LAFOURCHE PARISH
Coastal Zone Management Program

HT
393
.L82
L34
1983
v.2

VOLUME II
Coastal Zone Management in Lafourche Parish

Louisiana. Coastal Zone Management Program
HT393.L82L34 1983 v.2

LAFOURCHE PARISH

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

VOLUME II - COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN LAFOURCHE PARISH

REPORT OF THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND LAFOURCHE PARISH PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO THE LAFOURCHE PARISH COUNCIL

PREPARED BY EDWIN J. DURABB, PLANNING DIRECTOR, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce under the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

NOTICE

"This document is disseminated under the sponsorship of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources in the interest of information exchange. The State of Louisiana assumes no liability for its contents or the use there of."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures iii

List of Tables iv

Lafourche Parish CZM Advisory Committee Members . . v

Chapter I: An Overview of the Federal and State Program 1
The Federal CZM Program 1
Louisiana CZM Program 5

Chapter II: The Local Program: An Overview 30
Introduction. 30
Elements of the Local Program 31
General Coastal Zone Policies 33

Chapter III: Permitting and Permit Monitoring: The CZM Management Tool 38
The Lafourche Permit Program 42
Conclusion 50

Chapter IV: Environmental Management Units 52
Introduction 52
Land Use Classification for Lafourche Parish Environmental Management Units 58
Descriptions and Policies 65
Delta Farms 71
North Little Lake 76
Bayou Pointe-Au-Chien 82
Bully Camp 88
South Lafourche A, B, C 94
Clovelly Farms. 101
Clovelly 103
Raccourci 113
Golden Meadow 120
South Barataria 125
Leeville 132
Timbalier 138
Fourchon 143
Caminada 149
Resource, Resource Users, and Conflicts 154

US Department of Commerce
NOAA Coastal Services Center Library
2234 South Hobson Avenue
Charleston, SC 29405-2413

Chapter V: The CZM Ordinance 161
Introduction 161
Article 1 - Purpose 164
Article 2 - Title 165
Article 3 - Definitions 166
Article 4 - Permitted Uses 170
Article 5 - Administration 172
Article 6 - Permit Procedure and Formal Requirements 174
Article 7 - Permit Procedure and Administrative Action 176
Article 8 - Term of Permit 180
Article 9 - Variance 181
Article 10 - Emergency Uses 182
Article 11 - Appeals 184
Article 12 - Modifications, Suspensions, and Revocations 185
Article 13 - Penalty 187
Article 14 - Amendment 188
Article 15 - Severability 190
Article 16 - Consistency 191
Article 17 - Annual Report 192
Article 18 - Effective Date 193

Appendix i: Information Base for CZM Program . . . 195

Appendix ii: Proceedings - Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee . . 207

Appendix iii: Lafourche Coastal Zone Management Program Approval Documentation . . . 250

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
3.1	Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Boundary . .	39
3.2	Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone.	41
3.3	Permit Evaluations, Uses of Local Concern . .	45
3.4	Permit Flow Chart, Lafourche Program	46
3.5	Permit Evaluation, Uses of State Concern . . .	47
4.1	Development Corridors	62
4.2	Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone	68
4.3	Delta Farms, North Little Lake E.M.U. Map. . .	70
4.4	Bayou Pointe-Au-Chien, South Lafourche C, and Bully Camp E.M.U. Map	81
4.5	South Lafourche A, South Lafourche B, Clovelly, Clovelly Farms E.M.U. Map.	100
4.6	Raccourci, Golden Meadow E.M.U. Map	112
4.7	South Barataria, Leeville E.M.U. Map	124
4.8	Timbalier, Fourchon, Caminada E.M.U. Map . . .	137
4.9	Projected Shoreline Retreat 1980 - 2030 . . .	157
4.10	Major Vegetative Communities of Fourchon Island	158

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
4.1	Environmental Management Units: Lafourche Parish	56
4.2	Classification of Lafourche Parish Environmental Managements Units	57

LAFOURCHE PARISH COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AS OF DECEMBER 20, 1982

Caroll Adams

Gerald Bordelon

Windell Curole

Ted Falgout

Perry Gisclair

Horace Thibodaux

Mark Daire

Vince Guillory

Gerald Louviere

LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM STAFF

CZM Coordinator - Ed Durabb, Planning Director

Typing - Connie Doran, Secretary

Drafting - Sandi Aymond, Student Draftsperson

Printing - Susan Burleigh, Public Services Coordinator

This author also wishes to gratefully acknowledge the logistical and financial support provided to the Coastal Zone Management Project by Parish President, Dick Egle', without whose committment the program would not have been possible.

INTRODUCTION

Volume II of the Lafourche Parish report outlines the essence of the coastal management effort envisioned by Lafourche Parish under the state program.

Chapter I is a series of excerpts from the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Louisiana CZM program and outlines the federal and state CZM Program.

Chapter II is an overall summary of the parish CZM effort.

Chapter III describes in detail how permitting and permit monitoring, the administrative management tools of CZM will work.

Chapter IV outlines the description, criteria and policies for the sixteen Environmental Management Units of Lafourche Parish. These policies and descriptions provide the primary guidance for the permitting program.

Chapter V presents the proposed parish CZM Ordinance. This ordinance adopts the program described in this report and briefly establishes the permitting program, sets permit fees, etc. necessary to implement coastal management in Lafourche Parish.

Finally, the three appendices provide information on the technical materials available for CZM in Lafourche Parish, a description of how the program was formulated as outlined in the minutes of our CZM Advisory Committee, and CZM program approval documentation.

It is felt that this program meets all the criteria set out in the state CZM legislation and as interpreted by the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources as well as addresses our local coastal problems.

It is hoped that this program can be the springboard in Lafourche Parish to adequately address the pressing problems that threaten coastal Louisiana and Lafourche Parish.

CHAPTER I

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAM

Introduction

The following is an outline of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act as excerpted from the Final Environmental Impact Statement pertaining to the Louisiana CZM Program, prepared by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management.

THE FEDERAL CZM PROGRAM

In response to intense pressure, and because of the importance of coastal areas of the United States, Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act (P.L. 92-583) (CZMA) which was signed into law on October 27, 1972. The CZMA authorized a federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by the Secretary of Commerce, who in turn, delegated this responsibility to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM). The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 was substantially amended on July 26, 1976, (P.L. 94-370). The Act and the 1976 amendments affirm a national interest in the effective protection and development of the coastal zone by providing assistance and encouragement to coastal states in developing and implementing rational programs for managing their coastal areas.

Broad guidelines and the basic requirements of the CZMA provide the necessary direction to states for developing coastal management programs. These guidelines and requirements for program development and approval are contained in 15 CRF Part 923, as revised and published March 28, 1979, in the Federal Register. In summary, the requirements for program approval are that the state develop a management program that:

1. Identifies and evaluates those coastal resources recognized in the CZMA that require management or protection by the state.

2. Re-examines existing policies or develops new policies to manage these resources. These policies must be specific, comprehensive and enforceable, and must provide an adequate degree of predictability as to how coastal resources will be managed.

3. Determines specific uses and specific geographic areas that are to be subject to the management program, based on the nature of identified coastal concerns. Uses and areas to be subject to management should be based on resource capability and suitability analyses, socioeconomic considerations and public preferences.

4. Identifies the inland and seaward areas subject to the management program.

5. Provides for the consideration of the national interest in planning for the siting of facilities that meet more than local requirements.

6. Includes sufficient legal authorities and organizational arrangements to implement the program and to insure conformance to it.

In arriving at these substantive aspects of the management program, states are obliged to follow an open process which involves providing information to, and considering the interests of, the general public, special interest groups, local government, and regional, state, interstate and federal agencies.

Section 305(c) of the CZM Act authorizes a maximum of four annual grants to develop a coastal management program. After developing a management program, the state may submit it to the United States Secretary of Commerce for approval pursuant to Section 306 of the CZMA. If approved, the state is then eligible for an annual grant under Section 306 to implement its management program. If a program has deficiencies which need to be remedied or has not received approval by the time Section 305 program development grants have expired, a state may be eligible for preliminary approval and additional funding under Section 305(d). Louisiana was awarded a Section 305(d) grant on May 1, 1979.

Section 307 of the CZMA stipulates that federal agency actions shall be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with approved state management programs. Section 307 further provides for mediation by the United States Secretary of Commerce when a serious disagreement arises between a federal

agency and a coastal state with respect to a federal consistency issue.

Section 308 of the CZMA contains several provisions for grants and loans to coastal states to enable them to plan for response to onshore impacts resulting from coastal energy activities. To be eligible for assistance under Section 308, coastal states must be receiving 305 or 306 grants, or, in the secretary's view, be developing a management program consistent with the policies and objectives contained in Section 303 of the CZMA. Section 308 has been important to Louisiana. The state has received $1,340,288 in planning funds, $43.7 million in grants and $32.1 million in loans for financing new or improved facilities and public services, and $778,000 in funds to help prevent, reduce or ameliorate unavoidable losses to valuable coastal environmental and recreational resources.

Some of the projects funded with Section 308 monies include equipment for a hospital in Lafourche Parish, a fresh water siphon in St. Bernard that will help to retard saltwater intrusion, and a planning grant for port development in Iberia Parish.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that an environmental impact statement be prepared as part of the review and approval process of major actions by federal agencies which significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The action contemplated here is approval of the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program under Section 306 of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

Approval qualified Louisiana for federal matching funds for use in implementing and administering the coastal management program. In addition, the Coastal Zone Management Act stipulates that federal activities affecting the coastal zone shall be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the approved coastal management program.

It is the general policy of the Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM) to issue a combined final environmental impact statement (FEIS) and coastal management program document.

For purposes of reviewing the Louisiana program, the important federal concerns were:

- whether the Louisiana program was consistent with the objectives and policies of the national legislation

- whether the award of federal funds under Section 306 of the CZMA will help Louisiana meet those objectives

- whether the state's management authorities were adequate to implement the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP); and

- whether there will be a net environmental benefit as a result of program approval and implementation

The Louisiana program met the objectives and concerns of the Federal reviewers and has received final approval for implementation.

LOUISIANA CZM PROGRAM

Introduction

The following explanation of the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program is excerpted from the Final Environmental Impact Statement for that program prepared by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management. The excerpt is intended only to provide the reader with an overview of the state Coastal Zone Management Program.

For a more complete explanation of that program, the reader should refer to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Louisiana's Response - Act 361

Louisiana's response to the pressures and problems of the coastal zone came in the form of legislative action. The basis for a comprehensive coastal policy, planning, and management program became law in Louisiana in the summer of 1978 when Act 361, the State and local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, was signed. Despite a tangled legislative battle in which some 400 amendments to the bill were proposed, the CZM package which finally emerged from the Legislature is one which enabled Louisiana to continue receiving federal funds under the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. More importantly, the Act provided the mechanism by which competing and conflicting coastal uses can be coordinated and balanced by state and local governments. Act 361 provides for the following:

1. General Policy

   Seven broad statements of public policy preface the substantive provisions of the Act and point to the divergent interests sought to be accommodated by the CZM legislation. While seeking to protect and, where feasible, restore or enhance coastal resources, the state also seeks to develop, support and encourage multiple use of the resources, while

maintaining and enhancing renewable resources, providing adequate economic growth and minimizing adverse effects of one resource use upon another without imposing any undue restriction on any user.

2. Guidelines

In order to implement the general policies, guidelines developed under the Act are the key to determining the parameters of the coastal management program. The guidelines must be followed in the development of state and local programs and will serve as the enforceable criteria for the granting, conditioning, denying, revoking, or modifying of coastal use permits.

3. Boundary

Act 361 also defines the boundary of the coastal zone. The coastal zone is bounded on the east and west by the respective Mississippi and Texas borders, on the south by Louisiana's three mile seaward boundary, and on the north generally by the Intracoastal Waterway running from the Texas-Louisiana state line then following highways through Vermilion, Iberia and St. Mary parishes, then dipping southward following the natural ridges below Houma, then turning northward to take in Lake Pontchartrain and ending at the Mississippi-Louisiana border. Recent amendments to Act 361 expanded the coastal area in certain portions of Lafourche, St. James, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, and Livingston Parishes.

4. Special Management Areas

Act 361 provides for the establishment of areas of particular concern and areas for preservation and restoration. Act 361 states that any person or governmental body can nominate an area as a special management area if it can be shown that the area has unique and valuable characteristics that need special management. Louisiana also has named two areas of particular concern: the Louisiana Superport and Marsh Island. The Louisiana Superport was designated for special management because of its unique problems and the existence of its environmental protection program. Marsh Island was chosen because it has an important role as a wildlife refuge and barrier island.

In 1979 two amendments to Act 361 were passed which relate to special management areas. One amendment directed the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development to identify deteriorating coastal areas and provide steps to protect them including a pilot program to create

artificial barrier islands. A second amendment calls for preparation of a state plan for freshwater and sediment diversion projects to offset land loss and saltwater encroachment in coastal wetlands. These two amendments will further help the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) enhance the state's coastal resources.

5. Authorities and Organization

Act 361 provides the basic authority, organization, and structure for the state program. Act 361 defines those uses that are to be managed and provides direction and goals for development of guidelines that will be used in making permit decisions and approving local programs. The organizational structure in Act 361 directed the Secretary of Department of Transportation and Development to administer the program and develop the guidelines in conjunction with the Secretaries of Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

"On July 6, 1984 Governor Edwin Edwards signed into law amendments to Act 361. These amendments abolished the Louisiana Coastal Commission and provided for the creation, membership and functions of the Louisiana Coastal Advisory Council; provided for reconsideration of coastal zone decisions by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources; and provided for judicial review of the Secretary's final decision."

In recent years, the State of Louisiana has undertaken the cumbersome task of reorganization. Foreseeing the day when the coastal management program might be subject to reorganization efforts, Act 361 empowered the Governor to transfer authority for the program. Section 213.21 of the Act provides that the authority originally vested in the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development might be transferred by the Governor's order to the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources or the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

On July 8, 1980, Governor David C. Treen transferred the authority for the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program from the Secretary of Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) to the Secretary of Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by Executive Order 80-15. The move was made to consolidate environmental resource responsibilities within the State and the need to expedite and streamline the permit process. DNR is now the lead agency for implementation of the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program.

6. National Interest

The United States Congress, in enacting the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, found that, "... there is a national interest in the effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone."

The Act further requires that states adequately consider the national interest in the development and implementation of approved state coastal management programs. The Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) has utilized full participation by federal agencies in determining the national interest in Louisiana's coastal zone. Louisiana recognizes that coastal issues and concerns reflect a national interest in national defense, energy and other facility siting and certain resource protection issues such as wetlands management and the protection of rare and endangered species.

Coastal Use Guidelines

The Legislature recognized when it enacted Act 361 that existing constitutional and statutory provisions were insufficient to provide the policies and criteria necessary to guide management decisions in the coastal zone. The Legislature, therefore, provided for the promulgation of coastal use guidelines in Section 213.8 of Act 361. It is worth noting at this point, however, that the guidelines will serve primarily as the substantive standards and criteria for the following purposes:

- DNR issuance of coastal use permits for activities subject to the state coastal use permit system
- Office of Conservation, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources issuance of in-lieu permits
- DNR review and approval of local coastal programs
- Local government issuance of coastal use permits subject to a coastal use permit system administered pursuant to an approved local plan
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and in certain instances gubernatorial review of the activities of state agencies, local governments and deep water ports for consistency with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP)
- DNR gubernatorial review of the consistency of the actions of federal agencies with the LCRP pursuant to the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Section 307, in addition to other state policies incorporated into the LCRP

Louisiana Coastal Zone Boundaries

The Louisiana coastal zone boundary as described by Act 361 and subsequent amendments complies with the requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). All islands, beaches, salt marshes, wetlands and areas necessary to control uses which have direct and significant impacts on coastal waters are included in the Louisiana coastal zone. (Section 923.31-923.33, Federal Program Approval Regulations). The original boundary as described in Act 361 has been revised three times. The first modification, which was provided for in the Act, allowed for minor revisions in the boundary to follow corporate limits of municipalities which were originally divided. The second revision of the coastal zone boundary came in 1979 when the legislature amended Act 361 to include all of St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles parishes, a larger portion of Livingston Parish, and portions of Lafourche, St. Mary and Assumption parishes. The third revision came in 1980 when the Legislature amended Act 361 to include a portion of St. Martin Parish, which became effective as of September 12, 1980.

Inland Boundary

The following is a general description of the inland boundary based on the boundary defined in Act 361. The inland boundary for the State of Louisiana contains all or part of nineteen parishes: in general, this boundary begins at the state line of Texas and Louisiana and in the west and proceeds easterly through the parishes of Calcasieu and Cameron then south through Vermilion, Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin, Assumption, Terrebonne and Lafourche. The boundary then turns to the north to include the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James and then east again through Livingston, Tangipahoa and St. Tammany parishes to the Mississippi state line. The only parishes whose boundaries are completely within the coastal zone are the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, Plaquemines, St. James and St. Charles.

Interstate Boundaries

The eastern lateral boundary of the coastal zone for purposes of this program is the Louisiana-Mississippi state line. The boundary is as defined by the U.S. Supreme Court decision rendered in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. the State of Mississippi, 201 US 1 (1906).

The western lateral boundary of the coastal area for purposes of this program is the Louisiana-Texas state line as defined by the U.S. Supreme Court decision rendered in the case of the State of Texas vs. the State of Louisiana, 431, US 161 (1977).

Coastal Zone Boundaries in Adjoining States

Neither Texas nor Mississippi currently have approved coastal zone management programs. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the Mississippi Program is currently being prepared. The Texas program has received preliminary approval under Section 305(d). Under both these programs, the coastal zone inland boundary would include the first tier of counties along the coast. Louisiana has consulted and coordinated with both Texas and Mississippi over the adjoining boundaries to ensure that all common resource areas are being managed compatibly.

Seaward Boundary

The seaward boundary of the coastal area for purposes of this program is the outer limit of the United States territorial sea. The seaward limits, as defined in this section, are for purposes of this program only and represent the area within which the state's management program may be authorized and financed. These limits are irrespective of any other claims Louisiana may have by virtue of the Submerged Lands Act or any changes that may occur as a result of the operation of Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

Excluded Federal Lands

In accordance with Section 304(a) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, all federal lands owned, leased, held in trust or whose use is otherwise subject solely to the discretion of the federal government are excluded from the Louisiana coastal zone. However, any activities or projects which are conducted within these excluded lands that have direct effects on the lands or water of Louisiana's coastal zone are subject to the consistency provisions of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).

Organizational Responsibilities for Program Implementation

Organizational responsibilities for implementation of the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program are based on the authority granted by Act 361. In order to understand the organizational provisions of the state program, it is necessary to understand the entities which administer the program and their relationship to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the state agency designated by the Governor pursuant to the provision of Section 213.21 of Act 361 to administrate the LCRP. The following are state and local organizational responsibilities as provided for by Act 361.

1. The Department of Natural Resources

The major organizational component of Louisiana's Coastal Resources Program is DNR and its Coastal Management Section established by Section 213.6 of Act 361. DNR's responsibilities concerning the development and implementation of the LCRP are as follows:

Administration of Federal CZM Programs - DNR is the designated state agency for administration of Sections 305, 306, 307 and 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). In this capacity, DNR administers Management Program Development Grants (CZMA, Section 305), Administrative Grants (CZMA, Section 306), Federal Consistency (CZMA, Section 307) and the Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) (CZMA, Section 308). The Secretary of DNR determines which projects, among those eligible, will be funded with CEIP monies allocated to Louisiana under the federal CEIP program.

Development of Coastal Use Guidelines - DNR is responsible, in conjunction with Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) and Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD), for development of coastal use guidelines pursuant to Section 213.8 of the Act.

Implementation of Coastal Use Permit Program - Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will issue permits, monitor permitted uses to ensure compliance, and recommend enforcement measures for violations under the state coastal use permitting program. In this capacity, DNR is required to develop rules and regulations for various permitting functions, including permit procedures, Section 213.11(B); emergency actions, Section 213.11(F); general permits, Section 213.11(E); and exemptions, Section 213.15(B)

Delineation of Uses of State and Local Concern - DNR is responsible, in conjunction with the secretaries of DWF and DOTD, for the development of rules for the further delineation, classification, modification, and change of classification of uses of state concern and uses of local concern, Section 213.5(C).

Development and Review of Local Coastal Programs - DNR is responsible for the orderly development, review, approval and administration of local coastal programs pursuant to Section 213.9(B), (D).

Provision of Assistance to Local Governments - DNR is responsible for providing financial and technical assistance to local governments to develop, implement, and administer local coastal management programs pursuant to Section 213.9(J) of the Act.

Designation and Management of Special Areas - DNR is responsible for the development of rules for the identification, designation, and utilization of special areas and the establishment of guidelines or priorities of uses in each area pursuant to Section 213.10(B) of the Act. In addition, DNR is responsible for providing financial and technical assistance to local governments for special projects and special areas pursuant to Section 213.10(E) of the Act.

Boundary Delineation - DNR is required to adopt a fully delineated and mapped coastal zone boundary, including voluntary amendments to follow the corporate limits of any municipality divided by the boundary pursuant to Section 213.4(D) of the Act.

Consistency Determinations - The Secretary is responsible for making determinations whether permits issued by or activities conducted by state and federal agencies are consistent with the state program and approved local programs pursuant to Section 213.3(C) of the Act. However, consistency determinations involving activities carried out under the Secretary's authority shall be made by the Governor.

Review of Deepwater Port Activities - DNR will ensure that the activities of deepwater ports, which do not require a coastal use permit, are consistent with the LCRP and affected approved local programs pursuant to Section 213.12 of the Act.

Shoreline Indexing and Freshwater Diversion Planning - DNR is responsible for implementing the critical wetland, coastline and barrier island indexing system, barrier island projects and freshwater diversion plans pursuant to Section 213.10(G) and (F) of the Act.

Development of Coordinated Permit Process - DNR is required to develop a coordinated permitting process in cooperation with other governmental bodies, pursuant to Section 213.14(B) of the Act.

Provision of Staff for the Louisiana Coastal Advisory Council - DNR is responsible for providing staff functions for the Louisiana Coastal Advisory Council pursuant to Section 213.7(A) of the Act as amended by Act 408 of 1984.

Research and Planning - DNR is to conduct investigations, studies planning and research pursuant to Section 213.6(B)(2) of the Act.

2. The Former Louisiana Coastal Commission

The Former Louisiana Coastal Commission (Former LCC or Former Commission) was established by Act 361 as an independent body within the Department of Natural Resources with staff functions being provided by DNR. The Former LCC was responsible for a broad range of activities relating to both the development and implementation of the LCRP.

In setting forth the composition of the former LCC, the Legislature sought to ensure the representation of a broad range of local government, state agency and private economic and social interests. The Former LCC was composed of 23 members, one appointed by each of the local governing authorities of the parishes of Cameron, St. Tammany, Vermilion, Iberia, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and Orleans. In addition, the Governor appointed 11 members representing the following interests: the oil and gas industry; agriculture and forestry; commercial fishing and trapping; sport fishing, hunting and outdoor recreation; ports, shipping and transportation; preservation and environmental protection; coastal landowners; municipalities; the utility industry; producers of solid minerals; and industrial development. The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries was a voting member.

Of the Governor's appointees, one was from Calcasieu Parish; one from St. Charles Parish; one from St. John the Baptist; one from Tangipahoa Parish; and one from St. James Parish. All appointments by the Governor to the Former Commission had to be confirmed by the Senate. Local governments and the Governor had also appointed an alternate for each of the members that they appoint. All members of the Former Commission served at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Their terms were for two years. The former LCC was required to meet as often as necessary to conduct its business, but not less frequently than once every three months. A quorum consisted of at least 12 members of the former Commission. The primary functions of the former Commission were as follows:

Development of Coastal Use Guidelines - The former LCC played an important role in development of the coastal use guidelines by having the authority to approve or disapprove guidelines. Only those guidelines approved by the former LCC, or, following rejection by the former LCC, by the Natural Resources Committees of the Legislature or the Governor pursuant to the review and approval process set out in Section 213.8(B) of the Act, would become part of the LCRP.

Appeals of Permit Decisions Made Under the State Program and Approved Local Programs - The former LCC was the appeals body for coastal use permit decisions made by the DNR or local governments with approved local programs pursuant to Section 213.7(A) of the Act.

Approval of Local Programs - The former LCC was the appeals body for decisions of the Secretary on the approval of local programs pursuant to Section 213.7(A) and 213.9(G) of the Act.

Guidelines and Priorities of Uses in Special Areas - The former LCC reviewed the specific guidelines and priorities of uses for special areas designated pursuant to Section 213.10(B) of the Act.

Uses of State and Local Concern - The former LCC was the appeals body for decisions as to whether a proposed use was a use of state or local concern pursuant to Section 213.11(C)(1) of the Act.

Periodic Review of Guidelines - The former LCC could act as a review board to recommend changes in the program guidelines to insure that the program functioned efficiently and fulfilled the goals for which it was developed.

Periodic Review of the Program - The former LCC could act as a public sounding board for review of the administration of the LCRP. This could provide for ongoing review of the program to ensure that it functioned efficiently and accomplished the goals of balancing conservation and development.

"The Louisiana Coastal Advisory Council, which replaced the Louisiana Coastal Commission as of July 6, 1984, is also composed of twenty-three members. The make-up of the Council is the same as the LCC-12 parish members and 11 members appointed by the Governor. The functions of the Council are as follows:

1. Advising the Secretary of his approval of coastal management guidelines pursuant to Section 213.8 of the Act, as amended.

2. Advising the Secretary of his approval of the indentification, designation, and utilization of special areas and the guidelines or priorities of use for special areas pursuant to Section 213.10, as amended.

3. Recommending procedures or measures for the reduction of overlapping efforts, activities or actions by various state and local agencies, when requested to do so by the Secretary.

4. Recommending future coastal management activities, guidelines, and/or special areas when requested to do so by the Secretary.

5. Providing advice and/or recommendations upon or support for any aspect of the coastal management program as requested by the Secretary.

The Coastal Advisory Council does not have authority to adopt rules or regulations or issue permits or orders. It has no authority to enforce the aforementioned provisions, nor can it bring lawsuits on behalf of the state to enforce statutes or regulations.

3. Local Governments

Act 361 provides parishes located within the coastal zone a unique opportunity to play an important role in further development and implementation of the LCRP. Parishes are authorized, though not required, to develop local coastal management programs for approval by DNR pursuant to Section 213.9 of the Act. Once its local program is approved, a parish may administer the coastal use permitting program for uses of local concern proposed within the parish and receive implementation funding from the state on a matching fund basis provided under Section 213.9(J). State agencies are also required to coordinate with the local governments with approved programs to assure that their actions affecting the coastal zone are consistent with the local programs pursuant to Section 213.13(B) of the Act. Federal agencies must also ensure that their actions are consistent with such programs (Section 307, CZMA). Moreover, coastal use permits issued by DNR and in-lieu permits issued by Office of Conservation, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (OC/DNR) must also be consistent with approved local programs. In summary, while local government participation in the LCRP is not required by Act 361, the participation of most parishes in the development of the LCRP to date and the benefits from further participation noted above indicates that most, if not all, parishes will seek to develop local coastal programs.

4. State Agency Roles

Several state agencies, in addition to the DNR, will play key roles in the implementation of the LCRP. These include new roles for the Department of Transportation and Development and Wildlife and Fisheries prescribed by Act 361 and pre-existing responsibilities which have been incorporated into the LCRP by DNR pursuant to Section 213.13 of Act 361.

Act 361 provides the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with specific functions in the LCRP development process. The Secretaries of DWF and DNR participated with DOTD in the development and review of the coastal use guidelines pursuant to Section 213.8(C) of the Act. DWF and DNR also participated with DOTD in developing rules for further delineation and modification of the list of uses of state concern or local concern which will be subject to the coastal use permit program.

In cooperation with DNR, both DOTD and DWF will participate in determining whether the activities of, and permits issued by, certain other state agencies are consistent with the state program and approved local program, pursuant to Section 213.12(D) of the Act. The Office of Conservation of the Department of Natural Resources (OC/DNR) will also be responsible for the issuance of in-lieu permits pursuant to Section 213.12 of the Act.

Act 361 also provides for inclusion of existing state regulatory and nonregulatory programs into the LCRP in order to achieve the overall purposes of the Act. The following are summaries of existing state agency responsibilities for the programs that will be included in the LCRP.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - DNR has primary responsibility for the conservation, management, and development of water, minerals, timber, and other natural resources of the state, for the administration and supervision of state lands and for air and water quality, solid and hazardous waste management and nuclear energy and radiation control. Within this department, but retaining independent authority and control over their functions, are the Commissioner of Conservation in the Office of Conservation, the State Mineral Board in the Office of Mineral Resources, and the Environmental Control Commission in the Office of Environmental Affairs.

Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) - The Department of Transportation and Development's activities in the coastal zone include the construction of state highways, handling of public works projects, setting standards of water wells and comment authority on pipeline crossings and obstructions of levees.

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) - In addition to the roles and responsibilities provided by Act 361, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has primary responsibility for the control and supervision of the wildlife and fisheries of the state, including the management, protection, conservation and replenishment of wildlife, fish and aquatic life;

the management of wildlife management areas, refuges and preserves; aquatic weed control; scenic rivers; shell dredging; and the granting of oyster leases.

Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) - This department shall be primarily responsible for the development and providing of health, medical, and social services for the prevention of disease and for certain aspects of protecting the environment, including oyster and shell fish control, sewage disposal, noise, and noxious odors.

Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism (DCRT) - This department shall have primary responsibility for the development, maintenance, and operation of library, park, recreation, museum, and other cultural facilities; the statewide development and implementation of cultural, recreational, and tourism programs; and planning for future leisure needs. DCRT's responsibilities for protecting archaeological and historic sites in the coastal zone will be coordinated with the LCRP.

Department of Public Safety (DPS) - DPS's responsibility for certain aspects of pipeline safety will need to be coordinated with the LCRP.

Methods of Program Implementation

1. The Coastal Use Permit Program

Act 361 provides for the development of the coastal use permit program as the principal means of implementing the policies contained in the Act and the coastal use guidelines developed pursuant to the Act. The coastal use permit program will be implemented by both DNR and local governments. Initially, the coastal use permit program will be implemented entirely by DNR, with local governments assuming a portion of the permit responsibilities as their local coastal programs are approved by DNR.

In addition to mandating the development of the coastal use guidelines, Act 361 requires the development of additional substantive and procedural rules related to, among other things, the implementation of the coastal use permit program.

Uses Subject to the Coastal Use Permit Program

Act 361 provides guidance as to whether uses are subject to the coastal use permit process, whether such uses should be uses of state or local concern, and identifies a set of activities which are exempt from the coastal use permit process.

Section 213.(3) of Act 361 defines a "use" subject to the coastal permit program as "any use or activity within the coastal zone which has a direct and significant impact on coastal waters." "Coastal waters" are defined in Section 213.3(3) to include:

> "Bays, lakes, inlets, estuaries, rivers, bayous, and other bodies of water within the boundaries of the coastal zone which have measurable seawater content (under normal weather conditions) over a period of years."

In order to provide additional guidance to persons undertaking uses within the coastal area, the DNR has identified in rules and procedures for coastal use permits, promulgated pursuant to Section 213.11(B) of the Act, those uses occurring within the coastal zone boundary which shall require coastal use permits or in lieu permits from the Office of Conservation of the Department of Natural Resources (OC/DNR) unless exempted by Act 361 or regulations of DNR. These uses are:

"1. Dredging or filling and discharges of dredged or fill material.

2. Levee siting, construction, operation and maintenance.

3. Hurricane or flood protection facilities, including siting, construction, operation and maintenance of such facilities.

4. Urban development, including the siting, construction and operation of residential, commercial, industrial and governmental structures, and transportation facilities.

5. Energy development activities including siting, construction and operation of generating, processing and transmission facilities, pipeline facilities, and exploration for and production of oil, natural gas, and geothermal energy.

6. Mining activities, including surface, subsurface, and underground mining, geothermal energy, sand or gravel mining and shell dredging.

7. Wastewater discharges, including point and non-point sources.

8. Surface water control or consumption, including marsh management projects.

9. Shoreline modification projects and harbor structures.

10. Waste disposal activities.

11. Recreation developments, including siting construction and operation of public and private recreational facilities and marinas.

12. Industrial development including siting, construction and operation of such facilities.

13. Any other activities or projects that would require a permit or consent from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency or the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

14. Activities which impact barrier islands, salt domes, cheniers, and beaches.

15. Drainage projects."

Section 213.15 of the Act provides that the following uses, which normally do not have direct and significant impact on coastal waters, are exempt from the coastal use permit program, except as provided for below in items (1) and (2):

"1. Activities occurring wholly on lands five feet or more above mean sea level (NGVD) except when the Secretary finds that the particular activity would have direct and significant impacts on coastal waters.

2. Activities occurring within fast lands except when the secretary finds that the particular activity would have direct and significant impacts on coastal waters.

3. Agricultural, forestry, and aquaculture activities on lands consistently used in the past for such activities.

4. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas and wildlife preserves.

5. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures including emergency repairs of damage caused by accident, fire, or the elements.

6. Uses and activities within the special area established in Section 213.10(C) which have been permitted by the Offshore Terminal Authority in keeping with its environmental protection plan.

7. Construction of a residence or camp.

8. Construction and modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys."

"Fastlands," on which certain activities would be exempt, are defined in Section 213.3(9) as:

> "Lands surrounded by publicly owned, maintained, or otherwise validly existing levees, or natural formations, as of January 1, 1979 or as may be lawfully constructed in the future, which levees or natural formations would normally prevent activities, not to include the pumping of water for drainage purposes, within the surrounded area from having direct and significant impacts on coastal waters."

Any use or activity which, prior to the initiation of the coastal use permit program, has been lawfully commenced in good faith and for which all required permits have been obtained is consistent with the Coastal Management Program and no coastal use permit is required for it. Moreover, such use or activity shall thereafter be consistent with the program even if renewals of previously issued permits become necessary or if new permits are required by other governmental bodies provided that there is no significant change in the nature, shape, size, location or impacts of the use or activity. To be so exempted, a use or activity must have met the following requirements prior to the date of the coastal use permit program:

"1. Actual construction or operation of the use or activity must have been begun, in good faith; and

2. All permits, licenses and clearances required by governmental bodies must have been obtained and the use or activity must be in compliance with them; and

3. No significant change in the nature, size, location or impacts of the use or activity take place."

Act 361 also provides guidance as to those uses which are most appropriately managed by either the state or local level of government through the coastal use permit program. Section 213.13 of the Act defines these two classes of uses as "uses of state concern" and "uses of local concern." Until such time as local coastal programs are approved by DNR pursuant to the procedures summarized below, DNR will be responsible for permitting both types of uses. Upon approval of its local program, a local government will be granted the authority to issue permits for uses of local concern. The permitting of uses of state concern, however, remains the responsibility of DNR regardless of the status of the local program for the area within which a use is proposed.

"Uses of state concern: Those uses which directly and significantly affect coastal waters and which are in need of coastal management and which have impacts of greater than local significance or which significantly affect interests of regional, state, or national concern. Uses of state concern shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Any dredge or fill activity which intersects with more than one water body.

(b) Projects involving use of state owned lands or water bottoms.

(c) State publicly funded projects.

(d) National interest projects.

(e) Projects occurring in more than one parish.

(f) All mineral activities, including exploration for and production of, oil, gas, and other minerals, all dredge and fill uses associated therewith, and all other associated uses.

(g) All pipelines for the gathering, transportation or transmission of oil, gas and other minerals.

(h) Energy facility siting and development.

(i) Uses of local concern which may significantly affect interest of regional, state or national concern."

Uses of local concern are defined and listed in Act 361, Section 213.5(A)(2) as:

"Uses of local concern: Those uses which directly and significantly affect coastal waters and are in need of coastal management but are not uses of state concern and which should be regulated primarily at the local level if the local government has an approved program. Uses of local concern shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Privately funded projects which are not uses of state concern.

(b) Publicly funded projects which are not uses of state concern.

(c) Maintenance of uses of local concern.

(d) Jetties or breakwaters.

(e) Dredge or fill projects not intersecting more than one water body.

(f) Bulkheads.

(g) Piers.

(h) Camps and cattlewalks.

(i) Maintenance dredging.

(j) Private water control structures of less than $15,000 in cost.

(k) Uses on cheniers, salt domes, or similar land forms."

In order to provide for the orderly determination of whether a proposed use is a use of state or local concern in cases where a use is proposed in a parish with an approved local program and there is unsufficient guidance contained in the above statutory language, Section 213.5(C) and 213.11(C) of the Act provide for the development of rules by DNR setting forth procedures for the determination as to whether a proposed use is a use of state or local concern. Pursuant to the legislative policy set forth in Section 213.11(C)(1), the initial determination shall be made by the local government, subject to review and approval of the administrator of the Coastal Management Section of DNR, whose determination may be appealed by the local government to the LCC. Criteria are as follows:

"(a) The specific terms of the uses as classified in the Act,

(b) The relationship of a proposed use to a particular use classified in the Act,

(c) If a use is not predominately classified as either state or local by the Act or the use overlaps the two classifications, it shall be of local concern unless it:

1. Is being carried out with state or federal funds,

2. Involves the use of, or has significant impacts on, state or federal lands, water bottoms or works

3. Is mineral or energy production and transportation related

4. Involves the use of, or has significant impacts on, barrier islands or beaches or any other shoreline which forms part of the baseline for Louisiana's offshore jurisdiction,

5. Will result in major changes in the quantity or quality of water flow and circulation or in salinity or sediment transport regimes, or

6. Has significant interparish or interstate impacts."

The Local Coastal Management Program Development and Approval Process

Section 213.9 requires that the DOTD develop and adopt, after notice and public hearing, rules and procedures for the development, approval, modification and periodic review of local programs. Section 213.9(C) provides that:

The rules and procedures adopted pursuant to this Section shall be consistent with the state guidelines and shall provide particularly, but not exclusively, that:

"1. Local government, in developing local programs, shall afford full opportunity for municipalities, state and local government bodies, and the general public to participate in the development and implementation of the local program.

2. A public hearing to receive comments on a proposed local program shall be held in the area to be subject to the program by the local government proposing the program or its duly appointed local committee.

3. A local program developed under this Section shall be consistent with the state guidelines and with the policies and objectives of this part and particularly, but not exclusively, consist of:

(a) A description of the natural resources and the natural resource users of the coastal zone area within the parish, the social and economic needs within particular areas of the coastal zone of the parish, and the general order or priority in which those needs which directly and significantly affect coastal waters should be met within the coastal zone of the parish.

(b) Procedures to be used by the local government to regulate uses of local concern.

(c) Special procedures and methods for considering uses within special areas, uses of greater than local benefit, and uses affecting the state and national interest."

The Coastal Use Permit Process

One of the purposes and goals of Act 361 is to expedite the permitting process by cutting red tape. Most applications should be processed and the decision upon them rendered within a 45-day period; those requiring a public hearing and those the decisions upon which are appealed will take a longer period. The permit review process is typical of many such procedures; however, it is to be conducted within a limited time frame. The following is a brief summary of the permit process.

Permit applications are submitted to DNR or a local government with an approved program. If it is submitted to the local government, a copy is sent to DNR within two (2) days.

Within 10 days of receipt of an application, DNR will give public notice of the application, distribute copies to appropriate state, federal and local agencies and request public and governmental comment. The decision as to whether a public hearing should be held will be made during the comment period. If the application is found to be incomplete or inaccurate after the review has begun or if additional information from the applicant is necessary in evaluating the application, the processing will be stopped until the information is provided.

The application will then be reviewed for compliance with the guidelines, the other laws and regulations incorporated into the LCRP, relevant local programs and other aspects of the LCRP. A field inspection may be made. Within 30 days of the public notice or within 15 days after the public hearing, a decision to approve or deny the permit must be made. If the permit is proposed to be granted, a draft will be sent to the applicant for his acceptance of the permit conditions. Upon return of the signed draft and signature by the permitting official, the permit is issued. Public notice of the decision on the permit is given.

Within 30 days after public notice of the decision, the applicant, the Secretary of DNR, any affected local government or affected local, state, or federal agency, an "aggrieved person" or any person adversely affected by a decision may petition for reconsideration to the Secretary in writing within ten days following public notice of a final coastal use permit or local program approved decision. The Secretary will render a decision upon the reconsideration within fifteen days of its receipt. As final recourse, proceedings for review may be instituted by filing a petition in the district court of the parish in which the proposed use is to be situated within thirty days after mailing of notice of the final decision by the Secretary or, if a reconsideration is requested, within thirty days after the decision thereon. The courts must give the case "preference and priority" and allow trial de novo at the request of the party.

Program Implementation and Monitoring

The DNR is currently refining the administrative mechanisms necessary to implement the coastal use permitting process. These efforts include increasing the size of the staff of the Coastal Management Section of DNR and the establishment of procedures whereby the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff will assist in program implementation and monitoring.

The staff of the Coastal Management Section is currently being expanded with plans calling for a doubling of in-house professional and clerical staff prior to program implementation. Current plans also call for legal assistance to be provided to the Coastal Management Section by both DNR's legal section and the LSU Sea Grant Legal Program.

The Secretary of DNR is directed in Section 213.6(B)(3) of Act 361 to systematically monitor and conduct surveillance of permitted uses to ensure that conditions of coastal use permits are satisfied. To accomplish this, the LCRP has contracted with DWF to develop a process to conduct field investigations by trained personnel to determine if the conditions of the permits have been met. The field personnel in DWF will also do field investigation of selected permit applications to provide additional information on the proposed site, likely impacts and feasible alternatives. A field investigation checklist of relevant environmental indicators is being developed by DWF in conjunction with the technical support group within the Coastal Management Section of DNR. The data from these investigations will be computerized to provide additional sources of biological and ecological information about the coastal area.

Monitoring will also be accomplished through an agreement with Office of Conservation of the Department of Natural Resources (OC/DNR). Presently OC/DNR conducts field investigations at numerous stages of oil, gas and mineral exploration, production and abandonment activities. In carrying out their "in-lieu" permit responsibilities, these field investigations will assure that these mineral activities are conducted consistently with the guidelines. Coastal Management Section, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (CMS/DNR) will also work with state and federal agencies to coordinate the use of high altitude photography as a means to monitor changes in coastal land use and environmental conditions.

Enforcement and Penalties

Section 213.7(A) of Act 361, requires the Administrator and each local government with an approved program to initiate a field surveillance program to ensure enforcement of the

management program. The LCRP will rely on DWF and OC-DNR to provide field personnel that will monitor the coastal area for compliance to the conditions of the coastal use permit and for non-complying uses.

The Secretary of DNR and each local government with an approved program has the authority pursuant to Act 361, Section 213.17(B) to issue cease and desist orders or suspend, revoke, or modify coastal use permits. Also the Secretary, the Administrator, the Attorney General or local governments with an approved program, may bring injunctive or declaratory actions to ensure that no uses are made of the coastal zone which have not been permitted or do not comply with the conditions of the coastal use permit.

Section 213.17(E) of Act 361, authorizes the court to impose civil liability, assess damages, require restoration or impose other reasonable sanctions for uses conducted with the coastal zone that have not received a coastal use permit. The court may also impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00), or imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or both for violation of any of the rules and regulations of the LCRP or terms or conditions of the coastal use permit.

Civil Enforcement for the LCRP will be primarily handled by the Legal Section of DNR. Criminal enforcement will be handled by the appropriate district attorney's office.

Other State Permits

As indicated above, several other state regulatory programs have been incorporated into the LCRP. These programs will continue to implement their own statutory mandates without direct reference to the coastal use guidelines. Since most major activities requiring a coastal use permit will also require one or more other state permits, the CMS/DNR will, however, seek to coordinate the coastal use permit review with the review procedure of other state permits. This coordination will include the sharing procedure of other state permits. This coordination will include the sharing of information and the development of the coordinated permit process. The major state permit programs incorporated in the the LCRP are summarized below.

<u>Oil, Gas and Mineral Operation Permits</u> - Certain aspects of oil, gas and other mineral activities in the coastal zone will require a permit from OC/DNR pursuant to its statutory authority. Permits for these specific activities will be issued in-lieu of coastal use permits. Because of the state and national interest in facilitating energy production while at the same time avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to coastal resources, these permits will be closely coordinated with the LCRP at the state and local level. Where appropriate, joint applications for state and federal permits applicable to these activities will be prepared as part of the LCRP. The Secretary of DNR has

signed an MOU with OC/DNR that will facilitate the overall state permitting process for these activities.

State Lands Management - The proprietary activities of the state related to state owned waterbottoms, wetlands, and other state owned areas often directly affect the coastal zone. When a state agency conducts its own activities in the coastal zone, Act 361 requires that it ensure that its activities are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the LCRP and any approved local program through the coastal use permit program. Private parties will also need a coastal use permit whenever the use of state lands directly and significantly impacts coastal waters.

Air and Water Quality Permits - Section 307(f) of the CZMA requires that the federal and state requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act shall be incorporated into all state coastal management programs, and shall be the water pollution control and air pollution control requirements of the state program. The LCRP incorporates existing state air and water programs as required. These programs will be the responsibility of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Solid, Nuclear, and Hazardous Waste Permits - Because of the potential adverse impacts from activities related to the transportation, storage, and use of waste products on the coastal zone, the existing state permit programs controlling these activities have been incorporated into the LCRP. In the future, these permits will also be the responsibility of DEQ. It is a primary objective of the LCRP that adverse impacts on coastal resources from these activities will be avoided or minimized.

Deepwater Port Activities

Act 361 provides for special procedures for the management of deepwater port activities. Section 213.13 provides:

> "Deepwater port commissions and deepwater port, harbor and terminal districts, as defined in Article VI, Sections 43 and 44 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, shall not be required to obtain coastal use permits. Provided, however, that their activities shall be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the state program and affected approved local programs."

Deepwater port commissions and deepwater port, harbor and terminal districts are defined in Article VI, Section 44(7) of the 1974 Constitution as "those commissions or districts within whose territorial jurisdiction exist facilities capable of accommodating vessels of at least twenty-five feet of draft and of engaging in foreign commerce." The only ports in Louisiana that meet this criteria are: the Port of Lake Charles, the Port of Greater Baton Rouge, the South Louisiana Port Commission,

the Port of New Orleans and the Port of Plaquemines. The Port of Baton Rouge is entirely outside of the coastal zone. All activities of the South Central Louisiana Port Commission are on the Mississippi River. While many activities of the Port of New Orleans are located on the Mississippi River, they also conduct extensive activities in the tidewater area, the Innerharbor Navigation Canal, the Industrial Canal, the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

The Coastal Resources Program will utilize two methods to assure that the actions and activities of these deepwater ports are consistent with the Coastal Resources Program and affected approved local programs. The first is through the consistency review procedure provided for in Section 213.13(D), and the other through memoranda of understanding entered into with port, harbor and commissions when appropriate.

To implement the first method of assuring consistency of the deepwater port activities, the LCRP will, on an ongoing basis, monitor port activities including A-95 materials submitted by ports, to determine if any port activities have not previously been coordinated with the Secretary. If some are found to be inconsistent with the LCRP, the Secretary shall notify the Secretaries of DNR and DWF, and the affected deepwater port commission, pursuant to 213.13(D) of the Act. Section 213.13(D) requires that the port authorities coordinate with the Secretaries. Comments from the Secretaries must, to the maximum extent practicable, be incorporated into the action commented on. If the port authority does not follow these requirements, mandamus would be available.

Because of the location and number of activities of the Port of New Orleans in coastal areas, an interim memorandum of understanding has been entered into the Port of New Orleans until such time as, and if, it is designated as a Special Area. This Memorandum of Understanding provides that the Port will coordinate with the LCRP staff on activities at early planning stages and at least prior to requesting permits from other governmental agencies.

The utilization of the Special Area designation is being seriously considered for the Port of New Orleans because of the nature of the impacts of port development activities and plans on coastal areas and because of the critical importance of the port to the economy of the state. If, in the future, such a designation would be appropriate for other deepwater ports, full consideration will be given to such a course of action.

State and Local Government Activities Directly Affecting the Coastal Zone

Section 213.13(B) of the Act provides:

"Any governmental body undertaking, conducting, or

supporting activities directly affecting the coastal zone shall insure that such activities shall be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the state program and any affected approved local program having geographical jurisdiction over the action."

Coastal use permits are required for governmental actions having direct and significant impacts on coastal waters, e.g. development projects, that occur in the coastal zone, thereby assuring consistency with the program. However, governmental actions outside the coastal zone and those exempted from the coastal use permitting process are also to be consistent if they directly affect the coastal zone. These activities will generally fall into two categories: (1) the governmental body carries out a development project outside the coastal zone that directly affect the coastal zone, (2) the governmental body funds or plans a development project. Assurance that these activities are consistent with the LCRP will be through two methods.

The first method is agency coordination procedures set forth in memoranda of understanding between CMS/DNR and other governmental bodies.

These MOU's will specify that the other agencies will conduct their activities consistent with the guidelines and coordinate with the LCRP at early planning stages to assure consistency. In this regard, it must be pointed out that other state laws presently require any state agency conducting activities which affect state-owned water bodies to coordinate with the Office of Public Works and Department of Wildlife and Fisheries for engineering suitability and impacts on wildlife and fishery activities. MOU's with state agencies will assure that they will coordinate their review with the guidelines and notify the LCRP staff of any activities that may directly affect the coastal zone.

The second method will be through a review of U.S. Army Corps of Engineer permits and A-95 materials to insure that all construction, funding and planning activities of state and local governments are consistent with the Coastal Resources Program if they occur in or directly affect the coastal zone. Private activities funded by the agencies which are conducted in the coastal zone will normally require a coastal use permit, thereby assuring that they are consistent with the program. The govermental actions are subject to consistency review pursuant to Section 213.13 B, C, and D.

Joint State and Corps of Engineers Permitting Process

Upon approval of the LCRP, a joint permit process with the Corps of Engineers will be established for activities within the coastal zone. The procedures established will provide for joint applications, joint public notices, public

hearings and joint permits. Procedures for the establishment of a coordinated enforcement program, including a surveillance and monitoring program, will also be implemented on approval of the program. The CMS/DNR and the Corps have tentatively agreed on a draft memorandum of understanding. The memorandum will be completed and signed following federal approval of the LCRP.

Coordinated Permit Process

Section 213.14(B) of Act 361 directs the Secretary of DNR, the Administrator, local government and all other relevant governmental bodies to establish a coordinated coastal permitting process through interagency agreements. DNR will initiate the development of such a process during the first year of program implementation. The objective will be to expedite and streamline the issuance of coastal use permits and all other permits or approvals from other governmental bodies that have separate regulatory jurisdiction or authority over uses of the coastal zone. The coordinated coastal permitting process would consist of an application form which contains sufficient information so that all affected governmental agencies can carry out their review responsibilities, a "one window" system for applications, one public hearing and a reduction in the period for permit review.

The CMS/DNR will also seek to integrate the coordinated permitting process with a computerized permit tracking system to ensure that the evaluation of each application will be more effective in terms of time, cost and quality of review.

CHAPTER II

THE LOCAL PROGRAM: AN OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management is designed to fit with the framework of existing State and Federal CZM Programs yet be flexible and innovative enough to address local concerns. With this in mind, portions of the program address goals, requirements, time frames, etc. built into the state and federal mandates. However, much of our program has been tailored to address Lafourche Parish's erosion and saltwater intrusion problems, protect our fishing industry and combine to promote our oil, gas, and support facility expansion within our own coastal wetland areas.

Much work has been done in the last few years by means of planning grants from the State of Louisiana to utilize planning consultants and local advisory committees to set up a local CZM program. Due to changing emphasis at the state and local level, these efforts have met with only limited success. Recently, however, the State of Louisiana has cemented its committment to coastal management by passing enabling legislation and setting up a functioning state program. Under a grant from the State of Louisiana, the Lafourche Planning Department and an advisory committee of concerned citizens within the coastal zone of this parish have worked successfully inputting together a program to address the

crucial problems affecting the future of the parish wetlands and indeed, the very survival of the parish itself. The state now has a smooth running state program and is ready to accept a partnership with coastal parishes who are willing to set up local programs to jointly protect our local coastal wetlands. For too long, the parish and the state have been unwilling and/or unable to regulate what happens in our own wetlands instead relying on spotty federal control mainly under the auspices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Now for the 1st time, Lafourche Parish and the State of Louisiana have an opportunity to take back authority over their own land areas by establishing a responsible CZM program that will eventually replace the federal regulating efforts in our wetlands.

