## Appendix C:

Master Database

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addı	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	Pollution PPA) Crite CFR 990.	ria			A	dditio	nal Crite	eria	
Project Name  Habitat enhancement, restoration, and preservation of beach and dune systems of coastal Alabama	No./ ID 68	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Hendrik Snow/ Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust	Location Fort Morgan		Project Description  Objective 1: Fee simple purchase or perpetual conservation easement of critical beach and dune habitat Activity: Critical habitat will be targeted for preservation within Bon Secour NWR and other parcels with habitat connectivity for the Alabama Beach Mouse (ABM), sea turtles, and migratory birds. Many of these parcels have been previously identified and landholder willingness is known. Lands will be held and managed by ACHT and partners pending potential conveyance to Bon Secour NWR or ADCNR. Outcome: 40 acres protected into perpetuity.  Objective 2: Enhancement and restoration of beach and dune habitat Activity:  Enhance current successful Dune Plant Restoration Program run by the Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District, to further provide native dune plants and sand-trapping fencing to private residents on a cost-share basis following hurricane/storm impacts or other damage to dune systems in order to speed dune recovery and promote resiliency.  Restore ABM habitat on public lands (e.g. Bon Secour NWR and/or Gulf State Park)		Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coasta	Oyster neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	A Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Hea (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	daptive Management, and Administrative upport Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)				nas reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	-	enefits more than one natural resource and/or +/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	r readiness (+ / 0 / - ) nability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Our Road Tract Acquisition	170	Hendrik Snow/ Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust	Fort Morgan	7498000	through plantings, sand-trapping fencing and through control of invasive plant species.  • Monitor success of restoration on private lands for ABM populations.  This would complement Phase 1, NRDA Early Restoration Projects – Alabama Dune Restoration Cooperative Project that focused on primary dunes by extending restoration efforts to secondary and tertiary dune restoration within the range of the ABM and elsewhere including Gulf State Park.  Outcome: 75 acres of habitat restored through invasive plant species removal. 1004 private landholders utilizing Dune Plant Program.  Objective 3: Improve quality of sea turtle nesting beach habitat Activity:  • On a cost sharing basis, retrofit outdoor lighting and window tinting on private homes to increase sea turtle nesting success. This will expand on the Phase 2 NRDA Early Restoration Project, Restoring the Night Sky, which aimed to reduce artificial lighting impacts to sea turtles on State-owned beaches by including private parcel participation.  • Increase the Share the Beach Sea Turtle Volunteer Program to better identify and protect active sea turtle nests, as well as post signage and public information services soliciting the cooperation of the public in protecting such nests. Outcome: 10 miles of private beach-front property retrofitted for lighting and/or window tinting and increase in volunteers for data collection and nest protection.  The Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust (ACHT) is a tax exempt charitable organization founded in 1995 for the purpose of restoring, protecting, and preserving beach and dune habitat in coastal Alabama. Working with willing sellers, ACHT purchases habitat important to the survival of our most threatened and endangered species such as nesting sea turtles, the Alabama beach mouse, and migratory birds.	AL Porta	al N	I N	Y	N Y	УУ	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, Adaptive Management, and Ac	to Support Restoration Implementat	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\P}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
RIM Fort	205	Rruce Dawcon	Fort Morran		Objective: To acquire 5.89 acres of property on Our Road, Fort Morgan, AL. Activity: Acquisition of the property, removal of abandoned home and monitoring the Alabama beach mouse. Outcome: Protect 5.89 acres of beach/dune habitat for endangered species (Alabama beach mouse, three species of nesting sea turtles, and migratory birds and shorebirds) and to connect 26.32 acres of BLM-administered land and Bon Secour NWR. There are few properties left on the Fort Morgan peninsula that are available for purchase that provide connectivity to other protected lands on Fort Morgan. The three Our Road Tracts are an opportunity to acquire approximately 5.89 acres of designated critical habitat for the endangered Alabama beach mouse that connect to 26.32 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property along the Fort Morgan Peninsula. One property owner owns the three tracts. The first tract contains about 0.33 acres and currently has an abandoned house on the property. This is Gulf beachfront habitat that would usually consist of primary and secondary dunes. The second tract of land, adjacent to the first, is 1.26 acres of primary and secondary dunes that has never been developed. Some restoration activities can easily bring back these dunes systems on these tracts. The third tract has never been developed and contains well-developed secondary dunes and scrub dunes. All three tracts are connected by a 66 ft right-of-way held by Baldwin County (0.62 acres); however, the county has no plans to install a road. The acquisition of these 5.89 acres would consolidate 32.21 acres of beach, coastal dunes and scrub into public ownership, benefiting federally listed species, increasing connectivity across these habitats, providing essential access for the beach visitors in a manner that protects coastal dunes, and offering opportunities for public education on the value of coastal scrub and dune habitats.	Al Porto			Y	N	V																			
BLM Fort Morgan "Our Road" Acquisition	205	Bruce Dawson	Fort Morgan		The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is proposing the purchase of one of the few remaining "large" tracts on the Fort Morgan Peninsula. The "Our Road" tracts total 5.89 acres and include 417 feet of beach front, intact coastal dunes and interior upland scrub. The tracts are in close proximity or border 26.32 acres of BLM-administered land in the center of the Fort Morgan Peninsula. Some of these BLM tracts also border Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge.  The BLM's acquisition of these coastal habitats supports three goals of the Restore Comprehensive Plan - Restore, Enhance, and Protect Habitats, Protect and Restore Living Coastal and Marine Resources, and Enhance Community Resilience. The entire "Our Road" parcel and the nearby BLM tracts are designated critical habitat for the endangered Alabama beach mouse. The beach zone provides nesting habitat for threatened loggerhead sea turtles, and more rarely the threatened green, and endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtles, as well as wintering habitat for threatened Piping Plover. The purchase of this property and preservation of these coastal dunes would also provide a buffer zone for nearby homes and businesses during high surge events.  The property is owned by a single entity, and is currently on the market. In support of this proposal, the Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust has received a \$24,000	AL Porta	al N	ı N	Y	N	Y	N Y	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regula	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/\ 0\ /\ )$
Sea Turtle Conservation	286	Scott Glaberman	Gulf of Mexico	1020000	matching grant to fund due diligence work associated with the proposed acquisition. The Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust would supply matching funding, for a total of \$48,000. A federal appraisal has been requested and would be funded in large part by this grant.  BLM's 2009 Alabama and Mississippi Resource Management Plan identified goals for these tracts; to manage vegetation communities to protect, preserve, and enhance federally listed and other special status species and imperiled plant communities. The acquisition of these 5.89 acres would benefit federally listed species, increase habitat connectivity, facilitate public beach access in a manner that protects coastal dunes, and offer opportunities for public education on the value of coastal scrub and dune habitats. BLM would also provide recreational beach access where compatible with the management of these natural resource objectives.  Sea turtles play a vital role in Alabama's coastal dune and marine ecosystems. They are also a major source of ecotourism for the region. Many marine turtle species	AL Portal	N	N N	_ Z	N	YN	N	Y																
and Recovery in the Gulf of Mexico through Development of a Sea Turtle Health Surveillance Network					that frequent the Alabama coastline are highly endangered due to human impacts on the environment. Following the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill in 2010, widespread sea turtle mortality was reported on beaches and in the open water. Since 2010, the Sea Turtle Stranding Network (STSSN), coordinated by NOAA, has documented a large number of oiled and stranded turtles on the northern Gulf coast, including in Alabama. During the recent 2016 Southeastern Sea Turtle Annual Meeting (SESTERN) in Mobile, the many participating scientists and regional stakeholders all voiced the same two concerns: (1) that there was insufficient baseline data prior to the spill to determine the magnitude of sea turtle injury; (2) that there is insufficient data to determine the long-term effects of the spill on sea turtle populations. We will address these issues by conducting a multi-year monitoring program on the health and disease status of sea turtles on beaches and in coastal waters of Alabama and nearby states. We will partner with a range of experts in animal health, marine science, and resource policy to design a comprehensive surveillance program to determine the relationship between environmental variables and sea turtle health and survival. A major need is funding to operate the surveillance program and train dedicated long-term personnel to actively monitor sea turtle health. The monitoring program will use the lates "state of the science" methods for evaluating sea turtle health, disease, and population effects. These data will give us a clearer answer about the effects of the DWH spill on sea turtles and serve as an invaluable baseline for evaluating future impacts to turtle populations. Without such a monitoring program, we will be faced with exactly the same questions should another oil spill or other catastrophic event occur in the future. As part of our effort to build a strong and successful sea turtle initiative, we have developed a wide network of support from many stakeholders including conservation organizations,																								

	Project Information										ration	т Туре	es Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollution (OPA) Crite 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name Expansion of the Orange Beach	Proj No./ ID 287	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Wade Stevens Stevens	Location Orange Beach	Cost 183500	Project Description  As we stated in Project ID 103, there is a significant need for a permanent, full-time wildlife rehabilitation program and facility in the Baldwin County area. While Orange		A Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetiglia, Coastal, and Iveasifore Habitat (17)  Ovster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	<ul> <li>Sea Turtles (Y / N)</li> <li>Recreational Use (Y/N)</li> </ul>	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative  Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulat	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		
Wildlife Rehabilitation and Education Center		Sievells	Beauti		Beach, Gulf Shores, Foley and Fort Morgan all still have the desire to proceed with the larger project requested in Project ID 103, Orange Beach has taken steps to develop a wildlife program and construct a federally permitted rehabilitation facility (permit pending in Atlanta office as of this date) suitable for the intake of all species. While the facility is small, it is well equipped and positioned well. Regionally speaking Orange Beach and the new facility are located in the heart of the Mississippi Flyway and still catch a fair portion of the Atlantic Flyway migration routes. The annual migration coupled with our coastline's significance to shorebirds, seabirds and waterfowl alike make Orange Beach an ideal location for a rehabilitation and education program. We have been very successful in our partnerships with "Share The Beach" and Dauphin Island Sea Lab (IMMS) as it relates to Sea Turtle and Marine Mammal rescue and conservation efforts. The program is off to an excellent start and receiving a great deal of support so we expect that it will result in a similar success.  The proposed project will allow for the expansion of the program facilities. The current facility allows for short to intermediate term rehab of all species but, lacks the current flight/aquatic enclosures necessary to fully rehabilitate certain species. Via agreements and relationships with other permitted facilities such as the Southeastern Raptor Center, Environmental Studies Center, Big Bend Wildlife Sanctuary we utilize their infrastructure. This places a hardship on both our program and the partnering facilities. If funding were awarded it would be utilized to construct the necessary large flight/aquatic enclosures for pre-release conditioning. This would allow our program to fully rehabilitate without the time, funding, manpower and resources dedicated to the transportation and transfer of these animals while also freeing up resources at our partnering facilities. In addition to these rehabilitation facilities we would like to ex																							
Sea Turtle Nesting Habitat Beach Equipment Replacement Program	300	Dan Bond	Gulf Shores/ Orange Beach		This project will improve sea turtle nesting habitat along the Alabama Gulf Coast by establishing a program to replace beach equipment currently utilized by existing licensed beach service businesses with removable, turtle-friendly beach chair sets. The 45 miles of sandy beaches along the Alabama coast are known nesting habitat for three species of sea turtle: the Loggerhead (Caretta caretta), the Green (Chelonia mydas), and the Kemp's Ridley (Lepidochelys kempii). All three species are federally protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Sea Turtle populations in the Gulf of Mexico were significantly impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in 2010. Over 600 sea turtles were found dead during the oil spill response effort. Alabama's Gulf coast is a major U.S. tourist destination, attracting some 5.7 million visitors annually. Historically, licensed beach service providers have been allowed	AL Porta	I N	N	/ N	N	YY	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	to support nestolation implementations sonsistent with programmatic restor		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					to place solid-construction type, double wooden lounger sets at specific locations for the duration of the tourist season. In 2015, there were five licensed beach services in operation in Baldwin County, with a total of 3365 loungers. The average width of a wooden lounger set is approximately 6 feet, and placed side by side the total linear beach front impacted by loungers is approximately 3.8 miles, or 11.8 percent of the total linear beach frontage of Baldwin County.  There were 36 reported incidents of obstruction to nesting turtles along the Alabama Gulf coast from 2012-2015, for an average of 9 per year. Obstructions included wooden loungers, tents and poles, surf boards, smaller chairs, umbrellas, and floats/toys. In 2015, as part of an effort to improve nesting habitat and promote cleaner beaches, the Cities of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach enacted regulations that require the removal of all personal property from the beach daily from sunset to sunrise. This new proposal will further improve nesting habitat by requiring the removal of commercial beach equipment from the beaches daily, while minimizing the economic effects for established businesses.  Wooden beach lounger sets will be replaced with collapsible chair sets that can be folded up and removed daily. The program will require the replacement of 3365 double lounger sets with 6730 collapsible beach chairs, at an estimated cost of \$1,480,600, and will be administered by the two Cities.																									
Estimating vital rates of loggerheads in the northern Gulf of Mexico using traditional mark-recapture and genetics	341	Margaret Lamont	Gulf of Mexico	1280000	Although critical for population modeling, vital rates are still lacking for many nesting groups. Most vital rates used for population modeling in marine turtles are generated from data collected during mark-recapture studies conducted on nesting beaches ( Troeng and Chaloupka 2007; Monk et al. 2010; Phillips et al. 2014). However, gathering these data require long-term, intensive monitoring which can be logistically and financially difficult to accomplish, particularly on low-density nesting beaches, such as those in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Nesting density on some beaches used by loggerheads from the northern Gulf of Mexico (GoM) subpopulation can be as low as 0.6 nests/km, conducting mark/recapture surveys in this region requires a great amount of effort and results in only a few marked animals each season. However, small populations are particularly vulnerable to demographic and environmental fluctuations (Caughley 1994; Frankham 1995; Traill et al. 2010) which may make them more susceptible to extinction (Legendre et al. 1999; Traill et al. 2010).  Recent studies have highlighted the challenges to population modeling for this nesting group (Lamont et al. 2014). Hart et al. (2013) used satellite tracking to show that individuals in this subpopulation exhibit relatively low nesting site fidelity and make frequent long-distance movements within the entire region. The low site fidelity exhibited by these nesting females may result in population estimates that do not accurately reflect the biology of these turtles (Lamont et al. 2014). For example, from 1998-2011, the remigration rate for turtles nesting on the SJP ranged from 2 to 11 years and the inter-nesting interval ranged from 11-39 days. It is unlikely that an individual turtle did not return to nest over an 11 year period; most likely she nested outside of the study site and was not observed. Because of this, the mean estimates for remigration rate and inter-nesting intervals provided by		IN	IN	N	N	N Y	N N	Y																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  mark-recapture analyses may not be an accurate reflection of turtle behavior in this region. Although challenges exist for saturation tagging in this region, these surveys continue to provide valuable data and access to nesting females.  Because of these challenges, we suggest that combining genetic sampling with a shortened saturation tagging season will provide the most accurate estimates of	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	(N)	<u> </u>	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/ 0 / - )$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(V/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Research and monitoring of sea turtles in Alabama waters	342	Margaret Lamont	Gulf of Mexico		vital rates for this nesting group of loggerheads.  As stated in the Comprehensive Restoration Plan: "Information on sea turtle spatiotemporal distribution, migration patterns, life history parameters, and habitat use is critical for interpreting population trends, improving sea turtle population models, and helping assess progress toward recovery goals. Furthermore, monitoring and scientific support will be important for evaluating the effects of restoration actions on sea turtle recovery from injuries associated with the spill". Little is known about juvenile turtles in the northern Gulf of Mexico although the limited research that has been conducted suggests this area supports a large number of individuals (see Turtle Expert Working Group 2009, NMFS et al. 2011). Marine turtles spend the majority of their lives at sea, yet little is known about their oceanic life compared to the biology of females and hatchlings on coastal nesting beaches. In addition, population modeling has shown that the juvenile life-stage is the most critical to the stability and recovery of sea turtle populations (Crouse et al. 1987). Recovery plans for the three most common species in the northern Gulf of Mexico, loggerheads, Kemp's ridleys and greens, all include monitoring of juveniles at in-water sites as a primary objective for recovery of the species.  The Principle Investigators on this proposal are currently partnering with the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) and the National Park Service (NPS) on complimentary projects in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Leveraging funds from these projects allows us to do more with the limited funds available.  The objectives of this project are to initiate a long-term monitoring program for sea turtles in coastal and nearshore waters of Alabama that will describe the:  1. distribution  2. movements and habitat use  3. vital rates  4. health  5. connectivity, and  6. potential impact of anthropogenic activities on turtles using AL waters  All activities are currently permitted under		N	N P			YN	N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Together, they will form a regional array that will allow documentation of turtle	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	, Codsta, alla Nealshore Habitat (17)	Sirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded ( $Y/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding &
Dauphin Island West End Acquisition	348	Casi Callaway Callaway	Dauphin Island		movements across the northern GoM.  Acquire approximately 799 acres of vitally important beach/dune habitat at the West End of Dauphin Island. Dauphin Island is among the very last undeveloped beachfront property and the only true barrier island remaining in Alabama. The willing seller is providing an unprecedented opportunity to protect approximately nine miles of Gulf front property on the south and Mississippi Sound to the north. The western end of Dauphin Island encompasses a diversity of marine habitats - sweeping dunes, salt marsh, and beach flats. It is utilized by three species of sea turtles (threatened Loggerhead sea turtle, threatened Green sea turtle, and the endangered Kemp's ridley) for both sustenance and nesting grounds. The surf zone is a feeding habitat for the federally listed threatened Piping plover. The beach and dune area serve as nesting habitat for the endangered Least tern.  As a barrier island, Dauphin Island is important not only for its ability to protect Mobile County from flooding and storm impacts, it protects the economically important Bayou La Batre Ship Channel, a containing a growing seafood industry and important oil and gas industry located in the Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay. Preservation of barrier islands enhances community resilience or all of Coastal Alabama through mainland protection from flooding and reducing impacts from hurricanes, providing an even greater economic benefit to the state.  Even with challenges to developing this section of land, it is vitally important to pull it out of private hands and put it into public ownership. The state cannot force a private owner to managed lands in a way that would protect the birds and turtles or completely limit development. Public ownership, however, protects the land for future generations, allows for optimal habitat management and opens the land up to additional funding sources to pay for that management.  While the entire nine miles is not easily accessible by car, the area has unparalleled beauty that can provi		I N	N Y	Y	N Y	YN	N	N															
Sea turtle genetics: Refining population estimates and assessing stock structure for threatened loggerheads	12865	Kristen Hart & Margaret M. Lamont	coastal AL, FL panhandle	201150	Current estimates of subpopulation size for Northern Gulf of Mexico loggerheads were derived using general information on nest abundance, clutch frequency and breeding intervals often gathered from other subpopulations (Richards et al. 2011). Therefore, the accuracy of current estimates of abundance (N) for this subpopulation is in question. In addition to improved information on reproductive parameters for this nesting group (i.e. clutch size, remigration intervals; Lamont et al. 2012, Lamont et al. 2014) for use in population models, we also have samples from individual nesting females gathered during recent studies (Lamont et al. 2012, Hart et al. 2013) available for immediate genetic analyses. Population modeling		N	N I	N N	N	YN	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and Nearsnore	Oyster Ree! (* / N) Birds (* / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Ose (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (V/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					coupled with genetic analyses would provide more accurate estimates of both population size (N) and effective population size (Ne) for this small subpopulation. Currently declining nest abundance in the Northern GoM subpopulation (Lamont et al. 2012, 2014) may indicate an overall decline in the number of individuals in this already small subpopulation. Small population sizes can lead to the loss of genetic variation, low Ne inbreeding depression, and ultimately reduced population fitness and adaptive potential. Additionally, diversity is lost and inbreeding is increased during population size fluctuations. Diversity recovers at a much slower rate than the population's census size making estimates of both the number of living individuals and the genetic diversity within a subpopulation critical. Genetic samples from nesting loggerhead females have been collected and archived as part of USGS K. Hart and M. Lamont's long-term mark-recapture projects in Alabama and Northwest Florida. Specifically, loggerhead tissue samples are available for 416 individual females from the Northern GoM (N = 73 from Alabama, N = 343 from Florida). AL NRDA funds would be used towards analysis of all genetic samples collected to date, plus those to be collected in 2016 at bo th study sites. Objectives and specific proposed activities 1. Define effective population size (Ne) for northern GoM loggerheads using archived samples and samples collected during the 2016 nesting season. 2. Define genetic diversity and inbreeding levels in N GoM loggerheads using archived samples and samples collected during the 2016 nesting season. 3. Use updated reproductive parameters for the N GoM subpopulation to conduct population modeling and estimate population abundance (N). Specific proposed activities include extraction of DNA for all samples, with analysis of DNA for mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA variation, effective population size, and inbreeding levels. We will work with colleague Dr. Brian Shamblin at the University of Georgia, with whom U																							
Research and monitoring of sea turtles using Alabama waters	12862	Margaret M. Lamont & Kristen Hart	coastal AL, FI panhandle		As stated in the PDARP (pages 5-64 and 5-65): "Information on sea turtle spatiotemporal distribution, migration patterns, life history parameters, and habitat use is critical for interpreting population trends, improving sea turtle population models, and helping assess progress toward recovery goals. Furthermore, monitoring and scientific support will be important for evaluating the effects of restoration actions on sea turtle recovery from injuries associated with the spill". Very little is known about juvenile turtles in the northern Gulf of Mexico although the limited research that has been conducted and stranding numbers suggest this area supports a large number of individuals (see Turtle Expert Working Group 2009, NMFS et al. 2011). Marine turtles spend the majority of their lives at sea, yet little is known about their oceanic life compared to the biology of females and hatchlings on coastal nesting beaches. In addition, population modeling has shown that the juvenile life-stage is the most critical to the stability and recovery of sea turtle populations (Crouse et al. 1987). Recovery plans for the three most common species in the northern Gulf of Mexico, loggerheads (Caretta caretta), Kemp's ridleys	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	NN	Y	Z	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	βirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					(Lepidochelys kempii) and greens (Chelonia mydas), all include monitoring of juveniles at in-water sites as a primary objective for recovery of the species (NMFS and USFWS 1991, NMFS and USFWS 2008, NMFS et al. 2011). The Principle Investigators on this proposal are currently partnering with the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) and the National Park Service (NPS) on complimentary projects in the northern Gulf of Mexico. The funds from those projects will provide satellite tags, additional acoustic receivers and tags, and resources such as housing. Leveraging funds from these projects allows us to do more with the limited funds available. The objectives of this project are to initiate a long-term monitoring program for sea turtles in coastal and near shore waters of Alabama. The goals of this project are to determine: 1. distribution 2. movements and habitat use 3. vital rates, including survival rates 4. baseline health 5. connectivity 6. potential impact of anthropogenic activities on turtles using AL waters Methods used to address these goals will include: 1. acoustic tracking 2. genetic analyses 3. stable isotope analyses 4. mark-recapture 5. health assessments 6. habitat modeling including anthropogenic activities All turtle captures, sampling and tracking are currently permitted under NMFS permit 17304 issued to K. Hart). We propose to capture turtles at several sites along the AL coast including inshore waters (such as Perdido Bay, Bon Secour Bay and Mississippi Sound) and the nearshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico using several techniques. Morphometric data including size and weight will be gathered from all captured turtles and a visual health assessment will be conducted. Biological samples including blood, skin and scute will be gathered from each individual. In addition, all captured individuals will receive an acoustic transmitter. In addition to turtle captures, acoustic receivers being deployed along the AL coast. The exact location of receiver placement will be determined in year one.																							
Estimating vital rates of loggerheads in the northern Gulf of Mexico using traditional mark-recapture and genetics		Margaret Lamont/ Kristen Hart	coastal AL, FL panhandle		The Western Atlantic population of loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) is one of the world's largest, with nesting activity that ranges from Virginia south to the Gulf Coast of Texas (NMFS and USFWS 2008). Genetic studies have divided this population into 5 Recovery Units (RUs; TEWG 2007) and 10 distinct management units (Shamblin et al. 2012) with varying reproductive output by group (Hart et al. 2010; Tucker 2010; Lamont et al. 2012). Current estimates of abundance for these loggerhead subpopulations (Richards et al. 2011) were derived using nest abundance, clutch frequency and breeding interval; however for nesting groups where these data were not available, such as the northern Gulf of Mexico, estimates from other subpopulations were used. However, recent studies have highlighted differences among these subpopulations (Lamont et al. 2012, Hart et al. 2013, Hart	Trustee Portal	N	N	I N	N	YN	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(a), and incapalities habitat (1)	Oysien neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (V / N)  Perceptional Heal (V/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\text{Y/N}$ )	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Coastal Alabama	12883	Mark Berte	Coastal AL		et al. 2014), which suggests that these estimates may not be accurate. Although critical for population modeling and management, vital rates are still lacking for many nesting groups. Recent studies have highlighted the challenges to population modeling for this nesting group (Lamont et al. 2014). Hart et al. (2013) used satellite tracking to show that individuals in this subpopulation exhibit relatively low nesting site fidelity and make frequent long-distance movements within the entire region. Because of the intensity of effort, high costs, and increasingly difficult logistics involved in saturation tagging and due to the low site fidelity expressed by this nesting group, we propose that saturation tagging alone is not the best method to assess vital rates for this subpopulation. Again, nightly tagging of individuals is still necessary; mark-recapture data provide more than vital rates and these projects allow access to biological samples that give us information on health, genetics, and foraging behavior of these individuals (Shamblin et al. 2012, Vander Zanden et al. 2015). However, we suggest that combining genetic sampling with a shortened tagging season will provide the most accurate estimates of vital rates for this nesting group of loggerheads. Eggs sampled within a day of oviposition yield maternal genomic DNA and permit genetic tagging of individual females through microsatellite genotyping (Shamblin et al. 2011). This method alleviates the need to physically intercept females and makes it possible to sample over large geographical areas that would be logistically impossible to cover with night patrols. Genetic tagging provides reproductive parameter data analogous to flipper tagging, permitting subpopulation wide estimates of nesting female population size, clutch frequency, and nest site fidelity in the short-term. Long-term genetic tagging can address remigration and adult female annual survival with the added bonus of directly assessing recruitment through matching daughters to their mothers. Th	Trustee	N	N I																				
Coastal Alabama Sea Turtle Conservation Program Transfer and Expansion Project	12883	Mark Berte	Coastal AL		The central objective of the Coastal Alabama Sea Turtle Conservation Program Transfer and Expansion Project is to strengthen and grow Alabama's sea turtle population. The existing programShare The Beachhas established itself as a well- respected and effective steward of sea turtle nests, but it cannot thrive without both a shift in administrative leadership and an expansion of protocols, both of which this grant would enable. Currently, Share The Beach (STB) is a program under the Friends of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge (FBSNWR). Because FBSNWR is	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N N	Y	I N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)		Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0$ / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability(lone-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
					an all-volunteer organization with its own areas of focus,N the FBSNWR has indicated that they are unable to sustain STB at its current funding levels in 2018. The FBSNWR has asked the Alabama Coastal Foundation (ACF) to become the new STB parent organization for the 2018 season because of ACF's scope of work and inclusive environmental stewardship approach. Once the transfer of the program is complete, the next objective of the project is to grow the STB program utilizing best practices and approved protocols. Specifically, STB program employees and volunteers would develop the expertise to review and adapt nest survey protocols in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The intent is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of collecting nesting data. This would make Alabama's program operate on a similar level with others in the southeastern United States and improve its contribution, as a citizen-science effort, to overall efforts to support sea turtle restoration in the Gulf of Mexico. A second element of program expansion is promoting the program's potential as an eco-tourist attraction and enhancing its outreach in that area. Working together and with the financial support of the Alabama Trustee Implementation Group, the Alabama Coastal Foundation, the Friends of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, and everyone involved with Share The Beach program can successfully achieve those two o bjectives. Properly trained STB staff will organize and direct the expansion of Alabama's important sea turtle conservation program using established policies and protocols.																							
City of Orange Beach Waterways Enhancement Program (Marine Debris Removal Program)		Phillip West	Perdido Bay		Project Scope: The primary objective of the Orange Beach Waterways Enhancement Program (OBWEP) is to physically remove marine debris from area waterways (including seagrass meadows) and fringe marsh ecosystems. Additionally, OBWEP personnel will manage debris and trash operations on the NOAA-funded GEMS (Gulf Ecological Management Site) Robinson Island, Walker (purchased with National Fish & Wildlife Foundation funds) and Bird Island (State of Alabama), all renown for nesting least terns (Sternula) and various species of wading birds (Ardea, et al). All three islands are publicly owned, and have significant environmental value, but are currently under intense pressure from public use and recreation. In order to accomplish the desired objectives, the OBWEP crew will mobilize via work vessel daily to systematically patrol area waterways, covering the majority of the project area weekly to recover marine debris. Trash and debris will be observed by the crew, and either recovered or recorded (for contractor removal, which is out of the scope of this proposal). All debris will be recorded by type, location, and measured, either by weight (e.g., marine construction debris) or length (e.g., rope, fishing line, etc.), with additional notations as appropriate (e.g., marine life in derelict crab trabs, etc.). Additionally, the OBWEP crew will make contact with the public on a frequent basis—as opportunities occur—to inform them of the hazards of marine debris and trash as well as the importance of seagrass beds, tern nesting areas and other critical habitat. Occasionally, the OBWEP will also respond to or report wildlife emergencies on the water, which are generally bird entanglements, until Orange Beach Wildlife Coordinators can respond. Finally, the documented findings of the program with regards to local marine debris will be evaluated to determine if any local programmatic solutions can be applied to mitigate various aspects of marine debris: Example: If significant amounts of marine construction debris (e.g., deck		Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	regret offers opportunities for external fulfallig $\alpha$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					board "cut offs", etc.) are observed, collected and recorded by OBWEP coordinators, then additional permitting safeguards and construction inspection attention MAY be applied to the marine construction permit process via city building codes. Area to Be Improved: The Waterways Enhancement Program is designed to systematically patrol coastal waters adjacent to Orange Beach on a daily basis in an efficient manner. Orange Beach has a very articulated network of bays, bayous, canal and inlets, therefore systematic programming is necessary to cover the entire area effectively. The waterways listed in paragraph 4, above, will be the focus area for the program. Every type of debris "manageable" will be targeted within these areas. For the two year (13 months of active work) period of this proposal, we project the following amounts of debris will be recovered: 1.  Construction & Demolition (wood, lumber, tires, etc.): 112 Tons 2. Mixed C&D/Municipal waste (trash, bottles, bagged trash, etc.): 70 Tons The area covered will total approximately 2,823 surface acres. This total does not include six manmade canals throughout the city, which total nearly four miles in length, by an average of 40 feet in width (approx. 19 surface acres). Our experience has shown, however, that these canals do not typically harbor significant amounts of marine debris, and therefore they are only patrolled occasionally, or when a citizen calls regarding a specific problem within a canal.																							
Eliminating Light Pollution on Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches in Alabama	12871	Nicole Woerner	Gulf Shores, Orange Beach	1500000	INTRODUCTION: This project will greatly increase sea turtle hatchling survivorship on Alabama's nesting beaches by correcting problematic lights on properties with a history of sea turtle disorientations. The project targets problem lights along Alabama's Gulf Coast in order to create and improve contiguous stretches of dark beach rather than small pockets of habitat. As coastal development continues, the problem of beachfront lighting continues to hamper sea turtle recovery efforts. Each year nesting loggerhead sea turtle females and hatchlings are negatively impacted by artificial lights, with some never making it back to the gulf to replenish this dwindling population — a population particularly affected by the Gulf oil spill in 2010. While some funds have been allocated to reduce light pollution on public property in Alabama, no funding has been available to bring privately-owned lights into compliance. Willing property owners will be identified and complete retrofits of beachfront lights that impact the nesting beach. The project involves multiple tasks: (1) Site-specific surveys of existing light sources for each targeted beach; (2) Coordination with owners and/or site managers on development of plans to eliminate, retrofit, or replace existing light fixtures on the property or to otherwise decrease the amount of light reaching the loggerhead sea turtle nesting beach; (3) Retrofitting streetlights and parking lot lights; (4) Lighting and technical expertise workshops with training for city code enforcement and staff; and (5) Increased efforts by local governments to ensure compliance with local lighting ordinances. LIGHTING PROGRAMS IN ALABAMA: Lighting will be managed and retrofitted to enhance sea turtle nesting habitat and decrease sea turtle disorientations. The program will create partnerships and provide supplemental financial assistance to beachfront property owners to retrofit their current lighting with "sea turtle friendly" lighting. In addition to disorienting sea turtles on the beach, research		N	N N	/ N	Y	YN	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	/N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					illuminated with artificial lights, thereby making otherwise suitable nesting habitat unsuitable. Thus, the increased direct lighting associated with oil clean-up activities conducted during the nesting season during the spill and post-spill years, as well as increased lighting from residential and commercial business sources now visible as a result of profile changes to the beach resulting from clean-up activities, have likely discouraged nesting females from emerging onto the beach to nest. Fewer sea turtle nests were reported from Alabama nesting beaches during 2010 than in previous years. Nesting loggerheads in the Gulf of Mexico belong to the Northern Gulf of Mexico Recovery unit. Maintaining this small and unique nesting subpopulation is critical to the genetic robustness of the entire Northwest Atlantic Ocean Distinct Population Segment and for the species survival over the long term. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) clearly recognize the importance of Northern Gulf of Mexico Recovery Unit in the Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (NMFS and USFWS 2008). Improving existing lighting along sea turtle nesting beaches impacted by the spill and clean-up activities will have significant, long term benefits to loggerheads as well as the Kemp's ridleys that nest in Alabama. Consistent light management legislation, enforcement programs, and training could help identify lighting problems and prevent future violations (Witherington and Martin 2000). The program will provide: i. Technical and financial assistance for annual lighting surveys in Alabama. The surveys will include identification of artificial lighting that is directly visible from the nesting beach as well as solutions for retrofitting these lights. ii. This infor mation will be provided to the local counties and municipalities for development and enforcement of lighting ordinances. Gaps in local enforcement will be identified and funding provided to																							

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Proj No./ Project Name ID Informing 12869	Submitted By/ Primary Lead P. Soupy	Location coastal AL	Cost 1716000		Submitted via	Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)     Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	A Birds (Y/N)		<ul> <li>Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)</li> <li>Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative</li> <li>Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)</li> </ul>	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	eady required by existing regulation	pports existing regional or local conservation tion effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)  Project readiness (+ / 0 / -)	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Barrier Island and Dune Habitat Restoration by Quantifying Dune Vegetation and Elevation Linkages and Evolution  Alabama Habitat  12857	Dalyander	Mobile Bay,		Deepwater Horizon oil spill, along with associated impacts on species (birds, beach mice, etc.) that rely on beach and dune habitat. Beach and dune restoration approaches are being considered and implemented throughout the northern Gulf through a variety of funding streams. Robust linkages must be made between short-and long-term habitat response and resiliency. These data and connections are particularly important in the context of functional restoration outcomes, adaptive management, and structured decision making, which requires this information for decision-support. The purpose of this project is to identify and implement appropriate methodologies for acquiring dune vegetation and elevation data, and use that information to establish a correlative and predictive relationship between vegetation and dune evolution in response to storms and long-term drivers. Our results can be used to improve barrier island restoration outcomes across Alabama and Gulf-wide, particularly within the arena of plant-elevation restoration targets and ecosystem development following dune restoration. Project Objectives are to: *Assess the value of existing and new data sources for evaluating dune habitat quality at temporal and spatial scales useful for decision-support. Data sources considered, some of which are available for the entire Gulf of Mexico, include commercial aerial imagery or satellite imagery, or freely-available satellite imagery. *Evaluate and predict the evolution of dune habitat characteristics (vegetation, elevation) in response to drivers (storms, etc.) and potentially correlated system parameters (e.g., beach width, which controls fetch for Aeolian dune building). *Provide results that can be used to inform decision-making on elevation and/or vegetation targets for beach and dune restoration projects. There is an ongoing NFWF-funded effort (USGS collaborating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources) to evaluate Dauphin Island's evolution under potentia	Portal						N Y													
(seagrasses) mapping, usage	Hartley	coastal AL	233000	coastal marshes. The methodology would be portable to other sites, and the results could be incorporated into improving restoration efforts Gulf-wide. Project or	Portal	<u> </u>		14			'													

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
and monitoring using GPS tagged manatees and UAS technology.	17942	Wado Storage	Orango		Program Description: Manatee Surveillance in Mobile Bay and coastal areas — Seagrasses and other submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) are an important resource both in freshwater and saltwater aquatic habitats for food and shelter of many aquatic organisms. SAV forms the basis of many aquatic ecological communities, including those in the nearshore Gulf of Mexico. Telemetry from Florida manatees has been used successfully to locate SAV beds, with more manatee visits correlated with higher density and diversity of vegetation (Slone et al 2012,2013). We will use manatee telemetry data from a current USGS project to identify SAV target locations. We will use an Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) to acquire high-resolution images of the identified SAV beds to determine their extent. Recently acquired software (eCognition, http://www.ecognition.com/) will be used to characterize the density of SAV within the identified beds. We will then compare findings with existing SAV maps and sample representative mapped beds to determine differences in extent and density from previous surveys and also to the beds mapped by the manatees. The efficiency and cost savings of this approach compared to traditional wide-scale aerial surveys for SAV discovery and change detection should be significant. Mission flight characteristics would include flying multiple 30 min missions from the shorelines or bridges (or other manmade structures or boats) over small rivers/canals, bays or lakes. This work is in partnership with USFWS and state agencies. Need(s)/Priority to be Addressed and Targeted DWH Program: This project addresses overarching needs for techniques to discover and monitor seagrass and SAV bed locations, extent growth, and resil iency, which informs the design of projects to restore seagrass habitats. Anticipated Science Needs for Project Development: Processing of location data from tagged manatees, thermal and color infrared cameras for an UAV. Collaboration Opportunities: USFWS GCPO LCC, Alabama Department of Conservation and Nat	Trustoo							N															
Marine Turtle Triage and Treatment	12842	Wade Stevens	Orange Beach			Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	YN	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	1 .	Secretional Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N) laptive Management, and	o Support Restoration Implementation (\)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	
Pelagic Longline Gear and Vessel	12837	Bobby Nguyen	Gulf of Mexico		project is to provide exactly that same level of response and care to injured or ill marine turtle species. Orange Beach works hand in hand on a daily basis with US Fish and Wildlife Service and the local permit holder for marine turtles, Share the Beach. We have many Share the Beach members on staff here at the city and provide a significant amount of support and resources to this group already. We also work, closely with and assist the Alabama Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network. A large gap exists in both of these programs. When an illness or injury incident occurs with a hatchling, sub-adult or adult sea turtle the closest facility for evaluation and treatment is approximately two hours away on a perfect day with no traffic issues. Combine that time with the coordination of staff, transport ability, after hours access at the receiving as well as many other factors and you are faced with the reality that these listed and/or protected turtles do not have access to an acceptable level of treatment. A large number of the incidents that occur are caused by human impact such as hooking, entanglements, marine debris ingestion and more. Many of those incidents can be handled with minimally invasive procedures/techniques at a properly equipped facility with trained staff which would then allow a larger percentage of turtles to be treated and released faster. Generally speaking shorter perio ds of captivity and minimized handling decrease the stress on the animal and improve outcomes. We propose an expansion to our current facility/program to allow for the initial evaluation, triage, treatment, release and improved transport capability when needed. The project would include the physical expansion of facilities to provide proper evaluation and holding areas; the purchase and installation of the proper diagnostic and treatment equipment; the purchase and installation of video conferencing gear to allow remote consultation and observation by receiving facility or program veterinary staff; the purchase of safe and p	Trustee Portal	Y	N N																				
Transition Program in the Gulf of Mexico		inguyeti	MEXICO		occurred at the peak of the 2010 spawning season in the bluefin's northeastern Gulf spawning hotspot. Scientists estimate that the spill degraded 10 to 50 percent or more of the bluefin's known Gulf of Mexico habitat and further study has since confirmed that the spill damaged Atlantic bluefin tuna health, particularly among the early life history stages. The Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery results in harmful bycatch of bluefin tuna and approximately 80 other species, including billfish, endangered sea turtles, and depleted sharks. Government catch data from 2007-2009 indicates the fishery killed 43,245 non-target animals, including 6,009 lancetfish, 5,844 dolphinfish, 2,747 escolar, 1,745 sharks and rays, 858 wahoo, 794 billfish (marlin, sailfish, spearfish), 612 bluefin, and 169 bigeye tuna, and interacted with 137 leatherback and 17 loggerhead sea turtles. Actual mortality is much greater as only an average of 22% of the hooks set were observed. Based on their shared habitat preferences with bluefin tuna, it is possible that many of these species also suffered similar interactions with and injury from the spill. A voluntary pelagic longline gear and vessel transition program can help mitigate such impacts																							

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					to the benefit of Gulf fishermen. The program will provide fishermen with selective alternatives to PLL, including green stick gear and swordfish buoy gear, as well as training and financial assistance to help them learn to fish and optimize application of these gears in the Gulf of Mexico. Fishermen would also have the opportunity to retire their current PLL fishing vessels in favor of smaller, more fuel efficient boats more appropriate for use with the alternative gears. These efforts would be complemented by a strong monitoring program to record catch, effort, and economic data, an d, ultimately, to measure the benefits of this project over time. This concept enjoys broad support from PLL fishermen, recreational anglers, and environmentalists. Project Cost: The cost of the project depends on how many Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishermen participate. The cost of a gear transition is undetermined at this time. The estimated cost for a vessel transition is approximately \$450,000 to \$550,000 per vessel.																								
Grommet Island Stlye Beach Park for Physically Disabled Citizens		The Jim Henkel Family	Virginia		Reference the web site www.GrommetIsland.org In 2010, the citizens of Virginia Beach, VA, USA, constructed and opened the first 100% accessible beach park for the disabled. The beautiful beaches along the Alabama Gulf Coast have near zero facilities usable by physically disabled citizens. This project will provide a unique and long overdue beach recreation experience for citizens and visitors with physical disabilities. Briefly, the Grommet Island Beach Park is an elevated sand and "carpeted" beach with unique "play ground" equipment and features plus shaded "relaxation" areas - all in a wheel chair accessible environment. This project was completed in Virginia Beach in 2010 for a total cost of just under \$1.8M Site selection considerations include: - adjacent parking lot with abundant handicapped parking spaces - adjacent accessible bathroom facility (will require utilities - sewer, water, electric) The Virginia Beach Grommet Island has been operational for 3-1/2 years and 4 summers (as of Sept, 2013). It has been a tremendous success with attendance by disabled folks and their families way beyond expectations. Over the past 4 summers, Virginia Beach has become know as a destination vacation for the disabled. The local hotel/motel industry has responded by remodeling scores of rooms with wheel chair accessible bathrooms and facilities to meet the surge in demand for accessible vacation lodging. The large crowds overwhelmed the original "temporary" or "porta-potty" style bathrooms orginally provided at Grommet Island. The City of Virginia Beach (at their expense) constructed replacement "permanent" accessible bathroom facilities. Virginia Beach quickly recognized the large positive economic boost the disabled visitors and their families brought to their city. This whole experience has been so positive for Virginia Beach, the Grommet Island sponsors are now raising funds to build an entire "city park" designed to accommodate disabled folks. On e example - they envision a 4 acre stocked pond to provide fishing op	Trustee Portal		N N					Y																
10-Year enhancement for improving Gulf of Mexico Sea Turtle Stranding	11947	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico		Proposed Restoration Project: The project will augment resources available to the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) in the Gulf, led by NOAA, and help participating entities respond to and learn from future sea turtle strandings and thus increase the survival of rescued animals and the recovery of populations impacted the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster. Link to Injury: Sea turtles were exposed to petroleum hydrocarbons resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N N	I N	YN	N	Y																

	Project Information	Restoration Types Addressed	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria  Public Notice	Oil Pollution Act (OPA) Criteria (15 CFR 990.54)	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/Primary Project Name ID Lead Location	Submitted via  Marine Mammals (V/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)  Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Birds (Y / N)  Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Use (Y/N)  Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)  Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative  Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)  Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)  Project meets Trustees' goals (+/0/-)	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$ Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$ Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )  Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Project critical (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
Network response and science capacity	disaster and likely to chemical dispersants used during DWH response. More than 450 visibly oiled, live sea turtles and 18 visibly oiled, dead sea turtles were recovered during DWH response from April 2010 through February 2011. Another 500+ stranded sea turtles with no visible external signs of oiling were also reported during this period. Animal autopsies revealed that the cause of death for a subset of non-visibly oiled sea turtles was consistent with drowning, but whether and how the DWH disaster contributed to strandings of non-visibly, dead sea turtles remains under investigation. Benefit and Rationale: NOAI leads the STSSN in the Gulf of Mexico, but depends on employees of federal and state agencies, universities, non-governmental organizations to run on-the-ground operations and foot response. In some cases, STSSN participating entities receive limited or inconsistent institutional support and conduct STSSN activities using their own limited time and funding. However, they are often the first to respond to sea turtle strandings, a key function in maximizing the survival of live-stranded animals, and could do more with dedicated funding to help support monitoring and response to strandings. Since April 2010, the number of sea turtle strandings in the northern Gulf has approached 2,000 animals, far exceeding the historical average. Stranded sea turtles would not be located, rescued and rehabilitated were it not for the Network and the participating organizations. Rehabilitated animals released back into the wild are given another opportunity to reproduce and thus contribute to the recovery of populations impacted by episodic events like the DWH disaster. Sea turtles, among other species, are the ocean's 'canary in the coal mine,' and stranding networks, through tissue sampling or post-mortem exams, collect valuable information on the condition of animals that can not only help scientists understand the cause of illness or death but detect bubtle or significant changes in ecosystem condition or function. T				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	eef (Y / N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Jonartarm Banaft of project (± / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
alternate lighting for oil platforms	11851		Gulf of Mexico		stranding networks in the Gulf, integrated with other health assessment studies, contributes to a better understanding of the impacts of the DWH disaster on Gulf sea turtles, and informs sea turtle recovery strategies going forward. Note: Specific program needs will vary on a state by state basis and therefore should be determined by in-state coordinators. Note: This proposal was prepared by Ocean Conservancy, with input from stranding network members. Ocean Conservancy is not s seeking funding for this project, nor does it anticipate receiving funds, if approved and adopted in whole or in part, by the Trustees, the Gulf states, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Restore Council, or any other funding entity.  1) I realize this would be a big project involving the oil companies, Coast Guard, State Governments, etc. BUT! What good is reducing the lighting on the shore, when the oil platforms confuse the sea life and the migrating birds? I'm sure this will be a battle. BUT! There has to be lightning that is safety conscience for the workers, ships/boats, planes as well as dim enough to not interfere with nature. My suggestion, would be to experiment with red lights and motion sensor lights. 2) Also, educational programs for kids and adults, given by volunteers would teach the visitors about the light problem. (There's nothing that works better then a nagging 9 year old!) I'm working on a basic turtle program to present next May to "Share the Beach". It will be geared towards 9-12 year old children, but could be modified for younger or older kids. I'm hoping to get volunteers to present at environment offices, shops, restaurants, condos, all of the "groups" (Lions/Moose/American Legion, Yacht clubs, etc). Anywhere we can. Thanks for your time, Judy E Wade 316	Trustee Portal		N M																					
Development and Distribution of Gear Technology to Improve Fuel Economy and Reduce Bycatch in the Gulf Shrimp Fishery		Judy Jamison	Gulf states	1500000	E Myrtle Ave Foley, AL 36535 lhasaraptors@hotmail.com  The offshore shrimp trawl fishery accounts for a significant portion of landings in the Gulf of Mexico. Due to a multitude of events (i.e. hurricanes, oil spill, imports), the fishery has seen a substantial decline in fishing effort while operating costs have continuously risen. With increasing fuel prices, fuel saving technologies are a logical avenue to assist in reducing operating expenses. A paucity of information exists documenting the effect of gear technologies on fuel consumption. Cambered trawl doors are currently being utilized by some fishermen in the southeastern United States. These trawl doors have evolved significantly over the past decades, but until recently have not received much attention in the southern shrimp fishery. Evaluations of these doors have yielded promising potential to reduce fuel consumption in the shrimp fishery. Several door sizes have been evaluated, but cambered trawl doors, 50% smaller than the traditional wood or aluminum doors, are documented to have fuel savings of 25-30% during actual fishing conditions. Additionally, bycatch reduction remains a high priority issue in the southeast. Reducing incidental bycatch has been shown to improve catch quality and reduce fuel consumption. We propose to conduct a series of experiments aimed at documenting the fuel savings achieved by cambered trawl doors and continue to improve the bycatch reduction capability already in use in the fishery. More specifically we aim to: 1) Evaluate cambered door gear technology within the southeastern shrimp trawl fishery; 2) Continue to elicit industry participation in evaluating more complex bycatch reduction devices (BRDs); and 3) Conduct result	Trustee Portal	N	N P	N N	I N	YN	I N	N																

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5-Year Increase in Gulf of Mexico Fishery Observer Coverage for Monitoring Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Bluefin Tuna	11523	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico	6500000	demonstration and dissemination activities of the newly documented gear (doors & BRDs) to shrimp fishermen throughout the southeast to increase the acceptance and use of these gears. Through years of experience, we have found that informal meetings are an optimal forum for information dissemination; providing less volatility from industry and allowing for an effective one-on-one exchange of ideas. As such, we will convene a series of informal meetings throughout the southeastern US to disseminate the results of this study. By continuing our research and development efforts to reduce bycatch within the shrimp trawl fisheries, commercial fishermen will become actively involved in BRD research and development and will be more accepting of those devices tested.  Temporary (5-year) increase of vessel coverage for Gulf of Mexico shrimp trawl, shark gillnet and pelagic longline observer programs to quantify the extent to which marine mammal, sea turtle, and bluefin tuna bycatch mortality is a source of stress on injured populations. Going forward, these data will shed light on whether bycatch mortality is limiting recovery from injury related to the BP oil disaster and help managers identify restoration measures that can be implemented to shorten recovery times. A temporary but significant increase in observer coverage in the shrimp trawl, shark gillnet and pelagic longline fisheries is needed to improve estimates of marine mammal, sea turtle, and bluefin tuna bycatch rates and mortality in these fisheries. Additional observer coverage and the resulting	Trustee Portal	Y	N N					N																
					observational data will help scientists determine to what extent bycatch is a source of mortality and stress limiting recovery from DWH oil spill injuries. Additional biological samples gathered through observers could reveal lingering sub-lethal injuries resulting from oil exposure and help scientists detect impacts on marine mamma, sea turtle or bluefin tuna populations still recovering from the DWH oil disaster. In fishery observer programs around the country, biological samples (organs, tissue, etc) are collected from marine mammals and sea turtles incidentally taken in commercial fisheries. An increase in observer coverage in the Gulf would likely mean an increase in the number of samples for analysis of hydrocarbon and/or chemical dispersant signatures. These data would help scientists track effects at the genetic and population level and provide valuable information to guide restoration efforts. Together, bycatch and biological data will help inform additional restoration measures needed to help the recovery of affected species. A Gulf of Mexico fisheries observer program already exists, providing the organizational structure for additional monitoring of marine mamm al and sea turtle fishery interactions. Note that the estimated cost of \$6.5 million is per year over five years. The estimated cost is based on the amount allocated to the Southeast Regional observer program in FY2009.																								
Coordinated Strategy for Sea Turtle Recovery in the Gulf	11222	Jeff Trandahl	Gulf of Mexico	58600000	NFWF and its partners, including managers from all five Gulf States, USFWS, NOAA, and NPS, as well as NGOs and science institutions, propose to restore Gulf populations of sea turtles through the following 3 strategies. This work builds on \$3.8M in previous investments NFWF has made to bolster Gulf sea turtle populations since June 2010. 1) Bycatch Reduction - This two-part strategy is projected to save the reproductive equivalent of a minimum of 3,000 nesting females over five years: a) NFWF will provide free vouchers for 7,000 Turtle Excluder	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	I N	YN	N	N																

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					Devices (TEDs) to LA and AL fishermen to cover 100% of this fishery, and work with state managers to offer training and assistance on TED installation, and inspections and usability follow-up testing. b) NFWF will convene state and federal agents to standardize enforcement, data collection and reporting processes to create a Gulfwide database; invest in the capacity of states to enforce the use of TEDs; and evaluate the results of increased enforcement. 2) Nesting Beach Restoration - This three-part strategy is projected to save the reproductive equivalent of 2,400 nesting females over five years: a) Predator Control: NFWF will establish a fund to invest \$100,000 annually in predation reduction efforts on high density nesting beaches in FL and AL to maintain predation levels at or below 30% in perpetuity. b) Light Pollution Reduction: NFWF and the Sea Turtle Conservancy (STC) will minimize light pollution on 600 of the highest priority public and private properties along high density nesting beaches, and train county code enforcement staff to address lighting problems. c) Habitat Protection: NFWF and USFWS will protect 2.5 miles of priority nesting habitat (1,300 nests annually) within Archie Carr and Hobe Sound NWRs. NFWF, STC and U of FL will also pilot a new conservation easement to [strengthen protection of] existing nesting habitat on developed properties. 3) Critical Gaps in Science/Management - NFWF w ill mobilize scientists to address two critical research gaps that impact turtle recovery efforts: a) coordination of a 5-year study to identify priority habitats in the Gulf and to identify overlaying threats; and b) a pilot program to test new methods for turtle-friendly beach nourishment.																								
Deployment of New Turtle Excluder Devices in Shrimp Fisheries	438	John Williams	Gulf of Mexico	10800000	The objective of this project is to provide a complete set of new Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) to all shrimp fishing vessels required to use TEDs in the Gulf and South Atlantic including skimmer trawls, if required. The benefits of this project will be to increase the overall effectiveness of public and private sector efforts to protect and restore endangered and threatened species of sea turtles and other species of concern. Endangered and threatened populations of sea turtles that forage and nest throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic region were adversely impacted by the oil spill and by the clean-up activities, including the use of dispersants and controlled burns. These impacts reduced the overall effectiveness of long-standing public and private sector efforts in the US and internationally to protect and restore these sea turtle populations throughout the Atlantic basin. A major component of these efforts is the use of TEDs in the US shrimp fishery. TEDs are highly effective in reducing injury and mortality of sea turtles and other species of concern, including various species of coastal sharks. The effectiveness of TEDs to exclude sea turtles and other species decreases over time with constant use; even with maintenance. The cost of new TEDs and maintenance is high relative to the financial condition of the shrimp fishery, and this serves as a disincentive to replace or maintain old, less effective gear. This can reduce the level of sea turtle protection achieved by the fishery. The full deployment of new TEDs on all shrimp vessels required to use TEDs would reduce sea turtle injury and mortality, increase the effectiveness of public and private efforts to protect and restore threatened and endangered sea turtles, and contribute to the mitigation of the adverse impacts of the spill and clean-up activities on these species. Please see attached project cost estimate analysis.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N I I	N N	Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	astal, airu iveaisiiole Habitat († 7.   / N.)	Oyser Inter (1 / IV) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Conduct taggin and tracking or large marine vertebrates in the Gulf of Mexico to monitor their status, distribution, an changes in habitat use	y 5106 3 12046	David	Gulf of Mexico	500000	Establish a grant program that would provide funds or awards to towns along the gulf coast that establish bird friendly initiatives. A non-profit could be tasked with defining what qualifies as bird friendly initiatives. A non-profit could be tasked with defining what qualifies as bird friendly and establish the program. I believe beach towns along the gulf coast would be willing to establish bird friendly measures if there was some funding involved. Such measures could include fencing dunes areas for least tern nesting sites, establish dog leash laws, establishing clear beach access points to beach that avoids dunes and nesting habitat, leaving the wrack alone, etc. Satellite-based tags or radio transmitters will be used to track the movement, habitat use and status of marine mammals, sea turtles, and marine birds impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill. The information would be used for the following: 1) monitor species' exposure to areas of lingering DWH oil; 2) detect important changes in habitat use, distribution, or life history of species/stocks that may be a result of the spill; 3) help determine the rate of recovery since the DWH event; and 4) inform recovery strategies. Link to Injury: Surface oil directly impacted marine mammals, sea turtles and marine birds, as documented through aerial surveys, at-sea observations and animal recovery efforts for the DWH Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment. Six cetacean species were observed swimming in surface oil in offshore waters and hundreds of bottlenose dolphin strandings have been reported during an Unusual Mortality Event that began in February 2010 in the northern Gulf. More than 450 visibly oiled, live sea turtles and 18 visibly oiled sea turtle carcasses were also recovered during DWH response from April 2010 through February 2011. Another 500+ stranded sea turtles with no visible external signs of oiling were also reported during this period. A number of visibly oiled live and dead marine birds were also recovered during DWH response.	Trustee Portal		N		N Y	Y	YN	N																

				Project Information	hore Habitat (Y / N)  hore Habitat (Y / N)  N)  sement, and Administrative ation Implementation (Y/N)  grammatic restoration goals  tegic frameworks (Y/N/NA)							Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollution (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria					
Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Nutrient Reduction (Y,	ef (Y / N)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Federal Lands (Y/N)	and Admir plementat	restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulat	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers annortunities for external funding &	ation (+/0/-)
				ranging large marine vertebrates and comparing their collective movements to oceanographic conditions over time, scientists are in a much stronger position to learn whether or where ecosystem change is occurring (see www.gtopp.org). For example, pattern changes in the movements of sentinel species derived from satellite tracks could be a sign that the abundance or distribution of prey is shifting, perhaps in response to environmental drivers such as habitat degradation, climate disruption, or other stressors. This information can help resource managers fine-tune recovery strategies. Description: Scientists familiar with the species of marine mammal, sea turtle and marine birds impacted by the DWH oil spill will decide which species are appropriate for tagging, whether for the first-time or as part of on-going studies initiated under NRDA injury studies. The duration of the tagging and tracking will be determined by the lead Pls but should continue for 5 to 10 years to account for inter-annual variability and so that sufficient data for animals with long life spans can be obtained. The project is broken down into three phases. During Phase 1, scientists identify priority species (see below) for tagging, define research objectives and sample size, obtain required permits, and execute field work (e.g., radio, satellite tagging). During Phase 2, scientists collect geospatial animal tracking data and conduct vessel-based health assessments of tagged animals to include tissue sampling (e.g., remote biopsy, live capture/release) and visual documentation of individuals and offspring when possible. During Phase 3, data from Phase 2 is analyzed, interpreted, reported, synthesized for the public, and published in the scientific literature. One or more of these phases would repeat as necessary if, for example, tags are non-responsive (broken or lost) or additional tagging is needed to maintain an acceptable sample size or time series data for identifying trends. The data from tagging studies will be evaluated against histo																								

					Project Information				R	estora	ation 1	Types	: Addres	ssed		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollution (OPA) Crit (15 CFR 990	eria			Α	ddition	al Crite	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turfles (Y / N)	I Use (Y/N)	ederal Lands (Y/N) Adaptive Management, and Ad	to Support Restoration Imple	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	icable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded ( $orall (V/N)$ ) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Broiset is time critical (+ / 0 / )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					leading such studies. Marine mammals - NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Protected Resources and Southeast Fisheries Science Center - NOAA National Ocean Service National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science and Hollings Marine Laboratory (Charleston, SC) - Oregon State University (Corvallis, OR) - Sarasota Dolphin Research Program (Sarasota, FL) - Ocean Alliance (Gloucester, MA) Sea Turtles - Kemp's ridley: National Park Service - Loggerhead: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service Marine Birds - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - U.S. Geological Survey-Coop Unit - Clemson University - Audubon Society - Memorial University of Newfoundland Cost Estimate: Marine Mammals Approximately \$1.5 million per study, which would include a sufficient sample size of animals from one or more species, depending on co-occurrence and ease of tagging multiple species under a single study. Cost includes price of tags, vessel charter costs, fuel, renting of satellite/ARGOS, and data processing and analysis. Sea Turtles \$1 million/year over 10 years Marine Birds Below estimates are based on tagging 50-100 birds per species. DATA COLLECTION, COST PER SPECIES Tags (\$3500/tag) \$175-350K Data Access (\$100/mon per tag, 2 years) \$120-240K Airfare (5 at \$1K) \$5K Vehicle rental and gas (\$150/day, 10-20 days) \$1.5-3K Food (\$200/person, 5 people for 10-20 days) \$1-2K Field Salaries (\$200/day for 5 people, 10-20 days) \$10-20K Shipping and excess baggage \$1K Total (per species) \$313.5-621K Indirect costs (about 40%) \$125-248K TOTAL WITH INDIRECT COSTS (per species) \$438.500-869K DATA ANALYSIS FOR 5 SPECIES Analysis planning, reporting, and presentations \$7-15K Postdoctorate salaries (2-4 people, 50 K/year, 3 years) \$300-600K GIS and analysis software (for 2-3 computers) \$5-10K Dedicated computers (2-3, different locations) \$3-9K Field materials, computer supplies, etc. \$10-20K Total \$325-654K Indirect costs (about 40%) \$130-262K TOTAL WITH INDIRECT COSTS (5 SPECIES) \$455-\$916K GRAND TOTAL (for 5-																							
Little Point Clear Unit - land protection	67	Ray Herndon The Conservation Fund	Fort Morgan		Service (USFWS) as the highest priority for acquisition and long-term management by the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. It will add land, which is currently under agreement for purchase by The Conservation Fund, totaling approximately 251 acres of sensitive coastal lands to the Little Point Clear Unit at this Refuge. These lands include significant frontage along St. Andrews Bay, Bon Secour Bay, salt and freshwater wetlands, as well as numerous tidal sloughs, and adjacent upland areas. This acreage shares property borders with the USFWS, and will immediately be managed for improved coastal habitat.	AL Portal																						
Establishment and evaluation of protected oyster spawning aggregates in	70	Phillip Waters/ The Alabama Cooperative Extension System	Portersville Bay/MS Sound		We propose the establishment of protected, dense spawning aggregates of oysters for the purpose of evaluating stocking strategies to yield better options for oyster reef restoration in Mobile Bay and the Mississippi Sound. Historically, shell plantings to capture spat have been the benchmark of restoration activities. This project seeks to determine what protective measures can be implemented to provide improved survival for live oyster broodstock reserves resulting in greater	AL Portal	N	N N	Y	N N	N N	N	N															

					Project Information					Resto	ation	Types	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Cri	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Secretional Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Mississippi Sound					larval generation during natural spawning activities and subsequently greater spat set rates on cultched and natural hard bottom sites.  This project builds upon a recently completed NFWF funded project which demonstrated successful plantings, and subsequent spawning of advanced stocker sized oysters in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound can be thwarted by aggressive predation from oyster drills. The proposed practice of protecting broodstock is well established for many terrestrial restoration efforts, e.g. nesting sites for numerous bird species. The results of this proposal will lead to direct, statistically validated procedures for planted oyster broodstock which can be used in future restorative efforts for improved long-term success. Located in Portersville Bay (Mississippi Sound), Alabama we hold the riparian lease rights to a 10 acre oyster reserve within which oyster harvest has been reduced to zero. The project will use the reserve, to establish and evaluate protected broodstock and control sites (survival, drill presence) and newly cultched areas (recruitment, drill presence). We will install a replicated matrix of test and controls plots. Oysters grown by the Mobile Bay Oyster Gardening Program (established in 2001) will be stocked within these plots in November of the project's first year. Test and control plots will be evaluated in April, July and October for survival rates of the broodstock and presence of the oyster drill. Any necessary adjustments to the protective elements will be made between year 1 and year 2 allowing for a second and third year evaluation of the protective elements. For years 4 and 5, the most promising protective elements will be continued with scheduled evaluations of broodstock survival. Additionally, areas within the reserve will be cultched in the traditional method, and evaluated simultaneously for evidence of recruitment, survival and any predator activity.	/																							
Fish River Watershed Restoration Project	73	Cal Markert/ Baldwin Count Commission	Fish River, Weeks Bay, lower Mobile Bay		This project is intended to restore floodplain wetlands within the Fish River watershed and SAV in Weeks Bay and lower Mobile Bay, and to prevent further degradation of ecological resources through improved storm water management and sediment retention. During design storm events, flood waters would be directed into constructed wetlands at multiple locations where the County has identified high levels of suspended solids and sediment transport in the River and tributaries. Constructed wetlands would expand the floodplain, retain sediments, and moderate flood flows to reestablish the historic hydrologic regime, with slower release to the estuary. This would produce conditions in the lower reaches of the River and Weeks Bay that would protect sensitive and high-quality biological resources in Weeks Bay NERR, Forever Wild tract, and in adjacent Mobile Bay, where shoreline protection efforts are being implemented through \$5.6M in NOAA-NRDA and NFWF grants. Removal of suspended solids by constructed wetlands would produce greater water clarity in areas where SAV had occurred in the past; 1955 aerial imagery has shown that SAV beds were extensive on both sides of the entrance to Weeks Bay and northward along the shoreline of Mobile Bay to Point Clear. Reduced sediment loads would enhance benthic habitat in Weeks Bay, producing benefits to commercial and recreational fisheries. Criteria for success include reduction in suspended solids in the River and Weeks Bay, growth and diversity of vegetative cover in constructed wetlands, and reestablishment of SAV in		N	YYY	N	N	N	N	N																

Project Information					Rest	coratio	n Type:	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(4	il Pollutior OPA) Crite 5 CFR 990	eria			Ad	lditional	Criteria		
Proj Submitted By/ Primary Lead Location Cost Project Description the estuary.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	u, Coastal, aild inealsiidle Habitat († 7 Boof (v. / N.)	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (V / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N) \label{eq:consistent}$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	eady required by existing regulations	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan		Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )  Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Water quality improvements in Fish River and tributaries have the potential to lead to lifting of the 303(d) listings for this watershed, but this is not a major objective of the project. The constructed wetlands would generate primary production and habitat for wildlife. This project would complement Baldwin County's recent enactment of storm water management rules for development in the watershed. Those rules were based on hydrologic analyses/modeling that identified the effects of land use changes on flood flows, erosion, and sediment transport/deposition throughout the watershed. The proposed project would be proactive in avoiding development-related problems that typify other watersheds (eg., D'Olive Creek) in the County, thereby avoiding major costs associated with corrections to land use and environmental restoration.	AL Portal	N	Y	1 Y	N N	Z Z	N N	N															
Heron Bay crab fishery to implement and evaluate TEDs. This will create a partnership with the local crab fishery and will be the first step in showing the local crab fishery that TEDs have no significant impact on crab catch. 5) We will continue our monitoring and evaluation of the survival status and restoration of the diamondback terrapin population in Alabama through multiple survey methods.  Half-Shell High School (HSHS) is to carry out a long-term oyster restoration of the Alabama portion of the Mississippi Sound. Alma Bryant High School (ABHS) students, under the guidance of their teachers and area	AL Portal	N	N I	N Y	Y N	N N	I N	N															

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Project Name the Mississippi Sound	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead School/South Mobile County Education Foundation	Location	experts, will spawn, set, and grow oysters that ultimately will be deployed in protected breeding sites in the project area. The oysters will be produced using the latest techniques in off-bottom oyster farming (OBOF). This approach will not only provide large numbers of live oysters for repopulating the area oyster reefs, it will also provide new economic/business opportunities for area residents, new education opportunities for high school students, and a sustainable means of continuing the restoration activities for years to come.  The overall environmental goal is to restore area oyster reefs to the point where they may once again be commercially harvestable. However, oysters will be grown for both restoration activities and the commercial half-shell oyster market. Funds generated from the sale of the single half-shell oysters will be used to expand and sustain the activities beyond the project termination. Additionally, OBOF provides a new sustainable seafood industry for this area and provides the added environmental benefit of improved water quality due to their filter-feeding activities.  Nursery activities will be carried out at an existing OBOF northwest of Point aux Pins. A grow-out site will be developed approximately 500 meters south of the nursery site. The grow-out site will be expanded and developed in phases during the subsequent years. Once the growing oysters reach sufficient size, they will be relocated to the restoration site at Portersville Bay and other area as needed.  HSHS will become an integral component of the aquaculture science and marine biology programs at ABHS as well as the newly formed "Coastal Studies Signature Academy". Students will also be responsible for monitoring the survival, growth, reproductive success of the oysters as well as developing predator control measures and water quality effects. The academy is partnered with Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL) with the overall goal of increasing the graduation rate, increasing the number of students entering the coastal resourc		Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(a), and incapalities habitat (1)	(yscurec) (17.9) Birds (Y/N)	(N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	laptive Management, and Administrative upport Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded ( $V/N$ )  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Lower Perdido Bay Restoration	78	Judy Haner/The Nature Conservancy	Boggy Point, Rabbit Island/ Perdido Bay	Coastal & submerged resources of Mobile Bay have been significantly impacted by coastal development, stormwater runoff, altered hydrology, erosion, and fisheries operations. More than 50% of seagrass beds in Mobile County & 80% of seagrass beds in Baldwin County have been lost in the last 60 years. In 2009, the Alabama Chapter of The Nature Conservancy worked with federal and state agencies to designate a "No Motor Zone" to help protect seagrass beds from further boat impacts in lower Perdido Bay. We have also worked with Dauphin Island Sea Lab to restore prop scars from boat activities and educate the public on these sensitive habitats in the same area.  This project involves restoration, enhancement and protection activities for an estimated 2000 ft. of shoreline, using living shoreline/reef breakwater techniques, as well as protection efforts for 157 acres of seagrass habitat. Almost 1500 linear	AL Portal	N	N	<b>/</b>	N	N N	N	N															

				Project Information					Resto	ration	Types Add	lressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 990	eria			Addi	tional (	Criteria		
Pro No Project Name	By/ Prima	у	Cont		ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (y / N)	lea Turties (Y / N) (ecreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	roject delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan	or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - ) Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name ID	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  feet of reef will be deployed at Boggy Point and Rabbit Island to help reduce shoreline erosion and provide for the potential reestablishment of emergent marsh. In addition to potential shoreline benefits, the reefs are anticipated to enhance local water quality and provide fisheries benefits. The project will provide a substrate for oyster larvae and other encrusting organisms to settle and colonize; serve as nursery habitat for commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish; dampen wave energy and decrease erosion; and help stabilize sediments and decrease turbidity, providing suitable intertidal areas and associated food sources for shorebird foraging. The current signage to mark the protected seagrass beds has not been effective or durable. Installation of spar navigation buoys delimiting the "No Motor Zone" and seagrass beds will be more effective and safer for boaters. The lands also contain habitats that support diversity of wildlife, including coastal & wading birds, waterfowl, nursery habitat for coastal finfish & shellfish such as speckled seatrout, redfish, Atlantic croaker, shrimp, blue crabs. The area is home to many T&E species, including the West Indian manatee. Several islands support coastal, shore and wading birds roosting and foraging, including tricolor herons, reddish egrets, little blue herons, snowy egrets, white ibis and brown pelicans. Great blue herons, great egrets, clapper rails, willets & woodcock also forage in the marsh. Migratory waterfowl & neotropical migrants also frequent the area.																						
Aloe Bay Harbour Town	Jeff Collier Town of Dauphin Island	/ Aloe Bay/ Dauphin Island	14346382		AL Portal	N	N N	N	NIII	N Y	N N															

					Project Information					Rest	toratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source	nd, Coastal, and Nearsnore Habitat (Y / - Boof (V / N)	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\ensuremath{V}/\ensuremath{N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					alternatives, determine the feasibility of the project and it's timeline for implementation. The next step is for the Town to begin the acquisition of the associated properties needed to complete the project.  Phase II will develop the design and environmental permitting, establish costs and prepare construction plans and documents.  Phase III will facilitate construction of the project and set the stage for the Town to start receiving the benefits.  The Harbour Town can be separated into different sub projects having distinct characteristics, but also a unique relationship to make this a destination attraction for the Town.																								
Independent External Peer Review of Dauphin Island's West End Beach Restoration Project	81	Jeff Collier/ Town of Dauphin Island	West End Beach/ Dauphin Island		The Town of Dauphin Island is proposing to have an Independent External Peer Review (IEPR) performed on the study and report that formed the foundation of their previous (and current) request for funding of the West End Beach Restoration Project.  In the spirit of the U.S. Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Review Policy, the purpose of this IEPR is to ensure the quality and credibility of the decisions, implementation, operations and maintenance, and work product related the Dauphin Island West End Beach Restoration Project. Technical, scientific, and engineering information that is relied upon to form the basis of the proposed design and cost estimates will be reviewed to ensure technical quality and practical application.  The Town of Dauphin proposes to retain a Professional Engineering Firm (Firm) to provide this Peer Review. The firm will be required to select up to three separate Coastal Engineering Professionals to review the proposed project and provide a written report of their opinions related to the proposed project's scientific basis and anticipated performance. In addition, the Firm will evaluate the proposed construction estimates for accuracy. Ultimately, the Firm will provide Dauphin Island with a Summary Report of the independent review(s) and the construction estimate evaluation.	AL Portal	N	N I	N I	N N	N	N	N																
Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary Shoreline Restoration and Management	82	Matthew Capps/ Dauphin Island Park & Beach Board	Audubon Bird Sanctuary /Dauphin Island		Dauphin Island has been named one of the top four locations in North America for viewing fall and spring migrations! The Audubon Bird Sanctuary consists of 164 acres of maritime forests, marshes, and dunes; including a lake, a swamp, and a beach. Recently, the 3 mile trail system within the Sanctuary has been designated as a National Recreational Trail. It is located at the Eastern end of Dauphin Island, a 14 mile-long barrier island situated off the Alabama Gulf Coast. The Sanctuary is of vital importance because it is the largest segment of protected forest on the Island and the first landfall for neo-tropical migrant birds after their long flight across the Gulf of Mexico from Central and South America each spring. The Bird Sanctuary has allowed Dauphin Island to be recognized by the American Bird Conservancy and the National Audubon Society as being "Globally Important" for bird migrations.		N	N	Y I	N N	N I	N N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ر ح	Oyster neet (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N) Recreational Lise (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) $$	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Oyster Restoration in Coastal Alabama		Julian Stewart /Alma Bryant High School	Sandy Bay/Point aux Pins	478000	Dauphin Island's East End consists of the Historic Fort Gaines, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, the Dauphin Island Campground, and the Audubon Bird Sanctuary. Recently, the Town of Dauphin Island and its partners, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, the Park & Beach Board, and the U.S. Coast Guard has successfully been awarded a CIAP \$8M grant for a shoreline restoration project on the East End of the Island. This area of the Island is losing around nine feet per year. To make this project a true success story we feel it is important to find a way to make the shoreline more stable by incorporating dune planting, educational signage, and shoreline more stable by incorporating dune planting, educational signage, and shoreline monitoring. This project will go a long way to protect and enhance the guest experience while visiting the Audubon Bird Sanctuary and the East End Beach.  The project aims at implementing control burns and invasive species management strategies to enhance birding and wildlife habitat. The Park & Beach Board, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, and the Town of Dauphin Island are proposing to leverage our resources of the State of Alabama's Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) grant for an East End Shoreline Restoration project to make this project a true success story for Dauphin Island, the State of Alabama, and the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation. The Park & Beach Board is seeking to partner with the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation so that together we can restore and properly manage the Sanctuary and the East End Beach.  The primary objective is to carry out a long-term oyster restoration effort in lower Mobile Bay and the Alabama portion of the Mississippi Sound. Alma Bryant High School students, under the guidance of their aquaculture and marine biology teachers and area experts, will spawn, set, and grow oysters that ultimately will be deployed in dense spawning aggregates and protected breeding sites in the project area. The oysters will be produced using the latest techniques in off-bottom oyster	AL Portal	I N	N	N Y	YN	N N	N	N																

