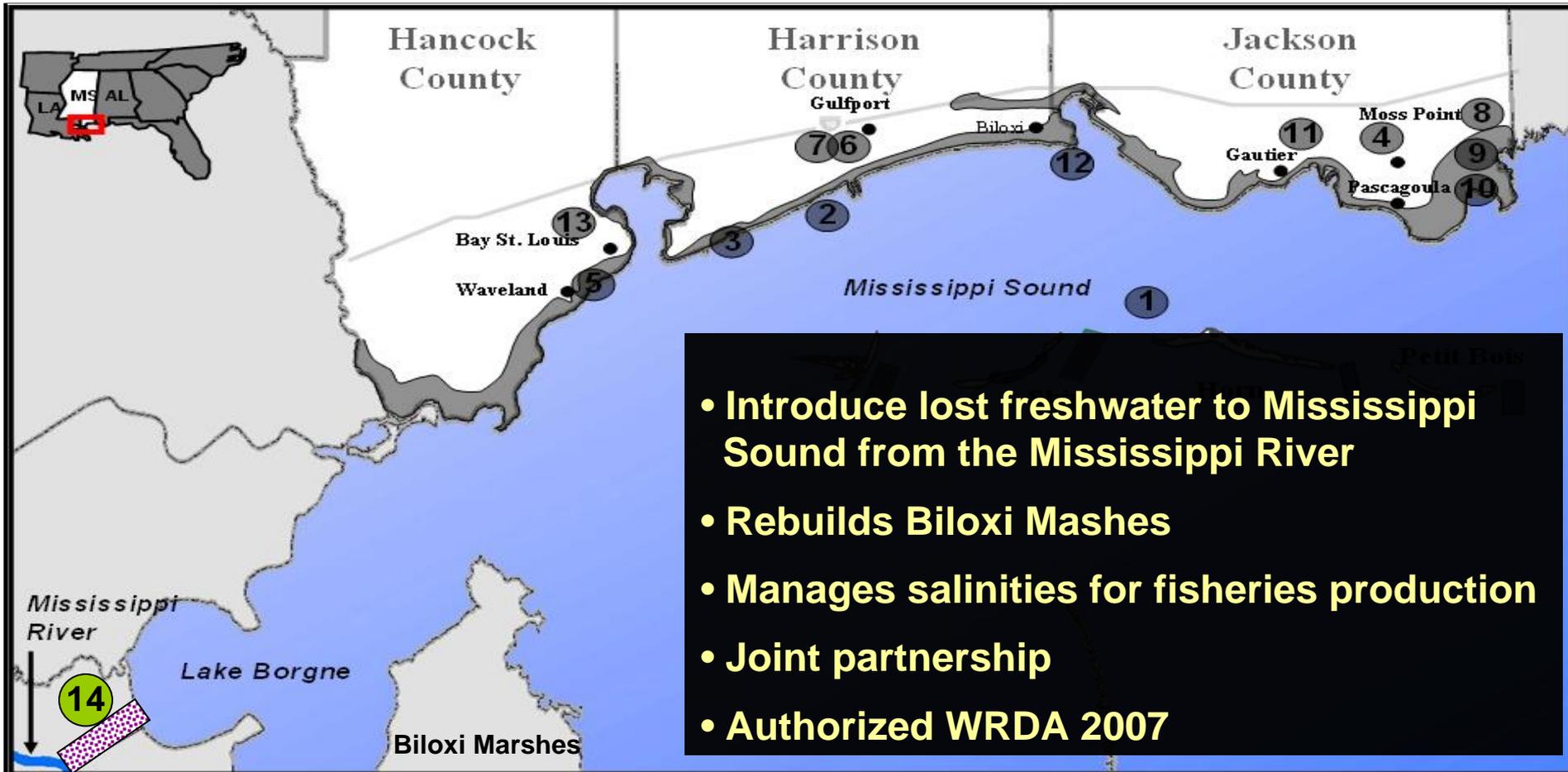
- Restore filled in tidal marsh (123 acres total)
- Flood storage capacity for adjacent high hazard areas
- Habitat identified as nationally unique and irreplaceable



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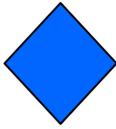
14 Violet Freshwater Diversion

(\$12,000,000)