The issues are clear. Lafourche Parish is 84% wetlands and water. We are losing 3700+ acres of marsh a year, there is saltwater intrusion that threatens our water supplies, flooding problems are increasing in the parish. There is a program opportunity designed to give us (in partnership with the state) the authority and the means to manage our own resources and solve our own problems. Our participation is voluntary - the program is Coastal Zone Management. The following is a description of our proposals for CZM in Lafourche Parish.

ELEMENTS OF THE LOCAL PROGRAM

There are six major elements to the Lafourche CZM Program, these are:

(1) Goals and Objectives of the Parish Program

(2) Environmental Management Unit Partition and Description

(3) Objectives and Policies for Management in each E.M.U.

(4) Development of a Permit and Permit Monitoring System

(5) Development of Management Coordination Mechanisms with Surrounding Parishes

(6) Development and Passage of a Legal Implementation Mechanism for the CZM Program

Goals and Objectives

Based on previous CZM reports, recent information on the economy, demography, and physical environment of Lafourche Parish, the expertise of the CZM Advisory Committee, requirements of the state CZM Program, and our own parish needs, the following general goals and objectives have been adopted for the Lafourche Parish program:

Goals

Goal 1. Reduce land loss due to marsh destruction, shoreline retreat, and reclamation

Goal 2. Reduce saltwater intrusion.

Goal 3. Preserve and protect estuarine habitat that forms the basis for the fishing industry from unnecessary destruction from man-made activities.

Goal 4. Encourage continued coastal development including habitation, commercial, industrial, recreational, transportation in those areas compatible with this type of development and the goals and objectives of the CZM program.

Goal 5. Protect unique and fragile habitats within the coastal zone from degradation and/or destruction

Goal 6. Develop and use a CZM permitting system established for Lafourche Parish as the primary management tool in the parish CZM program conforming to all state and local goals and objectives that govern that program.

Goal 7. For the CZM program manager and the review board to function as the local implementors of the program in behalf of the Lafourche Parish Council.

Goal 8. For Lafourche Parish to develop and use a review procedure to monitor and comment on coastal uses outside of the parish jurisdiction that may have an impact on the coastal wetlands of Lafourche parish and the local czm administration.

Goal 9. For the local CZM program manager and the parish CZM review board to use the power of review of all CZM activities of "state concern" to insure that the goals and objectives of the Lafourche plan are followed when coastal zone activities not subject to local permitting are performed in Lafourche Parish wetlands.

GENERAL COASTAL ZONE POLICIES

Policy 1. New oil and gas access canals should have a dam placed across the canal near to the point where the canal intersects the water body from which the channel was begun. This dam should be of sufficient height level to prevent tidal interchange up to +4 M.S.L. and should be surrounded in front and back by 50 feet of backfill material deposited to the former marsh level (100 feet total plus the plug itself). This activity should be accomplished either after a dry hole has been completed or after the oil or gas well has finished its usefulness and been shut off and/or abandoned.

Policy 2. All new pipeline canals should use the push ditch method of channel construction and shall backfill the pipeline channel. Plugs should be placed near the mouth or mouths of the channel and backfilling to former marsh level fifty feet in front and to the rear of the channel should be accomplished (100 feet total plus plug) as per Policy 1.

Policy 3. Dams, plugs, and spoil banks constructed as a result of the CZM program should be maintained by the individual, or company responsible for dredging the area.

Policy 4. Pipelines should not be laid on the marsh. Subsidence and marsh deterioration results in only a partial burial of the pipe, creating a hazard to navigation.

Policy 5. Pipelines crossing existing channels should be buried under such channels to sufficient depth as to avoid being a hazard to navigation. Burial should be accomplished 100 feet from the channel on each bank to compensate for channel erosion which could cause an unburied pipe to be exposed.

Policy 6. Pipeline crossings should be maintained by the individual or company responsible for laying the pipe or the owner of the pipeline, whichever is applicable.

Policy 7. The following policies should apply to all E.M.U.'s where board roads are used to access oil and/or gas drilling sites.

Board Road Conditions throughout the Unit:

a. Culverts should be placed where streams and sloughs are crossed by the roadway embankment and at other locations to promote or maintain sheet flows. The maximum spacing between culverts should be 500 feet. The openings of the culverts must be maintained so as to allow for free flow of water.

b. Contents of mud pits and other drilling residues should be removed from the site and disposed of in a lawful manner when drilling operations have been completed.

c. Ring levees should be degraded by restoring the material with which they were built into the areas from which it was removed, and the area leveled to as near preproject conditions as practicable after mud pits have been cleaned.

d. Broken boards and other extraneous construction materials should be removed from the site when the road is abandoned by the permittee. All plastic sheeting should be removed from areas of the roadway from which the boards are removed.

e. No hydrocarbons, substances containing hydrocarbons, drilling mud, drilling cuttings, and toxic substances should be allowed to enter adjacent waterways and wetlands.

f. The road fill placed in wetlands should be dredged when the location is abandoned. The materials should be deposited into the borrow areas or ditches, and the area restored to as near preproject conditions as practical using the material available in the road fill.

g. Should changes in the location or the section of the existing waterways, or in the generally prevailing conditions in the vicinity be required in the future, in the public interest, the applicant should make such changes in the project concerned or in the arrangement thereof as may be necessary to satisfactorily meet the situation and shall bear the cost thereof.

These board road conditions ensure that sheet flow and water circulation are maintained, and that toxic substances or pollutants are not allowed to enter into wetland habitats.

Policy 8. When mitigation activities are required for a permit of "local concern" the following priority shall be used to define the area where such mitigation will take place.

Priority 1: In the immediate vicinity of the permitted activity

Priority 2: In the same Environmental Management Unit

Priority 3: In the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone

It is further recommended that mitigation for "uses of state concern" follow the same priority system for mitigation wherever feasible.

Policy 9. Where general mitigation, or the specific mitigation activity required of a CMS permit recipient for uses of local concern is not feasible, the permit recipient may be required to contribute a negotiated monetary sum into the Lafourche Parish CZM trust fund. Monies from this fund are specifically designated for capital mitigation projects undertaken by Lafourche Parish within the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone as designated by the Lafourche Parish Council in consultation with the CZM Permit Administrator. Monetary sums will only be collected by the Parish for uses of local concern.

Policy 10. Existing pipeline corridors should be used wherever possible throughout the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone to minimize marshland destruction and reduce saltwater intrusion.

Policy 11. All pipeline corridors should be kept to the minimum width required to conduct any permitted activity.

Where general policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM Program.

The Permit System and Permit Monitoring

Permitting

A permitting system has been selected as the mechanisms to review activities occurring in the parish coastal zone. The system tracks closely the requirements of the state program yet is unique to Lafourche Parish in its method of activity review. The system is designed to review applications for all

uses within the coastal zone area as defined by the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program as outlined in the state program synopsis in Chapter 1 of this report.

Permit Monitoring

Taking advantage of the State CZM permitting system, the local CZM Advisory Committee, the data assembled in the parish CZM plan and existing technical resources, comments on proposed coastal uses that fall under the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana will be used to:

(1) insure that the integrity of the local CZM plan is maintained

(2) assist the state in completing its permit review

The permit mechanism thus allows the parish and state to review most of the activities that could potentially have impact on our parish or state wetlands with the stated aim of minimizing such impacts without prohibiting the activity in the wetlands.

Environmental Management Units Descriptions, Objectives, and Policies

Lafourche Parish has been divided into 16 Environmental Management Units (E.M.U.'s) for the purpose of recognizing environmental differences so as to target specific areas. Environmental Management Units have been described in detail and have had objectives and policies written for them that recognize the existing environment.

Permit requests will be evaluated against these policies as well as the goals and objectives of the local program before issuing, issuing with modifications, or denying any request for

activities in the coastal wetlands. These descriptions and policies are also recommended for uses in the monitoring process for state permits.

The CZM Ordinance

The ordinance developed for this program refers to this document as its guidance. The ordinance spells out the permitting procedure in Lafourche Parish and legally establishes the entire program. This is the essential legal element of the Lafourche program.

CZM in Surrounding Parishes

As part of the permit monitoring program, all permits in surrounding parishes that may have an effect on Lafourche Parish wetlands will be monitored and, if necessary, commented on. Once local programs are established in the surrounding parishes, more formal coordination mechanisms will be established to insure similar program directions.

CONCLUSION

These are the main elements of the Lafourche CZM Program. The following chapters will, in detail, describe the parameters that constitute our parish CZM strategy.

CHAPTER III

PERMITTING AND PERMIT MONITORING: THE CZM MANAGEMENT TOOL

Introduction

The administrative review system selected for the state and local management of Louisiana's coastal zone is coastal use permitting. Like other permit programs before it, the "Coastal Use Permit" (CUP) as it is referred to in the CZM program requires that anyone wishing to undertake an activity that falls within the jurisdiction of the State CZM program (See Chapter 1, Page 17) must obtain a permit to undertake that activity. The permit request contains enough information for the reviewer (either state or local) to determine what is being requested, where, how long it will take, and how much it will affect the lands on which it will be accomplished. Then it is up to the reviewer to ascertain the effect of the proposed activity and under what conditions it will be allowed based on the criteria established in the state and/or local CZM program. This chapter will describe in detail the permitting process envisioned for the Lafourche Parish program and how it will work.

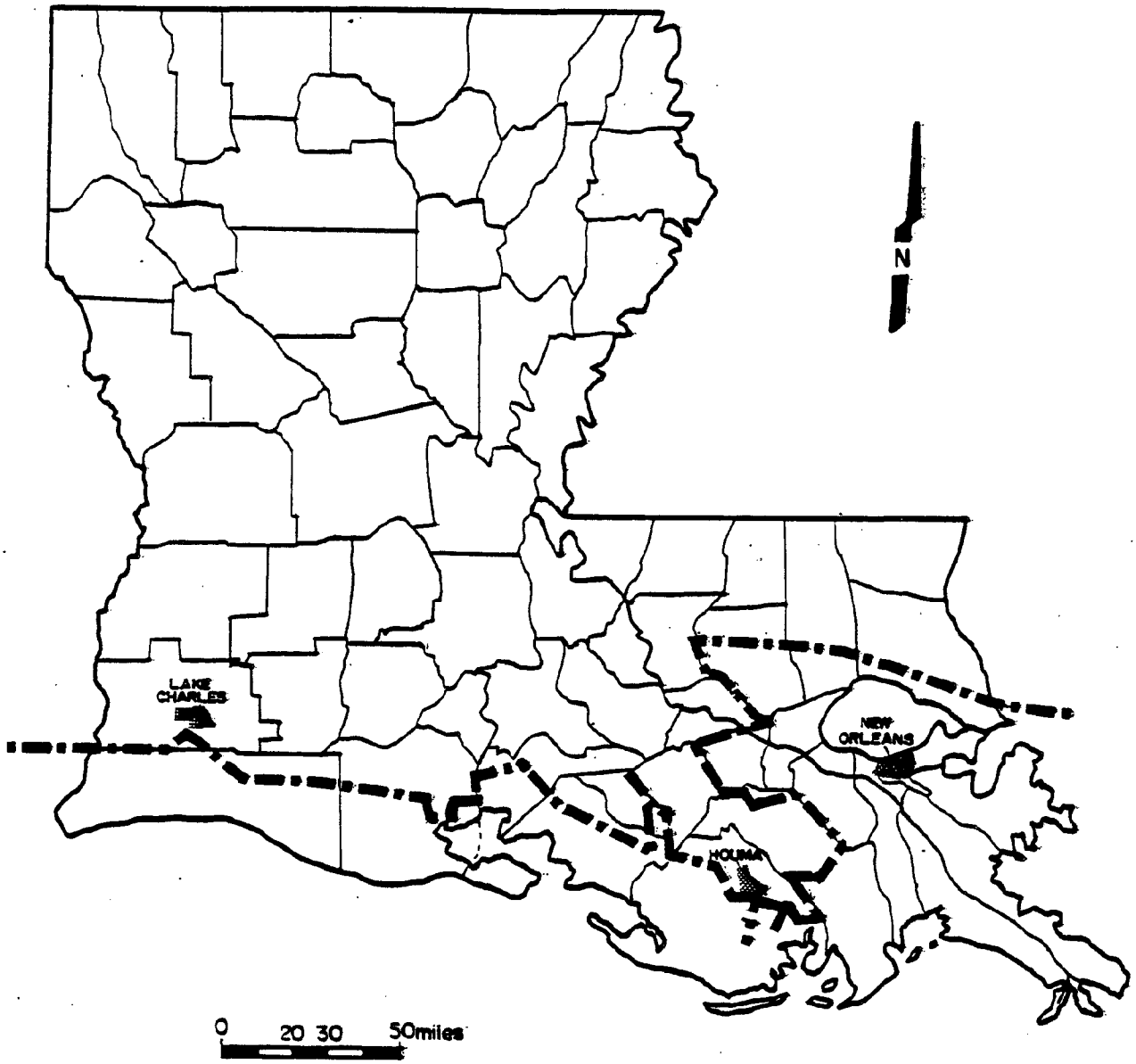
Area of Jurisdiction

Act 361 has defined the coastal zone boundary for Louisiana. Figure 3.1 illustrates the general CZM boundary across the state. The following is a description of the CZM boundary as it crosses Lafourche Parish:

Figure 3.1

LOUISIANA

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT BOUNDARY



CZM Boundary

This map is accurate for planning purposes ONLY.

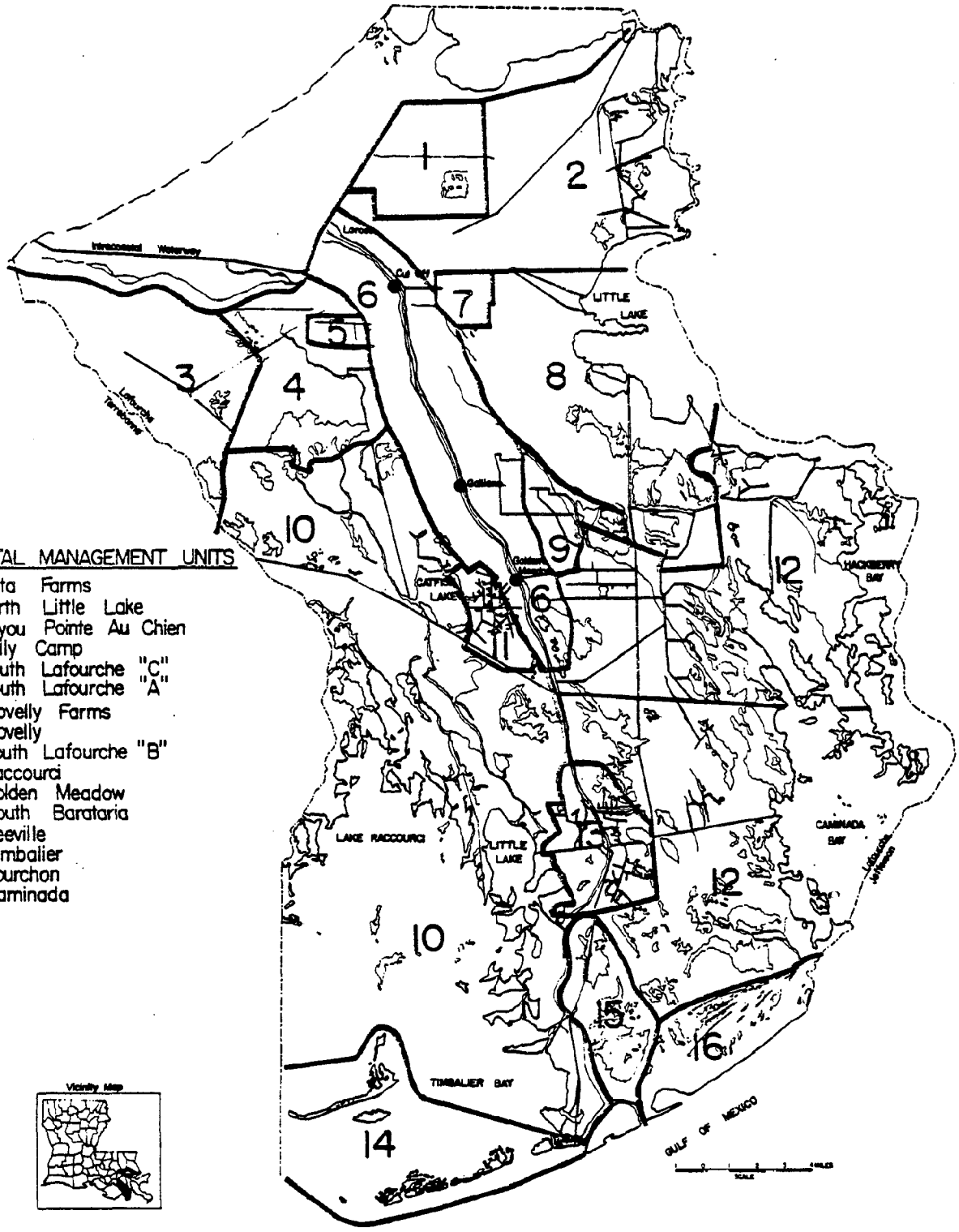
"Thence proceeding easterly to Highway 55, then proceeding northerly along Highway 55 to its intersection with Highway 665, thence easterly along Highway 665 to Bayou Pointe au Chien, thence northerly along Bayou Pointe au Chien to Highway 55, thence northerly along Highway 55 to Highway 24, thence easterly along Highway 24 to Highway 308, thence northerly along Highway 308 to a point of intersection with the northern bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, thence northeasterly along the northern bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to a point of intersection with Canal Tisamond Foret, thence proceeding northeasterly along the northern bank of the Canal Tisamond Foret to a point of intersection with a line one hundred yards inland from the mean high tide line of Lake Salvador, thence proceeding northerly along the line one hundred yards inland from the mean high tide of Lake Salvador to a point of intersection with a line one hundred yards from the mean high water line of Bayou Des Allemands, thence proceeding northwesterly along the line one hundred yards inland from the western mean high water line of Bayou Des Allemands and the petit Lac Des Allemands to a point of intersection with the boundary separating Wards 7 and 8 of Lafourche Parish, thence proceeding southwesterly along said boundary to a point of intersection with the Midway Canal, thence proceeding northwesterly along the Midway Canal, and in a northwesterly straight line prolongation of said canal, to a point of intersection with U.S. Highway 90, thence proceeding northeasterly along U.S. Highway 90 to a point of intersection with the line one hundred yards from the western mean high water line of Baie Des Deux Chenes, thence proceeding northwesterly along said line one hundred yards from the western mean high water line of Baie Des Deux Chenes to a point of intersection with the line one hundred yards from the mean high water line of Lac Des Allemands, thence proceeding westerly along said line to a point of intersection with a line one hundred yards from the mean high water line of Bayou Boeuf, thence proceeding southerly along the line one hundred yards from the mean high water line of Bayou Bouef to a point of intersection with Highway 307, thence proceeding westerly along Highway 307 to a point of intersection with Highway 20, thence proceeding northerly along Highway 20 to a point of intersection with the boundary separating St. James Parish and Lafourche Parish, thence proceeding westerly along said boundary to a point of intersection with the boundary separating St. James Parish and Assumption." (Act 361 as amended)

Figure 3.2 illustrates the CZM boundary on a map of Lafourche Parish.

It must be noted that only the lower third of Lafourche Parish falls under the jurisdiction of the CZM program. Wetlands outside this legislative boundary are not subject to the permitting program unless the effect of activities performed there have a "direct and significant impact" on coastal waters as defined in Act 361.

Figure 3.2

LAFOURCHE PARISH COASTAL ZONE



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS

1. Delta Farms
2. North Little Lake
3. Bayou Pointe Au Chien
4. Bully Camp
5. South Lafourche "C"
6. South Lafourche "A"
7. Clovelly Farms
8. Clovelly
9. South Lafourche "B"
10. Raccourci
11. Golden Meadow
12. South Barataria
13. Leeville
14. Timbalier
15. Fourchon
16. Caminada

THE LAFOURCHE PERMIT PROGRAM

Introduction

In Chapter 1 of this report uses of local and state concern were defined. (See Page 20). The following describes the portion of the Lafourche program that involves direct permitting based on the criteria of the Lafourche program as described in this report.

1. Permit applicant applies for a Coastal Use Permit (CUP) to either the Coastal Management Section (CMS) of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LaDNR), or the Lafourche Parish Local Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Administrator. In order to speed processing, however, permit applicants are encouraged to file state permits with the Coastal Management Section and local permits with Lafourche Parish.

2. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources or the Lafourche Parish Local Administrator decide whether the permit is of local or state concern within two (2) days of receipt of the permit.

3. If the permit is of "local concern" it is processed through the Lafourche Parish Local Administrator's Office in the following manner:

   A. Within ten (10) days after receipt of CUP of "local concern", notice will be published in official journal of the parish.

   B. Notice will contain the nature of the proposed coastal use, the location, and estimated costs.

   C. Notice will indicate that all interested persons may make comments or suggestions to the local administrator within the twenty-five (25) day time limit after publication of notice.

   D. Within the period of comment, the local administrator will endeavor to seek the comments of the CZM Review Board and/or Parish Council on the proposed CUP.

   E. After all the comments are received and after the twenty-five (25) day period has elapsed, the administrator may issue, deny, or issue the permit with conditions

F. The Council may override the local permit decision if done so in writing, stating the reason why the administrative decision did not follow the rules and regulations set forth in the local CZM program. Such overrides will be reviewed by the CZM of LaDNR.

4. During the comment period, it may be determined that a public hearing is warranted on the CUP by the Administrator, Parish Council, or any interested person (in writing) for the reasons enumerated in the Lafourche Parish CZM Ordinance.

   The following procedures shall be followed for public hearings:

   A. Public notice shall be given at least thirty (30) days in advance of the public hearing.

   B. Notice of the hearing shall be sent to all persons requesting notices of such hearings and posted at all governmental bodies having an interest in the subject matters of such hearing (notice may be limited in area consistent with the nature of the hearing).

   C. Notice shall contain the time, place, nature of the hearing, and the location of materials available for public inspection.

   D. Hearing file shall remain open ten (10) days after the close of the public hearing for submittal of written comments or other material.

   E. Decisions shall be made by the Local Administrator in writing in the appropriate time period after the close of the hearing file.

5. All permit decisions shall be published in the official journal of the parish within ten (10) days after the decision has been rendered. All decisions will be made part of the official record by the Parish Council.

6. All permit decisions may be appealed directly to the judicial system after the permit decision has been made. Appeals as to whether a permit should be "local" or "state" concern shall be filed within ten (10) days of the giving notice to the Parish Council.

The permit program described in this report tracks the "time frame" requirements set up under the State CZM program. (For a complete description, See Chapter V).

Figure 3.3 provides a graphic illustration of the review elements that are required of a "use of local concern" under the Lafourche CZM program. The program complies with state law, allows for adequate review, and has a well thought out program to back it up. This portion of the program will self generate funds which can be used to at least partially defray the cost of operation. (The CZM Ordinance sets a permit review fee of $50.00 for review per application). Figure 3.4 outlines the entire permit process.

Monitoring Uses of Greater than Local Concern in Lafourche Parish

As mentioned previously, Act 361 delegates permit authority to the state as well as parish. (See Page 20). The parish still plays an important role in that it may review activities requiring a state permit. If the parish has a CZM plan that tracks the state program, and if an activity requiring a state permit violates our local plan (which must be consistent with the state program) then this allows the parish a strong argument in the event it wishes to contest a state permit, an argument the parish cannot now make under the current exclusive federal management system of our wetlands. Figure 3.5 illustrates the review process for state permits that the Lafourche CZM program allows. It is apparent that the same level of review may be made for local or state concern permits even though the parish directly issues only a portion of the total permit requests.

Figure 3.3

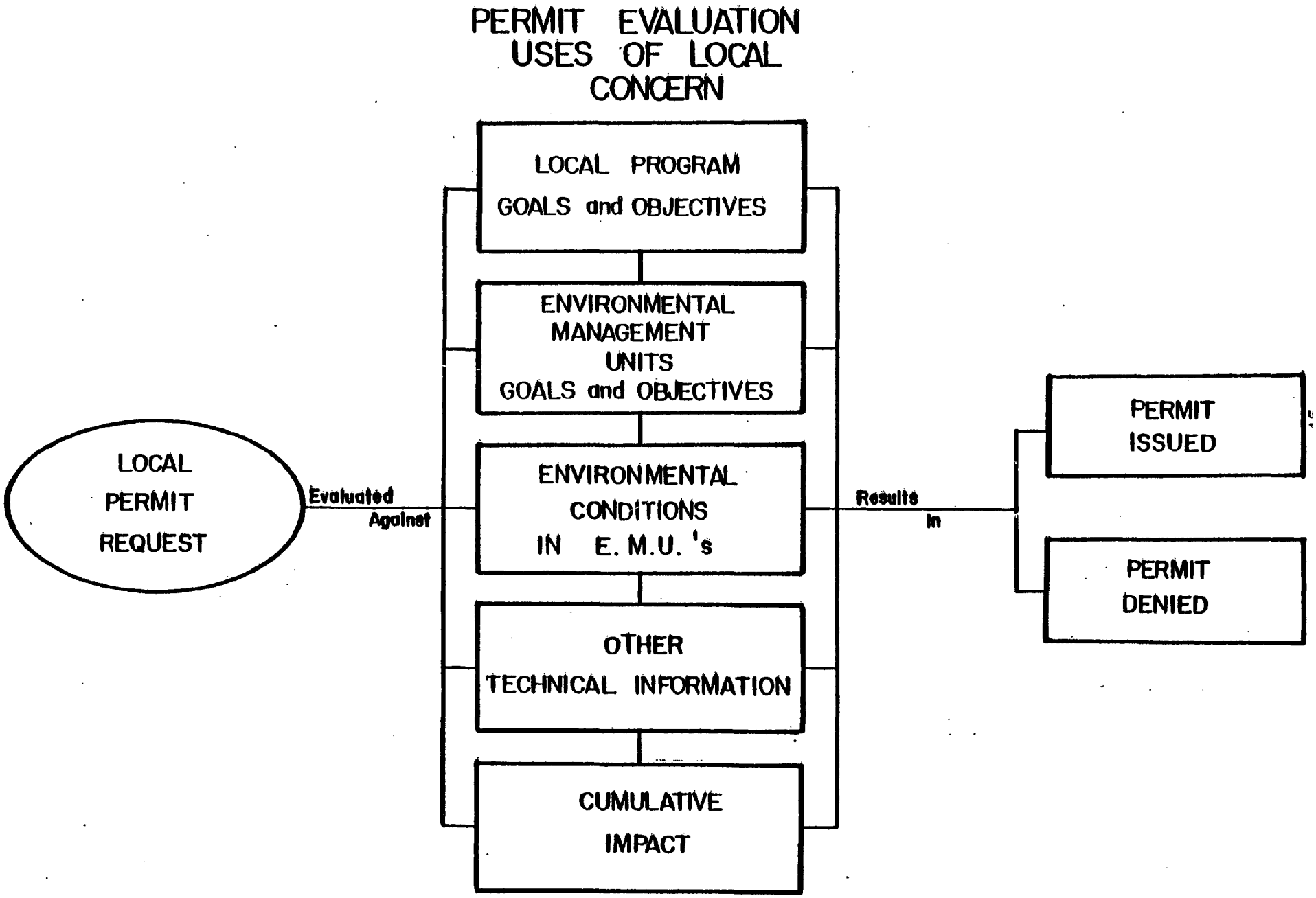

PERMIT EVALUATION
USES OF LOCAL
CONCERN
LOCAL PROGRAM
GOALS and OBJECTIVES
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
UNITS
GOALS and OBJECTIVES
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS
IN E.M.U.'s
OTHER
TECHNICAL INFORMATION
CUMULATIVE
IMPACT
LOCAL
PERMIT
REQUEST
Evaluated
Against
Results
in
PERMIT
ISSUED
PERMIT
DENIED

FIGURE 3.4

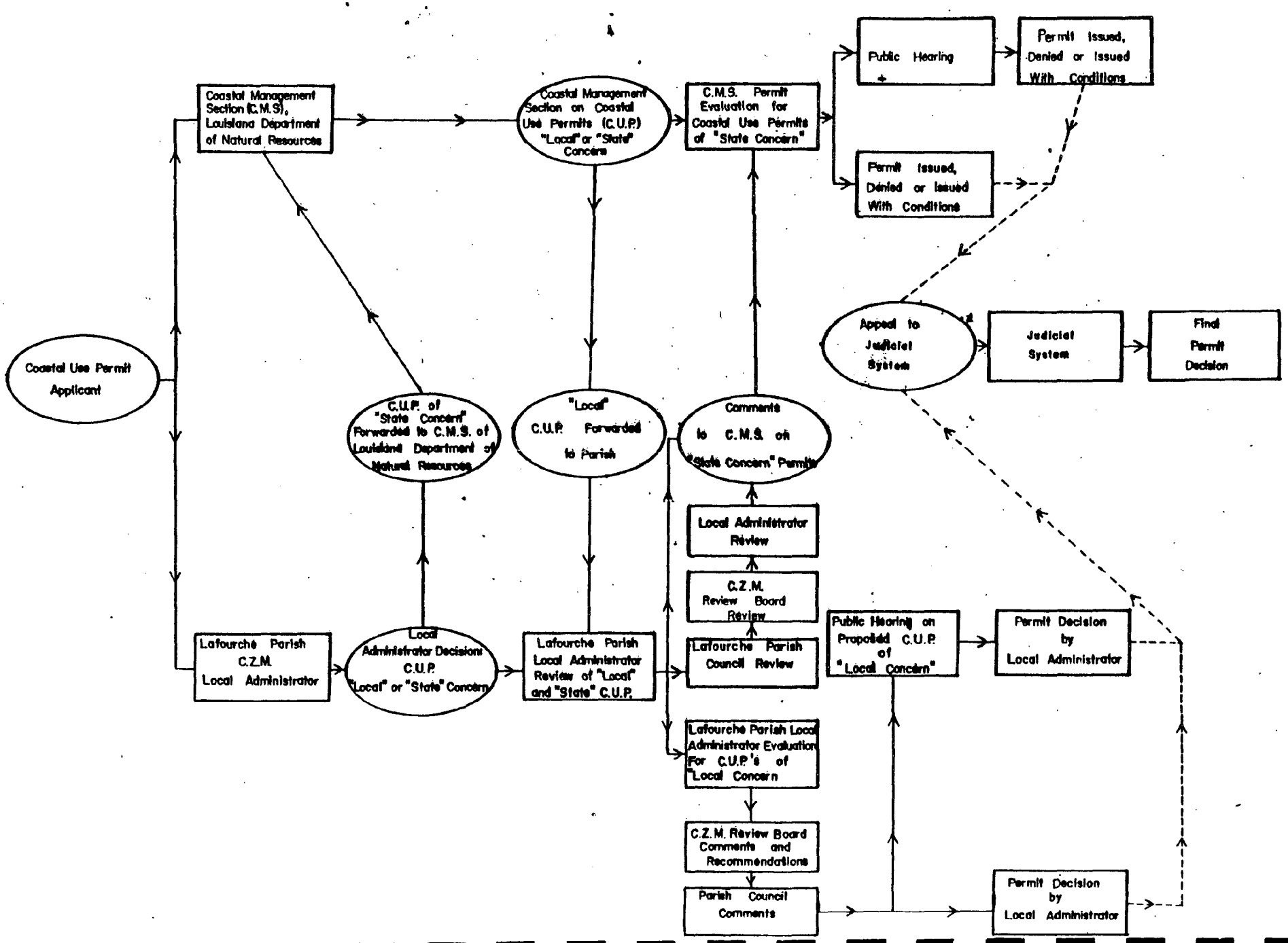
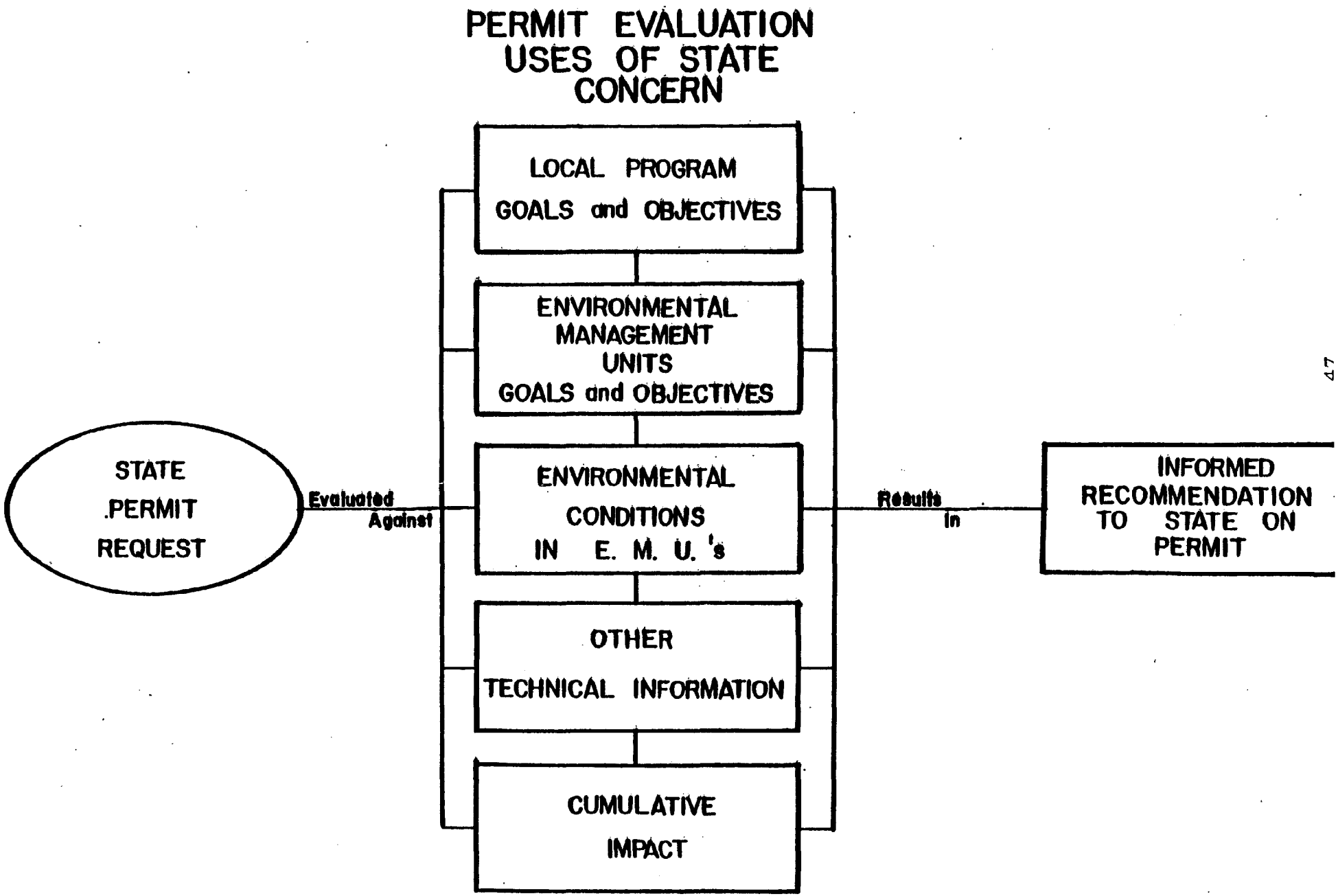

Coastal Use Permit Applicant
Coastal Management Section (C.M.S.), Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Lafourche Parish C.Z.M. Local Administrator
C.U.P. of "State Concern" Forwarded to C.M.S. of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Local Administrator Decisions C.U.P. "Local" or "State" Concern
Coastal Management Section on Coastal Use Permits (C.U.P.) "Local" or "State" Concern
"Local" C.U.P. Forwarded to Parish
Lafourche Parish Local Administrator Review of "Local" and "State" C.U.P.
C.M.S. Permit Evaluation for Coastal Use Permits of "State Concern"
Comments to C.M.S. on "State Concern" Permits
Local Administrator Review
C.Z.M. Review Board Review
Lafourche Parish Council Review
Lafourche Parish Local Administrator Evaluation For C.U.P.'s of "Local Concern
C.Z.M. Review Board Comments and Recommendations
Parish Council Comments
Public Hearing
Permit Issued, Denied or Issued With Conditions
Permit Issued, Denied or Issued With Conditions
Appeal to Judicial System
Judicial System
Final Permit Decision
Public Hearing on Proposed C.U.P. of "Local Concern"
Permit Decision by Local Administrator
Permit Decision by Local Administrator

Figure 3.5


PERMIT EVALUATION
USES OF STATE
CONCERN
STATE
PERMIT
REQUEST
Evaluated
Against
LOCAL PROGRAM
GOALS and OBJECTIVES
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
UNITS
GOALS and OBJECTIVES
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS
IN E. M. U. 's
OTHER
TECHNICAL INFORMATION
CUMULATIVE
IMPACT
Results
in
INFORMED
RECOMMENDATION
TO STATE ON
PERMIT

Permit Monitoring Outside Parish Boundaries

The review system, information base, and CZM policies have been designed to facilitate review of local or state permit jurisdiction requirements. These features make it possible to review permit requests in surrounding parishes, or the region as they affect Lafourche Parish. Besides this, however, there is a need for a coordinating mechanism to insure a consistent direction for all local programs. Lafourche Parish needs to know, for example, that policy review of permits on the Terrebonne side of our parish border will not adversely affect the Lafourche program. The very fact that all local programs must be consistent with the state program provides a unifying factor. However, it remains for parishes themselves to get together to insure a greater consistency of review.

At the writing of this report, there are not any functioning local programs. Shortly, however, the parishes of Terrebonne, Jefferson, and St. Charles will, like Lafourche, will have functional local CZM programs. To this point there have been informal contacts between Lafourche, Terrebonne, and St. Charles regarding local program development. Rather than rely on an individual approach with each parish, it is proposed that monthly meetings be held, at least in the initial stages of local CZM management under auspices of the particular planning commission with jurisdiction over parishes in that area. In our area this means South Central Planning and Development Commission. At these forums, parishes could

compare programs and policies and work out any rough edges by negotiating with each other. This should insure maximum cooperation in the quickest possible time frame after state approval of all local programs.

Among the items that could be negotiated are:

1. Alteration of E.M.U. boundaries along parish lines (providing such changes are approved by the CMS Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources)

2. Modification of E.M.U. boundary policies at parish lines

3. Notification of permit requests in one parish which could affect another

4. Consistency in permit review

Wetlands know no artificial boundaries. It behooves Lafourche and surrounding parishes to begin a process of coordination as soon as it is feasible to do so after local program approval.

CZM Coordination With L.O.O.P.

There exists in Lafourche Parish a "Special Area" not subject to the local or state CZM Program. This area consists of the pipeline corridor and storage facility associated with the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port, the nation's only offshore loading and storage facility for oil delivered by the giant supertankers to the United States.

L.O.O.P. has developed and implemented its own environmental management plan which has been approved by the State of Louisiana. Even though this special area is outside of the CZM permit jurisdiction, consistency requires that a coordination mechanism be established to insure a consistent

direction of wetlands management. To that end, the following coordination procedure has been established between L.O.O.P. and the Lafourche Parish CZM Program.

1. Contact has been made with Mr. A. J. Highcamp, Superintendent of Environmental Affairs for L.O.O.P.

2. We have requested copies of:

   a. The Environmental Monitoring Plan

   b. Oil Spill Contingency Plan

   c. L.O.O.P. Emergency Manual

3. We have forwarded a copy of our draft plan to Mr. A. J. Highcamp

4. We have proposed an information exchange whereby he notified Lafourche Parish of any proposed or existing activities that involve modification of wetlands in the L.O.O.P. Special Area. In turn we notify him of any permit requests nearby to the special area that may affect the wetlands under the L.O.O.P. management plan

5. After both parties have received the respective exchanged plans, a meeting will be set up to "iron out" ambiguities and attempt a coordinated effort at wetlands management involving regular meetings, if possible, between L.O.O.P. and the Lafourche CZM Administrator

We feel that a direct liason between L.O.O.P. and the Lafourche Parish CZM Program is the best method of eliciting voluntary cooperation and coordination of the two management efforts. Negotiations for all of the above items are in progress at the writing of this report.

CONCLUSION

Permitting will be the mechanism for reviewing what happens in our parish wetlands. The following chapter will

describe the heart of the CZM program - the delineation, description and policies of environmental management units, the elements that will guide the permit decisions in the Lafourche program.

CHAPTER IV

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS

INTRODUCTION

The concept of Environmental Management Units (E.M.U.'s), developed as part of the local and State CZM Programs, plays an important role in the management system envisioned for Lafourche Parish.

Basically an E.M.U. is a geographic area that is "different" from the surrounding coastal lands. It is separate for reasons of hydrology, vegetation, geomorphology, man-made features (such as levees) or other criteria. These differences imply that the consequences of permitted coastal activities will have different effects in different E.M.U.'s because the environments (especially the ability to withstand stresses), are different. What is perfectly acceptable and harmless in one area may be devastating if attempted elsewhere. Therefore, we must recognize that there are real areal differences when evaluating or proposing activities for the coastal areas of our parish to minimize any problems that have or will occur in our coastal zone.

Functions

E.M.U.'s can serve the following functions in the Lafourche Parish CZM Program:

(1) They describe and delineate the coastal zone into the

component environments that make it up, thus recognizing differences that exist in the landscape.

(2) Descriptions of these smaller environments serve as a source of environmental information that can be used by both CZM program manager and permit applicant in judging the advisability of activities in different areas due to the differences in stress tolerance of various environments across the coastal zone. Thus the CZM program manager is capable of making informed decisions.

(3) By monitoring the environments in each E.M.U., the CZM program manager can become aware of problems caused by one or more activities in one area, but not others. Thus regulations and/or restrictions and/or projects can be targeted, rather than applied to the entire coastal zone (for which they may have little relevance).

(4) Knowing the environments together with a record of permit activity, can aid in forecasting and/or ameliorating the effects of cumulative impact of numerous small activities in a given E.M.U.

(5) Knowing where the worst effects of a particular problem are located can help the state and the local program managers channel resources to the right location to solve the right problems at the right time.

(6) Certain environments are unique or fragile. Delineating and describing these areas can aid the program manager in preventing degradation or destruction of them by developing special management tools and/or programs to deal with these special areas.

Flexibility

The concept of E.M.U.'s is intended to be open-ended. The boundaries and/or management concepts applied to the units are not immutable. As information is gained or conditions change, the boundaries and/or management strategies can be changed to meet new requirements. Thus, E.M.U.'s are a flexible tool capable of meeting current as well as future program needs.

Applicability

E.M.U. policies are recognized as guides, not as hard and fast rules of procedure. Local policy statements have been conceived as being open-ended, flexible, to be used as a guide to both the permit applicant and the parish.

Many parish guidelines reflect policies that involve "areas of state concern". Over 80% of the CZM permits issued in Lafourche Parish to date have been of state jurisdiction, mainly energy related activities. The CZM program recognizes that any guidelines proposed to regulate energy activities or any other use of state concern are recommendations only and are not binding on the state program or permit applicant. However, since many of the deleterious effects in the Lafourche coastal zone have come about directly or indirectly from these types of activities, there was a need to provide the state CZM program with local site-specific best judgment on policies which could be used to ameliorate the problems caused in large part by these activities. In effect, when local CZM policies refer to uses of state concern, the parish is using a highly enhanced form of comment that Lafourche, like anyone else, is allowed to make on any CZM permit request applied for under this program.

Local policies covering uses of local concern, because of parish permitting authority, have de facto more weight, since the power to permit resides with the same public body as the policies. However, the parish recognizes policies covering "local concern" as flexible and changeable, should new information or conditions warrant. It is in this light that the E.M.U. policy statements and descriptions are offered.

Table 4.1 lists the environmental management units for Lafourche Parish. The number of units and some boundaries have been altered from the initial breakdown provided by the State of Louisiana in the interest of efficiency and, based on greater information about the coastal areas covered by these units.

Table 4.2 lists the environmental management units classified under the three broad headings of recommended uses.

TABLE 4.1

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS
LAFOURCHE PARISH

Bayou Pointe-Au-Chien
Bully Camp
Caminada
Clovelly
Clovelly Farms
Delta Farms
Fourchon
Golden Meadow
Leeville
North Little Lake
Raccourci
South Barataria
South Lafourche A
South Lafourche B
South Lafourche C
Timbalier

TABLE 4.2

CLASSIFICATION OF LAFOURCHE PARISH
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS

Intensive Development	
	South Lafourche A
Limited Development	
	South Lafourche B
	South Lafourche C
	Clovelly Farms
	Delta Farms
Conservation	
	Bayou Pointe-Au-Chien
	Bully Camp
	Raccourci
	North Little Lake
	Clovelly
	South Barataria
	Leeville
	Fourchon
	Timbalier
	Caminada
	Golden Meadow

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION FOR LAFOURCHE PARISH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS

The Environmental Management Units (E.M.U.'s) of Lafourche Parish are divided into six general categories of use. They are:

(1) Intensive Development
(2) Limited Development
(3) Conservation
(4) Particular Areas
(5) Development Corridors
(6) Special Areas

Each E.M.U. has been placed under one of the above classifications. The definitions of the six classifications reflect to a great extent the carrying capacity or use capability of the land area within each unit. The definitions serve as a general framework from which goals, objectives, and specific policies are developed for each E.M.U. that recognize the development capability of the land area within the unit, as well as the future of that land area as envisioned under this coastal management program. The Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program DOES NOT categorically prohibit ANY USE in any area of the Coastal Zone. However, based on the goals, objectives, and policies developed for each unit, and based on environmental information about the unit, prohibitions, restrictions, and/or mitigation of activities may be required on a case by case basis in order to meet the requirements of the State and Local CZM Program. It is in this framework that the following definitions are offered:

Intensive Development

Generally includes all types of normal industrial, commercial, residential activity that would normally be associated with intensive human habitation of an area. In the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish, management units classified as "Intensive Development" coincide with those areas not normally subject to permitting under the CZM Program. These areas are well developed, reclaimed, and protected by levees, and as such, can support all uses normally associated with human habitation subject only to the indirect impact restrictions (such as water pollution) specified in the State CZM Plan.

Limited Development

This classification is generally associated with areas which have been or are modified from their natural wetland state for some human use. This classification recognizes that limited uses are being made of all or portions of the management units listed under the classification system. These uses will continue. However, other more intensive uses other than the current usage of land will be discouraged for reasons listed with each E.M.U. that receives this classification. The goals and objectives of that unit will reflect the limitations of these E.M.U.'s. Intensive development uses allowed and/or encouraged in these areas will be specifically listed for each unit with this classification.

Conservation

These areas include large acreages of marshes, cheniers, and some swamp forest. This classification discourages human habitation or other extensive land uses that would negate or impede the function of the ecosystem and exacerbate land loss and/or saltwater intrusion. All uses that alter, in any way, the land cover of the area and/or produce pollutants will be subject to vigorous examination using the vehicle of the CZM permitting system to which this area is subject. The objective of managing land uses in this classification is to avoid any permanent alteration of or negative impact on the wetlands included in these management units to the maximum extent practicable and in keeping with the goals and objectives of this program. It is recognized that certain narrow corridors of land that have been or are used for more intensive development are included in these units. These areas will be reviewed as to the capacity for certain types of development, historical uses to which these areas have been subject, and the economic necessity of those uses along those corridors.

Additional use restrictions that may have developed are as follows:

(1) Restrictions based on the existence of a unique or fragile or valuable habitat

(2) Restrictions based on the severity of land loss in a given area

(3) Restrictions due to a particularly acute saltwater intrusion problem in a given area

Development Corridors

It is recognized that, even though, the majority of the Environmental Management Units within the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish have been designated "Conservation" that important corridors of transportation and nodes of development have existed in the past and still are being used to facilitate commerce and access to the coast. These narrow corridors can and do support more intensive development than the surrounding wetlands. Therefore, these corridors should be identified and treated differently regarding the issuing of permits for activities on these lands.

Figure 4.1 is a listing of these corridors along with what development uses are extant or proposed in these areas. In individual E.M.U. description and policy statements, these areas are further described and considered by E.M.U. policy statements.

Particular Areas

Particular areas are areas of land or water within the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish that have some unique property that sets them apart and require special management procedures. These special areas may include all or portions of certain E.M.U.'s and will have their own set of special guidelines that may differ from those within the E.M.U. in which they are located. The particular areas may be associated with

FIGURE 4.1

DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Corridor		
Highway 1 South	From new South Lafourche levee south boundary to Highway 3090 E.M.U.'s affected: South Barataria Leeville Fourchon	Industrial oil and gas support facilities and light commercial provided there are adequate provisions for waste disposal and sewerage and no new wetlands are reclaimed for any development, recreational camp development is also concerned with similar restrictions
Leeville Areas	Contiguous with current area developed E.M.U.'s Affected: Leeville	Industrial oil and support facilities and light commercial provided there are adequate provisions for waste disposal and sewerage and no new wetlands are reclaimed for any development, recreational camp development is also concerned with similar restrictions
Highway 1 East Section	From Highway 3090 to Jefferson Parish Border E.M.U.'s Affected: Caminada South Barataria	Recreational camp development and some light commercial and support facilities associated with recreation
Port Fourchon Area	Contiguous with Port Fourchon facility and Fourchon Island oil and gas development E.M.U. Affected: Fourchon	The completion of Port Fourchon facility as well as maintenance of existing facilities on Fourchon Island

intensive development, limited development, or conservation activities which will be specified in the Particular Areas description.

Some Possible Particular Areas in Lafourche Parish

(1) Port Fourchon - In Fourchon Management Unit - proposed for limited development use. Industrial port facility

(2) Caminada Beach Ridge Complex - In Caminada Management Unit - proposed to protect and preserve unique beach ridge, swale area from mining or destruction. The area is a unique habitat for wildlife and serves as a source of land for the coastal beach as well as barrier islands. This area is the first and only bulwark against rapid land loss as the higher ridges serve to retard the erosion of marsh by the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) Delta Farms E.M.U. - (Flooded section) - proposed for a recreational area. Limited development would include levee repairs and the construction of some marina facilities, roadways, and probably recreational camp structures.

(4) East Timbalier Island - In the Timbalier E.M.U., this barrierisland is a unique habitat and helps protect the coastline from erosion. The island is currently undergoing severe erosion pressures. It is proposed that physical restoration projects be undertaken to stabilize or at least retard erosion as well as introduce new sand to help maintain the island.

(5) Fourchon Beach - In the Fourchon E.M.U. - proposed that limited recreational use be made of this beach. This would include trash pick-up, some shelters, some roadway improvements, and policing of what could be a useable recreational beach area.

Particular Area Selection

No particular areas have been selected at this time by the Lafourche CZM program. It was felt that the establishment of the basic program should take precedence over the selection

of Particular Areas. After the program is established, and subsequent to further study by the CZM program manager and Parish Council of the feasibility of establishing particular areas, one or more of the above areas may be chosen for this special status.

Special Areas in Lafourche Parish

There is only one special area in Lafourche Parish, the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port Storage Facilities and pipeline corridor. This is a State Special Area with its own environmental protection plan under the direct jurisdiction of the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

DESCRIPTIONS AND POLICIES

The following pages contain descriptions and management information for each environmental management unit in the Lafourche Coastal Zone. The information is arranged in the following format:

I. E.M.U. Environmental Description
   - A. Boundary
   - B. Soils
   - C. Vegetation
   - D. Subsidence Potential if drained
   - E. Land Loss Potential
     - 1. Due to Shoreline Retreat
     - 2. Due to Channel Construction
   - F. Topographic Features
   - G. Flooding Potential
   - H. Important Farmlands
   - I. Use of Land
   - J. Unique Ecological Features
     - 1. Geological Features
     - 2. Botanical Features
     - 3. Zoological Features
   - K. Recreational Potential
   - L. Hydrologic Resources
   - M. Historic/Cultural/Archeological
     - 1. Historic Sites

2. Cultural Sites

3. Archeological Sites

II. Goals for E.M.U.

III. E.M.U. Policies

A. E.M.U. Capsule Description

B. General E.M.U. Policies

C. Sub-E.M.U. Policies (if any)

IV. Land Cover Statistics (Based on Land Cover Analysis using Landsat Satellite data - April, 1976, September, 1980)

V. Land Cover Change Statistics (Based on Landsat frames April, 1976, September, 1980)

In addition to this information, the following graphic E.M.U. data is available at the Lafourche Parish Planning Department Offices.