				Project Information				F	Restora	tion <sup>*</sup>	Types Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutior (OPA) Crite L5 CFR 990	eria			Ad	dditional	Criteria		
	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ible laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	Project is technically feasible (+/0/-) Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Environmental 84 Restoration of	Phillip West/City of Trange Beach	Cotton Bayou/		programs at Bryant High School as well as the newly formed Coastal Studies Signature Academy. The academy is partnered with Dauphin Island Sea Lab with the overall goal of increasing the graduation rate, increasing the number of students entering the coastal resources workforce, increasing the number of students pursuing post-secondary activities, and educating the general public in coastal resource management.	AL Portal				N N																	
Beneficial Use	Jody Thompson/ Alabama Cooperative	Robinson and Bird Islands/ Perdido Bay/	1247334		AL Portal	N	N Y	N	Y N	Υ	N N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Rirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		Extension System	Cotton Bayou		coast to participate in recreational activities, including birding. These habitats were gravely impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in April 2010. To ensure Alabama's full ecological and economic recovery from this disaster, it is essential to restore critical coastal ecosystems including beach habitat.  Beach habitat on Robinson and Bird islands in Perdido Bay, AL is used by Neotropical migratory bird species as staging areas as they migrate across the Gulf of Mexico throughout the year. Due to these characteristics, Robinson Island is recognized as a Bird Sanctuary and both islands reside within Lower Perdido Bay, one of Alabama's Gulf Ecological Management Sites. Eroding shorelines on both islands have resulted in a loss of beach habitats, negatively impacting the lucrative ecotourism draw of birding on the islands Our project will address habitat deterioration and associated ecological and economic impacts in Perdido Bay. Our project has two main objects:  1) Restore eroded beach habitat on Robinson and Bird islands and 2) restore Cotton Bayou's channel and basin for commercial boating access. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with partners will dredge Cotton Bayou to its historic depth and use the dredged material for beneficial use to create roughly 3.3 acres of beach habitat on Robinson and Bird islands. This project will benefit the ecosystem by creating essential beach habitat that is used by animal species impacted by the oil spill. The project will also benefit Alabama's coastal economy, attracting birders to the Gulf Coast, improving the access of charter fishermen to Perdido Bay, increasing the promotion of local tourism and in turn offsetting impacts of the oil spill on this area.																								
Improved Bypassing of Beach Sands Dredged from the Mobile Ship Channel	87	Jeff Collier/ Town of Dauphin Island	Sand Island Lighthouse				I N	N	Y	N N	N N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Uyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lee (Y/N)	necreational use (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	/0/-) ies for exte
,					Dauphin Island protects south Mobile County from hurricane storm surge and waves as well as defines and protects the extremely productive estuary of the eastern Mississippi Sound.																							
Floodplain conservation easements	88	Ben Raines/ Weeks Bay Foundation	Mobile, Baldwin Counties		We propose creating a \$5 million fund that can be used to cover the costs associated with property owners donating conservation easements in our coastal watersheds. The primary impediment to the establishment of conservation easements are the costs the property owner must bear. We propose creating a conservation easement fund dedicated to covering those costs to encourage the development of new conservation easements.  The fund would not be used to buy easements, rather it would be used to pay for the appraisal costs, baseline documentation reports, stewardship and legal fees associated with creating conservation easements. Permanent conservation easements on private property have emerged as one of the most successful options for protecting valuable waterfront habitat from development.  The easements would be restricted to the floodplain areas of coastal rivers in Mobile and Baldwin Counties that drain into Mobile Bay, Weeks Bay and Wolf Bay. The goal would be to preserve as much of the natural floodplain of the rivers as possible. If the river shorelines are left in a natural state, rather than armored or developed, flood control is better, erosion is lessened and critical wetland habitat is preserved.  The \$5 million fund would be set up so that only Alabama land trusts that are accredited with the national Land Trust Alliance could pursue easements. The accredited land trusts would be responsible for monitoring and stewardship, with a portion of the \$5 million conservation easement fund set aside for each property, based on standard Stewardship calculations.  \$5 million would probably be enough to set up easements on every undeveloped piece of shoreline with a willing property owner. There are few investments the state could make that would deliver as much environmental protection per dollar as establishing a conservation easement fund.																							
Dauphin Island- Aloe Bay Beneficial Use Restoration	89	Jody Thompson/ Alabama Cooperative Extension System	Aloe Bay/ Dauphin Island	2444952		AL Porta	al N	N	Y	N N	N Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	10	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restora	Droiert is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	is considerate of strategic flameworks (1)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / $0$ / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+):	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					has historically been a thriving working waterfront, providing docking space and support services to the commercial fishing industry. This is currently too shallow to support commercial fishing uses.  Our project has two main objects: 1) Restore eroded saltwater marsh habitat on Dauphin Island, between the Airport and Aloe Bay and 2) restore Aloe Bay's channel and basin for commercial boating access. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with its partners will dredge Aloe Bay to its historic depth and use the dredged material for beneficial use to create roughly 12.5 acres of saltwater marsh habitat directly west of the bay. This saltwater marsh will be planted with native marsh grasses. In addition, 2,150 feet of segmented living shoreline breakwaters will be installed north of the restored saltwater marsh to combat future erosion. This project will benefit the ecosystem by creating essential saltwater marsh habitat that is used during all stages of life for the animal species impacted by the oil spill. The project will also benefit Alabama's coastal economy, attracting birders to the Gulf Coast, allowing commercial fishermen waterfront access to the historically vibrant bay, increasing the availability and promotion of local seafood and in turn offsetting impacts of the oil spill on this area.																									
Fill Borrow Pits Dug in 2010 to Protect Against Oil Spill Damage		Jeff Collier/ Town of Dauphin Island	Dauphin Island	5600000	This project will fill holes dredged on the northern side of the barrier island of Dauphin Island, Alabama in May 2010 in response to the BP oil spill to build small sand piles and dunes as a defense against the impending surface oil slicks. Following a barrier island overwashing event on May 2, 2010, the Town of Dauphin Island constructed emergency sand barriers along the Gulf facing beaches as the BP spill oil was approaching the island. It should be noted that, to date, this response to the oil spill oil was approaching the island. It should be noted that, to date, this response to the oil spill could lead to a new disaster. Because of the emergency nature of the May 2010 operation, a portion of the sand for these barriers was mined from 20 privately owned lots on the north side of Island's west end. Sand from the 20 lots was dug using backhoes up to within 40 feet of Mississippi Sound, creating "ponds" at those locations.  The barrier island could breach at these areas (in the general vicinity of the 2400 block of Bienville Blvd) in the next major hurricane if these holes are not filled. Such a breach will sever the developed portion of the island in two and destroy all of the infrastructure in the area and all the access to the houses west of this location. A quasi-permanent inlet could develop (like "Katrina Cut") at these hole/pond locations.  This project will fill the holes dug in 2010 with beach and barrier island compatible sands from an offshore source, an upland source, or a riverine source. The Town of Dauphin Island has identified a source of good quality sand already which could be used for this project. The sand source is a submerged shoal roughly 5 miles south of the designated borrow site (alternative sand sources are upland pits, excess dredged sands from the Alabama Port Authority, and sand along the rivers managed by the USACE for beneficial uses). It is possible that this project could be done in		N	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  conjunction with construction of a planned beach and barrier island restoration	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	, (N / N)	(Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulat	oject supports existing regional or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	ct readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
West End Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project	92	Jeff Collier/ Town of Dauphin Island	Dauphin Island	58601000	The Town of Dauphin Island proposes to widen the beach at its natural elevation and install a dune system using an offshore sediment source. The objective of the restoration project is to increase island longevity and reduce overwash by nourishing the beach and dune system. In addition, the project would protect existing infrastructure and habitats that would otherwise be subject to degradation if the current land loss trends continued.  The project area extends west from the current pier near monument DI-18 to monument DI-2. Beach fill will be hydraulically dredged from an offshore borrow area located in the Gulf of Mexico about a mile south-southwest of the Sand Island Lighthouse and pumped to the project area.  The beach fill extends along approximately 4.25 miles of shoreline and requires approximately 3.59 million cubic yards to construct based on surveys conducted in July 2010. The fill template is designed seaward of the existing houses and infrastructure. Between DI-2 and DI-16, the template has a 25 foot wide dune crest at an elevation of +12.0 feet, NAVD with side slopes of 1V:5H. To protect the dune, a beach berm extends approximately 300 feet seaward at an elevation of +5.5 feet, NAVD. The beach berm has a 1V:12H slope to the seaward construction toe of fill.  The construction template will shift the MHW shoreline an average of 427 feet seaward of its existing condition. Between DI-16 and DI-18, the existing beach widens and the fill template is designed on top of the existing profile warranting only the dune portion to be constructed.  Transport of excavated material from the borrow area to the project area will occur with a hopper dredge or hydraulic dredge through a series of submerged, floating and shore-supported pipelines. Once deposition of material occurs at the fill site, the contractor will move the sand using heavy equipment to shape the beach to the design cross-sections. Final design volume will be based upon pre-construction surveys.  Three levels of projects are proposed: one, a full	AL Portal	N	N Y	N	I N	N N	N N N	N																
Bon Secour Wetlands Preservation And Habitat Protection Project	96	Andy Bauer/ City of Gulf Shores	Oyster Bay/ Baldwin County	3017924	Acquire and preserve 500 acres of predominately wetland habitat from private property owners in southwestern Baldwin County within the Mobile Bay Estuary. The property will be used primarily for habitat conservation and will protect/enhance fresh and estuarine water quality. The 500 acres is to be added to 109 acres of wetlands owned by the City of Gulf Shores and another 592 acres of wetlands owned by Baldwin County for a total project; totaling 1,200 contiguous acres of wetlands.  The lands involved are primarily wetlands, with isolated upland areas in some tracts. The Natural Wetlands Inventory categorizes most of these as freshwater emergent, estuarine emergent or freshwater forested wetlands. There are large areas of brackish wetlands in the southwest corner of this project area on both sides of	AL Portal	N	N Y	N	I N	N P	N N	N																

					Project Information					Re	storat	ion Ty	ypes Ad	dressed			Damage A	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	President (MINIMA)	is con	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					County Road 4. These habitat types provide excellent living space for varied wildlife resources such as whitetail deer, raccoons, skunks, turtles, muskrats, numerous song bird species, osprey, various herons, egrets, and other birds that transit through the area during spring and fall migrations. Additionally, these wetlands store nutrients and serve as a breeding ground for both fresh and saltwater marine species.  An essential key partner would be Baldwin County. Baldwin County owns 592 acres of wetlands in this area which are being used as a wetland mitigation bank. Cooperative educational opportunities exist with the Baldwin County Board of Education such as outdoor classroom experiences and lifelong learning experiences for winter "snowbirds".  Another important aspect of this project is the restoration of 155 acres of wetlands and delta connected to Oyster Bay. In the past the natural watercourses in this area were altered and never restored. The upstream wetland areas are now inundated which caused widespread loss of vegetation.  Much of the privately held wetlands are prime candidates for development. Access points and natural habitat management access trails are provided for habitat maintenance/monitoring and wetland restoration purposes and will provide wildland urban interface zones between the surrounding single family subdivisions.  The Bon Secour Wetlands Preservation and Habitat Protection Project are aligned with the goals of the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan and the Baldwin County Wetlands Conservation Plan.																									
Alabama Artificial Reef Plan - Phase I	97	Tim Gothard/ Alabama Wildlife Federation/ Coastal Conservation Association Alabama/ Alabama Marine Resources Division	Gulf of Mexico		Prior to the Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill in 2010, Alabama's artificial reef system was shown to have strengthened the ecological and environmental health of the northern Gulf of Mexico by providing habitat for economically viable reef fish, and creating a marine environment which made it possible for fish populations to flourish. The diverse and spatially expansive reef complex significantly increased the carrying capacity of reef fish over the years and yielded an astonishing level of production. In 2011, this man-made reef system was directly responsible for generating over \$13 million in state and municipal tax revenues for the State of Alabama, and supporting over 2,460 jobs. However, fishery biologists with decades of experience conducting research offshore of Alabama indicate reef fish populations are limited by a habitat bottleneck due the fact that many of state's artificial reefs have reached the end of their usable life. In addition, research conducted in the years following the 2010 BP oil spill indicates that the spill may have had a tremendously negative impact on the early life-stage fish populations throughout the northern gulf, effectively reversing the previously recognized growth trends. Fortunately, these problems can be resolved. Alabama's Artificial Reef Plan represents a comprehensive review of Alabama's artificial reef infrastructure, and proposes an engineered effort that delivers the necessary enhancement and construction required to ensure the state's Gulf waters remain productive and		IN	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ ا نز	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	necreational Ose (17/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					ecologically sound for years to come. Investment in this proven resource will allow for better management of the fishery by enhancing inshore, nearshore, and offshore reef sites, and engineering a system that will provide desired habitat for numerous fish species as they migrate throughout their life cycle. Phase I of the Plan proposes to establish bridges between habitats connecting early to adult life stage requirements through the following components: Inshore Deployments - Enhancement of 8 inshore reefs - Deployment of 2 new inshore reefs Nearshore Deployments - Deploy Reef Base for 5 rigs - Deploy Reef Base for 5 rigs - Deploy 300 6 foot pyramids - Deploy 250 juvenile fish shelters Offshore Depoloyments - Deploy 50 high relief structures - Deploy 10 offshore fish attractant devices - Deploy 1 large ship; Inshore, Nearshore, and Offshore Monitoring and Research																								
Stormwater Quality Rehabilitation Project	98	Jeff Collier/ Town of Dauphin Island	Dauphin Island	500000	The Town of Dauphin Island is proposing a comprehensive stormwater quality rehabilitation project that will serve to remedy harm and reduce the future risk of harm to Gulf Coast Natural Resources that were impacted by the DWH Oil Spill. The overall majority of the stormwater runoff produced by the Town of Dauphin Island discharges directly into the Mississippi Sound carrying pollutants, sediment, litter, etc. damaging the overall water quality of the sound and the surrounding coastal areas. The shallow coastal waters, coastline, saltwater marshes, and associated wetland habitats in and around the Mississippi Sound on the North side of Dauphin Island provide native and nursery habitat for numerous aquatic and avian species.  The main goal of this project is to improve the native habitat along the north side of the island and in the sound by restoring the overall water quality in the sound, improving water quality of the stormwater discharge into the sound, reducing sediment and litter transport into the sound, reducing overall stormwater discharge into the sound, and serving as a model for similarly impacted communities along the gulf coast. These objectives will be accomplished by making necessary repairs and improvements to the existing stormwater drainage facilities, including, but not limited to, grading and stabilization measures, updating and improving existing infrastructure, rerouting stormwater to centralized wetland treatment areas, and retention/detention areas.  The project approach is designed to leverage public funds to implement this rehabilitation project and re-establish resources and habitat that will benefit the growth and repopulation of impacted species from the DWH Oil Spill such as shrimp, fish, crab, oysters, sea grasses, blue herons, seagulls, etc. The project approach was developed with a long time goal oriented initiative and is divided into four phases to	,	I N	Y	N I	N N	N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description ensure maximum success.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)
Upper Wolf Bay Savanna and Marsh Acquisition for Conservation	99	Dan Dumont/ Alabama Forest Resources Center	Baldwin County/ Upper Wolf Bay	3000000	See Section F for breakdown of Phases. Phases II, III and IV costs are unknown at this time.  Acquisition of this tract for subsequent transfer to public or conservation organization ownership would create an opportunity for future maintenance/management and restoration activities to be conducted. Management and restoration costs are not included in this project and would be assumed by the new owner. The tract significantly contributes to the striking viewshed of upper Wolf Bay and has been designated as a Geographic Area of Particular Concern (GAPC) in the Alabama Coastal Area Management Plan (ACAMP), it is recognized as a Gulf Ecological Management Site (Gulf of Mexico Program), and it is recognized as a Gulf Ecological Management Site (Gulf of Mexico Program). In 2007 Wolf Bay was designated as an Outstanding Alabama Water by ADEM and the EPA. The parcel consists of 458 acres of wetlands and 111 acres of uplands. A botanical survey by Troy University in September of 2010 yielded 147 plant species and several statelisted animal species have the potential to occur. As coastal forests are diminished by development, the tract becomes increasingly important to Neotropical migrant birds as a stopover while on migration. Restoration of longleaf pine is possible on 55 acres of agricultural land. Natural communities include East Gulf Coastal Plain Wet Flatwood Bog, Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest, and 2.6 miles of shoreline supporting Black Needle Rush Tidal Herbaceous Alliance. Protection of the mature slash pine savanna and adjacent marsh will enhance water quality in the estuary of Wolf Bay, providing economic benefits to the state. The threat of development is great, however, as the 111 acres of uplands would allow		N	N Y	' N	N	Z Z	N	N															
Dauphin Island Sea Lab Research Building  Alabama Cooperative	100	John Valentine/ Dauphin Island Sea Lab Stephen Bullard/ Auburn	Dauphin Island  Dauphin Island	7000000	for a large development to occur.  Construction of a new 15,000 sq. ft State-of-the-Art Research Facility that can support both resident scientists and visiting scientists from the 22 member institutions of the 40-year old Marine Environmental Sciences Consortium (MESC). Aging research laboratories, built by the Air Force in the 1950's, have prevented the MESC from being as competitive for extramural money nationally and internationally as they could be. Funding for the construction of this facility would also allow the resident scientists at Dauphin Island Sea Lab (administrative home of the MESC) and scientists at MESC-member institutions to form stronger state-wide research collaborations that lead to cutting edge science proposals for the state. Beyond these critical priorities, construction of this facility would lead to the RESTORE Act-funded Center of Excellence to achieve goals far beyond what might be possible. These objectives are directly related to the economic health of lower Alabama where tax revenues are based strongly on the health of the resources found in our coastal waters. Additionally, funding of the construction of this new facility would magnify the economic impacts of the DISL via growth of staff and faculty who would live locally.  The Alabama Cooperative Aquatic Animal Health Network will recruit and use the best available scientists and science to serve society and stakeholders who value the	AL Portal		N N																				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealshole Habitat († 7 eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Aquatic Animal Health Network		University, School of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Aquatic Sciences			health of Alabama's aquatic natural resources. We propose the establishment of a service-, science-, and training-oriented aquatic animal disease diagnostics network closely integrated with a Gulf of Mexico sentinel and environmental monitoring program. The disease diagnostics network links cross-discipline cooperative laboratories for aquatic animal health that will serve the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (including Marine Resources Division and Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division), stakeholders concerned with the health of marine resources and the high standard of Alabama's seafood, academics conducting ecosystem research in the region, citizens and students eager to learn about the Gulf of Mexico, and the missions of the Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative's consortia of scientists. This project combines the expertise, resources, and experience of a team of established aquatic animal health experts, who will centralize aquatic animal disease diagnostic services, promote deeper understanding of aquatic animal diseases, translate results to citizens, and train a new generation of aquatic animal health experts who operate in the Gulf of Mexico. This network leverages our FDA- and USDA-affiliated disease diagnostics laboratories to provide aquatic animal disease diagnostic capabilities that will serve wildlife agencies and citizens. The Gulf of Mexico sentinel project extends those human and physical resources and expertise to conduct baseline monitoring through systematic collections of biological and environmental chemical data from selected sentinel fishes across 4 ecologically discrete and economically invaluable Gulf of Mexico essential habitats, including those subject to restoration. This will generate new data on the physiology and health status of aquatic species in their respective habitats, shed light on community- and ecosystem-level impacts of environmental change and restoration efforts, and forge baseline data vital to and requisite for comparable assessment studie																								
Gulf Coast Wildlife Recovery & Interpretive Center: Feasibility, Planning and Preliminary Design Phase (Phase I)	103	Phillip West/City of Orange Beach	Orange Beach		Over 7,000 birds were impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, and while rescue efforts were unprecedented during the oil spill response, these worthwhile efforts have effectively been disbanded for the south Alabama region.  There is a great need for a permanent, full-time wildlife rescue and rehabilitation program for the South Baldwin (Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, Gulf State Park, Foley and Fort Morgan) region. Due to our location along the northern Gulf of Mexico coastline, we play a significant role for both seasonal migratory birds and for shorebirds, seabirds and waterfowl. We routinely witness injuries, entanglements, fatigue and illness among these and other species. When coupled with interactions with tourists, these unfortunate situations lead to negative perceptions about the communities in which they occur. Our goal with this project is to create a bona-fide, effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facility that will be (partly) open to the public and educational groups. The project would offer meaningful response for wildlife emergencies and rehabilitation, provide significant opportunities for conservation education, and yet offer a worthwhile and unique experience for the regional visitor (i.e., ecotourism). Moreover, the project will prevent negative perceptions for those visitors and residents that encounter sick or injured wildlife,	AL Porta	IN	N I	N N	Y	N N	N	N																

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Proj No./ Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	ef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	sea Turties (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits ${\sf cost-effectively}$ (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	eady required by existing	orts existing regional or local conservation effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$ Project readiness $(+/0/-)$	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	al (+/0/-) rtunities for external
				with little or no apparent effort made by any agency to offer assistance or care for the bird or animal. Several of the priorities of the facility and program will be:  • Provide staff and personnel to respond to wildlife emergencies  • Promote conservation and natural resource education and technical assistance  • Reduce human/wildlife conflicts  • Coordinate with and work closely with State and Federal resource management agencies in the interest of wildlife conservation and education;  There will be no land cost associated with this project, as the facility will either be located on city-owned property. Over time, we believe the project will become largely self-sustaining, with funds becoming available from private donations and endowments, but it is doubtful these would ever cover the full cost of operation, etc. For Phase I of this project, we propose to complete the feasibility study, planning and preliminary design of the facilities and overall program.																					
Habitat 104 Acquisition and Conservation for Neotropical Migratory Birds	Walter Ernest/ Pelican Coast Conservancy	Dauphin Island	891217	Important Birding Area. 348 species have been reported on the island. The objective of this proposed project is to maintain a network of quality stopover habitats, work with government and other agencies to ensure a balance between human land uses and conservation, educate landowners about practices that strengthen the island's unique ecosystem and promote the economic value of ecotourism by attracting more birders to Dauphin Island. This project seeks to establish a land acquisition fund that will be utilized to acquire Neotropical migratory birding habitat on Dauphin Island. The Pelican Coast Conservancy seeks funds from the NFWF Gulf Environmental Benefit fund or other similar sources of funding to permanently protect the remaining lots in the Gorgas Swamp, Tupelo Gum Swamp and island primary dune habitat. The project would only work with willing sellers. This project could also include the placement of a perpetual conservation easement on the conserved sites. The conservation easement could ensure project transparency and third party oversight. In addition to the many permanent species that reside on the Island, a variety of waterfowl, seabirds, and shorebirds are commonly observed in and around the island during the winter season. Federally endangered Piping Plovers and other shorebirds ply the sandy beaches in search of invertebrates buried in the sand, while various species of loons, gulls, terns and waterfowl are	AL Portal	N	N Y	N	1 Y	N N	N N														
Benton Tract 105	Walter Ernest/ Pelican Coast Conservancy	Baldwin County/ Weeks Bay Reserve		project involves the fee acquisition and placement of a conservation easement on the conserved property. The property would allow the Weeks Bay Reserve to expand its conserved habitat on Bon Secour Bay. This property contains high quality maritime forest, saltwater and freshwater wetland habitat. The Reserve has obtained a 1 million dollar NOAA land acquisition grant. This grant requires a 50 % match. This parcel has been nominated to Forever Wild. The parcel contains 2,750 feet of water frontage on Bon Secour Bay.	AL Portal	N																			
Mobile Bay 106 Preservation and Restoration;	Tim Kant/ City of Fairhope, Alabama	Fairhope	14700000	Fly Ck was spared from the direct impacts from the 2010 DWH oil spill, yet contains similar habitats/species that are similar to other coastal streams that were not so fortunate. Although this area did not fall within the geological nexus of the DWH	AL Portal	N	YY	N	N 1	N N	N N														

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Hahitat (Y / N)	(N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/0/-$ )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
Lower Fly Creek Reach Project					event, there is an ecological nexus between the harmed natural resources suffered at other Gulf Coastal areas and this project: 1) preservation of riparian areas; 2) gully repair; 3) sediment removal; 4) re-planting of historic SAV; 5) control of federally noxious plants; and 6) culvert overfall repair.  The natural resources of Fly Ck provide important intertidal habitat for marine species such as shrimp, blue crabs, oysters, and finfish. The creek contributes freshwater and organic materials that serve to fuel the Mobile Bay ecosystem. The resilience of Fly Ck has enabled this stream to contribute positively to the Mobile Bay ecosystem in spite of continued economic dev., population growth, and sedimentation/turbidity issues. However, if Fly Ck is to continue its contributions to the Bay, certain measures must be applied for the longterm protection of the watershed and Bay. Bird species found on the creek that are indicative of a healthy ecosystem include brown pelican, osprey, belted kingfisher, and great blue heron. Important fish species in lower Fly Ck include speckled trout, flounder, striped mullet, and red fish. Federally protected species known or possibly within or near Fly Ck include Gulf sturgeon, manatee, bald eagle, wood stork, indigo snake, and gopher tortoise.  Fairhope did an assessment of the natural resources within the Fly Ck watershed (2013) that identified 15 restoration measures, with the #1 measure being the preservation of a strategic undeveloped tract of 108 acres in the lower portion of the watershed. The land is located NW of the Hwy 98 intersection with Hwy 104 and is adjacent to a significant reach of undeveloped Fly Ck and riparian buffer. It contains a diversity of scarce habitats such as forested wetlands (cypress and gum) and longleaf pine forest. Other features of this project include gully repair within the acquired tract; sediment removal from Fly Ck, replanting of documented SAV,																								
Gulf Coast Environment Research Station	107	Joel Hayworth/ Marine Environmental Sciences Consortium (MESC) and Auburn University (MESC Institution)	Orange Beach	9000000	culvert overfall repair, and control of federally noxious listed plants. This project would provide longterm protection from development, adverse stormwater impacts, turbidity, and sedimentation, thus insuring the biological productivity of the creek's intertidal area and adjacent Mobile Bay.  This project will establish the Gulf Coast Environment Research Station (GCERS). The GCERS will be a science and engineering facility where researchers from MESC institutions will focus on restoration and sustainability of the physical, chemical, and economic resources within Alabama's unique coastal environment. The GCERS will advance our knowledge of environmental processes and effects within Alabama's coastal region and their impact on the Gulf marine ecosystem and the economy of Alabama's coastal communities. The Perdido Bay location will provide access to all of the coastal and near-coastal upland areas of Alabama's Gulf Coast. The GCERS will focus on three areas critical to coastal Alabama's environment and economic health: water quality restoration, habitat restoration and protection, and community resilience. The goal of the water quality focus area is to understand the myriad of natural and man-induced factors governing water quality in coastal Alabama ecosystems, and develop and implement science-based methods and engineering strategies for restoring water quality within Alabama's coastal and	AL Portal	N	N N	I N	I N	N N	N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	es Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 99	eria			A	dditional	Criteria		
	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	arine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Mearshore Hahitat (Y / N)	Godstat, and redistrict nastration (17)	(Z )	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	roject delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations $(Y/N)$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	Project is technically feasible (+/0/-) Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  near-coastal upland systems. The goal of the habitat restoration focus area is science-based restoration and protection of impaired habitat within Alabama's coastal terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine, and marine ecosystems. The community resilience focus area goal is to enhance the ability of Alabama's coastal communities to prepare, react, and recover from natural and human activity-related environmental disruption and their concurrent effects. As part of this focus area, the University of Alabama's Center for Economic Development will create a Coastal Economic Development group within the GCERS. The City of Orange Beach has agreed to donate property for construction of the GCERS, including a primary building with offices, computing facilities, laboratories, and workshops; dockage with fueling for research vessels; and a coastal environment education facility, including an auditorium with modern a/v capabilities, and a museum showcasing unique and important aspects of Alabama's coast environment. The GCERS will provide economic benefits to Alabama's coastal communities through enhanced tourism, workforce creation/diversification, a focus on economic sustainability issues unique to coastal Alabama, restoration of environmentally degraded coastal habitats, and public confidence in the health and sustainability of our coastal environmental resources.	ĬŠ							20	F ( (	а.						4 8						8	
Expansion of Auburn University Shellfish Laboratory	108	Bill Walton/ Auburn University School of Fisheries, Aquaculture & Aquatic Sciences	Dauphin Island	3000000		L Portal	N	N N	ı Y	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	, Coastal, and Incarsione Habitat (17)	Firds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\gamma / N$ )	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Habitat	109	Stephen	Dauphin	7592500	This expansion is envisioned as a partnership with both the industry and the state, where AUSL could provide significant additional services to Alabama's coastal marine invertebrate fisheries.  It is clear that the 2010 DWH oil spill affected associated fisheries through reduced	AL Portal	N	N ,	/ N	N N	N N	I N	Y																
enhancement of marine fisheries off coastal Alabama.		Szedlmayer/Sch ool of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Aquatic Sciences, Auburn University.	Island		access (closures) and reduced demand ( Gulf seafood was contaminated). The primary objectives of this project will be to mitigate these impacts by (1) increasing access to the reef-fish fisheries by substantially increasing reef habitat through a large artificial reef deployment program, (2) providing a robust assessment of the effectiveness of this habitat enhancement, and (3) providing valid scientific data to confirm that gulf seafood is free from DWH oil spill related contamination.  One of the most promising approaches to mitigate the reduction in access to reef fisheries caused by the DWH oil spill event is to increase habitat for major fisheries species through an extensive and effective artificial reef program. Such habitat enhancement may also increase the resilience of these valuable resources to future disturbances. This project will add a large number (504) of large-sized, long-lasting artificial reefs ("super-reefs" = 25 ft. tall pyramid reefs) to the permitted reef zones off the coast of Alabama. Artificial reef placement, particularly distance between reefs can have profound influence on the effectiveness of any given artificial reef program. Therefore the habitat enhancement of this project will be tightly coupled with a robust investigation of the effects of reef spacing on a number of critical metrics including natural and fishing related mortality, condition, growth, abundance, biomass, production, diet, and movement of several important fisheries species (with a focus on red snapper) as well as community characteristics such as species richness, evenness, and diversity. This will be accomplished through application of a wide array of proven methods, each of which have been developed and optimized for this system by our lab over the last 24 years. Methods include standardized hook-and-line and trap sampling, visual surveys by divers and ROVs, hydroacoustic surveys, fine-scale passive acoustic tracking, stomach content analysis with DNA barcoding, otolith aging techniques, genomic studies, par		N	N. N.			N		N																
Laguna Cove Little Lagoon Natural Resource Protection	110	Walter Ernest/ Pelican Coast Conservancy	Gulf Shores		The Acquisition of coastal wetlands is a mechanism that will benefit the natural resources of the Gulf Coast that were impacted by the spill. The fee title acquisition and placement of a conservation easement on these two tracts currently owned by the Erie Meyer Foundation would demonstrate an important effort to protect and enhance natural and living resources with proceeds from the NFWF Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund. These tracts contains a significant amount of waterfront frontage on Little Lagoon. The parcels are also accessible from West Beach Boulevard. The project site is in close proximity to the boundaries of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. The parcel could become a future City of Gulf Shores public park or be added to the land holdings of the State of Alabama's Gulf	AL Portal	N	N	Y N	N	NY	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, coastal, allu ivealsilore mabitat	Oyser Rec (1 / 14) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	nececeatorial coc (1/17) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
Spanish Fort Ecological Park	111	Mike McMillan/ City of Spanish Fort	Spanish Fort	21250000	State Park. The parcel is one of the largest undeveloped tracts located on Little Lagoon. This site has previously been approved for a subdivision and a large scale marina.  The purpose of this project would be to acquire the property from the Erie Meyer Foundation and place a perpetual conservation easement on the acquired property. The Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy could serve as the qualified holder of the perpetual conservation easement.  The City of Spanish Fort has identified a tract of land for preservation of wetlands and the construction of an ecological park. This project is situated south of where Bay Minette Creek discharges into the Delta. This project will serve to protect natural resources while creating a destination for locals and visitors to enjoy the cultural, historical and environmental importance of the site. The City of Spanish Fort is an area that is highly susceptible to erosional activities based primarily on the existing topography, soil conditions, and annual precipitation. This region has experienced significant erosion that has contributed to downstream sedimentation and adversely affected water quality in and around Mobile Bay. Preservation of critical wetland habitat is vital in these areas for the sustainability and protection of the flora and fauna native to the area. In addition, the project will include: land acquisition, elevated nature boardwalks along the wetland areas, construction of an interpretive center/lodge (including classrooms), an outdoor amphitheater, boat/canoe/kayak launches, wildlife enhancement areas (osprey platforms, wood duck boxes, educational kiosks/signage, etc), and walking trails. Promoting the diversity of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta through education, eco-tourism, creative						NY																		
Identification, Prioritization, and Quantitative Assessment of Ecosystem Benefits of Restoration Actions within the Perdido and Perdido Bay Watersheds	112	Joel Hayworth/ Marine Environmental Sciences Consortium (MESC) and Auburn University (MESC Institution)	Perdido Bay Watershed	2575000	outdoor land use and wetland preservation will provide multi-beneficial uses including tourism promotion while protecting valuable natural resources.  This project establishes a program to identify and prioritize critical ecosystem restoration actions within the Perdido and Perdido Bay watersheds, and provide science-based quantitation of ecosystem benefits of restoration actions. The watersheds cover about 1200 square miles, and are bisected by the Alabama-Florida border. They drain a variety of land use/cover types, including upland forests, wetlands, agricultural areas, and urban development. Water and sediment quality impairment and degradation of biological resources consistent with point and nonpoint source pollution from residential, agricultural, and industrial sources is widespread throughout the area. Evidence of ecological degradation includes imbalances in natural plankton populations, benthic and fish communities, and adverse changes in trophic dynamics and the loss of aquatic habitat. This program will substantially reduce uncertainties and increase effectiveness in identification and prioritization of potential restoration actions, quantify ecosystem benefits from current and future restoration actions, and improve decision-making in adaptive management of restoration actions. These goals will be accomplished by (1) characterizing existing environmental/ecological watershed conditions by establishing a science-based, integrated monitoring network for water and sediment quality, physical/hydrologic characteristics, and benthic invertebrate, planktonic, and fish community structure; (2) creating a dynamic, robust GIS	AL Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N N	I N	Y																

					Project Information					Resto	ration	туре	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+):	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ -\ )$
Little Point Clear Unit - Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge - Three Rivers tract acquisition	113	Ray Herndon/ The Conservation Fund	Fort Morgan		spatiotemporal database of chemical, biochemical, and biological indicators necessary for predicting and quantifying environmental and ecosystem benefits of restoration activities; (3) linking chemical, biochemical, and biological indicators of ecosystem degradation to defined sources of degradation; and (4) developing and implementing data interpretation and modeling protocols, employing the evolving database for prediction, confirmation, and long-term surveillance of restoration activities. This project will provide a science-based means for those funding, regulating, and implementing restoration actions to prioritize future restoration activities, assess ecosystem benefits of ongoing restoration actions, and predict the outcomes of adaptive management decisions for ongoing restoration actions. This will be a collaborative project between Auburn University's Environmental Engineering program, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Escambia County, Florida, and Baldwin County, Alabama.  The project will provide permanent protection to approximately 237 acres which consists of a variety of coastal habitats. The Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge is home to the endangered Alabama beach mouse, which is associated with the sand dunes and sea oats. Refuge beaches serve as nesting sites for loggerhead, and Kemp's Ridley sea turtles. Habitat types include beaches and sand dunes, scrub forest, fresh and saltwater marshes, fresh water swamps, and uplands. More than	AL Portal		N					N																
Fairhope's Coastal Environmental Education Network (CEEN)	126	Tim Kant/ City of Fairhope, Alabama	Fairhope	49000000	370 species of birds have been identified on the refuge during migratory seasons, with many shorebirds and wetland-dependent species utilizing the habitats present for resting, wintering and nesting needs.  CEEN carries out the City of Fairhope's 2006 Comprehensive Plan to expand coastal environmental education and outreach, promote green infrastructure and outdoor public recreation areas, restore and protect watershed health, mitigate impacts from coastal storms, and increase coastal resiliency. CEEN's grey and green infrastructure functions as an integrated ecological system and connects the 800-acre Auburn University Gulf Coast Research and Extension Center (GCREC) to the planned 108-acre Fly Creek Nature Preserve and existing outdoor public green spaces in Fairhope. CEEN will i) strengthen synergies among local and state governments, conservation groups, and Alabama universities, ii) engage coastal citizens by promoting environmental education, outreach, and research, iii) restore and protect coastal watersheds, iv) mitigate environmental impacts of coastal storm surges, flooding, and natural disasters, v) enhance hurricane shelter and emergency management infrastructure, and vi) ensure long-term coastal resiliency for generations to come. CEEN also showcases landscape horticulture and 21st century sustainable agricultural practices, creates tourism opportunities, and represents a long-lasting community development model in sustainability for coastal Alabama.  This project links the 108-acre Fly Creek Nature Preserve to the 800-acre GCREC using natural drainage systems as well as walking, hiking, and biking trails. Infrastructure improvements include: i) extending Volanta Avenue across Highway 98 into GCREC site (to include a traffic signal); ii) construction of a platinum LEED-certified environmental education facility (84,000 sq ft) housing a 400-seat auditorium, flexible indoor exhibit space, multimedia hub classrooms, offices, and		N	Y	I N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Innlamontation (VM)	onsistent with programmatic restora		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Jong-tarm Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ -\ )$
City of Prichard Land Acquisition Project		Melanie Baldwin/ The City of Prichard	Chickasaw	2540000	laboratories; iii) a dormitory to accommodate school groups, visiting dignitaries, and scholars/instructors; iv) outdoor functional spaces that showcase modern, cutting-edge sustainable landscape horticulture, agriculture, and aquaculture research, innovation, and practices; and v) walking, hiking, and biking trails, including river walks and placard-adorned trails along on-site stretches of Fly Creek and associated wetlands. These connected hubs will complement a Fly Creek Watershed restoration project and include: i) preservation of riparian areas; ii) gully repair; iii) sediment removal; iv) replanting of historic submerged aquatic vegetation; v) control of federally noxious plants; and vi) culvert overfall repair.  This project requests Restore Act funds to acquire land for conservation and recreation. There are numerous available parcels for acquisition adjacent to or Chickasobogue Park and Chickasaw Creek. Chickasabogue Park is a 1,100-acre outdoor recreation facility and wildlife refuge. It provides a wide variety of outdoor activities in a natural setting while protecting the environment and preserving the diversity of plants and animals indigenous to the area. This park provides access to Chickasaw for canoeing, kayaking, fishing and boating. Additional parcels can create a network of water-based canoe and kayak trails that will tie into the Bartram Canoe Trail developed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The land will be acquired and will be conserved and protected. Eligible land includes undeveloped wetlands and uplands located within the City's municipal boundary.	AL Portal		I N																						
Development of a sustainable groundwater management plan to support long-term economic growth in Baldwin County	128	Prabhakar Clement/ Auburn University	Baldwin County		Baldwin County is the largest county in the State of Alabama, and it is also one of the fastest growing counties in our state. Within the past 20 years, population in this county has doubled from about 95,000 residents in 1990 to 190,000 residents in 2010. Due to its rapid economic growth, the water demand within this county has also doubled from a net demand of 30 Mgal/day in 1990 to over 60 Mgal/day now. Baldwin County residents are 100 percent dependent on groundwater aquifers for water supply. The water currently extracted from Baldwin County aquifers are assumed to be recharged by rainwater or replenished by water moving from deeper formations. The dynamics of groundwater flow and recharge patterns within the complex aquifer system is not well understood. Therefore, the ability of this fragile aquifer system to meet future water demands, in a sustainable manner, is unclear. Several nearby Alabama communities (e.g., Dothan, Alabama) that rely on groundwater have reported significant declines in groundwater levels. It is highly likely that similar declining trends are also occurring in Baldwin County aquifers, but there are no data available to quantify these effects. Baldwin County residents have noticed several springs running dry (e.g., Magnolia Spring) and streams having reduced base flow, which are indications of reduction in groundwater flow. Contamination events from various natural and anthropogenic sources have threatened the quality of groundwater. Baldwin county residents are beginning to notice their groundwater showing traces of fertilizers which could be signs of groundwater contamination. The county has a major waste site in Perdido, Alabama, with groundwater contaminated by benzene. Also, saltwater intrusion is a major problem in several coastal aquifers. The objective of this proposal is to develop a sustainable water allocation plan for managing groundwater in Baldwin County. This two year project will include field data collection, GIS-based mapping		I N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	Y																	

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	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	ef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turties (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	s not already required by existing regulations	Project compiles with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan	tion effort (Y/N) not already fully fundec	Project is technically Teasible (+/ U / - ) Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
	Ben Raines/	Fish River,		of existing groundwater assets, mapping of contamination sources, and development of a computer model using the MODFLOW code. We will also develop vulnerability assessment maps to delineate the impacts of climate-change induced weather changes and sea level rise on groundwater availability. Groundwater is the lifeline of Baldwin County therefore this study is critical to the long-term economic growth of this region.	AL Portal	N	N Y	N	N	N N	N N															
Addition to the Weeks Bay Reserve	Weeks Bay	Weeks Bay, lower Mobile Bay		marsh and river shoreline in coastal Alabama. It includes 7,600 feet of Fish River shoreline, including frontage along Turkey Branch and Waterhole Branch, two of Fish River's primary tributaries. Multiple smaller bayous are present on the property.  The Weeks Bay Foundation and the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve along with the State of Alabama have collaborated over the years to protect several thousand acres of wetlands around Weeks Bay, Mobile Bay, and the Fish River watershed. The Project property is adjacent to previously protected wetlands and is the largest privately-owned tract in the lower part of Fish River. The intent is to protect the property through fee simple purchase by the Weeks Bay Foundation or the State of Alabama.  Location and Conservation Values: The Project property is located in Baldwin County, Alabama, near where Fish River meets Weeks Bay which joins to Mobile Bay. The northeast side of the 231-acre property is adjacent (bisected by Waterhole Branch) to approximately 171 acres of land conserved by the State of Alabama as part of the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The Project property has approximately 7,600 feet of undisturbed waterfront on Fish River, Turkey Branch and Waterhole Branch and approximately 110 acres of delineated wetlands comprised of fringing marsh grading into hardwood cypress and gum swamp.  The extensive marsh edge provides habitat for a host of estuarine organisms including shrimp, crabs, and fish. Hundreds of species of migratory birds use the habitat annually, while more than a dozen resident species of shore bird are found at the edges and within the property along with the expected array of wetland flora and fauna. As the extensive wetlands are immediately adjacent to higher elevation uplands, the wetlands serve to absorb and clean runoff and preserve water quality in Fish River. The adjacent uplands included in the property provide areas for wetlands to retreat under projected sea level rise. The upland areas are suitable for rest	AL Portal						N Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Coasta	Uyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations ( $Y/N$ )	aws and regulat	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it P/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / -)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding &
Observing System		Dauphin Island Sea Lab			accurately define status and trends due to a lack of sustained data collection combined with shifting baselines. Alabama's Real-Time Coastal Observing System (ALRTCOS, www.mymobilebay.com) has reported hydrographic and meteorological data from seven stations on north-south and east-west transects throughout coastal Alabama on hourly, or shorter, time scales for 11 years, sharing data with the National Data Buoy Center, Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System, and the National Coastal Data Development Center. Our data have been utilized in a variety of peer-reviewed publications and by various state and federal agencies to confirm severe weather events and model weather predictions, manage public health and conservation of oyster harvesting, and monitor coastal water quality. The website currently averages 6000+ unique hits per month by fisherman, boaters, scientists, educators, and resource managers accessing current conditions, historical patterns, and archived data. Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL) and Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) seek funding to support existing monitoring and infrastructure and maintain the high level of quality controlled data generation and dissemination from coastal Alabama. The high costs of equipment, construction, and development of communications to disseminate data have already been invested and current maintenance of the system is being funded by the MBNEP and DISL. However, without sustained funding these stations cannot be maintained. Proposed funding will expand the parameters to include real-time pH and optical turbidity readings, and monthly chlorophyll, turbidity, and nutrient water grabs in line with the GCOOS build-out plan. ALRTCOS will provide supporting data for monitoring individual restoration projects and continue ecosystem- wide monitoring for ten years, beyond the monitoring lifespan of many individual projects. Additionally, the stations will complement proposed biological monitoring (e.g. avian, fisheries, marine mammals) by providing system-wide																							
GulfQuest Galleries (Exhibits and Programs)	134	Tony Zodrow/ GulfQuest (National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico)	Mobile, AL		Opening in 2015 on Mobile's downtown waterfront, GulfQuest (National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico) will be the first maritime museum dedicated to the heritage and culture of the Gulf of Mexico - a \$62 million educational tourism attraction that will raise the profile of Alabama and the Gulf Coast through its distinctive exhibits and programs. In addition to its sole focus on the Gulf region, GulfQuest will be unique among maritime museums by featuring interactive, handson exhibits, complemented by maritime artifacts. For this project, GulfQuest will establish three new interactive galleries focused on (a.) Gulf of Mexico marine life (2,500 sq. ft.); (b.) the Gulf seafood industry (750 sq. ft.), and (c.)recreational fishing in Gulf waters (750 sq. ft.). While GulfQuest's exhibits address aspects of these topics, the new galleries will focus exclusively on these areas, engaging visitors to explore the environmental aspects of the Gulf of Mexico: marine life including the types of fish, shrimp and oysters that are vital to the Gulf's seafood industry and recreational fishing; Gulf seafood, and how it's harvested, processed and distributed for consumption worldwide; and Gulf fisheries that have made recreational fishing a	AL Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	Y N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, allu Nealsiiole nabitat († 7. / N.)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+):	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					mainstay for regional tourism. Throughout, emphasis will be placed on the protection of natural resources (fisheries, habitats and wetlands). For each gallery, GulfQuest will develop new educational programs for families, school groups, and educators throughout the region. These programs will utilize the new galleries/exhibits as resources and expand their themes through hands-on experiences in the museum's classrooms. Conducted by GulfQuest educators, programs will be offered for school (K-12) and youth groups; for families on weekends, holidays and summertime; and for educators to incorporate activities in their classrooms. School programs will be linked to the goals and objectives of the curriculums from each Gulf Coast state. With GulfQuest's emergence as a regional cultural attraction, these exhibits and programs will provide entertaining and educational experiences for Gulf Coast residents of all ages and backgrounds, families vacationing in the region, and retirees who visit during the winter months. Over 300,000 visitors to GulfQuest each year will have an opportunity to experience these galleries and be prompted to value their relationship with the Gulf Coast's environment - and protect it for future generations.																								
GulfQuest Blockbuster Exhibitions	135	Tony Zodrow/ GulfQuest (National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico)	Mobile, AL	4000000	Opening in 2015 on Mobile's downtown waterfront, GulfQuest (National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico) will be the first maritime museum dedicated to the heritage and culture of the Gulf of Mexico - a \$62 million educational tourism attraction that will raise the profile of Alabama and the Gulf Coast through its distinctive exhibits and programs. In addition to its sole focus on the Gulf region, GulfQuest will be unique among maritime museums by featuring interactive, handson exhibits, complemented by maritime artifacts. In addition, GulfQuest will host "blockbuster exhibitions" (large-scale, temporary exhibitions) that offer entertaining and educational experiences that will attract large audiences from the surrounding region. Beginning in the museum's second year of operation (2016), GulfQuest will host one "blockbuster exhibition" each year. These large-scale exhibitions require significant square footage (up to 6,000 sq. ft.), which GulfQuest can accommodate with its traveling exhibition galleries. For its first blockbuster exhibition, GulfQuest will host "Titanic: The Artifact Exhibition" in the spring/summer of 2016. In addition, GulfQuest is in discussions to host blockbuster exhibitions such as "Real Pirates" from National Geographic (featuring artifacts from the pirate ship Whydah); and "La Belle: The Ship That Changed History" from the Bullock Texas State History Museum (featuring artifacts from the flagship of La Salle). The funding (\$4 million) will help GulfQuest underwrite the fees and expenses associated with hosting the blockbuster exhibitions for four years, including the marketing expenses required to promote these exhibitions throughout Alabama and the Gulf Coast region. To saturate the market, all media (outdoor, online, print, television, radio) will be utilized. GulfQuest will supplement the marketing budget for these exhibitions through the museum's corporate sponsorships and media partnerships. With Mobile and Baldwin counties already serving as a regional destination, GulfQuest's b		I N		y N	N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N/	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	t readiness (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Coastal Industrial Base Analysis and Impact of Jobs Lost	136	Donald Epley/ USA Center for Real Estate & Economic Development	unk	1129000	GulfQuest will boost tourism and the economy regionally and, in the process, create and support tourism-based jobs.  The industrial base of Southwest Alabama will be determined using North American Industrial Classification System data. The largest 20 industries will be ranked by several indicators to examine the industries driving the economy. The analysis will follow a demonstration project completed earlier in the State of Indiana that concentrated on 23 industries which contained six classifications of manufacturing. This project will add several that are unique to the Coast such as Fishing, Shipping, and Tourism. The second part of the study will concentrate on leakages to the Coastal economy in the form of imports. The economic impact of purchases made outside the region will be interpreted into the number of jobs lost. These jobs could exist on the Coast by creating new firms that produce the products purchased outside the area. This type of analysis is very useful for a detailed examination of new firms and industry potential for the area. One needed product of the analysis will be a cluster analysis which recommends industries that create the most economic impact on the local economy and in need of future funding and policy support.	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																
Enhancing Oyster Restoration Efforts in Coastal Alabama	144	Ernie Anderson/ Organized Seafood Association of Alabama (OSAA)	Portersville Bay/ Sandy Bay/Point aux Pins		This project is a partnership between the Organized Seafood Association of Alabama (OSAA), Auburn University Shellfish Lab (AUSL), Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant (MASG), and Alma Bryant High School (ABHS). The primary objective of the project is to carry out a long-term oyster restoration effort in lower Mobile Bay and the Alabama portion of the Mississippi Sound. OSAA commercial oyster farmers and ABHS teachers/ students, under the guidance of area experts (AUSL/MASG), will set and grow oysters that ultimately will be deployed in restoration sites in coastal Alabama. We will contribute significant numbers of live oysters to restoration projects throughout the coastal waters of Alabama, increasing the likelihood of success of restoration efforts, jump-starting oyster populations in these areas, and increasing the return on investment of restoration dollars.  While wild oyster set is expected and hoped for, successful oyster set is not guaranteed. Supplemental planting will provide two benefits. It ensures that the site has an initial population of oysters before competing species (e.g.,barnacles, mussels) become established and preempt oyster settlement and decreases the time for oysters to reach sexual maturity. Additionally, supplemental stocking will help oysters become established in areas where larval supply may be limited and will decrease the time to see a return on investment of restoration dollars. The enhancement of natural oyster reef structure and oyster abundance as early as possible will also provide critical 'ecosystem services" through improved water quality, increased biodiversity and creation of more diverse habitat.  The oysters will be produced using the latest techniques in off-bottom oyster mariculture (OBOM). This approach maximizes survival rates as the growing oysters are protected from predators and supplied with optimum growing conditions. Growing the oysters in baskets at the surface of the water effectively eliminates predators and provides		N	N N	Y	N	N N	N	N																

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Pro No Project Name	o./ By/	ibmitted / Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Project Description	Marino Mammali (V/NI)	ine Marnmais (Y) er Quality/ Nonp	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (17N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits ${\sf cost\text{effectively}}$ (+ ${\it i.o.}$ )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	able laws ar	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$ Project is not already fully funded $(\gamma/N)$	echnically feasib adiness (+ / 0 / -	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
	IS Ca	Casi allaway/ Mobile aykeeper	Mobile Bay		optimum dissolved oxygen levels and increased food levels.  Nursery and grow-out activities will be carried out in Portersville Bay and in Sandy Bay near Point aux Pins. Early nursery operations will be conducted at a permitted OBOM operation in the northern portion of Sandy Bay. Late nursery and grow-out activities will be conducted at a permitted 8-acre site in Portersville Bay. The quantity of oyster larvae needed for this project can be readily produced at AUSL.  This project proposes to restore historic hydrologic connectivity between the Mobile/Tensaw Delta and Mobile Bay. Reconnecting the tidal exchange will ensure the productivity of the estuary. The exchange will have significant ecological benefits to the water, flora and fauna that live within Alabama's significant estuary, all of which were impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil disaster. While this project resolves an historic problem, addressing upstream and downstream modifications that have altered ecological productivity can create habitat for brown pelicans and other wildlife significantly impacted by the oil spill. This hydrologic restoration will also create high paying technical and construction jobs as well as support the habitat needed for a thriving seafood industry.					N N I																	
Mobile Bay High Frequency Radar Network	Dzw Unive	Brian wonkowski / ersity of South Alabama	Mobile Bay	2703298		ortal N	N N	N	N P	N N I		Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location		Project Description radar data as a major component. This project will benefit the commercial,	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $l$ 0 $l$ - $l$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $Y/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Infrastructure advancement for Marine Observations in Coastal Alabama (IMOCA)	147	Brian Dzwonkowski / University of South Alabama	Gulf of Mexico	2652901	recreational, and scientific sectors of the Alabama economy.  Coastal resource management issues require data to support informed policy-making. To this effect, Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL) has been maintaining one mooring station, located about 18 km south of Dauphin Island (DI). This mooring is the only source of subsurface hydrographic data in near-shore waters of coastal Alabama. This mooring provides data on water column velocity and hydrographic conditions, which are critical parameters for assessing water quality as well as supporting a range of ongoing and developing fisheries and oceanographic research. Initially started in the fall of 2004, this data stream is nearly a decade in duration, making it the longest time series of its kind in the Mississippi Bight region and consequently, its continued maintenance will allow it to have a critical role in establishing baseline environmental conditions from which impacts of climate change, events and natural oscillations can be assessed. The objective of this project is to upgrade the existing station so the data stream will be readily available to the user community (via real-time data feeds) as well as expand the coastal observational capacity by enhancing the sensor package on the mooring with the latest cutting edge instrumentation technology and installing a second real-time observational buoy offshore of Orange Beach. We propose equipping both stations with telemetry capable of real-time data transfer as well as sensors that will allow for the continued measurement of water column velocity, temperature, and salinity. We propose additional instrumentation that will measure other water quality parameters, including dissolved oxygen and turbidity, and meteorological parameters. Upgrading the existing station will allow the continued collection of the longest subsurface oceanic time series in the region. This data set has a range of uses to different community members. Providing the data in real-time will make it more readily available to regional stakehol		N	N N	I N	N	N N	N	Y															
Repairs to the Fort Morgan Fishing Pier	151	Stephen McNair/ Alabama Historical Commission	Fort Morgan	1000000	The project proposes to make mandatory repairs to the Fort Morgan Fishing Pier, located at Fort Morgan State Historic Site in Baldwin County. The fishing pier is currently closed to disrepair and an unsafe condition of the structural pilings. Alabama Historical Commission staff estimate that at least 50% of the pilings are no longer load bearing, and therefore the pier was closed to the general public.  The pier is heavily used (over 5,000 annual visitors) and was previously open to the public 24/7. We can confirm that during the period of the oil spill the pier was closed and the overall visitation at Fort Morgan plummeted. The site was also used as a staging area for the BP cleanup. If the site had not suffered, we estimate that we would have the needed repair funding in hand based on ticket sales for access to		N	N N	I N	N	N Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	consistent with programmatic restoration		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Promotions for Fort Morgan State Historic	152	Stephen McNair/ Alabama	Fort Morgan		the site.  We estimate that the required safety upgrades to the pier can be accomplished for \$700,000, however preventative measures such as a railing, better lighting, and a roof covering would further increase tourism on the site. All safety upgrades and improvements total \$1,000,000.  We request funding for tourist promotions to increase visitation at Fort Morgan State Historic Site. Annual visitation nearly hit zero after the oil spill and we have	AL Portal	N	I N																						
Site Historic Site Sustainable Gulf	154	Historical Commission LaDon		132000000	been slowly gaining momentum ever since, but we are still in desperate need of promotions to encourage tourist visitation to the site. A local, state, and national campaign would only generate more interest in the history and natural landscape of Baldwin County, encouraging more tourists to visit and spend time in the area.  The site was used as a staging area during the BP Oil Spill cleanup operations.  In the face of poor spat sets, low harvests and declining oyster populations, a new	AL Portal	N	I N	N	YN	l N	N N	ı N																	
Coast Oyster Restoration and Coastal Protection using Central Oyster Hatcheries and Gulf State Remote Setting Sites		Swann/ Mississippi- Alabama Sea Grant Consortium			approach is needed to restore oysters and the communities that depend on them. We propose a comprehensive long-term oyster restoration plan that restores habitat, improves water quality, revitalizes the economy of the Gulf oyster community, replenishes living coastal and marine resources and enhances community resiliency by revitalizing the Gulf oyster industry economy. This will be accomplished by massively expanding regional oyster hatchery production capacity, establishing remote setting bases in each of the five states, working with state resource agencies in oyster restoration and stock enhancement and actively engaging university-based scientists in monitoring and adaptive management. This project will enhance and restore oyster populations throughout the region, providing significant ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, nitrogen removal, habitat for living marine resources and cultural) and encourage community resilience through long-term sustainable economic growth and job creation.  The region-wide project will:  1. Use existing oyster hatchery capacity while conducting a rigorous site assessment (6 mos.) for a bio-secure mega-hatchery with the capacity to provide > 50 billion oyster eyed larvae/year, with spawns specific to each state within 18 mos.  2. Build remote setting facilities in each state, capable of producing > 10 billion spat on cultch  3. Enhance up to 180,000 acres over 9 yrs. with 500,000 spat on cultch/acre, deployed by state resource agencies  4. Establish a university-based monitoring program in each state, to guide adaptive management  5. Reduce risk by adding a second bio-secure mega-hatchery in year 4  6. Support update of GSMFC oyster regional plan  For this project, siting and construction of the first hatchery and the dockside remote setting facilities will be accomplished within 18 mos. Larval production will be supported for 9 yrs., with monitoring to occur during this time, with 90 billion																									

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	5, Adaptive Management,	Support Restoration Implementation	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\ensuremath{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Sanitary Sewer Construction Project	155	Dane Haygood/ Daphne, City of	Daphne	2000000	will serve to remedy harm and reduce the future risk of harm to Gulf Coast Natural Resources that were impacted by the DWH Oil Spill. The majority of the residents in the City of Daphne currently have sanitary sewer collection available to them except for six areas within the City limits and are still currently being served by onsite sewage disposal systems (septic tanks). The goal of this project is to completely serve the citizens of Daphne with sanitary sewer collection thus improving the water uality into Mobile Bay which in turn will provide a much improved native and nursery habitat for numerous aquatic and avian species. The objective of this project will be to remove all residential septic systems in the City which are notorious for adding pollutants, fecal coliform, etc. into the area creeks and ultimately to Mobile Bay. The City of Daphne is proceeding with the Engineering Design and Bid Documents for this project and will have this project "shovel ready" for any proposed	AL Portal	N	Y	N	N 1	N N	N N	1 1	N																
Characterization and Delineation of Significant Sand Resource Areas Essential for Beach Restoration, Offshore Alabama	156	Stephen Jones/ Geological Survey of Alabama	Gulf of Mexico		funding.  Offshore sand resources are essential to the maintenance of amenity beaches and the intertidal and beach habitat they provide. Sand reserves offshore Alabama have not been delineated in a manner to be represented as significant Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) sediment resource areas nor have suitable borrow sources been characterized to maintain engineered beaches long term. Beach restoration targets habitat preservation, vital economic interest from tourism industry, and the buffer effect on existing coastal development and infrastructure. Based on the compilation and interpretation of existing data, areas that may be mined for beach-compatible sand used in restoration in the northern Gulf of Mexico can and should be better defined. The proposed study is to support coastal restoration efforts and promote sand resource identification and dredging feasibility of State water bottom and OCS sand deposits. In order to maintain and improve coastal infrastructure, economy, and coastal habitat resiliency, viable nearshore sand sources suitable for beach placement are essential and the need to identify sand sources through further data assimilation and collection has never been greater.  TASK 1: Data Rescue and Geospatial Updates Updating the Offshore Alabama Sand Information System (OASIS) platform is needed because new work has generated several datasets that addressed depleting sand sources; these data are needed to help fill gaps and allow for further delineation of sand-source potential. The GSA will procure data resources and incorporate them into OASIS. Task 1 also includes permitting and LORAN-C correction.	AL Portal	N	N	N	N I	N N	N N	I Y	1																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\rm V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	<u> </u>	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
Development and operation or an apparatus to monitor the fate and transport of volatile organic contaminants in aquatic ecosystems.	157	Christian Oertli/ University of South Alabama, College of Arts and Science, Department of Chemistry	Mobile		will collaborate with stakeholders to develop suitable investigation target areas. This is necessary for cost-effective data and field collection interests. The GSA will complete a geophysical survey and geotechnical exploration and analysis. Data processing will include core logging, seismic interpretation, sediment characterization, and geospatial analyses. In that other areas of gulf-fronting beaches outside the limits of engineered beaches in Alabama are likely targets for future beach restoration, further native beach sand characterization is warranted.  TASK 3: Outreach The new work will be disseminated through the web-based OASIS platform with data collected in Task 2. Reporting is done through Open-File Report publications and presentations.  The development and operation of an analytic instrument capable of rapid on-site trace analysis of organic constituents in environmental waters is proposed. While traditional analysis involves elaborate sample preparation, this apparatus permits direct analysis of environmental water. The various advantages from real-time data include the opportunity for adaptive project management and strategic project realignment during the progression of a mission. Yet, the current status of the applied technology remained mostly in the research state with few commercially available instruments limited to analysis of dissolved gas.  This proposal intends to apply experience gained from an industrial effluent application to the monitoring of environmental water samples. This novel application promises to provide a convenient, cost effective and vital analytic tool for rapid identification and quantification of pollutants in a variety of waters within the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Programs.  The proposal solicits funds of \$ 135,000 for the construction of an instrument as follows:  In stage I a prototype instrument will be developed for laboratory evaluation and system performance validation as required by the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Programs. In addition to vital	AL Porta		Y	N I	N N	N N	N N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description an environmental application as proposed herein is realistic and will provide	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, coasta	Oyster Reel (Y N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	hectrational Ose (1/1v) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
Graham Creek Nature Preserve Expansion  Wolf Creek Park Expansion	159	Leslie Gahagan/ City of Foley  Leslie Gahagan/ City of Foley	Foley	325000	valuable science based contamination data in support of ecosystem restoration projects.  The City owns Graham Creek Nature Preserve, a 484 acre park that contains head water wetlands, pine savannas, mixed forests and tidal wetlands habitat with recreational and educational opportunities for the community and tourists alike. Graham Creek Preserve is bisected by Graham Creek and is bordered by this requested property acquisition along the northeastern boundary. This property would expand the park with 125 acres of pine savanna along the northern side and tidal wetlands along Graham Creek through the southern interior. With this expansion visitors could access coastal habitats for bird watching, fishing, kayaking, hiking and other recreational opportunities. The existing educational programs would be expanded to incorporate this large area of shoreline. Educational signage would inform visitors of the natural ecosystem and native species. The site contains a variety of species of pitcher plants and rare orchids that would proliferate under proper management techniques such as prescribed burning operations. There are several gopher tortoise colonies that exist on this land as well. Tidal wetlands along the edges of the sinuous stream channel provide excellent protected nursery grounds for fish and shellfish. This property is also a favorite wintering site for Brown Pelicans, Wood Ducks and many other bird species. The City would include the property as part of the nature parks system for management, maintenance, restoration (removal of invasive exotic plant species and prescribed burning operations), water quality monitoring and eco-tourism marketing. The development pressures on this tract of land are great as the property to the north has a planned subdivision and the property to the east is developed as a residential subdivision. This last remaining undeveloped land along Graham Creek will be key in protection of this entire ecologically sensitive habitat.  The City owns Wolf Creek Park, a 25 acre property that	AL Portal		N																					
					inform visitors of the natural ecosystem and native species. The site contains a variety of species of pitcher plants and rare orchids that would proliferate under proper management techniques such as prescribed burning operations. Also there is a natural cypress wetland along the interior side of the shoreline. Tidal wetlands along the cove provide excellent protected nursery grounds for fish and shellfish. Ornithologists have noted the large aquatic bird populations that nest on this property as well. Furthermore, the property can absorb tidal surges to prevent coastal flooding upstream. The City would include the property as part of the nature parks system for management, maintenance, restoration (removal of invasive exotic plant species), water quality monitoring and ecotourism marketing.																								

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Project Name Comprehensive	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Sytske Kimball/	Location  Mobile Bay	Cost 2431863	Project Description  The economic, environmental, aesthetic, and recreational benefits provided by the	Submitted via	Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)		Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for exter
weather, water, and sediment-influx monitoring in Mobile and Baldwin County using terrestrial-and riverine-based sensing systems.		University of South Alabama, Department of Earth Sciences/ South Alabama Mesonet	mostic bdy		Mobile Bay area depend on a clean environment. Natural events like hurricanes, storm surge, flash floods, and strong winds directly impact water quality via storm run-off, turbulent mixing, or other processes. Extensive and continuous monitoring of weather and water-quality parameters will establish baselines and assist in long-term science-based planning. Processes and driving forces controlling water quality will be identified. Real-time data allows short-term decision making and immediate disaster response. These are essential steps in maintaining resilient and sustainable coastal communities. The project will build on existing monitoring sites operated by the University of South Alabama, PORTS, DISL/MBNEP, NERRS, and MAWSS. Four new land-based sites will be installed in the same configuration as the existing South Alabama Mesonet stations, which monitor 8 meteorological and 2 soil parameters. New stream-based sites will be installed and existing sites will be upgraded to a standardized sensor suite. Water-based parameters measured continuously will be stream stages/discharges, turbidity/sediment influx, temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity/conductivity, pH, nitrate, and sediment influx. Automated samplers will store samples of metals, organics, and toxicity during regular intervals or predefined events to be gathered later for lab analysis. Surface-based rain gauge and Mobile Doppler Weather radar (WSR-88D) rainfall data will be integrated. Satellite remote sensing will map water temperature and temporal and spatial resolution of event-sedimentation and phytoplankton (an indicator of water quality). GIS will relate changes to the watersheds over time to changes in water quality and can create predictive models of environmental health. A real-time, web-based datamanagement and -visualization system will provide information to emergency managers, urban planners, port authorities, residents, and policy makers. End-users in (marine-) biology will assess changes in biodiversity and plant communities as a func																							
Mobile County Emergency Operations Center	163	Bill Melton/ Mobile County Commission	Mobile County	15000000	Construct a new Emergency Operations Center of approximately 35,000 square feet to serve as the multi-agency response and resource coordination center for Mobile County and its political subdivisions during disasters. The existing facility cannot adequately support the number of personnel required to effectively manage emergency response to incidents with the work space, billeting space, and sanitation facilities needed. Today's homeland security threat environment also requires physical security enhancements for a critical facility such as this. Due to the nature of the current facility, further expansion or enhancements are either not feasible or are not considered cost effective.			N I																				
Mobile County Conservation Acquisition	164	Bill Melton/ Mobile County Commission	Mobile County		The Mobile County Commission utilized \$3M in Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) funding to establish a local Habitat Conservation Program that includes property acquisition and management activities designed to conserve, protect, restore and enhance diverse habitat types found throughout Mobile County. Initial CIAP activities were focused on acquiring parcels that contain longleaf pine,	AL Portal	I N	N	/ N	N	N N	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N ) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, Adaptive Management, and Ac	nt to Support Restoration Implementat	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	( - /	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					freshwater wetlands, and river and stream habitat types. Most recently, the County has identified a number of potential acquisition parcels that contain diverse priority habitats including coastal marsh, maritime forest, and pine savanna.  The project proposes to build upon the Mobile County Commission's investment in habitat conservation and restoration by using support from the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund to expand the Habitat Conservation Program to target coastal areas along Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound for acquisition and restoration. The objectives of the project are to protect, preserve, and restore coastal habitats in Mobile County. Activities to be undertaken include acquisition of prioritized parcels, restoration and management plan development and implementation, as well as monitoring and measuring project performance. The outcome of this project will be the protection of ecosystem services provided by coastal marsh and wetlands, and other habitat types in Mobile County.																									
Yancey Branch Watershed Restoration	165	Ashley Cambell /City of Daphne	Daphne	5484817	Yancey Branch Watershed lies in the heart of Daphne. It begins on the east side of US Hwy 98 and ends at the City of Daphne's Bay Front-Village Point Park, along Mobile Bay. Over the years, the watershed has experienced tremendous commercial and residential growth. The changes in land use in the watershed have resulted in increased stormwater runoff rates. The Yancey Branch Watershed is experiencing severe stream channel erosion, private and public property damage from flooding, water quality impairments, and coastal habitat loss. The City of Daphne would like to use available funds to complete a comprehensive watershed study, including a hydrology component, and a watershed management plan. The plan would be used to guide the restoration of the watershed which will include but may not be limited to; land acquisition, stream and wetland restoration & preservation, and stormwater management. The restoration of Yancey Branch Watershed would complement the goals of the available Alabama Coastal Restoration funds by improving the water quality in Yancey Branch which in turn would improve water quality in Mobile Bay. Mobile Bay and its unique coastal habitats; coastal wetlands, marshes, beaches, and submerged aquatic vegetation will benefit greatly from the implementation of the project.	AL Porta	I N	Y	N	N I	N N	N N	1 Y																	
Comprehensive Coastal Monitoring and Community Engagement Network (COCO)	166	Renee Collini/ Dauphin Island Sea Lab	Gulf of Mexico		Environmental monitoring efforts in coastal Alabama, as in many Gulf estuaries, have traditionally focused on individual subunits of the watershed: rivers and streams, bays, and near coastal waters. Within coastal Alabama established networks have worked to fill gaps, optimize effort, and disseminate data for managers, researchers, regulators, and recreational users. We propose combining these efforts (Alabama Project Suggestions 130,147,161) into a comprehensive teorological and water quality watershed monitoring network with a heavy emphasis on generating end-user data products. This network implements monitoring strategies developed by regional organizations (e.g. GOMA, GCOOS, and GOMURC) and will expand existing relationships with MAWSS, ADEM, ADPH, MBNEP, ADCNR, NWS, NCDDC, NDBC, NERRS, PORTS, and NOAA to coordinate and leverage watershed monitoring. Operation and maintenance for existing monitoring, infrastructure for future monitoring expansion, a platform for integrating restoration monitoring into long-term databases, leveraging and	AL Porta	I N	I N	N	N	N N	N N	I Y																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ ا ئ	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(+/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					coordination of monitoring efforts between agencies across the watershed, and integration into regional and Gulf wide monitoring are all outcomes of consolidation. Combining these data streams facilitates development of data products. To insure stakeholder involvement in data development, we will work with local, regional, and federal organizations already invested in stakeholder needs, data visualization, and outreach. Annual workshops will be held to reassess the needs of the end-users and to ensure data derived products are meeting those needs. Additionally, a workshop will be held the first year with local organizations to develop a water quality report card for the watershed, to be updated and published every year. Transparency in our process, working with organizations that already have critical connections and trust developed with stakeholders, and consistent data production will engender maximum buy-in from all local stakeholders, including managers, researchers, regulators, recreational users, and community planners. Developing reliable, scalable, standardized, integrated, comprehensive monitoring networks is critical to establishing baselines and assessing the cumulative impacts from restoration efforts, climate change, and events. This project will be foundational to establishing a regional monitoring plan to protect the ecosystems that drive local economies.																								
D'Olive Creek Watershed Land Acquisition  Three Mile Creek		Ashley Cambell /City of Daphne	Daphne	12150000	The D'Olive Creek watershed drains parts of the cities of Spanish Fort and Daphne. The watershed is in transition from forested, agricultural, and residential land uses to residential and commercial development. This land-use transition and its related urban contaminants and impervious surfaces have profoundly impacted water quality and habitat in the watershed and Mobile Bay. Increasing runoff has accelerated erosion and stream channel degradation, which has led to excessive sediment loads and destruction of habitats and infrastructure to the point that the watershed's principal tributaries: D'Olive Creek, Tiawasee Creek, Joe's Branch have been listed on ADEM's 303d List; impaired by siltation. The Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) has undertaken a comprehensive restoration of the watershed which involves implementing stormwater management in the headwaters and stream and wetland restoration throughout the watershed. During the restoration efforts, it was determined that implementing a management measure in the area of this proposed land acquisition would greatly reduce the quantity and velocity of the stream flow along D'Olive Creek which in turn would; reduce stream channel erosion, reduce sediments migrating downstream to riverine and coastal habitat, protect ALDOT drainage structures along I-10 and State Highway 90 and reduce downstream residential flooding claims. The City of Daphne wishes to use the available Alabama Coastal Restoration funds to purchase the 53 acre parcel in the headwater wetlands of D'Olive Creek to further the MBNEP restoration efforts and to allow the City to pursue the much needed transportation improvement; County Road 13/ I-10 Interchange.	AL Portal																							
Lower Watershed Land Acquisition and Planning		City of Mobile, AL			Management Plan (WMP) for the Lower Watershed area. Phase 1: Acquisition by the City of Mobile of up to 450 acres in the Lower Watershed for habitat conservation, watershed restoration, environmental education and passive recreation. The Three Mile Creek Watershed drains 30.1 sq. mi. (nearly 20%) of the																								

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(A)	_	Sea Turtles (Y/N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					total City Land Area and is home to a wide array of flora and fauna, including birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, and several rare plant species. The Lower Watershed, where the Toulmins Springs Branch, Three Mile Creek and One Mile Creek converge just west of the Mobile River, is primarily freshwater/forested shrub wetlands, with riverine and freshwater emergent wetlands. Despite the urban locale, the Lower Watershed was historically and has remained forested wetland due to regular flooding and unsubdivided land. Acquisition by the City will preserve these undivided lands and protect vital wetland resources into perpetuity. The proposed land acquisitions in the Lower Watershed will also further ongoing efforts to improve community access to natural spaces in an under-served part of the City. The WMP indicates that conservation in the project area specifically will have the greatest impact on water quality, marshland/vegetated buffer creation, and nonpoint source pollution reduction, thereby greatly improving water quality entering Mobile Bay. Phase 2: Planning and design to mitigate three significant impairments in the Lower Watershed identified in the WMP: 1) remove the plug where the historic creek stream channel, to improve water quality and provide access for a "blueway" kayaking trail; 2) remediate the Old Hickory Street Landfill and create a neighborhood park; and 3) employ recommended best management practices (BMPs) to mitigate pollution from storm water outfalls. Phase 3: Implement the mitigation plan developed in Phase 2.																							
Tracking the Ecological and Engineering Performance of Alabama's Early Coastal Restoration Projects: a Centralized, Comprehensive Monitoring Program	169	Bret Webb/ University of South Alabama	Alabama coastal waters	5500000			N	N	N	N	N N	I N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turties (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainahilitv/Inna-term Benefit of nroiect (+/0/-)	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ )$
USA Coastal and Environmental Sciences Initiative (USA-CES)	174	Tony Waldrop/ University of South Alabama	Mobile County	45065774	simultaneously. The goals of this proposed long-term monitoring project are twofold. First we will synthesize all monitoring information for all nine projects to date. Second, after identifying the gaps and coming to an agreement with involved parties as to what the most important core processes and indicators of success are, we will work with the parties to devise and carry out a long-term, comprehensive monitoring plan that will allow for a robust comparison across all projects, as well as an accurate evaluation of their success.  The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill profoundly impacted the cultural, economic, and environmental resources of coastal Alabama and demonstrated that extraction of natural resources from the Gulf of Mexico comes with substantive risks. Although these risks are often necessary to ensure economic prosperity for the State and Nation, such risks must be balanced by preparation for and response to an oil spill. Key to adequate response, damage assessment, mitigation and restoration activities is the availability of a well-trained scientific workforce and new research and technological developments. Currently no program in Alabama comprehensively addresses these response needs. USA is the established leader in the field of marine and coastal sciences among Alabama Universities with the only Marine Sciences and Environmental Toxicology programs approved by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education. Coupled to these two programs is a broad base of expertise in chemistry, coastal engineering, and socioeconomics across the University. While the current programs have been successful, infrastructure constraints have hampered their growth. We propose an ambitious project to facilitate growth of coastal and environmental sciences at USA. The goal of the project is to establish USA as a leader in coastal and environmental sciences and provide the scientific workforce necessary to respond to environmental sciences and provide the scientific workforce necessary to respond to environmental contaminants i	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N N	N N	N	N																
Historic Africatown Welcome Center	175	Nashid Rushdan/ Africatown Community Development Corporation	Mobile		PURPOSE The primary objective of the project is to construct a Welcome Center that will serve as a tourist information center, provide cultural and historic education about Africatown Community, as well as help to promote the community as part of the City's and State of Alabama's Heritage Trail and tourism asset. Overview: Africatown is geographically bounded by Paper Mill Road on the North, Three Mile Creek on the south, Mobile River on the east and Conception Street Road, Telegraph Road and Bay Bridge Road on the west. It is in a predominantly low-moderate income neighborhood with population that is more than 90% African-American.	AL Portal	N	N	N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearchore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Historic and Existing Activities: In 1808, the United States Government passed a law forbidding the importation of slaves. On the night of July 8, 1860, the slave ship "Clotilde", entered the Mobile Bay (approaching the Mobile Harbor) when the captain, William Foster, heard that the U.S. government has become aware of his illegal plan. He unloaded his cargo unto a riverboat and sent the slaves ashore in what is today called Africatown (see the attached). The City of Mobile is working with the Mobile County Training School Alumni Association based in the neighborhood and the Africatown Mobilization Association, and the Alabama State Historic Preservation Commission to designate the area as a historic neighborhood. The Park Services of the United States Department of Interior has designated this community as a historic significant area (See the letter of designation). Historic and Existing Activities: In 1808, the United States Government passed a law forbidding the importation of slaves. On the night of July 8, 1860, the slave ship "Clotilde", entered the Mobile Bay (approaching the Mobile Harbor) when the captain, William Foster, heard that the U.S. government has become aware of his illegal plan. He unloaded his cargo unto a riverboat and sent the slaves ashore in what is today called Africatown (see the attached). The City of Mobile is working with the Mobile County Training School Alumni Association based in the neighborhood and the Africatown Mobilization Association, and the Alabama State Historic Preservation Commission to designate the area as a historic neighborhood. The Park Services of the United States Department of Interior has designated this community as a historic significant area (See the letter of designation). Objective: The objective of the project is to development of a Welcome Center designed to enhance preservation of the community, provide cultural and historic education to the public; contribute to the gulf coast and state tourism industry and economy; provide job opportunities for the r																							
Proposed Meaher Family Home	176	Nashid Rushdan/ Africatown Community Development Corporation	Mobile		The trans-Atlantic slave trade had been outlawed for more than fifty years when wealthy Mobile businessman Timothy Meaher brought the last known ship filled with captured Africans into the United States. Some say he lost a \$100,000 bet that he could do it without being caught. Authorities were already on to Meaher and his co-conspirators by the time the Clotilda arrived in Mobile Bay. Under the cover of darkness, the crew and cargo - including the Africans - were muggled up the Mobile River in smaller boats. They landed on the river's verdant banks, near land owned by the Meaher family, where Africatown sits today. Although Meaher lost his bet and was brought to trial, he was never convicted. After slavery, the newly-freed Africans worked together to build a tight-knit community called Plateau or Africatown, which they designed and governed to feel like their African home. They built houses,	AL Portal	N	N	I N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Codstal, and Nearshore Habitat (1 / ef // N)	Oysici Neci (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively $(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ss with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Suetainahilitv/Inna-term Banefit of project (+/0/-)	./0/-) ies for exte
					cultivated the land, owned businesses and still retain many of their traditions and culture. Captain Timothy Meaher bought land and established a homestead three miles north of Mobile in the area that is bounded by Telegraph Road, Edward/Birmingham Street, Sipsey Street and Hedge Avenue. He named his home Yorktown. The Meaher Family, to this day, is one of the largest land holders in the Mobile River Delta. With that historical background, the primary objective of the project is to fund the acquisition of the privately owned land that was the original site of Captain Timothy Meaher's Family Home for reconstruction of the family home for public access to information related to the historic content of the era and the original settlers of Africatown. In a phased approach, once the land is secured, a design of the original Meaher home and its reconstruction would bring to the Africatown community an important part of the history of the community. It would add a significant boost to the local economy, provide preservation support to the environment and surrounding infrastructure for public use and access.																							
Hog Bayou Campground and RV Plaza	177	Nashid Rushdan/ Africatown Community Development Corporation	Mobile		The primary objective of the project is to use funding to acquire the property known as the Old International Paper Company site, and construct facilities and infrastructure to provide a range of recreational and educational opportunities along with public access options to Hog Bayou while protecting the area from future development pressures. The acquisition of this property along with the construction of campgrounds and other amenities will provide visitors with a convenient area of interest located minutes away from downtown Mobile and minutes from four (4) other Mobile County This project concentrates on the major concern related to the amount of pollutants and chemical exposures to not only Hog Bayou but to the Mobile-River Delta, Mobile Bay and Dog River Water Sheds by the areas zoning and decades of harmful exposure. The undertaking of this economically sound and environmentally critical project Hog Bayou will become the 14th acquisition tract of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. The proposed Hog Bayou project will create Hog Bayou as the last areas of interest for the wildlife and nature enthusiast before the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta exists Mobile County. This also provides for an environmentally safe travel through the waterway via boat or canoe/kayak. This projects request that the State of Alabama continues its mission of protect and preserve the wildlife and species by including the habitat of Hog Bayou in Mobile County. By providing a tourism and educational center, the City of Mobile will join other cities in Mobile and Baldwin Counties with a Mobile-Tensaw River Delta amenity that provides public information on the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta ecosystems. Water quality monitoring will take place on site and the facility will serve as a launching site for additional monitoring, educational and enrichment projects. The acquisition of the property leading to Hog Bayou is the prime location for facility and infrastructure needs for the proposed Hog Bayou Campgrounds and RV Plaza.			Y																				
Conservation, Preservation and Protection of Hog Bayou, Mobile County	179	Nashid Rushdan/ Africatown Community Development Corporation	Mobile		The primary objective of the project is to provide for the environmental protection of the area of Mobile County known as Hog Bayou. In a recent report published by the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission on the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta , the National Park Service, Stewardship and Partnership Programs, Atlanta outlined " THREATS TO ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY: Cumulative impacts from continued agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial development and expanded oil	AL Portal	I N	N	Y	N N	N N	N	N															