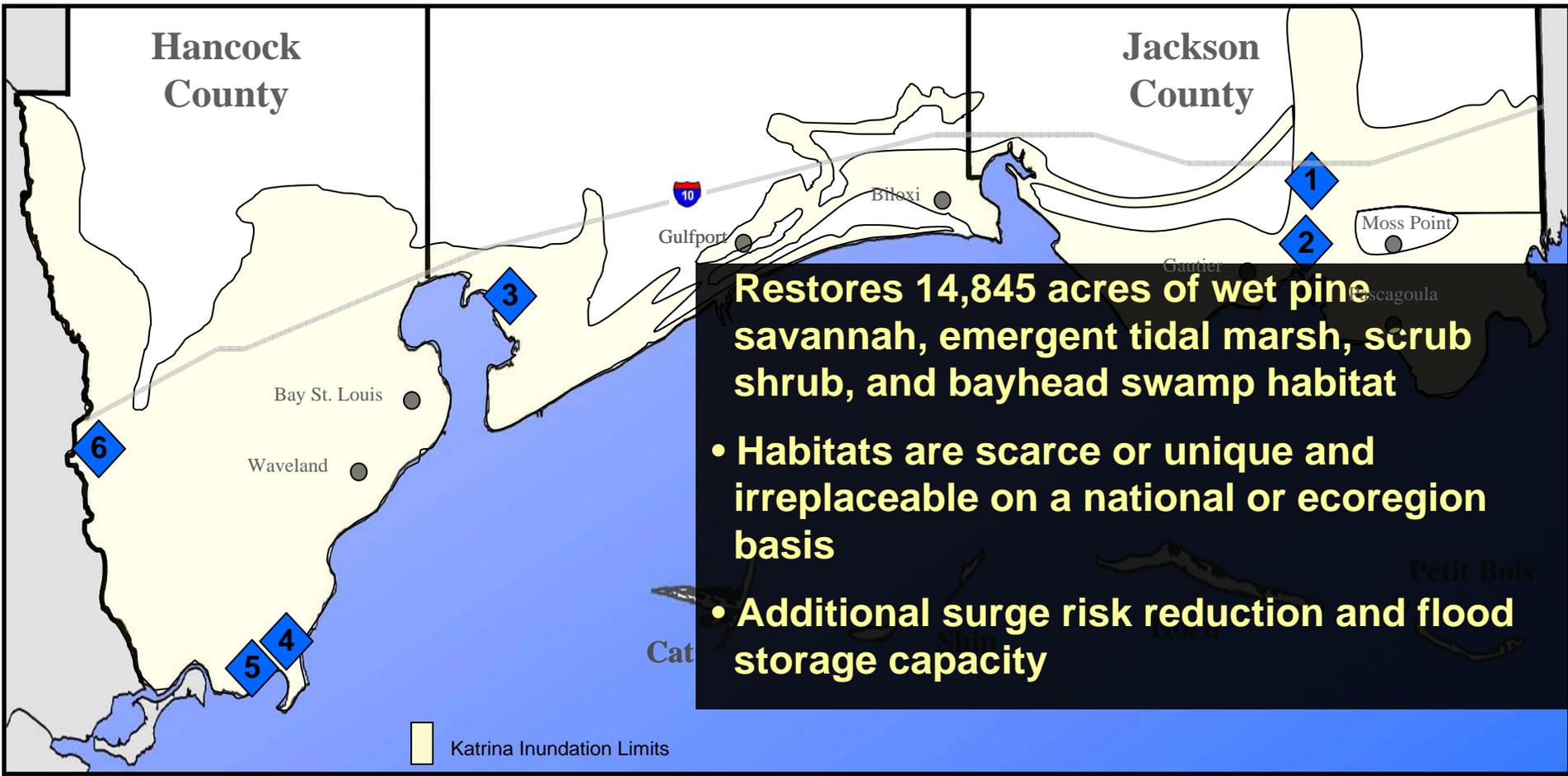


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Phase II Projects

(\$27,347,000)

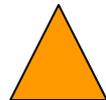


Restores 14,845 acres of wet pine savannah, emergent tidal marsh, scrub shrub, and bayhead swamp habitat

- Habitats are scarce or unique and irreplaceable on a national or ecoregion basis
- Additional surge risk reduction and flood storage capacity