1. E.M.U. tracing overlays of basic land cover categories extracted from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Habitat Maps

2. High altitude infra-red aerial photo mosaic 1:20,000 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone with E.M.U. boundaries

3. Color reproduction of Landsat Land Cover Maps - 1976, 1980 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone with E.M.U. boundaries

The E.M.U. information that follows has been derived from previous coastal management reports, a variety of research publications, aerial surveys of the coastal area and the above three map sources as well as extensive research conducted by the Planning Department and the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee. The E.M.U. policy recommendations are based on these information sources as well as the personal knowledge of the Planning Department and the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee. The policies

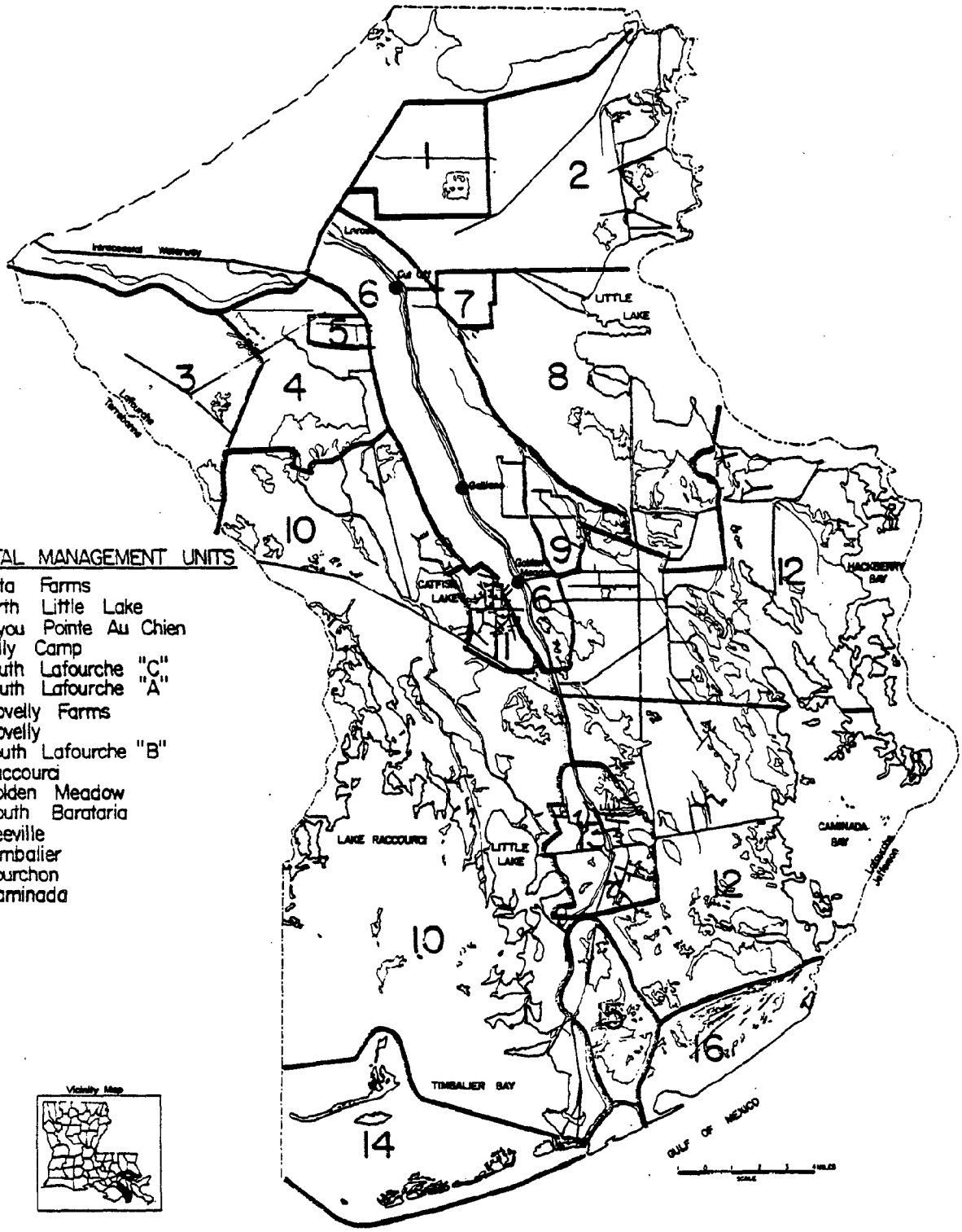
represent our best judgment on how to best manage the coastal wetlands to fulfill the goals of this parish program and the goals and objectives of the State of Louisiana. (See Figure 4.2 for location of Environmental Management Units in the Lafourche Coastal Zone). In all cases, the goals, objectives, and policies of the Lafourche Coastal Zone Management Program are consistent with Act 361 and the guidelines promulgated under that act as contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Louisiana Program.

Table 4.1 lists the environmental management units for Lafourche Parish. The number of units and some boundaries have been altered from the initial breakdown provided by the State of Louisiana in the interest of efficiency and, based on greater information about the coastal areas covered by these units.

Table 4.2 lists the environmental management units classified under the three broad headings of recommended uses.

Figure 4.2

LAFOURCHE PARISH COASTAL ZONE



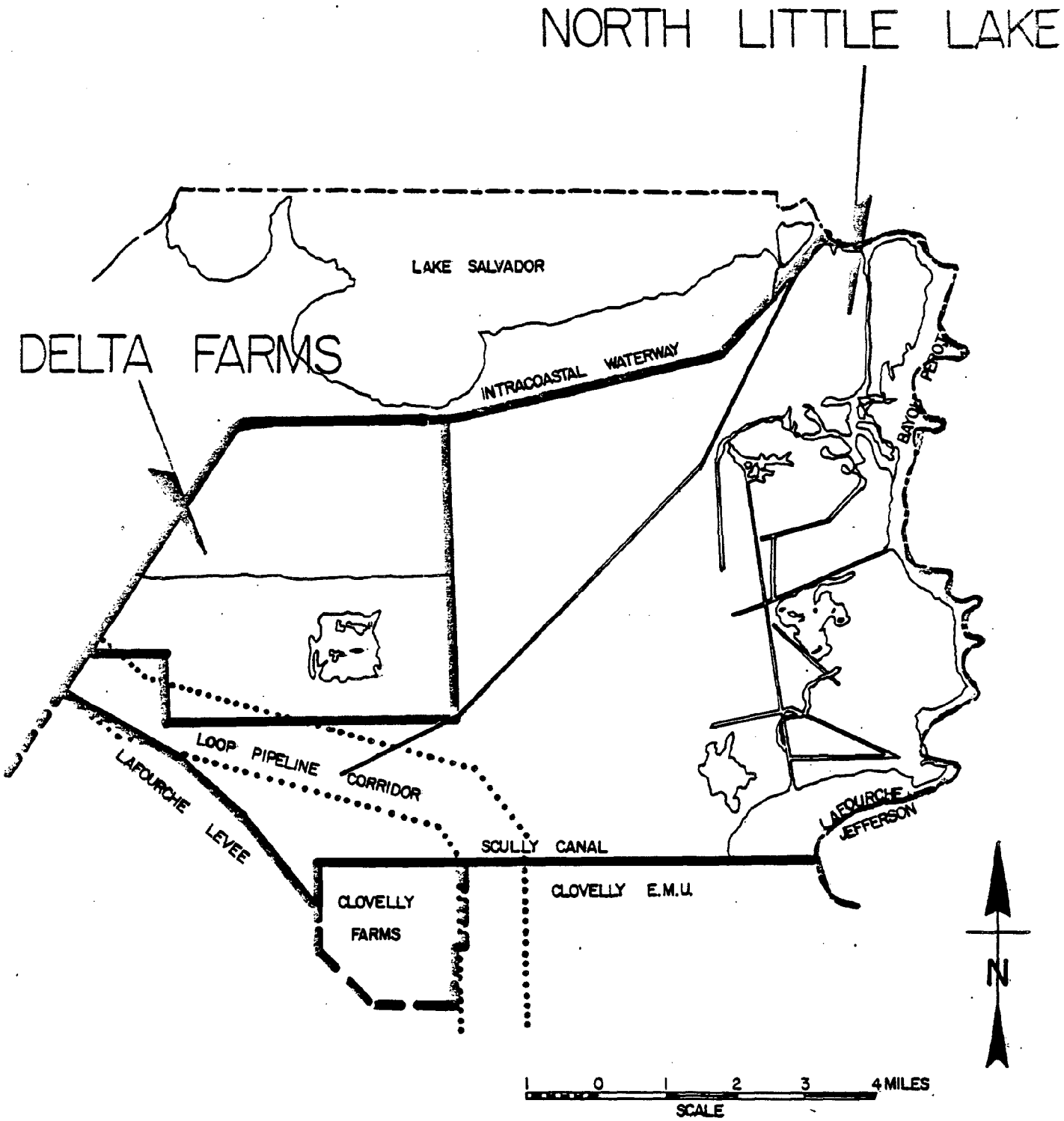
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT UNITS

1. Delta Farms
2. North Little Lake
3. Bayou Pointe Au Chien
4. Bully Camp
5. South Lafourche "C"
6. South Lafourche "A"
7. Clovelly Farms
8. Clovelly
9. South Lafourche "B"
10. Raccourci
11. Golden Meadow
12. South Barataria
13. Leeville
14. Timbalier
15. Fourchon
16. Caminada

LAFOURCHE ENVIRONMENTAL

MANAGEMENT UNITS

Figure 4.3


NORTH LITTLE LAKE
LAKE SALVADOR
DELTA FARMS
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
BAYOU PERROT
LOOP PIPELINE CORRIDOR
LAFOURCHE LEVEE
SCULLY CANAL
CLOVELLY FARMS
CLOVELLY E.M.U.
LAFOURCHE
JEFFERSON
N
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
SCALE

DELTA FARMS

LOCATION: The Delta Farms E.M.U. is bordered by the west, south, and east by its own levee system. On the north, the boundary is the Intracoastal Waterway.

SOILS: Fresh - intermediate marshes and shallow water bodies predominate. A unique fresh - intermediate water lake created by recent flooding of a previously drained and leveed farmland exists in the southern part of the unit.

VEGETATION: Modified wetland vegetation dominates the area. Vegetation ranges from fresh marsh in the western portion of the unit to the dominant intermediate marshes and to brackish marshes fringing Bayou Perot, Little Lake, and Clovelly Canal. Along the canals dug for reclamation and mineral extraction in the northern portion of the unit, spoil bank brushy vegetation can be found on the higher banks.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: The study unit has a Very High subsidence potential, over 72 inches in 60 years has been recorded in the southern section.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL:

A. Land Loss Due to Channelization: Land loss potential due to saltwater intrusion, channelization, and wave action.

B. Land Loss Due to Reclamation: This area was originally marshland reclaimed for agricultural purposes. Loss of protective levees along the Intracoastal Waterway has created a new ecological feature; a new fresh - intermediate lake.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The Study Unit is bounded on the west and north by the Intracoastal Canal, Bayou Perot on the east and Little Lake, Clovelly Canal, and Bayou Lafourche ridge on the south. Location canals and other drainage canals are found throughout the unit. Dixie Delta Canals runs east - west, cutting the unit approximately in half. The Delta Farms area was drained and leveed (land was protected by a 4 foot levee) for agricultural purposes in 1910. Elevations in the unit are now minus five (-5) feet MSL. The loss in elevation is due to subsidence from draining marshland, saltwater intrusion, channelization, and wave action. A new lake created by flooding of the unit in 1971, now has an average depth of 6 feet. (Falgout, 1978).

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire unit is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: The unit is an excellent area for fishing, hunting, and trapping. Th area contributes directly to the Barataria Basin estuary system ar is a nursery ground for many commercial and recreationally in ortant fisheries species.

The unit has been heavily used by the oil and gas industries. Several major pip lines cross the unit and oil and gas fields in the unit include est Delta Farms Oil Field, Little Temple Oil and Gas Field, and Ba ou Poignard Gas Field. The Intracoastal Water-way bordering the unit is a major transportation route.

Camps are the only dwellings found on Delta Farms.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAI FEATURES:

A. Geologica Features: Delta Farms is open to the Intra-coastal W terway on the west and, through several canals, connects o Little Lake on the east. The breach in the Intracoas al Waterway levee has resulted in flooding of Delta Far s, creating a new brackish lake. Turbid and poor qual ty waters entering this lake, via the Intra-coastal W terway flow into Little Lake. No research has been one to assess the effects of the new water flow on the wa er quality of Little Lake, but both commercial and sport fishermen report a change in Little Lake waters. High turb dity of the Intracoastal Waterway water prevents aquatic v getation from being established and wave wash from the canal has led to land loss. The breach in the canal levee has also created a new path for saltwater intrusion into previousl fresh marshes (Falgout, 1978).

B. Botanical Features: None.

C. Biologica Features: Part of the Barataria Basin

RECREATIONAL POTI TIAL: Fishing, hunting, and trapping are excellent in the Delta Farm Unit.

HYDROLOGIC RESOUI ES: The hydrology of the Delta Farms Unit has undergone drastic changes with the introduction of water from the Intracoastal Wate way. Once an area of fresh marsh, reclamation and resultant flo ding have changed both the salinity and quality of water in this rea.

HISTORIC/CULTURAI ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic ites: Delta Farms was an agricultural reclamation project u dertaken in 1910. Flooding of the area occurred in 1971 r sulting in a new lake.

B. Cultural: None.

C. Archeologi al Sites:

LF 77 nown Shell Midden on Intracoastal Waterway
LF 78 nown Shell Midden on Intracoastal Waterway

GOALS

1. Halt saltwater intrusion into Delta Farms Lake

2. Improve recreational facilities to provide greater access to Delta Farms Lake

3. Maintain the integrity of the existing levee system surrounding the flooded portion of the E.M.U.

4. Maintain the integrity of the relatively undisturbed fresh marsh area north of Delta Farms Lake by imposing mitigation conditions on any dredge and fill permits issued in this area that retard marsh erosion

5. Halt the spread of Lake Salvador into the Delta Farms fresh marsh area

POLICIES

Delta Farm E.M.U. is a unique area within the Lafourche coastal zone. Once a wetland area drained and farmed for sugar cane, a levee break in 1971 resulted in the flooding of the southern part of the E.M.U. This lake is almost fresh and processes very good fishing.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Existing canals should be used whenever feasible to access new drilling sites in the Larose Oil Field area within the E.M.U., as indicated on the land cover map. New dredging should be kept to an absolute minimum here and subject to conditions stated elsewhere in the policies.

POLICY 3. All canals dredged for any purpose throughout the E.M.U. should be plugged with earth or rip rap after abandonment to reduce the effects of saltwater intrusion as per Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policies 2 and 3. This especially applies to canals emanating from the Intracoastal Waterway into the Larose Oil Field Area.

POLICY 4. No attempt should be made to redrain the flooded portion of Delta Farms E.M.U. until recreational potential of Delta Farms Lake can be assessed and a plan developed to utilize the area.

POLICY 5. The existing boat launch into Delta Farms shall be cleared of trash and improved so as to provide greater access to Delta Farms Lake. This may be accomplished by applying conditions of mitigation on permitted activities that would include undertaking all or portion of these activities.

POLICY 6. If a successful arrangement can be negotiated with the owners of Delta Farms, an attempt will be made to repair the levee that washed out along the Intracoastal Waterway, flooding Delta Farms. The aim of the rebuilding will be to preserve Delta Farms as a recreational freshwater lake. This work will not be undertaken until a comprehensive plan can be developed for the area.

POLICY 7. North of Delta Farms Lake, the fresh marsh is in relatively undisturbed condition. It is E.M.U. policy to keep dredge and fill activities here to an absolute minimum by means of policies stated elsewhere in this section and by requiring that:

(1) Dredged materials in any excavation be spread out in priority areas of marsh deterioration so as to create new marsh sites as close as possible to the area (to be determined by local administrator) disturbed.

(2) Canals connected to the Intracoastal Waterway shall have spoil placed continuously along their outside banks to retard the spread of saltwater into the freshmarsh area.

POLICY 8. Any dredging along the Intracoastal Waterway should require that spoil be placed on the northern and southern bank along the north and northwest perimeter of this E.M.U., to reduce erosion and saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 9. The existing levees surrounding the flooded portion of Delta Farms shall not be degraded in any way. If it is necessary to traverse the levees with pipelines, canals, etc., the levee will be rebuilt and revegetated after the activity is completed.

POLICY 10. The major oil and gas access canal indicated on the Delta Farms E.M.U. Land Cover Map should be plugged to retard saltwater intrusion as per Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policies 2 and 3. Any permits issued for dredge and fill activities in the vicinity of this canal may require participation in this construction as a mitigation measure pending approval from the landowner.

POLICY 11. Expansion of Lake Salvador into the Delta Farms E.M.U. should be retarded by the placing of spoil on the north and south banks of the Intracoastal Waterway and possibly the vegetating of these spoil banks to retard erosion from the lake. Mitigation measures on other permits issued in the vicinity may require the placement of soil in this area to combat erosion.

POLICY 12. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 13. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM Program.

NORTH LITTLE LAKE

LOCATION: Upper portion of the coastal zone on the east side of Bayou Lafourche. Discrete boundaries include Bayou Perot on the east, Lake Salvador on the north, the Delta Farms levee and the South Lafourche levee system to the west and Clovelly E.M.U. and the Clovelly Farms and Scully Canal to the south.

SOILS: Organic wetland soils underlay the entire management unit. Under the brackish marsh areas are organic layers of peat underlain by clay. The same is true for the fresh marsh developed soils.

VEGETATION: Vegetation ranges from brackish marsh through most of the south and east portions of the unit to fresh marsh in the northwestern section. Some spoil bank vegetation, primarily shrub and woody succession vegetation has grown up along the older spoil banks in the intensively channeled areas.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: The entire study unit has a Very High subsidence potential (greater than 51 inches).

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: High, due to the nature of the soils. A large acreage of land in the northeast corner along Bayou Perot has been lost to channelization.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATUES: The North Little Lake Study Unit is a low lying (less than 1 foot MSL) marshland. Spoil deposits add relief along canals in the Delta Farms and West Delta Farms Oil Field, and the Little Temple Oil and Gas Field in the eastern part of the study unit. Several pipeline canals cross the study unit from the Cut Off Oil and Gas Fields, and the Bayou Poignard Gas Field to Little Lake and the Intracoastal Canal. The largest area of channeling is along Bayou Perot in the Delta Farms and West Delta Farms Petroleum Fields.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None

USE OF LAND: The area is wetland in a semi-altered state. Much of the land has been devoted to mineral extraction. The Intracoastal Waterway, forming the northern boundary of the study unit, is an important interstate shipping link. The entire Little Lake area is important for its trapping and fisheries resources. Land is primarily brackish marsh in a semi-altered state. Some fresh marsh area occurs in the northwest portion of the unit. The West Delta Farms, Little Temple, and Cut Off Oil and Gas Field areas have been channelized extensively and the marsh is undergoing deterioration. The marsh immediately east of Delta Farms is in fairly good condition. There are extensive spoil banks along the Intracoastal Waterway and in the oil and gas fields. Some of these banks have been colonized with brushy or shrub vegetation. Elevations in the unit are at or near sea level.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geological Features: None

B. Botanical Features: None

C. Zoological Features:

1. Mid-Barataria Basin: This area is a large land and water mass in Lafourche and Jefferson Parish. Flood protection levees and east-west channeling have added to land loss and saltwater intrusion problems. The Barataria Basin represents a typical nursery ground for many of the important commercial fisheries' species, included menhaden, shrimp, and blue crab.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Little Lake is considered an excellent area for hunting, fishing, and trapping. Camps are found scattered through the study unit.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: Freshwater grades down to saltwater at varying depths of one-hundred (100) to four-hundred (400) feet. Water is excellent for fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation and secondary contact recreation.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: None

B. Cultural Sites: None

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 18 Known Shell Midden Northwest Shore of Little Lake
LF 19 Known Shell Midden Northwest Shore of Little Lake
LF 20 Known Shell Midden Northwest Shore of Little Lake
LF 22 Known Shell Midden Northwest Shore of Little Lake
LF 23 Known Shell Midden Northwest Shore of Little Lake
LF 89 Known Shell Midden on south shore of Lake Salvador
LF 91 Known Shell Midden on south shore of Lake Salvador
LF 13 Known Shell Midden on south shore of Lake Salvador
LF 29 Known Shell Midden on south shore of Lake Salvador
LF 14 Known Shell Midden on south shore of Lake Salvador

GOALS

1. Slow down the rate of saltwater intrusion into the northwestern portion of the E.M.U.

2. Maintain the integrity of the relatively undisturbed fresh/brackish marsh area in the central portion of the E.M.U. by imposing mitigation conditions on any dredge and fill permits issued in this area that retard marsh deterioration

3. Reduce erosion and new channelization in the Little Temple, West Delta Farms, and Cut Off Oil and Gas Fields

4. Rebuild marshland in the oil fields mentioned in Goal 3 whenever feasible by mitigation conditions applied to new CUP permits issued in these areas

5. Utilize the Intracoastal Waterway as a barrier to further saltwater intrusion to the north of the E.M.U.

POLICIES

This E.M.U. is exclusively wetland, primarily fresh-brackish marshland. The North Little Lake area is suffering problems of saltwater intrusion and land deterioration along its north, east, and southern flank in 4 areas:

1. West Delta Farms Oil and Gas Field
2. Little Temple Oil and Gas Field
3. Cut Off Oil and Gas Field
4. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway

Several of the following policies deal with halting or at least reducing land loss and saltwater intrusion problems into the interior portion of this unit (which is not as extensively channelized.)

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U., unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Along the Intracoastal Waterway, permits for dredging should require that any spoil be placed continuously on the north side of this canal to retard saltwater intrusion north of this area.

POLICY 3. In the West Delta Farms Oil and Gas Field, Little Temple Oil and Gas Field, and Cut Off Oil and Gas Field as outlined on the E.M.U. Land Cover Map, any permits for dredging and filling activities should require that dredged materials shall be spread so as to create new marsh sites whenever possible instead of placing spoil on adjacent wetlands. This means placing spoil in eroding wetlands so as to create new sites for marsh regeneration.

POLICY 4. Along the north, west, and southern portion of the West Delta Farms Oil and Gas Field, the north and west perimeter of the Little Temple Oil and Gas Field and the east perimeter of the Cut Off Oil and Gas Field, permits issued for dredge and fill activities should require that spoil banks be placed continuously along the outside banks of any new canals dredged on the perimeter of these three fields so as to retard the spread of marsh erosion and saltwater intrusion into the central portion of the E.M.U. (see land cover map).

POLICY 5. Within the portion of the Little Lake E.M.U. outside of the three major oil and gas fields, permits for dredge and fill activities should require that spoil be spread out so as not to form a spoil bank but instead to serve as a base for new marsh growth in areas suffering erosion.

POLICY 6. Along or near the perimeter specified in Policy 4, outside the oil and gas areas, the same conditions should apply in Policy 4 regarding the creation of spoil banks to retard saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 7. Existing canals should be used wherever possible to access new drilling sites in the three oil fields occurring in this E.M.U. New dredging should be kept to an absolute minimum here and subject to conditions stated elsewhere in these policies.

POLICY 8. All canals dredged for any purposes throughout the E.M.U. should be plugged with earth or rip rap after abandonment to reduce the effects of saltwater intrusion as per Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policies 2 and 3. This especially applies to canals emanating from the south and east portion of the E.M.U.

POLICY 9. Any additional reclamation activities in the fresh or brackish marsh areas adjacent to existing reclaimed areas should be discouraged due to poor soil conditions.

POLICY 10. Several canals are recommended for earthen dams or plugs as per General Policy 2 and 3 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone Program as indicated on the E.M.U. overlay map:

Any new major permits issued nearby to this area should require as part of all of the mitigation requirements the participation in the construction of dams on one or more of the proposed dam sites as indicated on the E.M.U. map overlay.

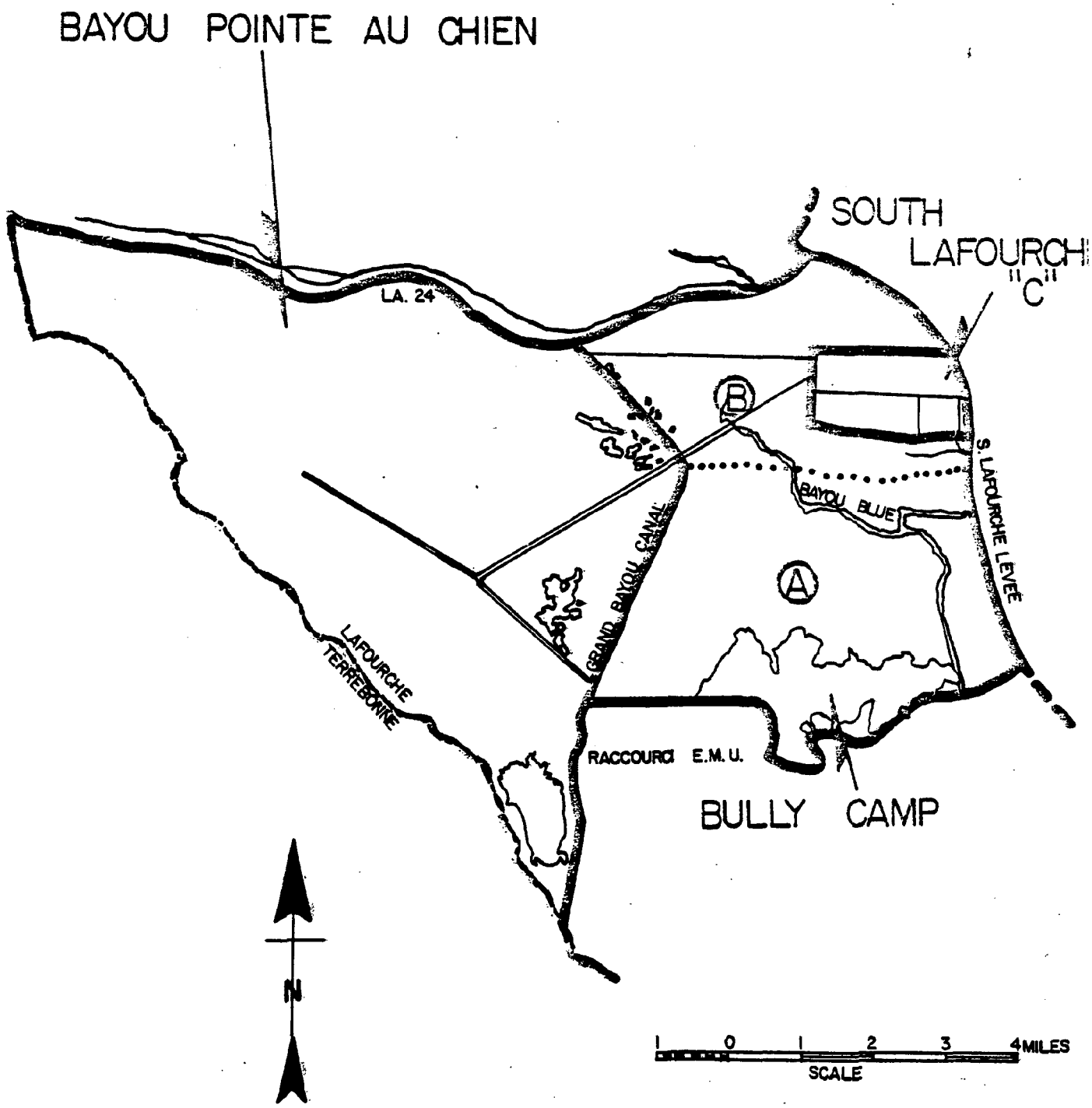
POLICY 11. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 12. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

Figure 4.4


BAYOU POINTE AU CHIEN
SOUTH
LAFOURCHE
"C"
LA. 24
B
A
S. LAFOURCHE LEVEE
BAYOU BLUE
GRAND BAYOU CANAL
LAFOURCHE
TERREBONNE
RACCOURCI E.M.U.
BULLY CAMP
N
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
SCALE

BAYOU POINTE-AU-CHIEN

LOCATION: Upper portion of coastal zone on the west side of Bayou Lafourche. Discrete boundaries include Louisiana 24 on the north and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien on the west and southwest. The eastern boundary is contiguous with the Bully Camp E.M.U. and the Raccourci E.M.U.

SOILS: Along the Bayou Pointe-au-Chien natural ridge, soils range from Commerce-Mhoon Association soils to swamp soils. Commerce-Mhoon Association soils are found adjacent to the upper portion of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and Bayou Blue. These soils are gray silt loam surface soils underlain by gray silty clay loam. Sharkey-Tunica Association soils are gray clayey soils underlain by gray clay subsoils. These soils are found next to Commerce-Mhoon soils along Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and along Highway 24 and Bayou Blue. Swamp soils, organic surfaces underlain by gray clay, are found in a narrow band from the lower portion of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and Bayou Blue, where the swamp spreads out along Highway 24. The rest of the land in this study unit is mostly freshwater marshland. These soils are organic materials underlain by gray silty clay or clay. When flooded, the organic layer will separate from the clay and float.

VEGETATION: Vegetation along the Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and Bayou Blue ridges is alluvial hardwoods (oak) grading into swamp (tupelo-gum, cypress) vegetation. Fresh to brackish marsh plants predominant in the unit between alluvial soils and Grand Bayou. (See land cover map)

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Directly adjacent to the Bayou Blue and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien ridges, subsidence potential is none; moderate subsidence potential is associated with those areas having swamp soils along the bayou ridges: very high subsidence potential for the freshwater marsh areas.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: Land loss potential is low to medium along bayou ridges grading into swamp; high land loss potential for all marsh areas.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The majority of the study unit is low lying marsh areas. Higher natural ridges as high as 5 feet are found along the north western portions of Bayou Blue and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien. A road extends from below Klondyke, along the Terrebonne-Lafourche Parish boundary (Bayou Pointe-au-Chien) to the Pointe-au-Chien Community (Highway 665). St. Louis Canal roughly parallels the road at a distance of about 1 to 2 miles, eventually converging with Bayou Pointe-au-Chien. Two large pipeline canals cross the study unit at an angle from the St. Louis Canal to Grand Bayou Canal. Several other location canals cross the unit, notably two large canals enter Grand Bayou.

The Pointe-au-Chien road extends as far as Cut Off Canal. Although the road is technically in Terrebonne Parish, it does provide access to numerous homes and camps on the Lafourche side of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien. Access is provided by several bridges and unimproved roads deviate from the Pointe-au-Chien road and Highway 24 to oil and gas well locations and to areas used as residential or camp sites.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The majority of the area is flood prone. Land along the higher natural levees have little flood problems and excellent drainage.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: Soils classified as prime farmland quality are found along the Bayou Blue and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien roads. These areas are of limited extent.

USES OF LAND: The majority of the study unit is wetland. Trapping and commercial and sports fishing are excellent throughout the unit. Residential and commercial areas are small and clustered along Bayou Pointe-au-Chien near Grandbois. Most of the unit is part of Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area, composed of approximately 28,000 acres. The area is fairly unique in that extensive channelization of the fresh marsh and swamp area has not occurred.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: The area is part of the Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area (approximately 28,000 acres). Marshlands are ideal for production of waterfowl food (widgeon grass, southern najas, three-cornered grass) and waterfowl game species and furbearing animals are found throughout the unit.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: The area is excellent for freshwater and brackish water fishing and for waterfowl hunting.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: The area has little or no potable drinking water, except occasional lenses of freshwater floating on saltwater. Water table is at the surface for most of the area.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: None.

B. Cultural Sites: The community of Pointe-au-Chien is in both Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes. The actual name of the community has been disputed for some time. Most literature and maps and numerous inhabitants record the name as Pointe-au-Chien (Point-of-the Dogs). However, many people of the community claim oral tradition has taught them the name as Pointe-Aux-Chenes (Point-of-the Oaks).

The land surrounding the Pointe-au-Chien community has been under dispute for many years. While many residents live in Lafourche Parish, they depend upon Terrebonne Parish for services. The only roads into the area originate in Terrebonne. Other questions of

ownership of the land have been raised in the past by members of the Houmas Indian Tribe. Tribal members claim all of the land in the Pointe-au-Chien area, as well as most of the coastal areas from Terrebonne to Plaquemines.

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 32 Known Prehistoric Indian Mound on Bayou Blue
LF 31 Known Shell Midden on Bayou Blue

PROBLEMS:

1. Saltwater intrusion up Grand Bayou through trenass T1 into freshwater causing land deterioration

2. General brackish marsh deterioration south of United Gas Pipeline Canal

GOALS

1. Reduce saltwater intrusion into this unit

2. Protect the fragile freshwater habitats within the E.M.U. from degradation and/or destruction

3. Preserve the integrity of those wetland areas not yet extensively channelized in this E.M.U.

4. Protect those areas set aside as wildlife area (Pointe-au-Chien Area)

5. Construct saltwater barriers across known channels causing saltwater intrusion

6. Impose mitigation condition upon dredge and fill permits so as to use spoil to create new marshland and/or retard saltwater intrusion in this unit

POLICIES FOR BAYOU POINTE-AU-CHIEN

Most of the Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U. has been relatively free of channelization and marsh deterioration, i.e., the area is still very much intact except in the extreme southern portion. The Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area covers much of the unit. Since this area is utilized for wildlife management, is relatively intact and has a large fresh marsh buffer between the swamp and the brackish area, it is recommended that the area be maintained in the present condition as much as possible. To that end, the following specific policies shall apply to implement the goals and objectives and general policy for the management of this area.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U., unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Within the brackish marsh area indicated on the Pointe-au-Chien Land Cover Map (red) permits for dredging and fill activities should require that any spoil be placed continuously on the side of the canal or boat slip, so as to retard saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 3. South of the canal labeled South Coast Gas Pipeline Canal on the Land Cover Map of the Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U., dredged materials should be spread so as to create new marsh sites whenever possible instead of merely spreading spoil on adjacent wetlands. This means placing spoil in eroding wetlands so as to create new sites for marsh regeneration.

POLICY 4. Any spoil dredged from South Coast Gas Pipeline Canal as indicated on the Land Cover Map should be placed on the northern bank to retard the spread of brackish marsh and more saline water into the fresher areas of the E.M.U.

POLICY 5. Existing pipeline corridors and canals primarily the South Coast and United Gas Pipeline Canals should be used to the maximum extent practicable throughout the E.M.U., when conducting activities that would result in dredging and wetland destruction if this procedure is not followed.

POLICY 6. North of South Coast Gas Pipeline Canal dredged materials should be spread out so as to create minimal disturbance of the natural drainage and nutrient exchange.

POLICY 7. All canals dredged for any purpose should be plugged with earth or rip rap after abandonment to reduce the effects of saltwater intrusions. This especially applies to all canals running in a north-south direction and also any canals south of South Coast Gas Pipeline as per the Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policies 2 and 3.

POLICY 8. Within the boundary of the Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area, any wetlands altered or destroyed should be required to be replaced by means of spoil placement and revegetation of this spoil as close to the disturbed site as possible and within the management area.

POLICY 9. Any additional reclamation activities in the swamp forest, freshwater or brackish marsh areas adjacent to the Pointe-au-Chien and Bayou Blue natural levee ridges should be discouraged due to poor soil conditions and propensity of the areas to flood.

POLICY 10. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 11. Human habitation on the non-wetland portion of the Bayou Blue natural levee should not be discouraged provided all solid waste and sewerage requirements of the parish and state are met and precautions against flooding required by the Parish Development Permit Officer for the Federal Flood Insurance Program are met.

STRUCTURAL MODIFICATION POLICIES

1. There is a saltwater intrusion problem north of the South Coast Gas Pipeline Canal along canal T1, (An old trenass that has widened due to erosion). Marsh deterioration die-back is progressing rapidly on both sides of this canal from Grand Bayou. It is recommended that an earthen plug be placed across this canal to halt the deterioration as per the Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policies 2 and 3. Any permits issued for dredge and fill activities nearby to this area should include as part of any mitigation requirement, the placement of materials at the mouth of this trenass canal to retard the saltwater intrusion problem here.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

BULLY CAMP

LOCATION: The northern boundary of Bully Camp is Bayou Blue, the eastern boundary of Bully Camp is the South Lafourche levee system. The southern boundary is a series of oil and gas access canals and the Raccourci E.M.U. The western boundary of the E.M.U. is Grand Bayou and the Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U.

SOILS: Vast area of fresh to slightly brackish marsh soils. These are organic layers underlain by gray silty clay or clay. If flooded, organic layers will separate and float. There is a narrow strip of alluvial soils along the Bayou Blue levee ridge. Soils on the levee are Commerce-Mhoon Association soils grading into Sharkey-Tunica Association soils.

VEGETATION: Alluvial and swamp vegetation (oak, cypress, tupelo-gum) grade into freshwater marsh vegetation, (i.e. cattail, alligator weed and maiden cane.) Marshes become brackish due to tidal fluctuations and saltwater intrusion. Woody vegetation has also begun to grow along oil and gas canal spoil banks.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Moderate along Highway 24, Very High due to the nature of the soils in the marsh lands. Subsidence has been 4 to 5 feet due to mineral extraction, especially sulphur extraction.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: High for marsh lands, Medium to Low along levee ridges.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: Highway 24 forms the northern boundary of the unit. Elevations are 2 to 4 feet MSL along the Bayou Blue levee ridge grading down to lower lying marsh lands. Several major bayous and canals cross the unit including Grand Bayou, Grand Bayou Canal, Bayou Blue and Bayou Bouillon. Numerous location canals cross the Bully Camp Oil and Gas Field.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire study unit is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: Soils classified as Prime Farmland are found along Highway 24.

USE OF LAND: A large tract of land is devoted to mineral extraction at the Bully Camp Oil and Gas Field. It is one of the most heavily impacted areas due to mineral extraction, especially sulphur mining. The sulphur mine, located in this E.M.U., is a unique economic resource, one of the few onshore sulphur mines in the coastal areas of Louisiana. The land is also part of the Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area, an important wildlife habitat. The area is used for both commercial and recreational hunting and trapping.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: The Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area, an important wildlife habitat consisting of approximately 28,000 acres, is partially within this study unit.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Excellent area for hunting and for fishing. At one time the area was known for deer hunting. However, subsidence of the land has removed most of the deer habitat. The area is a tremendous recreational resource, attracting people from all over the state.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: The area has little or no potable fresh water other than occasional lenses of fresh water floating on salt water. The water table is at the surface.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites:

1. The Lake Bully Camp Sulphur Mine.

B. Cultural Sites: None

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 31 Known Shell Midden on Highway 24

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Very high subsidence potential in marsh lands if drained
2. High land loss potential throughout the marsh lands due to channel construction
3. Flood hazard potential throughout the area
4. Loss of excellent wildlife habitats and recreational areas due to loss of land from channel construction and mineral extraction
5. Saltwater intrusion into fresh water marshes

GOALS

1. To protect the remaining fresh marsh in this E.M.U. from erosion and saltwater intrusion

2. To contain the large open water area (Area A) from spreading any further

3. Reduce saltwater intrusion by use of spoil and dams in southern portion of the E.M.U.

POLICIES FOR BULLY CAMP

The Bully Camp E.M.U. exhibits a varied environment. The extreme northern section contains some of the only remaining swamp forest in the Lafourche Coastal Zone as well as fresh marsh. The southern section is highly eroded due to the effects of subsidence and erosion from mineral extraction activities. Two sub areas have been identified in this E.M.U.

Area A - The southern portion of the E.M.U. categorized by oil and gas access canals and large areas of open water caused by subsidence associated with the Bully Camp Sulphur Mine.

Area B - Largely intact brackish and fresh marsh area with small patches of swamp forest and natural levee in the extreme northern portion.

GENERAL POLICIES

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICIES FOR AREA A

The object of policies for this area is to contain the water area in the south as well as preserve the intact area immediately north of this water area. (See Area C of Raccourci for Policies to contain the water area in the south.)

POLICY 3. All new east - west canals should have spoil banks placed on their south side to retard the spread of the water area in Bully Camp

POLICY 4. No canals should be connected, unless there is no other economically feasible alternative to accomplish the requested activity. Both ends of the connector should be plugged and the canal backfilled after the activity is complete.

POLICY 5. Any dredging in the Grand Canal should require that spoil be placed continuously along the east bank to retard saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 6. At least one dam should be placed on Bayou Blue as indicated on the E.M.U. map, to retard saltwater intrusion into the freshwater zones. Construction of this dam shall be accomplished by imposing mitigation conditions on permits in the area.

POLICY 7. Existing canals should be used wherever possible and new canals into the relatively intact brackish water marsh in the northern part of Area A should be kept to the minimum number and length necessary to accomplish the activity and subject to the Lafourche General Policies.

POLICY 8. The series of existing oil and gas access canals in the eastern portion of Area A near the South Lafourche Levee should have a dam placed near the mouth of the main canal as indicated on the Bully Camp E.M.U. Construction of this dam should be accomplished by imposing mitigation conditions on permits in the area of this proposed construction.

POLICY 9. A dam should be constructed along the Grand Canal to slow down saltwater intrusion from the south into the area as indicated on the E.M.U. map. The construction of this dam shall be accomplished as per the method outlined in Policy 7.

POLICY 10. In suitable areas, spoil from dredging activities may be required to be spread out in ponding areas to encourage new marsh growth.

AREA B

Area B contains the only fresh marsh remaining in the Lafourche Coastal Zone on the west side of Bayou Lafourche. It also contains one of the few swamp forest areas.

POLICY 11. Board roads are possible in this area. As such they are subject to the Lafourche General Policies.

POLICY 12. A dam should be placed on the Grand Canal to retard the northward spread of saltwater as indicated on the E.M.U. map. Construction of this dam should be accomplished as stated in Policy 7 of this E.M.U.

POLICY 13. North - south canals should be avoided, especially those that connect with water bodies to the south. If these canals are necessary, they should be plugged at both ends and backfilled as per the Lafourche General Policies.

POLICY 14. Any additional reclamation activities in the swamp forest, fresh water or brackish marsh areas adjacent to the Bayou Blue natural levee ridges will be discouraged due to poor soil conditions and propensity of the areas to flood.

POLICY 15. Any east - west canals in the southern portion of this area should have spoil placed on their southern bank to retard erosion and saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 16. In suitable areas, spoil from dredging activity may be required to be spread out in ponding areas to encourage new marsh growth, especially in the ponded fresh marsh area adjacent to the Bayou Blue natural levee.

POLICY 17. Dredging on Grand Canal should require that spoil be placed continuously on both banks to retard erosion and saltwater intrusion.

POLICY 18. Human habitation on the non-wetland portion of the Bayou Blue natural levee should not be discouraged provided all solid waste and sewerage requirements of the parish and state are met and precautions against flooding required by the Parish Development Permit Officer for the Federal Flood Insurance Program are met.

POLICY 19. No solid waste or hazardous waste shall be disposed of on the natural levee, non-wetland areas, unless solid waste disposal regulations are met by the disposal site.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

SOUTH LAFOURCHE A, B, C

LOCATION: South Lafourche A encompasses all the land covered by the new South Lafourche levee currently under construction. The northern boundary of this E.M.U. is the Intracoastal Waterway. The eastern boundary is the levee, basically at the 40 Arpent Line and the Environmental Management Unit of North Little Lake, Clovelly, Clovelly Farms and South Barataria. The western boundaries are the levee and Environmental Management Units of Golden Meadow, Raccourci, and Bully Camp. South Lafourche B and C are currently drained by small protection levees and used mainly for agricultural purposes. They may be included in the new levee system but basically have a similar environment.

South Lafourche B is bordered on the north and east by the Clovelly Environmental Management Unit, on the south by the South Barataria Environmental Management Unit, and on the west by the South Lafourche A Environmental Management Unit.

South Lafourche C Environmental Management Unit is bordered on the north, south, and west by the Bully Camp Environmental Management Unit, and on the east by the South Lafourche A Environmental Management Unit and the South Lafourche Levee.

SOILS: Drained, and brackish freshwater marsh consisting of organic material several feet thick and underlain by gray clay. A minor part of the land has a thin organic surface layer underlain by a gray clay. Soil has slow permeability and, thus, is subject to flooding. Along Bayou Lafourche, Sharkey-Tunica Association soils are found. These are alkaline soils, poorly drained and subject to flooding.

VEGETATION: Modified wetlands. Surface features and hydrology have been altered such that natural marsh vegetation (freshwater and brackish marsh) no longer grows. Land between Delta Farms and Clovelly Farms is altered fresh water marsh. Most of the area is shrub and pasture. Wooded areas are found south to Galliano along the bayou. Scattered stands of cypress stands can be found in the southern tip of the unit in the drained section.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Moderate on drained freshwater and brackish marsh soils. None on mineral soils that have no organic layers. These are the alluvial soils along Bayou Lafourche.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: Medium along Bayou Lafourche. High between Delta and Clovelly Farms.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The entire area is mainly flat, some areas having subsided below sea level after this E.M.U. was drained and leveed. Elevations are generally less than +1 MSL. Land directly adjacent to Bayou Lafourche along the small natural levee varies

from slightly above +5 feet MSL above Belle Amie to +1 to 2 feet MSL at the southern end of the natural levee near Golden Meadow.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The area is within the new protection levee being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This new levee will be as high as 14 feet and will protect the area from hurricane floods. The net grade elevation of the levee will be 13 feet MSL at its southern end (Golden Meadow) and 8.5 feet MSL at the northern end (Larose). Floodgates will cross Lafourche at the Town of Golden Meadow and at Larose, The navigation width of each gate will be 56 feet. The protection levee will roughly follow the 40 Arpent Canal through most of this unit.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: Prime farmlands are located directly adjacent to Bayou Lafourche. Farmlands of statewide importance can be found throughout the study unit near Bayou Lafourche.

USE OF LAND. Strip residential and commercial development are the dominating uses along the bank of Bayou Lafourche. Louisiana Highways 1 and 308 are the major land transportation arteries. The two highways are connected by bridges at Larose, Cut Off, Golden Meadow, and Galliano. Bayou Lafourche is a major water transportation artery. Principal tonnage items include shells, sulphur, water, drilling mud, crude oil, cement, and steel. Shrimp and oyster tonnage is smaller but of a higher value. A large amount of the shipping traffic occurs in the portion of the bayou between the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway at Larose.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: None.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Access to hunting and fishing areas is available via Bayou Lafourche and Louisiana Highways 308 and 1 into the adjacent swamp and marsh lands.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: Normal tidal effects in Bayou Lafourche are observable as far inland as Breton Canal, north of Golden Meadow. The major source of inflow into Bayou Lafourche is rainfall runoff and controlled diversion (260 cubic feet per second) at Donaldsonville. Freshwater is found to a depth of 300 feet from Larose to below Clovelly Farms. However, this water is not fit for human consumption. Residents are served by water pumped from the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites:

1. Petit Caporal: Shrimp boat on permanent display in Golden Meadow; built around 1854, oldest existing shrimp boat known in Louisiana .

B. Cultural Sites: The east banks of Bayou Lafourche are largely residential and scattered commercial development. Housing along the bayou is closely spaced due to a lack of developable high land and a preference to live on the bayou and the major transportation routes.

Golden Meadow is the first high land from the Gulf of Mexico. Incorporated in 1950, the town was populated by people from Grand Isle and Leeville fleeing disastrous storms. Originally a fishing, agricultural community; oil and gas development brought in more people from other parts of Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, Texas, and other states. Golden Meadow is also the site of the "Golden Meadow International Tarpon Rodeo". Other large communities in this study unit include Larose, Cut Off and Galliano. Two large festivals are held each summer in Galliano - the "Louisiana Oyster Festival" and the "Cajun Festival". Annual Blessing of the Shrimp Fleet occur in both Galliano and Golden Meadow.

C. Archeological Sites: None.

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Stress on environment due to population demand for more land

2. Low subsidence potential and medium land loss away from Bayou Lafourche

3. Sewage disposal problems due to high water table and low permeability of soils in the inhabited areas of the study unit

4. Saltwater intrusion

GOALS

1. Encourage continued development of commercial, industrial, and residential development

2. For South Lafourche B and C, encourage existing uses until, or if, new South Lafourche levee system surrounds the area and makes it fit for more intensive human habitation

POLICIES FOR SOUTH LAFOURCHE A, B, C

POLICIES FOR SOUTH LAFOURCHE A

South Lafourche "A" contains almost all of the population in the Lafourche Coastal Zone. It is protected from flooding by a series of small levees and the incompleted South Lafourche Levee and Floodgate system. Upon completion of the new levee system with its increased levee heights, floodgates, and a system of pumping stations, the area will be afforded significantly greater protection from storm flooding and will offer the only reasonably safe place to live within the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

POLICY 1. The General Policies of the Lafourche Coastal Zone will not apply to this E.M.U., since the former wetland areas have already been drained and altered for human habitation.

POLICY 2. Permanent human habitation is encouraged here due to the large areas of open space still available and protected by the levee system.

POLICY 3. Industrial and commercial development is encouraged throughout this E.M.U. as long as these activities do not significantly add to water pollution in the surrounding wetland areas.

POLICY 4. Due to poor foundation conditions inherent in drained wetland soils, especially organic marsh soils, careful attention should be paid to requiring adequate foundations for homes, businesses, roads, etc. built on these soils. Use of flexible connectors for gas lines, and other innovative materials and techniques will avoid costly maintenance and dangerous conditions in these areas.

POLICY 5. The water table should be maintained relatively high in drained wetland areas by the use of the "wet system" of drainage. This will minimize the subsidence of the land and allow easier forced drainage.

POLICY 6. Development of the area inclosed by the South Lafourche "A" levee should be closely coordinated with the Lafourche Parish Water District #1, the only water source for the entire region.

POLICY 7. Recreational access to wetlands, lakes and bayous surrounding the South Lafourche levee system should be maintained and expanded through the parish and state recreation programs. This includes construction of boat ramps and/or marina areas to facilitate access to the wetland recreational resources.

POLICY 8. The Bayou Lafourche clean-out campaign initiated by the Greater Lafourche Port Commission should be encouraged to continue to remove hazards to navigation, as well as unsightly trash and debris.

POLICY 9. The construction of relocated Highway 1 should be completed as quickly as possible to allow proper evacuation of the lower coastal zone into this area, as well as alleviate traffic congestion along current Highway 1.

POLICY 10. Solid waste and hazardous waste dumping prohibitions should be strictly enforced by the coastal zone program as well as other applicable programs. Disposal of wastes should be accomplished here as per parish health and sanitary regulations. Anti-litter laws should be strictly enforced.

POLICY 11. Bulkheading along Bayou Lafourche should be maintained in good condition to prohibit erosion from boat wakes onto Highway 1 or 308, or the residential, commercial, or industrial establishments along the bayou.

POLICIES FOR SOUTH LAFOURCHE B AND C

It is undecided at this time whether all or parts of the areas protected by these levee systems are to be included in the new South Lafourche Levee System. Currently the area is drained and only minimally protected from flooding. Current land uses are mainly agricultural.

POLICY 12. If the South Lafourche Levee System encompasses all or parts of these two E.M.U.'s, those parts protected by the new levee will have South Lafourche Policies 1 - 11 applied to them.

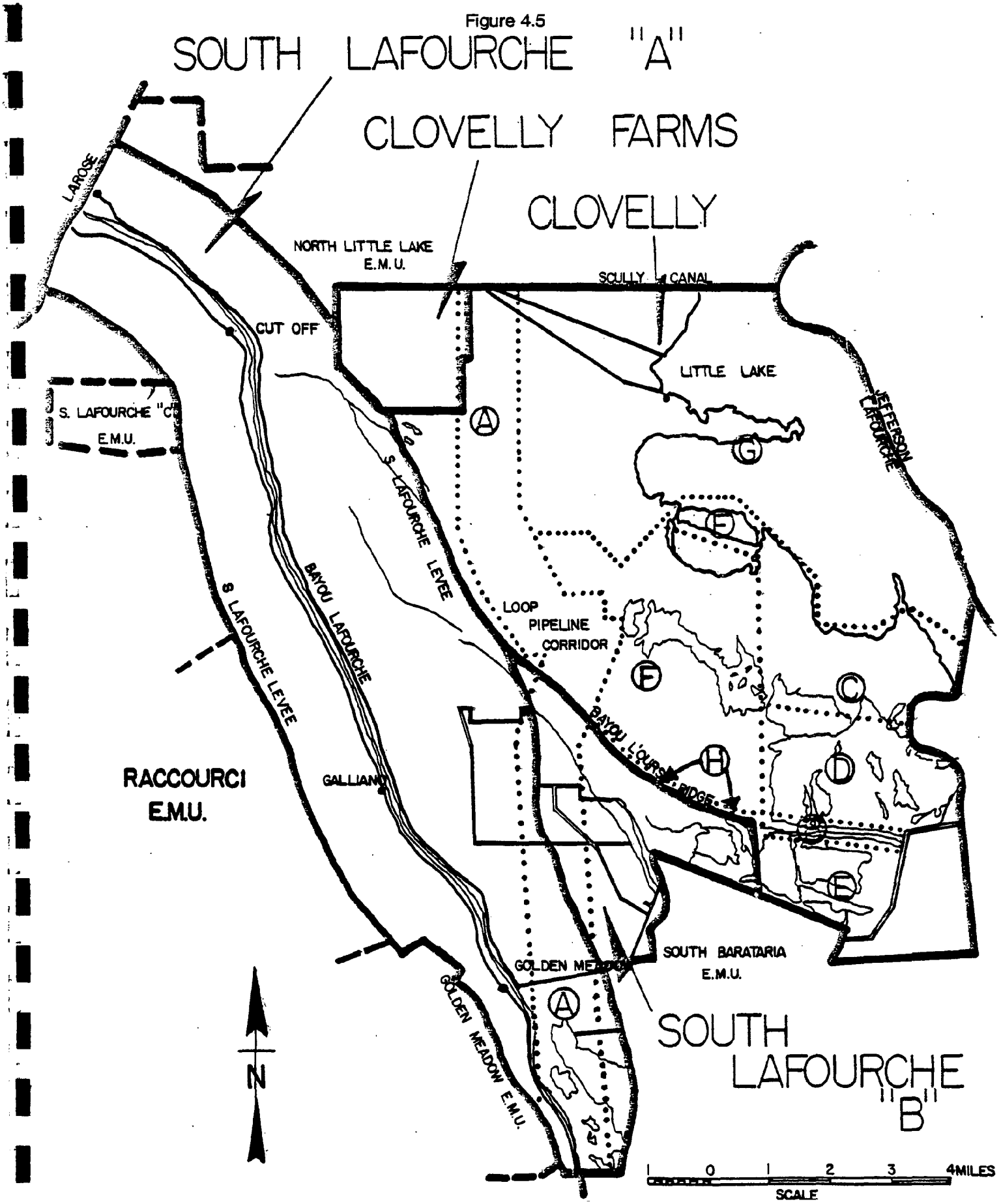
POLICY 13. Drained areas in South Lafourche B and C not protected by the new levee system should have land uses consistent with those currently in effect, (i.e. agricultural or pasture uses.) Human habitation should be discouraged here due to flooding damage potential from storms and inadequate drainage.