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N		ubmitted // Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N/	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					and gas activities surrounding the site are affecting this landmark. Pollution form point and non-point sources, including transportation, construction, chemical, and industrial activities, may be bounding in the fine sediments. For example, oysters in Mobile Bay are known to contain concentrations of heavy metals". The watershed of the Mobile - Tensaw River Delta encompasses more than 40,000 square miles and drains more than two-thirds of Alabama and of the 300 square miles it occupies the City of Mobile has no wildlife, nature based, fishing, and water or recreation amenities on this watershed. This proposal request environmental studies that will provide the information required to increase and protect this critical habitat that contributes to the health of the tributaries of south Mobile County and Baldwin County. This request pays attention to the well-being of the Alabama Red-Bellied Cooter-Turtle, which studies have proven its distribution is "restricted to the lower Mobile Bay Drainage of Southwestern Alabama and is at a risk of extirpation. Just as the Christopher J. Leary study states as it relates to conservation measures, "the shores of the Tensaw are nesting sites and these areas should be included within designated critical habitat and should be posted and patrolled during critical periods of nesting. Community is the driving force behind environmental outcomes achieved. By conducting these comprehensive studies and surveys we are confident that the information gained will help preserve wildlife and the natural habitat, which supports future conservation projects on and upon this valuable bayou of the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta. It is our expectation that these studies will be conducted by Certified Natural Resources Professionals. Certified Environmental Scientists and Certified Sustainability Initiative Professionals.																								
The Earth Solutions Lab at the University of South Alabama	In Ur	ne Moore/ Moore movations and The niversity of South Alabama			The Earth Solutions Lab is a transformative collaboration of academic, government and private business entities designed to clearly and efficiently identify, test, commercialize and implement solutions to coastal environmental protection and infrastructure needs. As the coastal population increases, a balance of environmental protection and economic development must be maintained, focusing on the principles of Coastal Zone Management (CZMP) and "Smart Growth" to: 1. protect critical natural resources 2. optimize the use of coastal lands 3. create coastal resilience to natural hazards 4. reduce vulnerability to development. Primary Objectives: 1. Create an innovative model for educating a new generation of problem solvers who - collaboratively with key parties - find innovative and cost-effective solutions to complex coastal problems; 2. Develop and implement coastal habitat and wetland protection solutions (living shorelines, etc.), stormwater management strategies to encourage low-impact development, coastal infrastructure resiliency strategies to protect the environment & enhance coastal economic development. Activities: 1. Test, optimize & implement viable shoreline protection/habitat protection strategies (living shorelines) in target coastal areas of Alabama; 2. Construct & test low impact stormwater management solutions in coastal Alabama; 3. Identify & address key coastal resiliency issues & prioritize strategies of infrastructure protection; 4. Create state-of-the-practice guidance communications (print, DVDs, TV programs, etc.) to efficiently transfer knowledge of solutions for quick implementation; 5. Transform curriculum at USA to focus on solving coastal issues in multi-part collaboration. Outcomes: The Earth Solutions Lab		N	N N	I N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ater Quality/ No	u, Coastal, and Ivealshore Habitat (17)	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	nas reasonable probability of success (-	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Effects of Disturbance and Habitat Degradation on Community Resilience, Food Web Dynamics, and Ecosystem Integrity in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta	181	Kelly Major/ University of South Alabama	Alabama coastal waters	544476	will: 1. Create an STEM educational model which solves complex coastal problems and stimulates economic development through: a. state-of-the-practice teaching & execution, b. cooperation with government, business & industry partners to identify technical/economic solutions, c. inclusion of high school & college students, professors, government agencies, business, and industry in developing solutions to coastal development problems. 2. Implement & monitor new techniques for protecting coastal environments; 3. Communicate acquired knowledge and transfer quickly to other efforts; 4. Bring economically viable & sustainable solutions/methods/devices to market that solve coastal environmental & economic issues.  The Mobile-Tensaw Delta (MTD) is ecologically productive, diverse and economically valuable. The habitat and recreational resources of the MTD are critical to the AL coast. This project will improve resource management and preserve economic interests of the region (e.g., recreational revenue generated by sport fishing and birding) that depend upon water quality for ecosystem health. The MTD is affected by eutrophication, development, industrial pollution (DWH spill), habitat degradation, storms, flooding, and drought. We will relate these disturbances to ecosystem dynamics. We have previously measured changes in local biodiversity in time and space. We plan to link intensity and source of disturbance to ecosystem dynamics and biodiversity of the MTD. We propose 2 questions: 1. What enhances biological diversity in the MTD? 2. How does disturbance affect community resilience and food web dynamics? We will strategically sample the MTD and compare new data to existing data. We have 4 yrs of data on plant and animal communities, spanning the spectrum of disturbances in the MTD. Sixteen sites [9 monitored >10 years] were established along north-south/east-west gradients along the MTD. Samples for baseline PAH levels were collected in 2010. We will sample distribution and abundance of the major plants, invertebrate	AL Portal		Y																				
Assessment and Protection of the Mobile/ Tensaw Delta and the coastal streams of Alabama	182	John McCreadie/ University of South Alabama	Alabama coastal waters	176179	characterizes ecological impacts of different disturbances in space and time in the MTD. This project will inform restoration of habitat for ecological community resilience.  The annual dead zone of coastal Louisiana is a classic example of how freshwater can effect marine habitats. Human-induced changes of Alabama's coastal streams and the waters of the Mobile/Tensaw Delta (MTD) can be expected to have a significant impact on the water quality of surrounding saltwater habitats, especially the all-important estuaries. We have not yet assessed if the BP oil spill has had a significant impact on either the coastal streams of Alabama or the MTD.  Conservation and protection of Alabama's coastal freshwater habitats requires rapid and accurate means of assessing water quality. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses aquatic macroinvertebrates as their centerpiece in environmental	AL Portal	N	Y	1 N	N N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealshole Habitat († 7 eef (Y / N)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits ${\sf cost-effectively}$ (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
					monitoring, restoration, and protection of running water ecosystems. This is because these organisms play a major role in ecosystem processes and are sensitive to environmental changes - they are the "canaries in the coal mine." My laboratory is in a unique position to assess the potential impacts of the BP oil spill on the coastal freshwater habitats of Alabama, having collected considerable quantitative macroinvertebrate data from these areas before the spill. I request funds to recollect samples from these freshwater (to brackish) habitats and then, by employing EPA's Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (RBP), compare water quality of these habitats both before and after the oil spill. EPA's RBP is the premier approach for assessing changes in water quality. I propose to employ RBP III, involving the systematic comparison of macroinvertebrates at each site before and after the spill. Hence, changes (or lack thereof) in the invertebrate biota will be used as a yardstick by which the complex relationship between ecosystem health and the BP oil spill will be measured. In addition, data from the project will provide a long-term benchmark by which future insults (e.g., re-suspension of benthic oil after a major weather event) can be detected. Collections would be completed within 6 - 12 months; an additional year is needed for identifications and data analyses. Freshwater sites of coastal Alabama are not only important for recreational fishing and ecotourism, as well as having a direct effect on inshore marine productivity, these habitats are also a 'hot bed' of biodiversity. My preliminary collections from these habitats show that at least 6% of the species collected are new to science. This status alone makes these waters worthy of our attention.																								
Big Creek Lake Reservoir Spill Containment Structure	183	Charles Hyland/ Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS)	Mobile County		The proposed project is to install a permanent spill containment structure to protect the Big Creek Lake Reservoir from spills associated with transportation mishaps and acts of terrorism that could contaminate the major source of Mobile regions drinking water supply. Currently there is no mechanism in place to contain such spills entering the reservoir. This project will be constructed at the intersection of US 98 and Big Creek Lake in western Mobile County.	AL Portal	I N	1 Y	N N	I N	N N	N	N																
Alabama Harmful Algal Bloom (ALHAB) Program Initiative	184	Alison Robertson/ University of South Alabama, Marine Sciences Department	Alabama coastal waters		Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are a major environmental problem across the United States and are frequent in the marine, estuarine, and freshwaters of Alabama. HABs can produce potent toxins and significant impacts including mass mortalities of farmed and wild fish and shellfish, severe human illness from consumption of contaminated seafood or exposure through swimming or inhalation, and illness and death in livestock, pets, and native species. These HAB events represent a real and present threat to the health and viability of our aquatic ecosystems in Alabama and the industries and jobs that rely on them. The overarching goal of this project is to initiate the first Statewide HAB monitoring program in Alabama. The first step towards this goal will be to combine field, laboratory and modeling studies in a coordinated effort to characterize the physical, chemical and biological processes governing the growth, distribution and impacts of HAB species in Alabama waters. We will deploy real-time environmental water quality sensors, buoys, and sampling devices that allow collection and automated hourly imaging of phytoplankton to identify toxic species as they enter the coastal waters, and a subsurface environmental sample processor capable of detecting HAB species and their toxins in the field. These methods will be combined with traditional monitoring of water	AL Portal	IN	Y	Y	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ef (Y / N)	(N / N) s	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	tat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals $(+/0/-)$	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	- )	Sustainability) Long-term benefit of project (+ / o / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
Low Pressure Sewer System To Replace On-Site Systems in Sensitive Riverine Areas	185	Charles Hyland	Dog River	1100000	samples, and shellfish from offshore, nearshore, and shoreline locations in marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats for groundtruthing. In the laboratory, toxin analysis will be performed using state of the art technology to trace the levels and potential exposure of toxins in the environment. In freshwater sources, samples will be collected upstream of water intake of drinking water reservoirs, State parks, and affected agricultural areas. Towards this effort we will build on a strong network of trained citizen scientists who will be engaged in assisting with program monitoring efforts. This will provide a hands-on learning experience to engage students and community members who will have integral role to the health and conservation of the region. Protecting our coastal and freshwater resources is central to the functioning of the economy in Alabama. This program will provide an early warning and allow a rapid response to mitigate the harmful effects of HABs, protecting consumers, natural resources and commodities, wildlife, and ecosystem health.  In this project, it is proposed to construct a low pressure sewer system within riverine areas of the Dog River Watershed to service existing residential and commercial properties. Properties in these riverine areas are currently utilizing onsite septic systems to service their sewage disposal needs. In this project, it is also proposed to conduct an evaluation of the structural integrity of an existing major concrete sewer trunk line varying in size from 36" to 48" which conveys sewage collected within the Dog River Watershed to the C. C. Williams Wastewater Treatment Plant. This project will connect failing on-site systems to sanitary sewer which have a documented failure rate, especially in southern Mobile County. Project costs include engineering, permitting, and construction (new sewer and sewer extension). This project will eliminate the discharge of pathogens into the adjacent bodies of water. Individual systems often suffer failure from lack of maintenance	AL Porta		Y 1	N N	N	N N	N	N															
Biopolymer Based Materials for the Removal of Harmful Metals from Mobile Bay Water	186	William Reichert	Mobile Bay	563003	Contamination of waterways by atmospheric deposition, industrial waste water and runoff is a common problem in industrial areas, and the Mobile Bay Estuary area is no different. The introduction of metals into the ecosystem can have negative effects. While there are a number of methods for the removal of these metals from water, many introduce new chemicals that can also be hazardous to the environment. One method that might provide a clean, cheap process for the removal of metals from waste water is the modification of biomass to produce new absorption materials.  Biomass, such as cellulose and chitin, are a potentially inexpensive and renewable source of new advanced materials. Chitin is the major component of crab and shrimp shells and is a common byproduct of the fishing industry. Due to its chemical composition, chitin has the potential to remove heavy metals from waste water. Until recently, the use of chitin in many applications was limited by its insolubility in common solvents. However, now that ionic liquids (ILs) are being used for its dissolution, this roadblock has been removed.	AL Porta	N	Y	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (YM)	onsistent with programmatic restor	(N/X)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ )$
					ILs are very similar to traditional inorganic salts, like sodium chloride. Like traditional salts, ILs are compounds composed entirely of ions. However, unlike traditional salts, ILs are composed of bulky ions, which leads to a decreased melting point (below 100°C) for the ILs. In addition to lower melting points, ILs have demonstrated unique physical and chemical properties such as large liquid range, low vapor pressures, low flammability, and the ability to dissolve a variety of materials.  One unique property of ILs that is of interest to this research is their ability to dissolve various biopolymers such as cellulose and chitin. The ease at which ILs can dissolve biomass has rejuvenated areas of research in biomass application, including efficient degradation processing and new materials. The latter is of particular interest as this research will focus on the formation of new materials from chitin and cellulose using IL-based technology. Chitin and its derivative chitosan are both excellent absorbents for various metals. The thrust of this research will explore the utilization of chitin and chitosan films and fibers for the absorption of different metals from aqueous solutions, including Mobile Bay simulant water. Analysis of these solutions before and after contact will give an excellent indication of their absorption properties.																									
USA Center of Environmental Resiliency and Training (USA- CERT)	187	Eugene Cioffi	Mobile, AL	4700000	The University of South Alabama Center of Environmental Resources and Technology (USA-CERT) will have a mission to lead and promote multidisciplinary research, education, and outreach. The disciplines will include environmental sciences, environmental policy development, engineering, and sustainability. The members of USA-CERT will be comprised of affiliated USA faculty, adjunct faculty (AL Universities; regulatory agencies), as well as external engineering, business, and agricultural collaborators.  In advancing our mission, we will provide analytical infrastructure support to the University faculty and researchers, promote undergraduate and graduate education in the sciences and engineering, formulate rational regulatory policy development, and provide training and outreach to Gulf Coast communities and businesses. In addition, we will train and assist the Gulf Coast communities in times of environmental emergencies with our Rapid Environmental Deployment initiatives (RED Teams), providing pre-positioned sample collection devices and backpack-portable analytical instruments satellite-linked to the on-campus USA-CERT facility (to facilitate real-time interactions). These RED Team pre-deployments will be in custody of the various fire and police agencies within the Gulf Coast region, and the Center will train and support these personnel.  A part of our overall mission will be to promote the health and vitality of our	AL Porta	al N	I N	Z	N N	N N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turke (1 / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					beaches and seafood, since we will be equipped to provide toxicological assessments of both the "health" of our surrounding environment, as well as the safety AND nutritional benefits of Gulf Coast seafood and agricultural products. All of our sampling and testing protocols will be based on accepted USEPA, USFDA, and ASTM protocols, to insure strict Quality Assurance and Quality Compliance (QA/QC) criteria.  The on-campus USA-CERT analytical infrastructure will be comprised of the Metals lab, the Nutrients/Nutritional lab, and the Organics lab. Other instrumentation will be included as needed to provide the region with a state-of-the-art facility. USA-CERT will initially be housed in leased space in the USA Technical Park in Phase I/Phase III. Specific RESTORE Act eligible activities/criteria addressed: Restoration and protection of natural resources; Sustainable and resilient growth; regional job development; Promotion of tourism and seafood consumption in the Gulf Coast region.																								
Coastal Sustainable Tourism Laboratory	188	Dr. Jenny Manders	Gulf Shores		The World Tourism Organization defines sustainable tourism as, "tourism that takes account of its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities." Sustainable tourism maximizes the benefits of tourism for communities and can be carried out indefinitely without harm to natural environments. Central to the concept is the role of local community empowerment and leadership.  Ecotourism is the responsible visitation to natural areas that protects the environment and improves the well-being of citizens. The Ecotourism brings long-term environmental and financial solutions to communities; is reflective of the culture and values of local stakeholders; and has a positive economic impact. Given the wealth of ecotourism sites along the Alabama coast, any efforts to build tourism in the area should include a focus on ecotourism.  The goal is to increase tourism in the region in ways that ensure economic development, the protection of the environment, and community leadership. The proposed Coastal Sustainable Tourism Laboratory will drive the development of tourism through the coordination and development of regional expertise and resources. It will be linked to the newly-approved Hospitality and Tourism degree program at the University of South Alabama (USA), and housed at USA's new Gulf Coast Campus in Gulf Shores, Alabama. Partners will be solicited from university-based colleges and departments, as well as industry leaders, community-based organizations and businesses, chambers of commerce, and tourism boards in the Alabama coast region.  The goal will be achieved through four outcomes: 1) the development of a Sustainable Tourism Leadership Consortium, consisting of community, business, and industry leaders, interdisciplinary faculty and subject-matter experts who will identify and work for the implementation of sustainable tourism policies and	AL Portal	N	N N	I N	N	NN	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Jong-term Benefit of project (4 / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Perch Creek Nature Trail at McNally Park	189	Debi Foster	Mobile, AL	1500000	practices; 2) the development of a Professional Certificate Program in Sustainable Tourism, open to current professionals in related fields or businesses; 3) the development of an undergraduate Interdisciplinary Certificate Program in Sustainable Tourism, open to USA students from all majors, as well as students in regional community colleges and other four-year institutions; and 4) the development of a university-based interdisciplinary research program on sustainable tourism practices specific to our region.  The Perch Creek Nature Trail at McNally Park is phase one of an economic redevelopment plan for an underserved struggling area of town by connecting residents and visitors to critical habitat within the City and exposing them to the unique heritage and culture of this diverse community. The proposal creates a recreational and educational trail through wetlands that lie between the nation's fourth largest estuary Mobile Bay and the Mobile's urban river, the Dog now on the State's 303d list of Impaired Waterbodies. It is the first part of a master plan to connect the Crape Myrtle Bike Trail now undergoing technical assistance via a grant from the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) and the Dog River Blueway Trail, also a part of the NPS river trail system, together by creating a destination point featuring the beauty and ecological value of the City's only peninsula. The project will catalyze low impact development and eco-friendly employment opportunities along the community's major corridor, give much needed access to area waters, and serve to protect the natural and historic resources of the Peninsula in advance of the expansion of Mobile Aeroplex at Brookley via Airbus Americas, Inc., which is currently underway and is projected to greatly impact the mostly residential community. Through experiencing such urban beauty, users will connect their human experience to the natural world around them and expand their desire to retain storm water protection through better wetland function and coverage such as what	AL Portal	N	N N	1 N	N	N Y	N	N																
Mitigating Barotrauma in Red Snapper and Other Reef Fishes: A Means to Expedite Population Recovery and Increase Recreational Fishing Season Length	190	William Patterson	Gulf of Mexico	1381555	Reef fishes are the most targeted fishes in the US Gulf of Mexico (GOM), and increasingly shortened recreational fishing seasons have real economic impacts on coastal Alabama. Regulatory discards are the greatest challenge for rebuilding the GOM red snapper stock, and they also represent substantial economic and ecological losses. For example, the ratio of total kill (dead discards plus landed catch) to landed catch has averaged 1.5:1 for the past ten years. This study is aimed at developing methods to mitigate release mortality that would mean a larger percentage of the total kill (dead discards plus landed catch) could be taken as landings. Reducing discard mortality also would aid in the recovery of the red snapper stock such that the overall quota would increase. Both of these measures would serve to extend the recreational seasonal, thus have positive economic impacts on coastal Alabama.  Study objectives will be addressed via a multidisciplinary study that employs acoustic telemetry and conventional tagging in the artificial reef permit zones off Alabama (see attached map), and then places observers on charterboats utilizing descender devices to examine their efficacy in reducing release mortality. Acoustic telemetry will be employed to examine acute (hours to weeks) discard mortality,	AL Portal	N	N	I N	N	N N	N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	torati	on Ty	pes Ado	lressed		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollution (OPA) Crit (15 CFR 990	eria			A	ddition	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	, Coastal, and inequalities habitat (1	Oyser ince (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ss with applicable laws and regulations (		Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	ong-ter	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Project Name	פֿב	Leau	LOCATION		while conventional tagging (~10,000 fish tagged) will be conducted to examine longer-term mortality and chronic effects of catch and release. Mitigation strategies developed from field experiments will be employed on cooperating charterboats, and observers will evaluate the efficacy of descender devices in the GOM recreational reef fish fishery. Combined data from field and observer aspects of the study will be incorporated into stock assessment models to estimate population-level and fishery impacts of discard mortality mitigation.  Another benefit of this study is that natural and fishing mortality will be estimated with tag-recapture data. An increasing percentage of the eastern GOM recreational red snapper harvest is coming from Florida waters yet the age distribution is severely truncated off Florida and the population density is estimated to be much higher off Alabama. Therefore, fishing mortality (i.e., removals as a fraction of total abundance), may be lower off Alabama than estimates for the entire eastern GOM. If true, then clearly such a finding would have important implications for the management of red snapper, especially under a regional approach.																							
Stormwater Wetland Construction in Big Creek Lake Watershed	191	Charles Hyland	Mobile, AL			AL Portal	N	1 Y	N I	N N	N	N N	N															
Waterline Crossing to Serve as an Emergency Backup Line to Spanish Fort Area	192	Charles Hyland	Spanish Fort			AL Portal	N	1 N	N I	N N	N	N N	N															
Pumps to Supply Emergency Backup Water Source		Charles Hyland	Mobile, AL		This project will install pumps at Mobile Area Water and Sewer System's Regulator House Station which would be able to pump raw water from the Mobile River to the Stickney Water Treatment Plant. Currently, all of the potable water used by MAWSS originates from Big Creek Lake. This installation of these pumps will provide for an alternative water source to serve of all of MAWSS' customers, including the City of Spanish Fort. The piping already exists, but the pumps are currently lacking to complete this project.	AL Portal																						
The World- Beater® All- Beach 10K	194	Joe Moore	Gulf Shores		The World-Beater® All-Beach 10K is a sanctioned Guinness World Records race of 6.2 miles, run completely on the beach stretching from Orange Beach, Alabama, to the Gulf Shores public beach at the end of Alabama Highway 59. In its inaugural year the winner was awarded the Guinness World Record for the "Fastest 10KM Run on Sand," certification of which can be found at http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/world-records/11000/fastest-10-km-run-onsand-%28female%29. The national trend in running is toward "challenge running"	AL Portal	N	N I	1 N	N N	N	YN	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	is consistent with criteria ident		Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/\ 0\ /\ )$
					that is running distances in unusual circumstances. This includes obstacle courses, mud runs, and ultra runs in treacherous terrain. The World-Beater All-Beach 10K will capitalize on this trend. It is our goal to capture both normal 5K and 10K runners, AND challenge runners, such as Tough-Mudders and ultra-runners. The primary objectives of this project are centered upon bringing runners, tourists and other visitors to the beach areas of the Alabama Gulf Coast, primarily during the shoulder-and off-months of the year. This project will help support the economy - generating hotel, restaurant, grocery, alcohol and other visitor-driven sales. It will also, in essence, create a new, non-traditional tourist-driven weekend event. A secondary objective is to generate international publicity for the Alabama Gulf Coast Region, highlighting the beautiful and unique beaches and the tourist-friendly attitude of the region. The tertiary objective is to associate the Alabama Gulf Coast Region with that of a "world class" destination - with runners from all over the world invited to participate. In addition to the actual race on a Saturday morning, there would be a runners' expo held in a large venue which would feature products and services targeted at runners and race participants. This expo could begin two days in advance of the race. The conservatively-estimated direct financial impact -featuring only lodging and food and beverage expenditures for participants - would be greater than \$225,000 for 500 runners, and in excess of \$900,000 for 2,000 runners. These projections do not include incidental expenses such as gasoline, snacks, etc., as well as expenditures from other non-runner visitors, retail shoppers, and spectators, which could raise expenditures to well above \$2.0 million for a single weekend. In order to achieve maximum results, assuring long-term success, this project should be fully-funded for a period of five years.																									
Mobile County Soccer & Aquatic Center Complex		Connie Hudson	Mobile County	4000000	The Mobile County Soccer and Aquatic Center Complex Master Plan was developed by a team of engineers and landscape architects charged with the task of defining the concept and preliminary cost estimate for a recreation complex that includes adult and youth sized soccer fields, future natatorium and water facilities, and a nature trail at a potential site located near I10/I65 intersection. Early in this master plan development process, a decision was made to use social media to receive public input. Very detailed comments were received from over 250 participants. The results of the survey were used as a guide in developing the master plan. The main concern expressed by the survey responders was the quality of the fields for the safety of the players. They also expressed the need for good concessions, good and clean rest rooms, and shade.  The proposed development of the site includes a complex that will hold 10 collegiate size soccer fields or 20 youth size soccer fields; nature trails/cross country course, water park, and natatorium. The initial phase of the project will focus on constructing the soccer facilities. Along with the fields, the soccer complex area will include parking areas and access roads, a soccer events area, concession/restroom building, and landscaping. The Nature Trail and Cross Country Course will be located near the main entrance and meander through the eastern portion of the complex that includes the wetland areas. It will consist of a cleared, grassed, course.		II N	N	N	N	N N	YN	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ect is consistent with programmatic restor:	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	ristime critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Approximately 13 acres of the site have been set aside for the future water park. An area has also been identified for the proposed ~25,500 square foot natatorium.  The goal in creating a Mobile County Soccer and Aquatic Center is to enhance the quality of life for Mobile County residents, support a profitable sports tourism industry, and environmental protection. Along with serving to host tournaments, this facility will add to the local community's quality of life by offering individuals the opportunity to recreate, socialize in open space, and participate in soccer, trail walking/jogging, and water related activities. This regional and district level park will provide opportunities for organized sport clubs, scholastic athletics for training and competitive purposes, and outdoor space areas designed to cater to teams or individuals within the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area as well as those who reside within a one hour drive from the site.																								
Development for a Regional Strategic Plan for the Coastal Alabama Region	198	Wiley Blankenship	Coastal AL		One of the primary goals of the proposed project is the creation, development and implementation of a strong regional community branding program to allow the two county region of southwest Alabama to continue to overcome the direct negative effects, and effects of the ongoing negative imagery, of the coastal Alabama region stemming from the Deepwater Horizon Incident. This effort will inspire and encourage community members from across the two-county region to "sing from the same sheet of music" about the region and allow the region to continue to advance beyond the negative images and negative perceptions that linger as a result of the spill. By settling on a common identity, vision, and brand, and by working together to achieve it, the coastal communities within the region stand to benefit much more than if each were working alone, and this project seeks to pull all those efforts together to advance the region as a whole and implement strategies to fully recover for the effects of the oil spill.  A simple google search of "Alabama BP" confirms the oil-stained imagery and perception that our region continues to battle. It is undisputed that we have a long way to go to overcome the negative perception and damage to the Coastal Alabama brand created by the Deepwater Horizon Incident. Although there have been multiple successful media campaigns aimed at addressing the on-going negative/lingering perceptions as to the oil on the coast, and damage to our seafood, this grant application takes those multiple efforts and pulls them into an overall plan to help ensure full recovery and continued restoration of our region.  This project will help ensure that this region continues on its path to recovery on a measured and well developed path, while at the same time creating a brand for the region which shows that coastal Alabama has recovered and is open of business.		al N	Z	Z	N r	N N	N N	N																
Bayfront Park Restoration and Improvement	199	Bill Melton	Mobile, AL		Mobile County's Bayfront Park is located on Dauphin Island Parkway near the Alabama Port community and is included in the Alabama Coastal Birding Trail. This ~ 20 acre park provides playground, picnic, and restroom facilities along with limited public access to Mobile Bay. Over 50% of the land area of Bayfront Park is classified	AL Porta	al N	N	N	N I	N N	Y N	N																

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Proj Submi No./ By/Pri Project Name ID Lea	mary	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/  0  /  -  )$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Chickasabogue Park Habitat Restoration and Enhancement			as "estuarine marine wetland" in the National Wetland Inventory. The County Commission provides full-time staffing and maintenance of the grounds. Currently, the park receives over 300 visitors on the weekends and over 1,200 per week during the peak summer months. Recreational activities include covered picnic areas, fishing, kayaking, bird watching, and wildlife observation.  The proposed project is to provide enhanced public access, salt marsh restoration, and infrastructure protection at Bayfront Park. A phased approach will begin with planning and design tasks that focus on defining specific goals and objectives, quantifiable performance criteria, specific habitat conditions in the park, the scope of wetland restoration and enhancement, and the feasibility and preliminary design for creating a living shoreline or sandy beach area along the armored section of the Mobile Bay shoreline. This design phase will include obtaining any permits required. The second phase will include construction and monitoring. The final phase will focus on assessing project performance and implementing a long term monitoring program.  The scope of this project also includes developing a public access plan designed to promote public support and stewardship. The public access plan will be undertaken concurrent with the facility and habitat restoration design tasks. The process will develop educational and recreational activity goals and objectives so that the park provides visitors with information on specific habitats and resource conservation and provides greater opportunities to experience and enjoy nature. New activities envisioned for the park include an osprey watching program, geocaching interpretive nature trail, and kayak launch. Man-made nest platforms would provide a safe, natural habitat for ospreys. Live cams, strategically placed so as to not disturb nests, would enable remote observation of osprey behaviors and nesting without disturbing the natural ecosystem. Geocaching offers a real-world, outdoor rereasure hunting		N	N N					N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y \mid N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0$ / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability() one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
	201	Joe Summersgill	NA-hil-		approach will begin with planning and design that focuses on defining specific restoration goals and objectives, quantifiable performance criteria, specific habitat conditions throughout the park, invasive species control and wildfire risk reduction, and the feasibility and preliminary design for park enhancements for the benefit of sensitive ecosystems. This proposal also includes the development of a public access plan designed to promote public support and stewardship. The public access plan will be undertaken concurrent with the facility and habitat restoration design. Educational and recreational activity goals and objectives will adequately provide visitors with information specific to habitats and resource conservation, providing more opportunities to experience nature. New activities include an osprey observation program, geocaching interpretative nature trails, and extending hiking trails. Man-made osprey nest platforms provide a safe, natural habitat. Live cams, strategically placed as to not disturb nests or activities, would enable remote observation. Geocaching, based on GPS enabled devices, offers a real-world, outdoor treasure hunting game experience.																								
Southeast Mobile County Sanitary Sewer/Oyster Reefs Protection Project	201	Joe Summersgill	Mobile		The goal of this project is to mitigate and prevent further and future damage to oyster and other sensitive wildlife habitats caused by poorly-functioning septic systems in Southeastern Mobile County. The proposed scope of work includes the construction of 18 miles of new public sewer collection mains throughout communities along Fowl River and Mobile Bay and the connection of 600 households to the new system. MCWSFPA currently serves over 13,000 customers in Mobile County with public water and sewer services. Residents in south Mobile County have access to the public water system, but public sewer does not exist in this area. Residents rely on individual on-site septic tanks with high failure rates due to poorly-drained soils. MCWSFPA is expanding its sewer system to Heron Bay, Alabama Port and Delta Port with funding provided by a Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) Grant (\$6.3 million). The project proposed here is Phase II of that project that will continue to extend public sewer services to the Fowl River and the Mon Louis Island communities.  The project area, located along Mobile Bay, Fowl River and Portersville Bay, is subject to major storm events, and experiences heavy rainfall. Soil conditions are wet and sandy and generally not conducive to septic tank use. These conditions cause high rates of septic tank failure. This results in public health hazards caused by human exposure to raw sewage and environmental hazards when bacteria and pathogens enter nearby waterways. These waterways are home to the richest populations of fish and shellfish communities in Alabama. Oyster habitat is vital to the health of an estuary, effectively filtering nutrients, algae, bacteria, fine sediments and toxins from the water and improving water quality. The Alabama Marine Resources Division (MRD) through funding from NOAA's Emergency Disaster Recovery Program (EDRP), has engaged in an extensive effort to plant oysters and relay oyster populations to expand reefs in this area. Specific projects have planted shells in			Y	N	N		N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary	Location	Cont	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ر بر بر	Jyster Keel (Y / N) 3irds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	_	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project is unrecritical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Department will close oyster reefs due to pollution from failing on-site septic tanks.  There is an urgent need to resolve this problem and to reduce fecal contamination	S		>	> (		S	X T	20		Δ.	- A - C	Δ.	<u> </u>	Д	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	F s	Δ.	Ь	<u> </u>		۵.	S	
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day Program	202	Bill Melton	Mobile County		on our coastline in southwest Mobile County.  The Mobile County Commission is currently implementing a series of Household Hazardous Waste Collection (HHW)events with funding from the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP). These one day collection events provide the residents of Mobile County the opportunity to properly dispose of residential household hazardous waste. During each event, the County allows residents to drop off a variety of items not eligible for regular waste collection. Some of the wastes to be collected include paints, thinners, herbicides, pesticides, used oil, and electronics. Three events held in 2013 and 2014 have collected over 292 tons of materials dropped off from over 3,200 vehicles.  This newly proposed project would build upon the momentum and experience gained from the CIAP project to continue to provide the residents of Mobile County periodic household hazardous waste collection and drop off days. The County intends to conduct at least two HHW events per year for the duration of the program. Collection sites will be established at various locations throughout the County. Costs for each event are based on costs generated in previous years for the same event. A media campaign will be developed and implemented to inform citizens as to what is considered household hazardous waste and provide details on collection events. All hazardous wastes generated as a result of this project will be transported by truck by certified hazardous waste transporters to be properly disposed of in a permitted landfill.		I N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N																
Using Off- Bottom Oyster Farming to Restore Alabama Oyster Reefs	203	Ernie Anderson	MS Sound	4326631	This project is a long-term oyster restoration effort in the Alabama portion of the Mississippi Sound. Trained oyster farmers and high school teachers and students, under the guidance of area experts, will spawn, set, and grow oysters that will be transplanted on historic oyster reef areas. Also, protected dense spawning aggregates will be created and tested to provide predator protection for concentrations of adult spawning oysters.  The oysters will be produced using the latest techniques in off-bottom oyster farming (OBOF). Local culture efforts have produced high survival and rapid growth rates as the oysters are protected from predators and are grown in the food-rich, well oxygenated surface waters. This approach will also provide new economic/business opportunities for area residents, new education opportunities for high school students, and a sustainable means of continuing the restoration activities for years to come.  The overall goal is to restore area oyster reefs to the point where they may once again be commercially harvestable.  However, oysters will be grown for both restoration activities and the commercial half-shell oyster market. Oysters grown	AL Portal	I N	N	N	Y	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, alla Nealshole habitat (17)	_	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	ا- / ۵ / - / عام المعلقة	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	collaboration (+/0/-)
Troject Name	10	ccau	Location		for restoration will be set on pieces of oyster shell producing clumps of adult oyster while the oysters for the half-shell market will be set on microcultch to produce single oysters. These two oyster harvesting activities do not compete with each other. Oysters harvested from reefs are typically destined to be "shucked" whereas off-bottom oyster culture produces oysters destined for "half-shell" markets. Additionally, OBOF provides a new sustainable seafood industry for this area and provides the added environmental benefit of improved water quality due to their filter-feeding activities.  The oysters used for this project will be spawned at Auburn University Shellfish Lab (AUSL) on Dauphin Island. Once the larvae are ready to settle (approx. 2 weeks), they will be transported to a new nursery facility to be located at Point aux  Pins. There the oysters will be set and nursed until they are large enough to be transferred to the farmers grow out cages. The nursery facility will include on-shore nursery tanks (upwellers), an off-shore nursery area, and a classroom/laboratory. The grow-out areas will include existing permitted oyster farms as well as a new growing site immediately south of the nursery area at Point aux Pins.																							
City of Foley Regional Stormwater Wetland	204	Chad Christian	Baldwin County	1515600	The restoration, protection, and enhancement of the water resources of South Baldwin County is critical for the continued growth and positive development of the region. The local rivers, estuaries and bays offer a high quality of life for local residents, support both commercial and recreational fisheries, and provide the habitat for diverse and abundant marine life. Urban runoff has been identified as one of the most serious threats to water quality nationwide. When unchecked, drainage from urban areas can destabilize streambeds through erosion, carry trash and debris into rivers and bays, choke waterways with excess sediment, and carry pollutants including pesticides, heavy metals and fertilizer into the aquatic environment. In order to protect our local water resources for the future, urban pollution sources should be identified, quantified, prioritized, and reduced or eliminated through the most cost-effective means possible. The City of Foley and the surrounding urbanized area drain almost entirely into two main watersheds:  Bon Secour River, and Wolf Bay. The Wolf Bay watershed encompasses approximately 50% of the City Limits within the three basins, but drains just 35% of the Foley Urbanized Area contained in these watersheds, as indicated by the 2010 Census. Conversely, the Bon Secour basin covers only 26% of the City Limits, but drains 55% of the Urbanized Area of concern. This suggests that long-term planning and the promotion of low-impact development may be more cost-effective for Wolf Bay, while the retrofitting of existing infrastructure and other physical treatment methods, including constructed wetlands, may be required in the relatively more urbanized basin of the Bon Secour River. The proposed City of Foley Regional Stormwater Wetland project consists of property acquisition and three main construction components: 1) A stormwater conveyance channel with integrated runoff quantity control and physical treatment devices for the removal of floatables and other debris; 2) a thirty (30) acre constr	AL Portal	N	Υ (	N N	I N	N N	N	N															

	Project Information										torati	on Ty	pes Ado	Iressed		Damage and Res	grammatic e Assessment storation Plan RP) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollution (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	of (v / N)	6,300,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Nected form Use (17/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-)	./o/-) ies for exte
					biological treatment of urban runoff prior to discharge into a tributary of the Bon Secour River, and 3) the retrofit of an existing stormwater pond to provide additional volume control within the basin. Educational kiosks will be installed at key locations along the project to enhance public awareness of the threats to our ecosystem from urban runoff and the need for and methods of treating these discharges.																							
Bayou La Batre US 98 Express	209	Bill Melton	Mobile County		Construct a corridor in southwest Mobile County, from Bayou La Batre north to Semmes, to facilitate the flow of goods and services and provide hurricane evacuation to all of the southern portion of Mobile County to I-10 and the new Highway 98, and to facilitate access to the Mobile Regional Airport.	AL Portal	N	N	1 1	ı N	N	N	N															
Infrastructure Improvements of existing park and green spaces, including conversion of an existing vacant railroad easement to a pedestrian and bike path.	210	Melanie Baldwin	Pritchard			AL Portal		N																				
Drainage and Sewer Infrastructure Improvements of facilities along West Turner Road and Dunlap Circle	211	Melanie Baldwin	Pritchard	15000000	There are numerous low lying areas in the City of Prichard associated with the Eight mile Creek, Three mile Creek and Chickasaw Creek watershed. Several areas in the City are constructed on filled wetlands. As a result of inadequate and aged infrastructure such as old cracked terra cotta sewer lines, polluted flows into the City's creeks and streams, these creeks are located on the Alabama 303d list.  Toulmin Spring Branch and Three Mile Creek are listed for agricultural and municipal pathogens, municipal collection system failure, urban runoff and storm sewers. This project will install and construct new sewer and storm sewer collection system to improve runoff into adjacent waterways and to help improve the overall water quality of Mobile Bay. There are two areas on West Turner Road and Dunlap Circle that flood regularly. Polluted runoff will flood the streets and yards, providing an environmental and health hazard. This project will install adequate drainage facilities while improving water quality of stormwater runoff.	AL Portal	N	Y	1 1	N N	N	N	N															
City of Chickasaw Sewer Rehabilitation Project	212	Byron Pittman	Chickasaw			AL Portal	N	Y	I N	N N	N	N	N															

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Proj Submitt No./ By/ Prim	ıry	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	onal L	ing, Adaptive Management, and /	o Support Restoration Implementation ()	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+);	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Reuse Water System for the City of Foley and Blue Collar Country Sports and Entertainment Complex  Richard Peterso		3500000	sewer system was constructed in the 1940's and consists of mostly terra cotta sewer mains. Many of these lines have been cracked from age and tree roots, resulting in excessive inflow and infiltration throughout the system. In order to address the most critical areas, Project Engineers from Arcadis have prioritized several areas where the sewer collections lines are failing within low lying areas in the city. This project consists of the installation of cured in place pipe (CIPP) for approximately 10,000 linear feet. This technology provides a low cost alternative to replacing the lines, through the installation of a fiber glass liner after the lines have been cleaned. The project will also replace 8 manholes and will provide point repairs in areas where collection lines cannot be lined. This project will result in improved infrastructure and will also improve storm water quality. Further, this project will reduce the effluent requiring treatment at the Wastewater Treatment Facility located on Chickasaw Creek adjacent to Mobile River.  This project is a reuse water system for the proposed Blue Collar Country/City of Foley development of athletic fields and landscaping areas associated with the Blue Collar Country complex. The reuse water system will minimize wastewater effluent discharges into Wolf Creek and Wolf Bay, while preserving groundwater resources that provide base stream flows to Wolf Creek and Wolf Bay, thus minimizing the deleterious effects to fauna and biota of salt water migration into the estuary during drought conditions. This project will utilize Aquifer Storage and Recovery, ASR, wells to store and recover the reuse water in the shallow aquifer for the irrigation needs of this project.  The Project will also serve as a demonstration project for similar applications to capture storm water and recharge the shallow aquifer with excess storm water quality feeding into those streams. Base flows can also be augmented with the recovery of stored water from this application during prolonged drought c	AL Portal		YN							d.	a. c	Δ.	a.	Δ.	4 E	d. 8	- is	Δ.						

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  deliver reuse water to four ASR wells in the parking area of the sports venue of the	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	, Codstal, and Nearshore Habitat (17)	Oyser Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0 / - 1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+ / 0 / -)$
Dauphin Island Wastewater Treatment and Outfall Improvements	215	Vaile Feemster	Dauphin Island	19386000	project to store and recover reuse water for the irrigation needs of the project. Planning and permitting will be coordinated with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.  To improve the overall health of the estuaries in and around Dauphin Island including fishery and shellfish habitats, the Dauphin Island Water and Sewer Authority (DIWSA) plans to upgrade treatment processes and techniques including those practices that directly affect the wastewater plant discharge into Aloe Bay. These improvements will reduce potential or actual impacts on receiving water quality, the general health of the Island's surrounding waters, shellfish harvesting, fishery management, tourism, commercial enterprises, recreational use, and local and regional economic values. Major components of this project include:  • Relocation of the Aloe Bay wastewater discharge outfall to a deeper-water point that provides the least environmental impact. Environmental analyses would be performed to determine the best location for the discharge outfall.  • Secondary Filtration and Disinfection Upgrades - The project will improve the treatment plant's filtration and disinfection capabilities to provide higher levels of contaminant removal and virus and bacteria deactivation.  • Mechanical upgrades - The project would provide upgrades to mechanical equipment to increase the reliability of the treatment process.  • Computer monitoring system improvements - Improved facility monitoring and communication will include remote alarms to notify operators of mechanical failures and help to prevent overflow events.  • Structural improvements  • Improved Solids Handling	AL Portal	N	Y	1 N	N N	NIT	N N	N																
Dauphin Island Water Supply	216	Vaile Feemster	Dauphin Island	7700000	• Infiltration repairs and improved pumping capabilities within the collection system In 2010 and for the duration of the BP oil-spill, Dauphin Island's primary source of drinking water originated from a shallow well aquifer. This aquifer is known to be susceptible to surface contaminants, and extensive testing and protection efforts had to be performed throughout the oil-spill and subsequent cleanup. The integrity of this aquifer, which now serves as the sole backup to Dauphin Island's drinking water needs, remains ill-fated in the event of another disaster such as that in 2010. The BP oil-spill highlighted the risk associated with some of the components of Dauphin Island's water production and distribution system, and these issues must be addressed. Further distressing Dauphin Island's water production capability is that no inter-connections with other utilities are practical. The remoteness of the	AL Portal	N	N I	N r	N N	N I	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description island constitutes a critical need for long-term sustainability of a primary resource.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, coastal, and nearsnore eef (Y / N)	Sirds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	roject oners opportunities for external furiality $\infty$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Planning for Economic Diversification of Bayou la Batre and Surrounding Area		Brett Dungan	Bayou La Batre	500000	Planned improvements to find and develop another viable water source must be made, along with interconnection improvements and overall distribution flexibility. The City of Bayou La Batre has successfully established itself as a regional hub for substantial seafood and shipbuilding industries. Currently, the local economy is almost totally dependent on these sectors and is susceptible to economic and environmental aberrations. The City recognizes the need to aggressively seek develop projects that will bring greater economic diversification with additional employment opportunities for the 6,500 citizens in the City and immediate surrounding area. It is equally vital that the City carefully attract those businesses that can integrate well with the existing economy and simultaneously promote conservation of the local natural resources.  However, Bayou La Batre is a small community without the financial resources to underwrite this type of comprehensive economic planning and development. The objective of this project is to provide financial support over the next five years for Bayou La Batre to initiate a comprehensive economic and community development strategy. Projects would include, but not be limited to, 1) developing of new seafood related industries that support and enhance existing businesses; 2) coordinating economic and community development designed to meet the needs identified in the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission long range plan for Bayou La Batre; 3) developing infrastructure businesses and programs that support local tourism; 4) promoting Bayou La Batre's docks to encourage international trade and commerce; 5) coordinating the City's participation in the comprehensive Bayou la Batre Watershed study being conducted by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) with funding from the National Fish and WildlifeFoundation Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund; 6) assisting the City with the development and enhancement of features that protect its unique heritage and quality of life such as par			N																					
Redevelop City Docks	218	Travis Short	Bayou La Batre	31814000	Bayou La Batre, Alabama was the first permanent settlement in southern Mobile County, established in 1786 as the result of a Spanish land grant. Commercial fishing along coastal Alabama began not long after the arrival of European settlers. Bayou La Batre's early beginning as a small fishing village is now known to many Alabamians as the "Seafood Capital of Alabama" for the seafood landings and economic impact to the state of Alabama. Seafood processing on the working waterfront provides a major source of employment for the residents of Bayou La Batre. Redeveloping the city docks will allow for expansion of commercial goods import/export. The city docks property is currently owned by the City of Bayou La	AL Porta	I N	N	N N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Batre. The city docks are in need of bulkhead repairs and possibly maintenance	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No		System rect (1/14) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	leral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $( - / 0 ) - )$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
CHARLIE DMMA Rehabilitation	219	Travis Short	Mobile Bay	1315000	dredging. In addition to these repairs, the project will include infrastructure improvements such as the construction of a warehouse building and a cold storage area. The redevelopment of the city docks will stimulate the marketing of seafood locally and regionally. There will also be opportunities for global marketing of seafood products from the gulf coast area.  This project includes two phases:  Phase 1 - Rehabilitation of existing dredge material management area (DMMA)	AL Portal	N	N I	N 1	N N	N N	N	N																
and Bayou Coden Maintenance Dredging					known as disposal area "CHARLIE"  • Phase 2 - Dredging of the "inner harbor" portion of the Bayou Coden navigation channel  A description of each phase is below: Phase 1, Rehabilitation of Disposal Area "CHARLIE" - The approximate 38-acre site area will be modified to increase capacity and initiate an intensive DMMA site maintenance program in order to allow long-term, sustainable use for dredging of the Bayou Coden inner harbor. Proposed actions include: - Remove trees from outside slope (leave stumps) - Remove trees from crown and inside slope (remove stumps) - Floor cuts with marsh buggy relaying to perimeter - Start widening and raising perimeter dike with off-site borrow material - Fabricate/install new 16-ft weir with pipes  Assumptions: - Approximate 6K linear feet of dike to be constructed with off-site borrow source - Ultimate dike rising approximately 3 ft. above existing  Phase 2, Dredging of the "inner harbor" - The outer portion of the Federal navigation channel in Portersville Bay was recently dredged; however, the inner harbor portion was not. Dredging of the inner harbor is contingent upon rehabilitation of disposal area "CHARLIE." After that is accomplished, dredging can be performed. However, funding through normal Corps of Engineers' programs typically used in the past has become problematic and difficult to obtain. Phase 2 of this project will alleviate this uncertainty and assure waterway users that needed maintenance dredging will be performed.																								
DELTA DMMA Rehabilitation and Bayou La Batre Maintenance Dredging	220	Travis Short	Mobile Bay	3165000	This project includes two phases:  • Phase 1 - Rehabilitation of existing dredge material management area (DMMA) known as disposal area "DELTA"  • Phase 2 - Dredging of the "inner harbor" portion of the Bayou La Batre navigation channel  A description of each phase is below: Phase 1, Rehabilitation of Disposal Area "DELTA" - The approximate 70-acre site area will be modified to increase capacity and initiate an intensive DMMA site	AL Portal	N	N	N N	NN	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	tal, alla Nealshole habitat (17)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	tical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Fakarasad	224	House	Coreland		maintenance program in order to allow long-term, sustainable use for dredging of the Bayou La Batre inner harbor. Proposed actions include:  - Remove trees from outside slope (leave stumps)  - Remove trees from crown and inside slope (remove stumps)  - Develop borrow area by cutting/stacking top 6 ft. of material  - Floor cuts with marsh buggy relaying to perimeter  - Start widening and raising perimeter dike with borrow material  - construct interior cross-dike for separation of factory  - Fabricate/install 4-ft weir box extension  Assumptions:  - Approximate 7K linear feet of dike to be constructed with borrow source  - Main cross-dike and perimeter dike for factory to be constructed with adjacent material  - Ultimate dike raising approximately 3 ft. above existing with additional 10 ft. crown width  Phase 2, Dredging of the "inner harbor" - The outer portion of the Federal navigation channel in Mississippi Sound was recently dredged; however, the inner harbor portion was not. Dredging of the inner harbor is contingent upon rehabilitation of disposal area "DELTA." After that is accomplished, dredging can be performed. However, funding through normal Corps of Engineers' programs typically used in the past has become problematic and difficult to obtain. Phase 2 of this project will alleviate this uncertainty and assure waterway users that needed maintenance dredging will be performed.	5							N																
Enhanced Nutrient Removal at the Saraland Wastewater Treatment Facilty	221	Howard Rubenstein	Saraland		The City of Saraland is a rapidly growing community. The wastewater collection system serves approximately 5,600 customers and is comprised of over 70 miles of gravity sanitary sewer lines, over 1,300 manholes, over 11 miles of force mains, and 35 lift stations. The sewer is transported to the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) where it is treated and effluent is discharged into Bayou Sara. As federal and state regulations become increasingly strict and the wastewater strength increases, the City of Saraland must endeavor to meet all imposed discharge limits. As a result, the City completed an outfall relocation in 1999 and a major renovation at the wastewater treatment facility in 2004. The 1999 new 30 inch diameter outfall line was installed from the treatment plant to Bayou Sara approximately one mile north of the Mobile River. The existing outfall line to Norton Creek was abandoned in place. Bayou Sara Creek can better assimilate the treated water being discharged in order to go above and beyond to protect the water quality of discharge to local waterways of coastal Alabama, the WWTF will require renovation of existing equipment while the facility remains operational. The upgrades and modifications to the Saraland WWTF include improvements to the following existing features: automated screening and removal facilities for large debris and fine sand particles, SBR biological treatment facilities improvements, pumping component improvements, and ultraviolet disinfection improvements. The previous conversion to SBR treatment allows the facility to biologically treat nutrients including nitrogen		N	Y	N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/0/-$ )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for exter
City of Saraland		Howard Rubenstein	Saraland	6985000	and ammonia. Filters are being proposed to significantly reduce particles in the discharge and to further enhance treatment of nutrients, specifically Phosphorus which is currently being monitored and modeled in nearby waterways by ADEM. The goal of this project would be to further enhance the effluent quality and allow for the discharged effluent to be reuse type quality. This reduction in pollution will provide numerous ecological and environmental benefits as the discharge will not be high in nutrients or other particles. A cleaner environment will also benefit the economic conditions for the City of Saraland. Further, all equipment upgrades will improve overall energy efficiency as the equipment will be upgraded using state of the art green technology.  The City of Saraland has emerged as one of Mobile County's up and coming communities through the development of its own school system and easy commuter access to the area's large employers. The City's wastewater collection	AL Porta	ıl N	1 Y																				
					system serves approximately 5,600 customers and is comprised of over 70 miles of gravity sanitary sewer lines, over 1,300 manholes, over 11 miles of force mains, and 35 lift stations. The sewer is transported to the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) where it is treated and effluent is discharged into Bayou Sara. This project requests funding to implement a 50% upgrade to the WWTF's overall capacity. The current WWTF is permitted for 2.6 million gallons per day and this project will request an upgrade of 1.3 million gallons per day, or 50% of overall treatment capacity. The wastewater will continued to be treated via a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) and will discharge to Bayou Sara via a modified NPDES permit. The project costs will include engineering, permitting, and construction. This project will provide a long-term innovative solution for addressing growth in Saraland along with providing centralized sewer treatment to many unserved areas currently utilizing on-site septic tanks after infrastructure has been installed to transport the sewer to the facility. In summary, this project will provide the adequate wastewater infrastructure to allow the City of Saraland to accommodate future growth and economic development.																							
Northwest Satsuma Water and Sewer Project	223	Paul Murray	Satsuma		The City of Satsuma is a coastal community located in Mobile County at the southern extent of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. With approximately 6,000 residents, the City contains a newly formed school system, extensive park and recreation facilities, and provides numerous public services for its residents. The City provides potable water and centralized sewer to most areas within the City limits, except for the area west of Interstate 65, in the northwestern quadrant of the City. This area has approximately 100 homes which are served by private wells and on-site septic tanks. The city residents in this area pay the same taxes and fees as other city residents but are not provide equal services. This area does not have any fire hydrants for suitable fire protection, forcing the City of Satsuma Fire Department to truck water for fires. Further, the residential insurance rates are much higher due to the lack of fire protection. Further, lack of adequate water and sewer infrastructure, hinders economic growth in the only undeveloped area within City limits. This project will bring 800 linear feet of water and sewer lines under Interstate 65 and install a lift station on the western side of the Interstate. Further, this project will install 13,600 linear feet of 6-inch water lines, 4,200 linear feet of 8-inch gravity		il N	N N	N	N N	I N	N N	N															

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Draiget Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary	Location	Cost	Draiget Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coastal, and Nearsnore Habitat	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ect is cor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ss with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	( -	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / u / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)  Project offers opportunities for external funding &
Project Name	טו	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  sewer lines, and install 6 fire hydrants on Regina Drive, South Oak Drive, West Oak Drive, Oak Ridge Drive, a small portion of Baker Road and I-65 service road. This project will provide basic public services to the existing residents while providing the much needed infrastructure to accommodate future growth for the City of Satsuma.	01							20		ш.	ш. С		ш.		ш с	ш «	L s	ш.	ш.	ш о			77
Dauphin Island Acquisition	224	Robin DeLaney	Dauphin Island	2400000		AL Portal	N	N	1 Y	N N	N	N N	N															
Alabama Artificial Reef Plan	226	Tim Gothard	Gulf of Mexico	42128583	Prior to the Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill, Alabama's artificial reef system was shown to have strengthened the ecological and environmental health of the northern Gulf of Mexico by providing habitat for economically viable reef fish, and creating a marine environment which made it possible for fish populations to flourish. The diverse and spatially expansive reef complex significantly increased the carrying capacity of reef fish over the years and yielded an astonishing level of production. In 2011, this man-made reef system was directly responsible for generating over \$13 million in state and municipal tax revenues for the State of Alabama, and supporting over 2,460 jobs. However, fishery biologists with decades of experience conducting research offshore of Alabama indicate reef fish populations are limited by a habitat bottleneck due the fact that many of state's artificial reefs have reached the end of their usable life. In addition, research conducted in the years following the BP oil spill indicates that the spill may have had a tremendously negative impact on the early life-stage fish populations throughout the northern gulf, effectively reversing the previously recognized growth trends. Fortunately, these problems can be resolved. Alabama's Artificial Reef Plan represents a comprehensive review of Alabama's artificial reef infrastructure, and proposes an engineered effort that delivers the necessary enhancement and construction required to ensure the state's Gulf waters remain productive and ecologically sound for years to come. Investment in this proven resource will allow for better management of the fishery by enhancing inshore, nearshore, and offshore reef sites, and engineering a system that will provide desired habitat for numerous fish species as they migrate throughout their life cycle. The Plan proposes to establish bridges between habitats connecting early to adult life stage requirements through the following components: Inshore Deployments-8 new reefs; 31 reef enhancements: Nearshore Deployme	AL Portal	N	N	N I	N N	N	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († / pef (Y / N)	Sycci neet (17.3) Sirds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lee (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\gamma$ /N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & :ollaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Leau	Location		offshore; Offshore Deployments-20 acres low relief habitat; 100 exceptionally high relief structures; 3 large ship dive sites; 600 pyramids 6-9 miles offshore; FAD Program in 500-3000 foot depths. Inshore, Nearshore, and Offshore Research and Monitoring. Full details found at ALREEFS.COM.	07																37						, = -	
Escatawpa River Trail System	227	Bill Melton	Mobile County	4000000	The Escatawpa River, located on the western boundary of Mobile County, drains the western area of the County into the Pascagoula River, Mississippi Sound, and out to the Gulf of Mexico. The Escatawpa River, a scenic and recreational river bordered by hardwood swamps and white sandbars, supports a variety of subtropical flora and fauna and provides scenic views, vistas, and multiple recreational opportunities. In the early 1980s, the Escatawpa River was evaluated by the National Park Service to determine its suitability for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The National Park Service identified the Escatawpa River as a high quality undeveloped black water stream.  The goal of the Escatawpa River Trail System project is to enhance public access to, and appreciation for, black water river ecosystems in Mobile County. The river is a high-quality, undeveloped black water system with a long and narrow watershed area consisting of a 100-mile total length and approximately 15 miles wide. This fragile black water ecosystem contains significant and sensitive plant and animal habitats, providing an educational, scenic opportunity to enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of this natural resource.  The County proposes to enhance public access to the Escatawpa River black water ecosystem by developing a 10+/- mile water trail system along the east side of the river from Mason Ferry Road extending south to US Highway 98. This includes the acquisition of public access easements and the development of associated facilities. In addition, the project includes the construction of north and south trailhead facilities that provide access and public use facilities. Principal features of the trail system include interpretative signage, canoe and/or kayak launch pads, boat launch with piers, paved parking areas, restroom facilities, group pavilions, picnic areas, and parking for trailers.			N																					
Mobile County Blueway Trail Development	228	Bill Melton	Mobile County	8000000	The Mobile County Commission proposes to bring together a broad based stakeholder group to develop and implement a comprehensive Mobile County Blueway Plan. The objectives of this water based trail development project include the enhancement of the public's access to local waters, protection of sensitive environments along the coast, the promotion of eco-tourism opportunities, and increased opportunities for business and revenue income in Mobile County. The approach calls for engaging in a planning process to develop the guiding vision and commitment required to define the physical and programmatic elements of a water based trail system that integrates conservation and protection of water resources as an economic engine for the entire county. This multi-phase project includes:  • Creation of a countywide Blueways Task Force  • Developing an inventory and evaluation of existing access points  • Performing a Needs Assessment and Market Analysis focused on paddle trail and nature based tourism development  • Creation of a Facility/Infrastructure plan and associated construction specifications	AL Portal	N	N I	N N	N	N Y	N	N																

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Proj No./ Project Name ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	, Coastal, and Inedistrore Habitat (T	Sires (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lise (Y/N)	Federal Lands (Y/N) , Adaptive Management, and Administ	rt Restoration Implementa	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	easik	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Distribution of 229			800000	Media campaign development and implementation  Four phases are envisioned for this project. Phase I will begin with establishing the planning team/task force, defining the planning process, developing the inventory and evaluation of existing access locations, and performing a needs assessment and market analysis. Phase II will focus on site specific facility and construction planning. Phase III will focus on trail construction and development. Phase IV will implement a marketing and communication campaign and document performance of the project.  Anticipated outcomes include development of an extensive trail system infrastructure within Mobile County, improved public access for local citizens, opportunities for local businesses to support eco-tourism, and the creation of a robust environmental stewardship program that includes partnership opportunities for governments, agencies and community groups.	AL Portal	N	N				N																
flows and flow- rates through the Mobile- Tensaw River Delta		County		largest and most biologically diverse river basins in the U. S. draining parts of GA, TN, MS, and AL. The Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers converge to form the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta (Delta), a 960 square mile complex of braided river channels, serving as the interface between fresh upland waters and the brackish waters of Mobile Bay. The Delta functions as a productive fishery resource, biodiversity preserve, water-quality filter, and future conservation legacy for Alabama. Enhancing Alabama's ability to accurately determine the flow rates and distribution of flows through the Delta is critical as the state moves forward with improving water resource assessments and policies. Expanding the hydrological foundation of the delta will 1) aid in ecological and fisheries research linked to Alabama's seafood industry, 2) result in more accurate measurements of water flow rates during flood and drought periods, and 3) provide more accurate tools and models for analyzing delta flows in relation to future water policy scenarios and studies of instream and environmental flow needs. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) proposes to accurately determine flow rates and distribution of flows through the Delta, over a range of flow conditions, for both channel and overbank flows.  This proposed project has two components.  Component 1: Monitoring channel flows and distribution of flows through the Delta (Figure 1). USGS proposes to add 2 additional real-time streamgages, to the current network on the Mobile and Tensaw River, to better define flow rates and distribution of flows through the Delta. The new gages will be added on the Mobile River near river mile 14 and the Tensaw near Perkins Landing at Hurricane, AL. Numerous measurements will be made over a wide range of flow conditions and tide cycles to develop the ratings for the new gages.  Component 2: Modeling overbank flows through the Delta (Figure 2). A physical																							

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Ty	pes Addı	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollution (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria			ļ	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location		Project Description  (terrain) model of the basin will be constructed for a 38-mile reach of the Delta	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, and registrore figuration (17)	Oyser need (17 N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Hee (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-)  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for exte
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Filling Station to Support Economic Development and Reduce Carbon Footprint	230	Danny Lyndall	Daphne	1000000	using the Surface Water Modeling System (SMS) grid generator. The hydro-dynamic model, FLO2DH, will be used to simulate flows, of varying magnitudes, above bankfull stage. The model will be calibrated to the 2013 and 2014 floods and other floods measured during the study period. The project duration is 5 years; A report will be published in the 5th year.  The Utilities Board of The City of Daphne (aka "Daphne Utilities") is proposing a Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling station that will provide clean-burning natural gas fuel for use in properly-equipped public-use vehicles in the Daphne area. The filling station is intended to provide service to an "anchor fleet" of vehicles that will include vehicles operated by Daphne Utilities, the City of Daphne and possible future fleets including the Baldwin County Board of Education. The intent of the project is to lead to the development of a fleet of light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles powered by natural gas that will not only reduce air emissions but also provide significant fuel savings to the respective fleets. Natural Gas vehicles emit significantly lower exhaust emissions over gasoline or diesel fuel vehicles. According to Natural Gas Vehicles for America when compared to gasoline or diesel vehicles, CNG vehicles exhibit Carbon Monoxide emissions reductions of 70 - 90%, Non-Methane Organic Compound reductions of 50-75%, Nitrous Oxide emission reductions of 75-95%, and Carbon Dioxide emissions reductions of 20-30%. In addition, natural gas used as a vehicle fuel provides significant fuel savings over gasoline or diesel fuel and may reduce fuel costs by as much as \$1.00 per gallon equivalent over gasoline or diesel. The environmental benefits of a fleet of CNG vehicles are as described above through emissions reductions and in addition to the reduced vehicles emission, the CNG fueling process is virtually emissions free - fuel vapors do not escape into the atmosphere such as occurs when gasoline or diesel fuels are pumped into a vehicle.  Southwest Alabama is expe		N	N I	N	N N	N N	I N	N															
Sediment geochemistry investigation of the Mobile- Tensaw River Delta	231	Patrick O'Neil	Mobile Basin		The Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers merge at the terminus of the Mobile River Basin to form the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, a 960 mi2 complex of braided river channels, off-channel bayous and lakes, interconnecting streams, and forested and emergent wetlands serving as the interface between fresh upland waters and the brackish waters of Mobile Bay (fig. 1) and which functions as a productive fishery resource, biodiversity preserve, water-quality filter, and future conservation legacy for Alabama.  The Mobile River Basin, at nearly 44,000 square miles (mi2), ranks as one of the largest and most biologically diverse river basins in the United States draining parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama (fig 1). The environmental setting and water-quality issues in the Mobile River Basin were recently summarized by Johnson and others (2002) as part of the U.S. Geological Survey National Water-	AL Portal	N	N I	N N	N	N N	I N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(a), and incapability (b)	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program and by O'Neil and Mettee (2008) in a limited synoptic water-quality survey.  A study undertaken during the NAWQA Mobile Basin program (McPherson and others, 2003) found that total nitrogen, nitrate, and total phosphorus loads were nearly twice as high in the Tombigbee River compared to the Alabama River (greater agricultural influences in the Tombigbee River) and also noted differences with respect to pesticide contamination. O'Neil and Mettee (2008) conducted a synoptic water and sediment-quality survey in the upper (north of I-65 bridge) Mobile-Tensaw River Delta in 2005-07. Part of this study entailed the collection of one series of bottom sediment samples (November 2005) with the goal of assessing the presence of toxic trace metals and related constituents. Sediment samples were collected once from each station during November 2005. The variable constituent concentrations indicated that additional sediment sampling was needed to adequately characterize inorganic constituents in the delta region. Comprehensive sediment resource studies of the delta are lacking.  The purpose of the proposed investigation is to expand our basic resource knowledge of aquatic and terrestrial sediment quality in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta region in Alabama. Approximately 200 samples will be collected in five geographic zones in the delta delineated from north to south (fig. 2).																								
Oyster Bay Restoration Feasibility Study	232	Ben Raines	Oyster Bay/ Baldwin County	600000	We propose a multi-part feasibility study for a project that will restore the water quality of both Oyster Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) by redirecting the treated wastewater from the cities of Orange Beach and Gulf Shores. At present, the treated wastewater from the two cities is dumped into the ICW, where it contributes to high nutrient levels, algal blooms and the classification of oysters in the ICW as unsuitable for human consumption.  The critical problem with using the Intracoastal Waterway as a receiving water is that the manmade canal does not flow as a river does, and the water in the canal tends to slosh back and forth with tidal shifts, without thorough flushing. As the coastal community grows, so will the issues associated with using the canal for treated effluent. In addition, a new regime of stricter effluent guidelines expected in the next 5 to 10 years will likely make it much more difficult for the municipalities to meet the new standards for discharge to state waters.  Meanwhile, the ICW is responsible for destroying the traditional salinity regime in Oyster Bay. When the ICW was created, Oyster Bay was separated from its natural connection with the Bon Secour River, and higher salinity water was directed into the bay through the canal, to the detriment of the native oysters. Additionally, sediments disturbed by barge traffic moving through the ICW as it passes through Oyster Bay buried ancient oyster reefs.  Our plan is multi-pronged and involves injecting the waste streams underground for a period of time, which will further reduce contaminants, then using the treated		N	Y		1 N	N N	N	N																

	Project Information	Restoration Types Addressed	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria  Public (OPA) Criteria (15 CFR 990.54	
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Locati	n Cost Project Description	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	s consis //N)  meets T  nas reas orevent:	w existing regulary existing regulars and regulars and regulars or local conserts (Y/N)  t of project (+/0)  t of project (+/0)  external funding
DOlive Creek Property Purchase, Habitat Study, and Nutrient Removal Research/Educat ional Facility  Daphr Da	water to restore a more natural salinity regime in Oyster Bay, promoting oysters. The water quality in the ICW will be improved instantly as well, as soon as the waste stream are removed and redirected to the injection wells. At completion, we envision the creation of a barrier across the mouth of Oyster Bay, separating it from the ICW, thereby reducing sediment disturbance and saltwater intrusion. With a steady and endless supply of freshwater from the injection wells regulating salinity, we believe Oyster Bay could become a significant fishery for farmed oysters.  Similar injection wells are now used in Destin for treated effluent, and we believe geologic conditions underlying the Fort Morgan peninsula are nearly identical. Gulf Shores Utilities owns a 160 acre site on Ft. Morgan adjacent to Oyster Bay where we plan to drill test wells.  975000  Currently the Utilities Board of the City of Daphne (aka "Daphne Utilities") operates a municipal wastewater treatment plant at its water reclamation facility adjacent to D'Olive Creek which empties into Mobile Bay. The utility produces a high quality effluent that consistently meets or exceeds all regulatory treatment parameters for TSS, dissolved oxygen, pH, enterococcus, and others. Nutrient loads are not currently regulated by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management in this waterway, however, it is anticipated that within the next 5 years, nutrient loads will be regulated to some degree. This proposed project seeks to investigate natural alternatives to nutrient removal.  Daphne Utilities is dedicated to innovative ideas and technologies as are apparent with their many environmental and green initiatives (biodiesel production, grease recycling, energy-efficient equipment retrofits, Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles, etc.). This project adds to that long line of environmentally-conscious projects. This project proposes the purchase of approximately 8 acres of land along D'Olive Creek. Daphne Utilities water reclamation facility borders this property to the	Y N N N N N N N N		
Expansion of 234 Keri Coumanis Helen Wood	local educational institutions. In addition to research, the facility will also be used as an educational facility to teach local school groups about environmental stewardship, wastewater treatment, and biological diversity to name a few. Daphne Utilities will work closely with the Weeks Bay Foundation (who will be acting as the fiscal agent) and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab (who will handle research priorities) to support these efforts; and all work will be performed under the regulations and requirements of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. Project Partners: Just Cebrian DISL, Ben Raines Weeks Bay Foundation	Y Y N N N Y N N		

					Project Information					Resto	oratio	п Тур	es Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio OPA) Crit .5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, allu ivealsiiole nabitat (1 / / N.)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eralLa	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Park and Preserve					remaining undeveloped properties on the City's bay shore, restore and conserve priority habitats, connect the community to our natural surroundings and foster an overall environmental ethic.  Phase 1: Land Acquisition. Land acquisition by the City of Mobile of up to +40 acres of bay shore property (former MAWSS wastewater treatment plant and adjacent properties) in the Dog River Watershed, for purposes of environmental restoration and conservation of coastal resources. Contiguous bay shore properties to the south, down to the City's Helen Wood Park on the mouth of Dog River, are undeveloped and publicly-owned (ADCNR). Land acquisition will allow restoration, consolidation and intact preservation of the City's southern-most stretch of remaining undeveloped bay shore properties, remove incompatible development pressures on priority habitats (see NOAA Habitat Priority Planner, Mississippi-Alabama Habitats Tool at http://habitats.disl.org/) and connect the community to natural spaces in an underserved part of the City. Acquisition of this land by the City will allow shoreline alignment of the proposed regional Crepe Myrtle Trail under development by Mobile United with planning assistance from the National Parks Service (NPS), which would connect this preserved property to existing City parks (Helen Wood, McNally, Bay Shore) and proposed preserve projects at Perch Creek (City of Mobile, Peninsula of Mobile), Brookley Bayfront (MBNEP), and Three Mile Creek (City of Mobile, others).																							
					Phase 2: Site Remediation. Phase 2 of this project would raze the abandoned wastewater treatment infrastructure, conduct environmental testing, and perform any environmental remediation that may be needed to facilitate restoration of the acquire land to a natural state.  Phase 3: Site Planning and Implementation. Phase 3 would involve planning, design and implementation, providing habitat preservation, public access to preserved areas for passive recreation uses (including planned linkage to the regional Crepe Myrtle Trail), resources for environmental education, and long-term stewardship. The City will coordinate with and build upon planning and development efforts on Mobile's coastal Peninsula by the USEPA, Auburn University, NPS, and numerous local community and environmental advocacy groups.																							
Perch Creek Blueway Trail and Park	235	Keri Coumanis			This project is part of the City's Bay Shore Habitat Acquisition and Conservation Initiative, which aims to preserve the remaining undeveloped properties on the City's bay shore, restore and conserve priority habitats, connect the community to our natural surroundings and foster an overall environmental ethic.  Phase 1: Land Acquisition. Land acquisition by the City of Mobile of up to +300 acres in the Dog River Watershed (Perch Creek) near its connection to Mobile Bay, to conserve and restore sensitive riparian, wetland and upland habitats, create buffers and employ best management practices to improve water quality, and	AL Porta	N	N	Y	N	N Y	N	N															

	Project Information	an	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan Public (OPA) Criteria (PDARP) Criteria Notice (15 CFR 990.54)	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost Project Description	Valuity/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec J, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / Veef (Y / N) / N) / N) / No	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively $(+/0/-)$ Project meets Trustees' goals $(+/0/-)$ Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$ Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$ Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+/0/-) Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-) Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Wastewater Reuse Project for the City of Daphne and the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay	expand passive recreation amenities at existing City parks (Bay Shore and McNally parks) and proposed new natural park areas on the City's coastal Peninsula. Land acquisition will remove incompatible development pressures on priority habitats (see NOAA Habitat Priority Planner, Mississippi-Alabama Habitats Tool at http://habitats.disl.org/) and connect the community to natural spaces in an underserved part of the City.  Phase 2: Planning and Design. Develop plans to create a "blueway" kayaking trail along Perch Creek from Bay Shore Park to McNally Park and across Dauphin Island Parkway (DIP) to connect to the Dog River Blueway Trail, part of the National Parks Service (NPS) river trail system. Prepare plans to develop the expanded Bay Shore Park and new park areas between DIP and Dog River for conservation and passive recreation uses (e.g., kayaking, nature trails and environmental education). This project includes planned linkages to regional coastal trails (e.g., the Crepe Myrtle Trail) and community projects (e.g., the Peninsula of Mobile's proposed Perch Creek Nature Trail at McNally Park- project #189).  Phase 3: Implement Plans Developed in Phase 2. This project will include long-term stewardship and adaptive resource management at City-owned lands and facilities. This project will facilitate sustainable redevelopment of nearby underused and blighted areas. The City will coordinate with and build upon planning and development efforts on Mobile's coastal Peninsula by the USEPA, Auburn University, NPS, Mobile United and numerous local community and environmental advocacy groups. Improved recreational access and amenities will attract and support positive economic redevelopment of the Peninsula in response to expansion of the Mobile Aeroplex at Brookley.			