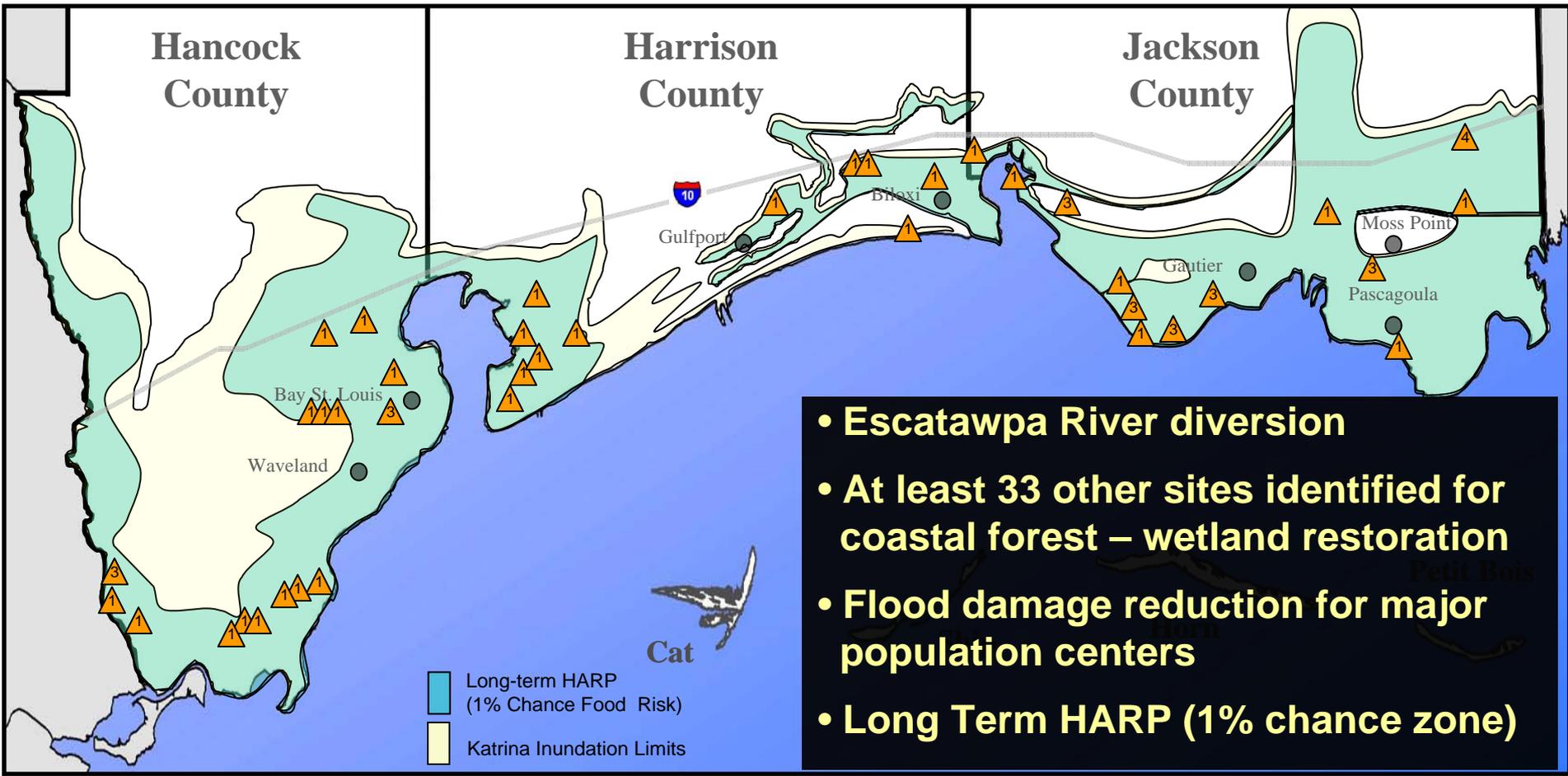


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Future Studies

(\$104,886,000)



- Escatawpa River diversion
- At least 33 other sites identified for coastal forest – wetland restoration
- Flood damage reduction for major population centers
- Long Term HARP (1% chance zone)



Phase I Comprehensive Plan Expected Performance

Barrier Islands	\$20M annual damages avoided, \$43M annual fishery losses avoided, 1150 acres restored, 4,900 jobs created
Near-term HARP	2,000 parcels removed, \$33M average annual damages, up to 5,080 jobs created
Moss Point	4 municipal structures relocated and elevated, 130 jobs created
Waveland	25 residential structures elevated, 54 jobs created
Forrest Heights	\$100K average annual damages reduced, 193 jobs created
Beach and Dune	60 miles of dune restoration, 208 jobs created
Turkey Creek	689 acres wet pine savannah, incidental flood storage capacity
Bayou Cumbest	110 acres tidal wetland, 38 acres scrub/shrub, incidental surge risk reduction
Dantzler	385 acres wet pine savannah, incidental flood storage capacity
Admiral Island	62 acres tidal wetland, 61 acres scrub/shrug, incidental flood storage capacity
Franklin Creek	149 acres wet pine savannah, incidental flood storage capacity
SAV Pilot	5 acres submerged aquatic vegetation
Deer Island	400 acres of critical island habitats restored
Violet Diversion	Salinities within 15 – 22 ppt during summer