POLICY 14. The general policies of the Lafourche Coastal Zone will not apply to these E.M.U.'s, since the former wetland areas have already been drained and altered for human habitation.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

Figure 4.5


SOUTH LAFOURCHE "A"
CLOVELLY FARMS
CLOVELLY
LAROSE
NORTH LITTLE LAKE E.M.U.
SCULLY CANAL
CUT OFF
LITTLE LAKE
S. LAFOURCHE "C" E.M.U.
JEFFERSON LAFOURCHE
S. LAFOURCHE LEVEE
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
LOOP PIPELINE CORRIDOR
BAYOU L'OURS RIDGE
RACCOURCI E.M.U.
GALLIANO
GOLDEN MEADOW
SOUTH BARATARIA E.M.U.
GOLDEN MEADOW E.M.U.
SOUTH LAFOURCHE "B"
N
1 0 1 2 3 4MILES
SCALE

CLOVELLY FARMS E.M.U.

SOILS: The entire study unit is drained freshwater marsh. Soils consist of organic layers that are underlain by clays. The land has been leveed and drained by pumps. Organic layers may separate and float if flooded.

LOCATION: The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Scully Canal and North Little Lake E.M.U., on the east and south by the Clovelly E.M.U., on the west by the South Lafourche levee and the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U.

VEGETATION: Modified wetland vegetation is found throughout the area where land is not cultivated.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Area has already been drained and has undergone subsidence to minus five (-5) feet in some localities. Slow continual subsidence is to be expected over time as organic layers continue to oxidize.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: Medium, due to the nature of soils. Because of the subsidence of the land, the area would become a lake if waters breached the protective levees.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The study unit is surrounded by a seven (7) to nine (9) foot MSL levee and has been drained by pumps. There are approximately 2,400 acres of reclaimed land. Scully Canal provided boat access to the unit at one time. The canal is now too shallow for navigation. An airstrip is located on the canal at the study unit boundary. Elevations of minus five (-5) feet are located within the study unit. The unit is divided into plots of agricultural land by drainage ditches.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Clovelly Farms is a flood prone area. It is surrounded by a levee system and will be protected by the new 13 foot hurricane protection levee.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: Sugarcane farmlands of Statewide Importance are found at Clovelly.

USE OF LAND: The land was developed for the purpose of sugarcane farming and most is still used for this purpose. Some land is pasture land, used for cattle grazing. Oil and gas extraction is not a prominent use in the study unit, but extraction takes place on a larger scale in the land surrounding the unit. The land is privately owned.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: None.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: The study unit is privately owned and probably would not be open to public recreation use.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: Freshwater extends to a depth of three-hundred (300) feet in the study unit.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL: None.

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Slow subsidence of land coupled with the rapid initial subsidence that accompanied reclamation has resulted in extensive artificial drainage and flood protection measures. These include:

   a. Pumps to get water out due to low elevation of the interior

   b. A levee of plus seven (7) to nine (9) feet MSL to keep water out

2. The area presents a flood hazard during major storms should the levees be breached

3. Land has been permanently taken out of the wetlands ecosystem

GOAL

1. Maintain agricultural production in Clovelly Farms

POLICIES

POLICY 1. Maintain the reclaimed areas as a sugarcane plantation.

POLICY 2. Discourage any urban development, commercial, industrial, or residential due to low elevation and poor foundation conditions unless flood protection is improved significantly.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

CLOVELLY

LOCATION: The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Scully Canal, on the west by Clovelly Farms and the South Lafourche levee, on the southwest by the channel of Bayou L'Ours, on the west again by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal, on the south by unnamed pipeline canal, on the east by a series of oil field access canals to Little Lake, then along the Lafourche-Jefferson Parish border through Little Lake.

LAND COVER: To be determined by Landsat analysis.

SOILS: Generally undrained, brackish marshland consisting of organic layers of various thicknesses, underlain by soft dispersed saline and mucky clays. When flooded, organic layers may separate and float. Along Bayou L'Ours an extensive natural levee system has created a long narrow finger of Sharkey-Tunica Association soils. Soils are dark gray with a clay surface and poorly drained. These soils are poor for use as building sites but firm enough to support bottomland hardwoods in the upper sections of the distributary and very small swamp areas also at the upper end of the distributary channel.

VEGETATION: Vegetation is almost exclusively brackish water marsh. Along extensive spoil banks, spoil bank succession upland brushy vegetation has developed. Along the upper portions of Bayou L'Ours, a very thin Cypress-Tupelo Gum swamp and a thinner strip of bottomland hardwoods, mainly oak still survive. Most of the swamp has been lost due to saltwater intrusion and natural levee subsidence. The vegetation is changing rapidly to marshland as the trees die off due to the above mentioned problems.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Natural levee soils along Bayou L'Ours would have a low subsidence potential if drained due to their mineral nature. However, geologically, the natural levee ridge is subsiding back into the marsh. The rest of the unit is brackish marsh with a very high potential for subsidence (51"+) if drained.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL:

A. Due to Channel Construction: High everywhere in the unit. Land loss rates exceeding 400 acres per year occur in the southern portion of the E.M.U.

B. Due to reclamation: N/A

C. Due to saltwater intrusion: Marshlands are changing in character toward saline. Primary destruction comes from subsidence and channel construction.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The area of the E.M.U. is almost exclusive marshland at or near sea level. Elevations approaching +5 feet MSL

occur on spoil banks and along a thin strip of remnant natural levee associated with Bayou L'Ours in the upper portion of the distributary.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flooded permanently. The upper portion of low alluvial ridges of Bayou L'Ours would only flood during storm periods.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: Predominant use of land is for the extraction of oil and gas. Oil fields include the Clovelly Oil and Gas Fields in several areas and portions of the Coffee Bay, Kings Ridge, and East Golden Meadow Oil and Gas Field. Along the Clovelly Salt Dome is the Louisiana Oil Port Storage and pump facility. The L.O.O.P. pipeline also runs throughout this E.M.U. At the Clovelly Salt Dome, crude oil is stored in underground caverns leached out of the salt dome. Fresh water from the Breton Canal is injected below the surface to leach out the brine. There is also a "Brine Storage Reservoir" of 200 acres used to displace oil out of the salt dome and into the pipeline transportation networks. The total operation at the salt dome occupies about 600 acres.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geological: Clovelly salt dome. The top of this dome is approximately 1,200 feet below the surface.

B. Geomorphological: The Bayou L'Ours natural levee and distributary provides a low ridge along the southwest boundary of the E.M.U.

C. Botanical: None.

1. Wading Bird Rookery north of Bayou L'Ours 29°16'N 90°13'W (approximate)

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Hunting and fishing. Long narrow alluvial ridges provide potential access deep into wetland areas.

HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES: Base of ground water table varies from no freshwater to 300 feet. Even where freshwater is available, it must be piped at a very low rate. Below and sometimes above, water rapidly becomes brackish or saline.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: None.

B. Cultural: None.

C. Archeological:

LF 1	Known Shell Midden	West fork of Bayou L'Ours
LF 22	Known Shell Midden	Little Lake and Scully Canal
LF 23	Known Shell Midden	Shoreline of Little Lake
LF 24	Known Shell Midden	Shoreline of Little Lake
LF 25	Known Shell Midden	Shoreline of Little Lake
LF 26	Known Shell Midden	Shoreline of Little Lake
LF 27	Known Shell Midden	Shoreline of Little Lake

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Rapid deterioration of marshland on both sides of Bayou L'Ours southeast section of E.M.U.

2. Retreat of shoreline along Little Lake

3. Erosion of oil and gas access canals in oil fields

4. Potential water pollution and erosion caused by L.O.O.P. facilities

5. Saltwater intrusion into the area

CLOVELLY

GOALS

1. Slow down rate of saltwater intrusion into E.M.U.

2. Maintain the integrity of the relatively undisturbed brackish marsh area in the north and northeast section of the E.M.U. by imposing mitigation conditions on any dredge and fill permits issued in this area that retard marsh deterioration

3. Reduce erosion of strip of land between Little Lake and eroded wetlands north of Bayou L'Ours

4. Reduce erosion of strip of natural levee of Bayou L'Ours running east - west between two rapidly eroding wetland areas

5. Maintain activities of L.O.O.P. and coordinate and support any mitigation plans developed for the area under their jurisdiction

CLOVELLY

This E.M.U. is almost exclusively wetland, primarily brackish marsh. The E.M.U. is varied in its marsh condition, erosion rates, and man-made activity stresses. The Louisiana Offshore Oil Port Clovelly Dome Storage Terminal as well as the L.O.O.P. and L.O.C.A.P. lines run through this E.M.U. These areas are covered as a "special area" with their own environmental management plan. The Bayou L'Ours natural levee system forms a narrow barrier with firmer soils between two of the most rapidly eroding areas in the Lafourche coastal zone. The brackish marsh in the northern portion of the E.M.U. is in relatively good condition. In order to specify policies that reflect the different conditions extant throughout this E.M.U., the following areas have been sectioned off on the Habitat Map Overlay for special policy statements:

1. The LOOP "Special Area" including the Clovelly Terminal and pipeline designation: Area A

2. The southern subsided Bayou L'Ours strip of natural levee between the two bisecting canals: Area B

3. Marsh buffer between the large open water area north of Bayou L'Ours. Little Lake on the north, bordered by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal on the west and an oil and gas access canal on the east: Area C

4. The rapidly eroding and largely water areas north and south of the subsided section of Bayou L'Ours (B). The northern area is bordered by Area C to the north, oil and gas access canals to the east, the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal to the west, and the Bayou L'Ours natural levee Area B to the south: Area D

   The southern area is bounded on the north by Bayou L'Ours (B), a series of oil and gas canals on the east, the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal to the west and the brackish marsh zone on the E.M.U. border to the south: Area E.

5. The brackish marsh separating Bayou L'Ours on Little Lake from Brusle Lake and bounded on the east and west by pipeline canals (Tennessee Gas Pipeline to the west, Breton Canal to the east): Area F

6. The area north of a line running along the north bank of the Breton Canal from Little Lake to the Clovelly Dome and circumscribing the north boundary of the Clovelly Dome and then northwest along Superior Pipeline Canal to Clovelly Farms then along the farm levee to the E.M.U. border. On the north, the E.M.U. boundary forms the boundary (Scully Canal). Little Lake marks the eastern boundary: Area G.

7. The area from the channel of Bayou L'Ours (E.M.U. boundary) to the end of the natural levee north to the Clovelly Dome and south to the north - south canal and the boundary of Area B. This area circumscribes the remnant natural levee forest and brushy vegetation where the ridge still extends above the marshland forming a barrier: Area H

POLICIES FOR THE CLOVELLY E.M.U.

CLOVELLY E.M.U. GENERAL POLICIES

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Where not specified, spoil from new pipeline canals or oil and gas access canals should be spread out in ponding areas so as to create new marsh sites as a part of mitigation conditions for permits.

POLICY 3. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 4. Coordination mechanisms shall be established between L.O.O.P. and the Parish CZM Program to monitor waste discharge from the facility.

POLICY 5. Contiguous E.M.U.'s to Clovelly that border on sub-area as indicated in these policies shall be subject to those same policies and borders shall be constructed within respective E.M.U.'s within which those same policies should apply.

POLICY 6. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

AREA A

POLICY 7. In Area A (L.O.O.P., Special Area) coordination mechanisms should be set up by the parish and L.O.O.P. so as to make maximum use of any mitigation or permitting measures attempted by either the parish or L.O.O.P. in or near the Special Area.

POLICY 8. In Area A the maintenance of spoil around all existing pipeline and oil and gas access canals should be encouraged of L.O.O.P. to retard erosion and saltwater into the relatively intact marshes north and east of the pipeline corridor north of the Clovelly Dome facility.

AREA G

POLICY 9. In Area G, all oil and gas access canals open to Little Lake (running basically east - west) should have continuous spoil banks without openings placed and maintained by companies dredging the canal and/or owning the well.

POLICY 10. In Area G all existing pipeline canals should have a plug and be backfilled to marsh level as per General Policy 2 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

POLICY 11. In Area G, the Tennessee Gas and Texas Eastern Pipeline canals bisecting the Clovelly E.M.U. and intersecting Little Lake should have dams and backfilling placed across them near to where they intersect Little Lake in the manner described in Policy 1 General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone. Spoil for this project should come from mitigation measures imposed on dredging activities in or near the two channels and close to Little Lake. Maintenance of the structures should be as stated in Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 3.

POLICY 12. In Area G, all oil and gas access canals running north - south (or parallel to Little Lake) should place and maintain spoil banks as maintenance dredging takes place as per General Policy 3 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

POLICY 13. In Area G, the Superior Canal north from the Clovelly Dome should have a dam placed across it to retard saltwater intrusion into the marsh north of the dome. Methods outlined in General Policy 2 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone can be used to have this dam constructed.

POLICY 14. At the point at which the extension of Bayou Francois Lasseigne has been cut through the Bayou L'Ours Natural Levee (T18S, R22E, Section 58), a dam placed across the channel to retard saltwater intrusion has been broken. This dam should be rebuilt and spoil backfilled on either side as specified for pipeline canals in the General Policies to discourage such activities. Spoil may be obtained as elsewhere in these policies from mitigation conditions imposed on permits in the area.

AREA F

POLICY 15. In this area a thin strip of brackish marsh separates Brusle Lake from Little Lake at Bayou L'Ours. To retard the expansion of Little Lake into Brusle Lake, north - south canals for oil and gas extraction should be avoided wherever possible. If canals must be built, then they should not cut completely through the marshlands to either Brusle Lake or vice versa to Little Lake. Canals from either lake should have spoil banks continously placed on both outside banks. Dams should also be placed and maintained at canal mouths to retard erosion as described in E.M.U. Policy 4.

POLICY 16. Existing pipeline canals bisecting the marsh in Area F should be dammed and backfilled on both ends as per the method described in Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 2.

POLICY 17. Any dredging in both canals that form the boundary of Area F (Breton Canal and Tennessee Gas) should place spoil on the bank closest to this area. Dams and backfilling if possible should also be constructed on each canal in the manner outlined in Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 2.

AREA C

POLICY 18. Area C is much like Area F. A strip of brackish marsh land separates the large open water area north of Bayou L'Ours from Little Lake. Erosion of this area would cause the shoreline of Little Lake to expand to Bayou L'Ours. In order to reduce erosion potential, no oil and gas access canals should be dredged that completely bisect the area. Spoil from canals dredged from either side of this area should be placed continuously on both sides of the channel to retard erosion of this buffer strip.

POLICY 19. Existing pipeline canals through Area C should be dammed and backfilled using the same mitigation techniques as listed in Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 2.

POLICY 20. Along the Tennessee Gas Canal that forms the border for Areas F and C spoil should be placed on the east bank of the channel when the channel is dredged. The canal should also be plugged at Little Lake (Bayou L'Ours) and at the southwest border of Area C as indicated on the habitat overlay as described in Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 2.

AREAS D, E, B

POLICY 21. Areas D and E are the most rapidly eroding areas of the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone with rates exceeding 400 acres. The marshlands in both areas have largely disintegrated and/or subsided becoming mostly shallow open water north and south of Bayou L'Ours. The subsided levee system of the bayou provided the only firm soils, that could act as a barrier to protect what is left of the marshland from joining with Little Lake. If this barrier is destroyed, waters of the Barataria Basin will impinge on Bayou Raphael or on the man-made South Lafourche Levee System itself. Therefore, it is recommended that no oil and gas access canals should be dredged across this strip of subsided levee delineated as Area B. If it is necessary to dredge a canal, it should not cut all the way through the levee, should be plugged at its mouth, and be backfilled with silts and clays taken in the dredging of the levee.

POLICY 22. Any dredging within a reasonable distance from the Bayou L'Ours Natural levee strip (Area B) in the open water zones of Area D and E should place spoil in any oil and gas backfilled canals dug under Policy 19 or along the levee strip itself to the maximum extent practicable to help the strip maintain its integrity as a buffer against erosion.

POLICY 23. Any dredging of the oil and gas access canals marking the southeast boundary of Area E should require that spoil be placed on the west and northwest bank of the canal (i.e. the bank nearest the open water area of E to retard the spread of the water area to the southeast).

POLICY 24. Any dredging in or near the canal on the eastern boundary of Bayou L'Ours that breaches the natural levee system (Area B) should require backfilling of this area, as well as dams on both sides of the levee ridge across the canal, as stated in E.M.U. Policy 9. Material for the dams could be obtained from maintenance dredging or from mitigation techniques imposed on other permits in the area as stated in E.M.U. Policy 9.

AREA H

POLICY 25. Area H is the upper portion of the west fork of Bayou L'Ours. The natural levee is high enough to act as a real barrier to water as well as support a thin strip of bottomland hardwood and upland brushy vegetation. This remnant levee ridge, along with Bayou Raphael to the west forms a barrier that protects the new South Lafourche levee system from the erosion progressing from Little Lake. To protect this barrier, oil and gas canals should not breach this ridge for any reason where tree vegetation exists. Board roads should be used to access any well sites on or near the levee system. Conditions for roads shall be as stated in General Policy 7 for the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

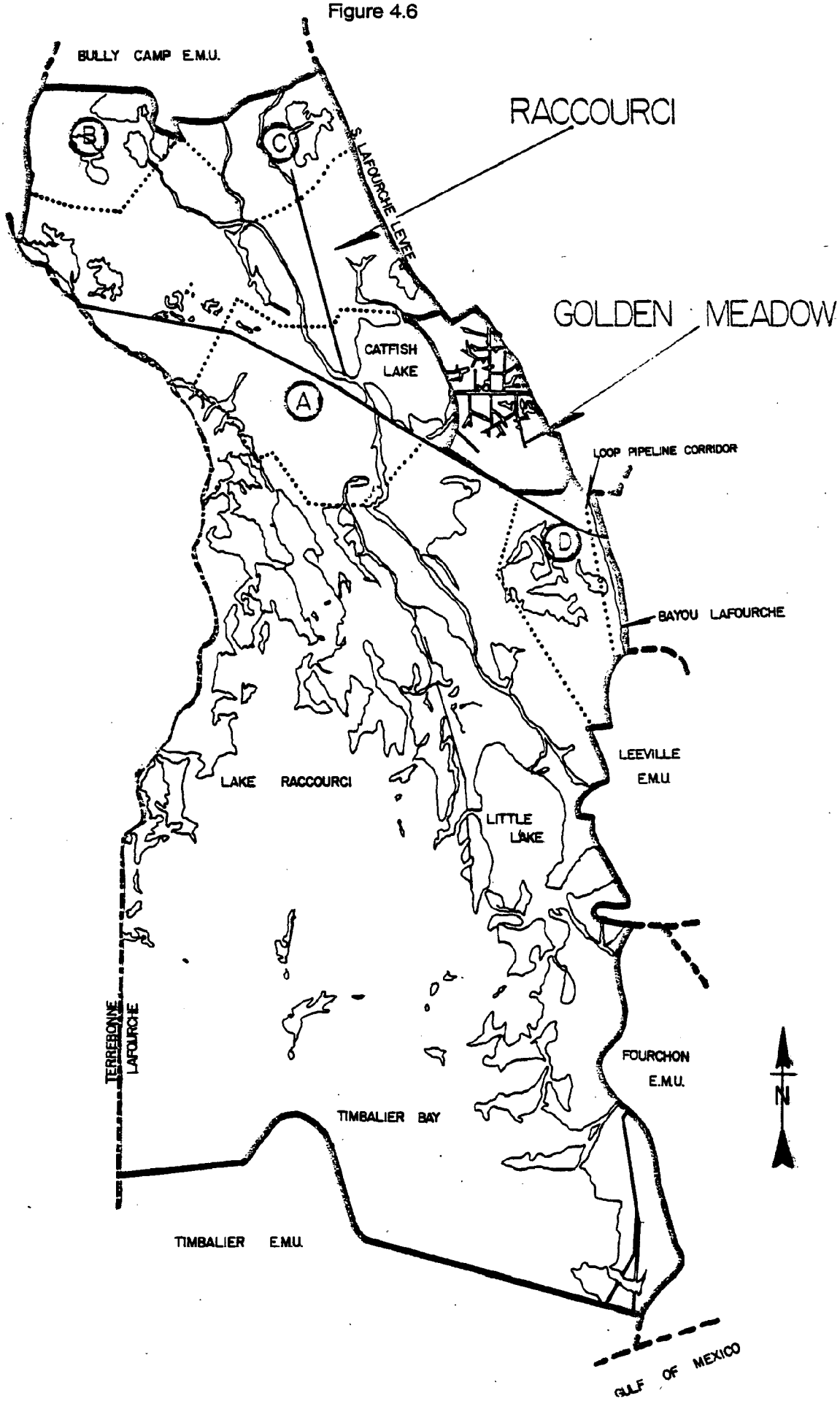
POLICY 26. If pipeline canals must cross the Bayou L'Ours ridge, the canal should be backfilled with original materials dredged from the levee. The backfilled area should match former elevations and the area should be revegetated. A preferable pipeline laying would involve burial, not the dredging of a canal.

POLICY 27. The Tennessee Gas Canal which forms the western boundary of Area E and the eastern boundary of Area H should have spoil placed on the east bank of the canal when dredging takes place in the canal. The spoil should be in a continuous bank to serve as an erosion barrier. Any other dredge and fill activities that break the canal spoil bank should require that the bank be reconstituted after the activities.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

Figure 4.6


BULLY CAMP E.M.U.
RACCOURCI
S. LAFOURCHE LEVEE
GOLDEN MEADOW
CATFISH LAKE
A
B
C
D
LOOP PIPELINE CORRIDOR
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
LEEVILLE E.M.U.
LAKE RACCOURCI
LITTLE LAKE
TERREBONNE
LAFOURCHE
FOURCHON E.M.U.
N
TIMBALIER BAY
TIMBALIER E.M.U.
GULF OF MEXICO

RACCOURCI

BOUNDARY: This E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Bully Camp E.M.U. and Grand Bayou (Bayou Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U.), on the west by the Terrebonne-Lafourche parish boundary, and the natural levee of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien (northern half of E.M.U.). On the south, the boundary is the Timbalier E.M.U. - a line running from Belle Pass through Timbalier Bay just north of Casse-Tete Island westward to the Terrebonne-Lafourche border. On the east, the E.M.U. is bordered by Bayou Lafourche (Fourchon E.M.U.), a series of oil and gas canals (Leeville E.M.U.) Bayou Lafourche again to the southern part of Golden Meadow, then a series of oil and gas canals and the east boundary of Catfish Lake and another oil and gas canal until an intersection with the South Lafourche levee (Golden Meadow E.M.U.) then north along the South Lafourche levee to the boundary of the Bully Camp E.M.U.

SOILS: Soils range from brackish to saltwater marsh types. Organic layers of varying thicknesses are underlain by gray silty clays or saline and mucky clays. When flooded the organic layers separate from the clays and float.

VEGETATION: Marsh vegetation ranges from brackish and saline marsh. Vegetation types include wire-grass, three-cornered grass and saltgrass in the brackish areas; and oyster grass, blackrush and saltgrass in the saline areas. Scrub woody vegetation grows on some canal spoil banks. Some natural levee vegetation still exists on the raised portions of the old Pointe-au-Chien natural levee in the northwest portion of this E.M.U. A few patches of Black Mangrove grow on the islands in Timbalier Bay at the extreme southern portion of this E.M.U.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Very high throughout the Management Unit due to the high organic content and wetness of the soils. Subsidence may exceed 51 inches in the brackish water zones.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL:

A. Due to Shoreline Retreat: The average measured rate of shoreline retreat is up to 100 feet per year along the Gulf shoreline of Lafourche Parish.

B. Due to Channel Construction: High throughout the study unit.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The E.M.U. is composed of low lying marsh lands and shallow lakes and bays open to the Gulf; including Bay Courant, Deep Lake and Lake Raccourci. Bayous forming natural drainage flows are numerous, as are pipeline, location and navigation canals. In large Lake Raccourci, oil and gas wells are

numerous and there are numerous marsh islands - Philo Brice Islands, Northwest Island, and those in Jacko Camp Bay). Depths in Lake Raccourci are generally 3 to 7 feet with shallower, sand bar or tidal flat areas. The area is part of the Terrebonne Drainage Basin. The study unit is cut by numerous canals, lakes and bayous; including Grand Bayou, Grand Bayou Blue, Bayou Blue, Bayou Faleau, Bayou Monnaie, Bayou Sevin, Catfish Lake, Bay Sevin, Laurier Bay, Laurier Bayou, and Bayou Pierre et Lee. Numerous oil and gas field location canals also cross the unit. Louisiana Highway 1 and spoil deposits along location canals have elevations of 2 to 4 feet MSL. Oil and gas wells are scattered throughout the unit, especially around Catfish Lake (part of the Golden Meadow Oil and Gas Field). Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management area extends into the extreme northwestern portion of the unit.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: Large amounts of mineral extraction occur around Catfish Lake (the Golden Meadow Oil and Gas Field) and in the northern portion the unit around Lake Bully Camp Oil and Gas Field as well as in Lake Raccourci and Timbalier Bay. Most of the unit is semi-natural and altered marshland. Camps are scattered throughout the north and central portions of the study unit. Recreation, hunting, and fishing are other major uses. Trapping lands are found in the northern portion of the study unit. One small Indian community, Fala, survives on the northern shore of Catfish Lake.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geological Features: None

B. Botanical Features:

1. Black Mangrove Areas: found on Philo Brice Islands and Northeast Island in Lake Raccourci, and on surrounding islands

2. Woodlands and shrubs found on Felicity Island at the end of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien

C. Zoological Features:

1. Seabird colonies and wading bird rookeries

a. East of Old Lady Lake - Latitude 29° 14' Longitude 90° 24'

b. Felicity Latitude 29° 18' Longitude 90° 17'

c. NW of Pierle Bay Latitude 29° 10' Longitude 90° 17'

d. West of Pierle Bay Latitude 29° 10' Longitude 90° 17'

2. Primary fish and shellfish nursery grounds: found throughout the area; part of the Terrebonne Basin (includes croaker, menhaden, brown and white shrimp, blue crab, etc.)

3. Oyster lease grounds found above Lake Raccourci (private leased oyster beds)

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Area is suitable for hunting, trapping, and fishing with access from Golden Meadow, Leeville and numerous bayous

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: The water table is at the surface. There is little or no potable fresh water, except for occasional lenses floating upon saltwater.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: None.

B. Cultural Sites: One small Indian community remains on the northern shore of Catfish Lake, a reminder of when such villages were scattered throughout South Louisiana's marsh and swamplands. The settlement, known as Fala consists of five families; all of which exist as fishers and trappers.

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 41	Known Shell Midden	near Catfish Lake
LF 32	Prehistoric Indian Mound	Pointe-au-Chien
LF 39	Known Shell Midden	Grand Bayou
LF 40	Known Shell Midden	Grand Bayou
LF 41	Known Shell Midden	Grand Bayou
LF 43	Known Shell Midden	near Laurier Bay
LF 49	Known Shell Midden	near Laurier Bay
---	Known Shell Midden	Philo Brice Islands

GOALS

1. Reduce saltwater intrusion into the E.M.U.
2. Reduce erosion in Area B and C (as indicated on E.M.U. map)
3. Reduce erosion in Area D (as indicated on E.M.U. map)
4. Reduce expansion of canals west and southwest of Catfish Lake

RACCOURCI

This E.M.U. consists mainly of salt and brackish marshes and large open bays in the southern portion of the area. The only high ground are isolated remnants of the Pointe-au-Chien and South Lafourche levee system and a few spoil banks. Erosion is a problem here although the rates are significantly slower than for Clovelly and South Barataria. The marshes are somewhat less cut up here than in the Barataria Basin E.M.U.'s east of Bayou Lafourche.

There are four areas within the E.M.U. where specialized policies should be implemented. These are:

Area A - Oil and gas canal area west and southwest of Catfish Lake including the lake.

Area B - Brackish marsh area in the northwest portion of the unit experiencing significant ponding and saltwater intrusion

Area C - Brackish marsh area in the northeast portion of the E.M.U. experiencing the same stresses as Area B

Area D - Saltmarsh area on the east portion of Raccourci northwest of the Leeville E.M.U. experiencing ponding

GENERAL RACCOURCI POLICIES

POLICY 1. All general policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. No canals should cut through the spoil banks associated with the Columbia Gas/United Gas Twin pipeline canals running east - west through the E.M.U. If a canal or pipeline must break the spoil bank, dams should be constructed as per the general policies or the spoil bank should be restored to its original conditions to help retard saltwater intrusion inland.

POLICY 3. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 4. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

POLICY 5. The spoil banks on both sides of the twin pipeline canals (Policy 2) should be maintained as a barrier to saltwater intrusion. Mitigation conditions for dredge and fill permits in the immediate area may require that spoil be deposited along these banks so as to maintain them as viable intrusion barriers.

SUB EMU POLICIES

AREA A

Area A is a transition zone between brackish and saline marshes. It is also traversed by the Grand Bayou-Bayou Scully-Bayou Blue drainage system - a major conduit of saline waters along with canals into the Pointe-au-Chien and Bully Camp E.M.U. There are also numerous oil and gas access canals in this area (Golden Meadow Oil Field) as well as Catfish Lake. The area immediately to the east (Golden Meadow E.M.U.) has undergone significant deterioration due to oil and gas access canals.

POLICY 6. Existing channels should be used wherever possible to access new oil and gas well sites. If a new channel is to be dug, it should be incumbent upon the permit applicant to demonstrate that no feasible alternative exists to carry out the activity.

POLICY 7. North - south canals connecting the many oil and gas access canals should be discouraged due to their exacerbation of saltwater intrusion problems and erosion.

AREA B

Area B is an area of deteriorating brackish marsh similar to the Clovelly E.M.U. Saltwater intrusion has caused extensive ponding here as well as in the southern portions of the Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U.

POLICY 8. All canals dredged in this section of the Raccourci E.M.U. should place spoil on the outside bank (the one opposite the ponding areas) to help retard the spread of the water areas.

POLICY 9. Spoil banks along Bayou Bouillon should be maintained as per the method outlined in Policy 5 of this E.M.U.

POLICY 10. Consideration should be given to additional dams or weirs along Bayou Salle and Bayou Bouillon to retard saltwater intrusion to the north. Financing for these projects could be either through a parish mitigation fund and/or mitigation conditions imposed on permits in the vicinity of these proposed projects.

AREA C

Area C is must like Area B: the only difference is that much more

extensive deterioration has occurred in the marshes of Bully Camp E.M.U. to the north.

POLICY 11. All channels running north - south, especially the Tennessee Gas Pipeline and Bayou Blue should have weirs or dams placed across them to slow down the rate of saltwater intrusion into the brackish and freshwater areas to the north. The method for constructing these facilities should be as stated in Policy 10.

POLICY 12. The spoil banks along the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal should be maintained as a deterrent to further enlargement of the ponding area in this part of the E.M.U. Maintenance of the spoil bank shouldbe accomplished as per Policy 5 of this E.M.U.

POLICY 13. Any dredging of the channel that forms the southern boundary of Area C should require that spoil be placed along the northern bank to retard saltwater intrusion.

AREA D

Area D is a deteriorating saltmarsh area in the southeastern part of the E.M.U. Some of this deterioration appears to be natural but activity in the area has exacerbated the erosion problem.

POLICY 14. Whenever feasible, spoil obtained from maintenance dredging of existing canals should be spread so as to create new marsh sites in the general area of the dredged activity.

POLICY 15. Existing pipeline corridors should be used for any new pipeline construction unless it can be demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary that a new canal be dredged. If a new canal is dug, conditions stated elsewhere for this E.M.U. should apply to spoil deposition from canal construction.

POLICY 16. If new canals are to be dredged in the wetland portion of this E.M.U., it should be demonstrated that no alternative utilizing existing waterways is possible and/or it is economically not feasible to use techniques such as directional drilling to avoid unnecessary destruction of marshland.

POLICY 17. If new oil and gas access canals are dredged, spoil should be deposited along their outer banks in relation to the ponding areas to retard the expansion of the ponds.

POLICY 18. No "through" canals should be dredged without dams through this area north - south or east - west.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

GOLDEN MEADOW

LOCATION: The eastern boundary of this E.M.U. is the South Lafourche Levee system. The southern, western, and northern boundaries of the E.M.U. are a series of canals and the Raccourci E.M.U. boundary.

SOILS: Generally brackish marsh soils having organic layers of various thicknesses subject to very high subsidence and flooding.

VEGETATION: That typical of brackish marshes.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Very High due to the nature of the soil. Subsidence has also occurred to a large extent as a result of water and mineral extraction.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: High. Intensive channelization projects related to the oil and gas industries have resulted in widening of canals over time. Erosion and land loss of marsh land can be traced to current and wave wash created by boat traffic and greater tidal influence. A study by N. J. Craig and J. W. Day, Jr. (1977) showed total canal area for three years:

Year	Total Acres
1940	58.2
1953	80.6
1969	119.6

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: Original marsh lands altered by numerous canals related to the Golden Meadow Oil and Gas Field. The area has a levee four (4) feet in height separating it from the Town of Golden Meadow. Spoil banks are found along some canals. Trails and shell roads two to four feet high lead to numerous oil and gas wells. In general, the land has an elevation less than one foot MSL. At one time this land was higher, but it has subsided.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: The area is entirely devoted to resource extraction.

DATA ON GOLDEN MEADOW OIL FIELD: First oil well drilled - 1938

Texaco Oil Company: Number of oil wells drilled - 637

Oil Production Peaked - 1967

Life of well -	Liquids	9.6 years
	Gas	8.7 years

More drilling is anticipated in the next few years

The extreme channelization of the marshlands and natural levee in this unit, accompanied by saltwater intrusion, has led to the development of a new estuarine system. The area is now a very productive nursery for various aquatic species.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: None.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Fishing, and other secondary contact recreation is good. Some road access is located along oil and gas company roads. Boat launches are available in the Golden Meadow area.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: No potable water. Water uses are limited to fish and wildlife propagation. Saltwater intrusion into former freshwater areas resulting from rapid exchange of water is an increasing problem. The increased exchange is due to channelization.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: The Golden Meadow Oil and Gas Field was one of the first developed in this area in 1938. Oil production in this field peaked in 1967.

B. Cultural: None.

C. Archeological Sites: None.

GOALS

1. Reduce erosion by protecting Catfish Lake from enlarging into Golden Meadow marshes

2. Protect new South Lafourche levee system by use of spoil to reduce erosion and saltwater intrusion

3. Encourage the creation of new marsh with spoil dredged for new canals

4. Encourage use of existing waterways to avoid cutting up the area any further

POLICIES FOR GOLDEN MEADOW

The Golden Meadow E.M.U. is a severely deteriorated brackish - saline marsh now largely water due to the numerous oil and gas access canals dug in the past in the area. The South Lafourche Levee provides an eastern barrier to expansion of the water area. To the west is Catfish Lake and Area "A" of Raccourci E.M.U. Policies there are aimed at containing this eroded area.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. All canals intersecting with the Plaisance Canal should have plugs placed near their mouths as per the Lafourche General Policies by imposing mitigation conditions on permits near the area.

POLICY 3. All north - south canals dredged in this E.M.U. should have spoil placed on the east bank so as to retard the spreading eroding area of access canals.

POLICY 4. No connections between existing canals should be made unless these connections are plugged at both ends after activities are completed. These connections must also be justified as the only economically feasible way of accomplishing the requested permit activity task.

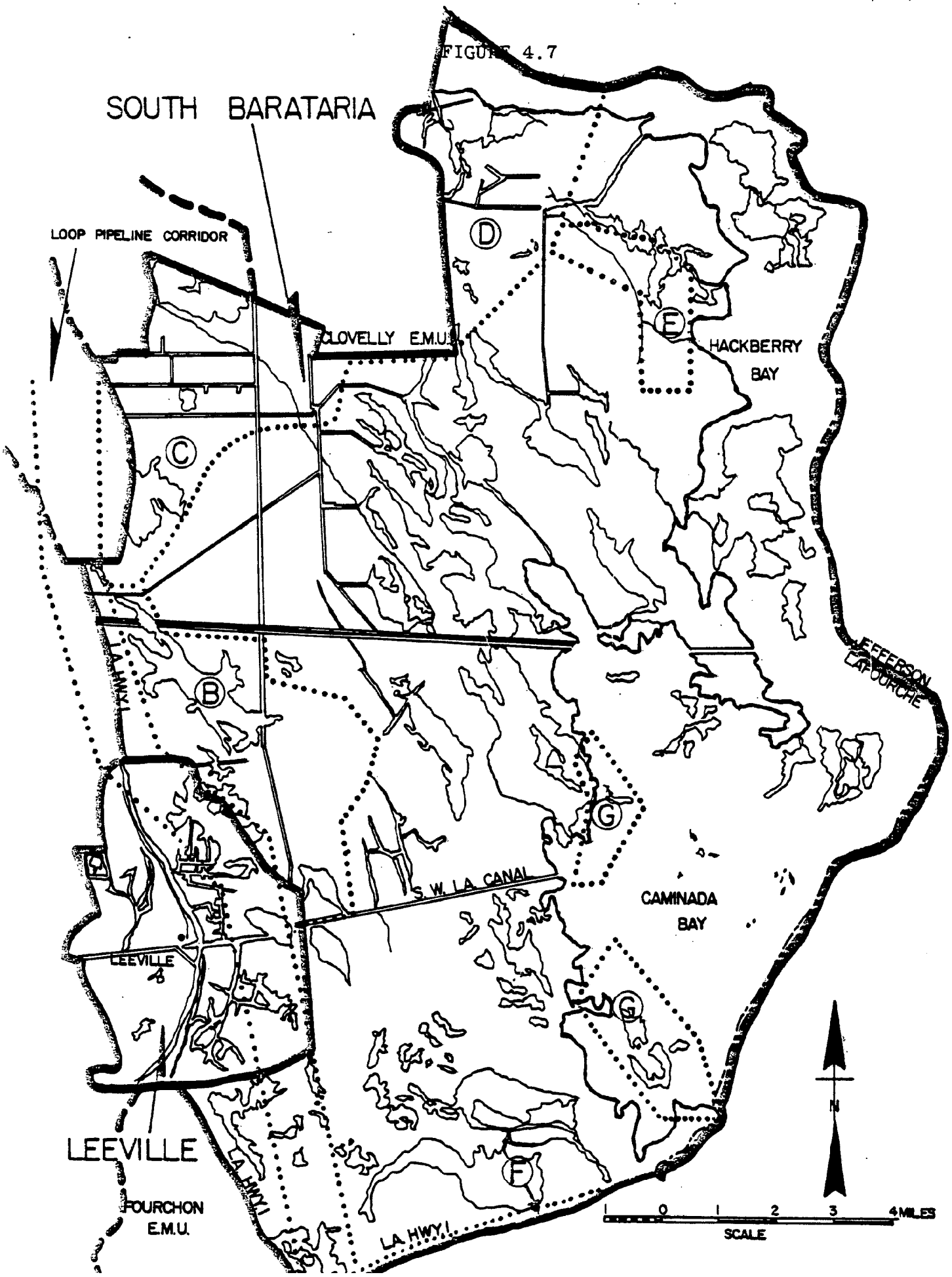
POLICY 5. All canals except the Plaisance Canal should be sealed off from Catfish Lake with dams as per the Lafourche General Policies. These dams should be constructed by imposing mitigation conditions on permit applicants nearby to the dam sites.

POLICY 6. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

FIGURE 4.7


SOUTH BARATARIA
LOOP PIPELINE CORRIDOR
CLOVELLY E.M.U.
D
E
HACKBERRY BAY
C
B
LA. HWY. 1
JEFFERSON
LAFOURCHE
G
S. W. LA. CANAL
CAMINADA BAY
LEEVILLE
G
LEEVILLE
LA. HWY. 1
F
FOURCHON E.M.U.
LA. HWY. 1
N
0 1 2 3 4 MILES
SCALE

SOUTH BARATARIA

LOCATION: The South Barataria E.M.U. is bordered on the east by the Jefferson Parish boundary line running through Caminada Bay, Bay Des Ilette, West Champagne Bay, Creole Bay, Hackberry Bay and Grand Bayou. On the north the boundary runs through Little Lake and follows the Jefferson Parish line. On the west, the Clovelly E.M.U. forms the western boundary south to the South Lafourche A Boundary (levee) south to the Louisiana 1 Highway embankment and natural levee (Raccourci E.M.U. boundary) to the Leeville E.M.U. to Louisiana 1 embankment (Fourchon E.M.U. boundary). The southern boundary consists of the Louisiana 1 embankment and chenier (Caminada E.M.U. boundary).

LAND COVER: To be determined by Parish Landsat analysis

SOILS: Along Bayou L'Ours east and west fork an extensive natural levee system has created long narrow fingers of Sharkey-Tunica Association soils. Soils are dark gray with a clay surface and poorly drained. Within this zone there are buried deposits of Commerce silty soils. Although these soils are of the firmer mineral variety, the natural levee system has subsided to the point where virtually all of this system is at or near sea level. A few isolated areas have maintained remnant swamp forest until recently, but these trees have been killed by saltwater intrusion.

The same condition exists along Bayou Lafourche south of the Leeville E.M.U. The highest natural ground exists on the southern E.M.U. border where silts from a chenier ridge result in firmer soils with some upland brush and a few trees. The only other high ground is on extensive spoil banks. Soils occurring here are clays and organics.

Throughout the rest of the E.M.U. soils are mainly organic layers of peat of various thicknesses underlain by soft dispersed saline clays and mucky clays. The E.M.U. contains soils developed under both saline and brackish water conditions. When flooded, some organic layers separate from the clay substrate and float.

VEGETATION: Except for brushland, spoil bank succession vegetation and a few spots of trees along Highway 1 on the chenier ridge, the area is exclusively brackish and saline marshland. Saltwater intrusion and subsidence has killed the former swamp forest along the old channel of Bayou L'Ours.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL: The natural levee of Bayou L'Ours is subsiding rapidly. There appears to be subsidence on both sides of the levee system. The rest of the E.M.U. (except the chenier area) would subside greatly if drained. Rates exceeding 51" would occur in the brackish marsh areas.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: High throughout the E.M.U.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: Chenier ridge along the southern boundary of the E.M.U. with elevations up to +5 MSL, buried natural levee along Bayou L'Ours and Bayou Lafourche at or slightly above sea level, and man-made spoil banks along oil and gas access pipeline canals. Otherwise, the area is flooded marsh at or near sea level.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None

USE OF LAND: Other than the Highway 1 transportation corridor, the predominant use of land is for mineral extraction, hunting, trapping, and fishing (commercial and recreational).

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

1. Historic Sites: None

2. Cultural Sites: None

3. Archeological Sites:

LF 11	Known Shell Midden	on Bayou Renfleur
LF 12	Known Shell Midden	on Bayou Renfleur

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

1. Private and public oyster seed grounds along Hackberry Bay to Bay Tambour and Caminada Bay.

2. Prime fish and shellfish nursery grounds adjacent to oyster leases (to the east).

3. Major wading bird rookery in Bayou Tambour.

4. Black Mangrove Area (Fringes on Bayou Tambour and Caminada Bay)

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Severe land loss greater than 400 acres per year near Bayou L'Ours

2. Severe land loss east of Golden Meadow

3. Erosion from the east via the bays of the Barataria Basin

GOALS

1. Protect the oyster grounds in this E.M.U.
2. Encourage the retention of stable marsh areas under the subsided natural levees as a bulwark against erosion
3. Preserve the mangrove islands
4. Preserve the barrier ridge by not dredging it for sand
5. Contain the highly eroded marshland in Area B (see map)

SOUTH BARATARIA

South Barataria is almost exclusively a saltmarsh wetland area. There is a chenier ridge on the southern boundary, a low alluvial ridge along Bayou Lafourche and some buried natural levee deposits along Bayou L'Ours and Bayou Raphael. This area has already made the transition to saltmarsh and generally is not eroding quite as fast as the Clovelly area except in Area B northeast of the Leeville E.M.U.

General Policies

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. No canals should be cut through the relatively solid marshlands from Caminada Bay to Area B to avoid exacerbating the deteriorating conditions there. If new canals must be dug, they should be backfilled and dammed at both ends, as per General Policy 7 of the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

POLICY 3. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

POLICY 4. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

Besides the general policies, specific policies shall apply to the following areas delineated in the South Barataria E.M.U.

- Area A - Bayou Lafourche Natural Levee
- Area B - Highly eroded marshland northeast of Leeville E.M.U.
- Area C - Brackish water marsh in the northwest corner of the E.M.U.
- Area D - Brackish water marsh in the northeast section of the E.M.U. fronting on Little Lake
- Area E - Lower subsided portion of the Bayou L'Ours Natural Levee System
- Area F - South Barataria portion of the Highway 1 chenier ridge embankment bordering on the Caminada E.M.U.
- Area G - Mangrove islands fronting on Caminada Bay

AREA A

Area A includes the subsided natural levee on the east side of Bayou Lafourche. Some patchy strips of hardwoods still exist along the higher portions of the ridge. Soils are silts and clays, firmer and more resistent to erosion.

POLICY 5. If pipeline canals must cross the Bayou Lafourche ridge, the canals should be backfilled with original materials dredged from the levee. The backfilled area should match former elevations and the area should be revegetated. A preferable pipeline laying would involve burial, not the dredging of a canal.

POLICY 6. The Twin Canal (as indicated on the E.M.U. map) should have a dam placed across it in the manner described in General Policy 1 for the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone where it intersects with the Lafourche natural levee. The construction of this dam should be accomplished by imposing mitigation conditions on other permits in the general area of the proposed dam.

AREA B

Area B is a continuation of the deteriorated marshland of the Leeville E.M.U. The area is eroding rapidly and all additional destruction of marshland should be avoided whenever possible here.

POLICY 7. Where not specified, spoil from new pipeline canals or oil and gas access canals should be spread out in ponding areas so as to create new marsh sites as a part of mitigation conditions for permits.

POLICY 8. If new canals must be dredged in Area B, it should be demonstrated that no alternative exists utilizing existing waterways and/or it is economically not feasible to use techniques such as directional drilling to avoid unnecessary destruction of wetlands here.

POLICY 9. Canals along the perimeter of Area B should place spoil on the bank closest to Caminada Bay in the east along the lake on the north perimeter as indicated on the E.M.U. Overlay.

AREA C

Area C is a small strip of remaining brackish marsh in the northwest portion of the E.M.U. This serves as a buffer between the South Lafourche levee and rapidly changing area to the north and saltmarsh to the south.

POLICY 10. Dams as described in General Policy 7 should be placed on the Tennessee Gas Pipeline canal as indicated on the E.M.U. map to retard saltwater intrusion into the Clovelly E.M.U.

POLICY 11. Dams as described in General Policy 7 should be placed on the east - west and north - south canals west and east of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Canal as indicated on the E.M.U. map. Dams such as this, shall be constructed from imposing mitigation conditions on permits in the general area of the proposed dam site for Policy 11 and 12.

POLICY 12. Spoil from any east - west trending canals in Area C should place spoil in the south bank to retard saltwater intrusion into the area.

POLICY 13. No new canals should be dredged through this area connecting the saltmarsh to the south with the lake area to the north unless dams as specified in General Policy 7 are constructed and maintained.

AREA D

Area D like Area C is the remaining portion of brackish marsh extant in this E.M.U. in the northeast portion of the unit.

POLICY 14. Spoil from any north - south trending canals dredged in this E.M.U. should have spoil placed on the east bank to retard erosion and saltwater intrusion into the Clovelly E.M.U.

POLICY 15. No through canals should be dredged to Area D of Clovelly from Little Lake. If canals must be dredged. dams as stated in General Policy 7 should be placed and maintained on these canals at both ends.

POLICY 16. Dams should be placed at areas indicated on the E.M.U. map. Construction of these dams should be accomplished by imposing mitigation conditions on permits in the general area of the dam sites.

AREA E

This area is the submerged southern portion of the Bayou L'Ours natural levee system. Marshland here should be more resistent to erosion than marsh developed on an organic base.

POLICY 17. No canals should be dug through this area. If canals must bisect the area, dams and backfilling with original materials should be required to protect the value of this area as a buffer to erosion.

AREA F

Highway 1 embankment and chenier ridge on the southern border of South Barataria E.M.U.

POLICY 18. Open pit mining for sand for various uses within this E.M.U. currently occurs in the "swale" area between ridges near Louisiana Highway 1. These mines should only be continued to meet existing demands. No new permits for commercial sand dredging or mining should be issued anywhere in this E.M.U. on the north side of Louisiana 1.

POLICY 19. New pipeline crossings of the chenier ridge and LA 1 embankment should be discouraged. If it can be demonstrated by the permit applicant that there is no feasible alternative to crossing a chenier ridge, then the permit should require that the ridge be graded up to its former elevation and revegetated after the pipeline crossing is completed.

AREA G

Area G encompasses the mangrove fringe islands surrounding Caminada Bay as indicated on the E.M.U. map.

POLICY 20. Mangrove islands should not be destroyed for any reason. If canals must be dredged through any island, the area should be returned to grade and revegetated.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

LEEVILLE

LOCATION: The E.M.U. encompasses the Leeville Oil Field and is bounded on the north and the east by the South Barataria E.M.U., on the south by the South Barataria, Fourchon, and Raccourci E.M.U., and on the west by the Raccourci E.M.U. Bayou Lafourche bisects this E.M.U.

SOILS: Most of the E.M.U. has soils similar to other southerly units. Soils are highly organic with layers of peat of varying thicknesses underlain by soft, dispersed saline clays and mucky clays. When flooded, some organic layers separate from the clay substrate and float. Immediately along Bayou Lafourche, a remnant low natural levee exists with somewhat better soils, including silts and clays. In the southerly part of the study unit. levee soils may be buried under marsh deposits.

VEGETATION: Almost exclusively salt marsh. Areas of woody vegetation occur along the natural levee and along spoil banks that parallel numerous canals in the study unit.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: Very High (51 inches plus) for all of the area except a small strip along Bayou Lafourche.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL DUE TO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION: High. Soils in the area have properties which make them highly susceptible to erosion due to channel construction. Most channel construction in the area has been due to mineral extraction. The area is now laced with canals mainly associated with the Leeville Oil Field.