					Project Information					Res	torati	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					The Utilities Board of the City of Daphne (aka "Daphne Utilities") treats 2.5 - 3 million gallons per day of municipal wastewater at its water reclamation facility near the coast of Mobile Bay. Through the treatment process, the utility produces a high quality effluent that consistently meets or exceeds all regulatory treatment parameters for TSS, dissolved oxygen, pH, enterococcus, and others. Nutrient loads are not currently regulated by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management in this waterway. Daphne Utilities, though, is committed to proactively reducing TKN and TP in its discharge to Mobile Bay - an Outstanding Alabama Waterway. By diverting all or a portion of its effluent into a beneficial reuse, excessive nitrogen and phosphorous loadings can be eliminated from this portion of Mobile Bay benefitting all aquatic organisms in this area.  A portion of the funds requested will be used to construct final filtration and polishing of the effluent, and pumping and piping to carry the reuse water to an adjacent public park area. The remaining funds will be used to educate the public on the environmental and ecological benefits of wastewater reuse in urban areas. Daphne Utilities will work closely with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for planning and permitting of this project.																								
Safe Harbor Dock Facility for Coastal Alabama	237	Travis Short	Bayou La Batre		The Safe Harbor Dock Facility Project for Coastal Alabama is a much needed addition to a limited accessible working waterfront, and will protect the Alabama Fishing Fleet and Recreational vessels of Mobile County during tropical weather events. This project promotes commercial and recreational fishing industries and will protect the coastal environment.  Bayou La Batre, Alabama was the first permanent settlement in southern Mobile County, established in 1786 as the result of a Spanish land grant. Commercial fishing along coastal Alabama began not long after the arrival of European settlers. Bayou La Batre's early beginning as a small fishing village is now known to many Alabamians as the "Seafood Capital of Alabama" for the seafood landings and economic impact to the state of Alabama. There is no longer sufficient shoreline docking for vessels and catch handling activities. Seafood processing on the working waterfront provides a major source of employment for the residents of Bayou La Batre. On August 25, 2005, Hurricane Katrina produced the largest storm surge ever recorded in the area, reaching nearly 18 feet and pushing commercial seafood boats, and the cargo ship M/V Caribbean Clipper on shore. Over 80 boats, shrimp boats, oyster boats, crab boats, and recreational boats, lay aground in mud or pushed nearly 2 miles in marshes and wooded areas. Trenches had to be dug to remove the vessels resulting in significant temporary habitat destruction. A Safe Harbor will provide the community with a place to moor vessels during significant storm events. Reducing losses in this manner will ensure a more stable fishing industry.		N	N	N	N N	N	N N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Tyl	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit (15 CFR 99	teria				Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, and Nearshore Habitat († / / N.)	Sirds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Brookley Bayfront Preserve	238	Walter Ernest	Mobile, AL	700000	This project aims to preserve this remaining undeveloped property on the City's bay shore, restore and conserve priority habitats, connect the community to our natural surroundings and foster an overall environmental ethic. This parcel is one of the largest unfragmented waterfront parcels in the city of Mobile. The parcel consist of over 140 acres of bayfront property on the western shore of Mobile Bay in the Garrows Bend Watershed, see attached "Garrows Bend WS Map." The acquisition of this parcel will allow the ability to perpetually conserve and restore priority intertidal marsh and flats, priority maritime forest, non-riverine wetland and upland habitats; create buffers and employ best management practices to improve water quality; and expand passive recreation amenities and public access to the coast of Mobile Bay. Land conservation activities will remove incompatible development pressures on priority coastal habitats (see NOAA Habitat Priority Planner, Mississippi-Alabama Habitats Tool at http://habitats.disl.org/) in a highly urbanized and developing part of the City (just east of the Mobile Aeroplex). The placement of a perpetual conservation easement on the protected property will provide long term conservation of the historic, cultural and ecological conservation values of this property. This project compliment efforts to create off-shore oyster reefs and living shore line initiatives underway at this location and plan linkages to regional coastal biking trails (e.g., the Crepe Myrtle Trail). This project will include long-term monitoring and stewardship by the Pelican Coast Conservancy.		N	N	y																				
Biofiltration for Wastewater Corrosion Control and Elimination of Sanitary Sewer Overflows	239	Van Baggett	Daphne	100000	Sanitary sewer collection systems produce corrosive gases which damage collection system structures, pumping and electrical equipment, and produce noxious odors. Failure of structures and equipment potentially leads to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) into natural wetland habitats and waterways discharging into Mobile Bay. In addition, odors impact air quality and quality of life for residents living near sanitary sewer collection infrastructure. The Utilities Board of City of Daphne (aka "Daphne Utilities") owns and maintains sanitary sewer collection piping and pumping structures in the City of Daphne and along the shores of Mobile Bay. Corrosive gases are produced within these structures and create the issues described above. This project is a demonstration and pilot study to determine the efficacy of a passive corrosion control system at selected locations in the most critical environmental and ecologically-threatened areas.  The project will consist of testing natural materials and structures such as compost, biosolids, soil, and constructed wetlands on the efficiency of removal and biological breakdown of corrosive gases. The structures are designed to blend in with the natural environment and remain unnoticeable as a treatment structure to the passerby. This research project will be designed, constructed, built and maintained by Daphne Utilities in conjunction with biologists from a local university. The purpose of the project is to develop solutions for dealing with destructive corrosive gases in sanitary sewer systems with low-cost, low-maintenance, environmentally-sustainable, and aesthetically pleasing solutions. These solutions will have applicability to all wastewater utilities concerned with reducing the incidence of SSOs, especially those located in environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, this project will provide real-world educational opportunities for		N	N I	N	N N	NITI	N N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit (15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description students at all levels of biological research, civil engineering, and wastewater design	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $^{\prime}$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Delta Port Marina Oystermen Support Dock	240	Travis Short	Bayou La Batre	7450000	According to eatgulfseafood.com, the Gulf of Mexico sustainably produces more than 500 million pounds of in-shell oysters each year. The eastern oyster found in the Gulf is typically larger in size than oysters found elsewhere in the US. The Gulf's warm waters are the perfect place for oysters to thrive and grow quickly. Bayou La Batre, Alabama was the first permanent settlement in southern Mobile County, established in 1786 as the result of a Spanish land grant. Commercial fishing along coastal Alabama began not long after the arrival of European settlers. Bayou La Batre's early beginning as a small fishing village is now known to many Alabamians as the "Seafood Capital of Alabama" for the seafood landings and economic impact to the state of Alabama. The proposed site for the Oystermen Support Dock is Delta Port Marina, located near Coden, Alabama. The Bayou La Batre Port Authority would like to purchase the property and upgrade the existing docks and parking areas. However, if this site becomes unavailable or infeasible, an alternate location would be identified during the planning phase of the project. The site upgrades would be nefit both the city of Bayou La Batre and the Coden community. There would be boat landings, an Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) office, an Auburn Shellfish Lab/office, boat launches, cold storage, and vehicle parking. The creation of the Oystermen Support Dock will increase cooperation and sharing of information and data between the oystermen and ADCNR and researchers at Auburn University. This will have a positive impact throughout the Gulf Coast Region.	AL Portal	N	N	N N	N N	N N	N	N																
Alabama Gulf Seafood Marketing Program	241	Christopher Blankenship			Created in March 2011 by Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley with the signing of Executive Order 09, the Alabama Seafood Marketing Commission (ASMC) was established to increase business for Alabama's seafood industry after the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in April 2010. The ASMC is comprised of volunteer members appointed for a three-year term by the Governor of Alabama that includes fishermen, processors, charter boat operators, retailers, restaurant owners and others directly and indirectly related to the Alabama seafood industry. The ASMC has been very active since its formation. The "Alabama Gulf Seafood" marketing program has had a successful beginning in the short time it has been in existence. The mission of the ASMC is to build a marketing, public relations and outreach campaign to help consumers feel confident about the safety of Alabama seafood and to discover the availability and positive attributes of this bounty. The ASMC, representing all components of the seafood distribution chain, along with the tourism, charter boat sector and governmental entities, has been established to coordinate the efforts by providing cohesive vision and overarching strategies to showcase Alabama seafood. These strategies focus on expanding the value, pride, brand and global market share of Alabama seafood. The funds requested through this proposal will augment previous years funding received by the ASMC. As outlined above, the ASMC was expediently created and marketing and public relations activities were initiated and are on-going. Through the ASMC, the infrastructure is in place to immediately and efficiently utilize awarded funds. The work of the ASMC program will be focused primarily within the State of Alabama.	AL Portal	N	N N	I N	N N	N N	N	N																

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion Ty	/pes Ado	Iressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			ļ	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  There will be additional public relations and marketing work done regionally with an	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programm	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $^{\prime}$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ss with applicable laws and regulat	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Alabama Gulf Coast Recovery	242	Chris Miller		431928	emphasis in the southeast United States. The audience served by the comprehensive seafood marketing and public relations program will be multifaceted. We will primarily be targeting the seafood loving consumers. We plan to work to drive demand for fresh, local, Alabama Gulf caught seafood. If we can drive the demand from the consumer side, restaurants, distributors and retailers will have an incentive to increase their use of Alabama seafood. Other targets include journalists, bloggers, distributors, grocers, retailers, restaurateurs, chefs, event planners, foodservice companies and other state organizations.  Background - SARPC currently operates the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) funded by Dept. of Labor. The SCSEP program provides training	AL Porta	I N	N	N	N N	N N	N N	N															
Council Older Worker Program					and job experience for individuals 55 and older through part time employment. Participants are assigned to Host Agencies (Government or Non-profit 501 C-3 Agencies). Grant funds and a local match (ten percent 10%) pay the wages. The program benefits the Older Worker by providing employment and Host Agencies by providing part time employees at no cost. After the Oil Spill, SARPC experienced a sharp increase in applications to the SCSEP program. The increase in applications was attributed to a number of factors: 1) Local businesses were reducing workforce and often the first to go were older workers. 2) Older Workers that previously received help from family members were no longer receiving assistance because family members were financially impacted by the Oil Spill and finally 3) Older Workers that may have previously been able to cover expenses with Social Security were now faced with sheltering or feeding younger family members impacted by the Oil Spill.  PROGRAM PROPOSAL - SARPC proposes establishing a locally funded Older Worker Program. The Alabama Gulf Coast Recovery Council Older Worker Program (ACRCOWP) would be designed on the model of the Senior Community Service Employment Program. Eligible participants should be age 55 and older, unemployed and meet family income guidelines. For purposes of this program income guidelines would be defined as less than 150% of poverty. Participants selected to the program would be assigned to Host Agencies in the Alabama Gulf Coast Recovery Council Region. Host Agencies would be local government offices and 501c3 organizations in the coastal area of Mobile, Baldwin Counties. Proposed work sites and assignments may include the following: Visitor Center, Chamber of Commerce and City Hall reception staff, Library Support personnel, School Crossing or safety personnel, Senior Center and Recreation Center support staff.  PROGRAM BENEFITS - The Older Worker Program would benefit the Older Workers that are hired by providing income and employment opportunities. The municipal																							
Planning Assistance and Infrastructure Development for the USA Environmental and	243	Tony Waldrop	Mobile, AL	3486150	The highest infrastructure priority for the University of South Alabama is the construction of the Environmental and Marine Sciences Building (ESB). The ESB will house state-of-the-art teaching and research laboratories as well as specialized instrumentation and resources that will be mobilized to respond to acute environmental challenges. The planning assistance and infrastructure development	AL Porta	I N	N	N	N N	N N	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Project Description	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	s consistent with programms	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA) Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	s reasonable prob	orevents futes and servi	of the project alternative on pu 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	echnically feasik	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Marine Sciences Building					project presented in this proposal will be performed in two phases.  Phase I: program creation and design and development drawings culminating in ESB site selection, and Phase II: site preparation resulting in the installation of utility infrastructure to support the ESB. During Phase I architectural expertise will be engaged to perform site surveys, soil borings and to perform environmental and wind current impact analyses. Design and development drawings will be created with a focus on sustainable practices and energy efficiency. During Phase II: critical infrastructure, including electrical ductwork and thermoregulation utilities will be established at the site. The scope of this project encompasses approximately 40% of the pre-planning and soft cost activities and approximately 5% of the hard costs (site preparation) associated with a projected \$45M ESB construction project. The funds requested for site development and preparation will provide the basis for securing and leveraging additional funding including bond funds, philanthropic support and federal construction funding.																		
Baldwin Beach Express  Development of	245	Cal Markert	Baldwin County	3000000	The proposed Baldwin Beach Express is a controlled access highway extension of the recently completed Southern Beach Express along CR83. It will run between Interstate 65 and Interstate 10. The proposed 24.5 mile link will provide a continuous high-speed north-south route between I-65 and Alabama's Gulf Coast. Not only does this project provide additional and vastly increased capacity for coastal evacuation during hurricane events, it also provides for a rapid emergency response artery from the northern support regions. \$8.5 Million has been expended already in design engineering, environmental planning and permitting. The footprint of the proposed project has been minimized by reducing median size and required right-of-way, reducing its impacts on the project area. Of significant economic importance is the project's support to Alabama's tourism industry - especially that of our gulf coastal communities and our region's state parks - and to the growth of Baldwin County. It will assist in ladders of opportunity across multiple industries and also provide new opportunities for public access to natural resources within north-central Baldwin County for outdoor recreation. 5.4 million visitors came to Alabama's gulf beaches in 2013, up from 4.9million in 2011. 30% of our visitors come from states northeast and north of Alabama within driving distance, traveling via north-south interstate routes, eventually using Interstate 65 and a combination of secondary highways. Access to and through Baldwin County on a direct, high speed highway link provides today's visitors another positive decision point in choosing where to expend their valuable vacation and recreation time. Tourism throughout Alabama generates more than 108,000 jobs, mostly dependent upon Alabama's highways for visitor travel and employment access. This project supports two significantly transformational job creation movements: South Alabama's new aerospace industry and the Baldwin Mega Site located in Bay Minette, AL. The Mega Site project is expected to		N																
Development of a laboratory facility for monitoring and	246	Prabhakar Clement	Baldwin County	3000000	The Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill accident extensively impacted several sandy beaches located along the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). One of the unique characteristics of the DWH spill was that when the floating emulsified oil approached GOM beaches a portion of the mousse interacted with suspended sediments and sank,	aı N	N	N	N N	N N	N N												

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birus (T / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (VM)	onsistent with programmatic restor		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	_	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
characterizing tar balls washing along Alabama's beaches					forming submerged oil mats (SOMs). Since their formation, hydrodynamic processes have continuously covered and uncovered SOMs and fragmented them to form surface residual balls (SRBs), which are also known as tar balls. These tar balls are highly mobile in the nearshore environment and can be found on Alabama's beaches till to-date. Auburn University oil spill research team has collected and archived a large number of BP-oil spill related tar balls that have been washing along Alabama's beaches since June 2010. There are many basic research questions related to these potentially harmful tar balls that are yet to be answered and these include: how are these tar balls formed and transported from tar mats? How to identify and fingerprint these tar balls? How can we determine when toxic chemicals, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, trapped in these tar balls are no longer harmful to the environment? What constitutes an acceptable background level of tar ball activity in Alabama's beach systems and how can we determine this level? How do we decide what physical, chemical, and biological indicators are most effective when monitoring the health of tar ball - impacted beach environments? How are toxic chemicals in tar balls impacting beach microfauna, meiofauna and macrofauna? What are the harmful effects to beachgoers when they are exposed to these tar balls via direct skin contact? Can we develop better methods for characterizing various chemical constituents and its degradation by-products in the tar balls? Can we develop strategies for monitoring the rate of recovery of tar ball contaminated beaches? The focus the five-year lab/field scale tar ball monitoring project is to develop a state-of-the-art characterization and oil-spill monitoring laboratory to investigate these important research questions. The tar ball monitoring efforts will cover the entire 30-mile long amenity beaches located from Orange Beach to the Fort Morgan tip.																									
Aloe Bay/ Mississippi Sound Water Quality Enhancement Project	247	Vaile Feemster	Dauphin Island		To improve the overall health of the estuaries in and around Dauphin Island including fishery and shellfish habitats, the Dauphin Island Water and Sewer Authority (DIWSA) plans to upgrade treatment processes and techniques including those practices that directly affect the wastewater plant discharge into Aloe Bay. These improvements will reduce potential or actual impacts on receiving water quality, the general health of the Island's surrounding waters, shellfish harvesting, fishery management, tourism, commercial enterprises, recreational use, and local and regional economic values. Major components of this project include:  • Secondary Filtration and Disinfection Upgrades - The project will improve the treatment plant's filtration and disinfection capabilities to provide higher levels of contaminant removal and virus and bacteria deactivation.  • Improve Biological Nutrient Removal - The project will improve the treatment plant's ability to biologically remove nutrients thereby reducing nutrient loading to Aloe Bay.  • Mechanical upgrades - The project would provide upgrades to mechanical equipment to increase the reliability of the treatment process.  • Computer monitoring system improvements - Improved facility monitoring and communication will include remote alarms to notify operators of mechanical failures and help to prevent overflow events.	AL Portal	N	Y	N	N	N N	N N	N																	

					Project Information					Rest	coratio	n Types Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	oil Pollution (OPA) Crite 15 CFR 990	eria			Additi	onal Criter	ria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Raaf (Y / N)	Oysica recei (1 / 14) Birds (Y / N)	rtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	eady required by existing regulations	Project compiles with applicable laws and regulations (T/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	lready full iically feas	:SS (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project of fers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
rioject Name	U	Leau		Cost	Structural improvements - Existing tanks and adjacent structures are in need of rehabilitation or replacement to provide reliability and to increase service life. Improved Solids Handling - The project will upgrade the facilities solids handling system to support the enhanced nutrient removal upgrades.	<u> </u>																					
Assessment of injury to bay, sound, and estuary dolphin stocks in Alabama to support restoration and recovery	248	Ruth Carmichael	Gulf of Mexico		The project will support marine mammal recovery and conservation in the Gulf of Mexico by assessing health and abundance of live bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops truncatus) as sentinels of ecosystem level effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (DWHOS) on coastal communities and habitats. Work will include research and training to better understand and respond to adverse events affecting marine mammals.  Link to Injury: During the DWHOS marine mammals were exposed to oil and dispersants and impacted by cleanup activities. Aerial surveys conducted under the Natural Resource Damage Assessment found six species of whales or dolphins swimming in surface oil in the GOM and confirmed dolphins and manatees in areas where heavy oiling was observed. Two dolphins were rescued after being trapped behind oil booms in AL during the spill, and the MS-AL coastline had the highest number of perinatal dolphin mortalities. Live dolphin health assessments in Barataria Bay, LA in 2011 showed dolphins in the area had compromised immune function and disease consistent with oil exposure. The potential for long-term impacts exists for marine mammals that were exposed to contaminants, necessitating collection of key demographic and biological data as soon as possible.  Rationale/ Benefits: Biological data on dolphins are limited due to ongoing DWHOS litigation and sample sequestration from stranded animals. This project will establish metrics and set new baselines for evaluating effects on dolphins in Alabama waters by sampling live animals. These new biological data can be applied to understand effects on ecosystem function, fisheries, and human health and will be useful for comparison to demographic and biological data from stranded animals when available. Dolphin recovery will have the broader impact of supporting the ecotourism industry in AL.  Approach: The project will compare metrics of dolphin abundance and condition among sites in AL (Perdido Bay, Mobile Bay) by: 1) photo-identification to determine abundance by mark-recapture	AL Portal					N N	N Y															
Fairhope Soccer Complex	249	Sherry Sullivan	Fairhope	2412410	The Fairhope Soccer Complex is a proposed outdoor recreational facility for the City of Fairhope, Alabama. The facility would allow the hosting of several outdoor sport competitions and tournaments	AL Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N Y	N N															

					Project Information					Resto	ration	Туре	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan ) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio OPA) Crit .5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	oject	tical (+/0/-)
					(e.g., soccer, lacrosse, etc.). The 40 acre site will consist of nine sports fields, parking facilities, locker room/restroom/press box, bleachers, sidewalks, fencing, and landscaping. The City of Fairhope purchased the land in 2010 for more than \$877,000 and have since awarded bids in excess of \$2,500,000 with another \$1,000,000 to be awarded. These will provide for the construction of the nine sports fields, the parking facilities, sidewalks, landscaping, and the stormwater management system.  The City of Fairhope is requesting funding from the Alabama Gulf Coast Recovery Council for only a portion of the development described above. More specifically, that would include the following: a 6,037 square feet locker room/restroom/press box building, aluminum stadium seats (1,000 seats ADA accessible) for viewing of 2 fields, 2,100 linear feet of coated chain link fence with two gates to encompass two fields, concrete foundations for bleachers, related site grading and preparation, and the related engineering/surveying/architectural/CE&I.  The goal of this proposed development is to create tourism related events and a development project to attract non-local visitors to the Fairhope area and the Baldwin County region. An economic impact study of this proposed outdoor recreational complex concluded that this facility would provide significant positive economic benefits to the local economy. The proposed outdoor recreational complex would have the ability to host various types of sports events which include: mega soccer tournaments, major soccer tournaments, ultimate Frisbee tournaments, and lacrosse tournaments.  Without the proposed building and stadium seating, many of these events would not be possible. The conservative estimates indicate that hosting two mega soccer tournaments, four major soccer tournaments, and one each ultimate Frisbee and lacrosse tournaments, would produce an estimated total expenditures by non-local visitors in the amount of \$5,771,550. Also, conservative estimates indicate the potential																							
Promotion of Year-Round Tourism Opportunities on Alabama's Gulf Coast	250	Colette Boehm	Coastal, AL		Coastal Alabama has huge potential for year-round tourism. The region enjoys robust visitation as a family summer beach destination but it also has assets that appeal to non-summer visitors. Budget priorities have dictated that marketing focus be on driving summer business. Increasing visitation by just 10 percent in the months of March, April, May, September, October and November, however, would result in an additional \$12.6 million in annual lodging rentals in Gulf Shores and Orange Beach alone. Other sectors will see proportionate increases.  The result will be more tax funding to the state and cities and a more stable year-round economy. This stability will support year-round employment of many underemployed tourism industry workers and will allow businesses to better train employees to offer exceptional customer service all year. The benefits will extend beyond these two cities, as this program will promote regional businesses and attractions. The timing of this opportunity also coincides with the development of	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N Y	N	N															

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Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	pef (Y / N)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	_	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/\cdot)$
		8940000	enhanced nature tourism and educational opportunities of the Gulf State Park's new master plan.  The area's natural and historic assets offer appeal to many people beyond the traditional summer visitors. This project will enable promotion of them to a greater degree than has been possible to-date. The Battle for Mobile Civil War Trail is anchored by the nationally known landmarks of Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines and Blakeley State Park. Alabama's Coastal Birding Trail features Dauphin Island, the Mobile/Tensaw Delta, the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, Gulf State Park and other state lands with special appeal to birders and nature tourism fans. Alabama's Coastal Connection National Scenic Byway, which combines these historic and natural assets, along with recreational opportunities, promotes the authenticity and uniqueness of the region and its local businesses. Sports Tourism has grown vastly here and continues to grow nationally. Through its on-going partnership with the cities of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach, the Gulf Shores & Orange Beach Sports Commission has additional opportunities to increase numbers of non-summer event participants. The Home School Market is another growing opportunity in this country, with 2 million homeschoolers in 2010 and a 7-15% increase each year. This funding will allow pursuing these year-round travelers through packaging and promoting learning opportunities in history, marine science and ecology.  Perched atop the Eastern Shore bluffs at the mouth of the Blakeley River is arguably the most significant historic location in the entire state of Alabama. Originally the site of a French trading post in the early 1700s, the bluffs - about 100 feet above the river delta below - became a strategic defensive location for the Spanish government, which built a fort around the time of the American Revolution. It was here in 1781 that the Spanish repelled a British attack to re-take Mobile, which led to a counter-attack at Pensacola that expelled the British from the Gulf Coast forever. Ne	AL Portal		N T																					

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat	Oyster Reer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
,					imminent erosion problems as they exist, educate residents about minimizing storm water impacts, and preserve what remains of the battlefields for future generations. These projects may include rain barrel assembly, rain gardens, educational signage, historic preservation and public access associated with the battlefield, and ecological and historical tourism programs. This site is a significant historic and natural treasure that deserves protection.																								
Cambron Headcut Repair	252	Matthew Hinton	Spanish Fort	620000	Located at the terminus of Wildflower Trail in the Cambron neighborhood, the real estate developer and a local resident have employed a stop-gap measure to mitigate a head cut to the north of the culde-sac to no avail. The head cut continues to undermine the retaining wall, which now threatens at least one residential property. Increased runoff velocity from the head cut has resulted in the destabilization of Sibley Creek below, which has led to the loss of several trees that have been undermined due to erosion. The estimated cost to repair the head cut and stabilize the creek bed is \$620,000.	AL Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	YN	N																
Development of a community- based tar ball and beach recovery monitoring program	253	Prabhakar Clement	Coastal Baldwin County	3500000			N	N	N	N N	NI	N N	N																

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion T	ypes	Addres	ssed		Programmatic Damage Assessm and Restoration F (PDARP) Criteri	ent lan	Public Notice		Dil Pollution (OPA) Crito 15 CFR 990	eria				Additio	nal Cr	teria		
Project Name Bon Secour River	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Chad	Location Coastal	Cost 6177160	Project Description  The restoration, protection, and enhancement of South Baldwin's water resources is	Submitted via	Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coasta	Z Oyster Reef (Y / N)		Recreational Use (Y/N)     Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administ	to Support Restoration Implementati	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)		Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded ( $\forall$ /N)  Project is technically feasible ( $+$ / 0 / -)	eadiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Headwater Restoration		Christian	Baldwin		critical for the continued growth and positive development of coastal Alabama. Our local rivers, estuaries and bays offer a high quality of life for local residents, support both commercial and recreational fisheries, and provide the habitat for countless species. In order to protect and restore our local water resources, urban pollution sources should be identified, quantified, prioritized, and then reduced or eliminated. The City of Foley and the surrounding urbanized area drain almost entirely into two distinct watersheds: Bon Secour River, and Wolf Bay. The Wolf Bay watershed encompasses approximately 50% of the City Limits, but drains just 35% of the Foley Urbanized Area contained in these watersheds, as indicated by the 2010 Census. Conversely, the Bon Secour basin covers only 26% of the City Limits within the study area, but drains 55% of the Urbanized Area of concern. This suggests that long-term planning and the promotion of low-impact development may be more cost-effective for Wolf Bay, while the retrofitting of existing infrastructure and other physical treatment methods, including constructed wetlands, may be required in the relatively more urbanized basin of the Bon Secour River. A ninety-four (94) acre tract of land has been identified for purchase in the headwater region of the Bon Secour River. This property is the most-downstream undeveloped parcel within the City Limits, and encompasses the main River channel as well as the junction points of three tributaries. Therefore, this land is ideally located for cost-effective protection and restoration of the Bon Secour River. The proposed Bon Secour River Headwater Restoration project consists of property acquisition and three main construction components: 1) streamside flow diverters, physical treatment devices, and forebays for the removal of floatables, sediment, and other coarse debris; 2) a seventy (70) acre, multi-bay constructed stormwater wetland for the biological treatment of urban runoff prior to discharge into the Bon Secour River, and 3																									
Extension of Effluent Force Main from Bayou La Batre WWTF	255	Annette Johnson	Bayou La Batre		The effluent force main from the Bayou La Batre WWTF extends approximately one (1) mile into Portersville Bay. Although the compliance of the WWTF is good, there has been studies to indicate that the effluent flow rate and allowable pathogens limits are of concern to the shellfish harvesting industry along the Bayou La Batre and Bayou Coden areas. Working with the ADCNR, Fish & Wildlife and Army Corp of Engineers, we are identifying solutions to achieve the goal of the effluent not potentially inhibiting the shellfish harvesting industry in the area. The project will relocate the effluent further into the Bay and Mississippi Sound as to provide adequate mixing to prevent an impact on the shellfish harvesting farms and wild harvesting areas. The proposed project will require design, bidding, award, inspection, and close out the project. The preliminary engineering cost estimate is approximately \$12 million to achieve the relocation of the effluent force main further into Portersville Bay/Mississippi Sound.	AL Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N		N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ta), and nearshore habitat (17)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
City of Saraland Potable Water Expansion Project	256	O'Neil Robinson	Saraland	2054038	The City of Saraland Water Board provides potable water service to 4,700 customers for residents in the City of Saraland (north Mobile County) and surrounding area. The water system has grown steadily since its inception in the 1960s, enabling the system to improve its infrastructure through capital projects throughout the years. However, recent growth in Saraland spurred on by the creation of a city-wide school system and large annexations have caused the water system to fall behind on its necessary infrastructure upgrades. This project will install necessary water system infrastructure for the City of Saraland and its surrounding area through the construction of a new well, water treatment plant, and a booster pump station. In addition, approximately 15,000 linear feet (3 miles) of 8" and 10" water distribution lines will be installed along State Highway 158 (Industrial Parkway) and State Highway 45. The improvements in this project have been developed by the Saraland Water Board's consultant engineer in conjunction with the System Operator. The engineer has determined this project is much needed and will provide the most cost-effective benefit to the entire system. The new well will be located near an existing water storage tank on State Highway 158 (just past Walmart). A test well was dug a few years ago, and this is the best place to locate the new well and estimated flows will be 300-350 gallons per minute. The newly pumped water will be treated and pumped via a 750 gallons per minute booster pump. This additional volume will be added to the existing infrastructure on the west side of Interstate 65, and will provide necessary "looping" of the system. "Looping" typically refers to the elimination of a dead end water main by constructing an additional water main from the dead end to another water main to complete a "loop". This project integrates the entire water system in order to improve the efficiency of the water system while improving infrastructure for existing and future economic development.		N		N N																			
Saraland Water Service Water Meter Upgrade and Replacement	257	O'Neil Robinson	Saraland	1134747	The City of Saraland Water Board provides potable water service to 4,700 customers for residents in the City of Saraland (north Mobile County) and surrounding area. The water system has grown steadily since its inception in the 1960s, enabling the system to improve its infrastructure through capital projects throughout the years. However, recent growth in Saraland spurred on by the creation of a city-wide school system and large annexations have caused the water system to fall behind on its necessary infrastructure upgrades. This project will install automatic energy-efficient radio read water meters for approximately 2,000 customers. Automatic meter reading is the technology of automatically collecting consumption, diagnostic, and status data from water meter and transferring that data to a central database for billing, troubleshooting, and analyzing. This technology will save the Saraland Water Service staff the expense of periodic trips to each physical location to read a meter. Further, this project will upgrade 2,700 existing radio read meters so they are compatible with the newly meters described above. The Saraland Water Service has been slowly upgrading the meters; however the technology is dynamic and changes too quickly to have system wide consistency. Once all the new meters are installed, the Saraland Water Board will be able to collect streamlined data about the system and will be able to reduce leaks and improve customer service. This project integrates the entire water system in order to improve the efficiency of the		N	N I	N N	N	N III	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description water system while improving infrastructure for existing and future economic	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	pef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (1774) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability Industerm Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Shine Road Water Well and Pump Station	258	Annette Johnson	Bayou La Batre	4500000	development in North Mobile County.	AL Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N	N N	N																
Iron and Manganese Removal - Sand Filtration - Existing Wells	259	Annette Johnson	Bayou La Batre		The City of Bayou La Batre is served by two (2) existing production wells. Both wells together produce greater than 1400 gallons per minute. Although this has proven sufficient for drinking water supply, there is still issues with discoloration of the water caused by iron and manganese. The aquifer on the Alabama coast exhibit higher than normal levels of iron and manganese concentrations than more inland wells and aquifers have in the source water. To reduce the concentration of iron and manganese and limit the issues with "red water", there is a proposed project to install a green sand filter to remove and bind the iron and manganese and reduce exponentially the levels of iron and manganese in the source water. Both wells will receive these sand filtration units. The backwash from the sand filtration units on the existing wells is approximately \$5,000,000. The removal of the iron and manganese will greatly improve the taste and odor of the drinking water from the Bayou La Batre Utilities Department.	AL Portal																							
Water Distribution System Upgrades	260	Annette Johnson	Bayou La Batre		Recently, during a review of the distribution system fire flow capacity for the Anna Booth Elementary School, it was determined that parts of the distribution were not sized properly to allow the higher volumes necessary for the fire protection for the school. This is also a dead end line and potentially has the ability to allow a higher level of disinfection by-products to develop and required more frequent flushing of the system and increase the loss water percentages out of the system. The solution to provide the higher volumes of flow and the elimination of the dead end areas is to loop the water system and upgrade the size of the distribution lines. Also, there is the opportunity to increase the service line size to the Beach front and Shell Belt	AL Portal	N	N	N N	I N	N	N N	N																

Collection 75 (Fig. 1) Asserted Seyout 3 (1) 12 (1)						Project Information				R	estora	tion T	Гуреs А	ddressed	d		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutic (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			Α	∖dditio	nal Crit	eria		
Collection Systems (In Collection) Uggrades  U	Project Name	No./	By/ Primary	Location	Cost	· ·		arine Mammals	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec id, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y /	Reef (Y /	'/N) tles (Y /	ional Us	on Federal Lands (1/N) ring, Adaptive Management, and Administ	t to Support Restoration Implementation (1) consistent with programmatic restoration		_	is consistent with criteria identified in the //N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	ct meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 /	reasonable probability of succ	orevents future and collateral injury to ss and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	benefits more than one natural resource (+/0/-)	t of the project alternative on public $/0/-1$	not already required by existing regulatior	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	ts existing regional or local conservation effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Senefit of / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Section Ungrades  Delivery (LR) Delivery (LR) Section Ungrades  Delivery (LR) Delivery						for adequate water flow service to these areas.																								
sludge from a Class B to a Class A/EQ sludge is the higher level of sludge classification requires additional pathogen removal. This can be accomplished by the installation of the Bioset Unit. This unit provides treatment via higher temperatures and higher ph values to achieve the pathogen removal, it allows the Utilities Board to the opportunity to market the product for soil amendment. The product can be used like potting soil. During the construction of the new WUTF in 2010, another plumbed and would provide the necessary location for the new Class A/EQ sludge system. The estimated cost is approximately \$3,000,000  Bayou La Batre  WHF - Odor Control Upgrade  Bayou La Johnson Control Upgrade  Batre  1000000  Batre  10000000  Batre  100000000000000000000000000000000000	System/Lift Station Upgrades  Bayou La Batre WWTF-Class A/EQ Sludge		Johnson	Batre Bayou La		structures, pumps, and controls along with the installation of auxiliary backup pumps to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows throughout the collection system. The upgrades will involve installing larger pumps with controls, and installing by-pass pumps instead of generators. The collection system rehabilitation is over five (5) miles of collection system that is exhibiting high infiltration and inflow. The collection system is recommended to be slip lined, which the method used for I&I reduction less than five years ago on other areas of the collection system. It is anticipated to cost \$11,500,000.00 to perform this system upgrade. The environmental benefit is reduced infiltration and inflow and reduction of sanitary sewer overflows into highly sensitive waters of the State of Alabama.  The Bayou La Batre WWTF was completed in 2012. The initial treatment of the waste activated sludge included the aerobic digestion to reduce organics and pathogens, along with the dewatering of the sludge into a cake form to dispose as an agricultural soil amendment. This sludge application is currently handled by an outside firm responsible for the management and reporting of the biosolid applications on the agricultural fields.																								
WWTF - Odor Control Upgrade  I be new WWTF, an odor control system was installed to provide the wet scrubbing to remove any noxious odors from the seafood waste being discharged from the industries specializing in seafood processing. The previous wastewater flow from these industries discharged directly into Portersville Bay. The odor control system installed at the new WWTF has experienced problems with the corrosion of the unit after less than 3 years in operation. Unfortunately, the systems manufacturer is no longer in operation and spare parts do not exist. To provide a means to control the odor from the seafood wastewater, we are proposing installing a new unit from another manufacturer. This new unit will prevent the corrosion of the process units in operation at the WWTF like the screening headworks which lies directly above the existing dysfunctional odor control unit. The engineer's cost estimate for the	Payou la Patro	262	Appotto	Pavoula	1000000	sludge from a Class B to a Class A/EQ sludge. The higher level of sludge classification requires additional pathogen removal. This can be accomplished by the installation of the Bioset Unit. This unit provides treatment via higher temperatures and higher pH values to achieve the pathogen reduction. With the achievement of the higher level of pathogen removal, it allows the Utilities Board to the opportunity to market the product for soil amendment. The product can be used like potting soil. During the construction of the new WWTF in 2010, another adjacent space was plumbed and would provide the necessary location for the new Class A/EQ sludge system. The estimated cost is approximately \$3,000,000	Al Portal	N	N. N.	N	N. N.	NI NI	N N																	
Bayou La Batre 264 Annette Bayou La 300000 The Bayou La Batre WWTF was completed in 2012. Although a very state of the art AL Portal N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	WWTF - Odor Control Upgrade		Johnson	Batre		the new WWTF, an odor control system was installed to provide the wet scrubbing to remove any noxious odors from the seafood waste being discharged from the industries specializing in seafood processing. The previous wastewater flow from these industries discharged directly into Portersville Bay. The odor control system installed at the new WWTF has experienced problems with the corrosion of the unit after less than 3 years in operation. Unfortunately, the systems manufacturer is no longer in operation and spare parts do not exist. To provide a means to control the odor from the seafood wastewater, we are proposing installing a new unit from another manufacturer. This new unit will prevent the corrosion of the process units in operation at the WWTF like the screening headworks which lies directly above the existing dysfunctional odor control unit. The engineer's cost estimate for the new unit is \$1,000.000.																								

					Project Information					Res	toratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Res	rammatic Assessment toration Plan RP) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutior (OPA) Crite 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Codstal, and Nearshore Habitat (1 / )	Oyster Reel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y \ N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws ar	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	<u> </u>	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Handicapped Elevator  Bayou La Batre WWTF- Operations Elevated Walk	265	Annette Johnson	Bayou La Batre	300000	handicap entry into the main floor. The Bayou La Batre Utilities Board has requested the installation of a handicap elevator at the WWTF. This will serve two purposes, handicap accessibility, but also the ability to evacuate any injured personnel from the office floor to ground level without accessing the stairs. There exists a location outside the entrance on the office floor which will allow the construction of this handicap service elevator. The preliminary engineering cost is approximately \$300,000.	AL Portal	N	N I																					
Perdido Watershed Access Improvement	266	Cal Markert	Baldwin County	109670 87250	Located at the conjunction of the Perdido and Styx Rivers, this site offers access to the managed Perdido River Corridor and the Lillian Swamp. This project will repair deteriorating wooden hardwall bulkhead structures currently in an increasing state of deterioration. There are public safety considerations, public access to the natural resource considerations, as well as environmental impact considerations should the existing bulkhead wall fail. The Project plans to replace the wooden bulkhead structure with new synthetic sheet pile anchored with steel "H" beams as tie backs. An Interpretive Information Phase for improvements to the public park and vehicular parking area will include interpretive and informative signage regarding the watershed and the site location, watershed and habitat educational materials, pathfinder signage and security lighting. Businesses in the Seminole area will benefit from increased utility of the park and watershed access. Through interpretive and educational materials placed strategically in the park, public awareness of watershed issues and the diversity of coastal water environments will be increased. Partnering will be sought for Interpretive Information planning and design with ADCNR, Alabama Water Watch, Mobile Bay NEP, FDEP, North West Florida Water Management District, Baldwin County Historical Society.	AL Portal		N I																					
Gaging Station On Fish River At County Road 32			County		Fish River at Baldwin County Road 32 to assist authorities in flood forecasting and flood alert efforts. Flooding of roadways, campgrounds, residential communities, etc. are a significant concern in the area. Additional river stage and streamflow data for Fish River will improve managers' ability to predict the timing and magnitude of flood events, thereby helping protect property and lives. Through prior working agreements, the USGS and the Baldwin County Commission will manage the construction, installation and operation of a continuous-record stream-gaging station on Fish River that will monitor both river stage and streamflow. Data will be recorded and logged at 15-minute intervals and transmitted via GOES (Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite) every hour. The data will be																								

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion T	ypes A	ddressed	d		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Rinds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	consistent with programmatic restoration		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $ \label{eq:property} % \begin{center} \end{center} % cent$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					displayed on the USGS web site at http://al.water.usgs.gov/data, and updated hourly. This data is publicly available for use by planners, businesses, emergency managers, science research programs, educational programs, and the general public. The new data will be coordinated with information from existing streamgaging stations on Magnolia River and Styx River, and a rain gage at Fish River near Silverhill, AL.																								
Lillian Park Beach Habitat and Shoreline Protection Improvements	272	Cal Markert	Lillian		Erosion of shoreline, loss/degradation of shoreline, nearshore and littoral habitat is occurring at and adjacent to this location. This project will create and enhance 700 linear feet of beach habitat while providing long term stability and shoreline protection, increase existing habitat value and resilience, increase public safety and protect the investment made in prior improvements providing greater public access to natural resources. To enhance and protect shoreline habitat, this project will also remove, repair and/or replace existing poorly-performing breakwater structures. Should existing conditions continue without this project's improvements, there are real and ongoing negative considerations to degradation of the immediate shoreline and littoral habitat, public safety and public access to the natural resource. The Owner is initiating the project through a Coastal Processes Study to assess existing conditions and littoral transport mechanisms, following which the concepts presented here may be modified. Included in this project concept is an Interpretive Information Phase to enhance outreach and education, improve the public park and vehicular parking area. This Interpretive Phase will provide interpretive and informative signage regarding the watershed and site location relevant to Gulf of Mexico access and hyrdography, watershed and habitat educational materials, and pathfinder signage. Businesses in the Lillian area will benefit from increased utility of the park and watershed access. Through interpretive and educational materials placed strategically in the park, public awareness of watershed issues and the diversity of coastal water environments will be increased. Coordination with local economic development will be included in the project's management plan to foster development of new opportunities and links with existing outdoor tourism businesses to best capture job creation and resource stewardship potential.	AL Portal					I N																		
Development of a Comprehensive Ecotourism Effort to Provide Jobs and Economic Stability for the Communities of South Mobile County	273	Michael Magnoli	Mobile County	500000	South Mobile County has successfully established itself as a regional hub for substantial seafood and shipbuilding industries. Currently, the local economy is almost totally dependent on these sectors and is susceptible to economic and environmental aberrations. The region recognizes the need to aggressively develop projects that will bring greater economic diversification with additional employment opportunities for the area's 20,000 citizens. It is equally vital that the region carefully attract those businesses that can integrate well with the existing economy and simultaneously promote conservation of the local natural resources.  However, the small communities of south Mobile County, including St. Elmo, Grand Bay, Dixon Corner, Irvington, Bayou La Batre, Coden, Mon Luis Island, Dauphin Island, Fowl River and Belle Fountain lack the financial resources to underwrite this type of comprehensive economic planning and development. The South Mobile County Community Development Corporation (SMCCDC) was created specifically to assist these communities with economic and community development. Months of	AL Portal	N	N	N	N	I N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  research has revealed that the top priority for economic development for these communities, as identified by the citizens, is the development of a comprehensive ecotourism industry.  The SMCCDC and the University of South Alabama are working together to define the existing and potential ecotourism related projects and resources in each south Mobile County community. This information will then provide the basis for a comprehensive "Ecotourism Trail" extending from Grand Bay to Dauphin Island and then up to Bellingrath Gardens. Examples of potential points of interest along the trail will include, but not be limited to, bike paths, walking/nature trails, a coastal instructional center, recreational boating/canoeing/kayaking, birding trails, a maritime museum, an African American Heritage Center, parks, waterfront tours, community gardens, working waterfronts, a farmer's/fisherman's market, oyster farm visits and boat tours/sightseeing.  The ultimate objective is to provide a third major industry in south Mobile County (Ecotourism) to supplement the ship building and seafood industries. Over a period of five years, the comprehensive promotional plan for ecotourism will be developed; a combination of public and private funding will be explored; and projects will be initiated to bring jobs and economic stability to these communities.		Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	۲	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	se (Y/N) eral Lands (Y/N)	laptive Management, and Administrative upport Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	sistent with programmatic restoration goals	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	eral injury to natural	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (V/N)	aws and regulations (Y/N)	egional or local conservation plan	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	) enefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding &
Sediment Reduction Program	274	Bill Melton	Mobile County	59474528	Erosion and sedimentation can negatively impact stream and wetland habitats and their inhabitants, reducing biodiversity and eliminating sensitive species. Along with impacting habitats, sediment accumulation in streams can also can raise streambeds and make flooding worse. The objective of this project is to reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation from unpaved roads in the coastal areas, wetlands, and floodplains of unincorporated Mobile County. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of a Sediment Reduction Program that undertakes road improvement projects based on selection and ranking critieria targeted towards improving environmental conditions and meeting road maintenance needs. A Geographic Information Systems approach will be utilized to identify environmentally sensitive roads to include in the program. Selection and prioritization critieria will include unpaved roads that are within the Alabama Coastal Area (below the 10 foot contour), the regulatory floodplain, and/or jurisdictional wetlands. Preliminary identification indicates that there are at least 55 unpaved roads countywide to consider for this program. The Mobile County Pay-As You-Go Program includes a rating of all unpaved roads that takes into account maintenance details as well as estimated costs to improve each one to meet ALDOT standards and specifications. Additional elements of the project include the development of guidance for environmentally friendly road design and construction practices to include in program implementation.	n s 5	IN	Y	N	N I	N N	N N	N															

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Project Name Testing for BP	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Ross	<b>Location</b> Lower	Cost 7000000	Project Description  The primary purpose of this project is to test for oil along the Alabama Gulf Coast to	Submitted via	Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)     Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Z Birds (Y / N)		Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative   Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Oil on the Alabama Coast		Henderson	Alabama		determine where it is and how to deal with it today and the future. This process will take about one year to complete. I will have several boats and people to help do the project. We will be testing for oil on the water, barrier islands, wetlands, and marshlands, along with all bayous and rivers. It will be from the Mississippi/Alabama state line to the Florida/Alabama state line, to three miles out from Dauphin Island and Gulf Shores, to the northern part of Mobile Bay.								Y																
Grand Bay Sewer Service Project	276	Buddy McGregor	Grand Bay		This project will extend 4,400 linear feet of new decentralized sanitary sewer service to 300 customers in the Grand Bay area to remove failing on-site septic tanks. The residents and businesses in Grand Bay rely on individual on-site septic tanks with high failure rates due to poorly-drained soils and its adjacency to Grand Bay - an ecologically significant water body located west of Portersville Bay, north of the Mississippi Sound at the Alabama Mississippi border.  Grand Bay, Alabama is a densely populated unincorporated area located in southwestern Mobile County. This community is located in a heavily-traveled corridor of Interstate 10 and Highway 90 between Alabama and Mississippi. The Grand Bay community is well-established as it contains schools, numerous retail businesses, several households. The Grand Bay Water Works Board, Inc. (The Board) is a non-profit public utility in southeast Mobile County serving a geographic area of approximately 45 square miles. The system currently supplies drinking water to approximately 4,100 customers and public sewer to approximately 500 customers. In the past 10 years, with encouragement by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Board has implemented state-of-the-art decentralized concepts in its strategy to serve customers with public sewer. This regional decentralized approach to wastewater treatment reduces the number of surface water discharges, offers alternatives to costly centralized treatment and collection, eliminates failing septic systems, and protects public health and the environment. To date, two facilities have been constructed in Grand Bay, promoting alternatives to high energy traditional wastewater treatment and disposal. This project will construct the collection system consisting of 4,400 linear feet of collection line including hook up fee and septic tank abandonment costs and will provide much needed infrastructure to remove the environmental threat to the adjacent productive wa		N	YN	N	N	N	N	N																
Low Pressure Sanitary Sewer for Dauphin Island Parkway	277	Charles Hyland	Mobile County		This project will construct new low pressure sanitary sewer south of the Dog River and directly West of Mobile Bay. The new infrastructure will serve areas that currently do not have access to centralized sanitary sewer and use on-site individual systems. Many of these systems suffer from lack of maintenance and/or damage from rising floodwaters. Further, there are many aging on-site septic systems built to lower standards and were damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The project will connect 438 residences and businesses south of the Dog River Bridge, west of Mobile Bay and north of the Theodore Ship canal. Most of the new sewer will be installed via direct cut and directional bore. This project will eliminate the discharge of pathogens into surface waters and will improve water quality and help Alabama's seafood industry thrive. Project costs will include engineering, permitting and	AL Portal	N	YN	N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	, Codstal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († 7. ppf (7. / N.)	Oyster (VC) (V) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necteational use (t/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $^{\prime}$ /N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $ \label{eq:proposed} % \begin{center} cent$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Perch Creek	278	Charles	Mobile, AL	5998590	construction of new sewer lines along with the costs of household connections including required grinder pumps.  This project will install 26,900 linear feet of Cured-in-Place-Pipe or CIPP inside sewer	AL Portal	N	1 Y	N N	N N	N N	N N	N																
Area Sanitary Sewer Trunk Line Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP) Project		Hyland			trunk lines in the Dauphin Island Parkway community. This innovative technology installs a liner inside the existing leaky older sewer line. The Dauphin Island Parkway community is a densely populated area located just north of the Dog River in southern extent of the City of Mobile. The area is low-lying and suffers from frequent flooding events. During Hurricane Katrina, the area was inundated and many homes were severely damaged. Sanitary Service is provided by the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS) and most of the sewer collection infrastructure is need of upgrade and repair. There are several 16", 18", 24", 30", 36", and 48" trunk lines that date back to the 1940's and 1950's when Brookley Field was a bustling economic engine for the area. The old trunk lines have outlived their useful lives and as result, there is a great deal of inflow and infiltration (I and I) into these lines. Further, the lines can be compromised by roots causing dangerous backups and sewage spills. This project will install CIPP in problematic sewer trunk lines located in the Perch Creek basin (just north of the Dog River). These trunk lines often break, causing "band-aid" fixes to the main lines lines. This project will greatly improve the function of the sewer basin and will result in less sewage spills and overflows. In addition, the flows to the Waster Water Treatment Facility will be greatly reduced.																								
Enhancement and Stabilization of Priority Coastal Shoreline on Fowl River	279	Christian Miller	Fowl River		This proposed project, designated as the highest priority coastal zone project in the recently completed Fowl River Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (WMP), would stabilize 2200 linear feet of shoreline providing habitat enhancement and protection of priority coastal wetlands and uplands. The project consists of bank regrading, limited structural stabilization of the shoreline and marshes, back-filling with suitable material where needed, and installation of appropriate vegetation. The lower reach of Fowl River, which encompasses the project area, is characterized by coastal marshes and areas of low topographic relief. The project area has established saltwater marshes and fringe marshes consisting mainly of smooth cord grass and saltwater rushes, with some forested wetlands at higher elevations. The project area comprises habitats that support a diversity of wildlife, including coastal and wading birds, waterfowl, neotropical migratory birds, and nursery habitat for coastal finfish and shellfish (such as speckled seatrout, redfish, Atlantic croaker, shrimp, and blue crabs).  Shorelines along Fowl River have changed dramatically over the previous 80 years. The morphologic changes that have occurred in Fowl River are mostly due to natural processes, but have been exacerbated by anthropomorphic stressors within the watershed. These processes include changes in streamflow and sediment loading, high flow events, high water events, sea level rise, and wave action. Primary issues facing the intertidal zone of Fowl River are sea level rise and loss of habitat. The Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM) analyses performed as part of the WMP show that tidal marsh habitats have adequate space to migrate into low-lying undeveloped upland areas as sea levels rise. Accordingly, it is recommended that		N	N T	N	N	N	N N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  large undeveloped tracts in the lower Fowl River Watershed are identified for	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ect is consistent with programmatic restoration	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public	אונון כוונפן ומ ומפונווופס זון נוופ	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Survey and shoreline change analysis of Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Baldwin and Mobile Counties, Alabama	280	Stephen Jones Jones	Coastal AL	352609	potential public acquisition as conservation easements to ensure adequate land area for upland migration of tidal marsh habitats with future sea level rise.  Shoreline change on Alabama's tidal shoreline can be characterized as inevitable and unpredictable. Although chiefly due to tropical storm systems, all natural processes coupled with human erosion practices are the dominant cause of adverse impacts. Shoreline change can also be observed through ensuing beach recovery from these adverse effects, beach-front development, inlet maintenance, and shore stabilization practices. It is essential to document and quantify shoreline change rates to increase public awareness of erosion issues and make up-to-date data accessible to stakeholders. No comprehensive study has been done to explore backshore and nearshore topography to establish any feasible baseline condition and understand short and long term change rates in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound. Both locations are targets for living shoreline installation and restoration. Shorelines of particular interest include failing armored shorelines, natural beach and marsh shorelines, and shorelines previously identified with critical erosion along the western and the northeast section of Mobile Bay. Further, it has been suggested that the Gaillard Island and channelization have had a negative impact along the western shoreline (James Leon Smith, Sr., PE, United States Army Corps of Engineers, retired, personal communication, February 2, 2016). Objectives for change detection are supported through the assessment of historic orthophotography and the collection and compilation of survey-grade topography that quantifies understanding of shoreline change. These objective are: 1) Implementation of recent orthophotography and conversion of historical aerial imagery into orthophotography for shoreline vector development and use in the Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS) erosion model to establish shoreline change trends. 2) Annual field acquisition and comparison of bac			N																						
Sediment characterization and geochemistry distribution within Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Baldwin and Mobile Counties, Alabama	281	Stephen Jones Jones	Coastal AL		The last investigation of the sediments of Mobile Bay was published in 1979 by W.C. Isphording and G.M Lamb. Their study was limited in coverage and no further sediment work has been attempted since. The lithological character, distribution, and quality of sediment in Mobile Bay is influenced by many factors such as dredging, in-filling, natural and human-influenced hydrodynamics, geomorphologic change, and contamination. Sediments in Mobile Bay are derived from multiple sources including smaller watersheds and rivers draining the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta complex. The goal of this investigation is determine the distribution, character, and quality of sediments, determine the source of sediments, and compare this new information to the Isphording and Lamb 1979 study.	AL Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	N N	Y																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, alla Nealshole habitat (17)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eralLa	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Bottom lithology and sediment quality is integral for any hard bottom mitigation, planning, or restoration activity. An investigation of the type proposed will be critical as bottom sediment resources are targeted for placement or use regarding restoration and mitigation activities that must maintain high quality ecological functions.  The Geological Survey of Alabama will sample bottom sediment in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound using standard sediment sampling methods estimated on a 1.5-km grid spacing. These samples will be analyzed for grain size using either a laser grain size analyzer or a Ro-Tap and hydrometer method. Clay smears will be developed and analyzed using x-ray defraction. Additionally, samples will be collected within estimated 4-km grid for inorganic and organic quality characterization. In partnership with the University of Alabama sediment trace metal content will be determined using inductively coupled plasma spectrometry (ICP). Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry will be used to determine organic isotopic and molecular composition of sediments to yield tracers (total organic carbon [TOC], total nitrogen [TN], d13CTOC, and d15N) for sediment sources and source-specific biomarkers including normal and isoprenoid hydrocarbons, fatty acids, and fatty alcohols. These tracers have characteristic values for each potential source and allow distinguishing and estimating contributions of sediments of various sources. Products of these investigations will include a GIS project for all analytical results, contour maps of inorganic elements and clay percentages, and an updated bottom sediment map determined using the Wentworth scale and Shepard classification and nomenclature.																								
Current and wave analysis study of Gaillard Island in Mobile Bay, Mobile County, Alabama		Stephen Jones Jones	s Coastal AL	169180	Change along Alabama's tidal shoreline is best characterized as inevitable and unpredictable. Significant shoreline change is due to unpredictable tropical storm systems, but shoreline erosion is also a function of the inevitable daily natural hydrodynamic processes coupled with human-induced practices that adversely impact shorelines. The western shoreline of Mobile Bay has been documented as an area of significant erosion. It has been suggested that Gaillard Island, an artificial island created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for disposal of dredged ship channel sediments, the actual channels themselves, as well as ship movements in these channels, have a negative impact along the western shoreline (James Smith, Sr. P.E., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, retired, personal communication, February 2, 2016). It is essential to document and quantify current patterns and wave regimes along the western shoreline where hydrodynamics are modified by the position of Gaillard Island, dredged channels, and by shipping activity.  The proposed investigation will quantify current patterns and wave regimes along the western shoreline of Mobile Bay to understand the hydrodynamic impact of Gaillard Island. No comprehensive study has been completed exploring the wave and current regime around the island and waters between the island and western shoreline. The Geological Survey of Alabama (GSA) will partner with the University of South Florida School of Geosciences to monitor wave and current regimes for 40 days. A ship-mounted acoustic doppler profiler will be used to acquire current data and assess the impacts of geomorphology, ebb and flood tides, and wakes generated in the shipping channel as influenced by Gaillard Island. To better	AL Portal	N	N r	N N	N	N N	N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ater Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y $^\prime$ N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	اڭ ا ~	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ring, Adaptive Management, and Administ	to Support Restoration Implementation (\)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Linking water quality, marine food web dynamics, and ecosystem health in Alabama: Improving seafood safety and human health	288	Alison Robertson	Mobile Bay	2986322	understand wave regimes that induce shoreline erosion, two directional wave gages will be deployed and monitored.  The western shoreline is targeted for living shoreline installation and restoration and the data collected in this study will further our hydrodynamic knowledge of the system contributing to better design of living shorelines, restoration projects, shoreline protection measures, and potential modifications to Gaillard Island. This investigation will create a hydrodynamic characterization and profile for use in coastal planning and direct further assessments of erosion impacts in the study area.  Alabama is home to significant heavy industry and agriculture, whilst also supporting high seafood productivity, budding oyster aquaculture, and tourism industry along the coast. The combined effects of toxins and anthropogenic contaminants on marine biota represent a significant and continued threat to both ecosystem and human health, yet are poorly characterized in the coastal zones of Alabama. This project will develop, integrate, and enhance water and marine sediment monitoring in Mobile Bay and using key marine and estuarine bioindicator species (invertebrates, fish, alligators), evaluate health indices and food web dynamics. This will allow us to assess impacts and characterize and improve on environmental contaminant baselines in our waterways, so that we may identify the sources and sinks of these toxins and dedicate efforts towards prevention and science based management of these critical resources. We will develop publicly accessible tools that will provide near-real time data on water and sediment quality, contaminant levels in key species, and ecological risk in coastal areas. These much needed datasets will inform remediation and mitigation efforts to improve the sustainability and recovery of our seafood species and improve the safety and health of local seafood.	AL Portal		I Y																						
Coastal Avian Rescue & Rehabilitation Center	290	Leslie Gahagan	Foley		Baldwin County boasts a variety of coastal and upland habitats that are home to a variety of native and migratory bird species. Many of these habitats and actual birds were impacted by the Deepwater Horizon release. At the time of the incident there were no facilities in Baldwin County to rescue or rehabilitate these avian species that were impacted. Since that time, the Coastal Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Center was created and permitted as a volunteer, nonprofit group to meet the needs of injured birds throughout Baldwin County. This group is located in the Foley's Graham Creek Nature Preserve where they have 0.5 acre with an office trailer as rehab facilities and flight cages. As a volunteer effort with no funding, they struggle to maintain their purpose of successful rescue and rehab of birds. In 2014, they acquired 247 birds, including migratory species, songbirds, shore birds and raptors. There were 86 successfully released, and 120 were either dead on arrival or perished from their injury. There were also 12 transfers to larger facilities and 29 birds euthanized. These numbers demonstrate a dire need for a funded facility to address injured bird species in Baldwin County.  This project seeks to absorb and enhance this federally permitted facility for the rescue, initial analysis, treatment, rehabilitation and subsequent release of the bird to its habitat. The first step would be the design and plan of a permanent facility to		N	I N	N	N	YN	N N	1 1	N																

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Aloe Bay Harbour Town	291	Jeff Collier	Dauphin Island	2183485	Include an office area, wash area, food preparation area, laboratory and indoor treatment room. The next step would be construction of the facility and outdoor improvements to include a privacy fence, small flight cages and large bird pens with water source for shore birds. Once the facility is completed, it would be stocked with supplies and ancillary equipment as well as a full time director hired through the City. A total cost for the project to include the first two years of operation would be \$850,000. The City of Foley plans to seek out other municipal partners to assist with long term funding of operation and maintenance of the established facility. As Graham Creek currently houses an interpretive center, educational signage and information could be presented to the public without disruption to the rehab process. This collaborative effort would provide Baldwin County with access to a rehabilitation center saving countless birds injured by human impacts.  Phase I of the Aloe Bay Harbour Town (See Project No 79) will consist of the required Architectural and Engineers fees, soil testing, Environmental	AL Portal					N Y					u. L				<u> </u>			1		1				
Magnolia River Preservation Project – Holmes Property		Yael Girard Girard	Weeks Bay	3233500	Assessments/Permits and property acquisition (to connect existing town-owned properties). This project encludes ecological, environmental, economic and public access features that will preserve habitats and bolster local economies for years to come.  Acquisition of the Property by the Weeks Bay Foundation ("WBF") to (i) protect it in perpetuity and (ii) address restoration needs to ensure that it provides the best habitat for native and endemic species. This project will be accomplished with support from the town of Magnolia Springs and the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The Property will be purchased from a willing seller at the Yellow Book appraised value and held by the WBF who, as an accredited land trust, will maintain the conservation value of the Property and prohibit any future development. In addition, the WBF will work with the Weeks Bay Reserve to create a management plan and prioritize restoration needs, including re-creation of longleaf pine savannas, pitcher plant bogs, and marsh and swamp habitat (where appropriate).  As one of the few remaining tracts of undeveloped (but developable) riverfront land in Magnolia Springs, the Property has great environmental and public benefit. It is home to red bellied turtles (Pseudemys alabamensis) and gopher tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus). The red bellied turtle is listed as endangered and the gopher tortoise is listed as threatened by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Protection of the Property will give these species valuable support. The scenic beauty of the Property is enjoyed by visitors and locals, and the estimated mile of waterfront wetlands provide habitat and shelter for wading birds and duck species and marine life. The filtration provided by the wetlands increase water quality and make the Magnolia River and Weeks Creek more enjoyable places to swim, kayak, and fish.  Additionally, Magnolia River and Fish River are the two largest tributaries of Weeks Bay. Weeks Bay is listed as an "Outstanding National Resource Water" and is home t		I N	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and Nearsnore	Oyster Reef (* / N) Birds (* / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (V/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	ng-term benen itical (+/0/-	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					wildlife. As development continues throughout Baldwin County, and especially on the river banks of both Magnolia and Fish Rivers, we will see a decline in water quality. Protection of the Property will ensure that over a mile of riverfront remains in its natural state, thus mitigating erosion, siltation, eutrophication, and residential flooding – all factors that directly correlate to water quality and the health of the entire Weeks Bay ecosystem.																								
Toward Valuation of the Mobile Bay	294	Semoon Chang	Mobile Bay		On June 30, 1999, this investigator and his assistant, Shelia Canode, completed a study titled "Toward Valuation of the Mobile Bay: A Study" for the Mobile Bay NEP. Annual expenditures related to Mobile Bay in the study included deepwater transportation, natural gas, waterfront homes, eco-sensitive industries, seafood industry, boat sales/repair/maintenance, beach activities, charter boats, and nonconsumptive expenditures. An earlier article on the similar subject titled "Economic Aspects" was prepared by William Hosking, Howard Clonts, Albert R. St. Clair, and myself, and was included on pages 121-130 of the January 1990 NOAA Estuary of the Month Seminar Series Number 15: "Mobile Bay: Issues, Resources, Status, and Management".	AL Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	NN	N																
					The primary objective of the proposed study is to update and expand the 1999 study so that the area's policy makers, community leaders and the general public can be reminded of the importance of preserving the delicate balance of Mobile Bay for future generations. Expansion of the study will be in the area of in-depth literature survey of benefit valuation of maintaining the natural environment. There will be no surveys other than in-depth interviews of many key persons as well as my own research that includes a number of national journal publications on the related subjects. The secondary objective is to search for ways to apply findings of this study for practical use.  Hopefully, the study will generate information that can improve community discussion and decision-making process on numerous controversial issues relating to Mobile Bay that surface almost on a daily basis. One problem with many of these																								
Promotion of Year-Round Tourism Activities on Dauphin Island, with emphasis on the "off- season."	296	Jeff Collier	Dauphin Island	2500000	issues is that there is the other side that merits just as much attention as whatever the proposal may be.  Dauphin Island is seeking \$2.5 million (\$500,000 a year for five years) in Alabama Coastal Restoration funding. The barrier island off the coast of southwest Alabama is a sparkling jewel in the state's tourism crown, offering visitors a unique beach vacation unlike any other. While thoroughly modern in infrastructure and public services, it is at the same time an old-fashioned resort community where people can kick back and enjoy the breathtaking beauty of sand, surf and sunsets. In the wake of the 2010 oil spill, Dauphin Island experienced a precipitous drop in the number of tourists, not just in its formerly robust summer season but also in the fall, winter and spring months. Since then, with assistance from the BP Gulf Seafood and Tourism Promotional Fund, the town has begun rebuilding and expanding its tourism economy by promoting its attributes regionally and even nationally. Funding from the Alabama Recovery Council will allow the town to continue to grow its tourism economy through print, electronic and social media advertising as well as		N	N	N	N N	N	N Z	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and Nearshore	Oyster Reel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Ose (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					a public relations outreach and financial partnerships with the Dauphin Island Chamber of Commerce and South Mobile County Tourism Authority. The result will be a more stable economy that allows its businesses and tourist attractions to thrive throughout the year, not just in the summer. In addition to supporting jobs for island residents, the income from tourism provides more than half of the revenue in the town's \$2.6 million annual budget. A healthy Dauphin Island economy also contributes to Mobile County and State of Alabama sales, lodging and property taxes. The ability to continue and expand its tourism outreach for another five years will permit Dauphin Island to promote its attractions that include: historic Fort Gaines; the 137-acre Audubon Bird Sanctuary and Dauphin Island Sea Lab and Estuarium, which offer numerous eco-tourism opportunities; Indian shell mounds dating back at least 1,000 years; and beaches on Mobile Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound. In addition, Dauphin Island will be able to boost its new brand, "The Sunset Capital of Alabama," and will build on its growing reputation as a laidback, family-oriented tourist destination. Visitors are the key to Dauphin Island's prosperity, both now and in the future. It is paramount that the island be able to continue its recovery from the BP oil spill. The Alabama Coastal Restoration funding is a key component of that recovery.																								
Improving Coastal Water Quality through implementation of Clean Marina Standards		Christian Miller	Mobile and Baldwin Counties	752000	Marinas and recreational boating are recognized as potential sources of nonpoint source pollution in coastal watersheds. The Alabama-Mississippi Clean Marina Program (AMCMP) is a voluntary, incentive-based, program developed and implemented by Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium and partners to promote environmentally-responsible and sustainable marina and boating practices. http://masgc.org/clean-marina-program  This program, created to reduce water pollution and erosion in state waterways and coastal zones, helps marina operators protect the very resource that provides them their livelihood: clean water. The AMCMP promotes boater education, coordination among state agencies, and better communication of existing regulations, as well as offering incentives to creative and proactive marina operators.  The AMCMP focuses on seven management measures identified by marina operators as priorities: Marina siting, design, and maintenance; Sewage management; Fuel management; Solid waste and petroleum recycling and disposal; Vessel operation, maintenance, and repair; Stormwater management and erosion control; Marina management and public education  One of the major impediments to new marinas entering the program and becoming designated as "Clean Marinas" are costs associated with retrofitting existing infrastructure to meet clean marina standards, primarily this is infrastructure related to stormwater management at the marina. Many existing marinas along the Gulf Coast were constructed before current stormwater management requirements were in place. As a result, upgrading infrastructure to meet clean marina guidance may be cost-prohibitive to many perspective marina operators.  A potential avenue to incentivize upgrading coastal marinas would be the creation		N	N	N	N N	NY	YN	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	10	Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Rirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restoration	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
GulfQuest Deck 4 Exhibits Completion	298	Tony Zodrow	Mobile, AL	809195	of a cost-share program to offset the costs associated with these upgrades. Examples of potential projects that could be funded through this program are: Low Impact Development retrofits such as bioretention basins, infiltration swales, and pervious pavement; installation of oil/grit separators in existing stormwater infrastructure, installation of approved secondary containment for fluids and chemicals, and educational signage.  Additionally, a successful cost share program for Clean Marina implementation has the potential to spread to surrounding Gulf States through their respective Clean Marina programs which are managed through their state's Sea Grant programs.  Opened in 2015 on Mobile's downtown waterfront, GulfQuest (National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico) is the first maritime museum dedicated to the heritage and culture of the Gulf of Mexico – a \$62 million educational tourism attraction that is raising the profile of Alabama and the Gulf Coast through its distinctive exhibits and programs. In addition to its sole focus on the Gulf region, GulfQuest is unique among maritime museums by featuring interactive, hands-on exhibits, complemented by maritime artifacts. Prior to the museum's opening,	AL Porta	N le	I N	N	N N	1 N	N N	N																
					GulfQuest completed almost all of its permanent exhibits, except for its remaining Deck 4 exhibits which will focus on ship design and shipbuilding as well as historic ships of the Gulf Coast region. To date, GulfQuest has invested \$1,213,725 in the design and fabrication of this final set of exhibits, with \$733,445 remaining in fabrication and installation expenses with Hands On! Exhibits of St. Petersburg, FL. In addition, GulfQuest will incur \$75,750 in administrative expenses associated with the completion of these exhibits. Once installed, visitors will enter through a tunnel that resembles the infrastructure of a modern ship, where they can view performance videos of ships under construction at Austal USA. Interactive exhibits like "Ship Design" will allow visitors to explore 3-D renderings of a large ship and discover the complex engineering involved. "Ship Construction" will feature several interactives on Austal's ship design, materials and manufacturing methods. "Hull Shapes" will allow visitors to discover practical differences between monohull, catamaran and trimaran hulls in terms of ship design and purpose and see the advantages of each hull type. "Ship Stories" will feature five unique stories from the Gulf Coast's shipbuilding history—one from each state. Each story will include a detailed model of the featured ship, along with the storied history of that ship. Artifacts from two ships—the CSS Alabama and La Salle's flagship vessel La Belle—will be displayed. Other exhibits like "Anatomy of a Ship" will explore the similarities and differences between ships from different time periods—a Spanish Galleon and a World War II-era Liberty Ship. For this gallery, GulfQuest will develop new educational programs for families, school groups, and educators that utilize the new exhibits as resources and expand their themes through hands-on experiences in the																								
New Museum and Visitor Center at Fort Morgan	301	Lisa D. Jones	Fort Morgan	4000000	museum's classrooms.  The Fort Morgan museum was constructed in 1967, and is no longer adequate to accommodate the functions of museum, gift shop, and exhibit space. The museum, when built, was designed for open storage of the collections. Due to inadequate space and lack of a dedicated curatorial storage area, staff can longer acquire/accept artifacts. The gift shop area is converted exhibit space, so display	AL Porta	al N	I N	N	N N	I N	N N	N																

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Project Name	1	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (f/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Mobile Point Lighthouse Repair and Restoration	302	Lisa D. Jones	Fort Morgan	382890	and inventory storage space is severely limited.  The construction of a new museum will provide separate areas for a gift shop and curatorial storage. It will also provide an orientation space for assembling group tours, a theater space for educational programming, more exhibit space, and a stable and secure environment necessary for safeguarding our cultural resources. The Construction of Fort Morgan's New Museum will transform the community and region by enhancing the cultural resources of Fort Morgan, a national park, visited by over 75,000 people each year. This project will also improve the level of visitor satisfaction, which will in turn increases the site's demand and produces an upturn in heritage tourism attendance and revenue.  Fort Morgan tells an important story of the evolution of military defense strategies employed by the United States over a span of more than 150 years. Today's National Historic Landmark was, at the time of its construction, part of a state of the art defense system. After the Civil War when Fort Morgan's armaments had become obsolete, the US still recognized the strategic importance of the site and invested in upgrading its armaments with four massive batteries. The again Fort, though clearly outmoded for its original purpose, continued to be play a part in US military planning throughout the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. During all of the conflicts, its role changed according to the military needs of the area. Fort Morgan's importance extends beyond its military history. The acreage surrounding the Fort contains unique ecosystems providing habitat for many birds, endangered species, and plant communities. As coastal habitat is lost to development, Fort Morgan's natural setting becomes more and more valuable as a refuge for these species and a setting for telling their stories.  Today, Fort Morgan National Historic Landmark plays an important part in Alabama's Gulf Coast tourism industry.  The second Mobile Point Lighthouse is an iron tower built in 1872	AL Porta	i N	N	N	N P	N	N N	N																	

					Project Information					Resto	ation	Туре	es Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea futtes (F/N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Restoration of Peace Magazine	303	Lisa D. Jones		300000	employed by the United States over a span of more than 150 years. Today's National Historic Landmark was, at the time of its construction, part of a state of the art defense system. After the Civil War when Fort Morgan's armaments had become obsolete, the US still recognized the strategic importance of the site and invested in upgrading its armaments with four massive batteries. The again Fort, though clearly outmoded for its original purpose, continued to be play a part in US military planning throughout the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. During all of the conflicts, its role changed according to the military needs of the area. Fort Morgan's importance extends beyond its military history. The acreage surrounding the Fort contains unique ecosystems providing habitat for many birds, endangered species, and plant communities. As coastal habitat is lost to development, Fort Morgan's natural setting becomes more and more valuable as a refuge for these species and a setting for telling their stories.  Peace Magazine is a brick masonry structure built by the Army for storage of artillery ammunition. Representative of the 1865 to 1908 era at Fort Morgan, it is one of at least forty-three structures built during the most active construction period in Fort Morgan's history, from 1897 to 1902. It is the only structure of this type remaining on the Gulf Coast. Severely damaged by Hurricane Frederick in 1979, the Magazine has continued to deteriorate over the years and has reached a critical stage. As a restored building, Peace Magazine would serve as an interpretive nature center.  The Restoration of Peace Magazine will transform the community and/or region by enhancing the cultural resources of Fort Morgan, a national park, visited by over 75,000 people each year. This project will also improve the level of visitor satisfaction, which will in turn increase the site's demand and produce an upturn in heritage tourism attendance and revenue.  This restoration will stabilize this significant historical	AL Portal	N	N N					N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)		Sea futtes (f / N) Recreational Use (f/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N) ing. Adaptive Management. and Admir	Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding &	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\infty$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Restoration of the Lighthouse Keeper's House	304	Lisa D. Jones	Fort Morgan		The Lighthouse Keeper's House is the oldest surviving wooden structure at Fort Morgan National Historic Landmark, a property of the Alabama Historical Commission. It is 1 of 3 structures built at Fort Morgan at the time of the construction of the new iron lighthouse in the 1870s. The one-story wing was built shortly after the Civil War to replace the keeper's house destroyed during the Battle of Mobile Bay. Presently, the Lighthouse Keeper's House functions as a storage building and suffers from persistent deterioration. With restoration, this structure would be used as housing for seasonal workers or become a revenue stream by serving as a vacation rental.  The Restoration of the Lighthouse Keeper's House will transform the community and/or region by enhancing the cultural and educational resources of Fort Morgan, a National Historic Landmark, visited by over 75,000 people each year. This project will also improve the level of visitor satisfaction, which in turn increases the site's demand and produces an upturn in heritage tourism attendance and revenue. This restoration will also have environmental benefits. By removing or minimizing harmful construction material and replacing it with more sustainable material, Gulf Coast habitats will be less at risk.  Fort Morgan tells an important story of the evolution of military defense strategies employed by the United States over a span of more than 150 years. The historic fort was, at the time of its construction, part of a state of the art defense system. After the Civil War when Fort Morgan's armaments had become obsolete, the US still recognized the strategic importance of the site and invested in upgrading its armaments with four massive batteries. The Fort, though clearly outmoded for its original purpose, continued to play a part in US military planning throughout the Spanish-American War, World War II, and World War II. During all of the conflicts, its role changed according to the military needs of the area. Fort Morgan's importance extends beyond its milita	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																
Gulf Coast Revolving Loan Fund	305	Grover Brown	Mobile and Baldwin Counties		The Gulf Coast Revolving Loan Fund seeks to increase the capacity of the local economy by providing local businesses and private entities a financing source to grow, maintain and/or sustain their operations locally that will add value to the overall region.	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																
					The project objectives are:  1. Expand business employment and ownership opportunities for Mobile and Baldwin County residents through economic development that is compatible with the areas existing regional strategies and physical and social environment.  2. Promote the economic well-being and growth of the region by helping to finance projects which maximize private sector investment.																								