Comprehensive Plan Project Cost

Element	Cost
Construction Phase I	
Barrier Islands	\$ 479,710,000
Beach and Dune	\$ 23,320,000
Near Term HARP	\$ 397,000,000
Moss Point	\$ 10,860,000
Waveland Floodproofing	\$ 4,450,000
Forrest Heights Levee	\$ 14,070,000
Turkey Creek Restoration	\$ 6,840,000
Bayou Cumbest Restoration	\$ 25,530,000
SAV Restoration	\$ 900,000
Franklin Creek Restoration	\$ 1,860,000
Dantzler Restoration	\$ 2,210,000
Deer Island Restoration	\$ 21,510,000
Admiral Island Restoration	\$ 21,810,000
Violet Freshwater Diversion	\$ 12,000,000

Element	Cost
Phase II Projects	
Dantzler Restoration Part 2	\$ 6,597,000
Pascagoula River Marsh	\$ 2,230,000
Dupont Preserve Restoration	\$ 4,500,000
Wachovia Restoration	\$ 2,830,000
Trenaise Canal Restoration	\$ 8,770,000
Ansley Preserve Restoration	\$ 2,420,000
Future Studies	
Escatawpa River Diversion	\$ 3,000,000
Long Term HARP	\$ 5,000,000
Env. Restoration Studies (32)	\$ 12,867,000
Structural Risk Reduction (8)	\$ 84,019,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,154,303,000
Cost Sharing	
Federal	\$ 735,763,000
Non-Federal	\$ 418,540,000



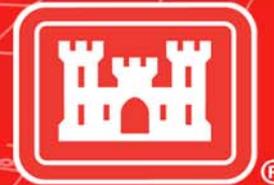
Comprehensive Plan Environmental and Cultural Impacts

- Significant **risk reduction** to over 58,000 parcels within the 100-year floodplain, **restoration** of over 30,000 acres of high value coastal habitats, **sustainability** to the Barrier Islands and Mississippi Sound
- **Mitigation** of approximately 3 acres of non-tidal wetlands within the watershed
- State and Federal agency **consultation** identified no threatened/endangered species or cultural resource impacts
- U.S. EPA rated draft PEIS as “**LO**” (***Lack of Objections***)
- MSDEQ determined program meets goals of ***State Water Quality Program***
- MSDMR determined program consistent with the ***State’s Coastal Program***



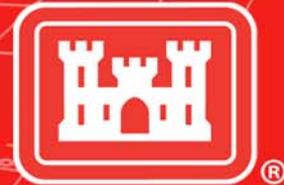
Agency Technical Review (ATR)

- Conducted by the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction **National Planning Center of Expertise**
- ATR team led by Philadelphia District with over **25 technical experts** from USACE districts across the US
- **All review comments resolved and closed**
- Cost estimates reviewed and certified by Cost Estimating Center of Expertise
- Cost Risk Assessment for Comprehensive Barrier Islands plan element conducted by Cost Estimating Center of Expertise
- Recommended that future decision documents improve on the presentation of risk analysis and cost estimating methods
 - Address stakeholder representation, evaluation of actual plans rather than weighting and ranking metrics, improved discussion of Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis model, refinement of trend application software to address outliers
 - Clarification of assignment of code of account numbers to various costs and relocations of utilities and roadways in urban areas
- **ATR certified 4 December 2008**
- Final report to undergo ATR



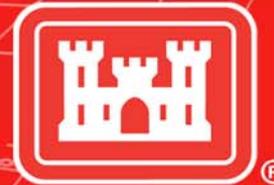
Independent External Peer Review (IEPR)

- Conducted by Coastal Storm Damage Reduction **National Planning Center of Expertise**
- IEPR coordinated by Baltimore District via contract with **Battelle** utilizing 7 nationally recognized experts
- **IEPR Final Report dated 7 November 2008**
- IEPR presented **14 comments**: 3 high, 1 high/medium, 8 medium, 2 low significance
- **All comments have been responded to in Dr. Checks**
- IEPR panel members participating in today's Civil Works Review Board



Public Information

- Draft Comprehensive Plan with Integrated Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement published 15 February 2009 for a **45-day public review** period.
- Notice of Availability sent to local media, neighborhood and business organizations, local, state, and Federal agencies, environmental organizations and recognized Indian tribes. Report posted on Mobile District website and placed in local libraries.
- **Public meetings** on draft PEIS held 16, 18, and 19 March 2009 in Jackson, Hancock, and Harrison Counties, respectively. Over 500 in attendance
- **51 written comments** received. Majority of comments supported various aspects of the proposed comprehensive plan. Several responders requested the specific discussion of the status of Cat Island in the comprehensive barrier island restoration. Two commenters questioned the reasoning of not including Dauphin Island, which is in Alabama, in the comprehensive barrier island restoration.
- Comments and responses incorporated into **Appendix L** to the Comprehensive Plan / Integrated Programmatic EIS. **Responses** to comments to be provided during State and Agency review.
- Appropriate changes have been included in the Final report.