DATA ON LEEVILLE OIL FIELD:

First oil well drilled	1921
Number of oil wells drilled	442
Oil Production peaked	1967
Life of wells - Liquids	16.9 years
Gas	8.7 years

More drilling anticipated in the next few years

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: Area is mainly salt marsh. The only relief occurs as artificial embankments and fill near Highway 1, the low natural levee in the northern end of the study unit, and some spoil banks along rig access canals in the Leeville Oil Field. Highest marked elevation is plus six (6) feet MSL on a spoil bank in the unit. The land in the rest of the study unit is below plus five (5) feet MSL and most is at or near sea-level.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Entire area is subject to flood tides from the Gulf of Mexico during storms. Since there are no extensive levees, the entire study unit is subject to wind and water damage.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: Oil and gas extraction is the principle use of the area. Wetlands have been severely altered due to dredging for energy activities. Most structures along Highway 1 are directly associated with oil and gas activities. The Leeville area is a permanent resident settlement. There are also some hunting and fishing camps found in the unit. Leeville provides an important staging area for supply of necessary equipment to OCS activities. It also serves as an important evacuation area during hurricanes.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES: None.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Hunting and fishing occur in area. Highway 1 and canals provide access into marshlands, and to the Gulf for hunting and fishing. Crabbing and fishing are also popular along the highway.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: There is no readily available supply of fresh drinking water for Leeville. Residents rely on pumpage of water into Bayou Lafourche from the Mississippi River.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: Leeville is of historic interest. At one time, in the early part of the century, the area was populated by people moving up from Grand Isle and Chenier Caminada after disastrous hurricanes. Later storms drove many of Leeville's settlers further up the coast to Golden Meadow. A cemetery of historic interest is located at Leeville. Other old cemeteries along Bayou Lafourche are being washed away.

B. Cultural: At one time, orange groves were found in the area around Leeville along Bayou Lafourche. These groves disappeared as the soil subsided.

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 50 Known Shell Midden	on Bayou Lafourche
LF 52 Known Shell Midden	on Bayou Lafourche

GOALS

1. Reduce erosion and new channelization in the entire E.M.U.

2. Rebuild marshland in the wetlands of the E.M.U. wherever feasible by mitigation conditions applied to new Coastal Use Permits issued in these areas

3. Use spoil for maintenance dredging in rebuilding marshlands of this E.M.U.

4. Discourage new dredging that destroys marshland whenever possible in this E.M.U.

5. Encourage continued industrial concentration in the Leeville area

This E.M.U. is almost exclusively wetland, salt marsh. The only high ground is the strip along Louisiana Highway 1 and fill areas in and near Leeville. The entire E.M.U. is severely cut up with oil and gas canals and is eroding badly. The Hackberry Bay Oil Field covers the entire E.M.U.

POLICIES FOR LEEVILLE E.M.U.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub-E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. In the entire E.M.U. exclusive of the high strip of Louisiana Highway 1 and Leeville all permits for dredging and filling activities should require that dredged materials shall be spread so as to create new marsh sites whenever possible instead of placing spoil on adjacent wetlands unless otherwise stated. This means placing spoil in eroding wetlands so as to create new sites for marsh regeneration.

POLICY 3. Existing canals should be used wherever possible to access new drilling in the oil fields occurring in this E.M.U. New drilling should be kept to an absolute minimum and subject to conditions stated elsewhere in these policies.

POLICY 4. If new canals are to be dredged in the wetland portion of this E.M.U., it should be demonstrated that no alternative utilizing existing waterways is possible and/or it is economically not feasible to use techniques such as directional drilling to avoid unnecessary destruction of marshland.

POLICY 5. Whenever feasible, spoil obtained from maintenance dredging of existing canals should be spread so as to create new marsh sites in the general area of the dredging activity.

POLICY 6. In some cases, where large amounts of dredging create new channels, spreading and revegetation of new spoil areas may be required of permit applicants after completion of dredging projects.

POLICY 7. Permanent human residential habitation should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to problems of storm flooding, wind damage, and lack of adequate public utilities. Recreational camps are encouraged provided provision is made for adequate disposal of solid waste and sewerage effluent as per parish and state health regulations.

POLICY 8. Existing reclaimed sites along Bayou Lafourche should continue to be utilized for industrial expansion. Concentration of support activities is desirable due to the greater ease of providing public services to an area such as Leeville. Industrial expansion should only be undertaken if provision is made for adequate solid waste, sewerage, and any industrial waste is provided for as per parish and state regulation.

POLICY 9. Further reclamation for the purpose of industrial expansion should be discouraged if alternate sites are available on already reclaimed areas. If reclamation is necessary, then mitigation measures such as spoil spreading and marsh revegetation should be undertaken by the permit applicant in other areas as determined by the Permit Administrator and State CZM Program.

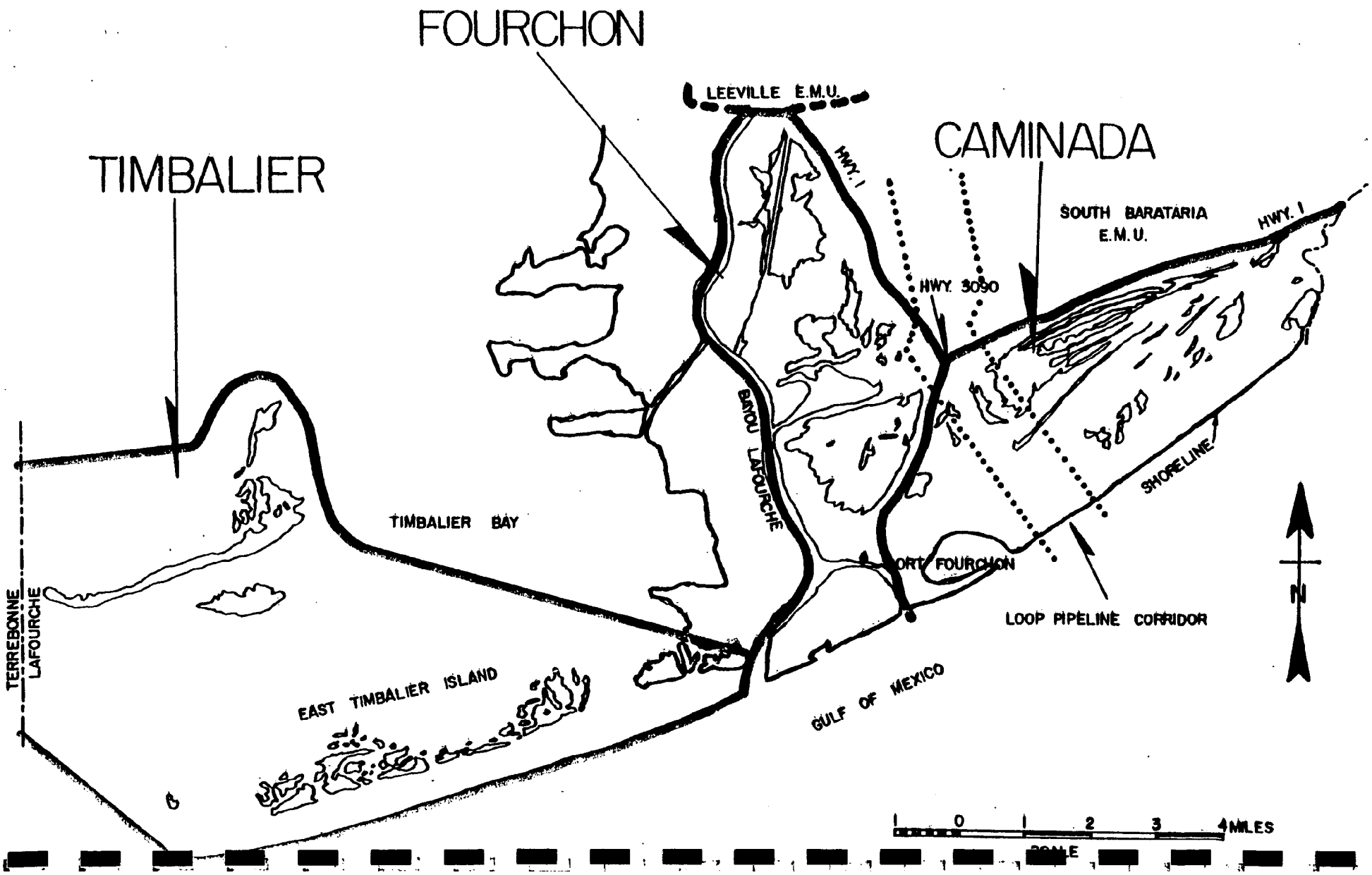
POLICY 10. As a possible mitigation measure for permit applicants the dismantling and cleaning of Bayou Lafourche of pilings, support platforms, sunken boats, etc. shall be considered so as to maximize use of Bayou Lafourche as a valuable navigation channel.

POLICY 11. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. of any liquid or solid waste. Existing tank storage sites and well sites shall follow all applicable guidelines as specified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources regarding the storing and disposal of wastes from mud pits, well construction, etc.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

Figure 4.8


FOURCHON
TIMBALIER
CAMINADA
LEEVILLE E.M.U.
HWY. 1
HWY. 3090
SOUTH BARATARIA
E.M.U.
HWY. 1
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
SHORELINE
TIMBALIER BAY
PORT FOURCHON
LOOP PIPELINE CORRIDOR
N
TERREBONNE
LAFOURCHE
EAST TIMBALIER ISLAND
GULF OF MEXICO
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
SCALE

TIMBALIER

LOCATION: South western portion of Lafourche Parish. The E.M.U. is open water with the exception of the Casse-Tete, the Calumet, and East Timbalier Islands. The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Raccourci E.M.U., on the east by Fourchon E.M.U., on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Terrebonne Parish line.

SOILS: Soils in the eastern part of the E.M.U. Casse-Tete, Bull, Calumet Islands and Devils Islands are typical soils developed under salt marsh similar to salt marsh areas of Bay Champagne and Caminada. Exposed sand occur along the coastal Barrier Island Beach System. In this E.M.U., these soils occur on East Timbalier Island extending onto the barrier beach near Bay Marchand.

VEGETATION: Primarily salt marsh with its attendant salt tolerant vegetation. Some dunal vegetation is found on East Timbalier Island. Dunal vegetation includes baccharis, wax myrtle and rattle box. Calumet and Casse-Tete Islands were at one time almost completely covered with mangroves. For the most part, black mangroves have disappeared from the Barrier Islands. Pelicans are most successful in roosting in Black Mangroves.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: All land areas in the E.M.U. except East Timbalier Island have a high subsidence potential. Timbalier Island with mostly mineral soils and firm substrate, has little or no subsidence potential.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL:

A. Shoreline Retreat: Retreat in this E.M.U. is comparable to the other E.M.U.'s in the Late Lafourche Delta. Grand Terre has high erosion rates which are comparable to East Timbalier. Grand Terre between 1960-1972 has lost 18% of its acreage, or 118 acres/year.

B. Land Loss Potential Due to Channel Construction: High in the study unit.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: East Timbalier Island (337 acres) has a low barrier beach on the Gulf side. Maximum elevations are at, or slightly above, plus five (5) feet MSL. The rest of the study unit is either marsh, mangrove or open water.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire study unit is flood prone and particularly susceptible to the actions of tidal storm surges.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None.

USE OF LAND: Most of the study unit is open water. There are numerous oil well platforms and storage tanks on and near East Timbalier Island. Many pipelines lace the area. There are no roadways within the study unit. East Timbalier Island is a National Wildlife Refuge. The area is suited for wildlife habitat and recreation.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geological Features:

1. Beach Ridge: Barrier Island complex along the coast, including the Timbalier Islands.

2. Deep Migratory Tidal Pass: Little Pass, Timbalier. Such a pass is unique for their depth (50 to 100 feet) and volume of water movement. Ecologically, these passes provide important migratory links connecting the Gulf with estuaries. Nutrients, detritus, and sediment, as well as fish and shellfish species, migrate through the pass.

B. Botanical Features:

1. Submerged grass beds: Found on the Bay of East Timbalier Island and the northeastern shore of Timbalier Bay. These beds of marine grasses are very important to the ecology of the area. For the most part, the beds have disappeared due to dredging activities.

2. Black Mangrove Area: Calumet Island is an important seabird nesting area and is essentially natural. The island has three distinct habitat zones: black mangrove, sand beach and submergent grass beds.

C. Zoological Features:

1. Seabird/wading bird rookeries:

Devils Island Rookery Lat. 29° 09' N, 90° 16' W

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Barrier Island beaches offer swimming and sunbathing and other outdoor recreation, for the most part, by boat only. East Timbalier Natural Wildlife Refuge occupies 337 acres on and near the island.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: The unit contains little or no freshwater except for occasional lenses floating on salt water.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: East Timbalier Island is a National Wildlife Refuge; part of the Timbalier Barrier Island Chain.

B. Cultural: None.

C. Archeological Sites: None.

GOALS FOR TIMBALIER

1. Reduce or eliminate erosion of East Timbalier Island
2. Promote beach restoration and/or other means of Barrier Island rejuvenation
3. Protect important bird rookeries of Casse-Tete and Calumet Islands

POLICIES FOR TIMBALIER

This E.M.U. contains some of the most fragile and important areas in the coastal zone. East Timbalier Island is part of the Barrier Island Complex that forms much of the coastal front in southeast Louisiana. The island functions as a storm buffer and habitat for birds. Calumet and Casse-Tete Island have large strands of mangrove utilized for bird rookeries.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. No channels shall be cut through any islands in this E.M.U. for any purpose.

POLICY 3. Linear features involving dredging shall not traverse or adversely affect East Timbalier Island.

POLICY 4. Experimental beach nourishment, dune building, and re-vegetation projects as mitigation for any CZM permits issued in this area shall be encouraged.

POLICY 5. The rapid execution of the sand nourishment beach stabilization projects contemplated under the State Barrier Island Protection Program should be accomplished as soon as possible.

POLICY 6. No future permanent habitation for residential, commercial or industrial purposes should be allowed on East Timbalier, Casse-Tete, or Calumet Islands. Existing facilities should be allowed to remain until their activities have terminated. Temporary marine research facilities should be allowed as long as no permanent structures are built. Gulf Oil Company currently operates a major base on East Timbalier Island and should be allowed to remain at that location. Any expansion of that facility should not be detrimental to the island and should be approved by the CZM program.

POLICY 7. Any Barrier Island protection, enhancement, or stabilization project should have complete feasibility studies completed before undertaking such projects. In addition, project monitoring should be accomplished both by the project initiator and an independent monitor knowledgeable in marine biology, and/or coastal processes. The effects of the project after completion should also be monitored by the Coastal Management Section of the Department of Natural Resources to assess viability of various alternative strategies for protecting the barrier islands.

POLICY 8. Groins, jetties, and seawalls should be discouraged on East Timbalier unless it can be reasonably demonstrated that the construction of such structures will probably not adversely affect coastal deposition processes "down current" from these devices. Currently, Gulf Oil Company maintains such barriers on East Timbalier to stabilize the erosion of the island. This attempt at erosion control should be encouraged to continue as long as it does not adversely affect the island.

POLICY 9. East Timbalier, Casse-Tete, and Calumet Island should be declared a state special area or part of a larger state special area encompassing the entire Barrier Island chain.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

FOURCHON

LOCATION: This unit is bordered on the east by Louisiana Highway 1 and Louisiana Highway 3090, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass.

SOILS: Mainly organic layers of peat of various thicknesses underlain by soft dispersed saline clays and mucky clays. When flooded, some organic layers separate from clay substrate and float. Exposed silts and sands on Barrier Beach ridges and immediately along Bayou Lafourche.

VEGETATION: Almost exclusively salt marsh. Some woody vegetation in upper section on low alluvial ridges along Bayou Lafourche and artificial spoil banks. Small patches of Black Mangrove immediately behind beach ridges immediately along the Gulf. Extensive reclamation of the area immediately adjacent to Pass Fourchon near the junction of Bayou Lafourche, immediately behind the beach ridge (Chevron, Gulf, and Tenneco Oil Companies) and elsewhere near the coast has resulted in much spoil bank succession vegetation.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL:

A. Shoreline Retreat: Measured rate of shoreline retreat (average) is 62.0 feet per year along the gulf shoreline of Lafourche Parish.

B. Land Loss Due to Channel Construction: High, because of the nature of soils in the area.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: Low natural levee along Bayou Lafourche gradually disappearing into the marsh. Louisiana Highway 1 and Louisiana Highway 3090 are built on an artificial embankment along the eastern edge of the study unit. Along the coast, a low beach ridge separates the Gulf of Mexico from the protected marshlands to the rear. There is also a reclamation project associated with Port Fourchon of about 3,600 acres immediately behind the beach ridge complex along the shore. Activities in the area include light industry and recreation. This area, artificially built up, appears to be the only land above five (5) feet MSL. Most of the land lies below plus two (2) feet MSL. The Nicholls State University Marine Biology Laboratory is located at Fourchon. Chevron Oil Company also has oil storage tanks in this study unit.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone. For example, the Hurricane of 1965 (Betsy), which was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Project Storm produced a storm tide of 8.8 feet at Grand Isle (the nearest accurate tide record). However, this storm generated tides up to plus twelve (12) feet MSL further east of this area.

USE OF LAND: The northern portion of this unit is in a semi-altered natural state. The area around Port Fourchon and marsh of Fourchon Island is drained and filled for industrial or marine support facilities. Many pipelines cross the area transporting petroleum products. Louisiana Highway 1 and Louisiana Highway 3090 are the only major roadways and evacuation routes in the area. Bayou Lafourche is the principle waterway of commerce for shipping. Wisner Wildlife Management Area covers portions of the southern part of the study unit surrounding Port Fourchon. Currently attempts are underway to develop Fourchon Island further and also to stabilize the retreating coastline.

/ A study entitled "Development Potential Study Fourchon Island" by Burk and Associates and UNO Center for Economic Development has detailed parameter for the Fourchon Island section of this E.M.U./

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geological Features:

1. Beach ridge along coast

2. Deep migratory tidal passes (Belle Pass)

B. Botanical Features:

1. Black Mangrove Area

C. Zoological Features:

1. Seabird/Wading Bird Rookeries:
Bay Marchand Latitude 29° 07' Longitude 90° 13'

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: The Fourchon area offers potential camping, picnicking, swimming, and has the only sand beach in Lafourche Parish in the Gulf. Hunting, crabbing and fishing are popular along the Fourchon Road.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: None

B. Cultural Sites: None

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 7	Known Shell Midden	Pass Fourchon
LF 8	Known Shell Midden	Bay Marchand
LF 34	Known Shell Midden	on Bayou Lafourche
LF 82	Known Shell Midden	near Belle Pass
LF 84	Known Shell Midden	near Belle Pass
LF 85	Known Shell Midden	near Belle Pass
LF 86	Known Shell Midden	near Belle Pass

PROBLEMS NOTED:

1. Shoreline retreat and loss of barrier beaches

2. Erosion of marshland due to channelization

3. Flood hazards to Port Fourchon area

4. Problems of secondary development in high hazard areas of marshland behind Fourchon

5. Possibility of industrial waste pollution from the Port Fourchon development and pumping of bilge tanks by ships

6. Damage to estuarine value of marsh due to channelization and pollution

7. Increasing competition for the same resources (commercial fisheries vs. sports fisheries) and for different resources in the same area (oil and gas vs. fisheries)

8. Subsidence problems if land is drained

GOALS

1. Promote continued development of Port Fourchon
2. Provide sufficient levels of services to Port Fourchon so as to eliminate or minimize any environmental degradation caused by the facility
3. Protect and maintain the remainder of the E.M.U. in its present state by discouraging development involving reclamation in areas other than Port Fourchon
4. Reduce shoreline erosion rate
5. Promote recreational access to beach and the Gulf of Mexico

POLICIES FOR PORT FOURCHON

This E.M.U., like Caminada, contains a barrier beach. Immediately behind this beach are stands of Black Mangrove. On and near Fourchon Island lies Port Fourchon, an oil and gas industry service port as well as other oil related industries. The northern part of the unit is primarily saltmarsh with numerous lakes. Concentrated development like the Port are beneficial to coastal zone management in that they minimize areal damage to the environment and they facilitate the provision of water, sewer, and solid waste collection to one concentrated area, thus cutting down pollution. The Port area is already reclaimed, so it is anticipated that little additional destruction of wetland environment will occur. Some erosion prevention has been attempted with the construction of the Fourchon Jetty at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche (Belle Pass). Several proposals have been outlined for development and erosion protection in this area (Burk and Associates, (1980): Development Potential Study, Fourchon Island).

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Continue the orderly development of Port Fourchon within the bounds of the project description as outlined in the Port Fourchon Development Plan.

POLICY 3. Maintain and improve Highway 3090 all the way to the beach to facilitate recreational access to the beach and Gulf of Mexico.

POLICY 4. Promote a cooperative effort of Port Fourchon, the Parish of Lafourche, and local industries to clean up the Fourchon Beach of trash and other debris.

POLICY 5. Channels should not be cut through the Barrier Beach. If it is deemed necessary to breach the barrier beach with a channel, the channel shall be sealed after activity completion and the beach restored to its original elevation and contour and revegetated to its original conditions as much as possible.

POLICY 6. Pipelines cut through the barrier beach are not generally acceptable. If it is deemed necessary to breach the barrier island with a pipeline, the pipeline should be covered after activity completion and the beach restored to its original elevation and contour and revegetated to its original conditions as much as possible.

POLICY 7. Channels dredged for any purpose should be plugged after activities have ceased and spoil spread so as to mitigate the marsh destruction caused by the channels, as per the Lafourche Coastal Zone General Policy 2 and maintained as per General Policy 3. Revegetation of spoil may be required in individual circumstances.

POLICY 8. Spoil of a silty or sandy nature may, depending on individual circumstances be required to be hauled to the barrier beach for deposition there as part of mitigation procedures associated with channel construction in this E.M.U.

POLICY 9. Black Mangrove areas should be protected from destruction from any permitted activity. These plants help stabilize the areas immediately behind the coastal beach ridge and are important in the retardation of erosion. No pipelines or channels should traverse these areas unless the disturbed zone is refilled and revegetated after completion of the permitted activity.

POLICY 10. Existing channels and lakes should be used to access any oil and gas exploration sites as much as possible to avoid unnecessary channelization through marshlands.

POLICY 11. Recreational facilities should be developed along the Fourchon Beach to manage its recreational potential. This includes the installing of shelters, tables, trash receptacles as well as regular trash pick-ups and sanitary facilities.

POLICY 12. Permanent human habitation or recreational dwellings should be discouraged on Fourchon Island or anywhere near the beach. The area is eroding and is quite fragile. There is a lack of water, solid waste, and sewerage facilities and the area is subject to severe wind and storm surge potential in the event of tropical storms or hurricanes.

POLICY 13. Recreational dwellings and facilities along Louisiana Highway 1 and Louisiana Highway 3090 are acceptable, as long as a method for sewerage treatment and solid waste disposal is available.

POLICY 14. Open pit mining for sand should not be permitted near the barrier beach due to the value this area has as a buffer against storms.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

CAMINADA

LOCATION: Boundaries of this unit include Louisiana Highway 1 on the north, the Jefferson Parish line to the east, Highway 3090 and Pass Fourchon to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

SOILS: Mainly organic layers of peat of varying thicknesses underlain by soft dispersed saline clays and mucky clays. When flooded, some organic layers separate from the clay substrate and float. Some silts and sands are found on old beach ridges that parallel the coast from the current shore ridge to the boundary of the management unit.

VEGETATION: Salt marsh covers most the area. Along the fossil beach ridges, woody bottomland hardwood vegetation occurs including live oaks. Immediately behind the coastline small patches of black mangrove occur. Some dunal vegetation exists on the current beach ridge along the Gulf.

SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL IF DRAINED: High in the southern half of the study unit area. Very High in the northern half of the area. The exceptions to this are the fossil beach ridges which have little or no subsidence.

LAND LOSS POTENTIAL IF DRAINED:

A. Shoreline Retreat: The average shoreline retreat along the Lafourche Parish Gulf Coast is about 62.0 feet per year. The loss of land along the coast of Louisiana may be tied to two factors - first, the Mississippi River is not building any new land to replace that lost through wave action and storm erosion. Secondly, the entire Gulf Coast is geologically subsiding. Dredging activities hasten both of these two factors.

B. Land Loss Due to Channel Construction: High, due to the nature of the soils in the area.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: The area is mainly salt marsh, with long narrow lakes trending northeast - southwest. Between these lakes lie the relict beach ridges, many of which have trees on them. Elevations on these ridges approach plus five (5) feet MSL. Other than these ridges the only high ground exists as the embankment for Highway 1 on the north border of this study unit and a few low spoil bank areas along canals.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: The entire area is flood prone.

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS: None

USE OF LAND: The area has been somewhat altered by the construction of Louisiana 1 and at least two pipeline canals. Sand is excavated along the ridges and from pits in swale areas for use in highway construction. Excavation pits have been developed for fishing. Louisiana Highway 1, which crosses the unit provides the only road link to Grand Isle for transportation and evacuation. Some fishing camps are found along the chenier near Grand Chenier. A U.S. weather station is also located in the study unit.

UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES:

A. Geologic Features:

1. Coastal beach ridges

2. Chenier Caminada Beach Ridges. This is a series of ridges running parallel to the coast and vegetated by oaks and other smaller shrubs, representing ancient coastlines of the Gulf. These are unique geological features that act as storm buffers and resting areas for migratory birds. Recommended by Burk and Associates (1977a) as a "Potential Preservation and Restoration Area".

B. Botanical Features:

1. Black mangrove area

C. Zoological Features: The area serves as an important resting spot for birds migrating across the Gulf of Mexico.

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL: Wisner Wildlife Management Area covers part of the western end of the study unit. Hunting and fishing occur off of Louisiana I or in adjacent marshes. Boat ramps provide access to both marshes and the Gulf. The Elmer's Island road is the only road access to the Gulf. The road and island are private property requiring tolls for entrance.

HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES: Little or no freshwater, save occasional lenses of freshwater floating on saltwater.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

A. Historic Sites: Caminada Chenier

B. Cultural Sites: None

C. Archeological Sites:

LF 10	Known Shell Midden	Caminada Chenier
----	Shell Midden	on Bayou Moreau

GOALS

1. Reduce shoreline erosion rate

2. Protect chenier ridges from degradation by:

   A. Channelization through ridges

   B. Mining of sand

   C. Clearing of forest

3. Preserve the integrity of the swale areas between ridges from further channelization

4. Control all development in E.M.U. due to fragility of environment and flood danger from storms

5. Promote recreational access to swale lakes along Louisiana Highway 1

POLICIES FOR CAMINADA

This E.M.U. contains a unique series of relict of beach ridges that roughly parallels the coast. Extensive deposits of sand on the ridges as well as between them provide source materials for the existing beach and the nearby barrier island complexes as the shoreline erodes inland. The high chenier ridges support some forest and provide habitat for many species of animals, especially birds migrating across the Gulf of Mexico. The ridges themselves serve as barriers to storms, waves, and tidal surges. This area is unique and valuable to the parish as a buffer against erosion. It is under consideration as a possible "particular area" in the local CZM Plan.

POLICY 1. All General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone shall apply in this E.M.U. unless modified by specific E.M.U. or sub E.M.U. policies stated in this E.M.U. policy statement.

POLICY 2. Open pit mining for sand for various uses within this E.M.U. currently occurs in the "swale" area between ridges near Louisiana Highway 1. These mines should only be continued to meet existing demands. No new permits for commercial sand dredging or mining should be issued anywhere in this E.M.U.

POLICY 3. Chenier ridges will not be leveled or mined for any purpose whatsoever.

POLICY 4. The forested ridges shall not be disturbed to the maximum extent practicable. If this vegetation is destroyed for any necessary permitted activity, it shall be replaced.

POLICY 5. New pipeline crossings of chenier ridges should be discouraged. If it can be demonstrated by the permit applicant that there is no feasible alternative to crossing a chenier ridge, then the permit should require that the ridge be graded up to its former elevation and revegetated after the pipeline crossing is completed.

POLICY 6. Permanent human habitation dwellings should be discouraged throughout this E.M.U. due to severe flooding potential from storms, and lack of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Any permits associated with recreational or any other type of permanent dwellings shall require adequate on site sewerage and proof of compliance with solid waste disposal and collection regulations of Lafourche Parish.

POLICY 7. There shall be no illegal dumping in this E.M.U. Existing dumps shall be closed or phased out as approved landfills become available in other areas.

POLICY 8. Recreational boat launches and public facilities should be developed along Louisiana Highway 1, to provide recreational access to swale lakes and sand borrow lakes in the area.

POLICY 9. The construction of board roads, aggregate or hard surface roads connecting Highway 1 with the cheniers shall be discouraged. If built, however, they shall meet General Policy Guidelines established for the Lafourche Coastal Zone.

POLICY 10. No channels should be cut through cheniers for any purpose.

POLICY 11. Channels dredged for any purpose should be plugged after activities have ceased, as per the General Policies of the Lafourche Coastal Zone and spoil spread so as to mitigate the marsh destruction caused by the channels. Revegetation of spoil may be required subject to individual circumstances.

POLICY 12. Channels through the barrier beach into the swale wetlands shall be discouraged. If it is deemed necessary to breach the barrier beach with a channel, the channel shall be sealed after activity completion and the beach restored and re-vegetated to its original condition as much as possible.

POLICY 13. Existing channels and lakes should be used to access oil and gas exploration sites as much as possible to avoid cutting any channels through the barrier beach.

POLICY 14. Black mangrove areas should be protected from destruction from any permitted activities. These plants help stabilize the areas immediately behind the coastal beach ridge and are important in the retardation of erosion. No pipelines or channels should traverse these areas, unless the area is refilled and vegetation is restored after the activity is completed.

Besides these guidelines, all coastal use guidelines as stated in the F.E.I.S. of the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program shall apply to this E.M.U.

Where E.M.U. policies refer to a "use of state concern", the policies are intended only as recommendations to the state program managers and are not legally binding on the permit applicant or the state CZM program.

RESOURCES, RESOURCE USERS, AND CONFLICTS

Introduction

The preceding Environmental Management Unit descriptions and policy statements have described many problem areas in various parts of the Coastal Zone of Lafourche Parish. The E.M.U. problem areas and conflicts as described were site specific. The following is a summary description of the major Coastal Zone resource uses, who uses them, the location of these uses, and conflicts with the environment or other users. A few of the resource conflicts described here are outside the scope of CZM in Lafourche Parish but most of these conflicts can and will be addressed by this management program. (For "site-specific" problem areas, please refer to individual E.M.U. descriptions and policy statements).

Resource: Dry Land

Resource Use: Land for human habitation

Resource User: Residents of the Coastal Zone of Lafourche Parish

Location: Larose to Golden Meadow

Identified Conflict: None

Approximately 27,000 people live and work in the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish. Almost all of the residents live on land along the low alluvial ridges associated with Bayou Lafourche and its distributaries, or on land which has been reclaimed, drained, and pumped out artificially. Levees have long protected large tracts of land in the coastal zone. With the completion of the new South Lafourche Levee System (See Volume I, Page 113) with its attendant higher protection levees

and lock and pumping system, the people who live in the coastal zone will be afforded excellent protection against flooding.

Although much of the land within the new levee system was formerly wetland, it was reclaimed long ago. There is significant open space left for any future development that may occur here. Due to the high cost of reclamation, flooding hazards, restrictions of flood insurance and a stable coastal zone population, it is highly unlikely that any additional pressure would be placed on wetlands for reclamation purposes.

Resource: Dry Land

Resource Use: Reclamation for development

1. Port Fourchon - industrial port development

2. Wisner Foundation - residential and industrial development of Fourchon Island

Resource User: Port Fourchon, Wisner Foundation

Location: mouth of Bayou Lafourche, barrier beaches and salt marsh of Fourchon Island

Identified Conflict: None for Port Fourchon, possible future conflict about Fourchon Island; alteration of fragile barrier beach/mangrove area

Port Fourchon (as described in Volume I, Page 111) is located in the highly unstable coastal area near the mouth of Bayou Lafourche. The port has already reclaimed all the land it needs and has taken care of sewerage, water, other utilities. This project already has received needed permits to operate and has plenty of vacant land available for future development without the need to reclaim any wetlands. Centralizing of facilities actually preserves wetlands by allowing the provision of water, utilities, and sewerage to a central location.

Fourchon Island is a proposed multi-use concept for the island formed by Belle Pass, Pass Fourchon, and the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche. This area contains the rapidly eroding barrier beach, mangrove areas and salt marsh. This is a fragile area that should not be open to further development due to its importance as a barrier to erosion (See Fourchon and Caminada E.M.U. descriptions and policies).

It is unlikely that any further extensive development will occur on the island due to rapid erosion, environmental restraints (including CZM) and high development and maintenance costs. This area should be maintained to insure that it remains

largely as it is now so as not to exacerbate the severe problems extant in the area any further.

Figures 4.9 and 4.10 illustrate existing land cover and projected erosion rates for the Fourchon Island Area.

(Note: A complete description of proposals for this area is available in the report titled: Development Potential Study Fourchon Island (1980) by Burk and Associates)

Resource: Land (Barrier cheniers)

Resource Use: Fill for lots, land, road construction

Resource User: Sandfill operators

Location: Fossil barrier beach ridges south of US 1 from Highway 3199 to Grand Isle

Identified Conflict: Destruction of barrier beach ridges or erosion caused by lakes in between ridges weakening the barrier to erosion. Removal of sand from these ridges ultimately diminishes the sand supply available for the barrier beach and the barrier islands as natural erosion pushes back the shoreline.

In policy statements for Caminada and Fourchon, this activity is discouraged due to the long term adverse effects to the fragile ecosystems of the chenier ridges, and the ultimate loss of land and sand vital to showing erosion and maintaining sand transfer to barrier islands.

(A full discussion of one such sand dredging operation is available in the F.E.I.S. titled "Sand Dredging Operations in Lafourche Parish near Leeville, Louisiana, April, 1982" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

Resource: Marshlands, mineral resources

Resource Use: Oil and gas exploration, and production; pipelines for oil and gas

Resource User: Oil and gas exploration and production companies; pipeline companies

Location: Throughout coastal zone

FIGURE 4.9

Projected Shoreline Retreat 1980-2030

SOURCE
Extracted from U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978

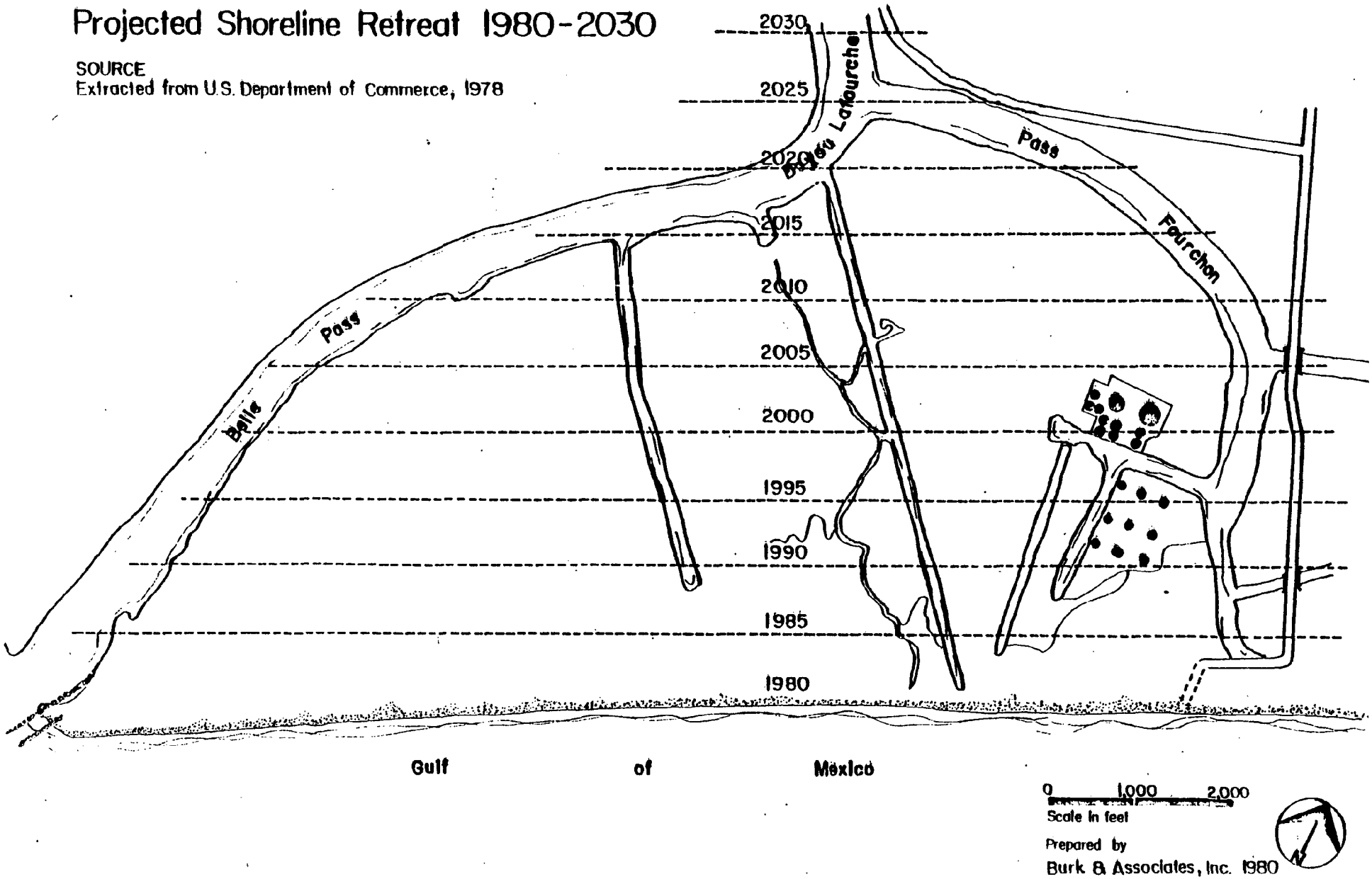
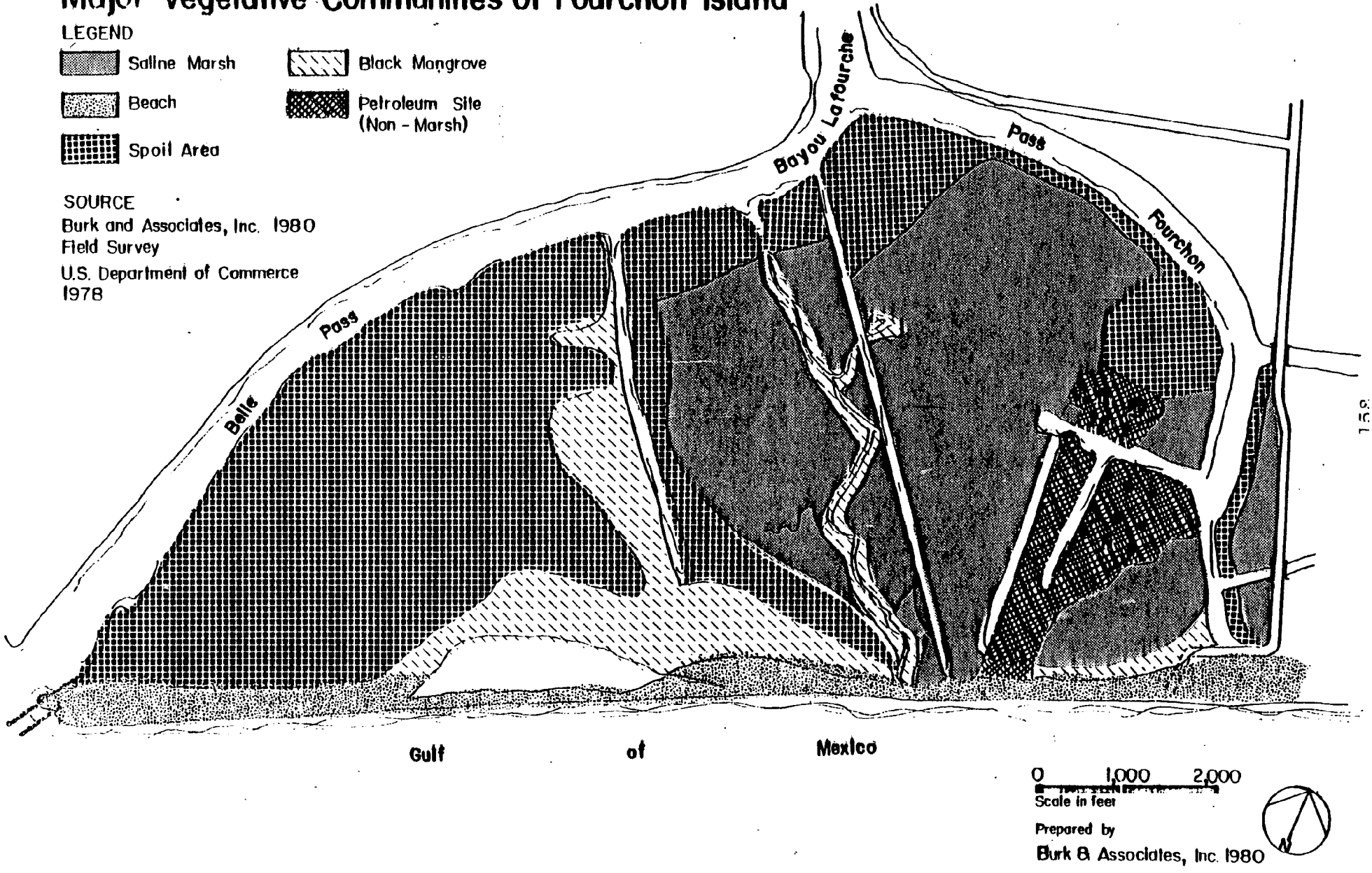


FIGURE 4.10

Major Vegetative Communities of Fourchon Island



Identified Conflicts: Destruction of marsh directly by canal construction, indirectly by continued erosion of canal banks

Saltwater intrusion causing marsh deterioration and erosion

Destruction or alteration of nursery areas for shrimp and finfish and other shellfish thus adversely affecting fishing industry

Increased pressures on leveed off areas due to open water pressure on the levees caused by erosion of marshlands

Oil and gas activity occurs throughout the coastal zone. Policies in E.M.U.'s that are affected by this activity are geared to the particular environment and particular problems caused by channelization and erosion. E.M.U.'s suffering particularly from environmental change caused by canals and saltwater are: South Barataria, Clovelly, Raccourci, Golden Meadow, and Leeville E.M.U.'s.

It is anticipated that the CZM program will make significant progress in ameliorating or in some cases negating damage caused by these activities.

Resource: Renewable shellfish and finfish

Resource Use: Harvesting renewable fisheries resources

Resource User: Recreational/commercial fishermen

Location: Throughout coastal zone

Identified Conflict: Fishing methods, inequities in regulations

This conflict is more of a regulatory rather than environmental problem. Conflicts regarding the definitions of recreational vs. commercial shrimp harvesting, types of nets used to fish (gill nets, for example) have caused complaints among commercial fishermen that "recreational" fishing is eating into their supply of fish and shellfish.

If coastal deterioration continues, this problem should get more acute as the resource base dwindles making competition more intense for the decreasing resource. Continuous monitoring of rules and regulations regarding fisheries will aid in fair administration and apportionment of resources to both groups. CZM should help to stabilize the wetland nursery areas

that help generate the fisheries resource utilized by both recreational and commercial fishermen.

Resource: Freshwater

Resource Use: Potable water for human use

Resource User: Coastal zone residents

Location: Throughout coastal zone

Identified Conflict: Saltwater intrusion caused by natural and man-made processes threaten to invade freshwater supplies for coastal residents

There is no freshwater available from the water table in the coastal zone of the parish. The Intracoastal Waterway blocks freshwater from Bayou Lafourche from reaching south of Larose. Freshwater is obtained from a water plant at Lockport (outside of the coastal zone) pumped from Bayou Lafourche. This plant has already experienced limited saltwater intrusion on occasion into the water supply used for purification. Continued coastal deterioration and saltwater intrusion will exacerbate this problem and may eventually result in an unusable water supply at this point.

No easy solution exists for this problem. CZM would help to slow down saltwater intrusion but the real long term solutions involve either increased freshwater flow down Bayou Lafourche or plant relocation further north or both.

CHAPTER V

THE CZM ORDINANCE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the text of a proposed Coastal Zone Management Ordinance for Lafourche Parish. This ordinance has been reviewed by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the LSU Sea Grant Legal Section, and the Lafourche Parish District Attorney. It meets all state and local requirements for an ordinance of this type.

The ordinance accomplishes 4 main objectives.

(1) Legally establishes the CZM Program
(2) Establishes a permitting system
(3) Establishes a permit administrator position to manage the CZM program
(4) Provides for enforcement penalties

Passage of this ordinance automatically passes the entire program as outlined in this report and referred in the ordinance.

The following is the text of that ordinance.

LAFOURCHE PARISH

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

ORDINANCE

PREPARED BY:
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
APPROVED BY CZM ADVISORY
COMMITTEE
DECEMBER, 1981
REVIEWED BY PARISH DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
APRIL, 1982

ARTICLE 1 - PURPOSE

ARTICLE 2 - TITLE

ARTICLE 3 - DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 4 - PERMITTED USES

ARTICLE 5 - ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 6 - PERMIT PROCEDURE AND FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 7 - PERMIT PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

ARTICLE 8 - TERM OF PERMIT

ARTICLE 9 - VARIANCE

ARTICLE 10 - EMERGENCY USES

ARTICLE 11 - APPEALS

ARTICLE 12 - MODIFICATIONS, SUSPENSIONS, AND REVOCATIONS

ARTICLE 13 - PENALTY

ARTICLE 14 - AMENDMENT

ARTICLE 15 - SEVERABILITY

ARTICLE 16 - CONSISTENCY

ARTICLE 17 - EFFECTIVE DATE

ARTICLE 1 - PURPOSE

Section 1.

The Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance is hereby enacted for the purposes of:

(1) Ensuring sound management of uses in the coastal zone in order to:

(a) protect, restore, and enhance the resources of the coastal zone for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;

(b) ensure the maintenance, continued protection and prudent use of the natural resources, renewable and nonrenewable, therein;

(c) promote public safety, health and welfare;

(d) protect wildlife, fisheries, aquatic life, wetlands, estuaries and waterways; and

(e) preserve and protect the remaining scenic and historic resources of the coastal zone;

(2) promoting coordinated development within the coastal zone by promoting procedures and practices that resolve conflicts among competing uses within the coastal zone in accordance with the purposes of this ordinance and the simplification of administrative procedures; and

(3) striving to maintain a balance between conservation and development in the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish; and

(4) implementing the goals, objectives, and policies pursuant to the local coastal zone management program.

ARTICLE 2 - TITLE

Section 1.

This Ordinance shall be known, referred to, and cited as "The Coastal Zone Management Ordinance of Lafourche Parish".

ARTICLE 3 - DEFINITIONS

1. Local Administrator shall mean the administrator of the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Program or designated permit officer or agent appointed by the Lafourche Parish Council.

2. Building shall mean any structure designed or built for the support, enclosure, shelter, or protection of a person, an animal, a chattel, or property of any kind.

3. Coastal Zone shall mean the coastal waters and adjacent shorelands within the boundaries of the coastal zone established in Section 213.4 of Act 361, the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, which are strongly influenced by each other, and in proximity to the shorelines, and uses of which have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

4. Coastal Zone Review Board (also known as Coastal Zone Advisory Committee) shall mean an independent committee appointed by the Lafourche Parish Council. It shall function as an advisory body for decisions regarding coastal zone use permits and the Coastal Zone Management Ordinance of Lafourche Parish. This committee shall also assist in the implementation of the local program; assist in the development of special management programs affecting special areas (if needed); and report progress or problems in the implementation of the local program as well as convey ideas and suggestions to the local government and the administrator.

5. Fastlands are lands surrounded by publicly owned, maintained, or otherwise validly existing levees, or natural formations, as of the effective date of this Part or as may be lawfully constructed in the future, which levees or natural formations would normally prevent activities, not to include the pumping of water for drainage purposes, within the surrounded area from having direct and significant impacts on coastal waters.

6. Non-conforming Use shall mean any use or structure which does not conform to a provision or requirement of this ordinance but was lawfully established prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

7. Permitted Use shall mean any use specifically listed in this ordinance as a use occurring within the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone not requiring a coastal zone use permit.

8. Person shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, association, municipality or political subdivision of local or state government.

9. Single Family Residence shall mean any building designed for or occupied exclusively by one (1) family for residential purposes.

10. Structure shall mean any building, road, flum, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, flare, oil well, telephone line, electrical power line, bridge, bulkhead, dike, jetty pier, popier, airstrip, parking facility, or any other construction or erection.

11. Variance shall mean a modification of the literal provisions of the ordinance granted when strict enforcement of the ordinance would cause undue hardship owing to circumstances unique to the property on which the variance is sought. A variance shall not be granted except where (a) undue hardship and (b) unique circumstances are directly connected to the property.

12. Watercourse/Waterway shall mean any body of water, navigable or not, including lakes, rivers, streams, canals, bayous, lagoons, bays, or any body of water which is located in the Parish of Lafourche.

13. Wetland shall mean any lowlands which are generally covered with measurable amounts of water, such as marshes, swamps, wet meadows, sloughs, and river overflow land, and are characterized by wetland vegetation.

14. Use of State Concern shall mean those uses which directly and significantly affect coastal waters and which are in need of coastal management and which have impacts of greater than local significance or which significantly affect interests of regional, state, or national concern.

    Uses of state concern shall include, but not be limited to:

    (a) Any dredge or fill activity which intersects with more than one water body.

    (b) Projects involving use of state owned land or water bottoms.

(c) State publicly funded projects.

(d) National interest projects.

(e) Projects occurring in more than one parish.

(f) All mineral activities, including exploration for, and production of, oil, gas, and other minerals, all dredge and fill uses associated therewith, and all other associated uses.

(g) All pipelines for the gathering, transportation, or transmission of oil, gas, and other minerals.

(h) Energy facility siting and development.

(i) Uses of local concern which may significantly affect interests of regional, state, or national concern.

15. Uses of local concern shall mean those uses which directly and significantly affect coastal waters and are in need of coastal management but are not uses of state concern and which should be regulated primarily at the local level if the local government has an approved program. Uses of local concern shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Privately funded projects which are not uses of state concern.

(b) Publicly funded projects which are not uses of state concern.

(c) Maintenance of uses of local concern.

(d) Jetties or breakwaters.

(e) Dredge or fill projects not intersecting more than one water body.

(f) Bulkheads.

(g) Piers.

(h) Camps and cattlewalks.

(i) Maintenance dredging.

(j) Private water control structures of less than $15,000 in cost.

(k) Uses on cheniers, salt domes, or similar land forms.

16. Coastal Waters shall mean those bayous, lakes, inlets, estuaries, rivers, bayous, and other bodies of water within the boundaries of the coastal zone which have measurable seawater content (under normal weather conditions over a period of years).

17. Coastal Use Permits shall mean a permit required by Section 213.11 of the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978 as amended in 1979 and 1980 and this ordinance.

18. Use shall mean any use or activity within the coastal zone which has a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

19. Maximum extent practicable shall mean the greatest degree of compliance attainable given environmental, economic, and/or legal constraints on a coastal use permit applicant.

ARTICLE 4 - PERMITTED USES

Section 1.

The following activities within the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone do not require a coastal use permit except when the activity would have direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

(1) Activities occurring wholly on lands five feet above mean sea level;

(2) Activities occurring within fastlands;

(3) Agricultural, forestry and aquaculture activities on lands consistently used in the past for such activities;

(4) Hunting, fishing, trapping, and the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas and wildlife preserves;

(5) Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures including emergency repairs of damage caused by accident, fire or the elements;

(6) Uses and activities within the special area which have been permitted by the Offshore Terminal Authority in keeping with its Environmental Protection Plan;

(7) Construction of a single family residence or camp for the use of a natural person or his family provided the residence or camp has a waste disposal system approved by the Local Administrator

(8) Construction and modification of navigational aids such as channel markers and anchor buoys;

(9) Construction, maintenance, repair, or normal use of any dwelling, apartment complex, hotel, motel, restaurant, service station, garage, repair shop, school, hospital, church, office building, store, amusement park, sign, driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, fence or utility pole or line, when these activities occur wholly on lands five feet or more above mean sea level or on fastlands.

(10) Emergency construction necessary to protect life or property from damage by the elements.

(11) Non-conforming uses established prior to the enactment of this ordinance.

ARTICLE 5 - ADMINISTRATION

Section 1.

The Lafourche Parish Council shall appoint the local administrator to administer the local Coastal Zone Management Program and issue permits based upon the criteria established by the local Coastal Zone Management Plan for Lafourche Parish as adopted by the Parish Council, and in conformance with the State and Local Coastal Resources Act of 1978 and the Rules and Regulations for the Louisiana Coastal Zone Program established pursuant to that act. There shall exist a Coastal Zone Management Review Board composed of nine (9) members appointed by the Parish Council. All members shall serve at the pleasure of the Parish Council.

Section 2.

The Coastal Zone Management Review Board shall perform the following duties:

(1) To review and comment to the Parish Council on any rules and regulations relative to coastal zone management, whenever it is felt by the Review Board or the Council that review or comment is necessary.