					Project Information					Re	storati	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan RP) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Habitat	306	Sandy	Mobile Bay		3. Provide financial assistance to reduce the turnover rate caused by the failure of businesses due to inadequate start-up or expansion capital.  4. Encourage economic development by making available adequate and affordable credit to existing or new businesses that locate or expand commercial operations in the project operation area;  The project seeks \$1.5 million from the Alabama Gulf Coast Recovery Council, that will be leveraged by \$1.5 million from private financial institutions, and other state and federal sources. The total capitalization of the fund will be \$3 million, which is intended for the purpose of making loans to businesses to spur economic growth. The fund will attract and supplement (not supplant) private sector financing from conventional lenders by creating a mechanism to mitigate the risk commonly associated with small business lending.  The fund will form collaborations with private lenders and provide businesses with low cost capital, long term financing that matches the useful life of the asset, technical assistance and reasonable interest rates. As a result, private lenders will participate through reduced collateral risk, reduced credit risk, and opportunities for business development on future projects within the community.  The project will lend to businesses located within Mobile and Baldwin County. Eligible businesses will be private-for-profit firms, industries, corporations, partnerships and sole proprietorships which may be included in the U.S. Small Business Administration (S.B.A.) definition of a small business.	AL Porta			V	N		N N N	N																
Acquisition and Conservation of the Garrow's Bend Watershed- Radcliff-Goat Islands-Mobile Bay		Howard	Bon Secour		mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of acquiring the fee title property interest and placing a perpetual conservation easement on both of the barrier islands. These islands are located in the Garrow's Bend Watershed. The islands are in very close proximity to the Salt-Aire tract. Perpetual Land Conservation has been identified by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program's Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP) and the Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation's (PGLC) "Conservation Vision as an important part of environmental stewardship. These two islands serve as a means to sustain critical birding and fishery habitat. The fee simple acquisition of these properties could allow future restoration activities to occur. Examples could include improved birding habitat and living shoreline demonstration projects. The conservation easement would ensure permanent protection of the two parcels.  The Peninsula Living Shoreline Project is located along 1.2 miles of shoreline in the																								
Shoreline	<b>5</b> ∪8	Royce Halstead	Bon Secour Bay		southeast corner of Bon Secour Bay. The property contains 195 acres of forested wetland, salt marsh, tidal creek, and sand beach that buffers the community from Bon Secour Bay. To the north, the property is adjacent to the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge and is an important coastal connection to the Refuge. Nesting bald	AL PORTA	II N	I IN	Y	IN P	N IN	IN N	IN IN																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	i, coastal, and ivealshore habitat (17)	(Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Suctainability/long-tarm Banafit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding &
	300	Thomas Poot	Mohile A		eagles, owls, osprey and migratory neotropical birds utilize this buffer, as well as estuarine species such as blue crabs and fish in the bay adjacent to the property. The Peninsula shoreline, like most of the properties along Mobile Bay, is suffering high rates of erosion, with as much as 2 feet per year with obvious effects to the pine habitat on the western part of the shoreline and marsh / beach habitat in the northeastern part of the shoreline. Hurricanes Ivan (2004) and Katrina (2005) aggravated the erosion issues affecting the Peninsula infrastructure including a restroom and pier. In an effort to address the erosion issues and to keep the health and condition of the intact forested wetland buffer, salt marsh, sand beach, and benthic habitat, the Peninsula Master Association – the home owner association for the community –has developed a Living Shoreline Plan. Living shoreline features along this 1.2 miles of living shoreline would include a low-crested reef breakwater designed to reduce wave energy and shoreline retreat and provide habitat for benthic organisms and fish. The project is intended to enhance the waterfront through ecological friendly manner, while decreasing erosive forces on the property and infrastructure. This living shoreline would complement the Swift Tract complex of living shorelines that both The Nature Conservancy and NRDA Early Restoration have implemented north of the project site.  Primary goals  1. The primary goal of the project is to reduce shoreline erosion.  2. The secondary goal of this project is to enhance benthic habitat and fish production in the area.  3. The tertiary goal is to reduce damage to infrastructure (board walks, facilities, and pier).  Outcomes:  • Maintenance of natural coastal processes and shoreline dynamics.  • Creation and preservation of habitats for native species of aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna.  • Provide economical means of facilitating sediment accumulation, potentially resulting in formation of new land.  • Protect infrastructure fr	A) Portal		N					N															
Conservation of Upper Three Mile Creek Watershed	309	Thomas Root	Mobile, AL		The acquisition of wetland property is a means of providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of acquiring the fee title land acquisition and placing a perpetual conservation easement on a 48 acre palustrine forested wetland that is adjacent to the Copeland-Cox Tennis Center in Mobile Alabama (Worlds Largest Public Tennis Center). This parcel is located in the Three Mile Creek Watershed. The tract is in very close proximity to the City of Mobile's Langan (Municipal) Park and the University of South Alabama. Perpetual Land Conservation has been identified by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program's Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP) and the Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation's (PGLC) "Conservation Vision" as an important part of environmental stewardship. The acquisition of this tract could serve as a measure of long term watershed protection of flood plain areas. The fee simple acquisition of this parcel could allow future restoration activities to occur. Examples could include improved	AL Portal	N	N	N	N	N N	N	N															

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		Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N) ing Adantive Management and Administ	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/0/$ -)	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for extendation (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Lead	Location		birding habitat and a site for future three mile creek stream bank restoration activities, native plant identification and the construction of walking trails and interpretive boardwalks. The conservation easement would ensure permanent protection of this parcel.	S	2	> >	. 0	B	S &	I Z	2 0	۵. د	۵.	<u> </u>	۵.	<u>а</u>	А	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	⊢ ·š	д	Pr	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	g 8	
Longevity, Stability & Water Quality Improvements, Bon Secour DMDA	310	Cal Markert	Baldwin	363343	The Baldwin County Commission accepted ownership of a Dredge Material Disposal Area (DMDA) from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The area is used to receive the bottom material removed from the Bon Secour river as part of maintaining a navigation channel necessary to support the area's seafood industry. The weir drainage structure has significant corrosion and is not operating properly. Additionally, there is visible evidence of a former blowout in the DMDA containment berm wall. The weir's internal structural members are significantly corroded, some have already failed. Visual examination by professional engineers observe that inflow of water from the DMDA's containment area does not match outflow from the weir to the downstream outflow of water from the DMDA. This indicates that the water may be leaking internally through the drainage structure, which could create conditions that increase susceptibility to possible future berm failure (blowout), which would endanger area residents, properties and downstream wetlands and water quality. DMDA's are designed to filter water from dredged material in a manner which is environmentally acceptable under NEPA. Given the water quality factors associated with the function of a DMDA and a DMDA's weir structure, and the potential for negative downstream water quality impacts if either the DMDA or the weir functions improperly or fails; this project seeks to asses, design & implement necessary repairs or replacement of the weir, and possible enhancement to the containment berm. This project will include Life Expectancy Analysis & DMDA Longevity Improvements.			N f					N															
Canby Canyon Erosion Mitigation	311	Matthew Hinton	Spanish Fort		Formerly the site of Union Army encampments and fortifications during the Seige of Spanish Fort, the last battle of the Civil War, "Canby Canyon" has become a significant gorge measuring approximately 60 feet deep by 200 feet wide for a distance of around 2500 linear feet. Nestled in the heart of the Spanish Fort Estates subdivision, "Canby Canyon" directly affects 72 residential properties, an estimated \$16.2 million in real property value according to the Baldwin County Revenue Department. The City of Spanish Fort has investigated numerous reports of erosion including the toppling of large trees and significant loss of land, the exposure of a sewer line, and the threat to real property including swimming pools, a detached garage, and at least two homes. The erosion issues have reduced property values and made it nearly impossible for some to sell their homes. In addition, sedimentation in the Bay Minette Basin has become a major issue as well, filling known boating channels and cutting access to local wharfs. The full environmental effects of sedimentation in Bay Minette are unknown at this time. Daphne Utilities has attempted to stabilize the erosion and protect its sewer line; however, the stabilization project has since failed and is in need of significant repairs. Because the problem can be attributed to both public discharges from the rights-of-way surrounding the canyon and discharges from private residential properties, the proposed project would include a comprehensive study of the sources of water contributing to the erosion, along with a number of projects aimed at stabilizing the		N	N I	I N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	u, Coastal, and Incarsifore Habitat (17) Reef (Y / N)	Spirer neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	<b>∓</b> I ∺	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Dauphin Island Audubon Bird	313	Sherry Cain	Dauphin Island	1525000	bluffs. Additional deliverables could include water quality monitoring results to evaluate the effectiveness of reducing sedimentation into the Bay Minette Basin; education materials; a comprehensive plan for homeowners to collectively address stormwater runoff on their properties, which could involve a variety of strategies including Low Impact Development and Green Infrastructure; and regulatory recommendations the City could implement to combat erosion issues within its jurisdiction.  Dauphin Island has been named one of the top four locations in North America for viewing fall and spring migrations! The Audubon Bird Sanctuary consists of 164 areas of maritime forests, marches, and dunes; including a lake, a swamp, and a	AL Portal	I N	N																					
Sanctuary Shoreline Restoration and Management					acres of maritime forests, marshes, and dunes; including a lake, a swamp, and a beach. Recently, the 3 mile trail system within the Sanctuary has been designated as a National Recreational Trail. It is located at the Eastern end of Dauphin Island, a 14 mile-long barrier island situated off the Alabama Gulf Coast. The Sanctuary is of vital importance because it is the largest segment of protected forest on the Island and the first landfall for neo-tropical migrant birds after their long flight across the Gulf of Mexico from Central and South America each spring. The Bird Sanctuary has allowed Dauphin Island to be recognized by the American Bird Conservancy and the National Audubon Society as being "Globally Important" for bird migrations. Dauphin Island's East End consists of Historic Fort Gaines, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, the Dauphin Island Campground, and the Audubon Bird Sanctuary. Recently, the Town of Dauphin Island and its partners, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, the Park & Beach Board, and the U.S. Coast Guard has successfully been awarded a CIAP \$8M grant for a shoreline restoration project on the East End of the Island. This area of the Island is losing around nine feet per year. To make this project a true success story we feel it is important to find a way to make the shoreline more stable by incorporating dune planting, educational signage, and shoreline monitoring. The project aims at implementing sustainability, controled burns, invasive species management strategies to enhance birding and wildlife habitat for Public use The Park & Beach Board, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, and the Town of Dauphin Island are proposing to leverage our resources of the State of Alabama's Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) grant for an East End Shoreline Restoration project to make this project a true success story for Dauphin Island, the State of Alabama, and the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation. The Park & Beach Board is seeking to partner with the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation so that together we can																								
Baldwin Beach Express I-10 to I- 65 Extension Right of Way Acquisition	315	Cal Markert	Baldwin County	19840000		AL Portal	I N	N	N N	N	N N	N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Tyl	pes Addı	ressed		Damage and Res	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	(d), allu ivealsilole nabitat.	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	<u> </u>	Sustainability/Long-term benefit or project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					appraisal costs, surveys, title search, etc. \$8.5 Million has been expended already in design engineering, environmental planning and permitting. The proposed footprint of the proposed Beach Express extension project has been minimized by reducing median size and required rightof-way, reducing its impacts on the overall project area. Evidenced by the significant use of the recently completed North Baldwin Beach Express which connects at I-10 and runs southward to Orange Beach, access to and through Baldwin County on a direct, high speed highway link provides today's visitors another positive decision point in choosing where to expend their valuable vacation and recreation time. The proposed Beach Express Extension contributes to the overall resilience of our gulf coast and the state of Alabama. Tourism, industrial growth, and public safety are supported and enhanced through the completion of the Beach Express Extension project. It will be necessary to specifically identify, survey and acquire individual properties to establish the project's ROW to accomplish this very beneficial highway extension.																								
Big Creek Lake Land Acquistion	317	Charles Hyland	Mobile County	9245000	This project proposes to purchase target parcels located in Big Creek Watershed to accomplish large-scale conservation of coastal habitats and protect water quality in Big Creek Lake Watershed. Big Creek Lake (or Converse Lake) is the potable drinking water supply for most of the populated areas of the City of Mobile and is located in western Mobile County. It is managed by the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS) which has committed numerous resources to protection the of water quality of the lake and its surrounding areas. Over the past 20 years, MAWSS has purchased 9,000 acres of critical areas surrounding the lake to proactively protect the water resources. In order to provide a landscape-scale conservation corridor to the neighboring Escawtawpa Watersheds, this project proposes to purchase approximately 4,000 acres of pristine diverse habitats including upland long leaf sandy hills, pine flatwood savannas, oak cheniers, and freshwater wetlands. These parcels are owned by 2 land owners (GM & O – John Wilson and Shriner's hospital) and will provide critical landscape level linkages to existing protected and managed areas, providing a more holistic approach to long-term management and stewardship for the entire system. These lands also contain habitats that support a diversity of wildlife, including black bear, coastal and wading birds, waterfowl, and neotropical migratory birds. The area is home to many threatened and endangered species, MS sandhill crane, MS diamondback terrapin, and Gopher tortoise. This project has identified 15 parcels, totaling approximately 4,000 acres north of US 98 in unincorporated Mobile County. As MAWSS has been systematically purchasing land adjacent to the Big Creek Lake, it assumed the landowners are willing sellers. The property will be appraised and a 15% management-stewardship fees are included in the project's budget.		I N	N	Y	N	N	Z	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	licable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Perdido River Water Quality Protection, Habitat Restoration and Recreational Enhancement Project	318	Darryl Boudreau Boudreau	Perdido Bay Watershed	14220000	One of the key features of the Perdido River and Bay is that they form the north-south boundary between Florida and Alabama.  The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Escambia County are working together to develop a joint proposal and partnership to improve and protect the river and bay water quality and increase the ecotourism recreational opportunity in the Perdido Watershed. At this point the following entities are engaged in the development of this proposal: Federal — USFWS, NRCS; State — FDEP, NWFWMD, ADCNR, FL Sea Grant; Local — Escambia County, Baldwin County; NGO — TNC; Private — Westervelt Ecological Services.  Leveraging existing property owned by TNC (Perdido River Nature Preserve) and public land owned by Alabama and Florida, this proposal seeks to:  Expand the boundary of the TNC Preserve across the river into AL, thus helping to protect both sides of the lower Perdido River's floodplain;  Restore longleaf and wetland habitat to improve & protect Perdido River water quality;  Enhance public access to natural habitat, and low impact water based recreation; and  Lessen the impact of, and help facilitate, future growth, by protecting/restoring key wetland floodplains and using that investment to provide wetland mitigation for impacts associated with development on property containing lower quality wetland areas.  The Perdido River watershed will face enormous development pressure as Navy Federal expands its Perdido campus to accommodate over 10,000 jobs by 2020 as well as the creation of a new "hi-tech" industrial park adjacent to the Navy Federal campus. This proposal is critically important to protect the quality and habitat of the Perdido watershed and provide recreational access to a resource that was impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill as the development occurs. The overall project has three components:  Land acquisition to protect habitat and water quality;  Habitat & hydraulic flow restoration  Recreational opportunity: create a Perdido River "blueway trail" which will create the opportunity t			N Y	I N	N Y	N	N															
Water Treatment Plant	313	.c.ry vymianis	Vernon		Mount Vernon, AL. The original plant was built in 1963 and has not been upgraded since, it is past its useful life; especially since it has had no significant maintenance or upgrades performed since construction. This is an extremely critical facility, the existing clear well is way undersized for current demand and ADEM regulations. There is a very thick layer of lime at the bottom of the clear well and the baffle walls show significant deterioration with rust and cracking. The chlorine room is dangerously small and the building, specifically the roof, show signs of deterioration past the point of rehabilitation. The well pump and motor are extremely aged and				. 114																		

					Project Information					Rest	torati	on Ty	vpes Ado	dressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additio	onal Crit	eria		
1	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Doct (V / NI)	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Ğ	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Assure Timely And Effective Environmental Oversight Of Projects In Coastal Alabama, Including All RESTORE Act Projects, By The Replacement Of Substandard Facilities At The ADEM Coastal Office And Mobile Field Office	320	Lance LeFleur	Mobile, AL	5900000	there is high water loss within the system (est. 30%). The Town of Mount Vernon doesn't have the funds to replace the plant.  The new plant will have increased capacity for future growth. The design will be in compliance with current ADEM regulations. The Town of Mount Vernon owns the land in the vicinity of the existing water treatment plant and will be able to build a new one without having to purchase additional land.  Coastal Alabama is an area where two potentially conflicting activities, economic growth and environmental protection, must take place side-by-side. In this relationship between economy and environment, care must be taken to ensure balance. At the center of the effort to ensure balance is ADEM. Tasked with the statutory mandate of protecting Alabama' air/land/water resources, ADEM ensures that today's environmental resources support economic activity and at the same time are protected for all to enjoy.  While virtually all RESTORE Act funded projects will require ADEM oversight, ADEM efforts are currently divided between two substandard/inadequate facilities. The separation of the ADEM Coastal Program and the Mobile Field Office creates logistical/communication/technological issues that create inefficiencies in operations. Existing facilities are grossly inadequate to support ADEM efforts to review/approve RESTORE Act restoration projects and are grossly inadequate to support anticipated industrial growth. Projects receiving RESTORE Act funds will require ADEM action in the form of construction permits, coastal consistency determinations, environmental modeling, and inspections. Thus, this project facilitates and supports nearly all other RESTORE Act projects. Adequate ADEM facilities will support economic growth and facilitate timely actions on other RESTORE Act projects.  In addition to overseeing over 3,000 permits in the coastal area and performing over 3,000 inspections each year, ADEM utilizes its resources to respond to emergency events such as the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. ADEM		N	N !	N I	N N	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  through the Council, the implementation of other projects funded by RESTORE Act	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	ef (Y / N)	(N	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-)	
Alabama State Port Authority Automotive Logistics/ Ro-RO Terminal		H.S. "Smitty" Thorne	Mobile, AL		funds will clearly suffer.  The Alabama State Port Authority (ASPA) seeks \$25 Million in RESTORE ACT funding to develop by mid-year 2018 an Automotive Ro/Ro Terminal on 67 acres of Alabama State Port Authority owned property located on the Main Docks Complex at a former Bulk Material Handling Plant. The phased \$52 Million project will repurpose and modernize a former coal handling facility into a state-of-the-art automobile Ro/Ro and processing facility servicing approximately 150,000 units annually. The Ro/Ro Terminal project components include rehabilitation of a deep draft ship dock and marginal wharf, administrative and processing facilities, rail infrastructure, paving, lighting and related improvements. The project would serve import/export markets supporting Alabama / Southeast U.S. automotive manufacturing, assembly and transportation logistics industries. Currently, there are no regional automotive Ro/RO logistics terminals serving Alabama and adjoining regional automotive manufacturing and assembly markets. Prospective automotive logistics concessionaire studies for this project demonstrate sustainable volumes through the proposed terminal. Further, seaport infrastructure investments commonly deliver and exceed 50 years in sustainable economic impact to the community. The project would contribute to local and regional economies by generating new business revenues from vessel and cargo handling service firms providing employment and income to individuals, and generating new taxes for state and local governments. The project is projected to generate permanent jobs and consumption impacts as follows: Create 615 permanent, new direct, indirect and induced jobs generating \$44 million in personal income and consumption impacts; generate over \$34 Million in business revenues from vessel, carrier and cargo services; deliver \$3.7 Million annually in local and state taxes and generate about \$10 Million in local purchases. The construction impacts total \$35.5 Million in personal income generating \$2.9 Million in			N N					N																
Ambassadors of the Environment Program - Gulf Shores	322	Dan Bond	Gulf Shores		The Gulf Coast of Alabama is an ecologically diverse region with abundant natural resources. Many habitat types are easily accessible here, including the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, beaches and coastal dune systems, brackish and salt marshes, large and small estuaries, maritime and upland forests, and freshwater rivers and wetlands. The catastrophic Gulf oil spill of 2010 served to remind us how closely connected our way of life on the coast is to a healthy, clean environment. Education programs based on sound science are critical to raising environmental awareness, promoting stewardship, increasing community resilience, protecting natural resources, and preserving our quality of life. The City of Gulf Shores proposes to use Restore Act funds to implement a comprehensive environmental education program to provide future generations the opportunity to experience and	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Codstal, and Nearshore Habi Reef (V / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Bernestianal He (V/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					understand the importance of our vital natural resources. This program, called the "Ambassadors of the Environment Program", will be implemented in partnership with Jean-Michel Cousteau's Ocean Futures Society, a non-profit marine conservation and education organization that currently operates eight such programs across the world. Through this program, students are introduced to the natural wonders of marine and coastal environments through presentations, snorkeling/skin diving excursions, kayaking, and hiking trips. Classes will focus on issues of biodiversity, sustainability, the unique ecology of the region, human impacts, and resource management. There will be a focus on critical environmental issues of the area — coastal development, Gulf oil spill, hurricanes, and sea level rise. Participants will engage in long-term monitoring, data collection, and restoration programs created in conjunction with local groups already working in the area. The project will create a permanent facility on City-owned property where the public would engage in educational programs, and the program will be staffed and administered by the City. Sustainable characteristics of human communities will be demonstrated and experienced in the facility's solar collectors, composting toilets, recycling programs, organic gardens, and resource efficiency systems. Audiences would include primary and secondary school students, "Teach the Teacher" workshops, summer camps, environmental conferences and meetings, and ecotourism programs.																							
Austal Vessel Completion Yard Phases 2 and 3 of 3	323	Bill Pfister	Mobile, AL			AL Portal		N																				
Isle Dauphine Beach and Golf Study	324	Marc Whitehead	Dauphin Island		The Isle Dauphine location consisting of 164 acres is part of Dauphin Island (Alabama's only barrier island) providing protection to over 10,000 acres in and around Mobile Bay and the Mississippi Sound by serving as a protective buffer. The Isle Dauphine area specifically serves to provide an outdoor experience and two restaurants to the property owners of Dauphin Island and currently serving the general public. The outdoor experience consists of golf, natural habit for watching animals, pool, beach access and fishing. The project above is the development of a planning-level feasibility study of the 164 acre area providing best use of the property through data research, economic impact, suggestions, details and plans for modification providing economic sustainably for the existing and suggested additions. These additions may consist of building restorations, golf course		N	N	N N	N	N N	I N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					redevelopment, modifying golf course to be a birding sanctuary, potential lodging facility (on or off 164 area tract), beach nourishment, various walking/biking trails, access options for boating guests, kayak and sailboat rentals, and deed restriction reviews/suggestions. This study is needed to provide data on different aspects and benefits to the tourism, coastal impact, seafood industry, job creation and sustainability of the facilities. In addition, several discussions with representatives of the Town of Dauphin Island have confirmed this feasibility study and planned improvements could positively impact and enhance the viability of the Aloe Bay Project submission. This study will also provide the negative impacts of not providing the improvements needed.																								
Innovating St. Louis Street: Mobile's Technology Corridor	325	Keri Coumanis	Mobile, AL	5800000	SUMMARY: Complete a thorough reconstruction of the St. Louis St. road bed; relocate all utilities; incorporate and implement comprehensive low-impact development techniques to manage stormwater.  NARRATIVE: The City of Mobile, building on a study and conceptual design undertaken by the General Services Administration's Good Neighbor Program, is seeking funds to rebuild and upgrade the existing infrastructure found along, beside and beneath the St. Louis St. corridor. The St. Louis St. corridor is poised to be Mobile's Downtown Technology Corridor, which will house "Innovate Mobile," a regional science and research park. The City's vision, in partnership with the University of South Alabama, is to create a "vibrant, live, work, play and learn district" in downtown Mobile. The proposed Downtown Technology Corridor will provide the community with a continuum of physical spaces dedicated to housing and promoting the growth of new technologies.  The University recently purchased the historic Dodge Brothers dealership on St. Louis St.; the University intends to rehabilitate the existing building into "innovation accelerator", or a high-tech space where startups will be housed. The accelerator will allow startup businesses or technologies to bridge the gap between incubation and commercialization. In addition to the University's investment, St. Louis St. has and continues to experience a number of economic development projects. The GSA broke ground on the construction of a new \$89m federal courthouse and five existing warehouses are being redeveloped into professional office or retail space. In order to bolster the success of these projects, the City aims to replace a 200 year	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y \mid N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Inventors Lab	326	Carletta Davis	Mobile, AL	2000000	old infrastructure system with modern day technologies, pavings and aesthetics. The proposed project calls for removing the existing roadbed, drainage system, curbs and sidewalks of one-mile corridor; relocating all utilities so that they are subterranean; upgrading all existing underground stormwater pipes or culverts (which date to 1945); replacing existing stormdrains with low impact development technologies and "green" stormwater collection devices; replacing all curb, gutter and sidewalks, and installing "innovative" street lamps and fixtures. The result being, the St. LouisSt. infrastructure will be as innovative as the entrepreneurial activities and economic development occurring along the corridor.  Overview: The Coastal Community Council for M.O.R.E. (Making Opportunities and Resources Equitable Coalition) proposes a project to build capacity, plan, and implement an Inventors Lab in the Mobile and Washington Counties service area, located in the southwest corner of Alabama. This project intends to create innovative proof-of-concept capabilities in order to develop capacity within underserved communities to stimulate high-growth entrepreneurship and startup acceleration that will contribute to economic growth and competitiveness in our service area. In order to provide a wide range of programs and services that will support innovation-based economic development, the project will: leverage regional strengths, capabilities, and competitive advantages; create a diverse ecosystem that fosters an innovation mindset and culture in minority and underserved individuals; and enable their communities to achieve greater economic prosperity and quality of life. As a result of this work and, ultimately, establishment of project-based commercialization programs the project aims to implement a scalable economic-development program that results in new jobs and businesses in our service area.			I N	Σ	1 N	N N	N N	N																
Baldwin County - ALDOT Capacity Improvements_ Rev011317	327	Cal Markert	Baldwin County		Five very important Baldwin County projects are included in ALDOT's program of capacity improvements. This \$56.8 Million funding request leverages a total of \$69.8Million in identified state funding to accomplish \$126.6 Million in total capacity improvements. It also leverages \$14,400,435 in right of way acquisition, planning/permitting/design and utilities expenditures already completed. The Identified state funding support includes \$34 Million from State BP economic damages settlement combined with \$34.8 million from ALDOT.  The five projects are listed with (construction cost estimates): a) widening SR 181 from CR 64 to SR 104 (\$25 million); b) widening US 31 from Westminster Drive to SR 181 (\$18.7 million); c) widening SR 180 east of the Foley Beach Express (\$17.6 million); d) widening SR 180 west of the Foley Beach Express (\$21.7 million; e) widening SR 181 from SR 104 to CR 32 (\$43.6 million).  These projects provide additional and vastly increased capacity for coastal evacuation during hurricane events. They also provide for rapid emergency response arteries in already burgeoning growth areas of Baldwin County. The projects support our tourism industry and provide additional opportunities for access to jobs and education. Baldwin's population has climbed by 21,444 since 2010, pushing it past 200,000,	AL Porta	I N	I N	N	N I	N	N N	N																

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No	lo./ E	Submitted By/ Primary	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		eri Coumanis Coumanis	Mobile, AL	3000000	according to the latest Census data. No other county in Alabama is rising faster. This county added 3,000 residents in 2015 alone. The Daphne-Fairhope-Foley metro area, which includes all of Baldwin, was tied for the 12th-highest growth rate in the country among metropolitan areas. Since 2010, the county's population has grown by 9.8 percent. According to statistics provided by the Baldwin County Association of Realtors, the county has experienced a 39 percent increase in the number of residential properties purchased since 2011.  5.4 million visitors came to Alabama's gulf beaches in 2013, up from 4.9million in 2011. 30% of our visitors drive in from out of state. Tourism throughout Alabama generates more than 108,000 jobs, mostly dependent upon Alabama's highways for visitor travel and employment access.  This proposed program of projects contributes to the economic resilience of our gulf coast and the state of Alabama.  PHASE 1-storm Water Infrastructure Mapping and Flow Modeling: Building on a 2009 City pilot study and mapping efforts completed by the Mobile Area Water and Sewer Service (MAWSS), develop a GPS inventory and geographic information system (GIS) database of the storm water infrastructure network in the City and surrounds. The City will undertake a regional approach to the mapping effort by identifying storm water infrastructure in areas that flow into the Three Mile Creek and Eight Mile Creek Watersheds.  - Accurate GPS measurements locating storm water facilities will allow city to efficiently manage, design, and model the system and storm water flow within the watersheds that flow through the City and into Mobile Bay. The detailed storm water infrastructure mapping generated by this project will be foundational for many types of storm water management, flood control, water quality and watercourse planning, and The project will aid in the implementation of watershed management plans.  PHASE 2 - Flood Loss Strategy: Using the data and digital GIS mapping developed in Phase 1, identify propertie	AL Portal								a. C		d. c	Δ.		Δ.	a. 2	d. X	I is	a.	d.	O O				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y/N)	onal Us	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits $\cos t$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for exterestion (+/0/-)
Mobile Greenway Initiative	329	Keri Coumanis	Mobile, AL	11000000	technical advisory committee made up of local engineers, scientists and developers, and encourage public input.  This project develops a continuous, twenty-mile-long, multi-modal trail system within the City of Mobile along the banks of Three Mile Creek and the Mobile Bayshore (the "Greenway"). The Greenway will provide safe infrastructure for bicycle and pedestrian traffic through urban and natural areas where none currently exists. The Greenway will revitalize parks and economically disadvantaged areas, promote exercise and healthy living, connect citizens to services, public amenities and the natural environment, and draw tourists and citizens for recreational use and enjoyment. Planning for the Greenway is long-established and documented in local and regional plans. Phase 1 of the project (in progress) involves construction of the first 1 mile of the Greenway along Three Mile Creek, connecting underserved parts of the community to Tricentennial Park, Mobile Infirmary, USA Hospital, and Health Department. Concurrently, the City is preparing the Three Mile Creek Greenway Trail Management Plan to identify next steps, cost estimates and funding strategies and priorities for developing the remainder of the Three Mile Creek sections. The City and its project partners have shown commitment to realizing the project by leveraging over \$1m public and private funds to effectuate the Phase 1 work. Phase 2 involves construction of a second stretch along Three Mile Creek for which design and engineering is also complete, as well as design, real estate due diligence and construction of the remainder of the Three Mile Creek segments. Phase 2 also includes design and construction of the Planned trail amenities (e.g., lighting, fitness courses, benches, signage) identified in the Three Mile Creek Greenway Trail Management Plan. Phase 3 will connect the Three Mile Creek segment to the Crepe Myrtle Trail by a network of "complete streets" along Dr. MLK, Jr. Ave, Broad, Beauregard and Water streets. Funding for the "complete st	AL Portal	N	N N	N	N r		N	N															
Three Mile Creek Watershed Restoration	330	Keri Coumanis Coumanis	Mobile, AL		This project implements the priority best management practices (BMPs) and restoration actions identified in the Three Mile Creek Watershed Management Plan (WMP). Phase 1—Headwaters Restoration and Storm Water Infrastructure Mapping involves hydrologic restoration of the headwaters reaches of Twelve Mile Creek, Three Mile Creek and Toulmins Springs Branch (TSB) (implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs identified in the WMP), and survey-grade mapping of the drainage infrastructure throughout the Watershed. Phase 1 will leverage projects and funding from multiple public and private sources, including: construction of a storm water park on the TSB for which design and engineering was completed by The Nature Conservancy with use of ADEM 319 funds; implementation, in the headwaters reaches, of the invasive species management plan being prepared by the MBNEP with Federal RESTORE funds; and the design/engineering plan for		I N	N Y	N	N r	J N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ta), and nearshore habitat (17)	(ysee   vee   ( )   v) Birds (	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Hse (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	oject readiness	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0/ - ) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					hydraulic restoration measures of the Creek on the University of South Alabama (USA) campus, currently being prepared by USA using ADEM grant funds. Phase 2—Langan Park Lake to I-65 and Lower Watershed Restoration involves hydrologic restoration actions (implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs as identified in the WMP) in the Lower Watershed and areas of the Upper Watershed that are not addressed in Phase 1. Restoration actions in Upper Watershed areas will include dredging of Langan Park Lake and invasive species removal in accordance with MBNEP's management plan. Restoration actions in Lower Watershed areas will also include implementing a pilot bioremediation project at Hickory Street Landfill; invasive species removal; reconstruction of the stormwater drainage system beneath Ann Street (north from the intersection of Dauphin Street) and restoration of the historic stream channel/removal of the "plug." Phase 3—Middle Watershed Restoration will effectuate hydrologic restoration of the Middle Watershed area. Phase 3 will include implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs identified in the WMP, invasive species removal, and streambed and riparian buffer restoration. Restoring the natural hydrology of the watershed, restoring riparian buffers, and eliminating exotic species will benefit both surface water quality and habitat and recreational enjoyment. Implementing the BMPs will help eliminate flooding in the watershed by maintaining the drainage and surface water system design for flood protection.																								
Fairhope Area Community-Based Comprehensive Land Use Plan	331	Kain Wilson	Fairhope Fairhope	650000	Project Description: The City of Fairhope is a unique treasure for the State of Alabama as it still retains much of its original small-town ambiance, while providing state of the art services for its residents. Fairhope is known as a pedestrian's paradise that has an active arts community, exceptional schools, excellent senior services, waterfront public spaces, and top-notch recreational programs for all ages. It is also home or a weekend retreat for many famous artist and authors. Fairhope has been recognized nationally and internationally for its environmental stewardship, beauty and quality of life. In 2010, Family Circle Magazine named Fairhope as one of the 10 best places to raise a family. Most recently, it was voted as the most business friendly city in Alabama by the Alabama Policy Institute. In order to steadfastly protect Fairhope's characteristics, this project requests funds to develop a community-based comprehensive land use plan. This plan will incorporate all previous planning efforts and integrate community involvement to create a long term vision for future growth in the Fairhope area including city limits, police jurisdiction and planning jurisdiction. This plan will provide a blueprint for all stakeholders so Fairhope can continue to grow and prosper in the future. A nationwide Request for Proposals for a consultant to develop the plan using innovative and community-based techniques. This project will involve numerous public meetings, mapping, review of existing public services and development of a future land use map.  The City of Fairhope is a unique treasure for the State of Alabama as it still retains	AL Portal		N																					
Waterfront and Greenspace Restoration Project	-32	Wilson			much of its original small-town ambiance, while providing state of the art services for its residents. Fairhope is known as a pedestrian's paradise that has an active arts community, exceptional schools, excellent senior services, waterfront public spaces, and top-notch recreational programs for all ages. In an effort to improve the	0.131																							

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Southwest Coastal Alabama Resiliency and Stewardship Center as		Jackie Antalan		5800000	waterfront area, this project will implement recommendations of the most recent waterfront study to provide a comprehensive vision and working waterfront including public spaces located on Mobile Bay in Fairhope. First, this project will contribute to the redevelopment the Fairhope Marina located at the mouth of Fly Creek. This project will integrate the Clean Harbors program to provide a mixedused environmentally friendly working waterfront. Second, recommendations in the Fairhope Beach Management Plan, a comprehensive bluff and shoreline stabilization project, planning and redevelopment of the waterfront park areas (including acquisition of inholdings) will be implemented. This development includes integration of pedestrian access into water front areas and development of more water-based transportation infrastructure impeding access to waterfronts. Last, this project will utilize funds to develop a comprehensive stormwater education program in order to reduce pollution and sedimentation entering Mobile Bay from the City public spaces. This project will provide a necessary catalyst so the City can host waterfront tourism activities such as regattas, sailing events, and fishing tournaments. These events provide the City of Fairhope, Baldwin County and State of Alabama with much-need tourism tax revenue.  Southwest Coastal Alabama Resiliency and Stewardship Center as proposed will be a state of art, renewable energy facility. The project involves acquisition of forty (40) acre in Coden, Alabama. The center will serve as the infrastructure foundation toward a holistic approach to local community stakeholders taking ownership and pride in the natural resources in their own "Backyard". This infrastructure project will benefit historically underserved rural communities economy and sustain local ecological resources.	AL Portal		N																				
Mississippi Sound Coastal Eco-Tourism and Aquaculture Village	334	Brett Dungan	MS Sound	10320000	Coden's natural habitat support a wide range of wildlife and neotropical migratory birds, finfish and shellfish and should be considered as "Nature Classroom". The overall objective of the center is to enhance community resilience in coordination with restoration activities that protect, replenish our living coast. The scope of the Center is as follows;  Plan and Implement Sustainable Resiliency Programs Coordinate Stewardship Programs and Activities Improve public access to programmatic restoration activities. Increase public understanding of programmatic restoration activities. Design outreach and engagement module Plan educational and training modules Increase Public Enjoyment and Recreational Use The purpose of this project is to implement an Eco-Tourism site on the Alabama Coast to demonstrate the viability of developing coastal marsh wetlands -and- adjacent coastal properties for aquaculture -and- eco-tourism, employing the fundamentals of Permaculture -and- within the bounds of environmental stewardship. This project will also provide a site for disabled veterans to participate	AL Portal	N	N	N N	N N	N I	N N	N															

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					business entrepreneurs take a lead role in creating sustainable models to support coastal communities economic revitalization. This project will:  *Provide public access, including for handicapped  *Create a working coastal community, foster start-up businesses, -and- provide local jobs  *Be a center for aquaculture production -and- research  *Support aquaculture process that is sustainable -and- chemical-free  *Local high school horticulture -and- aquaculture students will be encouraged to participate in hands-on experience  *Provide an ecologically thriving learning laboratory interfacing with local schools, centers of excellence -and- research institutes  *Facilitate the exchange of innovation utilizing local knowledge, the scientific community, and digital technology																							
Maintaining and Expanding Information Infrastructure for Shipping and Boating Safety and Efficiency in Mobile Bay	335	Renee Collini & Brian Dzwonkowski	Gulf of Mexico	1479606	Alabama Real-time Coastal Observing System (ARCOS) and its website, www.mymobilebay.com, have become enmeshed in coastal decision-making. Industrial, commercial, and recreational captains, restoration specialists, and natural resource managers have relied on the data from www.mymobilebay.com for current conditions and long-term trends for over 13 years. The website currently averages 6000+ unique hits per month by fisherman, boaters, scientists, educators, and resource managers. Additionally, data are utilized by various state and federal agencies to confirm severe weather events and improve model-based weather predictions, manage public health and natural resources, and monitor coastal water quality. The proposed project will allow continued maintenance, as well as improvements and expansion, of the existing infrastructure that enables collection and dissemination of high quality data for coastal Alabama. The costly and time intensive processes of obtaining equipment, site identification and construction, and development of communication networks to disseminate data have already been invested; current maintenance of the system is being funded by ADCNR, Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System, and Dauphin Island Sea Lab. However, the infrastructure that these sites depend upon to provide quality, reliable data is aging rapidly. Without much needed upgrades and investment, the website and its benefits will cease to be available. The proposed funding will maintain the existing infrastructure for 5 years and expand the network to include a near-coastal buoy (see attached map). Expanding the scope of ARCOS provides valuable information to local captains, including commercial and recreational fisherman and Mobile Bay Bar Pilots. In addition to providing valuable information to the boating and shipping communities, ARCOS will continue to provide data in support of individual restoration and conservation projects – a critical aspect of natural resource management in response to threats to the built environment (		I N	N r	N N	N	NN	N	N															

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Proie	ct Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	r Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)		Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regula	t supports existing regional toration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	ct readiness (+/0/-)	Sussainability/Long-term benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Magne North	olia River Gateway	336	Yael Girard  Yael Girard  Girard	Weeks Bay  Weeks Bay	3000000	Acquisition of the Property to (i) protect it in perpetuity and (ii) access/address restoration needs to ensure that it provides the best habitat for native and endemic species. This project will be accomplished with support from the Weeks Bay Foundation (WBF) and the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (WBNERR). In addition, the WBF will work with the Weeks Bay Reserve to create a management plan and prioritize restoration needs, including re-creation of longleaf pine savannas, pitcher plant bogs, and marsh and swamp habitat (where appropriate). This management plan will also include the removal of a dilapidated bulkhead on the waterfront point of the Property that splits Weeks Bay and Mobile Bay. Working with Dr. Eric Sparks from the Alabama Mississippi SeaGrant, a new adaptable shoreline plan would be created.  Weeks Bay is listed as an "Outstanding National Resource Water" and is home to numerous native plant and animal species. This Property contains over 100 acres of wetlands. These include estuarine intertidal marsh, freshwater forested wetlands. There is also an unnamed creek that runs through the center of the marsh area. This provides protected habitat and shelter for wading birds and duck species and various indigenous marine life. The Diamondback Terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin), an Alabama species of concern, has also been seen in the marsh. The scenic beauty of the Property is enjoyed by pleasure boaters, birders, and recreational fisherman. The bay front edge of the Property is a popular place for fisherman to anchor and angle for Redfish and Speckled Trout.  The Property meets the priority acquisition and protection goals of various groups. It sits adjacent to existing protected land, owned by the Weeks Bay Foundation, called Herndon. In addition, it falls within the Weeks Bay Reserve's Coastal Zone and Core Priority Area, as well as the Weeks Bay Project Acquisition Area. In the Mobile Bay National Estuarine Program's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, the Fish River Waters				N N	N	N N	N																
						management plan and prioritize restoration needs, including re-creation of longleaf pine savannas, pitcher plant bogs, and marsh and swamp habitat (where appropriate).  Weeks Bay is listed as an "Outstanding National Resource Water" and is home to numerous native plant and animal species. Magnolia River is listed as an "Outstanding Alabama Water." Fish River and Magnolia River are the two main tributaries to Weeks Bay. Fish River is listed as a 303(d) waterway for unsafe levels																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					of pathogens and mercury. It is only because of the excellent water quality of Magnolia River that Weeks Bay is able to sustain and support such an array of wildlife. As development continues throughout Baldwin County, and especially on the river banks of both Magnolia and Fish Rivers, we will see a decline in water quality. Protection of the Property will ensure that over 1.2 miles of combined river and bay frontage remains in its natural state, thus mitigating erosion, siltation, eutrophication, and residential flooding – all factors that directly correlate to water quality and the health of the entire Weeks Bay ecosystem.  This Property contains nearly 100 acres of wetlands. These include estuarine and palustrine wetlands. There is also a small stream that bisects the Northern half of the property, running northeast to southwest. The scenic beauty of the Property is enjoyed by pleasure boaters, birders, and recreational fisherman who visit Weeks Bay and Magnolia River.  The Property meets the priority acquisition and protection goals of various groups. It falls within the Weeks Bay Reserve's Coastal Zone and Core Priority Area, as well as the Weeks Bay Project Acquisition Area. In the Mobile Bay National Estuarine Program's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, the Fish River Watershed, where the property is located, was listed as the highest priority watershed in coastal Alabama for restoration. The 2005 Baldwin County Wetland Conservation Plan also highlights this area as containing wetlands to be considered for conservation.																								
Development of New Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) for the City of Chickasaw					In order to eliminate untreated wastewater from entering the Mobile Bay Ecosystem, the City of Chickasaw is requesting funding from the RESTORE Act to construct a 1.5 MGD Wastewater Treatment Facility. This facility would be designed to use state of the art treatment technology to eliminate the existing failing lagoon system. Without this new WWTF, the City of Chickasaw Utilities Board will be forced to make small improvements to the lagoons and will continue to operate under a Consent Decree issued by ADEM. A detailed cost estimate has been developed bnb professional consulting engineers at Malcolm Pirney – Arcadis which estimates the cost of permitting, construction, engineering, and project management to be approximately \$7,500,000. After the plant is constructed, portions of the lagoon area will be restored to coastal wetlands. This project meets the eligible uses of the RESTORE act as it will significantly improve water quality of the Mobile Bay River System along with mitigating damage to wildlife and natural resources. This project would also provide the necessary infrastructure for Port of Chickasaw to continue to grow, creating a framework for economic prosperity through highly paid skilled jobs. Last, this project is endorsed by ADEM as they support any project that will improve water quality discharged to the Mobile River/Mobile Bay ecosystem.																								
Salt Aire Shoreline Restoration	339	Bill Melton	Mobile, AL		NFWF Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund provided funding for the Phase I of the Mobile Bay Shore Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Initiative to acquire the 233 acre Salt Aire parcel and develop restoration plans and specifications for the bayfront shoreline on the property. The need for stabilization and restoration is	AL Porta	II N	IN	Y	IN I	N N	IN IN	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	) ject complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					evidenced by the amount of shoreline erosion and marsh loss experienced in the past 30 years. The project team recently produced a conceptual plan and estimated project cost as a first step in defining the proposed project. This project suggestion is based upon the conceptual plan. Development of a detailed restoration plan and associated construction documents and permit application based on this concept is underway and on schedule to be complete by May 31st of 2017. The proposed Salt Aire living shoreline and marsh restoration project has been designed to stabilize the property's Mobile Bay shoreline and reestablish approximately 16 acres of tidal marsh. Approximately 5600 linear feet of low-profile breakwater would be installed in shallow water offshore Salt Aire and Goat Island; these wave attenuation structures would serve to enhance growth of estuarine biota such as oysters, while reducing wave-induced erosion. Oyster growth on these structures would be enhanced by distributing oyster spat across the breakwater structures. The recessed shoreline would be reestablished by placement of up to 80,000 CY of suitable sediments borrowed from the Fowl River Channel dredged material disposal area, located about 1.5 miles south of the project. Silt curtain would be installed to preclude excessive release of fine sediments from the placement area. The borrow area excavation would be refilled by maintenance dredging material from the Fowl River Channel. Once sufficient compaction of the sediment placed at the shoreline has occurred, tidal channels would be excavated to provide tidal flushing and nekton access to the restored marsh. Approximately 70,000 marsh plants would be planted in the restored site after the tidal creeks have been excavated. Project construction monitoring would involve water quality (turbidity) testing on a daily basis to ensure compliance with state water quality standards. Post-construction success monitoring would include five years of elevation surveying, marsh plant survival and growth, and																								
Beach Club West	340	Drew Niederriter	Fort Morgan	30845000	Objective: To acquire a large and ecologically diverse parcel of land in coastal Alabama.  Outcome: Protection and management of approximately 79 acres of habitat for multiple protected species. This property provides one of the last known refuges for the endangered Alabama beach mouse, which utilizes the high ground on the property during storms. The beach is also utilized by three species of protected sea turtles, as well as piping plovers. The dune field is an important nesting area for least terns and other shorebirds and is home to several rare plants. Additionally, a maritime forest is located on the northern boundary of the property, which provides a canopy for roosting migratory birds. Maritime forests on Beach Club West represents one of the last places on the Fort Morgan peninsula where one exists. A biological assessment has been prepared by the USFWS and can be provided for information on the ecological value of the land.  Beach Club West, in conjunction with the acquisition of Gulf Highlands, could be combined to create an incredible ecotourism opportunity. A site plan could be designed to best utilize the nearly 200 acres of property to both properly manage		II N	N	Y	N N	I N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Keef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ U / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ )$
Lower Dog river Bottomland Hardwoods Protection	343	Debi Foster Foster	Dog River	1802500	the sensitive habitat and also allow for passive human recreation. Threat of development is high due to increased sales and construction along the Gulf Coast. All federal, state and local permits have been acquired to develop the property as a significant, multi-family resort. Development of Beach Club West would be in contradiction with the use of the immediately adjacent Gulf Highlands parcel. Beach Club West and Gulf Highlands parcels collectively developed a habitat conservation plan (HCP) as part of the originally proposed developments. The HCP could be modified to incorporate a public use of both properties while minimizing a development footprint to areas of Beach Club West that have already been partially impacted.  The Lower Dog River Bottomland Hardwoods Protection project aims to permanently preserve nearly 300 acres of undisturbed, high quality, Palustrine, riverine wetlands in the Dog River Watershed. It comprises the largest contiguous acres in the Lower Dog River basin and will sustain critical habitat for threatened and endangered species like the West Indian Manatee (Trichechus manatus) and the American Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus). Acquisition of this property will ensure a healthy and sustainable Dog River by retaining the natural eco-system services they preform: it slows the water down by allowing it to spread out over a natural floodplain thereby filtering the water and alleviating downstream flooding. Cumulative economic benefits will be derived from this project through increased eco-tourism activities like recreational fishing opportunities, canoe/kayaking, birding and nature photography and environmental education. Restoration and preservation are top priorities listed in both the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program's Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan and the draft Dog River Watershed Management Plan. Conservation of this little known area of extreme biodiversity is critical to the future health of Dog River.		il N	I N	Y	N N	N F	N N	N																
Dog River Watershed Restoration	344	Christian Miller Miller	Dog River		This project implements the priority best management practices (BMPs) and restoration actions identified in the Dog River Watershed Management Plan (WMP). The ecology, hydrology, and water quality of the Greater Dog River Watershed have been degraded by cumulative impacts for over fifty years by conversion of natural land to hard surfaces, including channelization, to enhance runoff of rainfall and minimize urban flooding. Management measures designed to mitigate the impacts of urban development have been identified by the WMP and when implemented will reduce impacts to habitat and water quality associated with urban stormwater runoff. Phase I—The Mobile Bay Shore Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Initiative will utilize funds to acquire and preserve remaining high priority intact tidal marsh habitats within the City of Mobile. The goal of this initiative is preserving up to 1,000 acres of riparian, wetland, and marsh habitats in the Greater Dog River Watershed. Phase II—Stormwater Management and Low Impact Development (LID) Program. This Program will install multiple structural and nonstructural BMPs throughout the watershed to more effectively manage stormwater by increasing infiltration and reducing stormwater runoff with a goal of restoring water quality and hydrology. The LID Program includes sustainable stormwater BMPs and utilizes natural hydrologic cycles through multiple measures or practices that include:	I	al N	Y	Y	N N	N r	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	9/100 (1/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $V/N$ )	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	nas reasonable p	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding &	
Environmentally- friendly alternatives to bulkheads for protecting shorelines: evaluation and implementation of two living shoreline designs	347	Just Cebrian  Christian	Mobile Bay  Dog River	200000	permeable pavement, bioretention areas, vegetated swales, constructed wetlands, and Gross Pollutant Removal Devices. This program will also include restoration of priority stream reaches and riparian habitat identified in the WMP. Restoring the natural hydrology of the watershed, restoring riparian buffers, and eliminating exotic species will benefit both surface water and habitat quality. Phase III — Coastal Resiliency Program. Through this program, partial funding would be made available to offset the costs of creating natural, erosion-resistant (living) shoreline for private landowners instead of habitat-degrading, vertical bulkheads. This ongoing program would help decrease the number of armored shorelines, increasing coastal resiliency, ecological diversity, and habitat throughout the Dog River estuary.  Coastal erosion is a serious problem in the Gulf of Mexico and many other coastal areas in the US. The most conventional way to protect shorelines from erosion is the placement of hard walls, such as bulkheads. About 40% of the shoreline in Mobile Bay is armored. However, bulkheads have a number of drawbacks, such as erosion of adjacent bottom, degradation over time and failure to protect the coastline, and removal of habitat for commercially important fishes. These problems have motivated substantial debate on the adoption of more environmentally friendly strategies for coastal protection against erosion (i.e. "Living Shoreline" designs), such as marsh construction. Recognizing this, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted a review of their general permit and created a new category for "Living Shoreline" initiatives. This general permit (ALGP-10 — Living Shorelines) was adopted in Alabama in October 2011 and allows for waterfront homeowners and communities, including businesses, to obtain permits for living shorelines as easily as receiving a permit for a hardened shoreline.  Our main objective is to implement the USACE Living Shorelines General Permit ALGP-10 for private owners by enhancing the					7 Z	N N	N	Z																
Watershed Water Quality Restoration		Miller Miller	3 3		restoration actions identified in the Dog River Watershed Management Plan (WMP) to reduce the impacts related to sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's) and associated bacterial pathogen pollution into the receiving waters of the Dog River Watershed. The advanced age of the sewage collection and conveyance facilities in the Greater								· ·																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ct is consistent with programmatic restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public	(N/X	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Reducing runoff pollution in coastal waters through marsh restoration: a	350	Just Cebrian	AL waters	269269	Dog River Watershed, and the high amount of precipitation which falls in coastal Alabama have created a high frequency of SSO's in the Greater Watershed. The SSO's most often are the result of aging pipelines and pump lift stations incapable of handling large volumes of rainfall. Small cracks in conveyance pipelines, caused by tree roots and deterioration, allow rainwater to infiltrate into the pipelines. Millions of gallons of untreated sewage are released each year into the Dog River Watershed. Sanitary sewer overflows endanger human health as well as fish and wildlife by releasing bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens as well as nutrients and oxygen-demanding materials to nearby surface waters. The Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS) has identified key infrastructure upgrades within the Dog River Watershed which have been outlined in the WMP. MAWSS currently has plans for several improvements and infrastructure upgrades to improve management of SSO's. These measures are as follows: Installation of a new lift station and severe weather attenuation basin (SWAB) in the Halls Mill Creek subwatershed; upgrades to the Williams wastewater treatment facility (WWTF)t; replacement of the trunk sewer line and installation of SWABs in the Eslava Creek subwatershed; replacement of the force main that extends from the Halls Mill lift station to the Eslava lifts station. This project will greatly improve the function of the sewer basin and will result in less sewage spills and overflows into the receiving waters of the Dog River Watershed. In addition, the flows to the WWTF will be greatly reduced.  The main goal of this project is to carry out a cost-effectiveness analysis of how various marsh restoration designs ranging in plant density, platform slope and sediment grain size perform in terms of reducing runoff pollution under current and elevated sea level. With this information of wull build a decision support tool to help managers maximize the reduction of fundred constraints. This areas to will accident the p	AL Portal	IN	1 N	Y	N I	N N	N N	Y																	
Fowl River Watershed Headwaters Conservation and Restoration Program	351	Christian Miller Miller	Fowl River	7416000	restoration given their specific time and budget constraints. This project will provide science-based information important to the development of ordinances and regulations sought by coastal wetlands projects and efforts throughout the State of Alabama, encouraging implementation of federal- and state-approved wetlands resource management programs. To accomplish this we will closely work with an Advisory Panel comprised of environmental officers and managers representing a wide variety of agencies that deal with issues of coastal pollution and wetland restoration. The Panel has expressed much interest in participating in this project. Through this intense collaboration and training, the Panel will become vested in the design, development and applications of the decision support tool. Most importantly, through their professional networks they will disseminate and instruct others how to use the tool, thereby having far-reaching implications for the protection and restoration of wetlands and applications for environmental betterment throughout the Gulf of Mexico and other US coastal areas.  This project implements priority best management practices (BMPs) and restoration actions identified in the Fowl River Watershed Management Plan (WMP). A 2015 assessment completed by GSA indicates relatively healthy water quality in the Fowl River Watershed, attributable to the relatively rural landscape, extensive wetlands and forests, and use of cover crops on agricultural fields. In order to improve and protect water quality and habitats for the future, steps should be taken to employ		I N	1 Y	N	N !! N	N N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	onal Us	ing, Adaptive Management, and Ad	nt to Support Restoration Implementat	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	( - /	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Deer River	352	Christian	Mobile Bay	4000000	best management BMPs identified in the WMP. The WMP has identified priority projects in the upper reaches of the Fowl River Watershed that can be divided into the following categories: Wetland restoration (including installation of agricultural BMPs), stream/riparian buffer restoration, and stormwater management. These headwaters priority projects include an assortment of opportunities to manage upstream flows, increase nutrient and bacteria uptake/ removal, provide increased wildlife utilization, and offset future development within the Watershed.  Restoration of impaired wetlands and streams and implementation of stormwater management projects will have the greatest benefits to nutrient and sediment removal in the receiving waters of Fowl River, and ultimately Mobile Bay. Wetland restoration projects have been identified for wetlands that have experienced significant change in land use and likely have experienced various types of hydrologic alterations. Similarly, identified stream restoration projects would restore stream ways that have been altered through channelization and changes in land use (mostly forested riparian buffers converted to row crops). Once installed, these BMPs will allow for increased flood capacity and increased nutrient uptake/sediment removal, prevent the further destruction of wetlands, prevent erosion and sediment transport from areas of active timber harvesting and agriculture, and control runoff from construction sites and urban areas with significant impervious cover.  This purpose of this project is to restore the erosion-impacted and storm-vulnerable	AL Portal	N	I N						N																
Coastal Marsh Stabilization and Restoration		Miller Miller			marsh at the mouth of Deer River, adjacent to the Theodore Industrial Canal and Mobile Bay. In addition to restoration the goal should be to establish the preservation and long term sustainability of the ecological habitats of this system. The target area is regionally recognized as a priority saltmarsh habitat by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program. The existing inter tidal marsh of the Deer River watershed is currently and has been experiencing excessive deterioration and loss of natural function from erosion caused by heavy storms, excessive tidal wave impact and predominantly the wave loading effects of cargo ships ingressing and egressing the Theodore Industrial Canal. Since 1997, approximately nine acres of intertidal marshland and shoreline have been eroding thus causing the ongoing loss of a pristine and prioritized aquatic resource area of Mobile Bay. Due to previous indicated impacts to the salt marsh of Deer River, there is an added concern expressed by a group of citizens who reside along the canal portions of Deer River. These citizens of the Hollingers Island community live along stretches of the seminavigable reach of Deer River that has experienced degraded water and habitat quality, sedimentation, and benthic build-up along with solid waste pollution from Mobile Bay — caused by the gaping breach that is allowing significant impact to the marsh.																									
West Fowl River Pathogen Study	353	Christian Miller Miller	Fowl River	450000	The proposed project seeks to identify sources of bacteria in the West Fowl River watershed. The West Fowl River Watershed is home to oyster farmers who have a long history of making a living off the Gulf waters. Recent water quality sampling for bacteria has exceeded regulatory thresholds and is impacting the local aquaculture industry.	AL Portal	N	I Y	N	1 N	N N	N N	1 Y	(																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Keel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}\mbox{\ensuremath{N}}$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	( - /	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					The presence of elevated concentrations of indicator bacteria in surface waters could be a serious threat to human health and safety because they indicate the potential for the presence of disease-causing micro-organisms. In many watersheds pathogens are typically seen in higher numbers after rain events as a result of runoff laden with gross pollutants. While the presence of pathogens during wet-weather can be attributed to a variety of potential sources, the presence on pathogens in dry-weather conditions can be indicative of direct inputs of bacteria into the surface water system. Elevated bacterial loads have typically been attributed to a wastewater source such as a failed septic system, sanitary sewer leakage, periodic sanitary pump station overflows, illicit discharges, and illicit connections. However, significant bacterial loads can be documented from rotting vegetation and/or wildlife. Regardless of the source, elevated bacterial loads could pose a humanhealth risk.  This project would include field surveys, bacterial sampling, and microbial source tracking to understand and identify areas of concerns in the watershed and identify potential sources of pathogens.																								
Bayou La Batre Pathogen Study		Christian Miller Miller	Bayou La Batre		The proposed project seeks to identify sources of pathogens in the Bayou La Batre Watershed. The Bayou was placed on Alabama's 303(d) list of impaired waters for pathogens as indicated by elevated fecal coliform bacteria concentrations; and human-derived bacteria were detected during water quality sampling undertaken as part of the Bayou La Batre watershed study. The watershed plan identified bacteria as a water quality issue and preliminary sampling efforts indicated the presence of human bacteria; however, the proportion of human waste as a source is unknown relative to other potential sources (i.e., rotting vegetation, animal waste). The presence of elevated concentrations of pathogens in surface waters could be a serious threat to human health and safety because they indicate the potential for the presence of disease-causing micro-organisms. In many watersheds pathogens are typically seen in higher numbers after rain events as a result of runoff laden with gross pollutants. While the presence of pathogens during wet-weather can be attributed to a variety of potential sources, the presence on pathogens in dryweather conditions can be indicative of direct inputs of bacteria into the surface water system. These are typically from a wastewater source such as a failed septic system, sanitary sewer leakage, periodic sanitary pump station overflows, illicit discharges, illicit connections or pets and wildlife.  The Bayou La Batre community has a long history of making a living off the Gulf waters and oyster farming is conducted in nearby waters. Bacteria and related viruses can pose significant human health risks to oyster farms and recreational uses of waterbodies.  This project would entail field surveys, bacterial sampling, and microbial source tracking to understand and identify areas of concerns in the watershed and identify potential sources of pathogens.			Y																					
Old River Recreation	355	Rob Grant	Gulf Shores	4500000	Develop boat launching ramp, parking area, and 75 site RV campground. Project study for boat ramp component completed in July 2006 by the City of Orange Beach. Proposed project area is a 30 acre tract of land within Gulf State Park located	AL Portal	N	N	N I	N N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name Access Area -	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description east of Perdido Pass, north of Perdido Beach Boulevard, just west of Ono Island	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	ef (γ / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with annicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	ct supports existing regional or local conservation storation effort (Y/N)	echnically feasible (+/0/adiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Gulf State Park  Comprehensive Shoreline Restoration Plan for Coastal Communities in Alabama  Gulf State Park Pier Renovation	356	Judy Haner Haner	Coastal AL  Gulf Sores		Bridge on Old River. Major project components are boat ramp, parking lot, 75 site campground, bath house, and office.  The shorelines of coastal bays and estuaries on the Gulf of Mexico are the first line of defense against natural and man-made disasters. In Alabama, more than 80% of bay and tributary shorelines are privately owned. These landowners, especially on the major bay systems, i.e. Mobile Bay, Mississippi Sound, Bon Secour Bay, Wolf Bay, and Perdido Bay are experiencing high rates of erosion. The landowners experiencing the shoreline impacts do not have the information necessary to effectively address shoreline loss, especially on major bays where a comprehensive, rather than piecemeal, approach is needed.  This project proposes to develop a comprehensive shoreline restoration plan for the shoreline reaches along the major bays, including a set of recommendations for waterfront landowners, municipalities and communities to consider when implementing shoreline protection measures that will dually serve to protect property, while also contributing to overall coastal and community resilience. A 'Basis of Design' for the interconnected, but physiographically unique, stretches of shorelines, will provide recommendations for materials, methods and techniques that incorporate nature-based solutions as options for living shoreline implementation that can also contribute to enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, property values and aesthetics, community rating system (CRS) rankings and overall mental health.  This project will help advance current efforts to promote the utilization of nature-based solutions for shoreline protection and benefit communities. This shoreline plan will provide capacity for improved coastal and community resilience by developing a single, comprehensive shoreline restoration plan that could otherwise not be accomplished through the efforts of any individual, municipality, or county due to the cross-boundary nature of Alabama's coastal systems and municipal borders.  The tributary system	AL Portal						N Y														
Payou Lo Potro	250	Homor William	Pavaula	2000000	alternative materials would likely have a longer life expectancy, and provide a more "customer friendly" surface than what presently exists. This project would replace the entire pier deck with more sustainable, ecologically friendly materials.	Al Dowlat	NI NI	V	N.	N	N N	N N														
Bayou Le Batre Nutrient	358	Homer Wilkes	Bayou La Batre	2000000	Excessive nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication, of Gulf Coast estuaries and their watersheds is a chronic threat that can lead to hypoxia (low oxygen levels), harmful algal blooms, habitat losses, and fish kills (PDARP/PEIS Section 5.5.4). The Nutrient	AL Portal	iN	Y N	N	IN	IN N	N N														

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ تن	Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Rirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(V/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{Y}}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{N}}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Reduction Project					Reduction restoration is consistent with the needs of the Bayou La Batre Watershed in Alabama. The watershed would benefit from activities designed to restore and enhance the ecological and hydrological integrity of water resources. The goal of this project is to reduce nonpoint source pollution from agricultural and forested lands.  The Bayou La Batre Watershed covers over 19,500 acres in south Mobile County and flows southwesterly into Portersville Bay and Mississippi Sound. The City of Bayou La Batre, which is located within the watershed, is the source of the urban component of the watershed. Total land use breakdown: 13% urban, 32% agricultural land, 51% forested, 2% water/wetlands. Row crops, pasture, and silviculture accounts for the agriculture landuse within the watershed.  The racial makeup of the city was 52.44% White, 10.25% Black or African American, 0.26% Native American, 33.29% Asian, 0.43% Pacific Islander, 0.95% from other races, and 2.38% from two or more races. The large Asian population is attributable to a large influx of Vietnamese American shrimpers as immigrants following the Vietnam War as well as Cambodian and Laotian refugees and their children.  Bayou La Batre was originally placed on the State's 303(d) list for pathogens in 1998 with a TMDL developed in 2009. The lower half of the Bayou La Batre sub-estuary is rated "Fair" while the upper half is rated "Poor". There are no NPDES discharges within the watershed, and nonpoint sources appear to be a significant source of pathogen contamination, with the TMDL indicating sanitary sewer overflows and agriculture runoff being the probable sources.  The Bayou La Batre Nutrient Reduction Project would be implemented by NRCS in the Bayou La Batre Watershed in Alabama for the purpose of improving water quality by implementing conservation partners would assist private landowners by developing conservation plans that identify natural resource concerns and conservation practices the landowner can implement to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff.																								
Fort Morgan Parkway Trail Extension	359	Rob Grant Grant	Fort Morgan		This project would extend, and ultimately complete, the Fort Morgan Trail from Fort Morgan in the west to Gulf State Park and the Hugh Branyon Backcountry Trail in the east. Currently, a 15 mile gap exists between Fort Morgan and Peninsula Boulevard. The proposed extension will complement the existing ten foot wide concrete trail. When completed, the Fort Morgan Trail will provide approximately 30 miles of recreation trail from Fort Morgan to Orange Beach and will connect with numerous trail spurs and loops along the way.  A "mid-zone" trail head facility within the Parkway will provide parking spaces, restrooms, vending machines, interpretive signage, and informational kiosks.	AL Porta	N N	N	N	N N	N N	YN	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtle	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administ	to Support Restoration Imple	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\Upsilon/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	arphi complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded ( $\forall$ /N) Project is technically feasible ( $+$ /0/-)	ct readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Fowl River Watershed Nutrient Reduction Program	360	Homer Wilkes	Fowl River		Excessive nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication, of Gulf Coast estuaries and their watersheds is a chronic threat that can lead to hypoxia (low oxygen levels), harmful algal blooms, habitat losses, and fish kills (PDARP/PEIS Section 5.5.4). The Nutrient Reduction restoration is consistent with the needs of the Fowl River Watershed in Alabama. The watershed would benefit from activities implemented to restore and enhance the ecological and hydrological integrity of water resources.  The Fowl River Watershed (HUC 031602050206) encompasses 52,782 acres, drains much of southern Mobile County, and is a direct contributor to Mobile Bay. Land use in the Fowl River Watershed is varied and characterized as urban, residential, and rural. Twenty-one percent of the watershed area is classified as urban, 15% as crop or pasture land, and 63% as forested. Increasing development and continuing erosion and sedimentation threaten water and habitat quality.  The Fowl River Nutrient Reduction Project would be implemented by NRCS in the Fowl River Watershed in Alabama for the purpose of improving water quality by implementing conservation practices to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. NRCS and its conservation partners would assist private landowners by developing conservation plans that identify natural resource concerns and conservation practices the landowner can implement to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. Through this project, landowners would receive financial assistance to apply conservation practices near the source of soil erosion and nutrient application with additional conservation practices.  The cost of \$2.0 M for development and implementation of conservation plans and practices in the Fowl River watershed. USDA-NRCS would implement this proposed alternative by helping landowners voluntarily implement conservation practices that reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. Through their experience with the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), USDA-NRCS is knowledgeable about activities required for the su	AL Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N		N																
Phased Recreation Facilities Development at Meaher State Park	361		Spanish Fort		This project could be developed in phases and would greatly increase and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities along a major east-west corridor used heavily by citizens and guests of Alabama. Meaher is a very popular state park and its campground frequently fills to capacity. This project would ultimately add 156 full-service campsites as well as support facilities such as parking, bath houses, a fishing pier, and utility infrastructure. In addition, ten (10) RV park model cabins would be installed along with appropriate skirting, decking, steps and/or ramps.	AL Portal																								
Nutrient Reduction Projects - Mobile and Baldwin Counties	362	Homer Wilkes	Mobile and Baldwin Counties		Excessive nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication, of Gulf Coast estuaries and their watersheds is a chronic threat that can lead to hypoxia (low oxygen levels), harmful algal blooms, habitat losses, and fish kills (PDARP/PEIS Section 5.5.4). The Nutrient Reduction restoration is consistent with the needs of the Alabama coastal watersheds. The watershed would benefit from activities implemented to restore and enhance the ecological and hydrological integrity of water resources.	AL Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	I	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	(d), allu ivealsilole nabitat.	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					This project would address nutrient and sediment reduction in the Dog River, Bon Secour, and Wolf Bay Watersheds.  The Nutrient Reduction Projects would be implemented by NRCS in the coastal watersheds in Alabama for the purpose of improving water quality by implementing conservation practices to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. NRCS and its conservation partners would assist private landowners by developing conservation plans that identify natural resource concerns and conservation practices the landowner can implement to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. Through this project, landowners would receive financial assistance to apply conservation practices near the source of soil erosion and nutrient application with additional conservation practices.  The cost of \$6.0 M (\$2 M for each watershed) for development and implementation of conservation plans and practices in the watersheds. USDA-NRCS would implement this proposed alternative by helping landowners voluntarily implement conservation practices that reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. Through their experience with the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), USDA-NRCS is knowledgeable about activities required for the successful implementation of the proposed conservation practices.																								
Presence, Potential Sources, Behavior and Fate of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals in Northern Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Systems		Joel Hayworth	n Gulf of Mexico	1700000	This project will conduct the first detailed sediment, surface water, suspended organic matter, and sediment pore water assessment of northern Gulf of Mexico estuarine systems to identify the presence, potential sources, and physicochemical mechanisms controlling the behavior and fate of complex mixtures of known or suspected endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) in these systems. EDCs are natural or synthetic compounds which, even at trace exposure levels, can alter early development in vertebrates and invertebrates and cause serious effects later in life or even in successive generations. Known or suspected EDCs include some of the more recalcitrant compounds associated with raw crude oil. EDCs can easily pass into ecological systems and are often persistent; moreover, the consequences of exposure are markedly different from how we usually think of exposure to environmental contaminants. At the levels found in natural systems, EDCs do not destroy cells or attack DNA. Rather, they target a developing organism's chemical messengers (hormones) and the messaging network (endocrine system). Organisms living in estuaries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of EDCs, since estuaries are sinks for contaminants moving from terrestrial to marine ecosystems. Estuaries are among the most productive biomes on earth; nearly 50% of the world's population lives or works in close proximity to estuaries. Consequently, estuaries are under increasing threat from both natural and anthropogenic stressors (including EDCs). Little is known about the behavior and fate of potential EDCs entering estuaries. The proposed project will significantly advance our abilities to detect and quantitate mixtures of EDCs at trace concentrations in complex estuarine samples and will provide the first quantitative mechanistic evidence linking the behavior of EDC mixtures (transport and partitioning) to their fate (spatiotemporal		N	Y	N	N	N N	N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († / pef (Y / N)	2   ~	Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Healt/N(N)	necreational Osc (1774) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
New RV	364	Rob Grant	Gulf Shores		accumulation, sequestration, and resuspension) as a function of dynamic estuary system conditions (hydrodynamics, water quality parameters, physicochemical conditions of partitioning phases). The results of this project will provide the first detailed, data-driven assessment of the scope of EDC contamination in northern Gulf of Mexico estuarine systems, provide a basis for examining ecological and human risks posed by EDCs in these ecosystems, and inform potential restoration actions to address these risks.  This project would construct 100 new RV campsites accommodating travel trailers	AL Portal	N	N																					
Campground Facilities at Gulf State Park					and motor coaches with longer lengths and multiple slide-out sections, while still giving each site recreational space and privacy. Features would include adequate space for motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians; paved campsite driveways and pads; full service utilities (electricity, water, sewer, cable TV, internet); energy-efficient bath houses; a modest sized recreational/fishing pond and pier; a central gathering place and office building, suitable to rent out for group functions; gazebos and pavilions; attractive non-invasive landscaping; a splash pad; RV dump station and washing area; playground; self-service laundry facility; dog play area. The primary area of interest to develop this project is the existing golf course, as noted in the recent Gulf State Park Master Plan.																								
New Pier at Alabama/ Florida Point (Gulf State Park)	365	Rob Grant	Orange Beach		Gulf State Park's existing pier is a very popular park amenity. Like many of our facilities, it becomes extremely crowded during peak season. We propose to build a similar facility at our Alabama/Florida Point Unit which contains about 1/3 of the park's beach frontage, and is presently underutilized. We believe that this will greatly enhance the public's access to coastal waters and their related natural resources, while also better balancing the public's use and impacts on park land. As is the case with our existing pier, we plan to provide ecological and environmental education and information through various media.	AL Portal	N	N	7 /	N	N Y	N	N																
Expansion of Beach Access Areas - Cotton Bayou & Romar Beach - Gulf State Park	366	Rob Grant	Orange Beach	4180000	As is the case with most all of our facilities at Gulf State Park, at various peak times they reach their maximum capacity and citizens/guests are not able to access our beautiful beach areas. This project would increase vehicle parking capacity and construct energy-efficient bath house facilities.	AL Portal	N	N	N N	N	N Y	N	N																
Boggy Point Shoreline Restoration & Stabilization - Gulf State Park	367	Rob Grant	Orange Beach	197500	Restore eroded shoreline on south side of the Boggy Point Access Area and install a living wave barrier to prevent future erosion.	AL Portal																							
Longleaf Restoration bordering Splinterhill Bog Preserve		Gary Kolb sr	Baldwin County		Would like to select or clear cut about 125 Acres on the north border of the Splinter Hill Bog Nature Preserve. We need help with site prep and planting. I know the state is also interested in longleaf restoration. This land has been approved for purchase by Forever Wild, but not sure it is going to happen anytime soon so we march on. Thanks, Gary Kolb , DO Work 251-937-5652 Home 251-937-3485	Trustee Portal		N																					
Deepwater Sand Search	12876	Phillip West	Orange Beach		The City of Orange Beach, via our coastal engineering consulting firm, proposes to perform a Phase I deepwater sand search for purposes of attempting to locate a borrow site suitable for future beach project maintenance. The significant distance	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	I N	NN	I N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, allu Nealshole Habitat († 7. / N.)	Cyster (Y/N) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lise (V/N)	necreational Ose (1714) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	t readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					offshore of such a site would necessitate the future use of hopper dredging technology (in lieu of cutter/pipeline equipment). The results of the Phase I investigation should be considered exploratory and therefore not necessarily suitable for construction. Olsen Associates, Inc. has preliminarily identified one offshore feature which appears to be self similar to the geomorphology of the existing Pensacola Beach borrow area. The site is in relatively deep water in Federal Waters (i.e. beyond the limits of the State of Florida or Alabama). Several candidate areas will be tested. The Phase I Scope-of-Services discussed herein provides for the following items: § Pre-planning, and coordination with neighboring states, counties and agencies. § Mob/demob of equipment and personnel, § Up to 60 VIBRACORES, § Up to 2 days of sub-bottom survey, § Laboratory analyses for 60 VIBRACORES, § Core transport to a Florida lab, § Project Management (onsite) by OA, § A Report of Findings by OAI (paper and digital). The cost for this work is proposed at \$500,000. This amount includes a weather contingency and a pre-planning effort.																								
Mobile and Tensaw River Flows: Quantifying Flow into Mobile Bay	12882	Maurice	Mobile River	600000	The objective of the project is the better quantify surface-water flows in the Mobile River delta, primarily estimating flows in the Mobile and Tensaw Rivers further downstream from existing stream gages and flow distribution through the delta at stages above bank-full elevation. Currently, the USGS operates an index-velocity continuous flow station on the Mobile River at river mile 31 near Bucks, Alabama in cooperation with the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Office of Water Resources and Alabama Power:  https://waterdata.usgs.gov/al/nwis/uv/?site_no=02470629&PARAmeter_cd=00065, 00060 Currently, flows are estimated for the Tensaw River just downstream of the split from the Mobile River at about river mile 41, based on a theoretical rating developed by correlating measured flow of the Tensaw with computed flows from the index-velocity station on the Mobile River at Bucks gage. The development and maintenance of the rating is funded in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. In order to better quantify surface-water flows in the Mobile River delta, USGS proposes to construct an index-velocity streamflow station on the Tensaw River near Perkins Landing at Hurricane, Alabama (approximately river mile 14). A reconnaissance survey will identify a suitable structure to mount the index-velocity sensor (side-looker acoustic Doppler current meter) and gage house. If no suitable structure exists, pilings or other structure will be installed in the channel for mounting and housing the instrumentation. If the Hurricane site is deemed unacceptable, sites upstream at Sizemore (Cliffs) Landing and at Upper Hall Landing will be considered for the gage location. After the gaging station has been installed, numerous discharge measurements using a boat-mounted acoustic Doppler current profiler (ADCP) will be made over a two- to three-year period and wide range of flow conditions and tide cycles to develop ratings needed to compute real-time discharge from measured stage and index		N	Y	N N	N N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	has reasonable p	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		Just, Cebrian		200000	River at river mile 13 and Tensaw River at river mile 14 to better define the flow distribution through the delta above bank-full stage. The duration of the project is proposed for five years. Development of ratings to compute flow will require two to three years; and the continued operation of the newly established gaging stations would then provide another two to three years of flow data. After five years, continued sources of funding will be needed to maintain the gaging station for the Tensaw River near Perkins Landing at Hurricane, Alabama.  Coastal erosion is a serious problem in the Gulf of Mexico and many other coastal areas in the US. The most conventional way to protect shorelines from erosion is the placement of hard walls, such as bulkheads. About 40% of the shoreline in Mobile Bay is armored. However, bulkheads have a number of drawbacks, such as erosion of adjacent bottom, degradation over time and failure to protect the coastline, and removal of habitat for commercially important fishes. These problems have motivated substantial debate on the adoption of more environmentally friendly strategies for coastal protection against erosion (i.e. "Living Shoreline" designs), such as marsh construction. Recognizing this, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted a review of their general permits and created a new category for "Living Shoreline" initiatives. This general permit (ALGP-10 – Living Shorelines) was adopted in Alabama in October 2011 and allows for waterfront homeowners and communities, including businesses, to obtain permits for living shorelines as easily as receiving a permit for a hardened shoreline. Our main objective is to implement the USACE Living Shorelines General Permit ALGP-10 for private owners by enhancing the cost-effectiveness of warious marsh construction designs in stabilizing the shoreline in comparison with bulkheads and eroding sediment slopes ("no action" options). We will also quantify additional benefits of the constructed marshes such as enhanced habitat for comm					N																			
Reducing runoff pollution in coastal waters through marsh restoration: a decision support tool for stakeholders	12849	Just Cebrian	coastal AL	269269	managers as well as for implementation of environmental regulatory policies based on research results, a framework that can also be used in other parts of the country. The main goal of this project is to carry out a cost-effectiveness analysis of how various marsh restoration designs ranging in plant density, platform slope and sediment grain size perform in terms of reducing runoff pollution under current and elevated sea level. With this information we will build a decision support tool to help managers maximize the reduction of runoff nutrient pollution through marsh restoration given their specific time and budget constraints. This project will provide science-based information important to the development of ordinances and regulations sought by coastal wetlands projects and efforts throughout the State of Alabama, encouraging implementation of federal- and state-approved wetlands		N	YY	N	N	N N	N	Y																

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Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Location Cost	hamitted ( )	Submitted via Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (V/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Suetainahilitv/Inna-term Banefit of project (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-)	Project oners opportunities for external funding $\infty$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
	resource management programs. To accomplish this we will closely work with an Advisory Panel comprised of environmental officers and managers representing a wide variety of agencies that deal with issues of coastal pollution and wetland restoration. The Panel has expressed much interest in participating in this project. Through this intense collaboration and training, the Panel will become vested in the design, development and applications of the decision support tool. Most importantly, through their professional networks they will disseminate and instruct others how to use the tool, thereby having far-reaching implications for the protection and restoration of wetlands and applications for environmental betterment throughout the Gulf of Mexico and other US coastal areas.  Trus	rustee N Portal			N N																		