Environmental Operating Principles

*“The MsCIP is an exemplary case where the Mobile District fully embraced and implemented the U.S. Army’s Environmental Operating Principles (EOP). The EOP’s keys were integrated from conception to completion through the **BALANCE** process, i.e., **B**uilding and sharing knowledge, **A**ccepting corporate responsibility, **L**istening to and learning from the stakeholders, **A**ssessing and mitigating the impacts, **N**egotiating environmental and economic solutions, **C**onsidering the consequences, and **E**ncouraging environmental sustainability.” (emphasis added)*

Heinz J. Mueller
Chief NEPA Program Office
U.S. EPA, Region 4
March 27, 2009



Actions for Change

- Comprehensive System Based Approach
 - Integrated across Corps mission areas as well as local, state, and Federal agency projects and programs
 - Incorporated risk concepts in plan formulation
 - Utilized updated planning guidance and design standards
 - ATR/IEPR
 - Adaptive planning and engineering
 - Sustainability and resilience of natural landscape and infrastructure
 - Inspected existing projects for inclusion in comprehensive plan
 - Co-located including FWS and NPS
- Communication
 - Extensive public involvement strategy
 - Communicated risk to stakeholders through defining risk reduction strategies and defining priorities
- Public Service Professionalism
 - Organization and location of MsCIP team enhanced sharing of technical expertise
 - Supported research to improve storm surge modeling, water quality modeling, and determine value of natural landscapes for surge risk reduction



Strategic Campaign Plan

Goal 2: Deliver enduring and essential water resource solutions through collaboration with partners and stakeholders

2a) Deliver integrated, sustainable, water resource solutions

- Plan is a comprehensive approach to developing a resilient coast including the natural landscape and man-made infrastructure
- Plans have been formulated to require minimal maintenance
- Plans have been developed to complement each other and ensure that no negative impacts induced in the broader region of the northern Gulf

2b) Implement collaborative approaches to effectively solve water resource problems

- Sponsor, Federal and State agencies, nongovernmental groups and interested stakeholders engaged throughout the Feasibility process
- Comments and responses incorporated into final report and responses provided

2d) Enable Gulf Coast recovery

- Final Comprehensive Plan / Integrated Programmatic EIS
- Finalize Chief's Report
- Be prepared to implement Comprehensive Plan when authorized/funded
- Continue coordination with the Gulf of Mexico Alliance in development of resiliency plans



Future Project Schedule

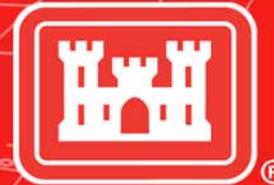
21 May 2009	Civil Works Review Board
6 Jun 2009	State and Agency Review Begins
6 Jul 2009	State and Agency Review Closes
20 Jul 2009	Sign Final Chief's Report and Transmit Final Recommendations/Report to ASA(CW)
20 Jul - 20 Nov 2009	ASA/Administration Review
???	WRDA 2010



US Army Corps of Engineers
MOBILE DISTRICT



QUESTIONS?



Recommendation

That the Civil Works Review Board approve the release of the MsCIP Comprehensive Plan and Integrated Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for State and Agency Review.



US Army Corps of Engineers
The State of Mississippi



State of Mississippi Support for the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program Comprehensive Plan