(2) To review and recommend to the Parish Council any modifications to the Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance.

(3) To assist the local administrator whenever possible in the review and comment procedures on coastal use permits of "State Concern" and in the issuance of coastal use permits of "Local Concern" (as defined in the rules and regulations for the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program).

Section 3.

The primary role of the parish Coastal Zone Management Review Board is that of assisting in the establishment and implementation of a local Coastal Zone Management Program. Their expertise will be used by the local administrator to assist with permit evaluations. The Parish Council may dissolve, restructure, or alter the duties of this committee at any time to meet the needs of the Local Coastal Zone Management Program.

Section 4.

The local administrator shall have the following enumerated authority:

(1) To issue, deny, or modify coastal use permits consistent with the State Coastal Zone Management Legislation and Guidelines and this ordinance.

(2) To adopt any rules and regulations which are consistent with the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, State Coastal Zone Management Program Legislation and Guidelines and the local Coastal Zone Management Plan and are reasonable and necessary to carry out the purpose of this ordinance. Such rules shall be in conformance with the generally established procedures for the Lafourche Parish Council and may be reviewed by them for concurrence with established parish policy.

(3) To conduct any investigation necessary to comply with the purposes of this ordinance;

(4) To notify the New Orleans District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Functions Branch; adjacent communities; and other appropriate agencies prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse; and

(5) To review and comment on all "Uses of State Concern" Permit Requests for Lafourche Parish.

Section 5.

It shall be the duty of the administrator to enforce this ordinance.

ARTICLE 6 - PERMIT PROCEDURE AND FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 1.

Any person seeking to perform any activity or use within the coastal zone must first obtain a permit from the Parish Council through its local administrator authorizing such activity or use, unless such use is a "permitted use" as set forth in this ordinance or the permit request is a "use of State concern" (in which case an applicant must obtain a coastal use permit from the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources).

Section 2.

The following procedure shall be followed in applying for a coastal zone use permit:

(1) All applications shall be made on the form(s) prescribed by the Parish Council or the local administrator.

(2) All applications shall be submitted to the local administrator at the facility designated by the Parish Council in the coastal zone or the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

(3) All applications shall be accompanied by:

(a) an application fee of $50.00 asssessed to cover permit processing, and publishing of required notices for permit applications of "Local Concern" as defined by the state and local Coastal Zone Management Program;

(b) maps showing the actual location, size, and dimensions of the property on which the use is to take place;

(c) plans showing the exact location, size, and height of any building or structures to be developed;

(d) a list of all applications, approvals, and denials already made concerning the activity by federal, state, or local agencies;

(e) a description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed activity;

(f) If the development involves dredging, a description of:

(i) the type, composition, and quantity of the material to be dredged;

(ii) the method of dredging; and

(iii) the dredged material disposal site; and

(g) any additional information which the local administration requests.

(h) If it is determined that activity applied for is a "use of state concern" and the applicant has paid a fee to the parish said fee will be returned to the applicant within 15 days of said determination.

(i) If an applicant applies for a local use permit at the state level with the application and fee said application and fee will be sent to the local administrator within 5 days of determination of a use of local concern.

ARTICLE 7 - PERMIT PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Section 1.

An application shall be deemed received only when and if it is in proper form and upon receipt of any additional information requested by the local administrator.

Within two (2) days of receipt of an application for a coastal use permit, the local administrator will make a determination as to whether the permit is of state or local concern. Within ten (10) days of receipt of an application for a coastal use permit, the local administrator shall publish notice of such application in the official journal of the parish, stating the nature of the proposed use, the location where such work is proposed, and its estimated costs. Said notice shall indicate that all interested persons may make comments or suggestions to the local administrator on said application within twenty-five (25) days of publication.

NOTE: Final administrative authority to determine whether an application is of local or state concern rests with the state administrator. This authority can only be overruled by the judicial system.

Section 2.

The local administrator shall make the determination based upon the state requirements of whether the proposed use is of state or local concern, within two (2) days of receipt of the application and within the ten (10) day limit of Section 1. The administrator's decision concerning the proposed use determination must be sent to DNR within the two day time period.

(1) If the local administrator determines that the proposed use is of state concern, the Coastal Zone Management Review Board and the Parish Council shall be notified and given information on the proposed use to provide the opportunity for comments and a recommendation to the state agency issuing the permit.

(2) If the proposed use is determined to be of "local concern" the local administrator will issue, deny, or issue with conditions the permit based on the criteria established in the Coastal Use Guidelines, State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, as amended, State regulations pursuant to that act and the Lafourche CZM Program.

(3) The local Coastal Zone Management Review Board and the Parish Council will be provided with all information on coastal use permits "of local concern" in order

to seek their advice, concurrence and comments on the direction of the permit program. Permit applications will also be available for any interested person or organization to review and comment on within the designated time period.

(4) The Parish Council may override a coastal use permit recommendation by the local administrator on "uses of local concern" if, based on all available information provided to the Council by the local administrator, the Coastal Zone Management Review Board, or any interested person or organization, the permit decision can be proven with clear and convincing proof to be inconsistent with the local program. The "override" decision shall be in writing, along with the reasons for the decision, and shall be forwarded to the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish Council. This override decision must be made within the time period specified for comment in Article 7 Section 1.

(5) The Parish Council may also override a decision made by the local administrator on whether a coastal use permit application is of "state" or "local" concern if, based on all available information provided to the Council by the local administrator, the decision can be proven to be in error beyond a reasonable doubt. The "override" decision shall be in writing, along with the reasons for the decisions and shall be forwarded to the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish Council. Such decisions shall be made in the appropriate time period for jurisdiction determination as specified in Section 1 of Article 7 of this ordinance.

Section 3.

A public hearing on a coastal use permit application shall be held if:

(1) Any person makes a request in writing within the comment period specified in the public notice that a public hearing be held to consider material or materials at issue in a permit application. The request for public hearing shall state any and all factors which indicate that a substantial issue exists and that there is a valid public interest to be served in holding a public hearing.

(2) Public hearings may also be held when there is significant public opposition to a proposed use, or there have been requests from legislators, from the Parish Council or other local authority, or in controversial cases involving significant economic, social, or environmental issues. The local administrator or Parish Council has the discretion to require hearings in any particular case subject to the limits of this ordinance.

(3) Public notice shall be given at least thirty (30) days in advance of any public hearing. Notice shall be sent to all persons requesting notices of public hearings and shall be posted in all governmental bodies having an interest in the subject matter of the hearing. Such notice may be limited in area consistent with the nature of the hearing.

(4) The notice shall contain the time, place, and nature of the hearing, and the location of materials available for public inspection.

(5) The hearing file shall remain open for a period of ten (10) days after the close of the public hearing for submission of written comments or other material. This time period may be extended for good cause by the administrator or Parish Council.

Section 4.

The local administrator shall render a decision to grant, deny or grant with modifications the coastal use permit based on the criteria established in the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978 (Act 361) as amended, the state regulations pursuant to that act, and the Lafourche Parish CZM Program. Such decisions shall be made in the appropriate time period given the individual circumstances of the permit. The decisions shall be in writing, stating the reasons for the granting, denying, or the modification of the requested coastal use permit.

Section 5.

The local administrator shall be directed by the Parish Council to issue the coastal use permit or notify the applicant of the denial or modification of the requested coastal use permit. All decisions made pursuant to this ordinance shall be published in the official journal of the parish within ten (10) days after said decision has been rendered, and all decisions shall be made part of the official record by the Parish Council.

Section 6.

Coastal use permits issued pursuant to this ordinance shall be available for public inspection during business hours in the Office of the Administrator.

ARTICLE 8 - TERM OF PERMIT

Section 1.

A coastal use permit within the coastal zone shall remain in effect for the length of time specified in the permit.

Section 2.

If no term is specified, the permit shall expire one (1) year from date of issuance. If work is not completed within the term of the permit, the applicant shall notify the local administrator and request an extension of time on the permit pursuant to section 3 of this article.

Section 3.

A coastal use permit may be renewed if the local administrator finds that substantial progress has been made on said development or that the permittee has been precluded from acting by litigation, material shortages, labor problems, or other events beyond the permittee's control. In no case shall a coastal use permit be renewed for more than one (1) year past the time specified in the original coastal use permit.

ARTICLE 9 - VARIANCE

Section 1.

The local administrator may be directed by the Parish Council to issue a permit for uses of local concern in variance of the provisions of this ordinance, if the enforcement of such provisions would cause undue hardship owing to circumstances unique to the individual property on which the variance is sought. Such a permit shall not be issued unless the Parish Council makes written findings that:

(1) exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions apply to the subject property which do not apply generally to other properties within the coastal zone and

(2) the variance will not be materially detrimental to the coastal management program or neighboring landowner's rights and does not contribute to adverse cumulative impacts.

(3) the variance is approved by the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Section 2.

The decision whether or not to issue a variance shall be made within the appropriate time period for comment as specified in Article 7 Section 1 of this ordinance.

Section 3.

A public notice of the proposed variance shall be published in the official journal of the parish. Such notice shall contain the time, place, and nature of the hearing and the location of materials available for public inspection.

Section 4.

A permit issued under this section shall not take effect until fourteen (14) days after issuance thereof.

ARTICLE 10 - EMERGENCY USES

Section 1.

Emergency. An emergency is a grave situation that poses an immediate danger to life, health, or property. An emergency situation cannot await one of the other permit processes. Coastal use permits are not required in advance for conducting uses necessary to correct emergency situations.

Section 2.

Emergency situations are those brought about by natural or man-made causes, such as storms, floods, fires, wrecks, explosions, spills, which would result in hazard to life, loss of property, or damage to the environment if immediate corrective action were not taken. This exemption applies only to those corrective actions which are immediately required for the protection of lives, property or the environment necessitated by the emergency situation.

Section 3.

Prior to undertaking such emergency uses, or as soon as possible thereafter, the person carrying out the use shall notify the local administrator and the Parish Council and give a brief description of the emergency use and the necessity for carrying it out without a coastal use permit.

Section 4.

As soon as possible or within sixty (60) days, whichever is sooner, after the emergency situation arises, any person who has conducted an emergency use shall report on the emergency use to the local administrator. A determination shall be made as to whether the emergency use will continue to have direct and significant impacts on coastal waters. If so, the user shall apply for an after-the-fact permit.

Section 5.

An "after-the-fact" coastal use permit application will be treated in exactly the same manner as a normal permit application as described in prior sections of this ordinance. The coastal use permit may be issued, issued with conditions, or be denied. If it is issued with conditions, the permit applicant may be required to fulfill the conditions stated in the permit even though the permit activity has already

taken place. If the coastal use permit is denied, the permit applicant may be required to undo what was done under the "emergency" situation and restore the area to its prior condition to the maximum extent practicable.

ARTICLE 11 - APPEALS

Section 1.

All permit decisions regarding coastal use permits "of local concern" and "state concern" may be appealed directly to the district court of the Parish of Lafourche.

Section 2.

All appeals must be filed within thirty (30) days of the giving of public notice regarding the decision at issue, except that appeals regarding the State Administrator's decisions as to whether uses are of state or local concern, shall be filed within ten (10) days of the giving of notice to the Parish Council.

Section 3.

A petition for appeal must be filed with the Louisiana Coastal Commission and service made on the applicant, the State Administrator and the Parish Council and local administrator.

Section 4.

"Judicial review shall be pursuant to the Louisiana Administrative Procedures Act. Cases will be tried with preference and priority. Trial de novo shall be held upon request by any party."

ARTICLE 12 - MODIFICATIONS, SUSPENSIONS, AND REVOCATIONS

Section 1.

The terms and conditions of a permit may be modified by the local administrator or coastal use permit applicant to allow changes in the permitted use, in the plans and specifications for that use, in the methods by which the use is being implemented, or to assure that the permitted use will be in conformity with the coastal management program. Changes which would significantly increase the impacts of a permitted activity shall be processed as new applications for permits not as a modification.

Section 2.

A coastal use permit may be modified upon request of the permit recipient:

(1) if mutual agreement can be reached on a modification, written notice of the modification will be given to the permittee.

(2) if mutual agreement cannot be reached, a permittee's request for a modification shall be considered denied.

Section 3.

The local administrator and/or Parish Council may suspend a coastal use permit upon finding that:

(1) the permittee has failed or refuses to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit or any modifications thereof, or

(2) the permittee has submitted false or incomplete information in his application or otherwise, or

(3) the permittee has failed or refused to comply with any lawful order or directive of the local administrator, State Administrator or Parish Council.

Section 4.

The Parish Council shall notify the permittee in writing that the coastal use permit has been suspended and the reasons therefor and order the permittee to cease immediately all

previously authorized activities. The notice shall also advise the permittee that he will be given, upon request made within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice, an opportunity to respond to the reasons given for the suspension. This response shall be in writing stating the justification for violation of permit conditions or refuting that the permit conditions were violated.

The permittee may also be allowed to state a case at a hearing before the Parish Council if he chooses to do so as long as the request is in writing within the ten (10) day period of Section 4.

Section 5.

After consideration of the permittee's written response by the local administrator or after consideration of the response given at a hearing before the Council, a decision shall be rendered by the administrator in the case of a written response or the Council in the case of a public hearing to reinstate, modify or revoke the coastal use permit. If no response is forthcoming from the permittee, within thirty (30) days of issuance of notice of suspension, the administrator shall reinstate, modify or revoke the coastal use permit. In all cases, the administrator shall notify the permittee of the action taken.

Section 6.

If, after compliance with the suspension procedures, the local administrator or Parish Council determines that revocation or modification of the coastal use permit is warranted, written notice of the revocation or modification shall be given to the permittee.

ARTICLE 13 - PENALTY

Section 1.

Violation or failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one-hundred ($100.00) and not more than five-hundred ($500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or by both.

Section 2.

Each days violations or failure to comply shall be considered as constituting a separate offense.

Section 3.

A person found in violation of or failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance may be required by the local administrator to restore to the maximum extent practicable, the affected area to its condition prior to the development. 'Maximum extent practicable', as it pertains to restoration, will be determined by the administrator based on the degree of restoration possible given the environmental conditions of the area in question; the economic ability of the permit holder to accomplish the restoration, and any legal constraints applying to restoration and the particular needs within the management unit as defined by the Lafourche Parish CZM Program.

ARTICLE 14 - AMENDMENT

Section 1.

The Lafourche Parish Council may amend the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance by a simple majority of its members.

Section 2.

The "Lafourche Parish Coastal Management Ordinance" may be amended for the following enumerated purposes:

(1) A section or sections of the ordinance is judged unconstitutional or invalid.

(2) A section or sections of the ordinance is deemed inadequate to implement the Lafourche CZM Program by the local administrator or Parish Council or the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

(3) A section or sections of the ordinance are deemed superfluous in the implementation of the local program by the administrator or the Parish Council.

(4) The State Coastal Zone Management Program is amended changing the role of the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Program.

Section 3.

Petitions for amendments of this ordinance may be submitted to the Council by its own membership, the local administrator, the CZM Review Board or the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Such petitions shall be in writing stating the section(s) to be amended, the reasons for the amendment will have on the local Coastal Zone Management Plan. Such amendment petitions will also be filed with the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for their review and approval. No alterations or modifications to this ordinance shall become effective until approved by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Section 4.

Public notice of the proposed ordinance amendment shall be given within ten (10) days of the filing petition of amendment. Said notice will indicate that all interested persons may make comments or suggestions to the local administrator or Parish Council within twenty-five (25) days of the publication of the notice.

Section 5.

A public hearing on all proposed ordinance amendments shall be held. Any person may make a request in writing within the comment period specified in the public notice that a public hearing be held to consider material or materials at issue in a proposed amendment.

(1) Public notice shall be given at least thirty (30) days in advance of any public hearing. Notice shall be sent to all persons requesting notices of public hearings and shall be posted in all governmental bodies having an interest in the subject matter of the hearing. Such notice may be limited in area consistent with the nature of the hearing.

(2) The notice shall contain the time, place, nature of the hearing, and the location of materials available for public inspection.

(3) The hearing file shall remain open for a period of ten (10) days after the close of the public hearing for submission of written comments or other material. This time period may be extended for good cause.

Section 6.

The Parish Council shall, after the considerations of all available information, adopt or reject proposed amendments to the local Coastal Zone Management Ordinance.

ARTICLE 15 - SEVERABILITY

Section 1.

This Ordinance and the various parts, sections, subsections and clauses thereof, are hereby declared to be severable. If any part, sentence, paragraph, subsection, section, clause is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, it is hereby provided that the remainder of the Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

ARTICLE 16 - CONSISTENCY

Section 1.

The Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance will be consistent with the state guidelines, the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978 as amended in 1979 and 1980, and the state regulations promulgated under that act and the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Program which this ordinance implements.

ARTICLE 17 - ANNUAL REPORT

Section 1.

An annual report on the activities of the Lafourc e Parish local program shall be submitted to the Secret: y each year and shall include:

(1) The number, type, and characteristics of the applications for coastal use and other permi· .

(2) The number, type, and characteristics of coa: al use and other permits granted, conditioned, (nied and withdrawn.

(3) The number, type, and characteristics of perr ts appealed to the Coastal Commission or the co· ·ts.

(4) Results of any appeals.

(5) A record of all variances granted.

(6) A record of any enforcement actions taken.

(7) A description of any problem areas within th(state or local program and proposed solutions to a: · such problems.

(8) Proposed changes in the state or local progr ı.

Section 2.

The first annual report should be submitted to t : Secretary twelve months following the implementation ıte of the local program.

ARTICLE 18 - EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 1.

This ordinance shall be effective ninety (90) days after final publication by the Lafourche Parish Council and final approval by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burk and Associates (1980) Development Potential Study Fourchon Island. Burk and Associates, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Durabb, E. and M. Landry (1978) Coastal Zone Management for Lafourche Parish, Volume I, II, III, Thibodaux, Louisiana, South Central Planning and Development Commission.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Coastal Zone Management and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Section (1980) Louisiana Coastal Resources Program, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Office of Coastal Zone Management, U.S. Department of Commerce and Coastal Management Section, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Wicker, K.M. et al. (1980) The Mississippi Deltaic Plain Region Habitat Mapping Study. 464 maps. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services. FWS/OBS-79/07. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Wicker K.M. (1980) Mississippi Deltaic Plain Region Ecological Characterization: A Habitat Mapping Study. A user's guide to the habitat maps. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services. FWS/OBS-79/07. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

VOLUME II

Appendix i

INFORMATION BASE FOR CZM PROGRAM

The following is a listing of technical environmental information, mainly maps and photographs, available for use in the Lafourche Parish CZM Program.

In addition to this, the Landsat Demonstration Project and numerous technical reports concerning CZM are available in the parish planning library.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service habitat maps were purchased and simplified using colored tracing overlays of groupings of environments. These tracing overlays were used to set E.M.U. policies and are available at the Lafourche Parish Planning Department.

Color view-graph slides of E.M.U. land cover from the Landsat Project are also available at the Planning Department Office.

MAPS FOR LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

TITLE: Official Map of Louisiana Coastal Zone Boundary

DATE: 1980 Edition

SCALE: 1/6" = 1 mile

AREA COVERED: State of Louisiana

PREPARER: Department of Transportation and Development, Planning Division

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: U.S. Highways, Interstate Highways, State Highways, National and State Forests, Parish Boundaries, State Boundaries, State Institutions, Corporate Towns and Cities, Highlands, Marsh or swamp lands, Game reserves, Wildlife Refuges, Military Bases, Fish Hatcheries, Levees, State Parks, U.S. Army Cantonments, Soundings in feet, Civil Airports, Coastal Zone Boundary

TITLE: Lafourche Parish West, South, and East Sections

DATE: August, 1977

SCALE: 1" = 125,000'

AREA COVERED: Lafourche Parish (in 3 sections)

PREPARER: Louisiana State Planning Office

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Church, school, airport, quarry, mine, marsh, canal, bayou, major waterway, gas and oil field, unimproved road, hard surface road, 4 lane hard surface road, levee, and railroads

TITLE: Lafourche Parish (8½ x 14)

DATE: No Date Given

SCALE: 1" = 5 miles - Planning purposes only

MAPS IN LAFOURCHE CZM PROGRAM

AREA COVERED: Lafourche Parish

PREPARER: South Central Planning and Development Commission

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: U.S. Highways, State Highways, Parish Boundaries

TITLE: Timbalier (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: The area is bordered on the north by the Raccourci E.M.U., on the east by the Fourchon E.M.U., on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Terrebonne Parish Line.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Spoil bank, salt marsh, upland, beach, water, mud flats, land under water, mangrove

TITLE: Raccourci (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: The area is bordered on the north by the Bully Camp E.M.U. and Grand Bayou (Bayou Pointe-au-chien E.M.U.), on the west by the Terrebonne-Lafourche Parish Boundary, and the natural levee of Bayou Pointe-au-Chien (northern half of E.M.U.). On the south, the boundary is the Timbalier E.M.U. - a line running from Belle Pass through Timbalier Bay just north of Casse-Tete Island westward to the Terrebonne-Lafourche border. On the east, the E.M.U. is bordered by Bayou Lafourche (Fourchon E.M.U.), a series of oil and gas canals (Leeville E.M.U.), Bayou Lafourche again to the southern part of Golden Meadow, then a series of oil and gas canals and the east boundary of Catfish Lake and another oil and gas canal until an intersection with the South Lafourche levee (Golden Meadow E.M.U.) then north along the South Lafourche Levee to the boundary of the Bully Camp E.M.U.

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: United Gas Pipeline, Columbia Gas Pipeline, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, spoil banks, uplands, water, brackish marsh, salt marsh, mangrove, beach

TITLE: South Barataria (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: The area is bordered on the east by the Jefferson Parish boundary line running through Caminada Bay, Bay Des Ilette, West Champagne Bay, Creole Bay, Hackberry Bay and Grand Bayou. On the north the boundary runs through Little Lake and follows the Jefferson Parish line. On the west, the Clovelly E.M.U. forms the western boundary south to the South Lafourche A Boundary (levee) south to the LA 1 Highway embankment and natural levee (Raccourci E.M.U.) boundary to the Leeville E.M.U. boundary to LA 1 embankment (Fourchon E.M.U. boundary). The southern boundary consists of the LA 1 embankment and chenier (Caminada E.M.U. boundary).

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Tennessee Pipeline, Southwest Louisiana Canal, L.O.O.P. Pipeline, spoil banks, uplands, swamp, brackish marsh, salt marsh, water, mangrove

TITLE: Bayou Pointe-au-Chien (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: The upper portion of the coastal zone is on the west side of Bayou Lafourche. Discrete boundaries include

LA 24 on the north and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien on the west and southwest. The eastern boundary is contiguous with the Bully Camp E.M.U. and the Raccourci E.M.U.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: South Coast Gas Pipeline, United Gas Pipeline, Louisiana Highway 24, spoil banks, uplands, swamp, fresh marsh, brackish marsh, water

TITLE: North Little Lake (E.M.U.) and Delta Farms (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: North Little Lake (E.M.U.) - The upper portion of the coastal zone is on the east side of Bayou Lafourche. Discrete boundaries include Bayou Perot on the east, Lake Salvador on the north, the Delta Farms levee and the South Lafourche Levee system to the west and the Clovelly E.M.U. and Clovelly Farms E.M.U. and Scully Canal to the south.

Delta Farms (E.M.U.) - The Delta Farms E.M.U. is bordered by the west, south, and east by its own levee system. On the north, the boundary is the Intracoastal Waterway.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: United Gas Pipeline, Southern Natural Gas Line, spoil banks, uplands, swamp, fresh marsh, brackish marsh, water, beach

TITLE: Leeville (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

AREA COVERED: The Leeville E.M.U. encompasses the Leeville Oil Field and is bounded on the north and the east by the South Barataria E.M.U., on the south by the South Barataria, Fourchon, and Raccourci E.M.U.'s and on the west by the Raccourci E.M.U. Bayou Lafourche bisects the area.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Bayou Lafourche, Southwestern Louisiana Canal, spoil banks, uplands, water, salt marsh

TITLE: Fourchon (E.M.U.) and Caminada (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: Fourchon (E.M.U.) - This unit is bordered on the east by Louisiana Highway 1 and 3090, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass.

Caminada (E.M.U.) - Boundaries on this unit include Louisiana Highway 1 on the north, the Jefferson Parish line to the east, Highway 3090 and Pass Fourchon to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Highway 1, Highway 3090, spoil banks, uplands, mangrove, salt marsh, beach, water

TITLE: South Lafourche "A" (E.M.U.), Bully Camp (E.M.U.), Golden Meadow (E.M.U.), and the South Lafourche "C" (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

AREA COVERED: South Lafourche "A" encompasses all the land covered by the new South Lafourche levee currently under construction. The northern boundary of this E.M.U. is the Intracoastal Waterway. The eastern boundary is the levee, basically at the 40 Arpent Line and the Environmental Management Unit of North Little Lake, Clovelly, Clovelly Farms, and South Barataria. The western boundary is the levee and Environmental Management Units of Golden Meadow, Raccourci, and Bully Camp.

Bully Camp (E.M.U.) - The northern boundary of Bully Camp is Bayou Blue, the eastern boundary of Bully Camp is the South Lafourche levee system. The southern boundary is a series of oil and gas access canals and the Raccourci E.M.U. The western boundary of the E.M.U. is Grand Bayou and the Pointe-au-Chien E.M.U.

Golden Meadow (E.M.U.) - The eastern boundary of this E.M.U. is the South Lafourche levee system. The southern, western, and northern boundaries of the E.M.U. are a series of canals and the Raccourci E.M.U. boundary.

South Lafourche "C" (E.M.U.) - The E.M.U. is bordered on the north, south, and west by the Bully Camp E.M.U. and on the east by the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U. and the South Lafourche levee.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Scully Canal, Breton Canal, Yankee Canal, South Lafourche levee, brackish marsh, water, spoil banks, salt marsh, upland development, pastures, and fresh marsh

TITLE: Clovelly (E.M.U.), Clovelly Farms (E.M.U.), and South Lafourche "B" (E.M.U.)

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: Clovelly E.M.U. - The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Scully Canal, on the west by Clovelly Farms and the South Lafourche levee, on the southwest by

the channel of Bayou L'Ours, on the west again by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline canal, on the south by unnamed pipeline canal, on the east by a series of oil field access canals to Little Lake, then along the Lafourche-Jefferson Parish border through Little Lake.

Clovelly Farms E.M.U. - The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Scully Canal and North Little Lake E.M.U., on the east and the south by the Clovelly E.M.U., on the west by the South Lafourche levee and the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U.

South Lafourche "B" E.M.U. - The E.M.U. is bordered on the north by the Clovelly E.M.U., on the east by the Clovelly E.M.U., on the south by the South Barataria E.M.U., and on the west by the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U.

PREPARER: Sandi Aymond, Lafourche Parish Council, Planning Department

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: L.O.O.P. Clovelly Dome Storage Facility, L.O.O.P. Pipeline Corridor, Scully Canal, Jefferson-Lafourche Parish line, spoil banks, brackish marsh, water, upland, swamp, fresh marsh, non-wetland area

TITLE: Mississippi Deltaic Plain Region Habitat Map: individual maps have various titles as follows: (1978) Golden Meadow, Bay Courant, Mink Bayou, Larose, Lake Bully Camp, Golden Meadow Farms, Cut Off, Belle Pass, Calumet Islands, Pelican Pass, Jacko Bay, Timbalier Island, Leeville, Lake Felicity, Caminada Pass, Bay Tambour, Bay Dosgris, Bay L'Ours, Houma, Montegut, Bourg, Catahoula Bay, Barataria (1956) Barataria, Cut Off, Houma, Jacko Bay, Pelican Pass, Timbalier Island, Calumet Island, Leeville, Montegut, Bay Dosgris, Bay Tambour, Lake Bully Camp, Golden Meadow, Lake Felicity, Bay Courant, Belle Pass, Bourg, Bay L'Ours, Catahoula Bay, Larose, Golden Meadow Farms, Caminada Pass, Mink Bayou

DATE: 1980

SCALE: 1" = 24,000'

AREA COVERED: Coastal Zone Area of Lafourche Parish

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

PREPARER: Coastal Environments, Inc. for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Habitats and water salinity for 1954 and 1978. Overlays for USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles.

TITLE: Aerial Photographs, False Color Infra-red

0039	0755	0876	0957	9965
0041	0757	0913	0959	9967
0043	0757	0915	0996	9975
0044	0761	0917	0998	9977
0046	0870	0919	9957	9979
0048	0872	0953	9961	9981
0050	0874	0955	9963	1000

DATE: 1974 and 1978

SCALE: 1:60,000

AREA COVERED: Entire Parish

PREPARER: NASA/NSTL

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Land use, vegetation, waterbodies, etc.

TITLE: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles, various titles

Jacko Bay	Lake Point
Timbalier Island	Lower Vacherie
Catahoula Bay	Amelia
Gray	Lac Des Allemands
Barataria	Caminada Pass
Gibson	Montegut
Bay Dosgris	Bayou L'Ours
Pelican Pass	Bourg
Savoie	Bay Courant
Kraemer	Houma
Des Allemands	Grand Isle
Gheens	Golden Meadow
Labadieville	Belle Pass
Bay Tambour	Calumet Island
Lake Felicity	Bayou Bouef

MAPS : A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

DATE: 1974 and older (Photo revised, 1979)

SCALE 1" = 24,000'

AREA)VERED: Entire Parish

PREPA :R: USGS

FEATU :S
ILLUS :ATED: Topographic, geographic features, oil and gas field locations, waterbodies, urban areas, ridges, marsh, barrier islands, mines, transportation routes, etc.

TITLE Vegetation Map, Locap/L.O.O.P. Pipeline (Plate I, II, III, IV)

DATE: October, 1978

SCALE 1" = 4,000'

AREA ( )VERED: St. James, Louisiana to Bay Champagne

PREPA: :R: Diane Baker, Gary Peterson, Charles Sasser and Bobbie Young of the Center for Wetland Resources

FEATU: :S
ILLUS' :ATED: Salt marsh, brackish marsh, intermediate marsh, fresh marsh, open water, swamp forest, shrubs, agriculture, urban, spoil, pipeline/powerline

TITLE Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project

DATE: October, 1978

SCALE 1" = 24,000'

AREA (VERED: Larose to Golden Meadow

PREPAI R: South Lafourche Levee District

FEATUI S
ILLUS' ATED: G.P.M. Levee Alignment

TITLE Projected Shoreline Retreat 1980 - 2030

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 3/4" = 400'

AREA COVERED: Fourchon Island

PREPARER: Burk and Associates, Inc.

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Shoreline Retreat from 1980 - 2030

TITLE: Vegetation Map, Clovelly Marshes

DATE: 1980

SCALE: 2½" = 1 mile

AREA COVERED: Clovelly Marshes

PREPARER: D. Baker, M. Canatella, G. Peterson, C. Sasser, M. Robertson, Center for Wetland Resources, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Intermediate marsh, transition marsh, intermediate marsh, shrubs, trees, agriculture, spoil banks, pipeline route and brine storage area

TITLE: Louisiana Coastal Resources Atlas, Lafourche Parish

DATE: 1978

SCALE: 1:125,000 or 1" = 2 miles

AREA COVERED: Lafourche Parish

PREPARER: Burk and Associates, Incorporated, Engineers, Planners, and Environmental Scientists

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Biophysical and Cultural Resources of the coastal region

MAPS IN A LAFOURCHE PARISH CZM PROGRAM

TITLE: Offshore Louisiana Oil and Gas Map

DATE: July, 1981

SCALE: 1" = 6 miles

AREA COVERED: Offshore Louisiana

PREPARER: Department of Natural Resources, Louisiana Geological Survey

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Oil and gas production, oil and gas production - area not delineated, depleted oil and gas areas, well field, non-producing salt dome, oil and gas pipeline, proven salt dome, structure other than proven salt dome, secondary recovery and/or pressure maintenance plant

TITLE: Oil and Gas Map of Louisiana

DATE: July, 1981

SCALE: 1" = 6 miles

AREA COVERED: Louisiana

PREPARER: Department of Natural Resources, Louisiana Geological Survey

FEATURES ILLUSTRATED: Oil and Gas Production, oil and gas production - area not delineated, depleted oil and gas areas, non-producing salt dome, structure other than proven salt dome, proven salt dome, oil and gas pipeline, product pipeline, well field, gasoline plant, refinery, carbon black plant, secondary recovery and/or pressure maintenance plant

Appendix ii

PROCEEDINGS

LAFOURCHE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

M I N U T E S

LAFOURCHE CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

April 29, 1981

The Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee meeting was unofficially called to order by Edwin J. Durabb.

Seven (7) members were present.

PRESENT	ABSENT
Ted Falgout	Robert Juul (Excused)
Horace Thibodaux	Gregory Terrebonne
Gerald Bordelon	Edea Baldwin
Perry Gisclair	
Wendell Curole	
Carol Adams	
Ernest "Lou" Morales	

Also present was Edwin J. Durabb-Lafourche Planning Dept.

Members that were not present at the first meeting which was unofficial, due to lack of quorum, were given CZM folders.

Introduction

Edwin J. Durabb passed out copies of the Lafourche Coastal Zone Reports of 1979 and 1980. Also passed out were copies of the State of Louisiana Final Environmental Impact Status (F.E.I.S.) of the Coastal Zone program, a membership list of the Louisiana Coastal Commission, and a list of work completed to date on the Coastal Zone program by the Planning Department.

Edwin J. Durabb introduced himself and spoke briefly to the committee.

Mr. Durabb spoke on the history of the CZM Advisory Committee and the continuing problem of the lack of quorum at the meetings. Mr. Durabb also spoke of the Police Jury's past disinterest in the CZM Advisory Committee and about the lack of expertise in Coastal matters.

Edwin J. Durabb then advised the committee members that it is important to attend meetings because they are on the committee to advise the parish and to add information and recommend actions in the development of the program:

Mr. Durabb then mentioned that the future role of the committee is unclear but, may be that of an official appeals board for the program of implementation once the Police Jury has reviewed and adopted a CZM Ordinance.

Mr. Durabb stated that the committee should become active in presenting their work to the Police Jury. He also advised the committee that one of its members should make the presentation to the Police Jury, not the Planning Department.

Mr. Durabb advised that the committee should attempt to stick to its agenda and that the first priority of the CZM Advisory Committee should be to set up a management plan.

Committee Organization

On a motion by Gerald Bordelon seconded by Wendell Curole, Horace Thibodaux was nominated for Chairman. There being no opposition, he was elected unanimously.

On a motion by Horace Thibodaux seconded by Ted Falgout, Gerald Bordelon was nominated for Vice-Chairman. There being no opposition, he was elected unanimously.

Discussed was the possible meeting dates for monthly meetings. Edwin J. Durabb reminded the committee that they, under the CZM Contract, must meet monthly. Horace Thibodaux suggested the 4th Wednesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. as the official meeting date. It was adopted unanimously. It was suggested that the 1st Wednesday be an alternate meeting date. It was also adopted unanimously.

Horace Thibodaux suggested that the meetings be held at the Port Commission Building. This site was adopted unanimously. Gerald Bordelon suggested that his house be used as an alternate meeting site in the event the Port Commission Building was not available. This alternate site was adopted unanimously. Horace Thibodaux asked Ted Falgout to make sure that the Port Commission Building was available for the Advisory Committee Meetings.

Horace Thibodaux suggested that the meetings be limited to two (2) hours in length. After discussion the committee adopted this rule unanimously.

Horace Thibodaux proposed a mandatory attendance rule as suggested by Edwin J. Durabb: A member missing three (3) meetings during the year or two (2) consecutive meetings, without a legitimate excuse, shall be dropped from the Advisory Committee. After discussion, the motion was adopted unanimously.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to set a quorum for adoption and recinding of motions. After discussion, it was moved by Gerald Bordelon seconded by Wendell Curole, that the quorum for adoption of a motion of six (6) members and for recinding a motion seven (7) members.

Advisory Committee Directives

After a general discussion on the Coastal Zone Program the Chairman directed Edwin J. Durabb to write the following letters to the Department of Natural Resources-CZM Section:

1) a letter to DNR ascertaining the status of a contract extension due to the excessively late start of the CZM program.
2) a letter to DNR requesting copies of the Sub Contractor scope of work for the state program for Advisory Committee Review.

The Chairman, Horace Thibodaux, requested that the advisory committee be furnished with a copy of the CZM budget for Lafourche Parish for the coming year.

Public Awareness

The Chairman of the committee discussed the need for Public Information dissemination of the CZM program. Edwin J. Durabb agreed to expand the meeting notification list and get a press release completed and distributed about the first meeting of the advisory committee. Persons notified of the CZM meeting will include the following:

- All CZM Advisory Committee Members
- All Police Jurors and Parish Administration
- The Daily Comet

- Lafourche Gazette
- The Houma Courier
- La. DNR CZM Section (Mr. John Glenn)
- Radio Stations, KTIB and KLEB

Minutes of all CZM Citizen Advisory Committee Meetings will be sent to the Police Jurors of Lafourche Parish as well as the CZM Advisory Committee.

A discussion was held about the reports to the Police Jury. Edwin J. Durabb announced that, in the contract it mentions that the committee should orally report to the Police Jury. Mr. Durabb suggested that this be done at least every three months. This report will be given by the Chairman or his designated representative. Edwin J. Durabb will provide quarterly reports to DNR, that document everything the CZM Advisory Committee is doing.

It was discussed and decided by the committee that minutes be typed and transcribed by the Lafourche Planning Department and copies will be forwarded to the membership.

Elements of the CZM Program

A discussion was held dealing with permits. Edwin J. Durabb explained that the state has a computer system and will be able to give Lafourche Parish or any parish the number of permits, where they are by longitude and latitude and class of activity. The system will be able to cluster them on a map so one can actually have a complete record on cumulative impact on a continual basis. The CZM Advisory Committee will then have access to this data at periodic intervals.

A discussion was held on assembling the goals and objectives of the CZM Advisory Committee, the perfecting of a Permit Program and how to run it, Environmental Management: and where and what is to be done, special areas the committee may want to designate, and assembly of all information in a package to bring before the Police Jury to elecit their comments, criticisms etc.

Other Business

A discussion was held on the extension of the CZM contract and it was decided that Edwin J. Durabb will write a letter asking for an extension of the contract date.

Edwin J. Durabb gave a brief report on the Lafourche LANDSAT Project and how it interphases with CZM. A discussion followed.

It was mentioned that the Lafourche Parish Fresh Water District would like to sell water to various bodies that belong to the district and a discussion on this topic followed.

A discussion was held on the Atchafalaya Basin plans and how they could impact Lafourche.

Being that there was no additional business to discuss it was motioned by Ted Falgout and seconded by Wendell Curole, that the meeting be adjourned.

EDWIN J. DURABB
Secretary

M I N U T E S

LAFOURCHE CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MAY 27, 1981

The second meeting of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

Six (6) members were present.

PRESENT	ABSENT
Ted Falgout	Gregory Terrebonne (excused)
Horace Thibodaux	Edea Baldwin
Gerald Bordelon	Ernest "Lou" Morales
Perry Gisclair	Wendell Curole (excused)
Carrol Adams	
Robert Juul	

Also present was Edwin J. Durabb - Lafourche Planning Department, John Davis - Chairman of the Terrebonne CZM Advisory Committee and Vince Gillory - Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries.

On a motion by Ted Falgout, seconded by Gerald Bordelon, the April 29, 1981, minutes of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee meeting were approved and accepted. The motion carried by a vote of 6-0.

John Davis spoke briefly on the Terrebonne CZM Advisory Committee. Their meetings are usually held in the Courthouse annex at 4:30 p.m. All Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee members and other attendees of the meeting were invited to attend the Terrebonne CZM Advisory Committee meetings.

Discussed was the proposal for a State coastal zone coordinator being drafted to be presented to the Governor.

An informal discussion was then held dealing with the continuation of state funding for the CZM Program.

A discussion was held regarding the non-attendance and resume submittal of certain CZM Advisory Committee Members. The Chairman, Horace Thibodaux, directed Edwin J. Durabb to draft a letter to Ernest "Lou" Morales and Gregory Terrebonne requesting that they send resume's to the Lafourche Parish Council committee for board appointments. Also, Mr. Durabb is to draft a letter to Ernest "Lou" Morales, Gregory Terrebonne and Edea Baldwin requesting that they attend meetings.

Edwin J. Durabb then passed out a series of request letters written to John Glenn, CZM DNR Coordinator, since March, 1981, implementing the chairman's request at the April 29, 1981 meeting.

Edwin J. Durabb presented the Environmental Management Unit (E. M. U.) concept. A discussion followed. On a motion by Gerald Bordelon, seconded by Perry Gisclair the concept of Environmental Management Units and the classification of levels of development of Goals and Objectives and baseline data before finalization and adoption by the Committee.

A discussion was held regarding the development of goals and objectives for the Parish CZM program. Edwin J. Durabb passed out a list of Goals and Objectives of the CZM Advisory Committee program developed by the Planning Department for the Committee. He then spoke about them and advised the committee that the goals and objectives listed are not definite. Mr. Durabb would like the Advisory Committee to look over the goals and objectives and comment on them. A final decision would be made on them at the next meeting.

Edwin J. Durabb also advised the Advisory Committee that at the next meeting he would have a draft of a CZM proposed Ordinance prepared for their review.

A brief discussion was held on various bills and reports being prepared on barrier islands to be presented before the House Merchant Marines Committee that might affect Lafourche Parish.

Horace Thibodaux presented a copy of an informative newsletter to the committee and directed Edwin J. Durabb to contact Deloras Clark, who is with the Office of Coastal Zone Management in Washington, and advise her that the CZM Advisory Committee members would like to be placed on their mailing list for the newsletter.

Edwin J. Durabb then spoke briefly on the NACO workshop and that Lafourche Parish will be written up in the NACO newsletter for participating in it via the Landsat demonstration project for the Coastal Zone of the Parish.

Mr. Durabb also explained that the Parish would soon be receiving "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service habitat maps of the Coastal Zone of Lafourche Parish. These maps will be of great help in establishing baseline information and Goals and Objectives for the Parish Environmental Management Units.

Being that there was no additional business to discuss it was motioned by Ted Falgout and seconded by Gerald Bordelon, that the meeting be adjourned.

EDWIN J. DURABB, SECRETARY

M I N U T E S

LAFOURCHE CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

July 29, 1981

The third meeting of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee was called to order by it's chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

Seven (7) members were present.

PRESENT	ABSENT
Ted Falgout	Perry Gisclair
Horace Thibodaux	Edea Baldwin
Gerald Bordelon	
Carrol Adams	
Robert Juul	
Gregory Terrebonne	
Windell Curole	

Also present was Ed Durabb - Lafourche Planning Dept.

On a motion by Windell Curole and seconded by Ted Falgout, the May 27, 1981 minutes of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee meeting were approved and accepted. The motion carried by a vote of 7-0.

The committee formally accepted Lou Morales resignation from the CZM Advisory Committee.

On a motion by Ted Falgout and seconded by Gerald Bordelon, Edea Baldwin was voted off the committee by a vote of 7-0. This move was made due to lack of attendance and interest.

Gerald Bordelon made a motion which was seconded by Ted Falgout to take under advisement the replacement of Lou Morales and Edea Baldwin. The motion carried by a vote of 7-0.

A motion was made by Robert Juul and seconded by Ted Falgout to nominate as a replacement Vince Guillory of Wildlife and Fisheries and also, Skip Hafder. These nominees are to be advised to submit a resume to the Advisory Committee for forwarding to the committee for board appointments. The motion carried by a vote of 7-0.

Ed Durabb distributed an article from the Morning Advocate and the latest coastal use status report (July 1 through the 15) for the committee's review.

Mr. Durabb displayed habitat maps overlay extracts of Parish land loss developed by the Planning Department from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service habitat maps and explained that he would have a complete land cover map by November from the Landsat Program.

The adoption of the goals and objectives statement presented to the committee at the May meeting was discussed. On a motion by Gerald Bordelon and seconded by Ted Falgout, the committee agreed to include mitigation in the list of goals

and objectives and also to adopt the goals and objectives. The motion carried by a vote of 7-0.

Ed Durabb informed the committee of the allocation of State funds for the Planning Department to develop a model computer base permit system in addition to the Landsat Demonstration Project already in progress.

A lengthy discussion was held on "mitigation" as part of the coastal zone plan. Specifically, there was concern with the effectiveness of turbidity curtains to protect Oyster Beds. Also, discussed was whether or not the committee agrees with State policies on mitigation. Ed Durabb was requested by the committee to write a letter to the State CZM Coordinator requesting information on the program. Also, the committee asks that this letter contain several questions on mitigation.

Mr. Durabb stated that the state legal staff from the Department of Natural Resources will give their review of the Lafourche CZM draft ordinance shortly. Mr. Durabb explained that he should have this review at the next meeting. The committee was asked by Mr. Durabb to review the CZM draft ordinance with them section by section at the next meeting.

Ed Durabb stated that he will have prepared a chart to show the permit process and time line for permits under the proposed ordinance.

The next topic of discussion was the sand dredging operations Environmental Impact Statement that proposed sand mining in the Fourchon area. The committee considered:

1. Whether or not sand dredging operations should be allowed in the area.

2. Whether or not sand dredging should be allowed on the Cheniere ridges where it has taken place previously as an alternative to dredging in the marshes.

3. Whether or not sand mining should be allowed on other cheniere ridges in the area.

4. The environmental and economic consequences of taking large amounts of sand from this area as o-posed to trucking it from Hahnville.

5. The value of the cheniere ridges in the CZM program.

On a motion by Gerald Bordelon and seconded by Gregory Terrebonne, the committee decided to direct Ed Durabb to compose a letter addressed to the Lafourche Parish Council making them aware of the problems that exist concerning dredging sand in the Cheniere area, between Grand Isle and Port Fourchon and asking their comment on the issue. This motion carried by a vote of 7-0.

Being that there was no additional business to discuss, it was motioned by Ted Falgout and seconded by Windell Curole, that the meeting be adjourned.

ED DURABB, SECRETARY

M I N U T E S

LAFOURCHE CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

August 29, 1981

The fifth meeting of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

There were five (5) members present:

PRESENT	ABSENT
Perry Gisclair	Ted Falgout - Excused
Horace Thibodaux	Gerald Bordelon - Excused
Caroll Adams	Robert Juul
Gregory Terrebonne	
Windell Curole	

Also present at this meeting were Ed Durabb - Lafourche Parish Planning Department and Narcisse Mayet.

OLD BUSINESS: MINUTES

On a motion by Perry Gisclair, seconded by Windell Curole, the minutes of the July meeting of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee meeting were accepted unanimously.

LETTER ON SAND DREDGING:

An inquiry was made by Perry Gisclair as to the disposition of the letter of attention on the dredging operations near Port Fourchon. Ed Durabb stated that the letter to the Council as approved by the Advisory Committee was sent out to the Council as per the instructions from the Advisory Committee. Also, Mr. Durabb stated that his department had issued comments on that letter to the Parish President upon his request.

DIRECTIVES TO SECRETARY:

The chairman, Horace Thibodaux requested that in the future, persons who have called in with a legitimate excuse as to why they cannot attend a meeting be listed as excused on the official minutes of that meeting. Ed Durabb stated that this change would appear in the official minutes of the August meeting.

MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSION:

Ed Durabb reported to the committee that he had received a resume from Vince Guillory regarding the filling of one of the vacancies on the CZM committee as a result of the dropping of Edea Baldwin and the resignation of Lou Morales. Mr. Durabb stated that he had sent the resume as well as a letter of explanation to the Council Committee on Board appointments for their consideration.

Perry Gisclair reminded the committee that originally, the Parish Council had allowed individual councilmen from the South Lafourche area to nominate advisory committee members. He suggested that Ed Durabb notify the councilmen of vacancies so that they may nominate new members if they wish to serve on the committee. Ed Durabb replied that he had spoken with

the councilmen from South Lafourche and informed them that they were able to submit new names for the committee.

Gregory Terrebonne brought to the committee's attention that there was an error in the membership tally mailed to the committee in their last packet. Ed Durabb indicated that the change would be made for the next meeting.

NEW BUSINESS: REVIEW OF NEW ADDITIONS TO THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Ed Durabb presented the changes in the Parish Goals and Objectives that he had made to the committee for their review. These changes included sections on mitigation and one new goals. All changes were blocked off for easy location in the packet.

Horace Thibodaux brought up a question regarding the function of the advisory commitee as stated in the goals and objectives. Ed Durabb stated that the advisory committee should have a role as a review as well as advisory committee. Mr. Durabb said that he feels that the committee can play a role in all functions of the CZM Permit process.

Horace Thibodaux pointed out a discrepancy in the use of the term "advisory committee" and "review board". The committee decided that the proper name should probably be "CZM Review Board". A final decision was not made of this however.

Mr. Durabb called the committee's attention to the new goal statement recently added to the Parish goals and objectives package. He explained the CZM requirements that led to the addition of this statement to the committee.

Referring to the new goal, Horace Thibodaux brought up the problem of consistency of the Lafourche CZM Program with adjoining parishes as required under this program. Ed Durabb responded that he has made initial contacts with the adjoining parishes, but that it will be difficult to establish consistency provisions until the other parishes substantially complete their plans.

After further discussion on goal #8, the committee decided to table its acceptance to allow everyone more time to review and absorb its implications to the parish program. The committee did, however, accept the changes made by Ed Durabb in the rest of the Goals and Objectives package unanimously.

PARISH CZM ORDINANCE: STATE REVIEW

Ed Durabb presented the committee with copies of the official State review of the Lafourche CZM Ordinance. Copies of the revised ordinance (in response to the State review) were also presented to the committee. Mr. Durabb detailed some of the changes that he made in the ordinance in terminology, additions and deletions of sections, and the adjustment of the fee schedule for permit review. The problem of compensation for review of permits of "state concern" was discussed extensively by the committee. The State does not now allow the parish to charge a fee for this review. Only uses of "local concern" are amenable to permit fees charged by the parish. The committee discussed several alternatives to recoup some expenses for review of uses of state concern as well as local concern. Ed Durabb stressed the point that in uses of state concern, the expense of permit investigation would fall upon the state. The parish program with its particular goals and objectives and policies for the area in question would dictate parish comments as to the advisability of the project and the mitigation required.

COMMITTEE REVIEW OF 2nd DRAFT CZM ORDINANCE:

Ed Durabb presented the committee with a 2nd draft of a proposed CZM Ordinance for their review. The committee reviewed the ordinance section by section.

ARTICLE 1 - Committee recommends no change
ARTICLE 2 - Committee recommends no change
ARTICLE 3 - Definition #3 - Horace Thibodaux recommends that the committee request the State to let the parish know exactly where the CZM boundary in Lafourche Parish is
Definition #4 - Changes to "Coastal Zone Review Board" from CZM Advisory Committee

ARTICLE 4 - Committee recommends no change. A question was raised as to the definition of "single family residence" or "camp". Ed Durabb explained the State position on camp construction

ARTICLE 5 - Change "Advisory Committee" to "Review Board"
Change "2 year term" to "at the pleasure of the Parish Council" when referring to the terms of the Advisory Committee in Section 1

Section 2 - change "Advisory Committee" to "review board"

Section 3 - Change "Advisory Committee" to "review board"

Section 4 - Add "local Coastal Zone Management Plan on #2

Delete #3 because of legal problems associated with access to public property

Redefine "watercourse" in definitions section

Section 5 - Horace Thibodaux raised the question of enforcement. Ed Durabb explained that the term "enforced" did not apply to actual arrest powers but merely to the requirement of compliance with the provisions of the ordinance. Committee recommends no change.

ARTICLE 6 - Section 1 - Committee recommends no change

Section 2 - #2 Change domicile of Parish Administrator to "the facility designated by the Parish Council in the Coastal Zone", to indicate the Advisory Committee's wishes as to where the CZM office be located

Section 3 - Committee recommends no change

Ed Durabb recommended to the committee that the entire next meeting be devoted to the ordinance. Horace Thibodaux requested that a flow chart be developed to show the committee how the permit process works.

It was moved by Perry Gisclair, seconded by Windell Curole that the meeting be adjourned. The motion carried unanimously.

Edwin J. Durabb
Secretary

7th Coastal Zone Management

Advisory Committee Minutes

September 30, 1981

In the absence of the chairman and vice chairman, Ted Falgout acting chairman called the meeting to order.

The following members were in attendance:

Present	Absent
Windell Curole	Gerald Bordelon - Excused
Perry Gisclair	Horace Thibodaux - Excused
Dino Cheramie	Robert Juul
Carroll Adams	
Ted Falgout	
Gregory Terrebonne	

Also in attendance was Edwin J. Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council Planning Department.