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it V}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Comprehensive Monitoring to Quantify Ecosystem Benefits of Restoration Actions within the Perdido River and Bay Watersheds	12877	Joel S. Hayworth	Perdido Bay Watershed	2000000	accumulation, sequestration, and resuspension) as a function of dynamic estuary system conditions (hydrodynamics, water quality parameters, physicochemical conditions of partitioning phases). The results of this project will provide the first detailed, data-driven assessment of the scope of EDC contamination in northern Gulf of Mexico estuarine systems, provide a basis for examining ecological and human risks posed by EDCs in these ecosystems, and inform potential restoration actions to address these risks.  This project establishes a program to provide science-based assessment and quantification of ecosystem benefits of restoration actions in the Perdido River and Bay watersheds. Although this project focuses on restoration actions in the Perdido River/Bay watersheds, the methodologies developed can be implemented in other northern Gulf of Mexico coastal watersheds. The Perdido River/Bay watersheds cover about 1200 square miles, with portions in both Alabama and Florida. They drain a variety of land use and cover types, including upland forests, wetlands, agricultural areas, and urban development. Water and sediment quality impairment and degradation of biological resources consistent with excess sediment deposition, nutrient imbalances, and other point and non-point source pollution from residential, agricultural, and industrial sources is widespread throughout the area. Evidence of ecological degradation includes imbalances in natural plankton populations, benthic and fish communities, and adverse changes in trophic dynamics and the loss of aquatic habitat. This program will substantially reduce uncertainties and increase effectiveness in identification and prioritization of potential restoration actions, quantify ecosystem benefits from current and future restoration actions. These goals will be accomplished by (1) characterizing existing		N	YI	N N	I N	N N	N	Y																
Perdido Pass Sea Wall Rebuild	12879	Wade Stevens	Perdido Bay Watershed	6200000	environmental/ecological watershed conditions by establishing a science-based, integrated monitoring network for water and sediment quality, physical/hydrologic characteristics, and benthic invertebrate, planktonic, and fish community structure; (2) creating a dynamic, robust GIS spatiotemporal database of chemical, biochemical, and biological indicators necessary for predicting and quantifying environmental and ecosystem benefits of restoration activities; (3) linking chemical, biochemical, and biological indicators of ecosystem degradation to defined sour ces of degradation; and (4) developing and implementing data interpretation and modeling protocols, employing the evolving database for prediction, confirmation, and long-term surveillance of restoration activities. This project will provide a science-based means for those funding, regulating, and implementing restoration actions to prioritize future restoration activities, assess ecosystem benefits of ongoing restoration actions, and predict the outcomes of adaptive management decisions for ongoing restoration actions. This will be a collaborative project between Auburn University's Environmental Engineering program, the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Escambia County, Florida, and Baldwin County, Alabama.  Perdido Pass is one of the few and most widely used passages in the Northern Gulf of Mexico connecting the gulf waters to Perdido Bay and the many other contiguous inland waterways. Along the Western edge of Perdido Pass lies a seawall surrounding the Hwy 182 bridge landing. This public access area, once a thriving	Trustee	N	N I	N N	I N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	< I —	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, Adaptive Management, and Administ	to Support Restoration Imple	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ct complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	ct readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					location for land-bound sportsman and wildlife enthusiasts, has been damaged by many years of storm activity and closed to the public approximately five years ago. Due to significant public outcry to re-open this area and our desire to provide public access to Alabama's diverse marine resources for those unable to afford a charter or personal vessel, the City of Orange Beach voted to invest local tax dollars into state facility. Orange Beach has recently opened phase one of the Pass Fishing Park and the response has been overwhelming. Another phase is currently up for consideration and bids have been received. When complete the current park will triple in size with an estimated annual usage of over 100,000 active sportsman and Orange Beach overall sees approximately 6.2 million potential visitors per year. The repairs Orange Beach has completed only included the surface portions of the project and did not include the seawall surrounding the park and bridge landing. This seawall is the ultimate infrastructure and support for the entire park and the seawall is in very poor condition. Orange Beach has attempted to seek funding through numerous avenues with no success. This request would provide the funding necessary to rebuild the seawall thereby preserving the integrity of the public land prevent the new park from eroding into the pass in a short period of time. Orange Beach obligated it's funds to the park to demonstrate our commitment to saving and maintaining this public asset. Orange Beach will continue it's commitment to repair, improve and enhance the entire length of the park and we feel that the project warrants the requested funding to ensure hundreds of thousands of sportsman and visitors alike can continue to enjoy the benefits of our gulf waters.																									
Gulf State Park Romar BeachPublic Restroom Facility	12874	Phillip West	Gulf State Park		The City of Orange Beach proposes to construct and maintain a public restroom facility at the current Gulf State Park Romar Beach Public Beach Access in Orange Beach, Alabama. The public beach access currently has paved parking and a dune walkover, but no sanitary facilities. These beach accesses have always been popular destinations for the day-tripping public, and competition for full-service facilities is increasingly intense. Therefore, it is imperative that beach facilities be improved to maximize their usability and to provide sanitary facilities to the public and their families.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N I	N N	YN	1	N																
Boggy Point Boat Launch Public Restroom	12873	Phillip West	Orange Beach		The City of Orange Beach proposesin cooperation with Gulf State Park and the Alabama Marine Resources' Division of the Department of Conservation & Natural Resourcesto construct and maintain a boat-accessible public restroom at the Boggy Point Boat Launch, in Orange Beach, Alabama. The area is in dire need of sanitary facilities accessible by vessel, and the Boggy Point Public Boat Launch is in a convenient location to serve the boating public. This will greatly enhance the boating experience for the lower Perdido basin, as well as have beneficial effects on local water quality.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N I	N N	YN	1	N																
Water quality dynamics and flux in hydrologically complex systems in Alabama	12870	Ana Maria Garcia	Mobile Bay		We propose to design and develop a process-oriented study based on a system of 3 to 5 water quality sensors (including nitrate, specific conductance, carbon, temperature and dissolved oxygen) at select gaging stations in the Mobile Bay and/or direct drainages to the Gulf of Mexico located in Alabama. Potential project locations would be coincident with stream gage monitoring locations and in what we are terming hydrologically complex regimes. These could be study sites and	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N I	N N	N N	N .	Y																

					Project Information			Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)  Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Birds (Y / N)  Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Use (Y/N)  Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)  Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative  Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)  Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals  (Y/N)								Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 99	eria			ļ	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
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	12867				locations along coastal wetlands with significant groundwater and surface water interactions, hyporheic flow and tidal influences. An example is the Mobile River at the causeway and the recently installed monitoring station on D'Olive Creek near Daphne, Al. The transport of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon to the Gulf of Mexico is of particular interest because these nutrients affect productivity, which in turn causes hypoxia in Gulf waters. Past investigations have utilized hydrologic data and nutrient concentrations to identify key aspects of temporal and spatial variation in river loads and their links to the magnitude and seasonal variation of hypoxic water in the Gulf. The addition of high-frequency sensors that measure nitrate concentrations, chromophoric dissolved organic carbon, and other constituents have improved the accuracy of these loads and have additionally identified previously unrecognized patterns of variation that may indicate heretofore unknown processes, sources and/or nutrients to the Mississippi and its principal tributaries (Pellerin et al., 2014). The Integrated Watershed Studies (IWS) team of the USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program has successfully developed new approaches for using data collected from high-frequency nutrient sensors in streams and groundwater chemistry data to inform and improve understanding of: (1) the relative roles of groundwater and storm runoff on riverine nutrient loads (Miller et al., 2016; Kronholm and Capel, 2016), (2) the magnitude of diel nitrate concentration patterns and links to uptake and other biogeochemical processes (Burns et al., 2016), and (3) where nitrate losses through denitrification in groundwater are likely to be greatest (Tesoriero et al., 2015). The approaches developed in these studies can be applied in the Mobile Bay watershed to (1) improve estimates of loads discharging to the Mobile Bay system, (2) differentiate loads transported to the stream rapidly in response to hydrologically complex systems. General	Trustee	N	N Y					N															
Enhancement of Coffee Island	12867	Carl Ferraro	Coffee Island		Coffee Island is owned by the state of Alabama (ADCNR). The island serves as valuable bird nesting habitat and currently supports nesting for several bird species injured by the DWH spill. These species include a breeding colony of wading birds (including snowy egrets, tricolor herons, little blue herons, cattle egrets and similar colonial nesting wading bird species), as well as beach nesting black skimmers and several tern species. Habitat acreages created by the proposed design include approximately: 5 acres of shrubby wading bird nesting habitat (covering a containment berm approximately 6,280 feet in length), 7.5 acres of shelly beach	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	Y	N N	N	N															

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Proj Submitted No./ Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	etland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\infty$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Gulf-wide Resilience and Water Quality Enhancement through Longleaf Restoration  Homer Wilkes		bird nesting habitat, and 45 acres of salt marsh to help restore injuries to Wetlands, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitats in Alabama. The project is designed to maximize the longevity of the island based on historic erosion rates and patterns. Wading bird nesting habitat and salt marsh buffer will be created through the dredging and placement of silty and/or sand sediments from a target borrow area, either adjacent to the Bayou la Batre navigation project or from sand resources managed by USACE. Sediments will be contained during construction via a system of sediment berms constructed of in-situ stiff clays and sands. Sediment berms would be capped with shell hash to enhance longevity and provide nesting substrate for beach nesting birds. Habitat will be planted with native salt shrub species (Baccharis sp. and Iva sp.) and marsh grass species (Spartina sp. and Juncus roemerianus) as needed. Additionally, predator control will be conducted to reduce and/or eliminate the presence of raccoons, opossums and/or other mammalian predators on the island in order to maximize services to target bird species. Project success monitoring is proposed for 5 years, and will include parameters such as marsh extent, plant density and species composition and topographic and bathymetric profiles as well as use of created habitat by target bird species (nest density, species composition, etc.). Alabama DCNR and the USFWS are co-proponents of this project proposal. Direct collaboration among agencies will help streamline project design and implementation and adherence to environmental compliance. Proponents have already discussed the project concept and design with representatives from The Nature Conservancy(TNC), US Army Core of Engineers (USACE) (Mobile District) and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, who are all in support of the project. Proponents will coordinate during design and implementation with TNC, who worked previously to construct a living shoreline on the east coast of the island. ADCNR continues to work collaboratively with p	Trustee Portal	N N	Y																			

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	t readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					The project area in and around the Conecuh National Forest has tremendous potential for integrating ecological restoration, water conservation, outdoor recreation and public outreach through education. Restoration efforts would include decommissioning old roads and trails, repairing areas with altered hydrology by treating nonnative invasive species, and installing erosion control features (e.g., stream crossings, erosion near forest boundary with private lands, improving seasonal wetlands). Also, restoration would include reducing hazardous fuels and reestablishing the normal fire regime. The removal of hazardous hardwood fuels in the understory and restoring the natural fire regime would help regulate flow/quantity in addition to improving water quality. Additional, strategies would be implemented that contribute to increased surface and ground water supply and quality. Specific activities Include: Site preparation and planting of longleaf pine seedlings, removal of offsite species such as slash pine, prescribed burning and Nonnative invasive species control.																								
Gulf of Mexico Riparian Forest Buffer Program	12860	Homer Wilkes	Gulf of Mexico	2500000	NRDA funding will be used to create and implement a comprehensive and enduring Forest Buffer Program in and around the Conecuh National Forest. This Program will address policy and funding gaps; while taking advantage of existing federal, State, and partnership resources. It will use existing authorities to target financial and technical assistance, secure easements, and monitor progress. NRDA funding will help address policy gaps (i.e., federal limitations regarding adjusted gross income and/or corporate designations); support additional technical assistance for outreach, education, and monitoring; provide additional financial incentives to encourage landowner participation (e.g., when existing programs are inadequate or a critical riparian area requires an additional investment), provide matching funds to leverage other funding opportunities, and assist with the administrative costs. Utilizing the proposed Gulf of Mexico Riparian Forest Buffer Program, the USDA will establish, manage, and preserve critical forested riparian buffers adjacent to priority streams, rivers, lakes, and bays and their adjacent side channels, flood plains, and wetlands. Riparian areas are landscapes with high economic and ecological values. Many acres have been and continue to be converted to agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructure land uses. In their natural forested state, they provide crucial fish and wildlife habitat while helping to control and improve stream stability and flow; reduce sediment and nutrient loads; and cool water temperatures. In fact, in a recent analysis of USDA conservation practices, Riparian Forest Buffers were consistently ranked among the top 5 most effective options for addressing the challenges within the Gulf of Mexico. This proposal recognizes the significant value of forested buffers and designs a program to encourage their proper design, installation, preservation, and management. To help direct funding toward Resto ration priorities, high-level criteria (e.g., nexus to		N	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location		Project Description technical assistance with existing programs and partners; monitor and report	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	æ	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	ional Us	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (YM)	consistent with programmatic restoratic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Yellow and Blackwater River Headwaters Sediment Reduction Project  Little Point Clear Unit - Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge land acquisition		Raymond Herndon	BSNWR	11000000	main-stem sections of the Yellow and Blackwater Rivers. The rivers flow into the Northwest panhandle of Florida to Blackwater Bay, an arm of Pensacola Bay. The Yellow River and Blackwater River provide critical habitat for many aquatic species including segments of U.S. Fish and Wildlife designated critical habitat for the federally threatened Gulf Sturgeon. Spawning areas for the sturgeon have been documented in the Yellow River within the Conecuh National Forest. Projects to restore historical hydrologic conditions which are favorable for Sturgeon habitat have been effective in developing new management techniques to help restore or preserve the environment. Natural vegetation buffers along streams, rivers and estuaries are one of the most practical and effective management tools available to protect water quality and aquatic habitat. This proposed project seeks to reduce sediment transported to the Yellow River and Blackwater River systems which are unfavorable for sturgeon and enhance recreational and economic opportunities. USDA proposes the following activities in an effort to restore historical hydrologic condition and reduce sediment loading. 1. Improve or decommission roads and road crossings currently contributing undesirable sediment to the Yellow and Blackwater River systems. These roads would include both Forest Service and county roads, where many of the issues occur. Work would be done in partnership with County Engineering Departments and NRCS, which has capacity for providing road assessment and design support. There is potential to involve Florida Forest Service on Blackwater River State Forest. 2. Install conservation practices to control erosion on private agricultural and forest land. The USDA will work with private landowners to reduce erosion and improve waters designated as Gulf Sturgeon Critical Habitat. The implemented conservation practices will reduce sedimentation and attached pesticides, nutrients, and fecal coliform entering the watershed. This project will include structures for	Trustee Portal		N Y		N N																	

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Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead	Location	Cost Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	10	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)		Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	reasonable p	resources and services (+ / 0 / - )  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / - )	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations $(Y/N)$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
An evaluation of the Eastern 12848 Billy Justus	Mobile Bay 72	adjacent upland areas. This acreage shares several property borders with the USFWS, and will immediately be managed for improved coastal habitat. The refuge is home to the endangered Alabama beach mouse, which is associated with the sand dunes and sea oats. Refuge beaches serve as nesting sites for loggerhead, and Kemp's Ridley sea turtles. Habitat types include beaches and sand dunes, scrub forest, fresh and saltwater marshes, fresh water swamps, and uplands. More than 370 species of birds have been identified on the refuge during migratory seasons, with many shorebirds and wetland-dependent species utilizing the habitats present for resting, wintering and nesting needs. The Conservation Fund has secured contracts for purchase of these lands, which would allow the project to proceed immediately pending availability of funds. In referencing the "Deepwater Horizon Bird Impact Data from the DOI-ERDC NRDA Database 12 May 2011," at the following link https://www.fws.gov/home/dhoilspill/pdfs/Bird%2Data%2OSpecies%2OSpreadshe et%2005122011.pdf, there are numerous bird species impacted through the incident, which occur on the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. Of the 104 bird species specifically identified within the Deepwater Horizon Bird Impact Data list, 90 have been documented to occur on the Bon Secour NWR, or 87%. Of this number, 60 species are known, or suspected, to nest on the refuge, or 58% of the impacted species from the Deepwater Horizon spill. The habitats included within the currently protected land base at the refuge. As a result, this project is expected to support approximately 87% of the impacted bird species from the spill. Importantly, this project benefits from documented public support. Letters of support approximately 87% of the impacted bird species from the spill. Importantly, this project benefits from documented public support. Letters of support are included with this submission, as an attached PDF. In addition to the letters of support, Mobile Bay NEP has just finalized the Bon Secour R	Trustee	N Y					Y														

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	), Coasta	Oysic ineq (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	t readiness (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
oyster (Crassostrea virginica) as a biological surrogate for aquatic ecological health of Alabama estuaries: relations to hydrological, chemical, and physical variables					difficult to balance ecological and recreational interest with economic and commercial interests. Estuaries provide critical habitats for many important aquatic species including the Eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), a keystone species. Oyster beds have declined in some areas over the last century, piquing interest in the ecological conditions leading to their demise. Because of its relations to estuarine conditions (hydrology and salinity, in particular), the oyster, and the biological assemblages that are associated to oyster beds, have potential for being strong indicators for ecological health of GOM estuaries. The natural biological, chemical, and physical factors in an estuary, as well as those brought on by unnatural human activity, influence the overall system or what scientists often refer to as the ecological condition. The ecological condition in an estuary or any waterbody can be measured and is most often assessed using biological indicators. This project will collect data that will be used to determine biological relations for different assemblages (macroinvertebrates, periphyton, nekton, and phytoplankton) to hydrologic (i.e. direction and velocity of water currents), chemical (e.g. nutrient, dissolved oxygen, and salinity concentrations in water, and metal concentrations in sediment), and physical variables (e.g. substrate particle size) in areas where oysters are successful (i.e. Mobile Bay or Portersville Bay) compared to areas where oysters are less successful (i.e. Bon Secour Bay). Measures (metrics) associated with biological indicators demonstrated as having strong relations to water quality, hydrology, or habitat conditions will be combined to form a biological index for assessing estuarine condition.																								
Benthic Invertebrate Community Response and Recovery Rates following Barrier Shoreline Restoration Projects and Potential Impacts to the Habitats of the Threatened Piping Plover and Other Wintering and Migratory Shorebirds	12851	Scott Mize	AL waters		As part of the RESTORE efforts, barrier island restoration is important through the entire Gulf of Mexico. The goal of coastal restoration in Alabama is to restore natural habitats and coastal processes, as well as to provide storm surge protection for local infrastructure and preserve commercial and recreational fisheries to the maximum extent practicable given the effects of relative sea level rise, climate change, and human disturbance within the coastal zone. Although coastal restoration efforts are beneficial to fish and wildlife target species within the coastal zone, in the long-term, because habitat is created and/or restored, some coastal restoration efforts cause temporary disturbance to wintering shorebirds of conservation concern and their foraging habitats, especially the threatened piping plover and its designated critical habitat. This study would provide some clarification as to how the benthic community is responding to coastal restoration techniques and features within barrier shoreline habitats. The study would also determine whether a more intense study of benthic prey species is warranted in the future as coastal restoration efforts continue and recovery and management strategies are developed for migratory shorebirds of conservation concern to prevent further listings under the ESA (Endangered Species Act). Future studies may provide information to help design restoration projects that would maximize or enhance shorebird habitats, including prey resource availability, while at the same time accounting for climate change effects. The purpose of the proposed work is to assess benthic invertebrate food resources for wintering shorebirds and the piping plover prior to and after restoration projects and the potential disturbance to these habitats. The specific objectives are to characterize benthic invertebrate		N	N	7 Y	Y	N	I N	Y																

					Project Information					Res	storati	on Ty	ypes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollution (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additiona	Criteria		
	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	d, Coasta	vyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	ecreational Use (Y/N) abitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	roject delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ıble laws aı	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	feasik 0 / -	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  community composition and diversity (prey base) within the intertidal zone both pre and post restoration in order to quantify diffe rences in communities between sampling periods and determine prey base recovery rates. The proposed project will assess what is available (diversity and composition), but future efforts using isotopes could help distinguish important food resources utilized by the birds.  Sampling would occur during the fall migration, winter, and spring migration periods in order to determine benthic prey availability to piping plovers and other migratory and wintering shorebirds of conservation concern.	01										ш. С	п.	ш			П. 8	F 8						
Gulf State Park Pier renovations		Lisa Laraway Atchley	Gulf State Park	500000	The Gulf State Park Pier is the largest Pier in the Gulf of Mexico. The pier was completed in 2009 after the old pier was destroyed in 2004 for the Storm Ivan. The project I am requesting is to replace all the old wooden boards that are breaking and shredding constantly with composite decking or some similar product as identified by an engineer. This pier is used by over 1 million visitors per year and has taken on three storms since it's opening causing extensive damage and weathering of the panels. Visitors come to the pier to fish but there are many visitors that come for sightseeing and to experience watching the fisherman. The condition of the panels needs to be addressed so the pier can be at it's best. I appreciate your time and consideration.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N	N N	YN	N															
Environmental Restoration of Cotton Bayou and Adjacent Canals: Planning Assistance		Phillip West	Orange Beach	500000	The City of Orange Beach, Alabama, has identified a restoration project that will serve to remedy harm and reduce the risk of future harm to Gulf Coast natural resources that were impacted by the DWH oil spill. Cotton Bayou and its associated two canals are located in the heart of Orange Beach and are connected to the Gulf of Mexico by Perdido Pass. The canals and other shallow waters of Cotton Bayou historically served as nursery habitat for aquatic and avian wildlife. Over the years of development and redevelopment the natural canal shoreline has been replaced with seawalls, and the bayou and canals have accumulated sediments that limit tidal circulation, contribute to long-term degradation in ambient water quality, reduce dissolved oxygen concentrations and support harmful algal blooms. The City's proposed project has the goals of preserving and increasing native habitat for aquatic and avian wildlife, enhancing circulation patterns in the bayou and canals, restoring water quality and serving as a model for similarly impacted communities along the Gulf Coast. The project approach is designed to leverage public funds to implement this restoration project and re-establish resources that will serve to restore impacted species from the Macondo oil spill such as shrimp, crab, oysters, sea grasses, wading birds and shorebirds. The project approach was developed with a long term vision composed of three phases utilizing the best available science to ensure maximum success: Phase I is a proof of concept. During this phase we will gather information, define the problems, identify potential solutions, and determine the feasibility of implementation. This first step will serve to bring the stakeholders together with the City and define the intended goals for the project(s). Phase II will develop the design and environmental permitting for the selected project(s), establish costs and prepare construction Bid Documents. Phase III will facilitate construction of the constructed facilities and monitoring of the results. Ph	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N P	N	N N	N															

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Marine Debris And Shoreline Enhancement	12840	Nicole	Orange Beach	350000	request from the Restoration Council, NFWF, etc. In this way each installment of funds can be measured against the veracity of the documentation to ensure a cost effective approach is being employed at each stage of investment and to ensure maximum benefits are realized.  The City of Orange Beach has initiated a pilot program for regular trash and marine debris cleanup by force account labor and equipment along the city's shorelines and adjacent water bodies. Year One of this program proved to have a significant,	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N I	N N	N	N N	N																
Program  Gulf Coast	12839	Phillip West`	coastal AL		positive impact on the amount of debris/trash collected during the annual "Coastal Cleanup", and trash types, volumes and poundage were recorded during this trial program. In this program, the city proposes to better staff and equip the program for a three-year period, and provide a comprehensive report and list of recommendations for other communities for this type of program.  Over 7,000 birds were impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, and while	Trustee	N	N	N	N Y	N	N N	N																
Wildlife Recovery and Interpretive Center: Feasibility, Planning and Preliminary Design Phase (Phase I)  Weeks Bay East		Yael Girard		3000000	rescue efforts were unprecedented during the oil spill response, these worthwhile efforts have effectively been disbanded for the south Alabama region. There is a great need for a permanent, full-time wildlife rescue and rehabilitation program for the South Baldwin (Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, Gulf State Park, Foley and Fort Morgan) region. Due to our location along the northern Gulf of Mexico coastline, we play a significant role for both seasonal migratory birds and for shorebirds, seabirds and waterfowl. We routinely witness injuries, entanglements, fatigue and illness among these and other species. When coupled with interactions with tourists, these unfortunate situations lead to negative perceptions about the communities in which they occur. Our goal with this project is to create a bona-fide, effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facility that will be (partly) open to the public and educational groups. The project would offer meaningful response for wildlife emergencies and rehabilitation, provide significant opportunities for conservation education, and yet offer a worthwhile and unique experience for the regional visitor (i.e., ecotourism). Moreover, the project will prevent negative perceptions for those visitors and residents that encounter sick or injured wildlife, with little or no apparent effort made by any agency to offer assistance or care for the bird or animal. Several of the priorities of the facility and program will be: • Provide staff and personnel to respond to wildlife emergencies • Promote conservation and natural resource education and technical assistance • Reduce human/wildlife conflicts • Coordinate with and work closely with State and Federal resource management agencies in the interest of wildlife conservation and education; There will be no land cost associated with this project, as the facility will either be located on city-owned property. Over time, we believe the project will become largely self-sustaining, with funds becoming available from private donations and endowm	Portal		N																					
Weeks Bay East Gateway Project	12838	Yael Girard	Weeks Bay		This project relates to the 175-acre "Weeks Bay East Gateway" tract. This unique property sits at the point where Weeks Bay and Mobile Bay meet. It encompasses the eastern side of the mouth of Weeks Bay, across the opening from Pelican Point/Big Mouth. The property has a combined 1.5 miles of frontage on Weeks Bay	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Mearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 $^{\prime}$ -)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					and Mobile Bay. The property is one of the largest privately owned undeveloped tract left on Weeks Bay and contains over 100 acres of wetland habitat, including estuarine salt marsh and bottomland forested wetlands. Species of concern, including the Diamondback Terrapin and Red Bellied Slider have been seen on the property. The Weeks Bay East Gateway Project would purchase the property from a willing seller and endeavor to restore the habitats within the property. These restoration efforts would cover the removal of invasive plants, selective thinning of unhealthy trees, and the planting of native trees, shrubs, and grasses, as needed. The majority of the restoration focus would be on the bulkeaded bay mouth. There is a 500 foot bulkhead that buttresses the corner of the property exposed to the bay inlet. The bulkhead is dilapidated and no longer serving to prevent erosion along the property edge. Working with an environmental engineering firm and Mississippi-Alabama SeaGrant coastal ecology specialist, Dr. Eric Sparks, the Foundation will create a plan for the removal and restoration of this section of bay frontage. The resulting plan will be based on the best available science and the needs of this particular site. The site is located just to the east of the only boat access into Weeks Bay from Mobile Bay, and as such, it experiences a lot of boat-created wave action. In addition, the narrow mouth of Weeks Bay funnels the waters down to a narrow bottleneck, causing significant tidal current. The restoration efforts for this site would take all of these factors into consideration. By acquiring and restoring the Weeks Bay East Gateway tract, a significan t amount of the estuarine habitat of Weeks Bay would be protected. This property, with its large protected salt marsh, provides habitat for aquatic creatures, shore birds, migratory birds, and small land mammals. The loss of this property to development would dramatically decrease the health and productivity of the Weeks Bay estuary. The area where the property																							
Reef Innovations Reef Ball regional Production Sites	11965	Larry Beggs	Gulf of Mexico		Restore Act's has created a wide area multi county combination of projects that are: restoring coastal habitat, creating oysters or restoring oysters, creating new snorkeling reefs, improving coastal living shoreline and adding deep water habitats along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Many projects have been proposed to deploy artificial reef modules with various objectives, rather than each community, county or non-profit organization having to work out a purchasing agreement this project would provide local jobs building the Reef Ball modules for deployment. The Reef Ball Regional Production Site is designed, to create local jobs, and reduce the overall cost of production and delivery of reef modules thus becoming more cost efficient. Rather than numerous projects having to handle the purchases of product, they would be allotted a portion of the production from the RPS. If production exceeds the immediate demand, product would be stockpiled for distribution over the next	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	), coastal, and inearsnore Habi	Oysier Neel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Bernastional Heal (V/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (V/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Channel Marker Reef Ball Micro- Habitats	11967	Larry Beggs	Gulf of Mexico	613500	several years. This project provides employment for 4 to 6 local laborers over 3 to 10 years, and provide a continuous supply of reef modules to be used by the 24 impacted counties in Florida. Depending on the quantity of product that is needed, state funds from the 5 States could support production at additional Reef Ball Regional Production sites, thus reducing the delivery cost even more. Reef Innovations has years of experience setting up worldwide remote production sites. Reef Innovations would be responsible for setting up, and the quality control of Reef Ball production site using local labor. Funds drawn from the grant would be the amount of the sales price of the actual number of modules produced during that week. Reef Innovations would contract from a labor force of local workers. Reef Innovations would set up and manage the production site. Monitoring Projects supplied with Reef Balls will be monitored recording items such as site location objectives. Verification of deployment site, numbers of units and objectives. 1. All sites using Reef Balls are expected to provide monitoring. A link to Monthly summaries by the organization in charge of the project will be made available during the first year and a yearly survey summary provided for the next 5 years. 2. Reef Innovations will maintain the right to monitor on a yearly basis or have it monitored by their designee. Results of the monitoring of each project site will be compiled for presentations at the 5 and 10 year mark. 3. A database will be established to be available for research and evaluation. Technical Feasibility 1. Building Reef Balls close to the deployment site can reduce the unit cost when projects are using large quantities of Reef Balls. 2. This is the most feasibly way to provide Reef Ball modules to various areas around the 5 Gulf State. 3. By stockpiling the modules for distribution to approved environmental groups, county Artificial Reef, and Breakwater projects this can become an ongoing project lasting many years. Production Site	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N		N																
					invertebrate recruitment throughout the Gulf of Mexico. Production of Reef Balls is provided by Reef Innovations in Sarasota, FL. or the regional production sites (RPS) proposed for the area. This project can be run through the Reef Ball Foundation which is a 501(c) 3 publicly supported nonprofit and international environmental NGO working to rehabilitate marine reefs. This has proven beneficial where nonprofit organization involvement is desirable. The Reef Ball Foundation's mission																								

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster neet (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Long-term Reposit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Dock and Sea Wall Reef Ball® Habitat	11973	Larry Beggs	coastal Gulf of Mexico	1000000	is to rehabilitate our world's ocean reef ecosystems and to protect our natural reef systems using Reef Ball artificial reef technologies. A proposal has been submitted for funds to set up "Reef Ball Production Sites" in the Panhandle and Big Bend regions in Florida as well as proposals for sites in Texas and Mississippi. This would reduce the cost of deliver modules to the various projects in the region and reduce the cost per microhabitat unit. For this project, a crew of 3 workers could work their way across the state or region installing the micro habitats over a period of 3 to 10 years, or the units and deployment training could be supplied to the individual county for implementation. Reef Innovations would provide the product and quality control of the project. Local port authority could provide a foreman to work with locally hired crews. Reef Modules used depend upon the water depth, piling diameter and relief desired. As you move toward deeper water its is suggested to increase the size Reef Ball. Monitoring During the initial survey, objectives will be established for the microhabitat including expected species recruitment. Initial Survey Reef Innovations has the right to make a full survey yearly, or an approved researcher appointed by Reef Innovations Government Organization Permitting Follow up Survey Reef Innovations has the right to make a full survey yearly, or an approved researcher appointed by Reef Innovations on a yearly basis. Government organization will provide a 10 year survey report, and summary of project. A database of locations and observations will be established for the monitoring of the project results. Presentations will be prepared for at conferences at the 5 and 10 year point. There are three protocols for placing the units: 1. Unit incorporation during marker replacement as part of the regular maintenance 2. Lowering the Reef Ball over an existing channel marker piling 3. Placing a two piece unit around the piling of an existing marker. Environmental Benefits Reef Balls hav	Trustee Portal		N	) Y	N N	N N	I N	N																

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No./ By/	ubmitted / Primary Lead Loca	ation Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Understanding the 12805 A	Amanda Gul Nickson Mex	If of 400000	shown to provide ideal settlement substrates bivalves, corals, and macroalgae increasing natural nutrient cycling and reducing turbidity. Cleaner less turbid waters have been correlated to increased species diversity and abundance worldwide and could constitute a significant step in the conversion of sterile manmade structures into a more natural living shoreline. Addition of these habitats could help mitigate shoreline development that would normally not be directly used by native finfish and invertebrates. Starting with Phase I, Reef Innovations would provide a crew to survey public docks and piers determine suitability for the individual areas for enhancement. The criteria for suitability will be developed in conjunction with the regulatory agency ensuring compliance with local, state and federal guidelines. Reef innovations will develop a site plan for each deployment based on the site criteria and deploy the units to maximize structural protection and species recruitment. The addition of the Reef Ball Habitat units will immediately reduce water flows through these areas and provide a settlement areas for the finfish and invertebrate community. The extent and makeup of the community will depend on the area. Phase 2, expands this program to private property owners following the criteria used for public docks and seawalls. These homeowners would finance their own projects thus saving the government money and giving the homeowners vested interest in marine conservation and restoration. Science has shown a need for increased restoration efforts in estuarine habitats. Shareholder involvement is a vital component to establishing a living shoreline and helps to create sustainability along our coastline through habitat restoration. Reef Innovations and/or their approved contractors can handle all parts of Phase I and Phase II activities. Funding requests grant will be based on size of project, distance of travel, cost of modules, used, and transportation of modules to the deployment site. Additional Information, Pi	Trustee Portal	N	N N																				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	Secretional Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N) Japtive Management. and		Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Trojest Nume	.5		zodulon		cost to industry. In 2016, eight countries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean began using a software system designed by QAC to implement a FAD tracking and data collection effort that is generating new knowledge on the use of thousands of FADs in that region. In the Atlantic, precise information on FADs is not required to be reported to the international fishing management body. Data gathered by this project will improve scientific understanding on the effects of FADs on the marine ecosystem in the Atlantic, where bigeye is overfished and experiencing overfishing. Analysis of the data could lead to more effective conservation for tunas and protected species, which could improve their recovery from the Gulf oil spill. Studies showed juvenile yellowfin exposed to oil developed heart defects; other species such as dolphins developed chronic adrenal gland and lung disease. QAC, a respected Australia-based software organization, will develop software to receive and manage data from FADs in the Atlantic and manuals for the system. Pew will work with international fishery managers, industry, and scientists to build the institutional arrangements to enable the system to benefit science and management. (A brief description of the proof of concept to create a FAD tracking and data gathering system in the Pacific can be viewed at http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/fact-sheets/2014/09/electronic-tracking-of-fish-aggregating-devices)																								
Perdido River and Bay Paddle Trail & Boating Improvements	12799	Chips Kirschenfeld	Perdido River and Bay		This project will enhance recreational opportunity for paddlecraft, boating, snorkeling, and fishing lost during the oil spill. This project will include enhancements for the Wilson Robertson Boat Ramp (Perdido River Boat Ramp funded through NRDA), construct a new boat ramp on Perdido Bay, and support a joint effort to create a Perdido River Paddle Trail. The Perdido River Paddle Trail is a collaborative effort to turn Perdido River into an exciting recreational opportunity to explore the river. This application seeks to improve not only day trips, but also overnight stays. The end goal would be for a paddler to be able to travel from the headwaters down through Perdido Bay. Much of the northern portion of Perdido River riparian zone is privately owned, so Alabama partners have worked to create shelters, boat ramps, and kayak launches on their side of the river. Escambia County intends to focus on the southern portion of the trail. By creating two shelters, paddlers will be able to stay overnight in the southern portion of the river and Perdido Bay. One shelter will be placed at the Wilson Robertson Boat Ramp. The second shelter will be built at another location yet to be determined. Additional enhancements will also be made to the Wilson Robertson boat ramp such as fishing piers and picnicking amenities. The Perdido Bay Boat Ramp in Heron Bayou would be a exiting destination for the Perdido River Paddle Trail since it is only two miles past the mouth of the river and a great kick-off location for paddling Perdido Bay. It would also be the only public boat ramp into Perdido Bay. It would have a wildlife viewing platform, fishing dock, kids recreation, and possible camping sites.  Additionally, a Aquatic/Wildlife Education Facility and Canoe/Kayak Rental Center will be built to support the Perdido Paddle Trail. Overall Project Goals from the Alabama-Escambia County-The Nature Conservancy Partnership: Perdido River Water Quality Protection, Habitat Restoration and Re creational Enhancement Project The Perdido Riv		N	N N	N	N	11 1	N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	es Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	tal, alla Nealshole habitat (17)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	collaboration (+/0/-)
					in Alabama and 240.5 mi² in Florida. Surface waters, including lakes, streams, salt marshes, and freshwater wetlands, occupy 35,661 acres, or about 16 percent of the total watershed area. One of the key features of the Perdido River and Bay is that they form the north-south boundary between Florida and Alabama. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Escambia County are working together to develop a joint proposal and partnership to improve and protect the river and bay water quality and increase the ecotourism recreational opportunity in the Perdido Watershed. At this point the following entities are engaged in the development of this proposal: Federal – USFWS, NRCS; State – FDEP, NWFWMD, ADCNR, FL Sea Grant; Local – Escambia County, Baldwin County; NGO – TNC; Private – Westervelt Ecological Services. Leveraging existing property owned by TNC (Perdido River Nature Preserve) and public land owned by Alabama and Florida, this proposal seeks to: • Expand the boundary of the TNC Preserve across the river into AL, thus helping to protect both sides of the lower Perdido River's floodplain; • Restore longleaf and wetland habitat to improve and protect Perdido River water quality; • Enhance public access to cultural and historical sites, natural habitat, and low impact water based recreation; and • Lessen the impact of, and help facilitate, future growth, by protecting/restoring key wetland floodplains; • Recreational opportunity: create a Perdido River "blueway trail" which will create the opportunity to navigate the Perdido River from the AL/FL line to the Gulf with camp sites strategically placed within a one day's paddle along the river. This project could become the first "multistate" Deepwater Horizon project that becomes the model for interstate cooperation to protect and restore a watershed, create and facilitate economic growth and enhance recreational opportunities																							
Gsmfc Cooperative Regional Monitoring Project	12771	Dave Donaldson	Gulf of Mexico		When the BP drilling rig Deepwater Horizon exploded approximately 50 miles southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River on April 20, 2010, it caused significant damage to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. In order to effectively assess the long-term effects of this event, there needs to be a coordinated regional approach in monitoring the status and health of the marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) is uniquely poised to provide such an approach. Established by both state and federal statutes in July 1949, the GSMFC is an organization of the five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) whose coastal waters are the Gulf of Mexico. It has as its principal objective the conservation, development, and full utilization of the fishery resources of the Gulf of Mexico to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the people of the United States. One of the most important functions of the GSMFC is to serve as a forum for the discussion of various challenges and programs of marine resources management, industry, research, etc. and to develop a coordinated approach among state and federal partners to address those issues for the betterment of the resource for all who are concerned. The GSMFC has a long history of successfully coordinating and administering cooperative, regional programs such as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (SEAMAP), Interjurisdictional Fisheries Program (IJF), Sportfish Restoration Program (SFRP), Fisheries Information Network (FIN), Economics Program (EP) and the Marketing, Traceability and Sustainability components of the Oil Disaster Recovery	Trustee Portal	N	N 1	N N	N	N N	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)		birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Program (ODRP). One of the reasons the GSMFC has been so successful is that it is a vertically-integrated organization that provides products and services that satisfy a common need to both its state and federal partners throughout the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the GSMFC has sole-source authority, under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Title IV, Sec 402(d), which will expedite the distribution of funds and quickly allow these important activities to commence. Outlined below are the various activities, by GSMFC program, that can be accomplished if the requested funding is provided. It is important to note that these activities will augment the existing long-term work (totaling \$5,530,000) already being conducted and funded through the GSMFC. The total annual cost for all of the proposed GSMFC activities is \$2,418,000. The duration of this proposed project is 10 years. With inflationary increases over a ten-year time period, the total cost of this project is \$27,578,000. EXISTING & PROPOSED ANNUAL FUNDING REQUEST, BY PROGRAM  EXISTING PROPOSED  INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM \$230,000 \$434,000 SPORTFISH RESTORATION PROGRAM  \$2,000 \$834,000 FISHERIES INFORMATION  NETWORK \$5,100,000 \$1,150,000 GRAND ANNUAL TOTAL \$5,530,000 \$2,418,000																								
Restoring one of the most important Sooty Tern colonies of the Caribbean	12709	Yolanda Leon	Dom. Rep.			Trustee Portal	N	N f	N	Y	NN	N	N																
Little Lagoon Multiple Site Living Shoreline Restoration	12632	Dennis Hatfield	BSNWR		Living shoreline quantity and quality in Little Lagoon has been severely impacted by ever increasing population density and property modifications such as bulkheads and piers. Coastal expert Scott Douglas has estimated over 50% of Little Lagoon has a hardened shoreline. Of the remaining 50% of Little Lagoon that remains unhardened, 2/3 can be found within the boundary of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge (BSNWR). Ultimately, the Lagoon is showing signs of stress due to the reduction of natural shorelines, inadequate flushing, high bacteria levels in parts of the Lagoon, and increasingly frequent and dense harmful algal blooms (HABs) throughout the Lagoon. Nutrient sources are significant and should be remediated.	Trustee Portal	N	N	/ N	N	N N	Y	N																

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	is considerate of s	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	_	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Flushing is part of the solution but another is nutrient removal via natural vegetation and filter feeders, such as mussels, that can both be found in functioning living shorelines. Shoreline loss/erosion is another chronic issue for properties along the Lagoon. Although efforts to keep oil out of the Lagoon during the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill were successful, some unintended consequences were noted. Heavy rain fall during the latter part of the multiple pass closure period resulted in high water and infrastructure damage (sea walls/bulkheads, piers, roads, etc.). An opportunity exists to improve water quality in the lagoon, return shorelines to a natural state, repair roads/shorelines and "showcase" methods to improve the health of the Lagoon and remediate problems. Little Lagoon Preservation Society, the City of Gulf Shores, and the BSNWR would like to work in partnership to conduct several shoreline restoration projects: 1) restore .3 miles of shoreline along the south west corner and the south shore of the Lagoon within the BSNWR and on State owned water bottom. Pine Beach Road is nearly in the water along that potion of the Lagoon due to shoreline erosion and few viable options exist to move/repair the road due to adjacent Alabama beach m ouse and wetland habitats. Pine stumps and degraded shoreline vegetation in the water and along that waterfront are ample evidence of eroding shoreline. Restoration would include a combination of evaluation, planning and implementation of a living shoreline project. The specifics of the living shoreline project would be finalized during the evaluation and planning process. However, the living shoreline restoration project is likely to include, but is not limited to, shoreline grass planting (Spartina alterniflora and Juncus roemerianus), wave attenuation structure (reef balls), a graded bottom slope, and possibly mussel seeding in the shoreline grasses. 2) Construct a living shoreline at the City of Gulf Shores property at Moe's Landing Boat Launch. The water fro																								
Restoration of globally important seabird colonies on Alto Velo island, Dominican Republic	12719	Jose Luis Herrera- Giraldo	Caribbean		Objective: The objective of this project is to restore and protect breeding colonies of Sooty Terns (Onychoprion fuscatus) and Brown Booby (Sula leucogaster) within the Caribbean region through the eradication of invasive rats, cats, and feral goats from Alto Velo island in the Dominican Republic. These invasive vertebrates depredate eggs, nestlings, and breeding adults, and limit the colony size and distribution on the island through habitat modification caused by grazing from goats and seed predation by rats. Activities: Eradication of invasive mammals from offshore islands is a proven conservation tool that has resulted in immediate and lasting benefits to seabird populations around the world. This project will develop and implement standard and proven methodology to eradicate rats, cats, and goats from Alto Velo, and document recovery of the seabird colonies in response to invasive mammal eradication. The activities proposed will build on the work already completed towards the objective which includes a feasibility assessment, operational strategy, and a biosecurity risk evaluation. Specific activities proposed here include	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N Y	N	NN	N																

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	f, Coastal, and Nearsnore Habitat (Y	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necteational OSE (17/1) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Renefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Little Lagoon	12612	Stephen	Little Lagoon		operational planning, legal compliance, purchase of equipment and supplies, field team recruitment, operations implementation, and environmental monitoring. Outcomes will be measured by confirmation of eradication and seabird recovery goals. The project will be executed under an existing MoU between the Dominician Republic Ministry of Environment and Island Conservation, and in partnership with local NGOs including Grupo Jaragua and SOH Conservacion. The project could be implemented in its entirety (combined rat, cat, and goat eradication) or to address the primary seabird threat (cat eradication only), depending on the level of funding available. Please note that the estimated budget for cat and goat eradication only is \$800,000. We list the estimated total budget for combined rat, cat, and goat eradication under Project Costs. Expected O utcomes: This project will directly restore losses of Sooty Tern and Brown Booby by increasing reproductive success and reducing mortality of eggs, chicks, and adults. On Alto Velo, a 10% increase of nests (approximately 850 Sooty Tern nests, five Brown Booby nests) could be expected within five years after mammal eradication. With increased chick survival, this would be adequate to replace the 247 Sooty Terns and two Brown Boobies injured. Re-colonization of seabirds known historically to breed is expected, including White-tailed Tropicbird (Phaeton lepturus catesbyi), Brown Pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis), Magnificent Frigatebird (Fregata magnificens), Brown Noddy (Anous stolidus), Roseate Tern (Sterna dougalli), Bridled Tern (Onychoprion anaethetus), Laughing Gull (Larus atricilla), and possibly the Endangered Blackcapped Petrel (Pterodroma hasitata). Also five species of reptiles will benefit: three endemic to Alto Velo and two endemic to Hispaniola. Wider ecological benefits will also occur to plant and invertebrate communities. Alto Velo is located within the Jaragua National Park and the UNESCO Enriquillo-Bahoruco-Jaragua Biosphere Reserve which are both a Key Biodive	Trustee	N	Y	N I I	N N	N	Z Z	N															
		Kichler	2000		here since 1862. We commercially shrimped and fished and my ancestors made their living from the lagoon. As tourism hit, the commercial fishermen were squeezed out of the Lagoon. As the population has grown it has put more and more stress on the Lagoon to the point that it is very hard to catch any fish in the Lagoon and no shrimp. There are several inches of silt on the bottom, that I am told comes from algae blooms. I have done some research and I don't think everyone is aware of what goes into the Lagoon. There are 3 Golf Courses that are adjacent to the Lagoon or the Lagoons water shed (The Peninsula, The Gulf Shores Golf Club, and The State Park). Not only that, but high fecal levels are showing up in samples taken by the Lagoon Preservation Society on the most eastern end. The one simple solution that would greatly assist in alleviating this problem would be water turnover. The current model that is used to maintain the Lagoon Pass I do not feel is sufficient and the method to maintain it is definitely not efficient. The State has	Portal							-															

					Project Information					Res	toratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria _	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ر د	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					spent over 26 million dollars over the last 25 years to keep it open. Delays and breakdowns have always been a problem. The dredge has sank numerous times spilling diesel fuel and other contaminants into the water. The City of Gulf Shores doesn't want the headache or the expense to deal with it and it seems the State doesn't want to fix the problem, they only want to put a band aid on the problem to keep everyone quiet. In the meantime people are getting sick from being in the water. Several cases of Vibrio Vulnificus have been reported and people have almost died. Large amounts of foam have been witnessed most likely caused by some form of hypoxia. Algae blooms are killing the sea life. In my opinion the model used years ago to determine the depth of the Pass is out of date. The traffic on the Lagoon and the natural shoreline have chang ed dramatically since the last model was done. The design of the Lagoon Pass is insufficient. I would like to see this money used to extend the jetties beyond the beach so the Lagoon will maintain itself without have a dredge and construction equipment there all the time. Not to mention the disturbance on wild life moving sand down the beach with off road dump trucks and track hoes. I would also like to see a study to determine the best depth and width of the Pass to maintain sufficient flow so the Lagoon is able to flush itself and stop wasting tax payer dollars. I think that the health of this important waterway is far more important than weather or not someone has a little more or less sand in front of their house. Please consider using these funds to correct this problem and keep the state from wasting tax payer dollars																							
Spill oil picking up System	11434	Marko Kljaic	Gulf of Mexico	3000000	The project is intended to prevent large spread of spill oil in case of an offshore accident. In the project, the equipment has been designed that all together make a system protecting, actually, it limits the spill oil to spread over large surface all around an accident place. We have started from point of view that offshore accidents are always possible to occur. More or less we are witnesses after an accident occurs that impacts to environments are inevitable and restoration projects cost very much and take long time. Here we have designed and composed a system that do limit on oil spread, then make it possible to pick up all oil, up to the last drop in the literal sense of the word. This works even at a rough sea, gales and so. How to achieve the goals and perform the actions from the statement above? That is the matter what this Project deals with. The word Project denotes both the System and its application. How to manage with picking up of the spread oil in all sea conditions? The principle used in the System is not to defeat a rough sea, but opposite to take advantage of the sea forces. The meaning is to work together with the sea. To stress importance and efficiency of the Project, freely said, it is a long-term seen strategy. By using the high professional approach to the problem and composition of, already on market, existing and new designed equipment the Project finds how to cope with permanent existing problem which threats to destroy the environment. It is harm that this system has not been applied at Mexico Gulf accident. There will not be so much impact as it was. If the rig were surrounded from beginning of the accident by sufficient long booms of this system there would not be oil spread. The description of the system is available quickly. All described parts of equipment are presented on simplified drawings. For this moment, here, we line up briefly only the equipment list. More information we will present after		N	N	N I	N N	N	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ ا ئ	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (V / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					you, or some other institution show an interest for it. System description Part one 1 Bordering devices, the booms (Very special design) 2 Anchor 3 Buoy and inflation device 4 Floating Pump 5 Hoses 6 Wet oil processing (separate oil and water) 7 Hunter Boat 8 Oil Boat 9 Spilit Oil Part two 1. Strategy and realization 2. Information about an accident 3. Monitoring and getting start 4. Crew Part three 1. Scope of supply 2. Know-How The system is very interesting for use in many other purposes: clearing of harbors, wet oil processing Due to the System is subject of a patent protection procedure we do not give any more written details in this suggestion. But we are very ready to do in live our fully presentation on request. You are kindly asked to give us an opportunity to do the presentation. We are confident that after such one presentation we'll do a deal. We are looking forward for your response, Sincerelly yours Marko Kljaic Please open the following link! https://www.dropbox.com/s/glveqksvlnpbmec/SOPS%20-%201115%20r1%202.pdf?dl=0																								
Gulf Coast Marine Life Center in Gulf Shores, AL.	12497	Patrick Barcus	Gulf Sores	13608750	The Gulf Coast Marine Life Center a Florida 501(c)(3) company, in collaboration with experts from the University of Florida, the University of Miami, Louisiana State University, Texas A&M, the University of Maryland, the University of North Carolina Wilmington, and the University of New Hampshirethe city of Gulf Shores, AL. is dedicated to restoring the economic and environmental health of the Gulf Coast in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spillaims to develop a world-class educational center and aquarium focused on native Gulf marine species. Adults and children of all ages will have the opportunity to tour a 15,000 sqft. aquarium displaying the various ecosystems of the Gulf coast. The Center will also provide Gulf Shore's tourists with a very unique experience while exploring the importance of marine resources, the seafood industry, and the Gulf. The GCMLC in Gulf Shores will host several field trips throughout the year exposing children to the importance of our marine resources, wet lab exercises and encourage environmental stewardship. Aquaculture and fisheries seminars/workshops will be held in conjunction with the Alabama DNR's Claude Peteet Mariculture Center. The center will also focus its efforts towards public outreach in an effort to raise awareness and responsible stewardship towards the Gulf's marine environment and resources. A suitable site location for the facility has been determined and is under negotiation. Design plans and layouts for the center are in progress. This project will bring many ecological and economic benefits to both the state of Alabama and the Gulf region as a whole, as well as numerous educational opportunities for students of all ages. This project is bringing together some of the best minds the U.S. has to offer in the fields of hatchery technology, sustainable aquaculture, fisheries science, and habitat restoration to bolster the Gulf Coast ecosystem's ability to provide viable ecological services for decades to come. Bo th the economies of the region, and the natio		N	N	N	N N	N	Y	N																

					Project Information					Res	torati	on Ty	/pes Ado	lressed	_	Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
A way to clean some of oil out	12462	Joesph Ferguson	Gulf of Mexico		ensuring its continued productivity is a matter of national food securityThe center's focus is to promote responsible stewardship of the Gulf through education and outreach programs. The Center's efforts to address the NRDA restoration project criteria will also support the U.S. Department of Commerce and NOAA's National Aquaculture Policy, aimed at "Restoring Marine Habitats, Increasing Domestic Seafood Production, and Creating Sustainable Jobs." The GCMLC's goals are threefold: 1. Assist fisheries managers in rebuilding commercially important marine shellfish and finfish stocks through ecologically and economically sustainable stock enhancement and habitat restoration efforts. 2. Develop the physical and intellectual infrastructure to support the development of a sustainable aquaculture industry in the Gulf region. 3. Promote responsible stewardship of the Gulf through education and outreach programs.  fisherman catch tar ball in there nets .they rake this tar balls back into water .So instead of them raking the tar ball back into water give them some kind of storage	Trustee Portal	N				N																		
of the gulf  A Coastal Wildlife Rescue and Research Center Project *construct and maintain the first waterfowl and sea/shore birds implimenting the Coast natural history/ habitat	12463	Janet De La Oliva-Ripp	coastal AL		container to put the tar balls in .to give them an incentive to do this pay them by the pound or container .This how we feel some of oil can be removed from gulf .  Background: CWRRC IS the ONLY FEDERAL USF&W PERMIT holder (migratory bird) REHAB in BALDWIN COUNTY AL., with 3 years of data collection and networking not limited to the 13 cities of Baldwin County, the over 60 counties statewide, Florida to our east, Mississippi to our west. As the only one of it's kind in South Baldwin County, (CWRRC) takes in more than a bird a day, many of these birds, if not one third of them all, come from a coastal wetland or water environment. The Aviary is planned to incorporate the natural history of specific species and their habitat using native plants and natural irrigation flow/ suitable and self sustainable irrigation techniques and the minimum standards of the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Council as these are standards adopted by our own permitting agency the USF&W.  ***In this aviary, (>125' x25') built to reflect the variety of wetland habitat found on the coastbeach and shoreline, deep water aquatic, sedimatary pools, tidal wetland, marsh, brackish and cold water and wet weather creek. Utilizing knowledgeable local field scientist and biologist to design these habitats and trouble shoot the pros and cons for any problem that may arise over timeforeseeable and the not so foreseeable In these mini ecosystems stress will be greatly reduced for recovering birds . increase successful releases there by having a greater impact on the species itself, restoring viable birds to mates, off springs, colonies/family groups, . available for study and data collection, behavioral study or sample collection over time and climate conditions . networking to fly and assist other centers in need of flight space in the surrounding coastal areas . In maintaining would be a living nursery with access and controls for shaping as natural a habitat possible . Implications for banding and post release studies . Ongoing education	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N Y	N	N N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coastal, and Inedistrore nabitat	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Expand and Improve Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stranding Response and Science Capacity	11966	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico	45000000	counseling for the public as per individual wildlife distress calls. transport, procurement and outreach education programs for a variety of ages, all without routine or regular funding. The next logical step is building an aviary for our most plentiful avian resident, aquatic birdsinland and sea going.	Trustee	Y	N I			N N																		

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Talites (T./ N.) Recreational Use (Y/N.)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
					providing effective medical and forensic response. The unusually high number of sick and dead marine mammals recovered in the northern Gulf since the DWH oil spill underscores the importance of network members in responding to, rescuing, and rehabilitating stranded marine mammals. Often, MMHSRP network members participate also in response efforts for other injured or dead marine wildlife, including sea turtles and seabirds. Although none of the marine mammals rescued during the DWH event could be released back into the wild, other live-stranded marine animals (e.g., seabirds and sea turtles) were rescued and rehabilitated by network members and typically were released. There is an ongoing need to treat and successfully release stranded dolphins, whales, and manatees back to the Gulf. Released animals are then able to reproduce and contribute to the recovery of the wild population. Follow-up monitoring of released animals via tagging and resightings will provide data on the success of rehabilitation efforts and assist in adaptive management of rehabilitation and release techniques. Marine mammals, among other species, are the ocean's "canaries in the coal mine," and MMHSRP network members, through biological sampling and post-mortem examinations, collect high value information on the condition of animals that can help scientists not only understand the cause of illness or death, but also detect subtle or significant changes in ecosystem condition and function. Stranding response complements on-water observational studies of free-swimming wild animals, which provide a means to measure population vitality, births, juvenile survival, visual health indicators, and incidences of injury or harassment by human activities (e.g., vessel strikes and fisheries interactions). Description: This project would maximize the survival and recovery of marine mammals affected by the DWH oil spill by increasing the capacity of Gulf marine mammals affected by the DWH oil spill by increasing the capacity of Gulf marine mammals and str																								

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	12340	James Chambers	Gulf of Mexico	10000000	strategies going forward. Enhancing capacity and long-term consistency of the MMSHRP network in the Gulf region will also augment response efforts that focus on other impacted species of wildlife. Location of Project: The project would increase capacity for MMHSRP network members throughout the Gulf, emphasizing investments in areas most heavily affected by the spill (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and the western edge of the Florida panhandle). Funding Source/Mechanism: Funding for this project would come primarily from funds awarded by the court or an out-of-court settlement under the Oil Pollution Act Natural Resource Damage Assessment to restore injured natural resources and services to pre-spill conditions. Other sources of funds could include funds from state trustee agencies, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and/or the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council. NOAA, as the lead Trustee for marine resources, is in the best position to administer and coordinate the allocation of funds for this project. Designated network members (see list below and the attached map) would work in close partnership with the project administrator to determine the type of enhancements needed at their facilities. NOAA and other state and federal trustees, as appropriate, would determine the amount of funding would be based on nexus to injury and the number and type of strandings (i.e., injuries) that occurred or are likely to occur in each network member's area of responsibility (see attached map). Network members in the primary DWH oil spill impact zone: - Audubon Aquarium of the Americas (New Orleans, LA; Suzanne Smith) - Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Grand Isle, LA; Mandy Tumlin) - Institute for Marine Mammal Studies (Gulfport, MS; Moby Solangi/Delphine Vanderpool) - Dauphin Island Sea Lab (Dauphin Island, AL; Ruth Carmichael) - Emerald Coast Wildlife Refuge (Fort Walton Beach, Ft.; Amanda Wilkerson/Steve Shippee) - Gulf World (Panama City Beach, Ft.; Ron Hardy) Network members in other areas o	Trustee Portal		N																					

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(\/\)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	ederal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $ Project \ delivers \ benefits \ cost-effectively \ (+/0/-) $	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan	effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded ( $\gamma/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Spawning Season					commercial fishing for highly migratory species (HMS) during the period when adult western North Atlantic bluefin are using the area for spawning (late April through early June of each year) and to pay commercial vessels not to fish in the closed area each year for 10 years until a full recovery of the population to a healthy level can be demonstrated. The amount to be disbursed to each vessel with a demonstrated history of recent landings of HMS species during April through June at ports in the Gulf of Mexico (including Miami) could be based on average net revenue of the fleet during the closure period plus an annual inflation adjustment. The annual allocation of funds (following each year's closed season) could be made as a lump sum to the Blue Water Fishermen's Association, which represents all the involved fishing vessel operators. Violators could be sanctioned by suspension of their HMS permits for an appropriate period of time. North Atlantic bluefin tuna spawn only in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico. They are two separate and distinct populations. The South Atlantic bluefin tuna population was extirpated by commercial fishing in just 10 years (1960-1970) once its spawning area off Brazil was discovered. The western North Atlantic population spawns each May in the north central Gulf of Mexico. Many of ilts eggs and larvae would thus have been carried by the Loop Current directly into the Deepwater Horizon's plume of toxic petroleum and toxic dispersants where they would die. Because of overfishing on this the world's most valuable f ish, the western North Atlantic population - "our" bluefin tuna - has declined in abundance by about 98% since 1960 (for the details, see my website, www. BigMarineFish.com/bluefin.html). As a result, on May 24, 2010, the Center for Biological Diversity petitioned the U.S. federal government to "list" the North Atlantic bluefin as "threatened" or as "endangered" and to protect it under authority of the Endangered Species Act. If the adult bluefin can be protect																							
Gulf Accesses- Land Formation	12330	John	Gulf of Mexico		Are there to many gulf accesses or openings? Over many years accesses were made to the gulf that might slow down the land build up processes. Should several of these openings be closed off allowing sediment to be kept from being distributed into the Gulf! How was the land exteriors islands formed 50 or 100 years age? Did several openings exist? Also, are fresh water diversions operated properly? Are salinity levels monitored? The diversions should be opened and closed with spring	Trustee Portal	N	N N	I N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description flooding of the Mississippi River with fluctuation of flow rates. Creation of more	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	u, Coastal, aild ivealslible habitat (17	Sirds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational ose (1/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	
					recycled oyster shell reef will help trap sediment and create land with the ebb and flow of tides and fresh water diversions. Monitored salinity levels will keep existing oyster reef alive. In other words, the system must be closely balanced. Could portable bulkheads with tidal openings be build and encircled certain land areas, as sediment is trapped and land is build the bulkheads lifted and moved. Recyled oyster shells then could be placed close to shore up new land formation and prevent new land from eroding away again!																								
GulfCoastRestau rants.com Website	12306	Jordan Copeland	coastal Gulf of Mexico		Promote tourism in the Gulf Coast Region on GulfCoastRestaurants.com through featured content-rich restaurant and chef profiles of the restaurants along the Gulf Coast that prepare and serve fresh Gulf Seafood. The Restaurant profiles will include details of the Gulf seafood dishes they serve and the origin of the seafood used to prepare it.	Trustee Portal	N	1 N	N I	N	N N	N N	N																
Recreational fisheries data enhancements	12296	Chris Robbins	Texas		This project would provide labor, equipment, and funding to expand the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination capacity of recreational fishing data by Texas Parks and Wildlife's Coastal Fisheries Division. Texas primarily collects and analyzes recreational fishing data according to methods designed to optimize resources during high and low use periods. Different methods of capture and transmission of fishing data for federally managed species (like red snapper and greater amberjack) will help the Gulf transition to more real-time science and management of these popular species. These Gulf fisheries improvements will support sustainable fishing opportunities for popular reef fish species and sustain the coastal economies that rely on fishing. The estimated project cost is 1.5m over a 5 year period.	Trustee Portal	N	N I	1 N	N	N I	N N	N																
iSnapper electronic charter for-hire logbook reporting system	12295	Chris Robbins			This one year grant will fund an iSnapper electronic logbook (ELB) reporting system and validation pilot program for charter for-hire vessels at multiple ports throughout Texas. This project would complement a previous project by expanding coverage in the pilot to federally permitted boars and state permitted boats and by increasing the level of validation of self-reported, electronic fisheries data. Federal managers need near-real time fisheries data to meet conservation goals, and state managers will need to adhere to these goals if regional fisheries management is implemented by individual states. The iSnapper electronic logbook (ELB) program is a cost-effective and user friendly technology that allows fishermen to report their information in near real time. More efficient, precise reporting enables managers to make more timely management decisions and gives charter boats a catch history.	Trustee Portal		N I																					
Economics and The Gulf Coastal States	12028	Kay Williams	Gulf states		The Objective is to collect economical data for the Gulf Coast fishermen, Anglers, processors, charter for hire and businesses that rely on our Nations marine resource to provide food and jobs for our Nation. This project will attempt to capture the true value of our Gulf of Mexico States marine resources and seafood to the Nation as a whole. Activities include the collection of economic data which will include mail out surveys, email surveys, phone calls to various users of our resources to validate the data collected from the mail out surveys. We will also meet face to face with many of our businesses. We will collect economic data from the products harvested throughout the entire seafood supply chain. We have never collect the true value to regional businesses benefitting from Gulf seafood. In most surveys they only show	Trustee Portal	N	N I	1 N	N	N I	N	N																

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Proj Submitte No./ By/ Prima Project Name ID Lead	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Quality/ Nonboint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Surtainability/I ond-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ )$
Conservation Educational Outreach Program (CEOP)	the x-vessel price. We will do a literature review to make sure we have included all value from the fish to the plate and all the jobs that depend on our Marine resource and all revenue that our nation receives. One example is Menhaden is used for making oil, fertilizer, dog and cat food. The oil is used as the primary ingredient in WD forty. This example is to show how the value chain comes into play and the many jobs that are created through the value chain. The outcome is to have a social and economical survey that will help capture the true value of the commercial seafood industry to the Nation as a whole. We will also provide the other businesses that depend on the seafood from the Gulf of Mexico to make their living. This data has never been collected before. If a Disaster should strike again we will have the true value and as an extra bonus of this proposal. Our science center will have the information and so will our fishery management councils that use this type of information in their management plans.  10 The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida and its strategic partners will develop a program involving cooperative efforts in cultural and natural resource conservation training and education program or projects related to trail development and maintenance, historic, cultural and native habitat restoration and rehabilitation. CEOP is a hands-on, environmental education program that teaches young people valuable lessons about wildlife management, conservation, leadership, teambuilding, citizenship, and communication. As a participant in CEOP, you will gain a greater understanding of the value of land and how it can be managed to benefit much wildlife and fish species. Participants will use their skills and knowledge to create better habitats for wildlife monagement, conservation, leadership, teambuilding, citizenship, and communication of the sevence of the professional, a landowner, or an active volunteer in their community to help teach others to become good stewards of their natural resource en	Trustee Portal		N																				

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addı	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	Pollution DPA) Crite CFR 990	eria			ļ	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland Coastal and Maarshore Habitat (Y / N)	d, Codoral, and redistrict maximal (17)	Oyster Neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Hea (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	nas reasonable probability of succes:	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $Y/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Restoration Education Environment Preservation Training Wildlife Program (R.E.E.P.)	12280	Jessica Griffen	Gulf states	3000000	recommend wildlife management practices that will benefit each select wildlife species. Written Wildlife Management Plan – Participants will participate on a team and will write a two-page management plan for an outdoor site with defined boundaries that meets objectives established in a field conditions sheet provided to each team. Oral Defense of Written Plan – Each participant completes an activity individually, the individual score counts toward their final team score for the written plan. Each individual team member appears before a panel of two to three judges and answers questions over a five-minute period about their written plan, as well as general wildlife questions.  The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida and its partners will provide education and training in the areas of restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of wildlife habitat; wildlife management research; hunter education and safety programs; coordination; development of facilities; facilities and services for conducting a hunter education and Safety Program will include education and training in the safe handling of archery equipment; restoration, hunter responsibilities and ethics; survival; construction, operation, and maintenance of public shooting ranges; and basic wildlife management and identification. Hunter Education and Safety Programs will include the development and implementation of a programmed course of instruction leading toward the achievement of the hunter safety training goals and objectives in the state of Florida and specifically Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. In general, the course is designed to train adults and students to be safe and responsible in restoration and assist Escambia and Santa Rosa County in preserving its wildlife. Facilitates training and supports educators in working together through collaboration and partnership to engage youth and adults in an online place-based approach to teaching and learning using natural resources as a context for learning. Students become environmentally literate c	Trustee Portal	N	N N	1 1	N Y	N N	I N	N															
Bird-friendly lighting on oil and gas platforms in the Gulf		Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico		make informed decisions, exhibit responsible behavior, and take constructive action to ensure a sustainable future for the state's natural resources. Provide 15-30 hours of education and training development to youth and adults and any appropriate community members and student grade levels. Design and provide technology driven education and training platforms based on the needs of the state and communities. Provide materials, resources, tools, and strategies. Establish support and collaboration with the community organiz ations. Stewardship Commitment: • Sustain participation from 85-100% of targeted communities. • Ongoing implementation and application of the curriculum and resources.  Bird species impacted by the BP oil disaster are also among those that are vulnerable to the lighting generated by oil and gas platforms. In particular, tubenoses (e.g., petrels, shearwaters) and migratory birds are susceptible to platform lighting and mortalities that can result from direct collisions with those platforms. An estimated 200,000 bird-collision deaths may occur each year in the Gulf due to changes in flying behavior influenced in part by platform lighting. Reducing bird-platform collisions by replacing existing lighting with bird-friendlier lighting could have an immediate effect in reducing mortalities and help the recovery of species affected by the oil disaster. Replace white (tube lights) and	Trustee Portal	N	N N	1 1	N N	N N	l N	N															

					Project Information					Resto	ration	туре	es Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan ) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit (15 CFR 99	eria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description orange (sodium high pressure) lighting on oil and gas platforms with lights low in	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turties (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+ / 0 / -)$
Mobile Bay Par Project	k 12274	clarence	Mobile Bay		spectral red.  3/30/14 Dear Senator Richard Shelby, Senator Jeff Sessions, Congressman Bradley Byrne and USAFoundation Director Maxine Roberts, Please consider our project that we desperately need your support on. I've written you before but I want to try one more time. Everybody loves going to visit the beach and this is what our proposal is all about. We want you to support turning the Brookley Field (Aerospace) property that Univ. Sou. Al. Foundation owns into a public waterfront park. Hopefully the entire 300 acres. Using the oil spill "restore funds "or any other funds available from any source. This would be a permanent and very appropriate restitution to all citizens of the entire city, county and beyond. The Brookley (funding name only) park would cost less than the proposed Gulf Shores/Orange Bch. Convention Ctr. BUT would serve and benefit 10 times the number of people minimum and serve ALL the people not just the AFFLUENT. USAFoundation spent \$20 million on the purchase and ??????? on razing the old housing on property. We think they would support this if they were compensated adequately. Coastal engineers at USA have told me they could build a beach, you may have seen beach built at Grand Hotel, only MUCH bigger and much nicer w/ 100's of scub oaks and palm trees. This could really be the gem of the Gulf coast if done properly. We could possibly use the up coming ship channel dredging material as a base for expanded beach. Another entrance around end of runway could be built if needed (and tie into another hardly used park) to keep traffic away from Airbus traffic. We could lease part of property to hotels, restaurants, and appropriate commercial for a 1st class State or National Park ?) to pay for upkeep and maintenance of park. A LARGE BEAUTIFUL WATERFR ONT PARK and the hub of aviation we think we would attract many commercial interests. There is plenty room enough else where for commercial development associated w/Airbus and its' suppliers. They should NOT locate on the water anyway! THIS IS THE	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)	<u> </u>	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ -\ )$
Print for Restoring the Gulf's Fisheries	12134	Harolyn Williams	Gulf of Mexico	8000000	beautiful view, but also to be able to SWIM and PLAY: beach volleyball (tournaments?), skate and rollerblade, skateboard park, jog, walk, ride bicycles, play soccer, shuffle board, disk golf (tournaments?), checkers and chess under the Ige. oak trees (already there), something for everyone. We DON  This program will allow Fishers and NMFS to test and address some of the possible management strategies that the fishing industry has recommended to Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council since the Oil Spill. It will contain the basic blue print of those recommendations. It will help to address the needs of the commercial reef fish fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico with their by catch of regulatory discards. This will benefit the fishery by having those fish available to the market place instead of being thrown back into the Gulf Waters. This provides benefit to the fisherman, the consumer of the resource, the coastal communities and the living marine resource. This program will allow the fisherman a way to participate at a cost that may not be available to them now.Plus it would help distribute the fishery resource among the coastal states and the profit from the product to the local community. This program will lease fish from Red Snapper and Grouper Allocation holders and make them available at a reduced price to those that presently have a commercial reef fish permit and do not presently hold adequate allocation to address their by catch. There will be the necessary safe guards build into the lease so that those purchasing the leased fish will have to fish them. The second phase will have a working group meet to discuss the success they have had with a fish tagging system and various ways to administer the program in a such a way that there may be additional benefits to such a program. Their are methods the states should such a program be done as management in the future. This second phase of the program will help to also address the needs of the charter for hire and special tournament needs for the private angl	Trustee Portal		N I																					
Africatown Historical Restoration	12275	Womack, Joe N.	Mobile County	1000000	Africatown is a Historical Community established along the Mobile River in north Mobile County in 1865. It was recently put on the National Registry Of Historic Places by the Federal Government and reconized as the last place slaves were brought into this country in 1859. The Africatown CDC is a non-profit organization	Trustee Portal	N	N ,	/ N	I N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	of (v / N)	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ect is consistent with programmatic restoratic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	consistent w	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	prevents future and collateral injury to resond services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws ar	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	s time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Erosion Prevention, Marsh Creation and Land- Building	11793	Gary Cook	coastal Gulf of Mexico		created to restore historic homes, the first Training School in the State Of Alabama and create a tourist attraction in honor of those 110 slaves that came here in 1859. Funds allocated here would be used for that purpose.  Shoreline and Marsh erosion prevention and land building, with new designed geotextile containment units (GEO-TECH- Jetti), with planted native plants and grass in RZHO. GEO-TECH Units are spiked with XX Heavy Duty PVC Pipe for stabilization. This is help Shoreline Erosion Control, Stabilization, Accretion, and Habitat Assurance and "coast building." This new concept will co-inside with the two other projects submitted. Confirmation #'s WPXWHOC2 and 2KE7KQ8Q Would like to summit Power Point Presentation, please send email address.	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N 1	N N	N I	N N	Y																
Ecosystem Based Restoration Project Management and Decision Support System	12092	Steve Ashby	Gulf states	2000000	As multiple restoration projects are implemented in the northern Gulf of Mexico, there is a need to understand and quantify impacts on the ecosystem. Furthermore, there is risk that interactions across projects may have "unintended consequences". For example, changes in water quality such as salinity and sediment load may adversely impact desired habitat conditions (e.g., oyster reefs and marsh restoration. This could result from freshwater diversions and changes in circulation with barrier island construction. Consequently, a method that informs ecosystem based management is needed. This proposal is to develop and deploy a placed-based decision support system (DSS) for scientific assessments of synergistic interactions of multiple restoration projects. The DSS will be built using existing technologies and data for conducting scenario analyses and simulations. Existing models and ongoing ecosystem assessments will used to develop a place-based DSS. Projects and their alternative will be assessed using Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA). MCDA provides a systematic tool for identifying a preferred course of action when considering multiple forms of dissimilar information and differing value judgments among stakeholders. The DSS will allow managers to evaluate impacts of multiple projects on the overall quality of the ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Mexico and provide science based assessments for adaptive management as restoration projects develop over time. Enhanced assessment techniques will be used to evaluate the stability and sustainability of projects during construction and post construction. The project will be a collaborative effort with engineers and scientists from Mississippi State University (MSU) and the University of Southern Mississippi (USM) and will be coordinated with state and Federal agencies conducting restoration in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Emphasis will be placed on projects in the Mississippi Sound and Lower Mississippi River. More detailed proposal is available upon request.	Trustee Portal				N N																			
Western Shore Mobile Bay/Fowl River Nature & Education Center	12095	Logan U. Gewin	Mobile County	1800000	The Western Shore Mobile Bay/Fowl River Nature & Education Center project has several components as described below: 1. Land Acquisition: Purchase of the approximately 186 acre tract would place this site in public ownership and control. This property contains one of the last remaining mesic woodlands found along Mobile Bay, as well as highly productive brackish tidal marsh. The property had been part of a planned residential community development but that plan has not yet been implemented in this tract. Given the projected economic impact of the new Airbus Plant approximately 16 miles from this site, it is realistic to project that this geographic area will again be targeted for residential and commercial	Trustee Portal	N	N I	l N	N N	N	N	N																

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Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Itse (V/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+\ /\ 0\ /\ -\ )$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				Idevelopment in the next few years. This site is also approximately 10 miles from Interstate 10, approximately 13 miles from Interstate 65, and approximately 20 miles to downtown Mobile, Alabama. The subject property is located just off of Dauphin Island Parkway (State Hwy. 193) which is a well traveled Highway which ends at City of Dauphin Island, Alabama. Area visitor attractions close to the subject property include Dauphin Island Beaches, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Dauphin Island Ferry to Fort Morgan (all approx. 16 miles) and Bellingrath Gardens (approx. 6.8 miles). The Acquisition and protection of this site will preclude clearing and construction within the woodlands and will allow public access to and enjoyment of the important biological resources contained within the tract. 2. Shoreline Stabilization: Various living shoreline measures would be evaluated (eg. installation of subaqueous breakwaters, placement of pocket beach structures in eroded areas, planting of marsh/shoreline vegetation for sediment stabilization, etc.). Measures determined to be optimal for this site would be implemented. It is anticipated that approximately 10 acres of eroded marsh would be restored, and the existing 75 acres of marsh would be protected from further erosional loss. 3. Marsh Restoration: As noted above, shoreline protection measures will be selected to facilitate restoration of eroded marshlands as well as to protect the shoreline from further erosional loss. In addition to the potential benefits of restoration of approximately 10 acres of marsh along the shoreline, certain other areas could be restored; these include some of the canals that had been excavated during the 1950's and the area between Goat Island and the marsh on the mainland. One particular canal that could be removed occurs in the southernmost part of the marsh; it extends for about 800 feet from near Old Fowl River to the open water area that separates Goat Island from the mainland marsh. This canal is approximately 60 feet wide including spoil berms																								