Dr. William W. Walker
Executive Director

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources



Civil Works Review Board
May 21, 2009





US Army Corps of Engineers The State of Mississippi

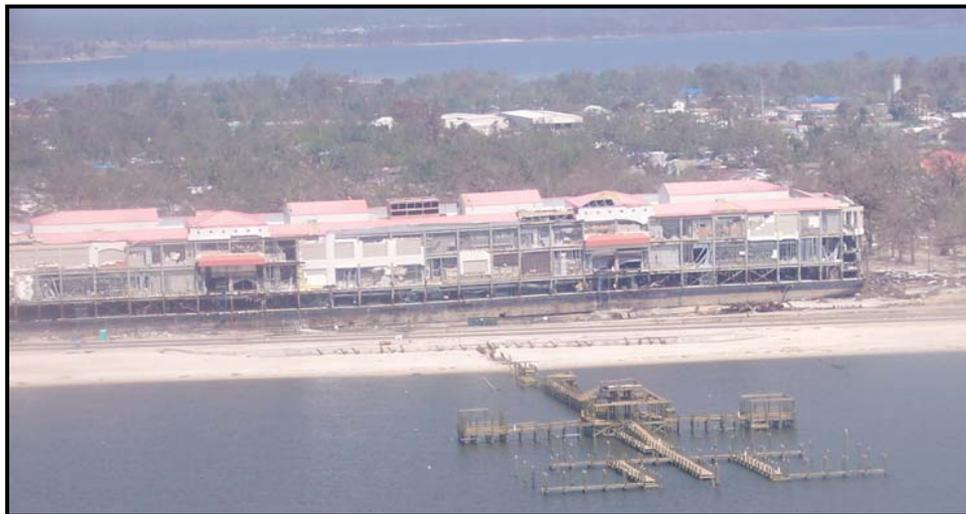




US Army Corps of Engineers The State of Mississippi



Impact - Economic



Path of dislodged casino barge



US Army Corps of Engineers

The State of Mississippi



Beauvoir, historic home of Jefferson Davis – Before, After And Now



US Army Corps of Engineers

The State of Mississippi



**Significant damage to
Coastal resources**

Ship Island Before and After Hurricane Katrina



Before: May 27, 2005



After: September 8, 2005



US Army Corps of Engineers The State of Mississippi



**"We got a tall mountain in front of us...
We're not only going to have to rebuild, but we're
going to rebuild bigger and better than before."
Governor Haley Barbour**