Membership Discussion

The first item of business was the introduction of Mr. Dino Cheramie, the new CZM Advisory Committee member. The appointment of Mr. Dino Cheramie was made by Oris "Jay" Cheramie, Jr., who was not present to make Mr. Cheramie's introduction. Mr. Dino Cheramie was questioned concerning his employment and the location of his residence. Mr. Dino Cheramie informed the committee that he is employed at Cheramie Inc. of Golden Meadow and that he resides in Galliano, Louisiana.

The next item for discussion was in reference to Mr. Vince Guillory and his appointment to the committee. In this discussion, Perry Gisclair questioned what steps had been taken in regards to Mr. Guillory. Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had sent Mr. Guillory's resume along with a letter to the Committee of Board Appointments. Perry Gisclair told the committee that he had attended the Committee of Board Appointments meeting and was confused as to why two resumes were submitted for one opening. Ed Durabb told the committee that ten people were on the committee and that either of two options could be taken - The Council could nominate another person for the committee or the committee could drop the total number to nine. If the number was left at ten, there would be two openings on the committee. Ed Durabb told the committee that he had been notified of only one appointment to the CZM committee by the Council Committee for Board Appointments.

Mr. Perry Gisclair said that according to the agenda, there was only one vacancy that existed and that was for Idea Baldwin. There was no mention of Mr. Lou Morales' resignation on the agenda.

Mr. Perry Gisclair also said that according to the minutes, a letter would be sent to Mr. Jay Cheramie. Ed Durabb was informed by Perry Gisclair that there was no letter sent to Mr. Jay Cheramie.

Mr. Ed Durabb informed the committee that the letter had been sent to the Committee of Board Appointments, and that he had spoken to Jay Cheramie personally concerning the appointment of someone to the committee. Ed Durabb told the committee that he had informed Jay Cheramie that a vacancy did exist and told Mr. Cheramie that he could make an appointment.

Mr. Ed Durabb stated that a when the letter was sent to the Committee of Board Appointment, it was stated that there were two vacancies. In this letter, a copy of Mr. Guillory's resume was included.

Mr. Perry Gisclair asked that another letter be sent advising the committee of Lou Morales' resignation, that a vacancy existed, and that the committee recommends Mr. Vince Guillory for the appointment.

Mr. Dino Cheramie was asked to familiarize himself with past committee CZM work so that he could become a contributing member by the next meeting.

The next item for discussion was the review and acceptance of the minutes of the August meeting. All members were asked if there were additions or corrections to the minutes of the last meeting. It was moved that the minutes be approved. The motion was made by Windell Curole and seconded by Perry Gisclair. The motion was unanimously accepted.

The report of the planning department on membership and attendance roster changes was next for discussion. Ted Falgout asked if Ed Durabb had anything further to add on the membship roster. Ed Durabb reminded the committee of Horace Thibodaux's request that it be indicated on the minutes when people called in with an excuse. Mr. Ed Durabb pointed out to the committee that it had been done. Ed Durabb also said that the error was corrected on the attendance roster and that the next roster would reflect these changes.

CZM Program Requirements

Ed Durabb told the committee that, as part of our CZM program documentation, the committee needs to document state and federal activities in the coastal zone. The major federal and/or state activities in the Lafourche Coastal Zone are: Port Fourchon, South Lafourche Levee District, and the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port.

Ed Durabb stated that information is needed on the status of the levee projects. Ed Durabb is in particular need of maps to determine the levee alignment.

Ed Durabb also stated that the same information is needed for the Port Fourchon area. Ed Durabb told the committee that he has the development plan for 1974, but that is all the information he has. Ed Durabb told the committee he is looking for information on what is there, what is proposed for the next year or so and also for a map of the area.

Ted Falgout informed Ed Durabb that he has the information on Port Fourchon on a plat. Ed Durabb told the committee that he will assemble all the information provided to him on the Port Fourchon, and South Lafourche Levee system in order to document the current and future status of these projects for the CZM plan.

Ed Durabb then asked who could be contacted at LOOP to get some information on the projects. Questions were brough up as to what information would be needed. Ed Durabb informed the committee that he needs information on facilities, what LOOP intends to build in the future, basically a description of the project itself - that is, what is in place now. Ed Durabb was told that he could possibly get in touch with Mr. Dan Keatie, but that the operation was separated into two or three offices. One of these offices is located in Port Fourchon. The main office is located in Harvey.

Ed Durabb was told the call the LOOP Operations Center and find out who could be of assistance. Ed Durabb asked for the members to mail whatever information they have on the projects within a month so he would be able to assemble the information into a concise format for the CZM program.

Other Business

Ed Durabb told the committee that John Glenn who is in charge of Parish Programs has taken another job and that his position has not been filled. Before his departure, he and Ed Durabb discussed what he was planning to do with the program, and what the Advisory Committee was doing. John Glenn recommended that instead of pursuing the current course regarding the goals and objectives and policies on parish-wide basis that the committee should hold off and to the same thing

Environmental Unit by Environmental Unit thus tailoring the goals and objectives to each specific Environmental Unit. According to Ed Durabb, this is a logical way to handle it.

After assembling Environmental Unit descriptions, the committee will try to write goals and objectives for each unit under study. The committee can then talk about the polices in each particular unit.

Mr. Ed Durabb then proceeded to distribute a letter from John Glenn to demonstrate potential policies that could be used in our CZM Program. Ed Durabb reminded the committee that they had directed him to ask John Glenn questions. This letter also answered questions posed by the committee regarding other management policies which had been raised previously.

Related Ordinances to the CZM Program

Ed Durabb told the committee that he looked through the Lafourche Code of Ordinances and circled some existing Parish Ordinances that had some relation to the CZM Program - basically they included the flood insurance program and the solid waste regulations. The information that was distributed to the committee summarizes what is currently in force in the parish.

Goals and Objectives

Ed Durabb said that the committee could approve the goals and objectives minus all the policies and, at the next meeting he would bring in some E.M.U. descriptions, maps, and look at each one of them to see where it is, what is there, and make a decision as to what kind of policies are needed there.

CZM Ordinance

Ed Durabb then reminded the committee that changes were made in the Draft CZM Ordinance Articles 1 - 6 at the last meeting and also informed the committee that the corrections were included in the minutes of the last meeting.

Ed Durabb then distributed corrected copies of Articles 1 - 6 with the changes that the committee had agreed upon at the last meeting.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that the remainder of the meeting would be devoted to the ordinances in order to finish the discussion and make any changes that the committee feels are necessary and to show how the permit system is designed to flow.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that before discussing the ordinance that discussion would be held on the permitting system. Ed Durabb then proceeded to distribute a permitting flow chart. Ed Durabb informed the committee that an extra sheet was included in the packet to show the time frames for these processes. Ed Durabb began the explanation as to how the permit process would work in regards to "issues of local concern" as well as "issues of state concern". Ed Durabb explained the processes involved in determining whether the permit is of local or state concern to the final permit decision. Ed Durabb also discussed the time frames for each of the steps in the permit flow chart process.

The next item for discussion was the review of the second draft of the Coastal Zone Management Ordinance Articles 7 - 17. Ed Durabb reminded the committee that they had been mailed the second draft of this Ordinance.

Ed Durabb proceeded to discuss the ordinance to determine if any changes needed to be made in the context.

The following is a list of changes to made in the CZM Ordinance:

Article VII - Section 1 - no change
Section 2 - (1) change CZM Advisory Committee to CZM Review Board
(2) no change
(3) change CZM Advisory Committee to CZM Review Board

(4) needs to add "within the specified time period"
change CZM Advisory Committee to CZM Review Board
change "The Parish Council may override a coastal use permit" to "The Parish Council may override a coastal use recommendation"
(5) change "The Parish Council may override a coastal use permit" to "The Parish Council may override a coastal use recommendation"

Section 3 - no change
Section 4 - no change
Section 5 - no change
Section 6 - no change

Article VIII - No change

Article IX - Section 1 - Reword to indicate that the Parish Council will issue special permit
Section 2 - no change

Article IX - no changes

Article X - no changes
Article XI - no changes
Article XII - no changes
Article XIII - Section 1 - no changes

Article XIV - Section 1 - no changes
Section 2 - no changes
Section 3 - change CZM Advisory Committee to CZM Review Board
change "such petitions should" to "such petitions shall"
Section 4 - change "in no case should" to "in no case shall"
Article XV - no changes
Article XVI no changes
Article XVII no changes

Ed Durabb stated that he will clarify passages on recommendations regarding the Council and make sure the passages specifies "within the time period."

Ed Durabb informed the committee, that as part of the CZM plan, that he is gathering information on demographic, economic, social, and employment information about coastal zone and will give the information at the next meeting.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that the E.M.U.'s would be one of the topics of discussion for the next meeting.

Landsat Program

Ed Durabb gave a report on the status of the LANDSAT Program to the committee. He informed the committee that he is in the process of doing classifications and once the information is gathered, the information he will provide the group with concise figures on 1980 and 1974 data. Mr. Ed Durabb told the committee that he is gathering information that will give comparative changes. The information will show the landscape of each E.M.U. and will also show where land losses have occurred. LSU will also assist with taking film off screens.

The subject then changed to the Ordinance with Ed Durabb informing the committee about steps to be taken by the Jury in passing the Ordinance. Ed Durabb also informed the committee that the Jury must pass the Ordinance and adopt the whole package in the form of resolutions. The committee will then have an ordinance, goals and objectives, E.M.U.'s, as well as social and economic data to back up their management plan.

Ed Durabb told the committee that he will try to get all the information concerning the policies and the ordinance to the committee before the next meeting.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that at the next meeting the Ordinance would be finished and discussed. Ed Durabb also told the committee that he would allow Horace Thibodaux to make his comments in writing. After the discussion of Horace Thibodaux's comments, the Committee would decide if the Ordinance would be adopted.

Ted Falgout informed the committee about a conference that would be held at LSU on October 5 -6 on coastal erosion. Ed Durabb asked the committee to provide him with the information that would be discussed at the conference

Ed Durabb also told the committee about the possibility of arranging a demonstration for the CZM Committee at LSU on the various aspects of the LANDSAT Program.

With no further business, the motion for adjournment was made by Ted Falgout, seconded by Perry Sinclair.

Edwin J. Durabb
Planning Director

MINUTES

CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 28, 1981

The eighth meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee was called to order by its Chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

The following members were in attendance for this meeting:

Present	Absent
Ted Falgout	Gerald Bordelon - Excused
Horace Thibodaux	Robert Juul
Windell Curole	Gregory Terrebonne
Perry Gisclair	
Dino Cheramie	
Caroll Adams	

Also present for this meeting was Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Planning Department and Colley Charpentier of the Daily Comet.

The first item of business for discussion was the review and acceptance of the minutes of the last CZM Meeting.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to accept the minutes of the meeting of September 30, 1981. Mr. Perry Gisclair moved that the minutes be accepted. Mr. Ted Falgout seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

The next item for discussion was the report to the CZM Committee on the vacancy on the CZM Committee. Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had sent a memo to the Committee of Board Appointments, which included Vince Guillory's resume.

Mr. Perry Gisclair informed the committee that the memo along with the resume had been received and that Mr. Guillory's appointment was scheduled to appear on the next Committee of Board Appointments agenda.

Next for discussion was the final acceptance of Articles 7 - 17 of the CZM Ordinance. Ed Durabb reminded the committee that they had gone through these Articles at the last CZM Meeting. Ed Durabb also distributed revised copies of Articles 1 - 6 of the CZM Ordinance and also the copies of Articles 7 - 17, with the requested changes, to the CZM Advisory Committee members.

Ed Durabb asked if all committee members decide that the ordinance is satisfactory, that the committee use it as an initial draft, and send this draft to the District Attorney's Office and also to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources to get final approval to insure that the ordinance meets all local and state requirements.

The members asked if they had any questions or comments to make regarding the ordinance.

There being no further discussion or changes in the ordinance, Horace Thibodaux made a motion to accept Articles 7 - 17 of the Coastal Zone Management Ordinance. The motion to accept was seconded by Ted Falgout. With no discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

The next item for discussion was the final acceptance of the entire CZM Ordinance. Ed Durabb reminded the committee that Articles 1 - 6 had already been accepted at the previous meeting.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to accept the entire Ordinance. Ted Falgout moved to accept the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance - third draft as presented to the Advisory Committee. The motion to accept the ordinance was seconded by Windell Curole. There being no discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that his next move is to submit a draft copy to Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and also to the District Attorney. He told the committee that he would include a letter of transmittal with the ordinance but would deliver the ordinance personally.

Under new business, the first item for discussion was the introduction to the Goals and Objectives for the CZM Program and how they relate to the Environmental Management Units.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had hand-outs which would be mailed to all members within a few days.

Discussion then followed in regards to meetings between John Glenn and Ed Durabb in reference to goals and objectives, in which Mr. John Glenn suggested setting policies for each E.M.U. thus tailoring the specific policies for specific areas of the Environmental Management Unit rather than attempting to draft policies "parish-wide".

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had redrafted goals and objectives and how the goals and objectives relate to the E.M.U. concept.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had began work on the Pointe-Au-Chien E.M.U. and was providing descriptive information, which had come from previous CZM reports, that he had derived goals and objectives and policies specifically for the Pointe-Au-Chien E.M.U.

Ed Durabb then proceeded to present extensive information on the Pointe-Au-Chien Wildlife Management Area in relation to what areas require CZM permits, in relation to saltwater intrusion, and also in relation to color coding of land cover from habitat maps.

Ed Durabb asked that, as members review his suggested policies, that they point out to the committee if they see how information in the policies can be improved.

General discussion continued with Ed Durabb telling committee members that they would see similar information for every E.M.U. at future meetings.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had included goals and objectives, and policies for the Pointe-Au-Chien E.M.U. and then reviewed them. He also distributed information packets on this E.M.U. to the committee.

Ed Durabb asked that all members read the information which had been distributed to them and make any comments necessary to improve the management policies.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that no final decision was needed at the meeting tonight and that he would like all members to review information and adopt the report at the next CZM meeting.

Discussion then continued on the location of various pipelines in the Pointe-Au-Chien Wildlife Management Area. United Gas Pipeline and Southern Pipeline Canals were identified by the Advisory Committee, and Ed Durabb indicated that he would label his land cover map accordingly.

Ted Falgout showed the committee aerial photographs that illustrated marsh deterioration in the Pointe-Au-Chien Wildlife Management Area.

Windell Curole informed the committee that he would send information as to the names of the various canals, that were shown on habitat maps, to Ed Durabb.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had included oil and gas board road conditions as policies, which are the actual conditions that the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources puts on board roads for drilling activities.

Ed Durabb asked members to send specific policies for specific areas to him on the E.M.U. if they could think of any.

Extensive discussion then began on the allocation of $38 million dollars by the Louisiana State legislature for the various parishes in the coastal zone for the funding of projects to combat coastal erosion.

Ed Durabb told the committee that he would like to work with St. Charles and Jefferson Parishes to build flood gates along the Mississippi River, have a canal dug to the back of the swamp, and let freshwater enter into the Barataria Basin as a measure to stop land loss in the Barataria Basin. This project was not included in the proposals to the legislature.

Various members of the committee expressed their concerns as to whether the projects to be funded under the state coastal erosion program would prove to be the most beneficial to the coastal areas.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that there was no coordinated effort to determine how the money was to be allocated for funding by the state legislature as far as he knew.

Committee members asked if a letter could be drafted to the senators, representatives, to the Governor, and also to the Terrebonne Parish CZM Committee in order to inform these persons as to the views of the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee in reference to the allocation of money by the state legislature for the funding of projects to combat coastal erosion.

Further discussion was held relative to potential projects that would be included in the State Coastal erosion bill in Lafourche Parish.

Horace Thibodaux asked Ed Durabb to write a letter to the senators, representatives, and to the Governor on behalf of the Advisory Committee.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he would send draft letters to committee members, for their approval.

Horace Thibodaux informed the committee that he would probably be going to Baton Rouge to attend the sessions and would give input into allocations for funding of projects.

There being no further business, Windell Curole moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded by Ted Falgout. The motion carried unanimously.

Ed Durabb, Planning Director

MINUTES

LAFOURCHE CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

January 20, 1982

The first meeting of 1982 was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

The following members were in attendance:

Present	Absent
Horace Thibodaux	Dino Cheramie
Ted Falgout	Gerald Bordelon (called in)
Windell Curole	Robert Juul (resigned)
Perry Gisclair	Gregory Terrebonne (resigned)
Caroll Adams	

Also present were Betty Haw representing the Sierra Club; Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council; and Kim Scott from Radio Station KLEE.

The first order of business was the acceptance of the minutes of the October 28, 1981 meeting of the CZM Advisory Committee.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to accept the minutes of the October 28, 1981 meeting of the CZM Advisory Committee. The motion was made by Perry Gisclair and seconded by Ted Falgout. Motion carried.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that the whole meeting would be devoted to Environmental Management Units.

The first management unit for discussion was the Pointe-au-chien Wildlife Management Unit.

Ed Durabb informed members that once the Pointe-au-chien E.M.U. can be reviewed and adopted, then the parish can begin to comment on Coastal Management Section permits with more validity. Ed Durabb reminded the committee that even though the parish does not have a coastal zone program, the parish will still have some voice in reference to comments for coastal use permits.

Ted Falgout moved that the committee approve the Pointe-au-chien Wildlife Management Unit. The motion was seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

Ted Falgout asked if Ed Durabb had superimposed on maps where the wildlife management unit areas would be located. Ed Durabb informed the committee members that the wildlife management areas were not included on the maps as of yet, but would be included on the maps in the future.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that he would get the boundaries for the wildlife management units drawn on the maps as soon as he gets the information.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that the information would be included on the map for the next meeting.

Ed Durabb then informed the committee members that he had two other E.M.U.'s, Delta Farms and North Little Lake, which had not been approved as of yet by the committee members. He informed the committee members that he had infra-red photographs of the areas which the committee could study.

The first of these E.M.U.'s for discussion was North Little Lake. In reference to this E.M.U., Ed Durabb informed the committee members that this area was not terribly cut up as of yet, according to the habitat map of 1978. Ed Durabb pointed out and sectioned off areas which had experienced intensive oil and gas activity. He informed committee members that he had set specific policies for this area in order to minimize the effects of channelization.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that these policies have been sent to the state to Joel Lindsey's people and they were pleased with the information and wanted to know when the plan would be completed.

Ed Durabb reminded the committee that they won't have control over many of the Coastal Management Section permits but would have comment power that would serve as back-up for the State.

The next E.M.U. for discussion was Delta Farms. Ed Durabb informed the committee members about the make-up of this E.M.U. and his recommendations emphasizing recreation potential in the E.M.U.

Ed Durabb asked the committee members for feedback on the suggested policies or other information which had been given to the committee members on the E.M.U.'s

General discussion was held by the committee members in reference to the Delta Farms E.M.U., particularly in reference to the environmental make-up of this E.M.U.

Discussion was held in reference to the major pipelines and some of the locations of pipelines and canals in the Delta Farms E.M.U.

Committee members identified the Texas Eastern Pipeline on the map of the Delta Farms E.M.U.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that Windell Curole has a list of pipelines that cross the levees and the list should include many of the pipelines in the E.M.U. that were up for discussion.

Members asked that all pipelines be identified on the map of the E.M.U.'s.

Horace Thibodaux said, in reference to waterways, that it may be a project to consider doing research to try to make a determination to put names on particular waterways on maps for documentation purposes for the future.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to accept the North Little Lake and Delta Farms E.M.U.'s. The motion was made by Ted Falgout and seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried unanimously.

Ed Durabb then informed the committee members that he had two other E.M.U.'s for the committee's discussion.

Ed Durabb presented information on the make-up of the Fourchon E.M.U. and identified color shadings of various land cover of Fourchon.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that this area has more stringent policies and descriptions because of the environmental sensitivity and importance of this E.M.U.

The next item for discussion was Caminada E.M.U. Ed Durabb informed the committee members that he especially wanted them to study this E.M.U. because it was more restrictive than other E.M.U.'s.

Discussion was held in relation to pipeline corridors in the E.M.U. Members expressed the need to have the pipelines labeled in this E.M.U.

After this discussion, committee members asked if they could delay on the approval of the Caminada and Fourchon E.M.U.'s for further study of this information.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that he would go through maps from the E.M.U.'s that have been approved by the committee and label all the pipelines.

Ted Falgout informed the committee members that he would like to look into the sand dredging operations in the Caminada E.M.U. to see if they are approved operations.

The committee discussed the extent and validity of sand dredging operations as well as what types of uses would fall under state or local jurisdiction in this E.M.U.

In general discussion of the E.M.U.'s under study, Horace Thibodaux felt that a general statement should be included in the policies about the requirements of sewerage and solid waste disposal in the E.M.U.'s.

General discussion by the committee members was then held on other policies of the Caminada E.M.U.

The next item for discussion was the replacement of two members on the CZM committee. Ed Durabb informed the committee members that Vince Guillory had submitted a resume to the committee but that he was unaware of the disposition of the appointment of Mr. Guillory.

Members of the committee asked Ed Durabb to check on the status of the resume and resubmit it to the Committee of Board Appointments.

Perry Gisclair informed committee members that he felt that it would be common courtesy to submit a letter to the juror of the district and ask him to submit a name for the vacancy on the CZM Committee.

General discussion continued on this matter. Perry Gisclair informed the committee members of the status of Vince Guillory's resume, to the best of his knowledge.

Next for discussion was the possibility of the permit committee reviewing coastal use permits. Ed Durabb informed the committee of the difficulty of instituting Coastal Management permit review before the program is in place. Toward the end of program development, the committee will be informed and be brought into the process.

Horace Thibodaux also informed the committee that they need coordination with local adjoining parishes on the CZM Program. Ed Durabb said that he would be meeting with Martha Landry next week to determine the status of their CZM program in Terrebonne Parish.

On another matter Horace Thibodaux felt that the situation with Vince Guillory needs to be checked into. Perry Gisclair informed the committee that he will check on Vince Guillory to determine if he is still interested in being on the committee.

The committee can then check to see if someone can fill the vacancy of Gregory Terrebonne.

The next meeting was set for Wednesday, February 17, 1982 at 7:00 p.m. in Galliano at the Port Commission Building.

There being no further business, the motion to adjourn was made by Perry Gisclair and seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

Ed Durabb
Planning Director

MINUTES

CZM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

February 17, 1982

The second meeting of 1982 was called to order by Ted Falgout.

The following members were in attendance:

Present	Absent
Caroll Adams	Robert Juul (resigned)
Ted Falgout	Gerald Bordelon
Windell Curole	Perry Gisclair (excused)
Dino Cheramie	Horace Thibodaux (excused)
	Gregory Terrebonne (resigned)

Also in attendance were Betty Haw of the Sierra Club, Mark Daire, and Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council.

Under old business, the first item for discussion was the acceptance of the minutes of the January 20, 1982 meeting of the CZM Advisory Committee Meeting.

Windell Curole moved that the committee accept the minutes of the January 20, 1982 meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee meeting. The motion was seconded by Ted Falgout. The motion carried.

Ed Durabb introduced Mark Daire to the Advisory Committee. Mr. Ed Durabb asked Mr. Daire if he had contacted his councilman in reference to submitting a resume to fill the vacancy that existed on the committee. Mark Daire informed the committee that he had sent a letter and resume to his councilman, Joseph Saia.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that Sid Ordoyne, Assistant District Attorney, had completed his review of the CZM Ordinance. Ed Durabb told committee members that he would have Mr. Ordoyne's comments on the CZM Ordinance at the next meeting.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that they had received, in the mail, information on projects recommended to the CMS of DNP pursuant to the Coastal Environmental Protection Trust Fund. Mr. Durabb informed committee members that this information was in relation to the four projects that were going to be recommended for the initial pilot efforts to reduce erosion along the coast. Ed Durabb gave committee members background information on the four projects.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that the State CZM program personnel have volunteered to come to a Council meeting to explain these projects in detail. He informed committee members that he would consult with Dick Egle to determine when the State CZM personnel could attend the meeting.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he had met with Mr. Windell Curole in order to label pipelines and canals on the E.M.U. maps.

Ed Durabb informed committee that 2 canals had been identified on the North Little Lake E.M.U. These 2 canals were identified as the United and Southern Natural Gas pipeline canals.

General discussion was held in relation to the names of pipelines on the E.M.U. maps. The Tennessee Gas Pipeline was also identified on the Clovelly E.M.U. map.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that the Louisiana Geological Survey is developing a more detailed state map that may show some of the major pipelines in the area and that this information would perhaps be helpful in labeling other pipelines in the E.M.U.'s.

Ed Durabb also informed committee members that he had contacted 2 large landowners in the coastal zone - Wisner Foundation and the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company. He informed committee members that Louisiana Land and Exploration had sent a map of their land holdings in Louisiana. He informed committee members that the area shown in yellow identified the Lafourche holdings.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that a map will be drawn to show major landholdings by companies in the coastal zone. Mr. Caroll Adams informed Ed Durabb that Tenneco-LaTerre had some large landholdings in the area and informed Ed Durabb of whom he could contact for more information.

Ed Durabb reminded committee members that they had adopted 3 E.M.U.'s at the last meeting and had left the Caminada and Fourchon E.M.U.'s open for further discussion.

Ed Durabb suggested that the committee continue discussion on other E.M.U.'s. He informed committee members that he had the Clovelly, Clovelly Farms, and the Leeville E.M.U.'s for their review.

In reference to the Clovelly E.M.U., Ed Durabb informed committee members that he was mainly interested in the goals and policies of the E.M.U., in which he identified various areas of the Clovelly E.M.U. Extensive discussion began on the policies of the Environmental Management Units.

After much discussion on the E.M.U., the committee decided to include another policy in Area G in order to prevent saltwater intrusion caused by alluvial ridges that were destroyed or damaged.

In reference to Policy 4, committee members asked that a statement be included as to the maintenance of the area.

Ted Falgout asked if any policies had been designated for digging oil field canals and, if a dry hole was found, if provision would be made for damming the canal. Ted Falgout asked if a policy to this effect could be included in all E.M.U.'s.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he would review policies relating to oil and gas access canals and include in the policies that "if the project is finished or a dry hole is found that the canal would be dammed". He informed committee members that he would research information and include a footage requirement for backfilling the canal.

In reference to Area F, Ed Durabb informed committee members that he would add a policy regarding a cut through Bayou L'Ours.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that he would write up a general policy statement regarding pipeline canals.

After more discussion on pipelines, Ed Durabb asked members if they wanted a general policy to state "Pipelines laying on the surface of the marsh shall be discouraged". The committee concurred.

Ted Falgout informed committee members that the Port Commission has tried to include a provision in a letter of no objection to state "When crossing canals with pipelines, that the company bury line at least 100 feet inland on the levee bank and maintain it.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that this information could be used as a general policy and that this was the type of information that could be used as background when it comes to reviewing coastal use permits.

Extensive discussion continued in reference to the policies of the Clovelly E.M.U.

In reference to general policies, Ed Durabb informed committee members that he would specify information on backfilling, damming of canals, etc. and use this information as general policies for all E.M.U.'s

Members asked if general policies could be done to pertain to all E.M.U.'s. Ed Durabb indicated that he would begin to do this.

Extensive discussion was held in reference to making a presentation to educate the public on the problems of coastal eroding in Lafourche Parish.

Discussion was held in relation to having a planning meeting in order to determine the strategy to be used in making the presentation.

Ed Durabb suggested that the committee members come up with some ideas for the next meeting.

Betty Haw of the Sierra Club suggested that she and Mark Daire get together before the next meeting to come up with some ideas to present to the committee at the next CZM meeting.

The next meeting was set for March 31, 1982 at 7:00 p.m. at the Port Commission Building in Galliano, Louisiana.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he would speak to Dick Egle and notify the committee as to when the state CZM personnel would be attending the Council meeting.

Ed Durabb informed the committee members that he would incorporate the committee's suggestions into the Clovelly E.M.U. and try to have this information ready to approve at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the motion to adjourn was made by Caroll Adams and seconded by Dino Cheramie. The motion carried.

Ed Durabb
Planning Department

MINUTES

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 31, 1982

The Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee Meeting was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

The following members were in attendance:

Present	Absent
Caroll Adams	Ted Falgout (excused)
Perry Gisclair	Gerald Bordelon (excused)
Windell Curole	Dino Cheramie (excused)
Horace Thibodaux	

Also present were Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council, Ms. Betty Haw of the Sierra Club, and 2 reporters from the South Lafourche Media.

The first item of business was the acceptance of the minutes of the February 17, 1982 meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee.

Perry Gisclair moved that the committee accept the minutes of the previous meeting. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried unanimously.

Discussion then began on the Environmental Management Units.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had reworked the Clovelly E.M.U. based on the discussion at the last meeting. He also told committee members that he had added a series of general policies, which would take care of many of Ted Falgout's questions about what he would like to see in the coastal zone policies.

Ed Durabb also informed committee members that he had named additional pipeline canals on the E.M.U. maps. He also informed the committee that he had found the dam area and named the section, township, range and section as well as what the committee would like to do there.

Regarding the General Policies, Ed Durabb informed committee members that the information requested by Ted Falgout was included. Ed Durabb told the committee that this information was to be applied to the entire coastal zone, except where indicated by particular E.M.U. policies. He also said that he had tried to incorporate Ted Falgout and Windell Curole's suggestions into the General Policies.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that one of the biggest problems was the long-term maintenance of construction of a dam or spoil bank as a mitigation condition for a permit.

Committee members asked Ed Durabb contact Dave Frugé at the Lafayette Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to get additional information on subsidence potential of Lafourche Parish. Horace Thibodaux suggested that they might have information that we could use.

Ed Durabb reminded committee members that at the last meeting, they had gone over Clovelly E.M.U. thoroughly.

General discussion was held in reference to problems caused by the L.O.O.P. pipeline.

General discussion was held in reference to the location of the L.O.O.P. pipeline, the Wisner Foundation land holdings, and the Clovelly E.M.U.

Regarding the addressing of problems with L.O.O.P., Ed Durabb informed committee members that they have no control over anything that was done before the Coastal Zone Management Act was passed. He also informed the committee that L.O.O.P. was a special area and that the committee has no control over this area. He told the committee that they can make recommendations to the state, however.

Discussion continued on the relationship of the L.O.O.P. area to the State Coastal Management Section. General discussion was held as to the parallelism and consistency of management programs with L.O.O.P. and the Lafourche Parish CZM Program.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he would find out whose jurisdiction the L.O.O.P. project would fall under in relation to management programs of the State and the Parish for the next meeting.

Ed Durabb told committee members that he was uncertain as to how much control the Coastal Management Section had over the L.O.O.P. project.

A brief discussion was held on what the State CZM Program and the local program had jurisdiction of and how the Lafourche Program would interface with the State. Ed Durabb also made the suggestion that it might be possible to work directly with several large landowners since they have good management plans for their wetlands already.

Horace Thibodaux suggested that in the permit application for permits of "local concern" it be specified that mitigation be performed as close to the area disturbed as possible if not immediately adjacent to the area disturbed, and that mitigation should at least be performed in the parish where the permit is being issued.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that they have already sent a letter expressing this opinion to the State Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Ed Durabb suggested that the committee add a policy to the General Policies to state that "if a permitted activity takes place in Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone, mitigation will occur in that same area using the following hierarchy of criteria:

Priority of mitigation:
(1) area where permit is taking place
(2) E.M.U. in which permit is taking place
(3) parish

Perry Gisclair made a motion to adopt this hierarchy of criteria as a general policy. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried unanimously.

In reference to the Clovelly E.M.U., Caroll Adams made a motion to accept the Clovelly E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried unanimously.

In reference to the Caminada E.M.U., Ed Durabb informed committee members that the board road conditions would be extracted from these policies and included in the General Policies.

Ed Durabb also informed the committee that if the L.O.O.P. pipeline goes through this E.M.U., he may add another policy at a later date in reference to the pipeline.

Discussion then began in reference to the response of major land owners in the coastal zone as to requests for information.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he had received mitigation activities, contracts, etc. from Mr. Caroll Adams in reference to the land holdings of the Scully Family in the Clovelly E.M.U.

Ed Durabb told committee that he would like to see a cooperative agreement with the land owners and the Parish CZM Program. This would make management activities considerably easier.

Ed Durabb told committee members that he would write another letter to the land owners he had not yet contacted.

Windell Curole informed Ed Durabb that he had a list of the other major land owners in the coastal zone and would send him the information.

General discussion continued in reference to land holdings.

Horace Thibodaux asked Ed Durabb about the status of sand dredging operations. Ed Durabb told the committee that he had spoken to Joel Lindsey in reference to this information. Mr. Lindsey informed Mr. Durabb that they were opposed to the operations and would recommend they not approve it. Ed Durabb told the committee that this position was as of a couple of months ago.

There being no further discussion on the Caminada E.M.U., Mr. Windell Curole made the motion to accept the Caminada E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Perry Gisclair. The motion carried unanimously.

Ed Durabb informed committee that he had a listing of all oil wells that have been drilled in Lafourche Parish. He informed the committee that he had received the information from the Department of Natural Resources.

Ed Durabb told the committee that he was obtaining blue-line copies of maps from the Wildlife and Fisheries Office of the oyster leases in the state.

In reference to the Leeville E.M.U., Perry Gisclair made a motion to accept the Leeville E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Horace Thibodaux. The motion carried unanimously.

Discussion began on the South Barataria E.M.U. Ed Durabb gave an explanation to the committee as to the breakdown of policies into zones. Ed Durabb identified some of the various aspects of the area as outlined on the E.M.U. maps and described in the policies.

General discussion was held in reference to pipelines and canals. Ed Durabb identified the Tennessee Gas Pipeline and the Southwest Louisiana Canal.

Committee members identified the Tidewater Canal and Plaisance Lake.

Windell Curole said that in the adjacent E.M.U. that it was very important to keep the edge of the bayou intact for when the levee comes across, that they can't do any pumping in the area for the South Lafourche levee unless it is blocked off completely from the bayou.

Ed Durabb told the committee that he suggested dams be placed to keep out saltwater.

Discussion was held in reference to the Bayou L'Ours area of South Barataria.

Comparisons were made of land loss rates in Lafourche Parish in comparison to other parishes in the coastal zone.

Committee members identified the Yankee Canal in South Barataria.

General discussion continued in reference to the general condition of the South Barataria E.M.U. marshes.

Ed Durabb asked that members review the information on the E.M.U. and have additions or deletions ready to discuss at the next meeting, so that the E.M.U. can be approved.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he will have the Raccourci Environmental Management Unit ready to discuss for the next meeting.

Committee members asked how many E.M.U.'s still needed to be discussed. Ed Durabb gave the committee indications as to which E.M.U.'s remained.

Discussion was held in reference to the CZM boundary near Lake Des Allemands, north of the Intracoastal Waterway. Ed Durabb informed the committee that the boundary line is 100 feet inland from the lake bottom and shoreline all the way along the St. Charles and St. James Parish lines to north of Thibodaux.

Horace Thibodaux asked if the lands encompassed by this strip should be divided into E.M.U.'s with policy statements as was done for the rest of the Coastal Zone. Ed Durabb informed the committee that the boundary was marked off and that he would bring maps to indicate the boundary. He gave the committee a brief explanation of the soil characteristics of the area. Horace Thibodaux asked that Ed Durabb address these areas. Ed Durabb said that he would address these areas after the existing E.M.U.'s were completed covering the majority of the Coastal Zone.

In another matter, Ed Durabb informed the committee that the Coastal Management Section of the Department of Natural Resources will make a presentation to the Parish Council on May 12, 1982 on "Beach Erosion and Stabilization Projects". Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had spoken to Horace Thibodaux about the possibility of having the CZM meeting in conjunction with the presentation to the Council and perhaps inviting Irv Mendelssohn from the Center for Wetland Resources to make a presentation of the efforts of the LSU Center for Wetland Resources in the area of beach stabilization.

Horace Thibodaux informed the committee that he would like to have the meeting in Thibodaux.

Ed Durabb said he would like to show the committee the CZM mosaic and other maps he uses as resource materials in the CZM Program.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that they could view the presentation and then move into the conference room to have the CZM Meeting.

Horace Thibodaux asked that when the minutes are sent out that a small note be included asking that members consider this possibility.

Ed Durabb asked that the committee review the CZM General Policies he had developed. He informed the committee that he would be adding a policy about mitigation and that the committee would receive it in the mail.

In reference to public information efforts in the coastal zone, Ms. Betty Haw informed the committee that there should be an educational program on CZM open to the public. Betty Haw informed the committee that she and Mark Daire had discussed the possibility and that he was going to make some phone calls to try and set something.

Discussion then began on the status of the Mark Daire resume and his possible appointment to the CZM committee to fill one of the vacancies that exists. Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had informed Mr. Daire that he should call his councilman. He informed the committee that Mr. Daire had sent in a resume and that Mr. Saia was to introduce him at the Committee of Board Appointments meeting. Perry Gisclair asked that Ed Durabb send him a copy of the resume.

In reference to the review of the CZM Ordinance by the District Attorney's Office, Ed Durabb informed the committee that he would make the indicated changes in the ordinance and bring that information to the committee. Ed Durabb gave the committee examples of some of the items that needed changes.

Ed Durabb also informed the committee that they should review the ordinance with the suggested changes.

Committee members asked if a meeting would be held in which the comments that were made by the District Attorney's Office could be discussed. Ed Durabb indicated that this would occur at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the motion to adjourn was made by Perry Gisclair and seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried unanimously.

Ed Durabb
Planning Department

MINUTES

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

May 12, 1982

The Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee meeting was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

The following members were in attendance:

Present	Absent
Horace Thibodaux	Gerald Bordelon (excused)
Mark Daire	Caroll Adams (excused)
Ted Falgout	Perry Gisclair
Windell Curole	Dino Cheramie

Also in attendance were Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council, Dr. Irv Mendelssohn of the Center for Wetland Resources at L.S.U., Patrice Hines of the Houma Courier, and a representative of Channel 5 - T.V.

Horace Thibodaux welcomed Mark Daire, who was appointed to the Coastal Zone Management Committee. He also welcomed the news media to the meeting.

The meeting was then turned over to Ed Durabb, who had some announcements.

Ed Durabb reminded committee members of the May 13, 1982 meeting of the Governor's Task Force on Coastal Erosion for 7:00 p.m. at the Port Commission Building in Galliano. The presentation was to be made by Vernon Behrhorst.

Ed Durabb told committee members that he had received the Environmental Impact Assessment for introducing freshwater into the Barataria Basin and informed committee members that a public meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 1, 1982 at 2:00 p.m. at the Rivergate in New Orleans. He also informed committee members that he would be attending this hearing and welcomed any comments from the members.

Horace Thibodaux asked that a reminder of this public hearing be sent to committee members with the next meeting notice.

Horace Thibodaux informed committee members that the final draft Environmental Impact Statement on sand dredging operations had been released.

Under old business, Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to adopt the minutes of the March 31, 1982 meeting. The motion was made by Windell Curole to accept the minutes. The motion was seconded by Ted Falgout. The motion carried unanimously.

Next for discussion was the final review and adoption of the Fourchon and South Barataria E.M.U.'s.

Discussion was held in reference to this material. Horace Thibodaux stated that he didn't object to the material in South Barataria E.M.U. but stated that he did want comments from the last meeting to be included in the E.M.U.

For the committee's review, Ed Durabb distributed the final copy of the South Barataria E.M.U., with the comments included, to the committee members. He also distributed a copy of the General Policies, with the suggested additions included.

Ted Falgout asked about the status of the Fourchon E.M.U. He was informed that no significant changes were made in the E.M.U. and that the information he requested was included in the General Policies, with the main emphasis being on mitigation parts.

Horace Thibodaux asked if the South Barataria and Fourchon E.M.U.'s had to be approved at this meeting or if they could be postponed and addressed at the next meeting. Ed Durabb said that it was alright to approve all three at the next meeting.

Horace Thibodaux informed Ted Falgout that in discussions of the General Policies, committee members included spoil banks and dams in the General Policies so as to apply to all of the E.M.U.'s because the activities occur in all areas.

Next for discussion was the L.O.O.P. memo. Ed Durabb asked if any one wished to comment on the memo. Windell Curole informed the committee members that he had checked into this matter and that the state was satisfied with what was done at the beach, but there was still discussion with the landowners.

Windell Curole told committee members that he had spoken to Jim Webb, Assistant Director of the Louisiana Offshore Terminal Authority, and he said that he would take slides when flying over the area and present this information to the committee members.

The committee members decided that it would be interesting to have this presentation for the next meeting, if possible.

Discussion then began on the possibility of establishing a mitigation trust fund to mitigate damages in the coastal zone. In reference to this, Ed Durabb distributed a copy of a letter from the U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service that was sent to the Terrebonne Parish Police Jury dated April 14, 1982 inviting the panel to set up such a fund and outlining one which had been set up in Cameron Parish.

Ed Durabb told committee members that the parish could have a mitigation trust fund and as damage was done to parish wetlands, money would be deposited in this fund to be used for capital projects in the parish coastal zone instead of direct mitigation by the permit holder.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he had spoken to the Secretary - Treasurer of the Cameron Parish Police Jury and that he was going to send a copy of the legal agreement for their trust fund, but that it was not executed as of yet.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he had no problem with the concept and that he felt that this would be a good idea for parishes to have funds to use in case of damages, but that he was not sure of how this would work or the legality of it.

Horace Thibodaux explained to the committee members the circumstances under which the mitigation trust fund came into existence under the State Coastal Zone Plan.

After giving background information on the origins of this concept. Horace Thibodaux told members that he felt that the concept was good but that he has a problem with the system of setting it up. He also said that he felt that this needed to be studied further.

Horace Thibodaux reminded the committee that this problem had been discussed in the committee and the concept had been adopted by the group in their general policies that:

> If mitigation takes place, it takes place in the parish preferably around the site where the activity is actually occurring

If it can't take place on the site where the activity is occurring, at least in the vicinity or within the E.M.U.

If it can't be done there, then at least in the parish, and then after all of these are exhausted, then go outside the parish

Horace Thibodaux told committee members that the problem with this is that the small people applying for permits may not have the funds to actually mitigate, therefore the concept of a mitigation trust fund. He stated that he was concerned that the state and federal agencies are actually pushing very hard for mitigation and that concerns him because when state and federal agencies push this, there is usually a reason behind it.

Horace Thibodaux informed committee members that he would like to see this (mitigation trust fund) in Lafourche Parish, but he also feels that this could get out of hand and the funds could be misused by state and federal agencies, so as not to provide the benefits to parishes it was designed to provide.

Windell Curole stated that he understood the committee's biggest concern to be that the state and federal agencies want to control the funds rather than the local people.

Horace Thibodaux informed committee members that the "how" and "when" the trust fund money will be expended will have to be approved by the federal or state agency involved in the mitigation.

Horace Thibodaux also told members that the problem he has with this is that the state doesn't really know exactly what kind of problems are in existence in the area. He also told committee members that he was concerned that someone could possibly be trying to make a slush fund to supplement money they can't get in their budget to do the work. He informed committee members that he disliked being the vehicle or the media to try to benefit one particular agency.

Ed Durabb informed the committee that he had spoken to someone at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and that their concern was that when the money goes to the parish that it will be used for capital construction projects that are coastal zone related.

Ed Durabb told the committee that he feels that the trust fund concept is a good idea and should be followed more closely. When Cameron Parish gets their fund set up perhaps the committee can make comments or a recommendation to the Council.

Horace Thibodaux told members that he felt that they should not jump into the mitigation trust fund yet, but that they should keep abreast of it.

Mark Daire asked about the feasibility of getting the money and establishing the fund and determining how to spend it at a later date.

Horace Thibodaux told members that there was a liability as well as legality problem with the placement of money into the trust fund. He told members of the liability problems that could occur with the establishment of the fund.

Horace Thibodaux told committee members that another of his concerns was that the big push for this mitigation trust fund is being made by state and federal agencies, but when he asked these persons why they didn't establish a mitigation trust fund under their agency, the response was that it was not legal. He felt that they wanted to use a local agency as a vehicle, but they want to have control over that vehicle.

After further discussion, the committee decided to wait until receiving information from Cameron Parish to determine what steps would be taken in reference to the establishment of a mitigation trust fund in the parish.

Discussion then began on the Raccourci E.M.U. Ed Durabb identified the various environments in the E.M.U. He also identified the various colors on the E.M.U. habitat map and designated what the colors represented.

Ed Durabb informed committee members that he had sectioned off 4 areas and explained what the areas consisted of and why they were singled out for Special Management.

Ed Durabb described the make-up of this E.M.U. and informed committee members that separate policies had been established for the area because it was undergoing more rapid erosion. He told committee members of the marsh condition of the E.M.U. in comparison to the South Barataria and Clovelly E.M.U.'s.

Ed Durabb asked that members keep in mind the fact that the General Policies for the Lafourche Coastal Zone are in effect for all E.M.U.'s unless specifically contradicted or modified by specific E.M.U. policies.

Ed Durabb asked that members review the Raccourci E.M.U. and invited them to comment or make suggestions in reference to the E.M.U.

Ed Durabb told committee members that after this E.M.U. was completed, there would be 4 other E.M.U.'s of consequence left to write policies for - Timbalier, South Lafourche C, Bully Camp, and Golden Meadow.

Ed Durabb also told members that he should be getting land cover statistics from the Landsat program by the end of the month and that these would be by E.M.U. and would help in determining policies for the program.

Dr. Irving Mendelssohn of the L.S.U. Center for Wetland Resources began his presentation on Beach Erosion and Stabilization in Louisiana.

Dr. Mendelssohn informed members that in the last 3 years he has become involved in projects to try to understand how Barrier Island vegetation, specifically dunal vegetation might be helpful in reducing the rate of periodic erosion of these important features.

He told members of his three project objectives for the Louisiana Barrier Islands. These objectives are as follows:

1. Assess the magnitude of Barrier Island erosion problem

2. Understand the controlling factors toward erosion

3. Develop the use of coastal vegetation as a means of reducing Barrier Island erosion.

Dr. Mendelssohn then showed slides which indicated levels of erosion by color representations around the coastal areas.

He also told committee members of the 2 reasons for the coastline erosion problems - one being natural causes because of rising sea level and subsidence and the other being man - made causes.

Members asked what portions of the coastal erosion are due to natural causes and what proportions are due to the man-made causes. In reference to this, Dr. Irv Mendelssohn informed members that Gene Turner of the L.S.U. Center for Wetland Resources has been looking at canals and marshes trying to relate the amount of canal within a certain area to the amount of land loss in the area. Mr. Turner indicates that subsidence affect may only account for 10% of the total marsh loss and that the canals may account as much as 90% of marsh loss (speculative at this point).

Dr. Irv Mendelssohn explained to the committee what changes have taken place in the coastal areas around Grand Terre, Grand Isle, Caminada, and Belle Pass areas in relation to erosion, sand transportation, and sand accumulation.

Dr. Mendelssohn identified some of the natural and man-made problems that are causing erosion in the East Timbalier and Grand Terre Islands.

Dr. Irv Mendelssohn then showed a slide representing the East Timbalier Island sea wall and explained some of the problems that have occurred because of the existence of the sea wall.

Dr. Mendelssohn informed committee members of some of the ways to possibly approach the erosion problems (beach nourishment, sand nourishment to the beach, and the use of vegetation to keep sand on the beach).

Dr. Mendelssohn then stated that there are viable ways to slow down erosion rates by using sand nourishment to the beach, by building up the beach, and by then keeping sand in place by vegetation. He stated that he felt that this was the only economical, sound way of approaching the Barrier Island erosion problem in Louisiana.

Dr. Mendelssohn explained the benefits of sand dunes in relation to coastal erosion and explained how sand dunes can serve as a barrier to coastal erosion. He also explained how sand can be lost to the islands. He informed members of how vegetation can play a role in the creation of sand dunes and dune systems along the coast.

Dr. Mendelssohn told committee members that information had come out about 10 years ago to indicate that man-made sand dunes can cause more erosion. He also stated that studies have been done and that there seems to be no evidence that this information is true. He informed members that the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has come out with a film explaining coastal erosion problems in Louisiana.

Dr. Mendelssohn then showed a comparison cost chart for beach stabilization per 1000 feet. He gave cost comparisons for beach nourishment, vegetation stabilization, rock rip rap, sea wall construction, and groin fields. He also compared the amount of area that would be covered by the various amounts of money.

In conclusion, he stated that he felt that Louisiana has a manageable Barrier Island situation, even with the high erosion rates, but that the erosion rates can be slowed with the proper management techniques. He informed committee members that this area can be managed with beach nourishment and the state is going to be trying this with the Coastal Trust Fund. The State will be trying to find sand sources that can be used and pumping it onto the beach to build dunes and extend the beach.

General discussion continued in reference to coastal erosion problems.

Irv Mendelssohn informed committee members that in the Fourchon Beach area near the Chevron Tank Farm there will definitely be a pilot project which will be a beach stabilization project which is a result of the fact that a couple of oil companies will be doing some dredging in the marsh areas. As part of their mitigation, the Coastal Management Section has asked that they do something on Barrier beach to reduce coastal erosion and they have agreed to do this on Fourchon Beach areas.

Dr. Mendelssohn informed committee members that in surveying Fourchon Tank Farm areas that last year it eroded back 120 feet.

Windell Curole asked what was the latest information on sea level rise. He informed committee members that he had heard that there was a report from the University of Miami saying that there was a theory that because of the increased fossil fuel burning that the sea level was increasing. General discussion continued in reference to the sea level changes that have occurred in the past centuries.

Horace Thibodaux thanked Dr. Irv Mendelssohn for making his presentation to the committee members. Dr. Mendelssohn informed the committee that he was impressed on how serious the committee was taking the erosion problem in the parish.

There being no further business, the motion to adjourn was made by Ted Falgout, and seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

Ed Durabb
Planning Director

MINUTES

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

September 1, 1982

The Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee meeting was called to order by its chairman, Horace Thibodaux, with the following:

Present	Absent
Caroll Adams	Gerald Bordelon
Windell Curole	Mark Daire (excused)
Horace Thibodaux	Vince Guillory (excused)
Ted Falgout	Perry Gisclair (excused)
	Vacancy

Also present were Ed Durabb and Phil Pittman.

Horace Thibodaux entertained a motion to accept the minutes of the May 12, 1982 meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. Ted Falgout made the motion to accept the minutes of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

The meeting was then turned over to Ed Durabb. He informed committee members of the E.M.U.'s which needed to be approved.

The Fourchon E.M.U. was the first E.M.U. up for approval. Ted Falgout, referring to the E.M.U. description, told Ed Durabb that Chevron was not the only oil company that had tanks on Fourchon Island. He stated that Gulf and Tenneco also have tanks on the island. Ed Durabb said that he would change the E.M.U. description to reflect this.

Ted Falgout made the motion to adopt the Fourchon Environmental Management Unit. The motion was seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

The next E.M.U. for discussion was Timbalier. Ted Falgout stated that according to the policies, the committee should discourage any shoreline stabilization with rocks. Ted Falgout also stated that if this was included in the policies, it would hurt the Timbalier Island Complex since the island was nearly all rocks now, and if anyone wants to do any repairs, it would be contrary to the recommendations. He stated that since it was nearly all rocks it should not be stated that the company shouldn't do any shoreline erosion control. He further said that Gulf has its main Timbalier field complex at this location and that Gulf is going to be there and they are putting an investment to protect the shoreline of the island. Mr. Falgout stated that some persons like Irv Mendelssohn feel that the rocks are not doing their job, but Mr. Falgout stated that he disagreed.

In reference to Policy 8, Ed Durabb stated that perhaps the Gulf complex should be kept open for a test facility.

Horace Thibodaux asked if the committee would want to prohibit any new habitation on the island or just allow what is there to remain. Mr. Falgout stated that if any facility needs to be added, it should be done on this island.

Ed Durabb agreed to make changes in the Timbalier E.M.U. policies to reflect the wishes of the committee to encourage what Gulf Oil Company was doing on Timbalier Island.

Ted Falgout stated that he had heard a statement from Irv Mendelssohn that the area was deteriorating because of the jetties at Port Fourchon and that the sand transfer was not taking place and that the Port Commission should consider providing a sand transfer capability. He disagreed with Irv Mendelssohn's conclusions about East Timbalier and the Fourchon Jetty.

Horace Thibodaux asked Ted Falgout for his suggestion in reference to permanent habitation. Ted Falgout felt that perhaps the committee should not go so strong and maybe still give the committee or the group that is managing the situation the ability to object to specific projects. He stated that we should not categorically rule out this from the area.

Ed Durabb stated that as he understood it, the committee wanted to make 2 changes: to recognize the existence of Gulf and to state that Gulf Oil remain there.

Ed Durabb stated that the committee could add some qualifying language to be put in Policy 6 of the Timbalier E.M.U.