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	d, Coastal, and Iveal shore Habitat (17)  Beef (Y / N)	(yster Nee; (1 / 1 / 1) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $ \label{eq:projection} % \begin{center} \end{center} \begin{center} \end{center} % cent$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					offices, large covered porch areas, and ample paved parking area. This office building provides an excellent facility for Nature & Education Center offices, meetings, and classrooms. The office building is located on SaltAire Road near Dauphin Island Parkway and will serve as the base of operations for this Nature & Education Center.																								
Capacity Buidling, Disaaster Preparedness, and Sustaining Fishing Communities in the Gulf after the BP Oil Spill	11987	Christopher Moreno	Gulf of Mexico		In the wake of the BPOil Spill, Gulf fishing communities are facing unprecedented short- and long-term challenges in sustaining their traditional lifeways. Our two years of ethnographic research investigating traditional cultural communities and properties in the Gulf during the BPOil Spill and response efforts has demonstrated the intimate and vulnerable cultural relationships these communities have with their surrounding environments. This research also illustrated the need for more inclusivity of fishing community traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in implementing innovative capacity building strategies and the development of effective conservation and sustainability plans. McGoodwin (2001) has importantly pointed out that: Over the course of its development, much of fisheries- management science, both in theory and in practice, has had a misplaced emphasis. Whereas its first concerns should have been the human beings who utilize fisheries resources, its cornerstones were insteadthe conservation of important marine- biological species[and] allocating fisheries resources and maximizing the economic benefits from them. The aftermath of the BP Oil Spill has particularly elucidated the need to emphasize and better understand the human aspects of fisheries and the roles fishing communities play in producing and promoting sustainable fishery environments. In this context and in conjunction with mandates presented by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Standards 8 regarding the need for fishing community consideration in fishery conservation and management decision making, this proposed project seeks to establish capacity building strategies inclusive of fishing community perspectives, values, beliefs, and TEK in: (1b) the development of community sustainability and management plans; (2c) the creation of fishery conservation networks; and (1d) the development of inter-generational and ent ry level access to and inclusion in fisheries. Methods: Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) is a method that pro		N	N r	V N	N	IN	N	N																

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Proj No./ Project Name ID	./ By/ Primary	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal ands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				desirable, and sustainable programs will contribute to innovative capacity building strategies that can aid the short- and long-term interests and needs of these communities in confronting the conservation and sustainability management challenges as well as the social and cultural impacts of the BP Oil Spill. Project Outcome(s): Anticipated short-term outcomes of the PLA workshops include: 1) wider community participation in capacity building activities, 2) community specific fishery TEK exchanges that can help strengthen capacities of communities to identify local fishing community needs, build community consensus, and develop appropriate strategies to meet those needs, 3) the development of culturally informed fishing community sustainability plans, and 4) establishment of Fishing Community Sustainability Planning Committees. Each of these steps will help initiate community ownership of sustainable and conservation planning processes and help build local accountability. Long term utility of this project will help integrate local fishing community needs and perspectives into management and conservation strategies related to the BP Oil Spill and response and will help meet goals established by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Standards 8 mandating consideration for the impacts of conservation and management practices on fishing communities. It will also provide baseline data of the management challenges related to the BP Oil Spill as well as present a path forward for future research needs regarding the integration and use of fishing community perspectives and TEK into conservation and sustainability strategies outlined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Standards 8. Proposed Activities: The project team has two years of experience working directly with the fishing community perspectives and TEK into conservation and sustainability strategies outlined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Standards 8. Proposed Activities: The project team has two years of experience working directly with the fishi																						

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and nearsnore habitat	Oyser I ker ( I / I k) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (17N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
the Marinovich		Joseph	Gulf of		Institutions (e.g. educational, governmental, NGOs) as well as those seeking entry level access to fisheries. We will measure progress and success of the Fishery Conservation and Sustainability Plan through a recording and accounting for identified management challenges related to the BP Oil Spill and response, how TEK can assist in sustaining fishing community lifeways while abiding by the parameters of the Magnuson - Stevens Act and National Standards 8, and development of an action plan that can be implemented by individual fishing communities as well as through fishing community networks and partnerships in the context of these events and regulatory requirements. All progress and success, as well as new challenges and obstacles, of Fishery Conservation and Sustainability Plans will be monitored in conjunction with Fishing Community Sustainability Planning Committees. Funding for future research and program implementation will assist effective monitoring of progress and success of Fishery Conservation and Sustainability Plans and will be sought by the project team.  WHY Pertaining to the adult shrimp coming out of the gulf. Protect the adult shrimp						N																		
Proposal		(wayne ) Ferguson	Mexico		coming out of gulf to spawn so they will be will able to reproduce without be caught up by trawl. change (tweak) the shrimp laws close the season from last week in march do not open until last week in June Re-closed in August not reopened end of three week into September. This may fix a FAILING INDUSTRY and bring back multitudes of jobs ( INCREASE shrimp population CUT DOWN ON DRAG TIME for fisherman which will make trip shorter and less fuel (More shrimp for fish to eat for red snapper ,speckled trout )	Portal																							
Coastal Ecosystem health: American Oystercatcher as an indicator of exposure and effects of pollutants on breeding birds on the Gulf Coast	12003	Felipe Chavez- Ramirez	coastal Gulf of Mexico		The Gulf Coast of Mexico is one of the most important regions in North America for bird-watching and outdoor activities. Bird conservation along the Gulf Coast is of primary importance because it contributes to the conservation of natural resources but also because it provides economic incentives to the coastal communities by increasing tourism, including bird-watchers and nature lovers to the region. Thus, maintaining healthy bird populations along the coast is important from an economic and ecological standpoint. Fish-eating birds are at the top of the food chain and often accumulate more contaminants than other species at lower trophic levels. American oystercatchers feed on bivalves which are also consumed by humans. This study could be used to assess general ecosystem health and potential impacts of contaminants in bivalves on human health. This research project will address the impacts of environmental contaminants on aquatic birds breeding along the Gulf Coast, using the American Oystercatcher (Haematopus palliatus palliatus) as an indicator species. Coastal wetland areas, estuaries, and islands along the Gulf of Mexico coast constitute a primary nesting and feeding ground for many North American birds. Most of the species nesting on these areas are waterbirds which nest in colonies and feed on aquatic vegetation, invertebrate organisms, and fish. Exposure to environmental contaminants in these species can occur through the diet, but also directly through dermal absorption, preening, and inhalation. To our knowledge, up until now, there has not been a complete assessment of the potential impacts that environmental contaminants in the Gulf of Mexico could have on many aquatic birds, including species of special concern and in need of protection. The results of this research can also be used to determine the health of		N	IN	N	Y	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location		Project Description  coastal areas and their potential associated impacts on other species of concern, i.e.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N / Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N) \label{eq:consistent}$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $(0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $Y/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Conservation and evaluation of limiting factors for American Oystercatchers along the Gulf Coast		Felipe Chavez- Ramirez	coastal Gulf of Mexico	5800000	of the four oystercatcher species found in the Western Hemisphere with a range stretching from the northern U.S. Atlantic Coast to the tip of South America. The total population is estimated to be 43,000 with the subspecies found in the U.S. (H.p. palliatus) making up 20,000 of that total. The U.S. population is estimated to be 11,000. American Oystercatchers are restricted to the narrow band of the coastal zone throughout their range where they feed mainly on oysters and other bivalves. The threats to their survival are many and include a low overall population size, low reproductive success, and delayed breeding (3+ years of age). Productivity rates from the Atlantic Coast range from .30 to .50. Nests are subject to a whole host of mammalian, avian, and even reptilian egg and chick predators and are also subject to overwash from high tides and tropical storm events. Chicks can starve to death during high tide events when the adults are unable to find enough food. Because oystercatchers nest in the coastal zone, disturbance from human recreation is common and exacerbates other natural threats. Sea level rise is major threat to oystercatcher survival. The U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan lists the American Oystercatcher as a species of high concern, it is a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) priority species, and it is included on the list of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's priority species. The majority of projects associated with the American Oystercatcher have been along the Atlantic seaboard with limited focus on Gulf Coast populations. In 2011, the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory embarked on a multi-year study to fill information gaps on Gulf Coast oystercatchers. We have learned much from our work so far but there are still many unknowns. We have only begun to scratch the surface of understanding of oystercatcher conservation however as there remain many unanswered qu estions. Our primary focus would be to determine how and why eggs go missing from nests and how vegetation aids in chick surviv	Trustee		N N					Y															
Fisheries Oceanography of the Northern Gulf of Mexico (FONGOM)	12002	Dr. Frank Hernandez	Gulf of Mexico		This proposal requests support for continuation of the Fisheries Oceanography of Coastal Alabama (FOCAL) program, a research unit within the Richard C. Shelby Center for Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management at Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL). The FOCAL program serves as a fisheries management and restoration resource for the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' Marine Resources Division (ADCNR/MRD). FOCAL is currently funded by ADCNR/MRD through Hurricane Katrina EDRP funds, however this funding expires in November	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	1 N	N N	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	
					2011. Without further funding, we will lose a valuable opportunity to monitor and assess the short- and long-term recovery of our marine resources in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, which is critical to the restoration of Alabama's coastal waters and the return of recreational and economic use to pre-spill conditions. Since 2004, the backbone of the FOCAL program is a monthly plankton survey along a series of stations across the Alabama shelf. This survey (and related FOCAL sampling) generates a valuable, fisheries-independent database of baseline conditions and ecosystem variability. It is one of the only fisheries data sets available for pre- and post-spill assessments of acute and chronic effects due to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on fish eggs and larvae (the life stages most vulnerable to the oil spill's impacts) and their food resources (zooplankton). FOCAL's objectives are to continue to provide accurate information and guidance to ADCNR/MRD for efficient management of Alabama's coastal fisheries. By aiding management, we increase and sustain the human use value of our coastal waters by insuring healthy fish populations and restoring marine ecosystem services. Additionally, the continuation of FOCAL allows for pre- and post-spill comparisons of fish egg and larval abundances and distributions, which can be used to assess the efficacy of ADCNR/MRD's habitat enhancement and restoration programs, such a s Alabama's Artificial Reef Permit Areas. We will accomplish these goals by continuing our monthly collections of biological (e.g., fish eggs and larvae) and physical (e.g., temperature and salinity) data in Alabama coastal waters in support of ADCNR/MRD and DISL fisheries research and management goals. Detailed information about FOCAL can be found on our website: http://focal.disl.org/index.html. We have also attached a more detailed, point-by-point description of how FOCAL meets NRDA restoration needs.																							
Pay Dirt Mitigation Bank BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Restoration Evaluation and Monitoring Program		Dana Cleverdon Chris Robbins	Gulf states Gulf states		To create a wetlands mitigation bank from the portion of the Pay Dirt LLC properties currently designated as forested wetlands.  The Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations make clear that final Restoration Plans should include a monitoring component so that the effectiveness of restoration measures can be evaluated. Given that BP is providing \$1 billion for early restoration projects before completion of a Deepwater Horizon Restoration Plan, some of these funds should be used to establish a restoration evaluation and monitoring program. There is precedent for funding monitoring activities before an oil spill restoration plan is final. Before a restoration plan was complete, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council invested funds in tracking injury and recovery at the species level, as well as research and monitoring at the ecosystem scale, to identify restoration opportunities, understand factors limiting recovery, and evaluate the effectiveness of restoration measures. An early and steady flow of information on the recovery status of specific natural resources and ecosystem services generated through this program would help managers make responsive management decisions. Without this information, less effective restoration may result, potentially requiring managers to restrict human uses of these resources. Specifically, a restoration evaluation and monitoring program is needed to: 1) evaluate the effectiveness of early restoration projects; 2) track the recovery of specific injured natural resources or lost or reduced services; and 3) report to the public on the	Trustee Portal Trustee Portal		N N																				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Ψ	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	on recent can be (17/10) ing, Adaptive Management, and Administ	to 5	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
WorldWide Consortium For Any Dangerous Manufacturing		John Jenkins		COST	Status of injured resources, lost services, and progress toward restoration.  Establishing a restoration evaluation and monitoring program for early restoration can be adapted as restoration needs change and transition into a longer-term program. On behalf of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Trustee Council, NOAA, in cooperation with the Department of Interior (USFWS), is in the best position to establish and administer a Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill restoration evaluation and monitoring program. Together, NOAA and USFWS have the experience and existing infrastructure to coordinate monitoring across state-federal boundaries. Both agencies would serve as joint custodians of this program. This structure will facilitate the efficient gathering of data that will allow comprehensive monitoring of the full range of restoration activities. Regardless of the entity implementing monitoring, this program will require coordination among trustee agencies and possibly some new data gathering. Each year NOAA and USFWS would produce a report on the results of restoration measures, recovery of injured species, and newly discovered injuries.  1% FROM EACH COMPANY TO FUND RESEARCH AND TO BE ABLE TO STOP CONTAIN OR DIFFUSE DANGEROUS SITUATIONS THAT CAN BECOME HARMFUL TO THE PLANET AND ITS BEINGS ie. Valdez Oil Spill, Fukashima, BP, Chernoble, 3 mile island For the future of this planets sake.			N								7														
Processes  A Gulf-wide multi-year research project to determine best practices for minimizing barotrauma effects on red snapper following capture and release	11840	Chris	Gulf of Mexico	2000000	Proposed Restoration Project: The project would clarify the effects of barotrauma on red snapper and better define expected rates of discard mortality in the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, the project will determine, through stakeholder involvement, methods and devices best fit to increase post-release survivorship of red snapper in Gulf fisheries. A detailed understanding of barotrauma and its effects on red snapper will inform efforts to help the recovery of fish populations impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster. Link to Injury: The DWH oil disaster footprint overlapped with portions of the geographic range and spawning period of many reef fish species, including red snapper (Lutjanus campechanus). The eggs and larvae of red snapper and other finfish spawning at the time, in addition to adult fish, were exposed to petroleum hydrocarbons and chemical dispersants. Acute mortality of fish eggs and larvae and sublethal effects on adult fish could affect year class strength and population levels. Benefit and Rationale: Red snapper is an iconic and popular recreational and commercial fish species in the Gulf. In 2011, commercially landed red snapper had an ex-vessel value of \$11.5 million. The recreational fishery generates millions of dollars as well. Red snapper are known to suffer from barotrauma related injuries and mortality. Barotrauma is the condition that results when a fish is brought up from depth rapidly and the change in ambient pressures can cause potentially lethal internal injuries. Most red snapper barotrauma studies have been regional , and have not encompassed the full geographical, depth and temperature ranges in which the red snapper fishery is prosecuted. Increasing the post-release survival rate of red snapper Gulfwide would reduce the impacts of fishing and allow the population to recover from the DWH injury. Description: Red snapper are susceptible to barotrauma. Barotrauma can cause internal injury (e.g., gas bladder rup ture, hemorrhaging, etc.) and positive buoyancy (i.e. fl	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N	N N	N N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	נמו, מווט ועכמואוסוב וומטונמר (ד.)	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (17N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{R}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Supplement and expand fishery-independent	11865		Gulf of Mexico	150000000	injuries may not allow the fish to return to depth upon release or cause behavioral effects that can increase the risk for predation. Mortality caused by barotrauma hinders rebuilding of overfished populations of red snapper and could deter recovery from DWH impacts. Overall, fishery managers lack data on the post-release mortality of many reef fish species, including red snapper. This prevents accurate prediction of discard mortality in commercial and recreational fishery harvest estimates and stock assessments. Lack of confidence in release mortality may lead to increased management uncertainty. Accurate prediction of post-release survival is integral to setting appropriate annual catch limits of affected species in order to meet conservation goals. This project barotrauma would follow the established protocols (e.g., Jarvis and Lowe) , modified as necessary for red snapper, for both field (e.g., cages, release devices, etc.) and laboratory procedures (e.g., hyperbaric chambers and underwater acoustic tags). In general, these protocols focus on and characterize internal/external signs of barotrauma, physiological status, and short/long term post release mortality of the species. Stakeholder participation will define their needs and will assist in development of best release practices for this species. Preliminary studies have demonstrated recompression devices have great potential to increase fish survival from barotrauma related injuries. Though promising new methods are available to fishermen, including recompression devices (e.g. Seaquilizer , Shelton Fish Descender , etc.), information of their real world applicability has yet to be determined in great detail. Identifying recompression devices most effective at reducing post release mortality and determining the ones best suited to anglers through active involvement of stakeholders will guide outreach efforts to increase their accepta nce and use among fishermen. This is especially important for those species affected by the DWH disaster, potentially offs	Trustee	N	N 1																					
surveys					management. Link to Injury: Many commercially and recreationally fished species, including reef fishes, highly migratory pelagic fishes, sharks, and invertebrates, in the Gulf of Mexico were exposed to oil or dispersants during the 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster. As a result, the status of some species requires closer monitoring to track population trends and recovery to assist in managing fisheries for those species and impacts on associated ecosystems. Benefit and Rationale: Abundance and ecosystem data (such as age and growth,																								

		Project Information			R	Restora	tion T	ypes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutior OPA) Crite .5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Proj Submitted No./ Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost	Project Description	nitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)  Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		hydrographic/oceanographic, predator-prey relationships, habitat, and genetic data) from fishery-independent surveys are a vital input in stock assessments which are used to assess the status of managed species in the Gulf and allow managers to make management decisions that will achieve the legally mandated goals of preventing overfishing and allowing the fishery to take optimum yield. Stock assessments can be and are performed without reliable long-term fishery-independent indices of abundance, but results from those assessments are often more uncertain from the ones that do use good fishery-independent (FI) survey data. Existing FI surveys in the Gulf, while providing essential information for management, suffer from several limitations. Low sample sizes, year-to-year variation in sampling effort, and inadequate spatial coverage result in high sampling variance for many surveys, which limits our ability to detect population biomass trends even for commonly targeted species. For many less common species there is no suitable FI index of abundance at all, and as a consequence, the status of these species is currently unknown, and catch quotas have been set based on recent landings. The DWH oil di saster added an additional component of uncertainty to Gulf fisheries management. This uncertainty stems from acute oil and dispersant-related mortality of adults and spawning products, long-term population-level impacts, and food web and habitat impacts. When unknown to management, the negative effect of these impacts can be magnified, as exemplified by the 2006 episodic mortality event that reduced the gag grouper spawning stock biomass by 18 percent. This population reduction was not detected until three years later, and consequently, projected allowable catch limits in the meantime were too high, and the gag population ended up in a severely overfished situation. In addition to short-term impacts, the unknown long-term effect of the disaster on population trends and food web dynamics may invalidate some assumptions																					

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	1 1	Recreational Use (Y/N)	leral Lands (Y/N) daptive Management, and Admin	rt Restoration Imple	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Increase amoun of assessments for potentially impacted finfish species			Gulf of Mexico		new reef fish video and acoustic biomass surveys. Any data collected and analyzed as part of this project would need to be made available to the public as an annual or summary report. Individual geospatial data layers would also be posted to a central website and made publicly available following QA and QC.  Proposed Restoration Project: Conduct more frequent stock assessment updates for overfished or near overfished Gulf finfish species and first-time stock assessments for lesser known, unassessed finfish species that were potentially impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster. The information will be used to inform adaptive management of fisheries and promote recovery of populations impacted by DWH. Link to Injury: Many commercially and recreationally fished species in the Gulf of Mexico were exposed to oil or dispersants during the DWH disaster. As a result, potentially injured reef fishes, highly migratory pelagics, and sharks require closer monitoring for the next several years in order to help managers better track population status and trends and set catch quotas consistent with recovery from the DWH disaster. Benefit and Rationale: Finfish contribute to regional seafood sales totaling \$17 billion and support a thriving recreational fishing industry, which generates nearly \$10 billion in economic activity and supports 92,000 jobs in the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore, knowing the status of finfish populations through assessments is critical for effective management of fisheries and maintaining the health of the ecosystem and the fishing-related industries that depend on it. The 2010 DWH disaster may have affected the year-class strength of exposed Gulf fish species by reducing survival of eggs and larvae, or it could have reduced the spawning population itself through lethal or sublethal impacts. Sublethal exposure to oil and dispersants could, for instance, compromise the immune system of affected fish, and signs of compromised immunity in the form of external lesions and abnormal markings on fish	Portal	N	N N					N																

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Project Name	Pro No	o./ By	ubmitted // Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/	ef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	ds (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regula	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	diness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
						to prevent the population from deteriorating from a near overfished condition in 2005 to severely overfished in 2009 (due to a 2006 episodic mortality event that reduced the spawning stock biomass by 18 percent). More frequent status updates may have also been able to detect the lack of progress in greater amberjack rebuilding and prevent missing the rebuilding deadline. Species impacted by DWH that have not been assessed present a unique challenge to fishery managers because less is known about their population status and how DWH might have affected populations. Managers need accurate population size estimates to detect changes in abundance that might be influenced by sub- lethal effects resulting from DWH. This information will facilitate adaptive management and recovery and help managers prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield. Specifically, an evaluation of available data-poor assessment methods and application of the most suitable ones to unassessed, undermanaged Gulf species is needed. An additional need is a method for annually setting catch limits for these species that is based on feedback control to adjust for errors in our perception of population status and changes in abundance trends. Alternative catch setting methods, based either on results from simple assessment methods or empirical data, can be tested using simulations through the management procedure approach. Employing this approach would enable managers to choose the method that is expected to best meet management goals and to respond appropriately to any changes in population trends that may arise from DWH impacts. Description: Annual or biennial update assessments would be performed for previously assessed, managed Gulf species that have been determined to be overfished or are nearing an overfished condition. These updates would be done in house by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center or responsible state management agency without the physical, public workshop required by the more involved "standard" or "benchmark" assessment e																								

Project Information	Restoration Types Addressed	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria  Programmatic Oil Pollution Act (OPA) Criteria Notice (15 CFR 990.54)	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary ID Lead Location Cost Project Description	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )  Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )  Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )  Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / - )	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+/0/-)  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Restoration Priorities  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Mexico  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, Trustee  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, The Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, The Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, The Council Meeting in Gulfport Mississippi, To possible the Gulfport Mississippi, The Council Meeting in Gulfport Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012 Gulf Council Meeting in Alise  Portal  At the October 29 - November 1, 2012			
Northern Gulf of Mexico Super Project			

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Pro No Project Name	o./   B	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Hahitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	eady required by existing regulations	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+) ss	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / -)
Advancing 118 Estuarine Research and Education at the Weeks Bay		Walter C. Ernest, IV	Weeks Bay	2939200	are kept to a minimum, crew familiarity with the vessel is at a maximum, and in turn operating and maintenance cost are reduced as well, substantially. The funding not duplicated on repetitive vessels would mean the amount of separate projects could be quadrupled with the same amount of funding. This would insure that the restorative effort gains the most from each dollar put forth, and would also give the a larger amount of projects the longevity they need to be accomplished. Using the the network of sharing the vessels would create, different projects and groups would also be exposed to each other and be able to share both data, and expertise gathered through the entire restoration projects course. Extending the beneficial cycle of the restorative effort indefinitely to aide in the education of the coming generation most affected by this spill.  The Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Reserve) provides leadership to promote informed management of estuarine and coastal habitats through scientific understanding and encourages good stewardship practices through partnerships, public education, and outreach programs. The Reserve is one of 28 reserves within the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). In an	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	Ν	N Y	N N															
Reserve					effort to continue and enhance such programs it is recommended that funds be provided to implement the future planning improvements specified in the Weeks Bay Reserve Facility Master Plan. This plan has been developed to ensure the Weeks Bay Reserve will be able to accommodate future needs and advance the long term capacity of the program. Previous NRDA project proposals have been submitted for the estuarine research laboratory and boat ramps. This project incorporates the cost to provide funds to advance estuarine research and education at the Weeks Bay Reserve. It could serve as a mechanism for providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. There were limited facilities being utilized for environmental education and research in coastal Alabama. during the Deepwater Horizon disaster. These improvements to the Visitor Center site will establish the needed infrastructure to advance and support estuarine education, public outreach and coastal research. A recent Facility Master Plan Study and Design (September 2011) has determined the need for such improvements. In addition, this plan has sited the locations for construction, provided designs for evaluation, and projected costs for construction and equipment for all of the Weeks Bay Facility Master Plan																						
GSMFC 116 Cooperative		David Donaldson	Gulf states	27578000	improvements. The Reserve will serve as a primary partner on this transaction. Others partners could include the Weeks Bay Foundation, Weeks Bay Volunteers, Baldwin County Commission and the Pelican Coast Conservancy. This project will provide imp rovements to the Weeks Bay Visitors Center specified within the Facility Master Plan to increase the capacity of future coastal and estuarine science and education. It will establish the infrastructure needed to best support research, public use environmental education and outreach associated with the mission of the Weeks Bay Reserve, a site positioned to provide a sentinel role in coastal waters of Alabama. The Reserve supports the mission of the 2011-2016 NERRS Strategic Plan.  When the BP drilling rig Deepwater Horizon exploded approximately 50 miles southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River on April 20, 2010, it caused	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	Secretarial Use (VN)	leral Lands (Y/N) daptive Managemer	o Support Restoration Impleming Support Restoration Implement With programmatic		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)
Regional Monitoring Project					significant damage to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. In order to effectively assess the long-term effects of this event, there needs to be a coordinated regional approach in monitoring the status and health of the marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) is uniquely poised to provide such an approach. Established by both state and federal statutes in July 1949, the GSMFC is an organization of the five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) whose coastal waters are the Gulf of Mexico. It has as its principal objective the conservation, development, and full utilization of the fishery resources of the Gulf of Mexico to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the people of the United States. One of the most important functions of the GSMFC is to serve as a forum for the discussion of various challenges and programs of marine resources management, industry, research, etc. and to develop a coordinated approach among state and federal partners to address those issues for the betterment of the resource for all who are concerned. The GSMFC has a long history of successfully coordinating and administering cooperative, regional programs such as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (SFAMAP), Interjurisdictional Fisheries Program (IJF), Sportfish Restoration Program (SFRP), Fisheries Information Network (FIN), Economics Program (EP) and the Marketing, Traceability and Sustainability components of the Oil Disaster Recovery Program (ODRP). One of the reasons the GSMFC has been so successful is that it is a vertically-integrated organization that provides products and services that satisfy a common need to both its state and federal partners throughout the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the GSMFC has sole-source authority, under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Title IV, Sec 402(d), which will expedite the distribution of funds and quickly allow these important activities to commence. Outlined below are t																							

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		years, it has provided for regional planning efforts, by states, to manage nearshore resources similar to the Magnuson Fishery Conse rvation and Management Act of 1976. In essence, the IFA is to the states what the Magnuson Act is to the nation and the benefits of sound management under these acts do not accrue separately. The IFA is probably the single most important Congressional act to professionalize the states' scientific staff within the marine resource agencies. Proposed Activities: Activity 1. Expand Existing Management Plan Development: Task 1 - Creation of Management Plan Specialist Position. The GSMFC's IJF program must hold technical task force meetings to complete its current FMP workload in a timely fashion. At any point in time, the IJF staff is either developing or revising three or four FMPs simultaneously. FMPs initiated in a given year are carried over and completed in subsequent years; thus more than one management planning effort is ongoing in each year of the program. There currently is not adequate staff to maintain all the FMPs that are out-of-date and begin development for those species identified by the states not yet under regional management. A Management Plan Specialist position is needed to assist in the development of additional FMPs, profiles and revisions. Task 2 - Support Task Forces and Subcommittees. Following completion of the FMPs, task forces and subcommittees need to be maintained and kept active to ensure new and relevant issues in each IJF fishery are identified, review the status of the fisheries on a regular basis as required in the FMP process, and to coordinate regional management strategies that match the dynamics of these fisheries. Task 3 - Coordination of fish "Age-And-Growth" Activities. The GSMFC continues the coordination of fish "age-and-growth" activities in the region through the Otolith Workgroup, in support of the Fisheries Information Network (FIN). The biological sampling activities under FIN are in direct support of both state and federal stock assess																						

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	pef (Y / N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Hee (V/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	/0/-) ies for exte
					assessments for the Gulf of Mexico not evaluated through the federal SEDAR program. GDAR relies on the expertise available in the state marine agencies to develop an assessment through a transparent, open process. The completed stock assessments undergo a rigorous and independent scientific review to ensure consistent and appropriate use of all the available data pertinent to a specific fishery and establish population targets and thresholds for regiona I management. Upon completion of each assessment, the results will be incorporated into the FMP for use in future management by the five Gulf States' marine agencies based upon the goals determined and recommended by the TTFs and various species subcommittees in the FMP. Each assessment requires three meeting components which include the associated TTF and state marine agency analysts. Assessments are completed using three workshops; 1) the Data Workshop (DW) where datasets are documented, analyzed, and reviewed and the data required for conducting assessment analyses are compiled and standardized. 2) The Assessment Workshop (AW) where quantitative population analyses are developed and refined and population parameters are estimated. 3) The Review Workshop (RW) where a panel of independent experts reviews the data and final assessment model and recommends the most appropriate values of critical population measures. Task 2 - Support for GDAR/Creation of Stock Assessment Scientist Position. The GSMFC has created a program through IJF that mirrors the federal SEDAR (Southeast Data Assessment and Review) program in an effort to complete regional assessments of state managed species. The IJF Program is presently combining the GDAR (Gulf Data, Assessment, and Review) with the TTF meetings, but as more assessments are needed, the ability to continue funding GDAR is questionable. To assist with assessments and the GDAR Program, the GSMFC needs to create a Stock Assessment Scientist position to develop the regional stock assessments and assist the states with their analy																							
marine sea oil spill cleanup	11866	zebulon john egai	Gulf of Mexico	800000000	through cleanup marine oil spills,like the one in nigeria niger delta bonga oil spills,chevron nigeria oil spills, niger delta nigeria oil spills,using modern technology,if giving me the opportunity,i will done the beat of it.	Trustee Portal		N N																				
Upgrades to the Electronic Logbook Program for the Offshore and Inshore Commercial Shrimp Fishery for a 5-Year Period		Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico	6650000	Project: Upgrade the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery electronic logbook (ELB) program in order to improve the precision of shrimp fishing temporal-spatial effort and estimation of red snapper and sea turtle bycatch in the shrimp fishery. Specifically, this project will purchase new ELB units and make program enhancements necessary to expand ELB coverage up to 100 percent of the offshore shrimp fleet and a higher percentage of the inshore shrimp fleets for a period of 5 years. Link to Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Injury: In 2010, the estuarine and offshore waters upon which shrimp species depend were oiled, offshore and nearshore shrimp fisheries were closed and visibly oiled sea turtles were collected alive and dead from northern Gulf. Sharp declines in shrimp catch in SE Louisiana in	Trustee Portal	N	N	I N	I N	N N	I N	Y															

	Project Information			Rest	oration	ı Types	Address	sed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutior OPA) Crite .5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primar Project Name ID Lead	st Project Description	Submitted via Marine Mammals (Y/N)	' No tal,	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N) laptive Management, and	to Support Restoration Implementation ()		Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
	2011 may be related to habitat damage or adult or post-larval mortality caused by exposure to Deepwater Horizon oil or chemical dispersants used to break up oil. In addition, red snapper with lesions and other signs of a compromised immune system have been documented in the oil spill impact area, though cause and effect are not yet established. Benefit and Rationale: Inshore and offshore shrimp fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico are known to interact with sea turtles and juvenile red snapper. These two species' populations may have been detrimentally affected by the DWH oil spill in 2010. Sea turtle strandings in the Gulf of Mexico increased significantly since 2010 and have continued to rise since the BP oil disaster. More than 5,000 dead or weakened turtles washed ashore, or have been stranded, since the BP oil disaster. More than 460 sea turtles were found visibly oiled during oil spill response efforts and an unknown number died as a direct result of the disaster. ELB analysis provides fine-scale spatial data that can help identify sea turtle/shrimp fishery interaction hot spots. These data can assist managers in reducing the number of interactions and related sea t urtle mortalities through such means as time/area closures while potentially avoiding broad management measures like complete fishery closure. Shrimp fishing effort data recorded by ELBs are also a proxy for estimating red snapper bycatch mortality in the offshore shrimp fishery. Bycatch mortality estimates are important for determining whether management measures are needed to help red snapper populations exposed to oil recover from potential injury. The long-term effects of oil and chemical dispersants on shrimp species or their habitat remain unknown. Tracking the location and catch per unit of effort of shrimp can help scientists and fishery managers better understand trends in abundance and possible relationships between areas of low catch and oiled estuarine habitats. Expanding ELBs to the entire offshore fleet and making them available on a																					

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollution (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria				Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ral, and nearsnore	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Lead By Example Use Non- Petroleum Motor Fuels to Prevent Future Oil Spills	11857	David Bruderly PE	Gulf states		snapper populations may allow more fine-scale management of the fishery (versus the need for broader management measures) while reducing bycatch mortality, which in turn would offset injuries caused by the oil spill and help affected populations recover more rapidly.  Every ship, boat, truck, car and aircraft engaged in the response to this oil spill and all restoration activities to date have used vehicles powered by a liquid petroleum-based motor fuel. This fact is not only ironic, but symbolic of the fundamental challenge faced by Florida citizens who would prefer to not be a party to future oil spills. This restoration effort can, and should, demonstrate how the risk of future leaks, spills and releases of petroleum-hydrocarbons can be minimized, if not completely eliminated, by the use of commercially available natural gas and electric motor fuels in all types of vehicles. This action is relevant because, under current federal policy and industry practices, boaters and drivers in Florida have no choice but to purchase and use a liquid petroleum-based motor fuel to power all of their motor vehicles. Non-petroleum motor fuels, such as methane and electricity, are cheaper, cleaner and widely available, but are not easily used to power motor vehicles or boats. This means that restoration activities will contribute to the risk of a future oil spill and will do nothing to mitigate the risk of future spills. In effect, this contradicts Administration policy that instructs federal agencies to take action, where possible, to reduce petroleum consumption and reduce pollution created by the use of fossil fuels. When used to power motor vehicles alterntaive motor fuels, such as methane and electricity, completely eliminate the risk of hydrocarbon leaks, spills and releases from the supply chain and use in the vehicle; risk of petroleum releases are eliminated, both during routine operations and in the event of an accident. I propose to develop a program to advise recipiants of monies under this program that use of hat		N		N N	1 N	Z Z	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N) ring, Adaptive Management, and Administ	ort Restoration Imple	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Gulf of Mexico Ecosystem Assessment: The Role of and Possible Oil Spill Impacts to Menhaden as a Keystone Species	11610	Chris Robbin	Gulf of Mexico		years ago. There are absolutely no technical barriers to the use of this non- petroleum motor fuel. The only barrier to the use of natural gas motor fuels is perception that this non-petroleum motor fuels is not practical or available; in other words, barriers are cultural, institutional and bureaucratic. Cultural, institutional and bureaucratic caused the Deepwater Horizon disaster; these are the very behaviors that these monies are intended to overcome. Widespread use of cheaper, cleaner, domestically produced natural gas and electric motor fuels and vehicles will create jobs, save consumer s money, stimulate local economies and break the market power of OPEC, thus enhancing the economic security of this Nation.  Description: This multi-year, interdisciplinary research project would aim to clarify questions about the role of Gulf menhaden in the ecosystem and whether and how its population and ecosystem were affected by BP Deepwater Horizon oil. The resulting models and information could improve estimates of menhaden productivity and guide fisheries management decisions that bear on recovery of menhaden from any oil-related injuries. Link to Injury: Menhaden's offshore spawning and subsequent egg/larval drift into the estuaries in the northern Gulf coincided with the DWH oil disaster. Juvenile menhaden and oil would have been in the estuary at the same time. Therefore, it is likely that menhaden in one or more life history stage was exposed to the oil or chemical dispersants. Brown pelican and other species whose diets include menhaden were injured. Benefit and Rationale: An ecosystem assessment is needed to better understand the role and productivity of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico and to what extent that DWH oil may affect the future health and ecological role of its population. Gulf menhaden is a significant part of Gulf of Mexico's base food web. Menhaden eggs, larvae, and young of-the- year are a major forage source for many economically important finfish. Upwards of 95 percent of the brown pelican's d	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N															
Replace lights on oil rigs with bird friendly lights	11850	Julia O'Neal	Gulf of Mexico		and the associated food webs.  I don't know the details at all, but it would be easy to find out. There has been some research on migrating birds hitting the lights on oil rigs. Ben Raines had a story in the Mobile Register (Gulflive.com online) about the fish that hung around	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	Y	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) $$	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{P}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{N}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{N}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\textit{A}}}$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability( one-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-)
					waiting for the dead birds. Just changing the lights on the rigs to a different kind would stop the birds from being attracted to the lights. These oil companies are not going to do anything that is bird-friendly without being forced to. If some of the restoration money could be used to buy and install the correct lights, that would make a huge difference.																							
FishSmart: Building Sustainability in the Snapper and Grouper Recreational Fisheries and Associated Industry in the Gulf of Mexico	11834	Andrew Loftus/ Michael Nussman	Gulf of Mexico		Justification: The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill substantially impacted recreational fisheries and their supporting industry in the Gulf of Mexico. Responses to a questionnaire following the spill indicated that nearly all surveyed fishing equipment retailers experienced reductions in their monthly sales, with the majority reporting losses of greater than 50%. Bookings for charter fishing trips and other associated recreational businesses plummeted. Even though some fish stocks such as red snapper are now showing signs of rebounding, NOAA Fisheries noted that as the population grows and the fish get bigger, recreational fishermen are likely to catch their quota faster, resulting in even shorter fishing seasons. This will translate into reduced recreational fishing trips, further reductions in tackle and equipment sales, fewer bookings for charter business, and generally lower economic viability for many recreational fishery-related businesses still trying to recover from the oil spill. Mandatory catch and release due to regulations will result in a slower stock rebuilding process and be a continuing drag on the recreational industry if anglers are not engaged to adopt "Best Practices" (tools and techniques to avoid catching fish that must be released combined with tools and techniques to improve the survival of recreationally caught and released fish). Objective: To increase angler adoption of "Best Practices" thereby advancing the sustainability of fish stocks and potentially extending fishing opportunities, anglers must be aware of practices that have proven successful. In four Gulf states alone (Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama) anglers released more than 4 million snappers (1.5 million of these red snapper) in 2011. Using conventional release techniques, between 15% and 40% of released red snapper do not survive, depending on depth at which they were caught, water temperature, and other factors. Increasing the survival of these by a few percent will re sult in a tremendous conservation benefit to	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	X Y	N	N															

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N	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	to Support Nestoration Implementations on sistem with programmatic rector	ent with programmatic restoi	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
				with and handle the fish. Approach: The project will consist of four primary aspects to educate anglers to implement Best Practices, measure results, and potentially increase fishing seasons and the economic returns to coastal communities: o A survey of anglers in the Gulf states to develop a baseline for awareness of Best Practices. To accomplish this, 8-10 focus groups will be conducted across the Gulf states to assess the knowledge of and attitudes toward Best Practices. These focus groups will allow baseline information to be gathered on responses of anglers to test messages in each region of the Gulf community. Following this, a telephone survey to anglers will be conducted to ascertain the gener al knowledge across the regional angler base before the multi-media campaign is initiated. o A 3 year multi-media awareness/education campaign to inform anglers of the need for implementing Best Practices and drive them to online information sources. The TV/Radio and Digital Media communications will be conducted in segmented markets of Alabama, western Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas coordinated through the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF). RBFF was established for the sole purpose of communicating messages to anglers to affect behavior and fishing participation rates. o Development and delivery of online content on Best Practices and gear. Information gained from the 2012 FishSmart Gulf of Mexico/South Atlantic workshop on Best Practices and messaging will provide the basis for a communications and media campaign. This information will be assembled into on-line delivery mechanisms for anglers. o Effectiveness Evaluation: A follow up survey of anglers in the Gulf states to determine effectiveness of and response to the multi-media awareness campaign and online education material. Cost: Approximately \$20 - \$20.5 million (\$15 million of this for creative ad campaign development, media buys, and ad placements covering 5 states). Expected Results: Measurement of success will be the adopti																									

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)		Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshole Habitat (17)	Oyster Keef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)				Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / - )	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Shine Light	11792	sanjith  Walter C.	Gulf of Mexico		The idea is based on a research article which underscores the importance of light penetration in productive lakes(ref 1). Since many lakes, water bodies suffer have limited light penetration due to pollutants ,natural conditions or external factors like oil spills ,we need to tink about "reversing" it. The idea "Shine light" proposes to rectify the situation by shining light underneath the lake using a solar concentrators-fiber optic systems. We can station floating "shine-light" systems which provide pockets of light underneath the water (like a under water light house). In addition this system can be used to aerate the water as well providing a local environment for the microorganisims to thrive and drive the natural Lake ecosystem.  The Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Reserve) provides leadership	Trustee Portal				N N																		
Access to Alabama Coastal Waters- Viewpoint Park Public Access		Ernest, IV			to promote informed management of estuarine and coastal habitats through scientific understanding and encourages good stewardship practices through partnerships, public education, and outreach programs. In an effort to continue and enhance such programs it is recommended that funds be provided to provide additional public access and maintain pristine estuarine and marine environments. The proposed project site adjoins existing Weeks Bay Reserve public access property. This site was utilized as a staging area during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill incident. This project is a means of providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the closure of public waters and the utilization of the site as an emergency staging area. This project will support the conducting of future resource recovery activities by allowing restoration activities to be conducted on the site. This location has been selected as a future 100/1,000 restoration site by The Nature Conservancy and the 100/1,000 project partners. Accessibility to best steward public trust coastal resources is important to federal and state trustees in the resource recovery process. This project will acquire additional public lands for research, restoration and public use within the Reserve boundary and will establish the needed infrastructure to support future disaster response and recovery efforts. The mission of the Weeks Bay Foundation is to protect the natural resources of coastal Alabama and provide assistance and support to the goals and programs of the Reserve. The Foundation is a land trust accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Foundation has the capacity to provide technical assistance for this project. The Reserve will serve as a primary partner on this proposal. This project will acquire additional property that will improve public water access to the waters of Coastal Alabama and allow future estuarine research and education to be conducted on the site. It will also connect two existing p	Portal																						
Coastal Land Acquisition in Alabama	5113	Steve Northcutt	coastal AL		Consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Act, this project will: - Contribute to making the environment and the public whole by acquiring lands that provide coastal habitat protection for the Gulf of Mexico's critically important bays, estuaries, barrier islands, and coastal rivers. Such acquisitions ultimately provide habitat to animals, plants and wetlands, improve water quality, protect and restore coastal fisheries, and support heritage-based tourism and recreational opportunities for people Address habitat protection and provide new recreational opportunities;	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Hahirat IV / N)	(N/	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	collaboration (+/0/-)
					additional protected lands may become part of national wildlife refuges, state parks, nature preserves, or recreational areas. Alabama ranks last in percentage of protected lands in the southeast with approximately 4% of state land area in protected status Compensate for loss of coastal wetlands and other important habitats, degradation of water quality, loss and impairment of oyster reefs, seagrass beds and other submerged habitats Apply land acquisition and management in a consistent manner at several landscape-scale sites in Coastal Alabama, including Perdido River, Fort Morgan Peninsula (Baldwin County), the Mobile Delta, and Grand Bay Savanna, Dauphin Island (Mobile County). Acquisition efforts are underway for several high-priority tracts that are currently available in these areas. Project Scope The landscape of coastal Alabama is dominated by several striking geographic features, notably the major estuary of Mobile Bay and its vast wetland delta formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers with the Perdido River, the Escatawpa River and, to the south, a well-developed chain of barrier islands along the Gulf of Mexico coastline that protect Mississippi Sound and other smaller estuaries. A series of overlapping terrestrial, freshwater aquatic, and unique marine sites fit together to form a complex and diverse landscape. The primary threats to this project area i nclude altered hydrologic regime and degraded water quality, altered fire regime, incompatible forestry practices, and urbanization/development. Conservation partners have worked over the last several decades to protect over 100,000 acres in Alabama's coastal conties. This project would add to these efforts to preserve and protect water quality and provide habitat for the vast array of wildlife on the Gulf Coast. Protection of our parks, forests, local recreation areas, refuges and other lands is a strong, permanent investment which is crucial to our natural heritage. Examples of how the proposed Coastal labitats for estuarin																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Oysen heet (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Necreational Ose (17/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) $$	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for exte
					providing food for the health and recovery of foraging wading, shore, sea, and migratory birds. 10. Terrestrial Species - Coastal land acquisition will enhance coastal habitats for health and recovery of terrestrial-based species such as turtles, alligators, birds and others 11. Human Use: - Coastal land acquisition will enhance watchable wildlife opportunities for birding, manatees, dolphins and other coastal life																						
Alabama Oyster Shell Recycling Program	5098	Judy Haner	coastal AL		The Nature Conservancy recommends \$6.4M to initiate and sustain a restaurant and public oyster shell recycling program in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, Alabama. Globally, oyster reefs are the single most impacted marine habitat (85% loss). The Gulf of Mexico supports the only remaining significant wild oyster harvest in the world and has some of the best examples of the few remaining reefs. Even with 10% - 90% loss of oyster reefs, the Gulf of Mexico likely represents the last place in the world where large scale oyster reef conservation and sustainable fisheries may be possible (Beck et al. 2011). Across the Gulf, the Conservancy is currently compiling known current and historic oyster reef information to identify key areas for large-scale restoration. Information gained through this project will help to inform the Conservancy's National and Regional (Gulf of Mexico) shellfish strategies, decision support tools and plans. Despite significant loss of oyster reefs, Mobile Bay, with the 4th largest drainage basin in the US, represents one of the largest potential areas for outright restoration, replacement and enhancement of this lost habitat due to the size of the estuary, historic distribution of oysters in the Bay, high natural oyster spat sets and warm water for fast growth. The Nature Conservancy proposes engaging local businesses and the public in this restoration through an oyster shell recycling program. This program will engage restaurants and the general public and will serve as a nexus between education and restoration to create direct, tangible linkages between oyster restoration and local communities, while addressing impacts from the oil spill. Consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Act, this project will: -Contribute to making the environment and the public whole by recycling oyster shells discarded by the public for restoration projects to restore the natural resources used by people, wildlife and fisheriesAddress impacts to oyster eefs and associated ecosystem services by engaging bu	Trustee Portal	N	N N			V IV	N															

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Proj Submit No./ Project Name ID Lead	ary	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	onsistent with programmatic	(Y/N) Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)			Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability() one-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
			a free-swimming plankton that, in turn, serve as a food source for other larger nekton and benthic organisms such as crabs and adult oysters -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters provide habitat for estuarine nekton such as fish and benthic organisms such as crabs and adult oysters 2. Marine Fish -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters increase fishery species abundance by providing nursery and structural habitat for the health and recovery of recreational and commercial estuarine species (redfish, snapper, blue crab, stone crab, shrimp) 3. Marine Mammals -The diversity of fish species using living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters are prey species for estuarine bottlenose dolphin populations -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters can improve water clarity for seagrass hab itat that is essential for the survival of the West Indian manatee and economically important fishery species 4. Sea Turtles -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters can improve water clarity for seagrass habitat that is essential for the survival of many species of sea turtles and economically important fishery species 5. Nearshore Sediment and Resources -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters increase habitat and available food sources for health and recovery of crabs, shrimp, fish, birds and terrestrial wildlife 6. Submerged Aquatic Vegetation -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters can improve water clarity for seagrass habitat (ex. one adult oyster can filter up to 50 gallons of water a day) -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters stabilize sediments and enhance seagrass recruitment 7. Oysters -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and enhance seagrass recruitment 7. Oysters -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and and enhance seagrass recruitment 7. Oysters -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and and enhance seagrass recruitment 7. Oysters -Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and natural shorelines such as alt marsh, uplands and coastal communities from erosion, storm surges and other coast																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	/N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Enderal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)		Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	s reasonable p	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					equivalent of natural resources or services injured as a result of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill or response (collectively, incident), or compensating for interim losses resulting from the incident: The oyster shell recycling project will return or compensate for injured natural resources and services resulting from the incident by enhancing estuarine and nearshore habitats, marsh and submerged aquatic vegetation and nursery habitat for finfish, shellfish, birds and marine mammals. In addition, the oyster shell recycling project will contribute to making the environment and the public whole by restoring and rehabilitating the ecosystem services (fishing, cultural values, boating, birdwatching, etc.) that are significant to the health and livelihood of coastal communities and local economies. 2. Address one or more specific injuries to natural resources or services associated with the incident: The oyster shell recycling project addresses more than one specific injury to natural resources and services associated with the incident by enhancing estuarine and nearshore habitats, marsh and submerged aqu atic vegetation and nursery habitat for finfish, shellfish, birds and marine mammals, benefitting multiple habitats, their respective services and the numerous wildlife resources dependent upon them. 3. Seek to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident: The oyster shell recycling project seeks to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident by restoring, rehabilitating, and enhancing coastal and submerged habitats that are essential for the survival of commercially and recreationally important finfish, shellfish, birds and marine mammals. In addition,																						
Seawall Replacement		Don C. Powell	Orange Beach		The proposed project will replace a severely damaged seawall along Perdido Pass, at Alabama Point in Orange Beach, Alabama. The seawall and attendant parking area serves as a landmark fishing access and sight-seeing location. Access to the Pass from this location is currently closed, due to the unstable asphalt surface of the parking lot and walking/fishing access areas. The reconstruction project will consist of installing a new seawall immediately behind the existing. The existing tiebacks will be used. Once the new sheets are installed the existing sheets will be removed to some depth that is yet to be finalized. A new concrete cap will be placed on top of the new wall. The areas of the parking lot that were disturbed during construction will be repaved. The existing lighting will be upgraded.	Trustee Portal		N N																			
Fowl River Shore and Island	11771	Casi Callaway	Fowl River	6500000	In recent years the shoreline and islands that make up Fowl River have experienced rapid erosion as well as the loss of wetlands and valuable habitat for fish, shirpm,	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N N	N N	I N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and Nearsnore Habitat (Y////////////////////////////////////	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Restoration and Stabilization					crabs, osprey and wood ducks and many of other species. The main cause of this is significant increase in boat traffic, especially since the BP Oil Disaster in April of 2010. In order to prevent further erosion and restore the damage that has occurred, a combination of shoreline stabilization, breakwaters, and wetland restoration is essential. We have consulted with coastal engineers and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab to get advice as to the best actions to take to address the problem. It is estimated that around 50% of project cost will go towards engineering and design. Even though the wetlands and islands are uninhabited, they are all privately owned. Project managers are currently in the process of researching and contacting property owners for permission to do the work. Short-term project plan: Get permission from landowners to work. Secure money for project. Prioritize the shoreline projects. Secure permits and begin work. Long-term project goal: Restoration and stabilization of degraded shoreline on river and islands as well as restoration of wetlands. Economic impact: Project will include design engineering firms, waterfront construction. Will provide continued recreational use of river by all Mobile County residents and fishermen.																								
Alabama Coastal Forest Restoration Project	5111	Keith Tassin	AL	3000000	UPDATE: CURRENTLY WORKING WITH 10 PRIVATE LANDOWNERS REGARDING ~5,000 ACRES The fire-maintained, longleaf pine dominated forests of the Southeast U.S. were once so expansive they covered some 90 million acres from Virginia to Texas. Today, however, less than 4% of that forest remains. Much of the landscape within Alabama's coastal watersheds has fared this same fate and, over the last 100 years, has been converted to industrialized pine plantations. During this time, ditches have been dug to drain wetlands, thousands of forest roads have been created, thousands of acres have been bedded, non-native invasive species have been introduced, and natural fires have been excluded. All of these activities have had a significant impact on the natural flow and water quality that drains from these headwaters, providing vitally important freshwater inflows to the Gulfs estuaries. This project will work with selected private landowners/managers and public partners on longleaf pine conservation and restoration strategies within the Perdido, Escatawpa, and Mobile/Tensaw River basins. It will proactively seek large private forest ownerships with high biological diversity and watershed protection in mind. The results of this project will be improved natural function in the habitats surrounding the headwaters of streams and rivers critical to the survival of healthy estuarine and marine systems. The Nature Conservancy has long worked with partners, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and others to preserve over 100,000 acres in Mobile and Baldwin Counties in areas including the Mobile/Tensaw Delta, Perdido River WMA, Bon Secour NWR, Lillian Swamp, and Splinter Hill Bog. Currently, the Conservancy, in partnership with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, is working with numerous private forest landowners in Baldwin, Escambia, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington Counties focusing on longleaf pine conservation and restorat ion. A particular focus has been on reintroducti		N	N ·	Y	N N	N N	N	Z																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Watland Coastal and Nearchore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	collaboration (+/0/-)
					most ecologically significant blackwater rivers. The Mobile-Tensaw Delta encompasses more than 300,000 acres of tidal freshwater marshes, cypress-tupelo swamps, and bottomland hardwood forests. All of these rivers provide freshwater to very significant estuarine and marine areas in Alabama and Mississippi on the Gulf coast that were impacted by the oil spill. The adjoining uplands and tributaries of all these streams contain only remnants of a once vast longleaf pine forest, Atlantic white cedar swamps, and pitcher plant bogs. These watersheds are home to numerous globally imperiled or rare species of animals and plants. The mosaic created by these interlaced habitats serves as shelter, resting and forage areas for waterfowl, neotropical migrants and wading birds. Job Creation and Economic Value: This project will support 2-3 full time positions, 4-6 seasonal positions, and will employ a number of contractors to conduct offsite species removal, invasive species control, tree planting, and site preparation burning and spraying. Local businesses will directly benefit from this project, too. Thirty-five percent of the nation's seafood comes from the Gulf of Mexico, including 70% of the shrimp and 35% of the oysters. The coastal waters in and around Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay historically contained some of the most productive oyster reefs, saltmarshes, and seagrass beds along the northern Gulf coast. This project seeks to preserve and enhance water quality to allow these industries to continue. Examples of how the proposed Forest Restoration of severely altered forest habitats will restore natural flow and enhance water quality in headwater streams and thus Mobile Bay and other coastal habitats. 2. Prescribed fire, but have suffered significant fire exclusion over the past century. Restoring natural fire regimes to these habitats in coastal Alabama evolved with prescribed fire, but have suffered significant fire exclusion over the past century. Restoring natural fire regimes to these habitats is critical to m																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead		Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and nearsnore habitat	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (17.N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Tensaw Del ta encompasses more than 300,000 acres of tidal freshwater marshes, cypress-tupelo swamps, and bottomland hardwood forests. All of these rivers provide freshwater to very significant estuarine and marine areas in Alabama and Mississippi on the Gulf coast that were impacted by the oil spill. 2. Address one or more specific injuries to natural resources or services associated with the incident: The forest restoration project addresses more than one specific injury to natural resources and services associated with the incident by enhancing wetlands (including coastal marsh), water quality and benefitting multiple habitats, their respective services and the numerous wildlife resources dependent upon them. 3. Seek to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident: The forest restoration project seeks to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident by restoring flushing between the river and bay systems, thus enhancing water quality and coastal habitats. 4. Are not inconsistent with anticipated long-term restoration needs and anticipated final restoration plan: This project is consistent with long-term restoration needs for the area and is anticipated to be consistent with the final restoration plan. 5. Are feasible and cost-effective: The project costs are estimates based on past similar projects. If necessary, the project could be phased: environmental assessment and permitting; design and engineering; and construction.																								
Wetland Habita' Restoration in Upper Mobile Bay	: 11768	Judy Haner	coastal Al	60000000	The Deepwater Horizon incident impacted many habitat types in the Gulf of Mexico and in coastal Alabama specifically. Timing for the incident coincided with the northern movement of neotropical migratory birds, as well as the spawning of fish species, many of commercial and recreational importance. Shrimp, crabs and other nearshore species were impacted by either the presence of oil or its decomposition components, like hydrocarbons. Coastal birds and shore birds were impacted by oil on the surface of the water, as well as along shorelines and in marshes. The proposed project will address the restoration of habitats that support numerous impacted species. While Mobile Bay, for the most part, was not directly impacted by the oil from the Deepwater Horizon incident, the repercussions rippled like shockwaves ecosystem-wide, affecting an area already in decline from stormwater runoff, coastal development and habitat loss. This system continues to suffer as the amount of suitable habitat for the recovery of impacted species has been compromised or altogether lost. Much of the shoreline in Upper Mobile Bay has been degraded from natural (sea level rise, wave energy) and man-made (erosion from ship wakes) causes, impacting marsh habitat that serves as critical nursery and forage habitat for a myriad of finfish, shellfish and birds. The construction of the causeway has restricted the flow of water and sediments from the rivers that feed into the north of the bay. Sediment transport that would have naturally constructed and maintained these wetlands has been interrupted also contributing to the loss and degradation of marsh in the system. This project proposes to create these lost marshes using dredge material that would otherwise be wasted. Historically, the	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	I N	NN	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)		Sea Turtes (1 / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					U.S. Army Corps of Engineers disposed of dredged material from the Mobile Harbor Ship Channel in open water on the west side of the ship channel. The dredged material created mounds along the ship channel which helped to protect marsh and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) along the western shore of Mobile Bay from erosion. These mounds have eroded since open water disposal of dredged material was discontinued in Upper Mobile Bay. Dredged material is now taken offshore for disposal, bypassing any marsh creation and removing it from the system. This project will provide a beneficial use for that dredge material that will help the impacted species (brown shrimp, redfish, brown pelicans and double-crested cormorants), restore impacted and lost habitats and increase the resiliency of coastal Alabama. Creation of these wetlands will restore the habitat that would likely have formed in the absence of the causeway. Using a combination of dredge material bounded by living shorelines, this project will also enhance the condition of surrounding area, potentially providing areas for SAV recruitment. The restored wetlands will have the capacity to buffer the adjacent natural areas that lead to the Delta, as well as nearby communities and infrastructure from erosion, storm surges and other coastal hazards. The creation of wetlands at the northern end of Mobile Bay where the rivers form a large delta of marshes and mud flats will help expand these important habitats and greatly benefit the endangered Alabama Red-bellied turtle by providing additional nesting and forage habitat. The proposed project will create approximately 500 acres of marsh and 3 miles of reef habitat. Fill material will come from channel dredging projects or from existing dredged material disposal areas. In addition, this project will also incorporate the construction of a parking area and public fishing pier off of the Mobile Causeway for public safety and access. Currently, residents and visitors often park on the roadside and fish from the roadside, cr																								

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					blue crab, stone crab, shrimp) 3. Marine Mammals - The diversity of fish species using living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh are prey species for estuarine bottlenose dolphin populations - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh are prey species for estuarine bottlenose dolphin populations - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh and living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters, will increase habitat and available food sources for health and recovery of crabs, shrimp, fish, birds and terrestrial wildlife - Wetland habitat restoration will restore habitats impeded by severed sediment transport pathways and enhance coastal wetlands 5. Submerged Aquatic Vegetation - Wetland habitat restoration will enhance conditions that will benefit submerged aquatic vegetation - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh can improve water clarity for seagrass habitat (ex. one adult oyster can filter up to 50 gallons of water a day) - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh stabilize sediments and enhance seagrass recruitment 6. Oysters - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh stabilize sediments and enhance seagrass recruitment 6. Oysters - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh stabilize sediments and enhance seagrass recruitment 6. Oysters - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh can improve water clarity through filtration (ex. one adult oyster can filter up to 50 gallons of water a day) - All stages of the oyster (larvae, spat and adult) are a critical base of the food chain for the health and recovery of valuable commercial and recreational fish, crab and shrimp species, wading and shorebirds, bottlenose dolphin, pelagic fish - Living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters and coastal marsh serve as a source of oyster larvae to benefit establishment and maintenance of nonharvestable and harvestable oysters reefs in the system 7. Shorelines-Vetland habitat restoration, i																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ater Quality/ No	Reef (Y / N)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Eastern Mobile Bay and Bon Secour Bay Coastal Resiliency and Habitat Restoration		Judy Haner	coastal AL	16500000	resources and services resulting from the incident by enhancing wetlands which will benefit many species injured as a result of the incident. 2. Address one or more specific injuries to natural resources or services associated with the incident: The wetland habitat restoration project, including coastal marsh and living shorelines/oyster reef breakwaters, addresses specific injury to natural resources and services associated with the incident by enhancing wetlands (including coastal marsh), and the numerous wildlife resources that are dependent upon them. 3. Seek to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident: The wetland habitat restoration project, including coastal marsh an  UPDATE: 4 MILES HAVE BEEN PERMITTED, 7 MILES ARE IN PROGRESS FOR PERMITTING Coastal habitats of the northern Gulf of Mexico have declined substantially since 1950, with significant losses of saltmarsh, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and oyster reefs across all five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida). It is well documented that these coastal and submerged habitats serve as nursery areas for more than 90% of commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish. In fact, 35% of the nation's seafood comes from the Gulf of Mexico: 70% of the shrimp and 35% of the oysters. The coastal waters in and around Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay in Alabama historically contained some of the most productive saltmarshes, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) beds and oyster reefs along the northern Gulf coast. Adding a distinctive notch to Alabama's Gulf Coast shoreline, Mobile Bay - with an average depth of 10 feet - is one of the shallowest bays of its kind. It is also the fourth largest estuary in the United States and plays an important role in sheltering and nurturing the finifsh, shrimp, crabs and oyster reefs along the northern	Trustee Portal	N				N N																		

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Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	ne Mammals er Quality/ No land, Coastal,	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability(Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\infty$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		Mobile Bay has experienced significant loss of oyster reefs, seagrass beds and coastal marsh habitats through dredge-and-fill activities, construction of seawalls and jetties, erosion, storm events and other causes. Despite these challenges, Mobile Bay represents one of the largest potential areas for outright restoration, replacement and enhancement of these lost habitats on the northern Gulf Coast due to the size of the estuary, historic distribution of oysters in the Bay, high natural oyster spat sets and warm water for fast growth. Engaging in restoration efforts for the oyster reef, seagrass bed and coastal marsh habitats is a perfect first step in addressing the chronic issues of coastal Alabama and the northern Gulf of Mexico, helping fisheries of importance across the Gulf both immediately and for the long-term. Previous efforts to protect shorelines in this region have involved the introduction of hardened structures, such as seawalls, rock jetties, or bulkheads to reflect wave energy. A major concern in implementing bulkheads and seawalls for coastal property protection is reflection of erosive wave energies back into the bay, instead of absorbing or dampening the wave energy. This subjects adjacent shorelines to even greate r wave energy and can cause vertical erosion down the barrier with subsequent loss of intertidal habitats (Douglass and Pickel 1999). Recently, protection efforts have shifted towards 'living shorelines', including oyster reef breakwaters (NRC 2007). The Nature Conservancy, as part of the 100-1000: Restore Coastal Alabama Partnership, proposes to build 100 miles of oyster reefs, which will in turn help to protect and promote the growth of more than 1,000 acres of coastal marsh and seagrass. The project will provide substrate for oyster larvae to settle and colonize; serve as nursery habitat for commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish; dampen wave energy and decrease erosion; and, stabilize sediments and decrease turbidity. This project focuses on Eastern Mo																					

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)		Sea Turtes (1 / N) Recreational Use (V/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					shellfish and finfish: For juvenile fishes and larger mobile invertebrates (e.g., crabs and shrimp), samples will be collected using 8-m (26 ft) wide bag seines. Triplicate seines per breakwater or control area on each sampling date will be pulled by hand towards the shoreline, which will prevent animals from escaping the seine. Animals retained will be placed in plastic bags, put on ice and returned to the lab where enumeration of species will be performed. Seagrass beds: Because the presence of the reef is expected to have a positive effect on shoreline vegetation and may have a positive effect on SAV near the reef, we will monitor the density (shoots m^-2) and cover (% of bottom area covered) of SAV before and after restoration efforts. Stations located at equidistant intervals between the breakwaters or control edge and the shoreline will be visited on each sampling date and the benthic community sampled with a 20 cm-diameter corer. The abundance (number of shoots per m^22) and morphological characteristics (number of leaves per shoot, leaf length and width) of the seagrass at those stations will be measured. In addition, using submerged scanning technology (Ceeducer), the bottom between the breakwater or control edge and shoreline will be scanned for seagrass presence during the summer. Shoreline dynamics: Shoreline elevation and slope will be measured along three transects extending from the upland marsh into 0.5 m mean water depth using a Radio Tele-Kinematic GPS. The horizontal accuracy of this technology is 5 cm and the vertical accuracy is 3 cm, thus allowing portrayal of changes in shoreline shape (i.e. accrual or erosion) with unprecedented sensitivity. In addition, current meters, to determine the impact of breakwaters on water flow and direction, and water level loggers, to determine the impact on wave height, will be deployed leward of the breakwaters and control edges. Sediment Composition: Sediment samples will be measured along the same transects used for shoreline dynamics. Two stations (high																							

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Project Nam	Pro No.	o./ By/ Pri	nary	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	nd, Coas	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	1 4 1	necreational Ose (17/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regula	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	ct readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Western Mobi Bay and Portersville Ba Coastal Resiliency and Habitat Restoration	le 893			coastal AL	15000000	UPDATE: 6 MILES HAVE BEEN PERMITTED, 4 MILES ARE IN PROGRESS FOR PERMITTING Coastal habitats of the northern Gulf of Mexico have declined substantially since 1950, with significant losses of saltmarsh, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and oyster reefs across all five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida). It is well documented that these coastal and submerged habitats serve as nursery areas for more than 90% of commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellifish. In fact, 35% of the nation's seafood comes from the Gulf of Mexico: 70% of the shrimp and 35% of the oysters. The coastal waters in and around Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay in Alabama historically contained some of the most productive saltmarshes, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) beds and oyster reefs along the northern Gulf coast. Adding a distinctive notch to Alabama's Gulf Coast shoreline, Mobile Bay - with an average depth of 10 feet - is one of the shallowest bays of its kind. It is also the fourth largest estuary in the United States and plays an important role in sheltering and nurturing the finfish, shrimp, crabs and oysters that are vital to Gulf communities. In the northern Gulf of Mexico, oyster reefs form living breakwaters that help protect the soft coastal marsh shorelines from erosion and storm damage. In addition, the protected areas of marsh and seagrass landward of the reefs serve as critical foraging areas for wading birds, shorebirds and coastal waterfowl. The Eastern oyster, Crassostrea virginica, is an integral component of coastal ecosystems and local economies along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States. Globally, 85 percent of reefs have been lost, making oyster reefs the most severely impacted marine habitat on the planet (Beck et al. 2009). The northern Gulf of Mexico is one of the few remaining locations where oysters have the potential to regain their foothold. As architects of the coast, oyster reefs in the northern Gulf of Mexico can form expansive vertical structures	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	Y	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	ō	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					introduction of hardened structures, such as seawalls, rock jetties, or bulkheads to reflect wave energy. A major concern in implementing bulkheads and seawalls for coastal property protection is reflection of erosive wave energies back into the bay, instead of absorbing or dampening the wave energy. This subjects adjacent shorelines to even greate r wave energy and can cause vertical erosion down the barrier with subsequent loss of intertidal habitats (Douglass and Pickel 1999). Recently, protection efforts have shifted towards 'living shorelines', including oyster reef breakwaters (NRC 2007). The Nature Conservancy, as part of the 100-1000: Restore Coastal Alabama Partnership, proposes to build 100 miles of oyster reefs, which will in turn help to protect and promote the growth of more than 1,000 acres of coastal marsh and seagrass. The project will provide substrate for oyster larvae to settle and colonize; serve as nursery habitat for commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish; dampen wave energy and decrease erosion; and, stabilize sediments and decrease turbidity. This project focuses on sites along western Mobile Bay and Portersville Bay, along 10 miles of shoreline, of which 6 miles are permitted and 4 miles are in progress for permitting. Pre-restoration monitoring will include the basic parameters outlined above to establish a baseline to assess changes. Post-reef restoration monitoring period. In addition to directly measuring the response of marine habitats to the restoration efforts, these data will measure the change in available habitat and food resources for birds and other marine animals that may use this habitat. Monitoring results will be evaluated annual to determine any obvious positive or negative trends. Those trends will be examined in annual reports and used as points of discussion for any needed adaptive strategies. Rigorous analyses will be completed for the following accomplishment targets: o Oyster counts: Species richness and abundance o Seagrass beds: Density,																								

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Grand Bay Coastal Resiliency and Habitat	892	Judy Haner	Grand Bay	7500000	sampling date and the benthic community sampled with a 20 cm-diameter corer. The abundance (number of shoots per m^2) and morphological characteristics (number of leaves per shoot, leaf length and width) of the seagrass at those stations will be measured. In addition, using submerged scanning technology (Ceeducer), the bottom between the breakwater or control edge and shoreline will be scanned for seagrass presence during the summer. Shoreline dynamics: Shoreline elevation and slope will be measured along three transects extending from the upland marsh into 0.5 m mean water depth using a Radio Tele-Kinematic GPS. The horizontal accuracy of this technology is 5 cm and the vertical accuracy is 3 cm, thus allowing portrayal of changes in shoreline shape (i.e. accrual or erosion) with unprecedented sensitivity. In addition, current meters, to determine the impact of breakwaters on water flow and direction, and water level loggers, to determine the impact on wave height, will be deployed leeward of the breakwaters and control edges. Sediment Composition: Sediment samples will be taken for grain-size analysis once per year to determine the ratio of silt-clay to sand and to determine the concentration of organic matter in the sediment. Marshes: The abundance, diversity and morphological characteristics of marsh plants will be measured along the same transects used for shoreline dynamics. Two stations (high and low marsh) will be monitored per transect. Marsh vegetation will be quantified within 1-m^2 quadrats. Beginning at the shoreline edge, quadrat samples will be collected at 0.5 m and 2.0 m (defined as low marsh and high marsh respectively) along a transect perpendicular to the shorelines. All vegetation will be quantified, classified and characterized by growth state (e.glive, dormant, and dead). Short Term Goals Once deployed, the oyster breakwaters will immediately begin to abate wave energy, thereby stabilizing the shorelines. In addition, the oyster breakwaters will be readily colonized by oyster spat or ot	Trustee	N	N Y																				
Restoration					documented that these coastal and submerged habitats serve as nursery areas for more than 90% of commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish. In fact, 35% of the nation's seafood comes from the Gulf of Mexico: 70% of the shrimp and 35% of the oysters. The coastal waters in and around Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay in Alabama historically contained some of the most productive saltmarshes, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) beds and oyster reefs along the northern Gulf coast. Adding a distinctive notch to Alabama¿s Gulf Coast shoreline,																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	oce unites (1 / N) Recreational Use (1 / N)	eral Lands (Y/N) Japtive Management. and		Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					Mobile Bay - with an average depth of 10 feet - is one of the shallowest bays of its kind. It is also the fourth largest estuary in the United States and plays an important role in sheltering and nurturing the finfish, shrimp, crabs and oysters that are vital to Gulf communities. In the northern Gulf of Mexico, oyster reefs form living breakwaters that help protect the soft coastal marsh shorelines from erosion and storm damage. In addition, the protected areas of marsh and seagrass landward of the reefs serve as critical foraging areas for wading birds, shorebirds and coastal waterfowl. The Eastern oyster, Crassostrea virginica, is an integral component of coastal ecosystems and local economies along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States. Globally, 85 percent of reefs have been lost, making oyster reefs the most severely impacted marine habitat on the planet (Beck et al. 2009). The northern Gulf of Mexico is one of the few remaining locations where oysters have the potential to regain their foothold. As architects of the coast, oyster reefs in the northern Gulf of Mexico can form expans ive vertical structures that provide high quality habitat for numerous species of fishes and invertebrates, many of which are of commercial and recreational importance (Coen et al. 1999; Peterson et al. 2003), while protecting the soft marsh shorelines. Oysters, and other encrusting organisms, also serve as filters for estuarine water and likely influenced energy flow and nutrient fluxes in estuarine ecosystems in the past (Newell 1999). The dramatic decline in oyster populations throughout the eastern United States and many Gulf States has resulted from the combined effects of intensive harvesting, habitat destruction, reduced water quality, disease and storm events. Over the last several decades, Mobile Bay has experienced significant loss of oyster reefs, seagrass beds and coastal marsh habitats through dredge-and-fill activities, construction of seawalls and jetties, erosion, storm events and other causes. Despi																							

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				nursery habitat for commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish, dampen wave energy and decrease erosion; and, stabilize sediments and decrease turbidity. This portion of that project focuses on approximately 5 miles of shorelines in Grand Bay in Mississippi Sound, a relatively pristine area bounded by Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge and Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. Pre-restoration monitoring will include the basic parameters outlined above to establish a baseline to assess changes. Post-reef restoration monitoring will occur at semi-annual or annual intervals for a 5-year required monitoring period. In addition to directly measuring the response of marine habitats to the restoration efforts, these data will measure the change in available habitat and food resources for birds and other marine animals that may use this habitat. Monitoring results will be evaluated annual to determine any obvious positive or negative trends. Those trends will be examined in annual reports and used as points of discussion for any needed adaptive strategies. Rigorous analyses will be completed for the following accomplishment targets: o Oyster counts: Species richness and abundance o Abundance of shellfish and finfish: Species richness and abundance o Seagrass beds: Density, percent cover and mapping o Shoreline dynamics: Shoreline profile and change over time o Marshes: Species richness and a bundance Oyster counts: Juvenile and adult oysters, as well as other settlers (e.g., mussels), and dead oysters will be counted using a 0.25 m^2 quadrat placed on the reef. Triplicate measurements will be taken on each reef at each sampling time. Should high water and turbidity hinder quadrat sampling, volumetric sampling will be used for treatments involving oyster shell and a total surface count will be performed for artificial structures. Abundance of shellfish and finfish: For juvenile fishes and larger mobile invertebrates (e.g., crabs and shrimp), samples will be collected using 8-m (26 ft) wide																							

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Proj Submit No./ By/ Prim Project Name ID Lead	ary	Cost Project Description	Submitted via Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability(Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
Swift Tract Coastal Resiliency and Habitat Restoration		water flow and direction, and water level loggers, to determine the impact on wave height, will be deployed leeward of the breakwaters and control edges. Sediment Composition: Sediment samples will be taken for grain-size analysis once per year to determine the ratio of silt-clay to sand and to determine the concentration of organic matter in the sediment. Marshes: The abundance, diversity and morphological characteristics of marsh plants will be measured along the same transects used for shoreline dynamics. Two stations (high and low marsh) will be monitored per transect. Marsh vegetation will be quantified within 1-m^2 quadrats. Beginning at the shoreline edge, quadrat samples will be collected at 0.5 m and 2.0 m (defined as low marsh and high marsh respectively) along a transect perpendicular to the shoreline. All vegetation will be quantified, classified and characterized by growth state (e.glive, dormant, and dead). Short Term Goals Once deployed, the oyster breakwaters will immediately begin to abate wave energy, thereby stabilizing the shorelines. In addition, the oyster breakwaters will be readily colonized by oyster spat or other encrusting organisms. The complex structure of the oyster breakwaters will provide nursery habitat for larval and juvenile and forage grounds for adult finfish and shellfish. The primary short-term goals associated with this project include: (1) Stabilization of eroding shorelines; (2) Restoration of reef habitat and associated ecosystem services; and (3) Enhanced community knowledge of living shorelines and estuarine ecosystems. Long Term Goals Over time, each breakwater will evolve into a self-sustaining oyster reef breakwater / living shoreline. As the breakwaters mature, the resu	Trustee N Portal	N Y																			

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(Z/	Birds (Y / N)	Secretional Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)		Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	collaboration (+/0/-)
					regain their foothold. As architects of the coast, oyster reefs in the northern Gulf of Mexico can form expansive vertical struct ures that provide high quality habitat for numerous species of fishes and invertebrates, many of which are of commercial and recreational importance (Coen et al. 1999; Peterson et al. 2003), while protecting the soft marsh shorelines. Oysters, and other encrusting organisms, also serve as filters for estuarine water and likely influenced energy flow and nutrient fluxes in estuarine ecosystems in the past (Newell 1999). The dramatic decline in oyster populations throughout the eastern United States and many Gulf States has resulted from the combined effects of intensive harvesting, habitat destruction, reduced water quality, disease and storm events. Over the last several decades, Mobile Bay has experienced significant loss of oyster reefs, seagrass beds and coastal marsh habitats through dredge-and-fill activities, construction of seawalls and jetties, erosion, storm events and other causes. Despite these challenges, Mobile Bay represents one of the largest potential areas for outright restoration, replacement and enhancement of these lost habitats on the northern Gulf Coast due to the size of the estuary, historic distribution of oysters in the Bay, high natural oyster spat sets and warm water for fast growth. Engaging in restoration efforts for the oyster reef, seagrass bed and coastal marsh habitats is a perfect first step in addressing the chronic issues of coastal Alabama and the northern Gulf of Mexico, helping fisheries of importance across the Gulf both immediately and for the long-term. Previous efforts to protect shorelines in this region have involved the introduction of hardened structures, such as seawalls, rock, letties, or bulkheads to reflect wave energy. A major concern in implementing bulkheads and seawalls for coastal property protection is reflection of erosive wave energies back into the bay, instead of absorbing or dampening the wave energy. This subjects adjace																							