Recovery

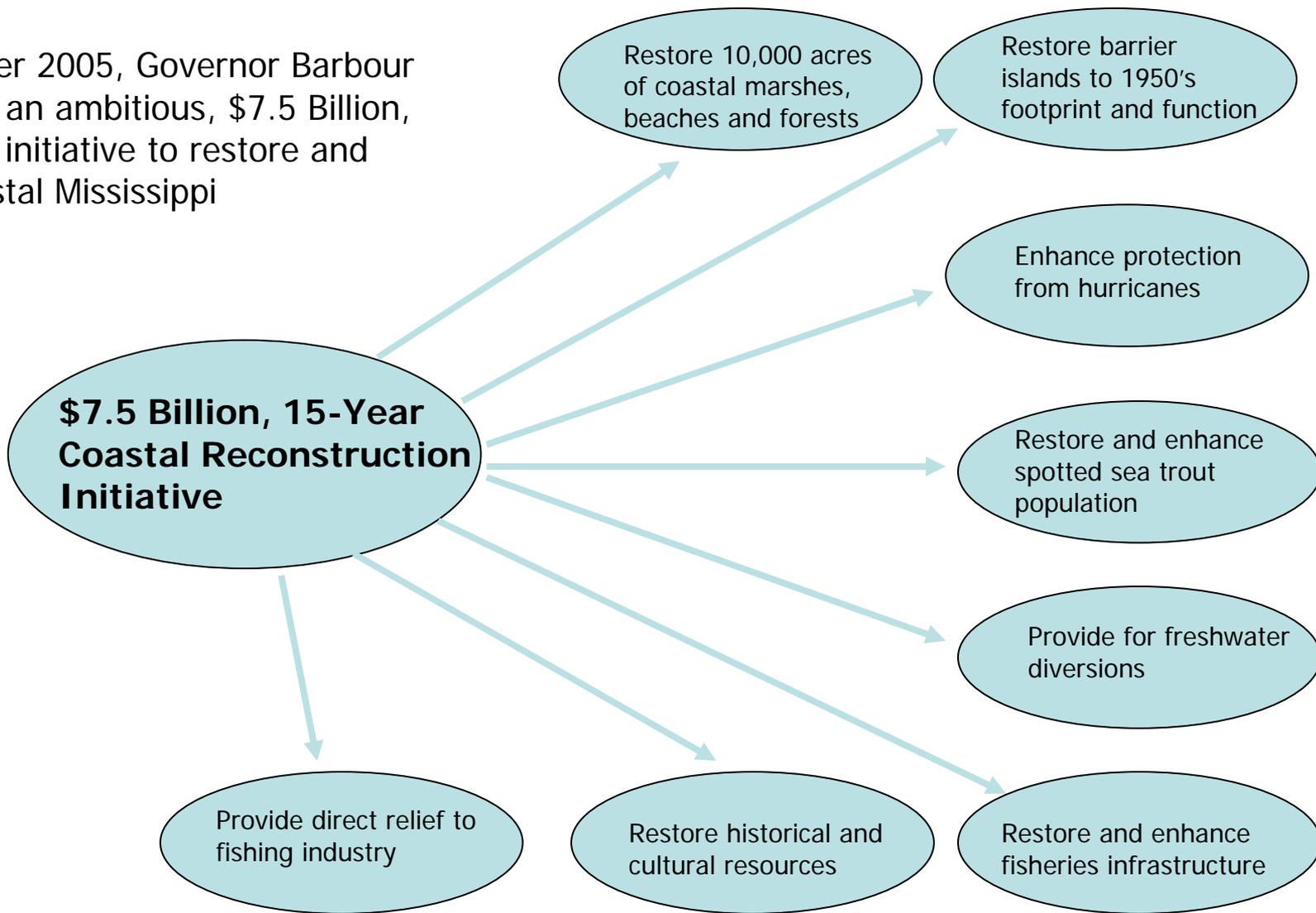


US Army Corps of Engineers

The State of Mississippi



In December 2005, Governor Barbour announced an ambitious, \$7.5 Billion, 10-15-year initiative to restore and renew Coastal Mississippi





GULF OF MEXICO ALLIANCE



Priority Issue Teams

Water Quality
Florida lead
AL, LA, MS, TX

Resilience
Mississippi lead
AL, FL, LA, TX

Restoration
Louisiana lead
AL, FL, MS, TX

Habitat ID
Texas lead
AL, FL, LA, MS

Education
Alabama lead
FL, LA, MS, TX

Nutrients
Mississippi lead
AL, FL, LA, TX

Critical to the nation's energy supply, 44% of crude oil, 43% of dry natural gas, 50% of LNG

Seven of nation's top 10 ports, two in top global seven

69% of shrimp and 70% of oysters caught in U.S.

Drainage from 33 states, 20 major river systems and over 150 regional rivers.

The Gulf of Mexico represents the 6th largest economy in the world.



GOMA / MsCIP Relationship

- ***Water Quality for Healthy Beaches and Seafood***
 - Restoration of barrier and near-shore islands and coastal marshes and wetlands will lead to improved water quality.
- ***Reduced Nutrient Impacts to Coastal Ecosystems***
 - Restoration of coastal marshes and wetlands and conversion of developed areas into marshes, wetlands, and green spaces will reduce the input of nutrients into coastal ecosystems.
- ***Habitat Conservation and Restoration***
 - Restoration of barrier and near-shore island habitats and moving private lands into the public sector will provide for habitat conservation and restoration.
- ***Increased Coastal Community Resiliency***
 - Restoration of barrier and near-shore islands enhances protection of mainland areas. Moving private lands into the public sector reduces impacts of future storms and hurricanes and increases resiliency and sustainability
- **Education**
 - Inclusion of evacuation planning, floodplain management and other issues under the purview of local and state entities increases community resiliency and supports the other GOMA issues



US Army Corps of Engineers
The State of Mississippi



State of Mississippi Recommendation

That the Civil Works Review Board approve the release of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program Comprehensive Plan and Integrated Programmatic Impact Statement for State and Agency Review.



Presentation to the

Civil Works Review Board

**Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program (MsCIP)
Comprehensive Plan and Integrated EIS**

BG Todd T. Semonite

Commander, South Atlantic Division

21 May 2009



Rationale for Issuing Division Engineer's Transmittal Letter

The MsCIP Comprehensive Plan fully addresses the charge given by Congress; to provide a cost-effective comprehensive plan to address hurricane and storm damage, shoreline erosion, fish and wildlife preservation, and saltwater intrusion.



Rationale for SAD Support

- Concur with District Commander's findings & recommendations;
- Report complies with all applicable policy & laws in place at this time;
- Plan supported by Sponsor and Congressional delegation;
- Plan is consistent with Actions for Change, EOP, Corps Campaign Plan, Evolving Principles and Guidelines, "Risk"-Informed Planning, and State plans;
- Plan will provide risk reduction to coastal populations and positive environmental benefits; and,
- Anticipate favorable response to the draft Chief's Report.



US Army Corps of Engineers

South Atlantic Division



Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program

REGIONAL FEDERAL PRINCIPALS OUTREACH



- | <u>AGENCY</u> | <u>Administrator</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • NOAA – NMFS | RA Dr. Roy Crabtree |
| • U.S. FWS | Deputy RA – Ms. Cindy Downer |
| • U.S. EPA | RA Ms. Beverly Bannister |
| • FHWA | RA David Gibbs |
| • HUD | RA Ms. Patricia Hoban-Moore |
| • NPS | RA David Vela |
| • USGS | Regional Executive Jess Weaver |
| • FEMA - Reg. 4 | Deputy RA Mary Lynne Miller |



Certification of Policy and Legal Reviews

- ✓ Legal certification of the final Report made by SAM District Counsel on 28 April 2009
- ✓ SAD Counsel Concurred in Legal Certification
- ✓ Technical and Policy Compliance:
 - Independent External Peer Review (IEPR) **complete to date**;
 - All ATR comments have been **resolved**;
 - Coastal Storm Damage Reduction PCX – NAD **Certified**,
4 December 2008;
 - Policy compliance issues have been **resolved**.