In reference to Policy 8, Ed Durabb stated that he would add a portion to read "can be reasonably shown" rather than "can be shown".

Ted Falgout made the motion to accept the Timbalier E.M.U., with the changes. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

Next for discussion was the Raccourci E.M.U. Horace Thibodaux asked Ed Durabb what was considered as permanent human habitation dwellings and if a camp would fall under this classification. Ed Durabb stated that this section pertained to development of subdivisions, etc. Horace Thibodaux suggested that Ed Durabb clarify what was meant as permanent habitation dwellings.

Ed Durabb stated that he could perhaps put in a definition section and include "permanent human habitation dwellings" in the section.

Ed Durabb reminded members that in the state plans, camps have a general permit. He stated that perhaps it would be good to point this out somewhere in the ordinance.

Horace Thibodaux made the motion to accept the Raccourci E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

The next E.M.U. for discussion was the South Barataria E.M.U. There was no discussion on this E.M.U. Ted Falgout made the motion to accept the South Barataria E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

Ted Falgout asked Ed Durabb if he had found the name of the unidentified lake. Ed Durabb stated that he had been unable to find the name but would include the range and township lines.

Under old business, Horace Thibodaux informed members that he had received from the Corps of Engineers a copy of the reply to his questions he had raised at the public hearing for the Lafourche Coastal Study on freshwater diversion. He stated that he would distribute a copy for the committee's review.

Under new business, the first E.M.U. for discussion was the South Lafourche "A". Ed Durabb stated that this information had been mailed to committee members. Mr. Durabb identified South Lafourche "A" and "B" on the land cover map on display at the meeting.

Members asked if the Clovelly E.M.U. would be within the levee. Mr. Windell Curole stated that it would not be included within the levee. Ed Durabb stated that in his statements he was assuming that Clovelly would be in the levee.

Ed Durabb stated that the reason he separated it in the description was that if the levee was built around Clovelly, fine, but if it was not in the levee, we have to keep Clovelly the way it was in the policies.

Ed Durabb said that he had included the South Lafourche Levee on the Clovelly E.m.U.

Ed Durabb showed 1980 Landsat photos of South Lafourche "A" and stated that we should be receiving land use statistics for each E.M.U. in the Coastal Zone.

Ed Durabb showed "change maps" for 1976 to 1980 and explained what color codings represented. He stated that he would have "change maps" for each E.M.U.

Ed Durabb asked if members had any objections to accepting the South Lafourche "A", "B", and "C" E.M.U.'s. He also asked if they objected to accepting the Golden Meadow and Bully Camp E.M.U.'s.

There being no discussion on the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U., Mr. Windell Curole made the motion to accept the South Lafourche "A" E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

There being no objection, the motion to accept the South Lafourche "B" E.M.U. was made by Ted Falgout and seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

There being no objection, Caroll Adams made the motion to accept the South Lafourche "C" E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Windell Curole. The motion carried.

There being no discussion on the Bully Camp E.M.U., Caroll Adams made the motion to accept the Bully Camp E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Horace Thibodaux. The motion carried.

There being no objection to the Golden Meadow E.M.U., Ted Falgout made the motion to accept the Golden Meadow E.M.U. The motion was seconded by Caroll Adams. The motion carried.

Ed Durabb then distributed additional Landsat information showing land and water areas of the parish for the committee's review. Discussion was held in reference to this information.

Ed Durabb continued to brief members as to what data was shown on the Landsat frames.

Mr. Durabb stated that he would be going to Baton Rouge on the following Friday and that he should have some products ready by the end of September. He also stated that he would be doing a demonstration at LSU on Friday, October 1, 1982. He invited members to attend and informed them that written invitations would be sent out.

Ed Durabb stated one of the problems with Landsat information was that this has never become an operational system because money was never in it. He stated that the Defense Department was the prime user of this information.

Ed Durabb informed members at that at the next meeting he hoped to have all the economic, demographic, and land cover information written up for committee review.

Ed Durabb stated that he had distributed to the committee a draft of an introductory chapter on E.M.U.'s. He stated that the suggestion of including a definition section was a good one. He said that he would probably include definition section and asked that committee members review the information they had.

Ed Durabb said that he wanted to discuss what sort of procedure should be made to present the program to the Council.

Ed Durabb stated that Sandi Aymond would be preparing graphics of the permitting system, what are uses of local concerns, and simplify the program and that he would try to call a special meeting to discuss the proposed ordinance.

Discussion continued in reference to the submittal of the ordinance to the Parish Council. Ed Durabb said that he would be looking to present the program to the Council at one of the regular meetings in October. The program would be presented for approval and submitted to the Coastal Management Section of the Department of Natural Resources.

Ed Durabb stated that the committee has the ordinance, E.M.U.'s, land cover information. He stated that he was awaiting population projection information from UNO. He further said that most of the population in the coastal zone was protected by the levee and that

there was very little impact except with activities done in the wetlands and with water pollution.

Ed Durabb said that almost everything in the program with the exception of some of the graphics, should be ready to go to the Council, and the resolution the Council has to produce would be completed. He stated that the report would not be completed but that he could review it and then send the information to the committee members as he completed it.

Members asked if the Council would have to approve the ordinance. Ed Durabb stated that they would have to pass a resolution to accept the ordinance and the program.

Discussion continued in reference to public hearings being held and the acceptance of the ordinance by the Council and the state.

Ed Durabb stated that the Council would review the ordinance, pass a resolution supporting the program, and then submit the program to the state. He stated that after the state approves the ordinance the Council can pass the ordinance and the public hearing can be held.

Ed Durabb said that he wanted to get the program before the Council some time in October.

Phil Pittman commented that the CZM contract with the Department of Natural Resources will end on December 31, 1982.

Ed Durabb asked Phil Pittman if the public hearing should be held before or after the draft was sent to the Department of Natural Resources. Phil Pittman responded that the public hearing should be held after the draft was sent. After this time, a review would be help that would take approximately 1 to 1½ weeks.

Phil Pittman further stated that some program received to date have a problem with explaining the permitting process with uses of state and local concern.

Ed Durabb stated that the parish has a schematic already drawn and will do a permitting punch list to eliminate confusion.

Discussion was held in reference to forms to be used with the report. Discussion was also held in reference to fees being charged for the review of permits of local concern. In reference to this information, Phil Pittman stated that New Orleans and Jefferson Parishes use a scale to determine the cost for reviewing permits.

Horace Thibodaux stated that before submitting the draft that the committee needs to go over the appeals process. Discussion continued in reference to appeals. Discussion was also held in reference to conflicts of interest.

The next meeting was scheduled for Wednesday, September 29, 1982.

With no further discussion, the motion to adjourn was made by Caroll Adams and seconded by Ted Falgout.

Edwin J. Durabb
Planning Department

MINUTES

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

January 26, 1983

The meeting of the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee was called to order by the acting chairman, Ted Falgout, with the following:

Present	Absent
Mark Daire	Gerald Bordelon
Ted Falgout	Horace Thibodaux
Caroll Adams	
Perry Gisclair	
Windell Curole	
Gerald Louviere	
Vince Guillory	

Also present were Ed Durabb of the Lafourche Parish Council, Phil Pittman and Joel Taylor of the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, and Ronald Kilgen of Nicholls State University.

The 1st item of business was the acceptance of the minutes of the September 1, 1982 meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. On a motion by Ted Falgout, seconded by Windell Curole the minutes were accepted.

The next items for discussion were Volume I and Volume II of the CZM Report. Ed Durabb introduced the representatives from the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for their comments on the CZM draft report. Phil Pittman stated that, other than the one small section omitted from the report and minor typos and spelling, the report was by far the most comprehensive local plan of the 12 he had seen to date, i.e. the best of all the parishes that had submitted CZM plans. He also stated that it would be his recommendation to accept the plan basically as written, once officially submitted by the Lafourche Parish Council.

Ed Durabb then distributed copies of a draft of a section of the CZM report inadvertently omitted entitled "Resources, Resource Users and Conflicts".

Phil Pittman also mentioned that Lafourche Parish was the only parish to be "site-specific" with their CZM plan of all those submitted and that the committee should be proud of this.

Ed Durabb then asked the Advisory Committee if they had any comments, criticisms, or changes they would like to make in the draft report. There were no comments.

Ed Durabb then brought up for discussion what would happen to the CZM plan after it was approved by the CZM committee. He asked Phil Pittman if any parishes had already been approved and if so, what procedure had they used to route their plan through their Parish Council or Police Jury.

Mr. Pittman said that only Cameron Parish had submitted their plan to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources to date. His recommendation was that the plan be submitted to the Parish Council, and advertise at more or less the same time for a public hearing on the proposal since there is a 30 day notice requirement for public hearing responses under the law.

Phil Pittman stated that he felt this could be done concurrently because there usually were not any major changes in the plans submitted for the public hearings to date for local plans.

Phil Pittman told the committee that Lafourche Parish had the Coastal Management Section approval right now to go ahead with submittal and a public hearing.

Ed Durabb then asked Councilman Perry Gisclair what procedure he would recommend to bring the CZM plan to the Council. Ed Durabb thought it best to start with Perry Gisclair's committee (Drainage), and get it approved by the committee before submitting it to the Council.

Perry Gisclair suggested that the plan could be brought either before joint committees or one committee with other councilmen invited to come. He thought that this would be better since the committee would have more time to hear a complete presentation of CZM.

A question was raised by Ted Falgout as to whether the oil companies would receive copies of this report. Ed Durabb stated that he would probably send them copies as the time for the public hearing drew near.

Windell Curole brought up an E.M.U. policy issue that had been discussed previously regarding how long a company would be required to maintain an environmental mitigation facility (such as plug or spoil bank) under the parish CZM program. The policies currently read, "as long as the company operates in Lafourche Parish." Windell Curole wished to delete this and leave it open ended with some different language so as to not put undue burden on local government to maintain costly mitigation facilities.

Mr. Pittman told the committee that oil companies had been cooperating quite well in the last 6 months with the permitting system at the state level including the construction of mitigation facilities as conditions for permits.

Ted Falgout asked Mr. Pittman to what extent the state would recognize the Lafourche plan since most oil and gas activities were "uses of state concern" subject to state not local permits. Phil Pittman said that the state would incorporate Lafourche Parish comments into any permit conditions for uses of state concern that the committee comments on, i.e. they would incorporate what Lafourche recommends into their permit review based on our CZM plan. Phil Pittman said that the Lafourche plan policies would be automatically used in state permit evaluations. The local CZM administrator could also recommend additional comments in his permit review if he wished.

Returning to the original discussion on oil companies maintaining their mitigation efforts, Windell Curole suggested that the wording of the general policies be changed to "should be maintained" instead of the existing language.

Gerald Louviere suggested that any disturbed marsh be returned to its original state by the permit applicant as a condition on the permits. After some discussion, it was agreed by the committee that, while this was desirable, it might be construed as an unreasonable condition due to the expense of hauling extra fill to a site that could not possibly be refilled by oxidized organic material originally excavated for the pipeline, or oil well or other structure.

Several committee members voiced the opinion that the 1st objective of the CZM Committee was to get the CZM program passed and that imposing onerous conditions on oil companies would make it that much more difficult due to increased opposition over regulation or unreasonable requirements.

Deviating from the discussion, Gerald Louviere asked what the state would do with our plan. Phil Pittman said that the Coastal Management Section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources would recommend approval of the Lafourche plan to the Secretary of the

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. He (the Secretary) has 90 days after submittal by Lafourche Parish to hold a public hearing and approve or disapprove our local plan. Phil Pittman said his recommendation to the Secretary would be for approval. Phil Pittman said that after approval, the state would provide probably $40,000 - $50,000 implementation money to Lafourche Parish to set up the local program.

In returning back to the original discussion, Windell Curole made a motion that the words "as long as the individual or corporation operates in Lafourche Parish" be deleted from the Lafourche CZM E.M.U. policies. The motion was seconded by Ted Falgout. It carried unanimously.

Perry Gisclair then explained to Mr. Louviere how the state has monitored the development of the Lafourche program and that our plan has benefited from this close cooperation.

Ed Durabb also presented Mr. Louviere with a history of Lafourche Parish's participation in the developing state and local CZM program since its inception in 1976. One point Ed Durabb stressed was that the local participation was voluntary for the parish in the state program. He further stated that for perhaps the 1st time, the parish has some say so in what happens in their own wetlands. Prior to this, control of activities was exclusively a federal concern through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit Program.

There was general discussion regarding the committment of large amounts of state funds for erosion control and freshwater diversion. Mr. Pittman announced that approval of a freshwater diversion project into the Barataria Basin at "Davis Pond" in St. Charles Parish had been tentatively approved and should be operational in 10 years helping to rejuvenate the marshlands of the Barataria Basin, thus benefiting Lafourche Parish.

Perry Gisclair asked Ed Durabb if he wanted to wait until after the Council approved the plan to advertise for the public hearing. Ed Durabb told Perry Gisclair that he thought we should wait at least until after committee approval before proceeding.

Ed Durabb then told the committee that he would appreciate their being at the Lafourche Parish Council committee meeting to help explain the program to the committee and to the full Council. Certainly, the Advisory Committee would have an official meeting in order to hold a public hearing on the CZM plan.

One final item was discussed, the budget for the local CZM program. Ed Durabb told the committee that a "wish" budget had been set up for personnel and equipment in the 1979 local program report. He said that he would update this considering anticipated revenues and mail the committee a copy. These questions will come up at the Council meeting and public hearings, so it does need to be addressed.

The committee then approved the CZM report and program by acclamation. No definite meeting date was set. Ed Durabb told the committee he would be in touch to invite committee members to the Council committee meeting and inform them of the program's progress.

Phil Pittman assured the committee of continued state support after federal monies are ended. Even if the parish abrogated their responsibilities under CZM, the state would still continue to manage the coastal zone under the existing program.

There being no further business, on a motion by Windell Curole, seconded by Perry Gisclair, the meeting was adjourned.

Ed Durabb
Secretary

Appendix iii

LAFOURCHE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM APPROVAL DOCUMENTATION

LAFOURCHE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
APPROVAL DOCUMENTATION

The Lafourche Parish CZM program was submitted to the Lafourche Parish Council for approval on Thursday, March 24, 1983. As per the Lafourche Parish CZM contract and CZM program regulations, a public hearing was advertised for and held on April 20, 1983. The purpose of this hearing was to solicit comments on the proposed local program. The meeting was held in the coastal zone at the Greater Lafourche Port Commission Building in Galliano, Louisiana.

This section contains the following program approval documentation:

(1) Parish Council resolution approving the local CZM program

(2) Parish Council minutes introducing and approving the local CZM Ordinance

(3) Public hearing notice and publication dates

(4) List of attendees at the public hearing

(5) minutes of the public hearing

(6) written comments on the CZM program

(7) response to public hearing commentors

(8) Newspaper articles regarding the program submittal and public hearing

On motion by Perry J. Gisclair seconded by Joseph L. Sala the following Resolution was introduced and adopted:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Lafourche Parish is suffering severely from erosion and saltwater intrusion; and

WHEREAS, these problems, now and in the future, will cause severe flooding, economic and environmental problems; and

WHEREAS, the parish currently has little or no control over activities in its own parish wetlands; and

WHEREAS, the State of Louisiana has implemented a comprehensive Coastal Zone Management Plan to address the problems of erosion and saltwater intrusion; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana offers local governments an opportunity to develop a local plan, in partnership with the state, to manage parish wetlands in the coastal zone; and

WHEREAS, Lafourche Parish, through the Planning Department and the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee, has developed a plan that meets all state requirements and addresses Lafourche Parish coastal problems; and

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Lafourche Parish Council supports the need for coastal zone management; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Lafourche Parish Council convened in regular session on March 24, 1983 does hereby accept the proposed local Coastal Zone Management Program as outlined in the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan: and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that certified copies of this Resolution be sent to Mr. Phil Pittman, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Section, Baton Rouge, LA.

Charles Maggio, Secretary
LAFOURCHE PARISH COUNCIL

Dick Egle', President
LAFOURCHE PARISH COUNCIL

March 24, 1983
Thibodaux, Louisiana

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF LAFOURCHE

It being 5:00 P.M. Parish President Dick Egle' called the Regular Session of the Lafourche Parish Council to order with the following:

PRESENT: Dick Egle', President
Denis "Billy" Fremin
Burgess J. Clement
Edwin E. Chiasson
Isaac Johnson, Jr.
Louis Richard
Manuel P. Delatte
Junius P. Rodriguez, Jr.
Donald Folse
Roddy P. Breaux
Joseph L. Sala
Kenneth "Matt" Matherne
Weldon P. Matherne
Perry J. Gisclair
Rodney J. Terrebonne

ABSENT: Oris "Jay" Cheramie

Mr. Junius P. Rodriguez, Jr. led the Council in an opening prayer of thanks.

Mr. Weldon P. Matherne led the Council in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

On motion by Isaac Johnson, Jr., seconded by Perry J. Gisclair, the Council adopted the minutes of its March 9, 1983 Regular Session.

Mr. Donald J. Borne presented the following Administrator's report:

1. Mr. Borne presented Miss Joan Gaudet and Miss Tami Barrilleaux, representing Thibodaux High School, who will serve as pages for this March 24, 1983 Council Meeting.

2. Mr. Borne indicated that only 46 of 275 Council employees responded favorably to a questionaire concerning their interest in a cancer insurance policy provided by American Family Life Insurance. Mr. Borne stated that an agreement had been made that this coverage would be provided to Council employees only if 50% or more were interested. Therefore, on a motion by Denis "Billy" Fremin, seconded by

Mr. Bob Touchard, representing the Bayou Council on Alcoholism, next addressed the Council. Mr. Touchard stated that $2,000,000.00 had been allocated by the State in a D.W.I. Law Enforcement Fund, for use by parish governments in the operation of local D.W.I. law enforcement programs. He stated the Bayou Council on Alcoholism presently operates a D.W.I. School, and is interested in obtaining a grant of $74,831.00 for expanding its operations. However, the application for these funds must be made by the Lafourche Parish Council, since the Bayou Council on Alcoholism is not eligible to receive the funds directly from the State. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that a Resolution be prepared approving an application applying for $74,831.00 of D.W.I. Law Enforcement Funds to be used by the Bayou Council on Alcoholism for its program in Lafourche Parish.

RESOLUTION "A"

Mr. Weldon P. Matherne presented the following Building Committee report:

1. Mr. Matherne indicated that the renovations to the second floor of the old Jail Building, for use by the Clerk of Court's office as a storage facility, were nearly completed.

2. Mr. Matherne stated the land to be used for the construction of the Region "C" Maintenance Barn had been cleared, filled and compacted. The Council is awaiting results of the final compaction test, prior to the letting of bids and beginning of construction of this facility.

3. Work will begin shortly on the patio area of the old First Federal Building for a laboratory for the detectives of the Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office.

Mr. Perry J. Gisclair presented the following March 14, 1983 Drainage Committee report to the Council:

Mr. Louis Thibodaux addressed the committee concerning a proposal to abandon a 600 foot section of right-of-way located in Manchester Manor. On motion by Perry J. Gisclair, seconded by Joseph L. Sala, the committee agreed to recommend

that this abandonment be approved by the Council provided the necessary right-of-way be obtained to reroute the drainage.

Mr. Ed Durabb then presented the committee the proposed Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Plan. A summary of the plan was distributed to committee members. Mr. Durabb advised that for the past 12 months, he along with members of the Coastal Zone Management Committee had drafted the proposed plan. Mr. Durabb began his presentation with a brief history of Lafourche Parish. He stated that 33 percent of Lafourche Parish was water and wetlands, and that 4,000 square acres of land is lost per year. Leading causes of this loss are subsidence, erosion and salt water intrusion. He then explained the major element of the proposed plan including the permitting system, Environmental Management Units, and the goals, objections and policies of the program. Mr. Durabb stressed the importance of this proposed plan, and the proposed permit plan to regulate activities in the coastal zone of Lafourche Parish, so that our marshes may be preserved. Mr. Durabb concluded his presentation by requesting the committee review the plan and recommend to the Council that the program be accepted, and that an Ordinance be introduced establishing the permit program. If the Council approved the Coastal Zone Management Plan, a public hearing shall be held prior to its adoption.

On motion by Perry J. Gisclair, seconded by Joseph L. Sala, the committee agreed to recommend to the Council that the Coastal Zone Management Plan be accepted in the form of a Resolution.

RESOLUTION "3"

Chairman Perry Gisclair thanked Mr. Durabb and other members present for this Coastal Zone Management Plan, which has been highly acclaimed by state officials.

On motion by Perry J. Giselair, seconded by Joseph L. Sala, the Council adopted the March 14, 1983 Drainage Committee report.

Governor David C. and Mrs. Dodie Treen entered the meeting. Governor Treen addressed the Council indicating he was attending this Council session to better acquaint himself with the operations of local government. He further stated he was aware that local government has many needs, but unfortunately, at this time these needs run far ahead of the funding capacity of both local and state governments. Governor Treen complimented Parish President Dick Egle' for his diligence in obtaining state funds for needed projects throughout Lafourche Parish. He also offered his aid and assistance, whenever needed, to any Council members.

Councilman Perry Giselair presented the March 22, 1983 Drainage Committee report to the Council:

After a lengthy discussion with representatives of Valentine Sugars concerning drainage improvements needed on McLeod and Downan Plantations, Parish President Dick Egle' agreed to give consideration to these drainage problems, and at Valentine's request, he issued a letter confirming that these drainage situations would be considered.

Representatives from Valentine then granted verbal permission to the Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 to proceed with the installation of the waterline on McLeod Plantation, fronting Louisiana Highway 308.

Councilman Isaac Johnson, Jr. requested of the Drainage Committee Chairman that he be allowed to discuss an item not on the agenda. There being no opposition to his request, the following was discussed: Mr. Johnson requested that funds be made available to assist the City of Thibodaux in improving drainage by digging the McCulla Canal and installing culverts under South Hospital Drive, Southern Pacific Railroad-Napoleonville Branch, and Back Street. Mayor Bart Rabert addressed the committee and supported Mr. Johnson's request.

On motion by Joseph L. Sala, seconded by Reddy P. Breaux, the following Ordinance was proposed in Regular Session convened on April 11, 1983:

PROPOSED ORDINANCE

The following Ordinance, having been previously introduced and published, was offered for final adoption by Oris "Jay" Cheramie, seconded by Perry J. Gisclair:

ORDINANCE NO. 1442

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH SUB-CHAPTER "E" OF CHAPTER 19 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF LAFOURCHE PARISH, TO BE ENTITLED "COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF LAFOURCHE PARISH." THIS ORDINANCE ESTABLISHES A COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LAFOURCHE PARISH, ESTABLISHES THE OFFICE OF COASTAL ZONE ADMINISTRATOR, ESTABLISHES AND DEFINES A PERMITTING SYSTEM TO PERMIT ACTIVITIES IN THE LEGALLY DEFINED LAFOURCHE COASTAL ZONE, PROVIDES FOR PERMIT APPEALS, PENALTIES, SPECIAL PERMITS AND EMERGENCY USES, PROVIDES FOR MODIFICATIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATION OF PERMITS AND ESTABLISHES AN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE. GUIDANCE FOR PERMIT DECISIONS IN THIS ORDINANCE ARE REFERENCED TO THE COMPLETE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN WHICH IS REFERENCED IN THIS ORDINANCE AND WHICH THIS ORDINANCE IMPLEMENTS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE PARISH OF LAFOURCHE, LOUISIANA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Ordinance is hereby enacted for the purpose of:

(A) Ensuring sound management of uses in the coastal zone in order to:

(1) protect, restore, and enhance the resources of the coastal zone for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;

(2) ensure the maintenance, continued protection and prudent use of the natural resources, renewable and nonrenewable, therein;

(3) promote public safety, health and welfare;

(4) protect wildlife, fisheries, aquatic life, wetlands, estuaries and waterways; and

(5) preserve and protect the remaining scenic and historic resources of the coastal zone;

RECEIVED BY: [illegible]

DATE: 3/17/83

Notice of Public Hearing

LAFOURCHE PARISH COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

DATE: April 20, 1983, 7:00 P.M.

LOCATION: Greater Lafourche Port Commission Bldg., Galliano, La.

LIMITED COPIES OF THE PARISH PROGRAM ARE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION BY CONTACTING THE LAFOURCHE PARISH PLANNING DEPARTMENT. COPIES OF THE PROGRAM ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AT THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OFFICE DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS (8:30 - 4:30) MONDAY - FRIDAY UNTIL THE DATE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING.

PUBLISH: 3/24, 3/28, 3/31 & 4/04/83

LIST OF PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDEES

	Name	Affiliation
1.	Horace Thibodaux	CZM Advisory Committee Chairman (Representing T. Baker Smith Engineers and Consultants)
2.	Ted Falgout	CZM Advisory Committee (Director, Greater Lafourche Port Commission)
3.	Windell Curole	CZM Advisory Committee (General Manager, South Lafourche Levee District)
4.	Gerald Louviere	CZM Advisory Committee (Operations Assistant - Chevron Oil Company)
5.	Perry Gisclair	CZM Advisory Committee (Owner, Gulf Shrimp Processors, Incorporated) Parish Councilman
6.	Mark Daire	CZM Advisory Committee (Agricultural Extension Agent for Fisheries)
7.	Ed Durabb	Lafourche Parish Planning Director
8.	Phil Pittman	Coastal Management Section, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
9.	Joel Taylor	Coastal Management Section, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

COMMENTORS

1.	A. H. Honeycutt	CKB & Associates, Inc.
2.	Andy Galliano	Lafourche Parish Civil Defense Director
3.	Gerald Louviere	Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

April 20, 1983

The official Lafourche Coastal Zone Management Program Public Hearing was called to order at 7:10 P.M. by the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee chairman, Horace Thibodaux.

The following members were:

Present	Absent
Horace Thibodaux	Caroll Adams
Ted Falgout	Vince Guillory
Windell Curole	
Gerald Louviere	
Mark Daire	
Perry Gisclair	

Also present were the following persons:

Ed Durabb - Lafourche Parish Council Planning Director
Phil Pittman - Coastal Management Section - Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Joel Taylor - Coastal Management Section - Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
A. H. Honeycutt - CKB & Associates, Inc.
Andy Galliano - Lafourche Parish Civil Defense Director
Sandi Aymond - Planning Department draftsperson
Members of the news media

Chairman Thibodaux welcomed everyone to the public hearing and then turned the meeting over to Ed Durabb for a presentation on the Lafourche CZM plan.

Mr. Durabb explained how the CZM Advisory Committee was organized and the method they used to assist him in developing the draft plan. He passed out CZM Information Packets to all present with the following information:

1. Questions and Answers about the Lafourche CZM Program
2. Elements of the State and Local Program
3. CZM Permit Flow Chart and Description
4. Environmental Management Unit Packet
   a. Description
   b. List
   c. Sample E.M.U.

Mr. Durabb then outlined the tremendous productivity of the Lafourche Parish marshlands, how the area was formed, and how the parish fits into the ecosystem of coastal Louisiana.

Ed Durabb then, using charts, spoke about the problems of the coastal zone, namely land loss and saltwater intrusion. He discussed the environmental and economic consequences of these problems for the parish.

Mr. Durabb then gave a brief history of Coastal Zone Management in the state and parish. He explained where the CZM boundary was located using charts and explained that activities in the coastal zone would be regulated using a permitting system.

He showed the committee a chart listing activities excluded from permitting to emphasize the type of activities that are covered by the CZM Program.

Ed Durabb then described the Lafourche local program including the following elements:

1. Technical Information Base
2. Environmental Management Units
3. CZM Permit System
4. Uses of Local and State Concern
5. Special Areas
6. Uses of Regional Concern

He concluded his presentation with the following statements.

1. There are serious problems that threaten our parish today. If these problems are not solved, it will result in the disappearance of Lafourche Parish.

2. Until recently, Lafourche had no plan and no say so as to what happened in its own wetlands. What controls there were rested with the federal government.

3. Lafourche Parish has, for the 1st time, a coherent program to regain control of its own wetlands by responsibly managing them in a partnership with the state.

4. If Lafourche Parish accepts and implements this program, the parish will have gone a long way toward insuring that the economy, environment, and way of life that is so unique to this area will continue.

After Mr. Durabb concluded his presentation, Horace Thibodaux asked the representatives of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources if they had any comments.

Phil Pittman told the committee that he was available to answer any questions at the public hearing.

Chairman Thibodaux then opened the floor for comments on the Lafourche CZM Program.

The 1st speaker was Mr. A. H. Honeycutt, representing CKB & Associates, Inc. of New Orleans. Mr. Honeycutt opened his comments with a question. His firm operated in an area that appears to be inside the narrow strip of the coastal zone (100 yards inland from the mean high water mark of Bayou Des Allemands) running along the Lafourche Parish boundary area extending from the Tisamond Foret Canal and Lake Salvador all the way up the parish to the St. James Parish line.

Mr. Honeycutt asked if the CZM Committee or Mr. Durabb had developed any policies for this area as they had for the 16 Environmental Management Units south of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Mr. Durabb clarified that the CZM Program only applied within the officially designated zone.

Mr. Honeycutt then went to the CZM boundary map and pointed out the narrow area he is concerned with. Mr. Honeycutt said that if there are no policies for this narrow area, then he would not comment at this time. He said that he would appreciate the opportunity to comment on the plan if and when such plans and policies are developed for the area he is concerned with.

Mr. Durabb explained that, unlike the southern portion of the parish whose land area allowed the creation of environmental management units with largely physical and/or hydrological boundaries, this narrow strip was arbitrarily drawn across many types of environments, i.e. brackish marsh, fresh marsh, flooded reclaimed marsh and swamp. He (Mr. Durabb) felt that it would be better to concentrate on the large land area of Lafourche in the coastal zone and leave this area alone for the present. When the parishes of St. Charles, St. John, and St. James have completed their respective plans, he would review the policies they had set for their environmental management units bordering on Lafourche Parish. If he was in agreement with their policies, he would adopt similar policies. If there were changes that needed to be made, he and the Advisory Committee would make the changes and submit an amendment to the plan, adding these units to the local management structure.

(It must be noted here that state guidelines would still apply in this area in the absence of any specific parish policies).

Mr. Durabb assured Mr. Honeycutt that his name would be kept on file and that he would be notified when any policies were developed for the area he is concerned with.

The next speaker was Mr. Andy Galliano of the Lafourche Parish Civil Defense Organization.

Mr. Galliano said that his only comment is that he would like to be kept aware of the CZM program since he is involved with Civil Defense and hurricane evacuation. He felt that this plan could have some impact on the efforts of his organization.

He also mentioned a 7 parish study currently underway in conjunction with the flood insurance program designed to more accurately assess elevations in coastal Lafourche to modify that program to more realistic setting of flood zones.

The next speaker was Gerald Louviere, member of the Lafourche CZM Advisory Committee. His only comment was that after the Lafourche plan gets parish and state approval that a copy of the plan be forwarded to the mayor and council of the Town of Golden Meadow.

There were no further speakers. Mr. Thibodaux asked the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources representatives if they wished to make any additional comments.

Mr. Pittman outlined the procedure for final submittal of the CZM plan to the committee after the public hearing. Mr. Pittman said that this by far is the best plan his office has seen so far, the most comprehensive plan that has been done and that Ed Durabb and the people on the Advisory committee are to be congratulated.

Mr. Pittman in response to a question from Horace Thibodaux outlined the submittal status of the other local programs up for approval (six to date). St. Bernard, St. James, and Cameron Parishes have officially submitted their programs.

Horace Thibodaux asked Mr. Pittman if Lafourche was only required to hold 1 public hearing. Mr. Pittman said that was correct.

Mr. Louviere asked what the status of the local plan was with the Parish Council.

Councilman Perry Gisclair explained that the plan had been submitted through the Drainage Committee to the Parish Council. The Council had approved the program by resolution (see attached) and that the CZM Ordinance was up for final approval at the next regular Council meeting (April 28, 1983).

Ted Falgout commented on how far CZM had progressed from a time when the "carrot" of the CEIP program lured parishes to begin developing plans to today when there is little project money but much interest in sound CZM planning.

Horace Thibodaux then asked Ed Durabb to outline the process that would be followed after the public hearing. Ed Durabb outlined the following steps that would be taken:

1. public hearing comments would be addressed in writing
2. public hearing file would remain open 10 days

3. Parish Council would pass CZM Ordinance
4. minor modification in the CZM plan as per the request of the Louisiana Geological Survey would be made
5. if there are no major changes or disruptions in the process, the plan could be submitted to the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources in early May

Horace Thibodaux asked Ed Durabb what the next task of the CZM Advisory Committee was after the public hearing. Ed Durabb said that once the program received approval, an administrator would be selected and that he or she would meet with the CZM Advisory Committee to iron out the details of how the committee would function in the permit review process. This would probably be in August or September.

There being no further comment or discussion on the CZM Program, a motion was made by Windell Curole seconded by Ted Falgout to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried 6 - 0.

Edwin J. Durabb
Planning Director

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
CKB & ASSOCIATES, INC
GENERAL PARTNER

April 25, 1983

Mr. Edwin J. Durabb, Planning Director
Post Office Drawer 1236
Thibodaux, Louisiana 70302

Re: Lafourche Parish Coastal
Zone Management Program

Dear Mr. Durabb:

Confirming our comments at the Lafourche Parish Public Hearing at Galliano, Louisiana regarding the Lafourche Parish Revised Draft Coastal Zone Management Program, we as General Partner, manage Section 39, T16S R21E, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, known as the Grand Temple Shell Bank, which is owned by OKC Limited Partnership. This property may fall within the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Program. We understand that a strip of land along Lake Salvador and Bayou Des Allemands, approximately 100 yards wide, was excluded from the 16 units of the Lafourche Parish current coastal zone management program and that it may be included within future management units.

We request an opportunity to review and comment on any management plan affecting Section 39, T16S R21E.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Honeycutt
Real Estate Manager
CKB & Associates, Inc.
General Partner

AHH:vn

506 K & B PLAZA • NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 • 504/525-1290

LAFOURCHE PARISH COUNCIL

DICK EGLE • PARISH PRESIDENT

April 26, 1983

Mr. A. H. Honeycutt
CKB & Associates, Inc.
505 K & B Plaza
New Orleans, LA 70130

Dear Mr. Honeycutt:

This letter is to confirm the receipt of your comment letter regarding the Lafourche Parish Coastal Zone Management Program.

I have already mailed to you a copy of the minutes of the program public hearing which was held on April 20, 1983 at the Greater Lafourche Port Commission Building in Galliano, Louisiana.

As I stated at the public hearing, we currently have established no environmental management units or policies for the area with which you are concerned. When adjoining parishes have completed their CZM programs, we will look at their policies for their e.m.u.'s that border our parish from the Tisamond Foret Canal to the parish line. If we feel that their policies adequately address the concerns of coastal zone management that our program represents, we will adopt their policies for the narrow 100 yard strip of land that comprises our CZM boundary in the central and northern Lafourche area. If we feel that the other parish policies are not adequate for our needs, we will set our own policies and divide the area into e.m.u.'s as we did for the rest of our coastal zone.

As per your request, I will inform you as to exactly what course we will take and provide you with a copy of whatever policies are developed for this area.

P. O. DRAWER 1236 • THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA 70302 • 504-446-8427

DONALD J. BORNE, Administrator
CHARLES P. MAGGIO, Sec.-Treas.
ROBERT A. SIMONS, Dir. of Public Works
DENIS "BILLY" FREMIN, Dist. 1
BURGESS J. CLEMENT, Dist. 2
EDWIN A. CHIASSON, Dist. 3
ISAAC JOHNSON, JR., Dist. 4
LOUIS RICHARD, Dist. 5
MANUEL P. DELATTE, Dist. 6
JUNIUS P. RODRIGUEZ, JR., Dist. 7
DONALD PULSE, Dist. 8
RODDY P. BREAUX, Dist. 9
JOSEPH L. SAIA, Dist. 10
KENNETH "MATT" MATHERNE, Dist. 11
WELDON P. MATHERNE, Dist. 12
PERRY J. BOUDAIN, Dist. 13
RODNEY J. TERREBONNE, Dist. 14
ERIS "JAY" CHERAMIE, JR., Dist. 15

April 26, 1983

Until such time as we have "site-specific" policies developed, state guidelines and general parish policies for the coastal zone will govern the management of that area.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the Lafourche Parish Council offices.

Thank you for your comments.

Sincerely,

LAFOURCHE PARISH COUNCIL

Edwin J. Durabb
Planning Director

EJD/cld

Parish sets hearing on CZM plan

By COLLEY CHARPENTIER
The Daily Comet

A public hearing on a 400-page management plan to regulate construction and other activities in Lafourche's coastal wetlands is scheduled for 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Greater Lafourche Port Commission Building in Galliano.

The Coastal Zone Management Ordinance is scheduled to be enacted by the parish council at its April 28 meeting unless questions are raised at Wednesday's public hearing.

The ordinance would allow the parish's Coastal Zone Management Advisory Commission to regulate activities in the coastal marshes through a permitting program. The aim of the regulations is to control problems of erosion and salt water intrusion.

At the current rate of erosion -- the parish annually loses more than 6½ square miles of land to erosion and soil subsidance -- officials estimate the entire parish will be swallowed up by the Gulf of Mexico within 205 years.

Advisory panel members hope a system of regulating development in the fragile coastal zone will not only slow erosion but protect the valuable wildlife and fisheries dependent on the parish's estuary system. Statewide, those fisheries account for more than $200 million of the state's economy.

Parish planner Ed Durabb, at a recent presentation to the parish council, said the ordinance would not prohibit any activities in the marshes, but regulate those activities so they have the least damaging effect to the coastal environment. A system of mitigation will be initiated, allowing construction in the wetlands in return for measures which will help preserve the delicate environment.

Durabb said the ordinance would primarily affect oil and gas exploration and drilling activities in the marshes. That exploration requires extensive dredging and construction, which hastens both salt water intrusion and erosion.

If the ordinance is enacted, officials said they will review each dredging permit application individually to minimize its effect on the marshlands

Already the CZM committee has divided the coastal zone, that area south of the Intracoastal Canal, into 17 managment units, each with specific goals and objectives.

Currently, regulation of the Coastal Zone is performed through the state CZM authority, but the Legislature in 1978 gave parishes the authority to enact their own regulations.

For the past 22 months, the parish advisory commission has been reviewing the draft regulations and establishing policies for each management unit.

The parish plan must be approved by the state before it can be enacted, but state officials have commended the Lafourche Parish program and have recommended other parishes use it as a model in developing their own CZM programs.

Lafourche CZM plan is hailed

By MARK GREEN
The Daily Comet

Lafourche Parish's proposed Coastal Zone Management (CZM) plan, which would for the first time give local authorities some control over the development of wetlands areas, was applauded at a public hearing Wednesday night.

The goal of the plan is to halt the accelerating loss of parish wetlands — now estimated at 5½ square miles per year — through sea erosion, subsidence and salt water intrusion, while still allowing development of these natural resource rich areas.

Unless this erosion is brought under control, it is estimated Lafourche's entire land area will disappear in 205 years, said parish planner Ed Durabb. Other parishes have an even shorter life expectancy, he said. Terrebonne could be gone in 150 years; Plaquemine in only 52 years.

Wednesday's hearing, required before the 400-page plan can be sent on to Baton Rouge after expected parish council approval next week, was for the purpose of gauging public sentiment. It was held at the Greater Lafourche Port Commission building in Galliano and hosted by the parish CZM Advisory Committee, but attendance was sparse.

Today is the first in a 10-day period for submission of written statements on the plan by the public. All written and spoken public comment is to be considered in approving or rejecting the plan.

Although the plan has not formally been submitted for state inspection, Phil Pittman, CZM administrator for the state Department of Natural Resources, said, "This is by far the best plan we have seen ... Ed and the committee are to be congratulated."

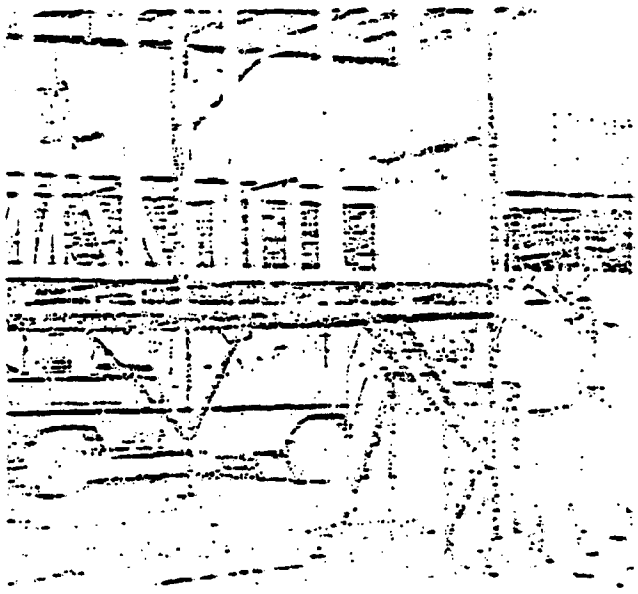
In other comment, parish civil defense director Andy Galliano asked that his office be kept appraised of CZM plans since they may affect a parish hurricane reaction plan now being formulated in coordination with six other parishes.

Art H. Honeycutt, representing CKB and Associates, a land owner along Bayou Des Allemands, was interested in how the plan might affect his client's land, but it falls outside of the proposed CZM area. Durabb said the Bayou Des Allemands banks may come under local CZM purview later when St. John, St. Charles and Jefferson parishes adopt plans of their own.

The area affected by the proposed Lafourche plan is south of a line beginning on the west side of the parish at Bourg, running to Larose along the Bourg-Larose highway (La. 24), from Larose eastward along the Intracoastal Canal to its intersection with the Tisamond Forest Canal and along the canal to Lake Salvador.

The CZM plan establishes a local permitting process for development — mainly commercial and industrial — of these wetland areas, [illegible] Durabb stressed. This [illegible] simply another layer [illegible] permitting process.

See PARISH, Page 10



Preparing for fair

Micky Richard of the Thibodaux Police Department works on the new police stand that is being built for the annual Firemen's Fair, which opens tomorrow and continues through Sunday. Policemen are enclosing the structure and will be stationed inside and on top of the booth. Today's edition of The Daily Comet contains a special 12-page section containing photos and feature stories about firemen and firefighting in the area.

City's sewer line work is delayed

The April 22 deadline to complete the city's sewer line work on Talbot Avenue will be delayed by about a week as a result of the heavy rains that recently plagued the state, a spokesman for George Bergeron Jr. & Sons said today.

The spokesman said the floodwaters in surrounding areas caused the city's sewerage system to fill with water, and time was needed to allow everything to dry out.

The extensive work being done on Talbot is the result of a large bump that began to protrude on a section of the street. The spokesman said the investigation disclosed "serious problems" as slush and severed pipes were uncovered.

A television camera was pulled through the sub-surface sewer system and showed dilapidated clay pipes in need of repair, the spokesman said.

The Talbot Street site was declared a public emergency by the city council to free funds to cover the expense of the job. Once the city is finished with its work, the Highway Department plans to re-surface the road.

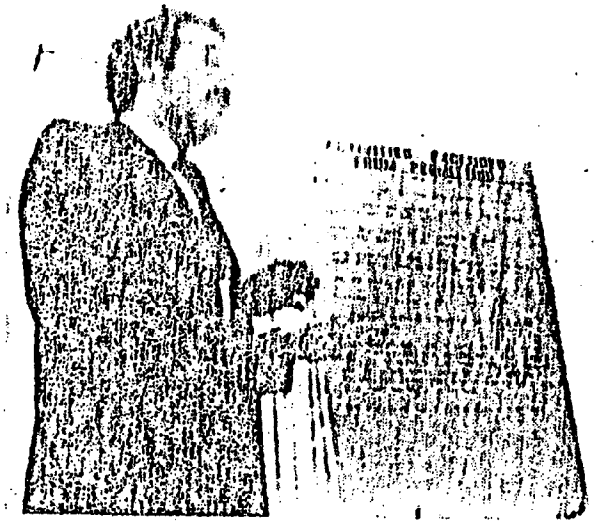
At present, permitting is controlled by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the state. Adoption of a local CZM plan will allow a local administrator to assume many functions now overseen by these other bodies.

Durabb said the proposed CZM area has been divided into 13 separate units because of the varying geographical and environmental characteristics of each unit. Considerations in granting [illegible] according to their special characteristical differences.

Construction of levees and development in the marsh, swamp and wetlands is thought to have speeded the natural erosion of these areas, said Durabb in explaining the background of formulating the CZM plan, a seven-year process. This erosion in turn affects the coastal estuaries upon which 15 percent of [illegible]

Future development will be linked to its effect on this erosion, Durabb said though a local CZM administrator will have the most oversight in issuing permits for development, his decision will be subject to appeal to the state.

With Pittman's assurances that state approval of Lafourche's CZM plan is guaranteed, Durabb estimated, "By the middle of Sep-[illegible]



Staff photo by Patrice Hines

Lafourche Parish planner Ed Durabb presents a proposal to regulate activities in Lafourche's coastal zone.

Coastal proposal goes to council

By Patrice Hines
Courier Staff Writer

THIBODAUX — A proposal to regulate Lafourche Parish's coastal zone received the support of a parish council advisory committee Monday and now goes to the full council for adoption.

The council's Drainage Flood Control Committee, with parish President Dick Egle acting as an ex officio member, approved the proposal drafted by the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Committee and the parish planning director over the past 22 months.

The proposal recommends the parish use permits to regulate activities in the parish coastal marshes that are deteriorating at a rate of 4,000 acres each year as a result of natural and man-made erosion and saltwater intrusion.

"I think we all learned a long time ago we can't stop coastal erosion. All you can do is slow it down. That's what we're trying to do," said committee member Mark Daire.

The parish coastal zone boundary runs west to east along Louisiana Highway 24 (Bourg-Larose Highway) to Larose. From Larose it follows the Intracoastal Waterway to the Tiamood Forest Canal and to Lake Salvador.

Everything south of this line is in the coastal zone defined by state legislature in 1978. It excludes a narrow strip along St. Charles and St. James Parish lines.

"Without a doubt this is the most comprehensive (proposal) we've seen," said Phil Pittman, state coastal zone management administrator in the Department of Natural Resources.

"This is one document we're sending onto the other parishes as a guide," he said while viewing a slide show and presentation on the proposal in the old courthouse.

The 400 page document, in two volumes, includes recommendations based on comprehensive scientific data and maps revealing massive land deterioration dating back to 1956, said parish Planning Director Ed Durabb.

He said the proposal would establish a system that works with a permitting system at the state level to regulate major activities, but the parish would evaluate the effect smaller projects would have on the coastal zone.

"We have tremendous leverage now," Durabb said. "We've got control over our wetlands." However, he cautioned that the proposal isn't cast in stone or designed to prohibit anything.

"We don't say you can't do things in this plan. We just try to come up with better ways to do it," said committee member Ted Falgout.

Once an applicant applies for a coastal use permit, the parish CZM administrator would review it, pass it on to the council or state if necessary, then onto a CZM Review Board. The council, with good reason, can override decisions by the CZM administrator.

Durabb said the entire process, including a public hearing if necessary, should be fairly speedy as compared to the 35-40 days it takes the state to evaluate a permit and the 90 to 120 days the Corps of Engineers requires.

The system would be funded through monies received from permit applications and fines.

"Now is the time to address it (coastal erosion) rather than the time when you have to put up $2 million levees to make the place (Lafourche) look like Holland just to keep it afloat," Durabb told the audience.

The parish has until June 30 to have a public hearing on the proposal, Durabb said.

Volume 95, Number 251 | 2 Sections—16 Pages | Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana | Tuesday, March 15, 1983 | Single copy 25 cents

Parish erosion control plan accepted

By COLLEY CHARPENTIER

Lafourche Parish will be completely eroded into the Gulf of Mexico in the next 205 years if nothing is done to slow erosion and saltwater intrusion, which is annually gobbling up large parts of the parish, a parish planner estimates.

A 100-page management plan for Lafourche's coastal zone wetlands, aimed at slowing erosion, was accepted by members of a parish council committee Monday and will be recommended to the entire council next week.

The council's Drainage and Waterways Committee accepted the draft of the parish Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee which would, through a permitting program, regulate activities in the coastal marshes to control problems of erosion and salt water intrusion.

Ed Durabb, parish planner and advisor to the CZM committee, said the management plan, which must still be ratified by the parish council and approved by the state, would for the first time give the parish local control of the activities in the coastal marshes. Before, only the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had a permitting program for wetlands areas, Durabb said.

In Lafourche the coastal zone, set by a 1978 state law, is the part of the parish south of the Intracoastal Canal and including the area around Lake Salvador. He said the ordinance would regulate activities in the coastal zone, but would only apply to the wetlands and marshes since developed areas are exempted from CZM purview.

Durabb estimated about 99 percent of the people living within the coastal zone would be unaffected by the regulations, since they pertained mostly to construction, dredging and filling in the wetlands.

The purpose of the regulations, he explained, is solely to protect the parish's valuable marshlands.

The state loses about 19 square miles of land each year to erosion and soil subsidence and more than 6½ square miles of that is lost in Lafourche Parish, Durabb said. Since 83 percent of parish lands are either marsh or wetlands, it was vitally important to regulate wetland activities to slow the erosion rate.

At the current rate of erosion, Durabb estimated the Gulf Coast would be at the Assumption Parish line in 205 years. Neighboring parishes have an even shorter life expectancy, he said. Terrebonne is expected to be eroded in the next 150 years, he said.

While as much as half of the erosion problem is attributed to natural causes, most researchers believe the rapid deterioration of the coastal zone is being hastened by the construction of canals and other facilities in the coastal marshes, most of them related to oil and gas exploration.

Durabb stressed the regulations would not prohibit any activities in the marshlands but set guidelines to minimize the effects on the marshland.

"It's not what you do, it's how you do it. There are two ways to do everything. There's the right way to do it and there's the environmentally foolish way," Durabb said.

He said protecting the marshlands was economically important to the parish. The coastal marshes provide a buffer against storm surge and tidal floods. He said the cost of flood protection would increase as the marshlands erode, citing the construction of the $86 million hurricane protection levee for south Lafourche.

Salt water intrusion also presents a long-range threat to the parish's safe potable water treatment plant near Lockport, he said.

Another economic consequence of the erosion is the loss of governmental revenues. Much of the parish and state budgets are generated from oil and gas royalties, both onshore and offshore. As the coastline erodes, the three-mile state offshore water bottoms will retreat, shifting the royalty revenues to the federal government.

Also, the decline of the seafood industry is directly related to the erosion problem. He said 81 percent of the fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico are dependent on the Louisiana coastal estuaries. He said the fisheries provide a $200 million industry for the state.

Durabb said the CZM plan sets goals for the re-establishment of the marshes. He said the parish's coastal zone is divided into 16 en-

See EROSION page 8

271

Erosion

Continued from Page 1

vironmental managment units, each of them with policies regulating activities in that area. Within each of the areas, he said, the regulations set more specific guidelines to address problems in that area.

For 22 months, the advisory committee looked at each of the management units to set policies established in the draft regulations. Durabb said the committee was composed of persons whose businesses are related to the coastal zone area and were familar with each of the areas discussed by the board.

Ted Falgout, executive director of the Greater Lafourche Port Commission and a member of the committee, said the regulations were not aimed at blocking construction in the coastal zone.

"We don't say you can't do things. We just say how you can do it," Falgout said.

He said a process of mitigation was set up under the ordinance which allows the CZM committee to require a firm doing construction in one area to make improvements at the site or elsewhere to offset the erosive effects of the construction.

"You can't stop coastal erosion," said Mark Daire, Lafourche fisheries agent and committee member. "But we're trying to slow it down."

Durabb said the only way to offset erosion was to reintroduce fresh water and river silts to the marshes to begin a rebuilding process. He said the state is funding pilot programs to study the effectiveness of fresh water diversion. But even with that, he said, there must be a program to regulate the forces hastening the erosion process.

Perry Gisclair, parish councilman from Galliano and also a member of the committee, said the parish faced a June 30 deadline to submit the plan to the state for approval.

Phil Pittman, state CZM administrator, said he anticipated no problems in winning state approval of the managment plan. He said the Lafourche draft was "without a doubt the best, most comprehensive plan" submitted by any parish in the state.

In fact, he said, the Lafourche draft is being used as a model in other parishes now drafting a CZM proposal.

Pittman said the state would continue to regulate major coastal construction projects as it now does under the state CZM act passed. However, when the parish was final approval of the local management plan, the state will use the local guidelines and recommendations from the parish committee in granting coastal use permits.

Levee

Continued from Page 1

NOAA COASTAL SERVICES CENTER LIBRARY
3 6668 14103 8523