SAD Quality Assurance (QA) Activities

- ✓ **Engaged** in Continuous Vertical Team Involvement
- ✓ **Fully Integrated** Existing and Study-Specific Policy Guidance
- ✓ Provided Expert Technical and Planning **Assistance**
- ✓ **Coordinated** with Vertical Team and PCX on Reviews
- ✓ **Collaborated** with Vertical team to Ensure all Issues have been Addressed



South Atlantic Division Recommendations

- *Approve Report*
- *Release for State and Agency Review*
- *Complete Chief's Report*



Significant Policy Review Concerns

**Mississippi Coastal Improvements
Program (MsCIP)**

Thomas Hughes
Office of Water Project Review
Planning and Policy Compliance Division

Washington, DC – May 21, 2009



Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program

Areas of Policy Concern:

- Relocation Assistance Benefits
- Constructive Occupancy
- “Relocations” vs Project Construction
- Barrier Island Restoration Cost Sharing
- Study Authorization



Relocation Assistance Benefits

Concern: Because the High Hazard Area Risk Reduction Project (HARP) had been described as a “voluntary” buy-out effort, homeowners who sell their property may not be eligible for relocation assistance benefits under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (Public Law 91-646, as amended; URA)

Reason: The URA requires payment of relocation assistance benefits to homeowners that are displaced by the acquisition of their property. A homeowner who sells is not a “displaced person” under the Act if the acquiring agency will not acquire the property if negotiations fail (and the homeowner is so advised in writing).



Relocation Assistance Benefits (cont.)

Resolution: Because the use of eminent domain is not excluded, the project is not considered “voluntary”, residential sellers may be considered “displaced persons,” and relocation benefits will be paid to homeowners (and tenants) where other eligibility criteria are met. This approach is consistent with our approach in other Corps non-structural projects with buy-out components.

Resolution Impact: Concern resolved



Constructive Occupancy

Concern: The proposed application of the constructive occupancy concept appeared overbroad.

Reason: Generally, “displaced person” means that an owner or tenant meets the length of occupancy requirements prior to acquisition. However, if the homeowner or tenant was physically displaced from his or her home as a result of a national emergency or disaster and has not permanently relocated at the time of acquisition, he or she may be considered to be in “constructive occupancy.”

Resolution: As owners willing to sell are identified, the concept of constructive occupancy will be applied on a case-by-case basis to determine relocation assistance eligibility.

Resolution Impact: Concern resolved.



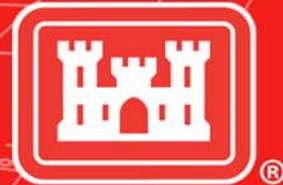
“Relocations” vs Project Construction

Concern: The Moss Point Municipal Facilities Relocation component involves the acquisition and demolition of existing public facilities coupled with provision of functionally equivalent facilities outside the flood plain. The report needs to be clear whether this action is classified as a facility relocation or a construction feature.

Reason: If this is classified as a facility relocation, performance of the work would be the non-Federal sponsor’s duty as part of LERRD (and the facility owner would be responsible for OMRR&R). If classified as project construction, the Government would perform the work as a construction item (and the non-Federal sponsor would be responsible for OMRR&R). However classified, there would be no impact to overall cost sharing percentages.

Resolution: This feature will be classified as a facility relocation.

Resolution Impact: Concern resolved.



Barrier Island Restoration Cost Sharing

Concern: The report indicates that the barrier island restoration would be conducted at 100% Federal cost. The appropriate cost sharing should be 65% Federal to reflect the project purpose of Ecosystem Restoration.

Reason: Cost sharing for ecosystem restoration projects is 65/35. Although the construction is being conducted on or near Federally owned lands the purpose of the project is to provide ecosystem habitat benefits.

Resolution: The report will be modified to reflect the appropriate cost sharing of 65% Federal and 35% non-Federal.

Resolution Impact: Concern resolved



Study Authorization

Concern: In order to continue the feasibility level analysis on the features of the Comprehensive Plan not currently recommended for construction additional study authorization will be needed.

Reason: The current study authorization will be closed out by our submittal of the final report.

Resolution: The Chief of Engineers Report will address the “need” for additional study authorization.

Resolution Impact: Concern resolved



HQUSACE Policy Compliance Review Team RECOMMENDATION

Release the report and programmatic EIS for S&A Review contingent upon review of the revised document reflecting recent changes.