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Mobile Causeway Hydrologic Restoration Project, Mobile and Baldwin Counties, AL	5099		Mobile Bay	70000000	will be readily colonized by oyster spat or other encrusting organisms. The complex structure of the oyster breakwaters will provide nursery habitat for larval and juvenile and forage grounds for adult finfish and shellfish. The primary short-term goals associated with this project include: (1) Stabilization of eroding shorelines; (2) Restoration of reef habitat and associated ecosystem services; and (3) Enhanced community knowledge of living shorelines and estuarine ecosystems. Long Term Goals Over time, each breakwater will evolve into a self-sustaining oyster reef breakwater / living shoreline. As the breakwaters mature, the resulting ecological services provided will be compounded. The synergistic effects of reduced wave energy and improved water clar  The Nature Conservancy recommends \$70M to restore hydrologic connectivity between the Mobile/Tensaw Delta and Mobile Bay in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, Alabama. The Mobile/Tensaw Delta is the terminus of the fourth largest watershed in the continental United States in terms of water volume, receiving 20% of our nation's freshwater supply. The Mobile/Tensaw Delta in turn empties into Mobile Bay. Within the Delta proper, a large dike-like causeway built in the late 1920s has sealed off a number of once open bays from immediate contact with the Gulf. By altering the seasonal variation and volume of flows, these hydrological modifications have altered the ecological function and biodiversity of one of North America's largest, most productive and diverse estuaries, on a local and systemwide basis. All of these activities have had a significant impact on the natural flow and water quality that drains from these headwaters, providing vitally important freshwater inflows to the Gulf's estuaries. This project will involve reconnecting tidal exchange in the Mobile/Tensaw Delta by bridging Justin's Bay and Chocolatta Bay to address upstream and downstream modifications that have altered ecological productivity. The existing roadway has altered saltwater and freshwater	Trustee Portal		Y Y	J N	N N	Z Z	N	N																

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Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	, coastal, and inearshore Habital († pag (* / N)	(yscrince (1/7 k)) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				essential for the survival of the West Indian manatee and economically important fishery species - Hydrologic restoration will be implemented to provide safe and maple passage by the West Indian manatee 4. Sea Turtles - Hydrologic restoration will enhance water clarity for seagrass habitat that is essential for the survival of many species of sea turtles and economically important fishery species 5. Nearshore sediments and resources - Hydrologic restoration will increase habitat and available food sources for health and recovery of crabs, shrimp, fish, birds and terrestrial wildlife - Hydrologic restoration will restore severed sediment transport pathways and enhance coastal wetlands 6. Submerged aquatic vegetation - Hydrologic restoration will improve water flow which may benefit estuarine submerged aquatic vegetation 7. Oysters - Hydrologic restoration will provide access for oyster larvae establishment in the system 8. Shorelines - Hydrologic restoration will restore severed sediment transport pathways and enhance coastal wetlands, which protect developed and natural shorelines such as salt marsh, uplands and coastal communities from erosion, storm surges and other coastal hazards 9. Birds - Hydrologic restoration will increase fishery species abundance, providing food for the health and recovery of wading, shore, foraging seabirds, and migratory bird species 10. Terrestrial species - Hydrologic restoration will enhance coastal habitats for health and recovery of terrestrial based species such as turtles, alligators, birds and other species 11. Human use - Hydrologic restoration can improve water quality for recreational activities including fishing and swimming - Hydrologic restoration will enhance habitat for economically important fish species such as blue crab, spotted seatrout, red drum, an shrimp - Hydrologic restoration will provide access for oyster larvae establishment in the system - Hydrologic restoration will enhance watchable wildlife opportunities for birding, manatees and other coastal life Cr																								

	Project Information	Prograi Damage A and Resto Restoration Types Addressed (PDARP)	essment Oil Pollution Act ion Plan Public (OPA) Criteria	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/Primary Project Name ID Lead Location	on Cost Project Description	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N) Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA) Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)  Project meets Trustees' goals (+/0/-)  Project has reasonable probability of success (+/0/-)  Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+/0/-)  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or	ect of the complie complie complie support ration e lis not all is techn lis techn lis time offers of ation ( eating).
Enhancing Oyster Reef Restoration In Coastal Alabama: Oyster Farming As A Restoration Multiplier	and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident by restoring flushing between the river and bay systems, thus enhancing water quality and coastal habitats. It will also restore public access (by boat) to the associated bays and rivers. 4. Are not inconsistent with anticipated long-term restoration needs and anticipated final restoration plan: This project is consistent with long-term restoration needs for the area and is anticipated to be consistent with the final restoration plan. 5. Are feasible and cost-effective: The project costs are estimates based on past similar projects. If necessary, the project could be phased: environmental assessment and permitting; design and engineering; and construction.	N N Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		

			Project Information				Re	storati	on Tyl	pes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan ) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
No./ By/	omitted Primary Lead Loca	ation Cos	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Ouality Managint Course Nutrient Badustion (V/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
			shellfish hatchery as one of Louisiana¿s early restoration projects). Production of juvenile oysters, however, requires the establishment of environmentally-friendly oyster farms. We propose to establish 2 100-acre oyster aquaculture parks (or 4 50-acre parks) in coastal Alabama, where watermen are paid to produce juvenile oysters to supplement oyster reef restoration. Over the long-term and when the restoration project ends we expect to see these farms continue and shift to producing adult oysters for the food market as an additional sustainable source of income through the operation of environmentally-friendly family farms. For this project the parks will support 40 independently operated 5-acre oyster farms each capable of producing 500,000 juvenile oysters per year per farm for restoration efforts. Combined the cooperative project with local famers would produce up to 20 million oysters per year for supplementation of restoration efforts. Additionally, 40 farms, once established, could raise oysters for premium half-shell markets, generating at least \$5 million per year of combined income within \$5 years through sales of premium oysters. Single choice oysters command higher prices than those oysters traditionally produced from the oyster reefs in Alabama thereby providing greater income for the oyster producers and also reducing pressure on natural oyster resources by creating additional sources of income. Research in Alabama suggests that a 5-acre operation would allow an oyster farmer to raise 400,000 oysters per year; potentially yielding a gross annual income (with a conservative 80% survival) of over \$80,000. This would be a significant increase in annual income for the typical oyster catcher who might currently earn \$20,000/year. This project will also develop and implement an aquatic environmental education program for high school students throughout Mobile County. COASTAL Academy (Coastal Ocean Aquatic Science Technology And Learning Academy) will be centered around the aquaculture and marine biolog																						

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description generators, etc.) for Auburn University Shellfish Laboratory as a resource for oyster	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)		Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Admin	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\gamma}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability(Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\propto$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Salt Creek Marsh Restoration	11741	Glendon Coffee	coastal AL		restoration, for \$2.5 million total -Oyster gardening program to expand restoration capabilities and increase community involvement, for \$50,000/yr for 5 years or \$250,000 total -Oyster restoration assistance and educational program development at Alma Bryant High School&s aquaculture program (Bayou la Batre), for \$250,000/yr for 5 years or \$1.25 million total -Oyster restoration assistance and educational program development at Sea, Sand & Stars (Orange Beach), for \$100,000/yr for 5 years or \$0.5 million total -Program funds for state agencies for management of and assistance to restoration projects and aquaculture oversight, for \$2.5 million total -Monitoring and technical assistance provided to partners by Auburn University Marine Extension & Research Center, for \$200,000/yr for 5 years or \$1 million total  The primary objective of the Salt Creek Marsh Restoration Project is to mitigate for historic losses of salt marsh on Dauphin Island. Dauphin Island today is the result of	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	' N	N N	N N	N	N																
100 1000:	EG	Judy Hazar	coastal Al		an intense island-wide development project undertaken in the 1950s and 1960s. The development resulted in the destruction of large areas of native salt marsh habitat. The project area is located in Graveline Bay, an embayment of Mississippi Sound on the north side Dauphin Island. The bay is bordered to the east, south, and west by land, and open to Sound on the north. This results in Graveline Bay being protected from wind generated waves from most points on the compass, creating a physical environment conducive for the establishment of marsh. The project consists of three elements: (1) deepening the existing Bayou Heron Canal to -5.0 feet; (2) construction of a new -5.0-foot channel into Graveline Bay; and (3) use of the dredged material to provide habitat on which marsh would be restored. The dredgeing work would produce 52,000 cubic yards of primarily silty sand and sand. The dredged material would be deposited in an area located between the two dredged channels. The material would be deposited to produce a sloping elevation of no more than +1.5 feet. The existing marsh to the south would serve to contain the dredged material within the deposition area. The remaining perimeter would be ringed with either burlap bags containing oyster shells or metal gabions containing oyster shells. Intermittent openings would be provided to allow the exchange of tidal flows. Plugs of black needlerush (Juncus roemerianus) and saltmarsh cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) from existing marsh areas within the project area would be used to establish approximately 32 acres of marsh on the dredged material. The restored marsh habitat would provide the following environmental benefits: - An important annually renewable energy source for the estuarine food web - Habitats for a wide variety of birds and other for rms of terrestrial wildlife - Benefits migrating neotropical birds - A range of physical habitats required for different life stages of many important estuarine species - Hard substrates on which oyster reefs could be establi			N Y		/ N	N N N	N	N																
100-1000: Restore Coastal Alabama	56	Judy Haner	coastal AL	130000000	PERMITTING Coastal habitats of the northern Gulf of Mexico have declined substantially since 1950, with significant losses of saltmarsh, submerged aquatic	Trustee Portal	IN	IN Y	Y	i IN	IN   IN	IN	IN																

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Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	eef (Y / N)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $\{+/0/-\}$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				vegetation (SAV) and oyster reefs across all five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida). It is well documented that these coastal and submerged habitats serve as nursery areas for more than 90% of commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish. In fact, 35% of the nation's seafood comes from the Gulf of Mexico: 70% of the shrimp and 35% of the oysters. The coastal waters in and around Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay in Alabama historically contained some of the most productive saltmarshes, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) beds and oyster reefs along the northern Gulf coast. Adding a distinctive notch to Alabama's Gulf Coast shoreline, Mobile Bay - with an average depth of 10 feet - is one of the shallowest bays of its kind. It is also the fourth largest estuary in the United States and plays an important role in sheltering and nurturing the finfish, shrimp, crabs and oysters that are vital to Gulf communities. In the northern Gulf of Mexico, oyster reefs form living breakwaters that help protect the soft coastal marsh shorelines from erosion and storm damage. In addition, the protected areas of marsh and seagrass landward of the reefs serve as critical foraging areas for wading birds, shorebirds and coastal waterfowl. The Eastern oyster, Crassostrea virginica, is an integral component of coastal ecosystems and local economies along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States. Globally, 85 percent of reefs have been lost, making oyster reefs the most severely impacted marine habitat on the planet. The northern Gulf of Mexico is one of the few remaining locations where oysters have the potential to regain their foothold. Over the last several decades, Mobile Bay has experienced significant loss of oyster reefs, seagrass beds and coastal marsh habitats through dredge-and-fill activities, construction of seawalls and jetties, erosion, storm events and other causes. Despite these challenges, Mobile Bay represents one of the largest potential areas for outright restorat																								

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	laptive Managemer	o Support Restoration Implementation (\)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					energy and decrease erosion; and, stabilize sediments and decrease turbidity. Currently 11 miles have been permitted while 15 additional miles are in progress for permitting. Pre-restoration monitoring will include the basic parameters outlined above to establish a baseline to assess changes. Post-reef restoration monitoring will occur at semi-annual or annual intervals for a 5-year required monitoring period. In addition to directly measuring the response of marine habitats to the restoration efforts, these data will measure the change in available habitat and food resources for birds and other marine animals that may use this habitat. Monitoring results will be evaluated annual to determine any obvious positive or negative trends. Those trends will be examined in annual reports and used as points of discussion for any needed adaptive strategies. Rigorous analyses will be completed for the following accomplishment targets: o Oyster counts: Species richness and abundance o Abundance of shellfish and finfish: Species richness and abundance o Seagrass beds: Density, percent cover and mapping o Shoreline dynamics: Shoreline profile and change over time o Marshes: Species richness and abundance Oyster counts: Juvenile and adult oysters, as well as other settlers (e.g. mussels), and dead oysters will be counted using a 0.25 m²2 quadrat placed on the reef. Triplicate measurements will be taken on each reef at each sampling time. Should high water and turbidity hinder quadrat sampling, volumetric sampling will be used for treatments involving oyster shell and a total surface count will be performed for artificial structures. Abundance of shellfish and finfish: For juvenile fishes and larger mobile invertebrates (e.g., crabs and shrimp), samples will be collected using 8-m (26 ft) wide bag seines. Triplicate seines per breakwater or control area on each sampling date will be pulled by hand towards the shoreline, which will prevent animals from escaping the seine. Animals retained will be placed in plastic bags, put on																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(a), and incapalities habitat (1)	Oyser Neel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Ose (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded ( $\gamma/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					size analysis once per year to determine the ratio of silt-clay to sand and to determine the concentration of organic matter in the sediment. Marshes: The abundance, diversity and morphological characteristics of marsh plants will be measured along the same transects used for shoreline dynamics. Two stations (high and low marsh) will be monitored per transect. Marsh vegetation will be quantified within 1-m^2 quadrats. Beginning at the shoreline edge, quadrat samples will be collected at 0.5 m and 2.0 m (defined as low marsh and high marsh respectively) along a transect perpendicular to the shoreline. All vegetation will be quantified, classified and characterized by growth state (e.glive, dormant, and dead). Short Term Goals Once deployed, the oyster breakwaters will immediately begin to abate wave energy, thereby stabilizing the shorelines. In addition, the oyster breakwaters will be readily colonized by oyster spat or other encrusting organisms. The complex structure of the oyster breakwaters will provide nursery habitat for larval and juvenile and forage grounds for adult finfish and shellfish. The primary short-term goals associated with this project include: (1) Stabilization of eroding shorelines; (2) Restoration of reef habitat and associated ecosystem services; and (3) Enhanced community knowledge of living shorelines and estuarine ecosystems. Long Term Goals Over time, each breakwater will evolve into a self-sustaining oyster reef breakwater / living shoreline. As the breakwaters mature, the resulting ecological services provided will be compounded. The synergistic effects of reduced wave energy and improved water clarity are expected to contribute to the facilitation or expansion of submerged aquatic vegetation and emergent salt marsh. In addition to the short-term goals, one long-term goal associated with this project is to establish an aquatic migratory corridor for sessile and encrusting organisms, as well as other finfish and shellfish, to adapt or migrate in response to climate change impacts.																							
Lower Alabama River Diadromous Fish Passage, Multiple Counties, Alabama	5119	Paul Freeman	AL waters		At a time when the fisheries and marine habitats in the Gulf of Mexico have been impacted, it is imperative to implement feasible restoration of key ecological processes of freshwater habitats that are intertwined with the whole marine, estuarine, and freshwater system. Many species of fish move from coastal habitats into the freshwater rivers to complete their life cycle or take refuge when conditions in the Gulf are not appropriate. Dams are well known to impede movements of diadromous fish across river systems including those that flow to the Northern Gulf of Mexico. The Nature Conservancy, working in collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and several other agencies and partners, will modify lock operations on the two lowermost dams on the Alabama River, which were installed around 1970, and measure the effectiveness these changes have at improving the passage of migratory fish across approximately 400 river miles. Structural and operational modifications at Claiborne Lock and Dam and Millers Ferry Lock and Dam have the potential to benefit over 50 species of fish, numerous mussel species and the overall ecosystem stretching from the Gulf of Mexico, across Mobile Bay,	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N r	N N	N N	Z	N															

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Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	I, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	(N/X)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				through the Alabama River and reaching upstream to the free-flowing Cahaba River. The key restoration activities include installation and operation of water pumps inside the navigation locks to provide attraction flows for fish and then opening and closing of the lock gates to allow fish the opportunity to swim through and past the dams on their upstream and downstream journeys. To measure the effectiveness, subsets of fish need to be tagged with transmitters to allow researchers to track their movements over the next five years or more. The Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has recently allowed the installation of water pumps to aid in restoration activities at their facilities and has agreed to implement lockages for fish movement. The Nature Conservancy pr oposes to expand the fish passage efforts to maximize benefits for a suite of valuable fish species by maintaining the attraction flow pumps and expanding the monitoring and assessment phase of this project over the next five years to include additional diadromous fish or their surrogates. Consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Act, this project will: - Contribute to making the environment and the public whole by restoring and rehabilitating connectivity between riverine habitat, especially for diadromous finfish -Address impediments to migration, reproduction and feeding for multiple species of fish including Gulf sturgeon, striped bass, American eel, and Alabama shad -Compensate for impacted, degraded and loss of riverine habitat, estuarine and freshwater fisheries and impacts to the federally threatened Gulf Sturgeon - Apply in a consistent manner to the long-term restoration needs of high priority riverine and estuarine habitats as described in Alabama's State Wildlife Action Plan - This project provides feasible and cost effective restoration of fish and wildlife over 400 river miles by using low cost techniques for moving fish past barriers. The project sion low require formal NEPA consultation. Examples of how the propos																									

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Project Name		Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Rirds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ct is consistent with programmatic restoratic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Sanitary Sewer	11715	Vaile	Dauphin		resources and services associated with the incident by enhancing marine, diadromous and freshwater fish benefitting multiple habitats, their respective services and the numerous wildlife resources dependent upon them. 3. Seek to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident: The diadromous fish passage restoration project seeks to restore natural resources, and natural resource services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for identified resource and service losses resulting from the incident by restoring movement between the river, bay and marine habitats. It will also have economic benefits by improving recreationally and commercially valuable species and services. 4. Are not inconsistent with anticipated long-term restoration needs and anticipated final restoration plan: This project is consistent with long-term restoration needs f or the area and is anticipated to be consistent with the final restoration plan. 5. Are feasible and cost-effective: The project costs are estimates based on past similar projects.		N	Y	N	N (	N N	2 2	N																
Collection System Rehabilitation		Feemster	Island		the end of its design life. Hurricanes and tropical storms have helped to increase the wear and tear on the collection system. The gravity sewer is predominately comprised of vitrified clay pipe which has a tendency to settle and break over time; and pipe joints lose their ability to remain water tight. The breaks and loose pipe joints allow increased infiltration of sand and ground water into the system and exfiltration of wastewater into the environment. Similarly, the pumping stations that move wastewater to the treatment facility are aged and in need of upgrades to stop Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) and sewer exfiltration. Ground water infiltration increases pumping cost, increases treatment plant operating cost and decreases the systems overall capacity. Reduction in hydraulic capacity lost in the system due to infiltration increases the occurrence of SSO's. The sand infiltration increases wear on pumps, pipes, screens and other mechanical equipment. This project will be an effort to rehabilitate the existing collection system by means of trenchless pipe and manhole lining. Repairing the system by trenchless methods will save time and money over conventional digging and replacing. Dauphin Island has plans to restore the public beach and private property lost from past hurricanes and tropical storms. For the restored property to be utilized for residential or commercial development, this project would be required to coincide with the plan to restore the lost beaches on the west end of the Island. The new gravity sewer would provide service to the restored areas of the island that currently have no sewer service. The project objectives will be to restore system capacity and reduce SSO¿s within the collection system and at the waste water treatment plant, and prevent exfiltration of wastewater into the groundwater, surrounding bays, the intercostal water way and the gulf.	Portal							N																
Water Supply and Distribution Improvements	11/14	Vaile Feemster	Mobile County		As south Mobile County continues to recover, as it grows and becomes more viable with each passing day, so must the water infrastructure to support such prosperity. The planned improvements will provide reliable pressure and fire flow improvements to areas that currently experience problems during peak water	Trustee Portal	N	Y	IN	IN N	N N	IN N	IN IN																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Ty	pes Addı	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollution (OPA) Crite 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	pef (Y / N)	Oyser rect (* / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	licable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Dauphin Island Emergency Response Personnel Storm Shelter	11712	Vaile Feemster	Dauphin Island	3200000	demand periods. The upgrades proposed will provide the Town of Dauphin Island with reliable drinking water flow and fire protection to support economic development. Dauphin Island currently has only one reliable source for drinking water, a deep aquifer well. The well source can be susceptible to mechanical failure, and any well source can be susceptible to environmental contamination. Dauphin Island has plans to add an additional deep aquifer well that would serve as a second reliable raw water source for the businesses, residents and visitors to the Island.  Dauphin Island seeks to create a "base of operations" that will be protected during storm events. In the past, equipment and materials stored in the weather had to be relocated off the Island for protection during the threat of tropical storms or hurricanes. The proposed building would have the ability to house generators, backhoes, trucks and other equipment necessary to carry out storm damage relief operations. The reinforced building will be constructed above the 500 year flood plain to protect equipment and personnel from wind and rising storm surges. The shelter would allow for a faster response to emergencies, human and	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N N	N N	N N	1 N	N																
Wastewater Treatment Facility Rehabilitation	11710	Vaile Feemster	Dauphin Island		environmental, that have a tendency to occur after a storm.  The Dauphin Island wastewater treatment plant discharges directly into the waters of Aloe Bay and the Mississippi Sound. Providing adequate treatment involves many components and a complex series of events for the proper biological breakdown of waste matter. The improvements will allow Dauphin Island to continue meeting its effluent discharge permit limits set forth by the State of Alabama and US EPA. The waters around the outfall are permanently closed to shellfish harvest and recreation activities due to this discharge. Dauphin Island recognizes the ongoing struggles of fishermen, and is aware of the commercial and recreational values these waters potentially hold. Although the wastewater plant continually meets State and EPA permitting limits, these waters will forever remain closed to seafood harvesting and recreational activities unless the outfall is relocated. Major components of this project would include: - Relocation of the wastewater discharge outfall - The project would relocate the outfall from Aloe Bay to a possible ocean discharge thereby providing less environmental impact and allowing Aloe Bay to be safely open for oyster reefs and recreational activities Mechanical upgrades - The project would provide upgrades to mechanical equipment to increase the reliability of the treatment process Computer monitoring system improvements ¿ The project will provide 24 hour monitoring of the facility and communication with operators. Improved facility monitoring and communication will include remote alarms to notify operators of mechanical failures and help to prevent overflow events Structural improvements - The project will provide a needed rehabilitation to existing wastewater process tanks. The rehabilitation will stop partially treated wastewater from leaking and possibly contaminating the bay Create a living shoreline - The project will include establishing approximately 400 feet of living shoreline along Aloe Bay on property adja	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N N	N	N N	I N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			Δ	∖dditio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († 7 Pef (Y / N)	-	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lise (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\gamma/N$ )	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	yject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded ( $\gamma/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	t is time critical (+/0/-)  t offers opportunities for extendant (+/0/-)
Laguna Cove , Little Lagoon- A Resource Protection Project	11688	Walter C. Ernest, IV	Gulf Shores		The acquisition of coastal wetland property is a means of providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of the fee simple acquisition of the two Laguna Cove tracts located on Little Lagoon. These two tracts total 53 acres and 6091.251 linear feet of shoreline on Little Lagoon. These parcels are in close proximity to the USFWS Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. There is also 2880.193 of road frontage on West Beach Boulevard (AI Hwy. 182). This land acquisition project will allow future resource recovery activities to be conducted on these sites. The activity of land acquisition has been identified as an important factor in the resource recovery process by the Mabus Report and federal and state resource trustees. The Land Trust Alliance Southeast Program's Gulf Coast Partnership for Land Conservation (GCPLC) has also identified protection of ecologically sensitive properties gulf wide as a high conservation priority. The Erie Meyer Foundation owns both of these parcels. The owner has been identified as a willing seller. The property has high development potential. A 69 acre marina and 69 upscale lot subdivision has previously been permitted for development by the owners. Little Lagoon has been nominated by the State of Alabama¿s Coastal Resource Advisory Committee as a Geographic Area of Particular Concern designation candidate. The Little Lagoon Pass was closed off during the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Little Lagoon is culturally valuable for its serene beauty which provides a natural recreation area with white sand beaches, nature walks, bird watching, and guided wildlife tours The acquisition of these two tracts would provide additional public access to Little Lagoon and mitigate for any natural events that may have occurred while the lagoon pass was closed off during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The site would be an ideal location for a Cit y of Gulf Shores nature preserve or a future addition to the	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	I N	N N	N	N															
Continued Shrimp Fishing Effort Data Collection Through the Use of an Electronic Logbook System in the Gulf of Mexico	11685	Judy Jamison	Gulf of Mexico	500000	Because the red snapper stock of the Gulf of Mexico is classified as overfished, the National Marine Fisheries Service has regulated the directed commercial (IFQ system) and recreational (size and trip limits and closed seasons) red snapper fisheries to reduce mortality of large juvenile and adult fish. To reduce the fishing mortality of small juvenile fish, the NMFS has also regulated the shrimp trawl fishery; a fishery that is thought to bottleneck adult populations. Disagreement has existed regarding the magnitude, age composition, and monthly distribution of shrimp trawl red snapper bycatch in time and space. The Foundation completed a research study that augmented the collection of electronic logbook (ELB) data through the use of observers in the fishery. The goal was to enable the fishing industry to evaluate and address fishery management issues, including the estimation of shrimp fishing effort and bycatch. The ELB was developed by LGL Ecological Research Associates, Inc., to directly measure shrimp fishing effort, thereby reducing the dependence on modeling to provide better estimates of effort and red snapper bycatch. Over the course of a 3 year pilot study, ELB systems were	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ر د	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					placed onboard commercial shrimp fishing vessels to collect fishing effort data. Results from this study indicated that the ELB system accurately estimated the fishing practices of a vessel on a per trip basis and that individual tows could be identified. Currently, shrimp fishing effort data recorded by ELBs are used as a proxy for estimating red snapper bycatch mortality in the offshore shrimp fishery. We propose to continue the Foundation's ELB observer program that collects data with the ELB system and observers to make the results of the previous work more robust. Importantly, this will increase the data available to verify models used by scientists to compute red snapper bycatch levels within the fishery. Specifically: 1) Complement an electronic logbook (ELB) study with onboard observers to collect data on fishing effort, red snapper bycatch, and shrimp landings within the Gulf of Mexico; 2) Analyze all observer collected data to further ensure that ELB landings estimates are accurate and defensible; and 3) Determine the spatiotemporal abundance of juvenile red snapper, compute a total mortality (Z) estimate for shrimp-trawl red snapper bycatch, and conduct a formal cohort analysis (VPA) on all observer collected red snapper data. The ELB program is vital to managing the shrimp and red snapper fisheries in the Gulf and needs to be continuously funded, especially as the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill become better understood.																								
Introduction and Evaluation of New Designs of Propellers and Nozzles in the Gulf Shrimp Fishery for Enhanced Efficiency and Fuel Economy					A combination of increased operating expenses and reduced ex-vessel prices for catch has created a perfect storm of economic hardship in the Gulf Shrimp Fishery. The fishing industry has worked to reduce costs of operation, but unfortunately, few new avenues for this exist. One major cost to the shrimp industry is fuel and there are potential avenues to reduce fuel consumption aboard vessels. One of these is improved propellers and nozzles for propulsion. A recent collaborative evaluation aboard one vessel by Texas A&M Sea Grant researchers and a shrimp company showed that fuel consumption was reduced by approximately 28% when replacing a traditional Kaplan propeller with a Rice Speed Propeller and match Speed Nozzle. These results closely resembled that of a similar study performed in Australia where 25% fuel savings was achieved. An older study showed a 5% reduction in fuel by changing only a Kaplan style propeller with a skewed propeller design without modification of the propeller nozzle. The scope of this project will involve rigging out several collaborating vessels throughout the Gulf of Mexico with new designs of propellers and nozzles (different from the traditional Kort nozzle). Evaluations of fuel savings potential during actual fishing conditions will be performed utilizing fuel flow meters. As many offshore trawlers are now encountering fuel bills of over \$200,000 per year, demonstrations with this new technology could provide significant savings to the industry and contribute to our nation's goal to reduce fuel consumption. The results of this project will be shared with the fishing industry throughout the Gulf through printed reports, local workshops, and through direct contact with industry.			N																					
Multi-Function Vessel Aquatic Weed Harvester, Marine Trash	11676	Louis E. Shenman	coastal Gulf of Mexico		Detailed Features - Proposed Multi-Function Vessel The multi-function vessel design for applications in the Gulf Coast Wetlands will be basically that of Alpha Boats Unlimited (ABU) Aquatic Weed Harvester(s) and/or Trash Skimmer(s)-(refer to ABU's website: http://www.alphaboats.com)modified to contain the following features:	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	N N	N																

					Project Information					Resto	ation	Type	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtes (Y / N ) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	_	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Skimmer, Oil/Muck Dredg					1. The HULL will be a "Mono Hull", rather than the traditional & conventional twin pontoon units previously designed and built for Aquatic Weed Harvesters & Trash Skimmers. Considering the added weight of larger engines, added fuel capacity & specially designed operating features necessary to deal with a wide variety of debris & materials anticipated to be found in the wetlands, they will be larger, more effective and able to be deployed in shallow wetland waters. 2. Rather than using paddle wheels for propulsion and steering, this unit would be equipped with a set of light weight individual rubber "twin tracks" (much like those used on "tanks"), each equipped with flights and each positioned along and outside of each side of the Mono Hull. We feel that traditional paddle wheels and propellers (which could cause "blowholes") are too restrictive to be as versatile as we wish, for this concept. Each "track" could be individually (and independently) raised and lowered (hydraulically) to enable these shallow-draft vessels to continue operating in "mud flats" when floating or when the hull bottoms out as the tide "goes out". The modifications to ABU's standard Aquatic Weed Harvester (and Trash Skimmer) would basically entail enlarging the Mono Hull to deal with the added weight of tracks, a larger higher horsepower engine (w/ sufficient HP to operate all systems), sufficient hydraulic pumping systems (to operate all systems), additional fuel capacity, increased debris load, the addition of an all-weather, 2-man cab (operator + 2nd person for safety reasons) w/ heating & air conditioning (able to operate in all seasons & under all weather conditions), etc., plus fabricating the Mono Hull pontoons of stainless steel (instead of a conventional steel hull with zinc anodes as an option) to deal with the salinity of the tidal water. Obviously, when the tide goes out, the tracks, which would be individually reversible and have variable speed in both directions, would take over both precise steering and propulsion when the																								

					Project Information					Res	toratio	on Ty	pes Add	lressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	l, Coasta	Oyster Reel (1 / N ) Birds (Y / N )	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					out on land. Also, the units will be able to independently operate in both direction & speed, allowing for easy and precise maneuverability. NOTE: Both the "twintrack" and propeller systems, combined with the different "heads", will enable precise (horizontal & vertical) cutting and/or removal of materials. SUPPORT EQUIPMENT: Both the Harvesters & Trash Skimmers will have compatibly sized Support Equipment ("click" on the photos on ABU's homepage, http://www.alphaboats.com) to enhanced performance: a) Shore or Pier Conveyors - for offloading weeds at shorelines (down embankments or over a pier). b) Transport Shuttle Barges - to transfer weeds (or debris) from multiple Harvester(s) or Trash Skimmers while out in the water, thus eliminating non-productive round trip down time, should these vessels have to go back & forth to shore to offload recovered materials. c) Transport Tilt-Deck Trailers - to launch & retrieve Harvesters & Trash Skimmers, & haul them over the highway from site to site. It is anticipated that the final design, even with an enlarged Mono Hull, will still enable the vessels to be easily launched and retrieved (on a ramp or at shorelines) and transported over the highways, which will be advantageous in flexibly designating its usage to high priority locations. With 100's of pieces of these types of equipment in operation worldwide modification of the special Weed Harvester (or Trash Skimmer) unit(s) with interchangeable "heads", modified hulls, the addition of tracks and a larger diesel engine, etc., will not be a major undertaking.																								
Project Space Mop	11661	Matthew, Carrell	Gulf states		There are still vast underwater plumes of oil in the gulf to this day, killing everything in their path as they migrate around. These plumes are vast in size, and should not be underestimated as to their continuing devastating effect on gulf wild-life ecosystems. The remaining oil in the gulf needs to be completely accurately mapped using NASA satellite imaging and environmental deflecting technology. With accurate maps in hand, then crews need to be dispatched to go underwater with long siphons and siphon up the oil plumes to waiting tankers that will take the oil ashore for reprocessing. This reclaimed oil can be used to help fill the national strategic oil reserve and help to drive the price of fuel down a bit Once the oil is all "mopped up" then biologists can go into the areas that were saturated and assess the true environmental damage and remedies.	Portal	N	Y	N I	N N	1 N	N N	N																
Fill borrow pits on north side of Dauphin Island	11667	Jeffrey Collier	Dauphin Island	5565000	This project will fill in holes dredged in the northern side of the barrier island of Dauphin Island, Alabama. The holes were dredged in May 2010 in response to the BP oil spill to build small sand piles and dunes as a defense against the surface oil slicks. The barrier island will likely breach at these areas in the next major hurricane if they are not filled. Such a breach will sever the developed portion of the island in two and destroy all the infrastructure. This project will fill the holes dug in 2010 with beach and barrier island compatible sands from an offshore source. Following a barrier island overwashing event on May 2, 2010, the Town of Dauphin Island constructed emergency sand barriers along the Gulf facing beaches. One sand barrier was constructed just south of Bienville Blvd, the main east to west road on the west end of the island, with the goal of preventing complete overwashing during a strong non-tropical or weak tropical storm. A second, smaller sand barrier was placed on the beach at or near the highest seaward elevation of the subaerial beach		N	N	Y	N N	N I	N	N																

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion Ty	ypes Ad	dressed		Dam and	-	essment tion Plan	Public Notice		il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (V/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public	notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Improving Public Access to Alabama Coastal Waters	11659	Walter C. Ernest, IV	Weeks Bay	902721	to contain oil on the beachface under typical conditions. A portion of the sand for these barriers was mined from 20 privately owned lots on the north side of Island's west end. Sand from the 20 lots was dug using backhoes up to within 40 feet of Mississippi Sound, creating "ponds" at those locations. Some of these "ponds" are now (April 2012) part of Mississippi Sound because of the rapid erosion of the north shore of the island typical after major overwashing events. It should be noted that the emergency sand barriers were successful. They prevented oil from depositing on a wide expanse of the beach and they have successfully prevented all island overwash to date. Dauphin Island did not experience the wide deposits of oil across the beach that other towns experienced. Later in 2010, the first sand barrier was kept and vegetated to establish a dune feature. The second, smaller sand barrier was sifted and redistributed in a flatter, more naturally-shaped beach berm. The condition of the ponds was not readdressed following the containment of the oil spill. These dredged holes have weakened the barrier island in these locations by narrowing the width of the island significantly. The island will likely breach through these areas in the next major storm. Such a breach will destroy the road and all the infrastructure to the houses on the western portion of the island. A quasi-permanent inlet could develop (like "Katrina Cut") at these hole/pond locations. The Town of Dauphin Island has identified a source of good quality sand already which could be used for this project. The sand source is a submerged shoal roughly 5 miles south of the eastern end of the island. It is possible that this project could be done in conjunction with construction of the planned east end beach and barrier island restoration project. For this proposed project, filling of the holes, an estimated 350,000 cubic yards of sand will be needed to fill in the ponds of all property owners at a cost of approximately \$5,565,000 (this cost estimate is	Trustee Portal			N	N P	N N	Y N	N																	

				Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Types Ado	dressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 990	eria				Additional	Criteria		
Proj No./ Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restoratic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	able laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$ Project is not already fully funded $(Y/N)$	echnically f	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
	Casi Callaway	Mobile, Baldwin	160000	(September 2011) has determined the need for such a facility ( http://www.outdooralabama.com/public- lands/stateLands/WeeksBay/AboutUs/MasterPlan/). In addition, this plan has sited the location for construction, provided designs for evaluation, and projected costs for construction and facilities at \$ 902,721 (2011 dollars). The mission of the Weeks Bay Foundation is to protect the natural resources of coastal Alabama and provide assistance and support to the goals and programs of the Reserve. The Foundation is a land trust accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Foundation has the capacity to provide technical assistance for this project. The Reserve will serve as a primary partner on this proposal. This project will construct a new public boat launch facility and will improve public water access to the waters of Coastal Alabama.  A Mobile/Baldwin county media campaign designed to inform the citizens of the Mobile Bay watershed of the imminent and serious threats of stormwater runoff.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	I N	N Y	N N															
Bypassing of Dredged Sands	Lisa Hansen	Counties  Dauphin Island	5000000	Project intends to use radio, television, and other marketing techniques to reach a very broad general population from the Mobile Bay Watershed area. The impacts from stormwater are relatively unknown to the general population, but the effects are very dangerous and could greatly impact the important work of restoration.  This project will fund the incremental cost of improved sand bypassing at Mobile Pass. Specifically, this is the additional cost of disposal of beach quality sand around	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	I N	N N	N N															
from the Mobile Ship Channel				Sand Island Lighthouse, instead of (the federal standard) in the areas currently used for disposal. Dauphin Island, Alabama is located northwest of the ebb-tidal delta of Mobile Pass. The ebb-tidal system includes all of the shoals around Mobile Pass: the Dixie Bar shoals to the east and the Sand/Pelican shoal complex to the west. The ebb-tidal delta (the outer bar) is bisected by the southern end of the Mobile Ship Channel. Sediment is periodically dredged from this outer bar to maintain the channel to the economically vital Port of Mobile. Dredged sediments are typically placed in designated disposal areas along the channel in unconfined open-water. Placing dredged sediment in deep water areas permanently removes large volumes of sand from the littoral system (Morton 2008). About 20 million cubic yards have been dredged from the ship channel to maintain the channel since 1960 (total historical dredging including new widening work exceeds 43 million cubic yards). The natural littoral movement of sand is from the area of the ship channel to the beaches of the west end of Dauphin Island. Most of the dredged maintenance material is sand and much of it apparently has been disposed of offshore where it has not effectively rejoined the littoral system of the state. It is predominately beach quality sand that was on the beaches of Fort Morgan Peninsula, moved to the Dixie Bar area, then moved into the ship channel. Some portion of the dredged sands has probably moved up into the beach system but a report (Morton 2008) indicates that much of it is still offshore. The US Army Engineers Mobile District used \$6 million in federal funding following the BP oil spill to place 1.4 million cubic yards of clean sand around the Sand Island Lighthouse between October and December 2011. Sand was dredged from the designated disposal areas along the Mobile Ship Channel. This project was a "one-time effort, requiring special dredging equipment to deliver sand to the shallower waters around the lighthouse." In Press-																						

					Project Information					Res	storati	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Durain et Norra	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost		ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coasta	Jyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	(ecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	roject meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) reject is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/ U / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$
Project Name		Lead	Location	COSC	Project Description  Register article "Sand Island resurrected: Island is open to the public and tarball free," the Corps estimates the annual cost to dredge the ship channel with the type of dredge used to create the island as roughly \$1 million. The Town of Dauphin Island is committed to working hand-in-hand with the Corps of Engineers in the future to continue placing beach quality sands dredged from the ship channel around the Sand Island Lighthouse to address the long-term problem of removing sand from the littoral system. This project proposes disposal of beach quality sand around Sand Island Lighthouse using sand dredged from the Mobile Ship Channel during the next 5 dredging cycles, or time between filling operations, at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. Dauphin Island is important not only for the residents but for the entire coastal system as it is the upland sand source for the Mississippi/Alabama barrier island chain. Dauphin Island protects south Mobile County from hurricane storm surge and waves as well as defines and protects the extremely productive estuary of the eastern Mississippi Sound.															-									
Quantitative Fish and habitat assessment and monitoring, using scientific acoustics					A suite of tools that can be used from virtually any vessel of opportunity for collection of acoustic data and analysis software for assessment of substrate and habitat characteristics - as well as fish abundance and distribution in deeper waters. The BioSonics DT-X Digital Scientific Echosounder system is used for quantitative assessment of substrate class, submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV; location, density, canopy height), and fish biomass (distribution and quantity). The calibrated, portable system can be deployed from virtually any vessel and data can be analyzed by trained personnel to provide unbiased, quantitative assessment of biological and physical environmental variables. BioSonics provides hardware, software, training, support, and technical services. Clients include NOAA/NMFS, Bureau of Reclamation, Tribes, Universities, and private consultants. Additional information available on web site.	Trustee Portal					N																		
Gulf Of Mexico Hatchery And Fisheries Restoration Consortium	11419	Lee A. Fuiman	Gulf of Mexico	0000000	Problem: The Deepwater Horizon Oil Release (DWH) caused environmental and economic damage to fisheries in the northern Gulf of Mexico. America must employ novel and effective approaches to restore both economic and environmental wellbeing of the affected fisheries. In addition, habitat destruction caused by hurricanes and other man-made causes (over-fishing, erosion and spills) have led to significant decrease in Gulf fish populations during the last decade. Solution: Marine aquaculture of key species can be employed to restore fisheries through restocking and to restore economic vitality through technology transfer and stimulation of small businesses resulting in job creation. This effort should be highly collaborative involving institutions in all five Gulf States as well as other national and international institutions, public and private, with significant hatchery technologies. Implementation Team: Gulf of Mexico Hatchery and Fisheries Restoration Consortium Gulf Coast Research Laboratory/University of Southern Mississippi (GCRL; lead institution) - University of Texas Marine Science Institute (UTMSI) - Louisiana University Marine Consortium (LUMCON) - Auburn University (AU) - Mote Marine Laboratory (MML) - University of Maryland- Baltimore (UMB) These institutions are leaders in marine aquaculture and stock enhancement research, implementation, and technology transfer for the northern GOM. The consortium is built on established relationships and will employ the highest quality science and	Trustee Portal	N	N	IN I	N N	N	N N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	toratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutic (OPA) Cri 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († 7 Pef (Y / N)	6,350,130,171,171,171,171,171,171,171,171,171,17	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Necreational Use (1/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					economic approaches to implement, and transfer the technology to raise significant numbers of fish for fishery restoration and to stimulate private sector small business development. In addition to the implementation team, the consortium has established scientific, governmental agency and commercial advisory teams. Implementation Plan: The technology for aquaculture and fishery restoration of marine fish varies among species. This necessitates the collaborative invo Ivement of these 6 leading institutions that have conducted research on over 10 of the most economically and ecologically important Gulf fish species. Among the species are those for which the technology to implement stocking, technology transfer, and business stimulation already exists. The species targeted for immediate implementation of stocking and technology transfer include Red Drum, Spotted Sea Trout, Red Snapper, White Shrimp, Bull Minnows, Croaker, Florida Pompano, Cobia, Greater Amberjack and Southern Flounder. Projected Results: The work of the consortium will result in advanced technologies for use by Gulf States fishery agencies and private industry. Similar efforts in the Mediterranean Sea led to a \$1 Billion industry in 10 years. The 2007 NOAA aquaculture plan projects 75,000 jobs created for every million tons of seafood produced by aquaculture. It is estimated that aquaculture of Gulf fish species would double the seafood output of the Gulf of Mexico (\$700 Million in 2008). Additionally the recreational fishing industry (>\$12 Billion in 2008) would realize expanded employment and business opportunities as natural populations are restocked with hatchery produced fingerlings.																								
New Marketing Tool for BP to Generate Sales For Local Merchants and Consumers Along Gulf Coast	11422	Ken Dugas	Gulf states		We have a new viral marketing platform to submit to your PR/Marketing Department for review. The program will help the merchants realize a tool that will help them generate sales and is cost effective for your firm. The merchant will offer a discount for their business on behalf of BP! This Platform developed for The New Economy, works in conjunction with a client's website or Facebook page, handles mobile marketing (free mobile app), provides tools for print publications (auto generates QR Codes), video commercial Indexed on search engines and social media broadcasting. Bp will be able to regulate a discount offer the merchant can promote to market their business. This marketing tool can be branded to BP and also to the merchant's business. Please contact Ken Dugas at 985-518-1388 oe email us for more information info@mediaadgroup.com	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N	N	N	N																
Finish the Cleanup underseas Oil Re Mediation	11559	Joanne McClellan Tom Clark	Gulf of Mexico Gulf of Mexico		I've heard nothing about BP finishing the job of cleaning all the oil off the bottom of the seabed - there is still an oil slick out there lying on the bottom of the Gulf at least 5 miles square - when are they going to clean that up????  I have a Product called Oil Digester that was approved to re mediate tar balls, Oil, Toxins etc. from the GULF. Go to web site www.bioremediationinc.com and this will give you more information on the green products we sell. This is a microbe that turns into water and carbon dioxide. Will not harm animal life not human life. I discussed with Senator Crowe to get a coalition together with Bio Companies and work together to remedy this situation.	Trustee Portal Trustee Portal		Y																					
Leasing Commercial Red Snapper IFQ	11620	Russell Underwood	Gulf states		For 40 years, I Russell Underwood have been a commercial Snapper fisherman. My livelihood depends on a healthy and abundant gulf, full of red snapper and many other species of fish. As we are all aware the BP oil spill has done much environmetnal damage to the ecology of the gulf and no telling what adverse things	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N N	N I	N N	N																

					Project Information					Resto	ration	Туре	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			Δ	Additio	nal Crite	∍ria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	sea Turtles (Y / N) kecreational Use (Y/N)	leral Lands (Y/N)	Montforing, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	roject meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
shares to Restore the Gulf	11619	Richard	Dauphin		we could see down the road. We have seen that hatchery programs are not the best route to go as they do not seem to work. Being on many fisheries advisory councils and committees over the past years I have learned that there must be a certain amount of the snapper left in the water to spawn and reproduce, to ensure a healthy and abundant snapper population. I have not heard of any positive recovery plan for the reef fish in the gulf, therefore i propose that ep/nrda consider leasing a percentage of red snapper allocation IFQ shares that will remain unfished for five years to give the snapper time to spawn and reproduce abundantly. It is my belief that this would be to everyones advantage, commercial and recreational, to protect both resources and our livelihoods. This would ensure a healthy red snapper population for future generatioms and a viable Gulf of Mexico. As a IFQ shareholder I am willing to lease a percentage of my allocation to aid the gulf restoration project. Thank You, Russelll Underwood  Dear Trustees of The NRDA, Feb. 8, 2012 We property owners		N	N Y					N															
Barrier Island		Schmohl	Island		of Dauphin Island are pleading with you to allocate monies for the restoration of the south west beaches of the island. Since the early 1950's we have watched the errosion cause loss of natural habitate to all wildlife. We planted sea oats and various compatibale vegitation over the years to protect the beaches for the wild life inhabitants while of course, protecting our investment. I don't pretend to know as much about the ecology of the coast, the sound and the wet lands but I have seen many changes for the worse of it all because of the damage to the barrier (Dauphin Island). Some benifits listed below should be the concern of all people because of the amount of square miles this island protects; Strengthen Alabama's only barrier island Protect Alabama's largest continuous salt marsh habitat in the Mississippi Sound Protect the oyster reefs that have gone into being brought back to life Protect the inshore estuarine habitats of the Mississippi that serve as important nursery areas for many commercial and recreational species that depend on this area Protect the Island from the forces of tropical storms and hurricanes that have damaged and eroded the beaches and dunes that have previously protected the Island. Dauphin Island acts as the protector of the mainland/Mobile County coastline. Help to re-establish critical nursery areas/dunes for sea turtles and other important animals such as the piping clover and other shoreline birds. Provide a protection for existing structures on Dauphin Island Contribute to the integrity of integrity of our neighbor state's barrier island's through improvement of sand movement westward through the littoral system and their marsh and oyster habitats. Last but not least, This area provdes the best tasting seafood in the nation and abroad! Thank You for yor consideration in this matter.	Portal																						
Treat Subsurface Contamination	11625	William Baird	Gulf states		In wetlands, oil exists below the surface of the sediments. Inject MicroSorb microbes into subsurface to degrade oil. Below beaches, oil is floating on the groundwater. With horizontal drilling, injection wells and recovery wells can be placed. Inject MicroSorb microbes with seawater into the injection wells. Mobilize the oil and recover oil in recovery wells. Separate oil and use recovered water to mix with microbes and inject into injection wells. If there are still oiled oyster beds, install parallel aeration systems on each side of the bed. Inject MicroSorb microbes	Trustee Portal	N	YN	N	N	N N	N	N															

	Project Information											n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	il Pollutio OPA) Crite 5 CFR 990	eria			ļ	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	tal, allu Nealsilore Habitat (1 /	(y,z,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,r,	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Renefit of project (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-)
					onto the beds. The aeration systems will supply oxygen to the microbes and improve the growth of oysters. The microbes will destroy remaining oil. In deep water where there are plumes on the seabed, install an aeration system and apply MicroSorb microbes. MicroSorb Environmental Products, Inc. is in part owned by Oppenheimer Biotechnology, Inc. The Oppenheimer Formula was the best microbial product in the BP Biochem Strike Team Report on NCPPL products conducted by Dr. Portier of LSU. The Oppenheimer Formula is capable of destroying PAHs as well as light ends in crude oil. I have a patent pending on subsurface aeration systems. Oil in sediments, on oyster beds and in subsurface plumes can be treated and destroyed more quickly than nature can provide. If you would like more information, please contact me. William E. Baird, PE MicroSorb Environmental Products, Inc. 104 Longwater Drive, Norwell, MA wbaird65@aol.com																							
Reef Fish Restoration	11618	Wayne Werner	Gulf of Mexico		Fishermen along the Louisiana coast are seeing far less juvenile red snapper, as well as fewer juveniles in the grouper fishery since the BP oil spill of 2010. Because of the increased incidence of lesions and other problems we are seeing in the Gulf of Mexico I feel the NRDA program should have a policy to ensure the health of these fish stocks. Considering the issues of hatchery programs and other ideas which seem to have produced no positive results, some fishermen along the Gulf coast propose that NRDA lease a percentage of reef fish for a five year period. The current IFQ system allows leasing allocation of these fish to participants who are not commercial fishermen. Not harvesting these fish would allow them time to reproduce. This would be very conducive to restoring the health of our fishery in the Gulf of Mexico for the future of the United States.	Trustee Portal					N N																	
Reef fish	11617	Donald Waters	Gulf of Mexico		I believe that the BP/NRDA process should explore the option of leasing commercial red snapper shares that will remain in the water to help ensure a healthy and vibrant red snapper fishery for years to come. By leaving a certain percentage of the fish in the water to spawn and reproduce will help ensure any damage to the red snapper fishery will be mitigated through a long-term leasing option. However, you would not want to lease too many fish as it will disrupt the processor/wholesaler industry and would negate any gains made by leaving spawning fish in the water to aggregate. I feel that this was imperative and will create a win win situation for both the BP/NRDA process and the stakeholders as a whole.	Trustee Portal		N																				
Shoreline, Marsh Restoration and Recovery		r.d alexander  Gary Cook	Wolf Bay  Mississippi		we need boat ramps on the north side of orange beach. there is a lot of boating in the bays. the terry cove ramps are a long way from wolf bay. the bp spill stopped us from using those. alot of fuel could be saved. the benefit list could go on and on.  Install RZHO filled TECH Units with grass and trees Includes all labor, equipment, insurance and management. Completed Projects: Project location: Pass a Loutre Louisiana - Technical design advisory and provider of RootZone Humus blend RZHO for GS Bags (special container fill & consultation as to scientific accuracy of specific oleophilic microbes and ecological correctness/safety of container contents and container materials) (latitude: 29.069608, longitude: -89.230950). Mississippi coastal restoration projects which include shore areas from Pass Christian, MS to Ocean Springs beach and inland coastal areas. Projects in Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties of Mississippi. Chief Scientist John Wear, Trident Environmental	Trustee Portal Trustee Portal		N I																				

					Project Information					Resto	ration	туре	es Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	Pollution PPA) Crite CFR 990	eria			A	dditior	nal Crite	ria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Services & Technologies, Inc., serves as lead consultant, designer, advisor for the	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	nas reasonable probability of success	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
A low-cost solution for a cleaner gulf	11598	Julia O'Neal	Gulf of Mexico		Mississippi projects and developer of methods which ensure bioremediation and vertical accretion for marshlands plant growth, with strong root development and nature-cooperative land building that includes tidal and river flow sediment capture.  Clean up bays and estuaries by paying fishermen to bring in garbage. This is from a Brazilian architect who has been a mayor and a governor in Brazil and has won awards for his "green" activities and ideas: http://readersupportednews.org/offsite-opinion-section/60-60/9217-low-cost-solutions-for-a-sustainable-world Of course, there might be some haggling about how much to pay for the garbage, but if you set up an ENDOWMENT with some of the restoration money, you could use	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N															
Fish River and Weeks Bay boat launchs and parking access.					Directly and indirectly related to the BP/DWH spill: 1) The boat launch facility at the end of Baldwin County Road 1; (entrance to Weeks Bay from Mobile Bay), sustained damage as a result of response activites. During response, several vessels along with various types of booms were put in place in an attempt to prevent spill contaminates from making their way into the Weeks Bay and Magnolia River water systems. As a result, some sections of the seawall, (where the booms and vessels were anchored), bacame damaged by those anchors. There has been a temporay repair made to the seawall but a proper repair is what is needed. Otherwise, the entire seawall and adjoing parking lot will be in danger of complete collapse, most likely during the next tropical system. In addition, the high use of the ramp and associated pier resulted in damage with the use of the V.O.O program. The pier is in dire need of repair. 2) The boat launch facility at the US Highway 98 bridge and entrance to Fish River is also in need of repair. The ramp is still in fairly good shape however, the launching pier is in need of repair. But the single most important repair to this facility MUST be the parking lot. Numerous attempts have been made in the past to fill in the potholes. This is loosing battle as repairs never last. Again, a more lasting solution is what is required. I would suggest paving the paking lot with a good grade of ashpalt, (like the Weeks Bay launch). And beause so much of the available parking space was lost with the construction of the Weeks Bay Explorium, I would suggest paving all of the land under the US 98 bridge as well. Many users are forced to park in this area, (under the bridge), simply because there is no space to park in the launch parking lot. This results in numerous stuck vehicles because it's on muddy unimproved ground. In general, these two ramps are dealing with far more traffic than they were designed to .3) And to that end, ther e is very very high need for more launching facilites all throughout southern Ba	Portal		N N					N															
South Baldwin Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Facility	368	Phillip West	Baldwin County	5500000	During the height of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (DWI), some of the most disturbing and lasting images were those of oil-covered wildlife, primarily sea birds. Even though over 7,000 birds were counted as impacted by the oil spill, this estimate is believed to represent only a portion of the total birds affected by the spill. Although wildlife rescue efforts were unprecedented for this region during the DWI, these worthwhile efforts have effectively been disbanded for the south Alabama region. There is a great need for a permanent, full-time wildlife rescue and rehabilitation program for the South Baldwin (Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, Gulf State Park, Foley and Fort Morgan) region. Due to our location along the northern	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	Y	N N	N	N															

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutic (OPA) Crii (15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, and nearsnore	Sires (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	recreational Ose (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Gulf of Mexico coastline, we play a significant role for both seasonal migratory birds and for shorebirds, seabirds and waterfowl. We routinely witness injuries, entanglements, fatigue and illness among these and other species. When coupled with interactions with tourists, these unfortunate situations lead to negative perceptions about the communities in which they occur. Our goal with this project is to create a bona-fide, effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facility that will be (partly) open to the public and for educational groups. The project would offer meaningful response for wildlife emergencies and rehabilitation, provide significant opportunities for conservation education, and yet offer a worthwhile and unique experience for the regional visitor (i.e., ecotourism). Moreover, the project will prevent negative perceptions for those visitors and residents that encounter sick or injured wildlife, with little or no apparent effort made by any agency to offer assistance or care for the bird or animal. Several of the priorities of the facility and program will be: ¿ Provide staff and personnel to respond to wildlife emergencies ¿ Promote conservation and natural resource education and technical assistance ¿ Reduce huma n/wildlife conflicts ¿ Coordinate with and work closely with State and Federal resource management agencies in the interest of wildlife conservation and education There will be no land cost associated with this project, as the facility will either be located on city-owned property or will be donated by private interests. We do request this project be fully funded and maintained. Over time, we believe the project will become largely self-sustaining, with funds becoming available from private donations and endowments, but it is doubtful these would ever cover the full cost of operation, etc. PROJECT COST (ESTIMATE): \$5.5 million for initial construction, staffing and equipment																							
Replacement for the Research Vessel Tom McIlwain	11541	Jeffrey M Lot	z Gulf states	1500000	- The Problem: The R/V Tom McIlwain - Old with high maintenance costs - Poorly designed for research and education programs - Energy inefficient - The Solution: A replacement vessel custom-designed for research and education - New with low maintenance costs Custom-designed for research and education programs - Energy efficient - The Cost: \$1.5 M The University of Southern Mississippi's Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (GCRL) is a premier coastal and marine environmental research and education laboratory in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. GCRL has broad expertise in and knowledge of local marine resources and associated ecosystem function. Given its geographic location in the north central Gulf of Mexico, GCRL is strategically positioned to contribute to the assessment, restoration, monitoring, and education related to Mississippi's coastal and marine environments that were affected by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill of 2010. Scientists at GCRL have conducted coastal ecosystem and marine resources research and education in the northern Gulf, especially in the Mississippi Sound, since 1947. The diversity of educational and scientific expertise within GCRL's faculty and staff is an asset to the State of Mississippi as it moves through the assessment, restoration, monitoring, and educational aspects of the Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) process. Critical to the Laboratory's role in assessment, restoration, monitoring, and education related to the DWH is its fleet of research vessels. Presently, GCRL's workhorse vessel is the R/V Tom McIlwain. This 55ft vessel provides GCRL and USM researchers and students access to near-shore and near-offshore sites for research	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N	N	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	(a)	Oyster neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational use (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
					and education on the natural resources of the Gulf of Mexico. Much of the research and education is done on behalf of Mississippi's natural resource agencies, The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR). However, the R/V Tom McIlwain was built in the late 1970s and is reaching its expected useful lifespan. Over the past year 30% of scheduled trips were cancelled or postponed due to mechanical failures. The cost of repairs from January 2011 to date is \$65,000. As a platform for scientific investigation and education the McIlwain is faulty. It was never designed to be a research vessel and as a result lacks ideal stability and adequate deck space for investigations. In addition the McIlwain is on loan from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is not owned by GCRL. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the spring of 2010 highlighted the short comings of the vessel and the need for a replacement. Therefore we have developed preliminary plans for a replacement vessel. The proposed replacement is a catamaran-style, aluminum hull, 55ft by 22ft and draws 4ft. This vessel is a custom design that incorporates berthing for eight and will allow the vessel to be used for overnight trips. This new vessel is a modern, energy-efficient, low-emission, stable platform with adequate deck space for the education, assessment, restoration, and monitoring work related to the DWH oil spill, especially that on behalf of Mississippi's NRDA activities. The enhanced utility and operational range of the vessel will allow it to conduct virtually all biological or environmental sampling necessary to support the State's education, assessment, restoration, and m																								
BP Funded Coastal Restoration Project - Cat Island , Alabama	11582	Dr. John Dindo	Mobile County		Cat Island Alabama is approximately 1/2 mile from Marsh Island in Portersville Bay. This island along with Isle aux Herbs, Raccoon Island and Lady Island, constitute a network of habitats that provide a buffering for the mainland during hurricanes. Even more critical Cat Island has been the site of the largest nesting colony of herons, egrets and ibis in Alabama. Documented as a nesting site for over a hundred years, this island is the only one in Porterville Bay that maintains an area within the island above high tide. These areas support vegetation like Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel tree) and Iva frutesscens (Marsh elder) the only semi-woody vegetation that can be used for nest building and located predominately on Cat Island. Alabama listed species are found nesting on this island the Reddish egret (Dichromanassa rufescens) and Little Blue Heron (Florida caerulea). This island is listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Rapid Response protocol as a site to be protected in the event of any type of spill because of this nesting colony. As a result of repeated hurricane this island has eroded from it original size back in the 1970's and 80's when I was studying the nesting populations out there. Please consider this island restoration project in the next cycle of NRDA funded projects	Trustee Portal		N Y																					
Increase the pace, quality and permanence of voluntary land and water conservation through the	11546	Julia Weaver	Gulf states		The Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation project The Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation (PGCLC) is a new coalition of local, regional state and national land conservation organizations devoted to advancing land and water conservation in the Gulf of Mexico region. This initiative is organized under the auspices of the non-profit Land Trust Alliance (Alliance) and is patterned after other successful land trust coalitions across the country. Today our membership consists of 25 national, regional and local land trusts operating in the Gulf States. The	Trustee Portal	N	N	N r	N N	N	N N	Y																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Î Z	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cosh$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{M}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation					Partnership's mission is to work together across the five Gulf of Mexico states to increase the pace, quality and permanence of voluntary land and water conservation in the coastal region. Land trusts are community-based non-profit organizations that work with landowners to permanently conserve forests, rivers, farms, ranches and other natural areas critical to a sustainable environment and healthy, thriving communities. Through this project, the Partnership proposes to:  1. Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of land trusts in the Gulf Region. 2.  Develop and promote a public policy agenda which will reduce the barriers to private sector conservation efforts and increase funding for acquisition and restoration. 3. Develop collaborative projects that will enable the land trust community and supporters to implement landscape scale conservation measures in the region. Collaborative projects may be built around water quality, critical habitat, or other criteria. 4. Participate in landscape-scale conservation planning in collaboration with other conservation partners (resource agencies and other nongovernment organizations) that prioritizes habitat for endangered and threatened species, improvements to water quality, connectivity to other protected lands, trust resources and important cultural and recreational features. 5. Participate in and coordinate our efforts with other ong oing conservation planning and implementation activities through entities such as the Gulf of Mexico Alliance and the Gulf of Mexico Foundation and others.																							
Shrimp Restoration	11531	David Brockwell	Gulf states		We believe we have a very unique hatchery. We have been in the R&D stage for three years and believe we are the only commercial hatchery in the U.S. that has had success raising domestic shrimp at the hatchery level. As a Florida company, Scientific Associates is very concerned about the health of the gulf seafood industry including the fishermen, the processing plants, restaurants, and all those local businesses that depend on a thriving shrimp industry. Given the recent dramatic falloff in wild shrimp catch in the Gulf of Mexico, (which may or may not be related to the effects of the BP oil spill), there is a need to replenish the wild stocks in time for the 2012 harvest. Scientific Associates of Florida has perfected hatchery techniques so that they can produce hundreds of million of post larval shrimp (PL's, i.e. baby shrimp), typically transported at the 10 days into the larval phase (PL10's). They have been raised in a closed, fully recirculating system that has now been in continuous operation for three years. There are no antibiotics used. The shrimp are free of disease. The PL's are first generation offspring coming from brood stock (mom and dad) taken directly from the Gulf of Mexico waters. With this technique, the shrimp can be raised in appropriate water conditions for the locations where they would be released, i.e. similar pH and salinity to maximize survival rates. This is an opportunity to restock the estuaries with hundreds of millions of viable larval shrimp and bring the Gulf shrimp industry back to health. This restocking program can be for a short duration or on-going. The available species are Litopenaeus setoffrus (gulf white shrimp) and Fartantepenaeus Duorarum (gulf pink shrimp). In order to change production to produce this product for Spring 2012, arrangements would need to be agreed fairly soon. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or suggestions and please feel free to pass this e-mail along to		N	N N	I N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description appropriate individuals. Dave Brockwell President of Scientific Associates LLC 239-	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	_	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Alligator Bayou Bridge Project	11519	Daniel Dyas	Baldwin County		Let me begin by saying: Thank you all for your service to our State. I appreciate you sending the information about Restoration Project suggestions. I have one that I believe would meet the criteria and really benefit the Weeks Bay Watershed and Ecosystem. Along the Eastern Shore of Weeks Bay is a bayou that has historically (if not officially) been referred to as Alligator Bayou. I believe it got the name from the old alligator(s) that used to dwell there and feed occasionally on the Roh family's dogs. Forgive me, I digress. Inshore from Alligator Bayou is a large tidal marsh. I don't know its size, but it encompasses several acres of tidal wetlands. Sometime in the past, what was then referred to as Vernant Park Rd. (now Baldwin County Road 26) was extended across Alligator Bayou, effectively cutting off much of the flow in and out of this wetland. The wetland (a large part of which is East of County Road 26) is now stagnant and is in poor health as a result. The suggestion I would like to make is that we design and build a small bridge over Alligator Bayou and restore it to health. It would be necessarry to remove the earthen bridge and culvert that was built across the bayou years ago. Obviously, it would be ideal to remove the invasive species which have begun to proliferate in the wetland and restore it to its native state by bringing in native species. The bridge would allow the natural tidal flow and watershed drainage to the bayou to be restored and thus restore it to natural health, befitting Weeks Bay and all affected water bodies. As you know, the State of Alabama and the residents of Weeks Bay have been very diligent in woring to protect this precious resource. I believe this project would help advance that cause and continue to improve Weeks Bay's health and beauty for future generations. Please let me know if this is something that will be considered or approved. We have restored a tidal wetland on our family property just north of this p roposed project and I would certainly like to be involved	Trustee Portal	N	N N	' N	N	N N	N	N																
Dog River Scenic Blueway	11513	BJ Smith	Mobile County	430000	Dog River Scenic Blueway plans to promote habitat revitalization through outdoor recreation while growing the economic resilience of the entire Dog River Watershed through nature based tourism. Develop 10 kayak/canoe access points to the Dog River and its tributaries. Along with river signage and promotional pieces. People protect what they know. At this time there are few people with access to the Dog River. Few citizens of Mobile County know that every day they pass over, around and nearby the Dog River. The Dog River has few public access sites and is virtually unknown by most in Mobile County. Increasing the visibility of the Dog River with access points (ie parks and kayak/canoe putin-takeout spots) and promotional campaigns will develop a greater appreciation for the river and its tributaries. Kayaking and canoeing are great exercise. Walking along a shore or just sitting a looking at the water offer health benefits. Developing recreation on Dog River impacts restaurants, tourism, retail outdoor recreational sports sales, and others. Also exposing children to the river gives them a chance to discover careers in marine biology. It will also educate the public to our impact on the river. This is important because The Dog River's watershed is 65% degraded. It is basically a drainage ditch. Stormwater runoff, debris, and silt from Mobile County enter Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico through a degraded Dog River. Placing an emphasis on the Dog River		N	N I	I N	N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Coastal, allu Nealshole Habitat (1 / of (V / N)	Oysical rices (17.1%) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Ose (17/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (V/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y \mid N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ss with applicable laws ar	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	ation (+/0/-)
					offers opportunities to improve the watershed; which encompasses 60% of Mobile County. This project is being developed with assistance from the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Program. The project is in its second year and has participants from City, County, State and Federal agencies as well as businesses and nonprofits. This project complements green way developments (trails). It links to Alabama Scenic River Trails. The project could leverage funds from City, County, State, Fed eral, Foundations, and Corporations. Cost of land acquisition is not included above since the City of Mobile owns the land for blueway access sites. One parcel is owned by the Mobile Area Water and Sewer Service. User fees would be unwieldy. Other funding could be available as the project progresses. Early funding from the CRF would be critical to move the planning along and develop the branding and signage. Maintenance by City and County as with other parks in the community. Also funding campaigns would be mounted by community groups active in blueway recreation.																							
Clean, Healthy, Resilient Dog River: Secondary Litter Traps		Claire T. Wilson			This project will address the need to prevent litter from entering Dog River from City storm sewers and roads via Dog River tributaries. The Bandalong Litter Trap and Deflection Boom will collect litter and debris in Moore Creek before it can be carried downstream to Dog River, Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Litter and debris from the Dog River and its tributaries is a major source of pollution for the Dog River. The DRCR Keep It Clean Committee and the City of Mobile have worked with litter barriers for several years effectively trapping litter and debris in the shallows upstream where it is easier to remove. Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) finds that litter is the number one source of pollution in the headwaters of Dog River. Trapping the litter for removal is expected to reduce the amount of litter entering from Moore Creek and its tributaries by 80%. A clean river is a sign of a healthy eco system. A community can connect with a healthy ecosystem. Keeping the river clean by trapping litter may help residents see their impact on this important urban resource and change our view from drainage ditch to natural resource and may help on a larger scale by preveting trash from flowing into the ocean. Litter traps will be emptied by the City of Mobile 10-12 times per year.	Trustee Portal					N																	
Clean, Healthy, Resilient Dog River: Moore Creek Litter Trap	11512	Claire Wilson	Mobile County	80000	This project will help prevent litter from entering Dog River from City storm sewers and roads via Montlimar Canal and Moore Creek. The Bandalong Litter Trap and Deflection Boom will collect litter and debris in Moore Creek before it can be carried downstream to Dog River, Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Litter and debris from the Dog River and its tributaries is a major source of pollution for the Dog River. The DRCR Keep It Clean Committee and the City of Mobile have worked with litter barriers for several years effectively trapping litter and debris in the shallows upstream where it is easier to remove. Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) finds that litter is the number one source of pollution in the headwaters of Dog River. Trapping the litter for removal is expected to reduce the amount of litter entering from Moore Creek and its tributaries by 80%. A clean river is a sign of a healthy eco system. A community can connect with a healthy ecosystem. Keeping the river clean by trapping litter may help residents see their impact on this important urban resource and change our view from drainage ditch	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location		Project Description  to natural resource and may help on a larger scale by preveting trash from flowing into the account little trans will be amplied by the City of Mobile 10, 12 times per	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)		Oyster neer (1 / N) Birds (7 / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lee (V/N)	Nect reaction as E (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\infty$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Beach/Gulf State Park/Gulf Shores Beach Restoration	11509	Phillip A. West, AICP	Orange Beach, Gulf Shores	14700000	into the ocean. Litter traps will be emptied by the City of Mobile 10-12 times per year.  The cities of Orange Beach and Gulf Shores, along with Gulf State Park (ADCNR) currently maintain an "engineered beach" along 16.2 miles of shoreline. In 2005, the project originally placed approximately six (6) million cubic yards of dredged, beach-quality sand along 16.2 miles of shoreline. Additionally, nearly 1.5 million sea oats and panic grass were planted in the project's dune feature, and 80,000 linear feet of sand fencing were installed at the base of the dune. The project later received 2006's "Top Restored Beach" award from the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association. Since its construction, the OB/GS/GSP beach restoration project has withstood damage from eight (8) named tropical storms or hurricanes, but has prevented any significant damage to Gulf structures during this time period. Beginning in 2008, the project has been impacted from Tropical Storms Gustav, Ike and Ida, with the damage having been collected and summarized in FEMA Category G project worksheets for each project owner. Currently, the two cities and Gulf State Park are working toward completing a permit application to repair the damage, per FEMA's guidelines and approved project worksheets, and to commence construction in Fall 2011 in order to meet a March 31, 2012 deadline for construction. However, because the damage being repaired does not meet "full" beach fill volumes, the Owner Group proposes to construct an "improved" beach fill project, which could be constructed in a more conventional manner, and offer even greater protection for landward structures and public infrastructure. The Owner Group members of Orange Beach and Gulf Shores believe the utmost consideration and priority be given to this project for the following reasons: 1. Providing additional, valuable storm protection for our residents and tourism industry; 2. Meeting FEMA deadlines and maintaining "eligibility" for Federal disaster assistance following Presidentiall	Trustee					N Y																		
Ecosystem restoration research upgrades	11508	George Crozier	Dauphin Island	3000000	Restoration projects will be largely dependent on knowing the characteristics of the ecosystem prior to the disturbance. The analytical and assessment capacity of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab is currently seriously hindered by the inherent limitations of its principal research facility, a 60-yr old partially renovated military building constructed during the cold war. In order to properly support the State's capabilities in habitat and ecosystem restoration, the building needs \$3M for a thorough modernizing retrofit. The investment for the future is a good one at this location because the building was constructed to be atomic bomb proof and is therefore completely hurricane proof.	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	nd, Coasta	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation $(\gamma/N)$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
Gulf Shores Oil Removal	11507	Steve Garman	Gulf shores		While monitoring the Gulf Shores beach coastline, it has come to our attention that significantly large mats of oil exist submerged along our shoreline. The enclosed map defines these areas. It is imperative that the ongoing strategy be put in place to ensure these concentrations of oil do not threaten the progress that has been made to date and our future environmental and economic stability. BP is actually trying to remove the deposits on a daily basis. Based on the information from the GCIMT, it is our opinion that technology does not exist at this time to properly and totally remove this material. Oil under sand, under water, on our beach is no different than oil in the marshes of Louisiana. The following information outlines an example of the quantity of oil we believe to be an imminent threat. Between map point 008 and 009 July 1 thru July 31, 400 linear feet of oiled area extending up to 65 feet from the waters edge, over 10,200 pounds of oiled material was removed in 9 days during this time frame. We believe this to be only a small portion of the oiled material. Therefore, please consider this letter a request from the City of Gulf Shores to place this project on the list for consideration of NRDA funding as soon as it becomes available.		N	Y	Y	N	N N	N N	N																
Fly Creek Restoration (Project #3)		Jennifer Fidler			The City of Fairhope (Baldwin County, Alabama) is aware that the State of Alabama stands to receive 1 00 million dollars in early restoration funds provided by BP. Fairhope is one of the waterfront communities in Alabama that took a direct hit from the oil spill. The City is respectfully requesting \$19 million in BP early restoration funds to restore the Fly Creek watershed. Fly Creek in northern Fairhope is an important watershed that drains most of northern Fairhope east to State Highway 181. This creek channel has changed over the years as a result of an accumulation of impacts. There is a large tract of property 104 acres under private ownership that is undeveloped and borders the creek. This project includes restoring the creek to its historic functioning capacity and acquiring the 104 acres and developing it into a stormwater quality and quantity treatment facility, a City park, and an arboretum. The design and implementation of the project will provide long-term water quality protection. Thank you very much for your consideration of this project.				Y																				
City of Fairhope- Public Beach's Water Quality Treatment (Project #1)	11505	Jennifer Fidler	Fairhope		The City of Fairhope (Baldwin County, Alabama) is aware that the State of Alabama stands to receive 1 00 million dollars in early restoration funds provided by BP. Fairhope is one of the waterfront communities in Alabama that took a direct hit from the oil spill. The City is respectfully requesting \$4.5 million in BP early restoration funds to restore and protect our public beach and North Bayview Park area along the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. The project includes water front property, a bluff, and park property that is elevated approximately 100 feet above the Bay. All stonnwater in the approximately 58 acre watershed drains to Mobile Bay. This drainage area receives stonnwater from the existing duck pond, N. Bayview Park where many animals are walked, and an existing residential neighborhood. All of these factors work together to impair water quality at the park swimming beach. The proposed project includes the relocation of the park road to create a larger natural stormwater treatment, and quality in the form of constructed wetlands. It includes the routing and control, and treatment of stormwater from the N. Bayview Park. The City of Fairhope also owns a public park and beach from the		N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N																

					Project Information					Res	storati	on Ty	/pes Ado	lressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	), Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/ U / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Titi Swamp Wetland Purchase and Preserve	11504	Timothy Kant, A.C.M.O	Fairhope		Pier Street boat ramp south to the American Legion near Laurel A venue. There is nearly 200 acres in the watershed that drains through the park area. The park is also used by walkers, joggers, and citizens walking their dogs. As a result the water quality of the Bay is impacted. This phase of the project includes the construction of water quantity treatment, quality, and treatment. The stormwater quality will be treated through constructed wetlands. The implementation of this project will provide long-term water quality protection, and environmental protection of the public beach and park area. Preliminary cost estimates provided by professional engineers indicate tilis project will cost approximately \$4.5 million. Therefore, the City of Fairhope requests consideration of this a mount to be granted to the City for implementation of the proposed project. Thank you very much for your consideration of this project.  The City of Fairhope (Baldwin County, Alabama) is aware that the State of Alabama stands to receive 100 million dollars in early restoration funds provided by BP. Fairhope is one of the waterfront communities in Alabama that took a direct hit from the oil spill. The City is respectfully requesting \$500,000 million in BP early	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	I N	N N	N																
Town of Dauphin Island Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project	11503	Jeff Collier	Dauphin Island	28506000	restoration funds to acquire Titi Swamp located in south Fairhope east of Scenic 98 and south of Nelson Road on 62 acres of natural wetland. The project will include the purchase of the property from the private owner and the creation of a nature preserve and local wetland mitigation bank to restore it to full function. The swamp drains to Mobile Bay and acts as a large stormwater attenuation and treatment facility. The implementation of the project will provide long-term water quality protection for Mobile Bay. Thank you very much for your consideration of this project. Please feel free to contact our Public Works Director, Ms. Jennifer Fidler, with questions or if you need additional information. She can be reached at (251) 928-8003.  This is an engineered shoreline restoration project for the approximate seven (7) miles of Gulf fronting beach on Dauphin Island. The Town contracted with South Coast Engineering, Inc. to develop templates to rehabilitate and strengthen Dauphin Island as a natural barrier and provide a "first line of defense" to protect critical economic and environmental resources in Mobile County. This particular project represents the initial phase of a more substantial project that will provide an	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	I N	N N	N																
Alternative 3					increased level of protection for years to come. The Town of Dauphin Island will continue to work through all possible funding sources to secure the remaining \$40 million +/- needed to accomplish that goal. Shoreline restoration and nourishment of barrier islands is critical to the overall health of the coastal Alabama environment and economy. Serving as a "first line of defense", barrier islands provide a physical barrier that protects coastal mainland infrastructure, salt marches that serve as havens for juvenile fish,crab and shrimp, oyster reefs that provide job opportunities for local residents and much more. The Town of Dauphin Island recently completed a comprehensive shoreline restoration project, complete with engineering design and sand source locations identified, that is "shovel ready". Serious consideration should be given to provide necessary funding: (or such efforts as the entire Alabama coastline is critical to our overall environmental and economic stability. In addition, better coordination with the Corps for improved use of quality dredge materials																								

					Project Information					Res	storati	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, tt	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y \mid N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness (+/0/-)	tical (+/0/-	ranged one), opportunities for external funding $\alpha$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					could also enhance coastal recovery and reduce costs associated with ~ture nourishment projects. It is imperative that shorelines and beaches remain healthy for future generations. Town of Dauphin Island Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project Alternative 3 MEMO This summarizes the cost estimate for Alternative 3 developed by CP&E and SCE for the Town of Dauphin Island Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project. The cost estimate for Alternative 3 developed for the Town of Dauphin Island Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project ranges from \$25,498,000 to \$28;506,000 as shown in the attached tables excerpted from the draft repmi. The higher value, \$28.5 million, is probably the appropriate single value at this time. Alternative 3 is the smallest island wide alternative developed for the Town. Alternative 3 consists of placing 1.1 MCY of sand on the west end and 0.24 MCY of sand on the east end. The good, clean, beach quality sand will be obtained from the identified offshore shoal and placed to widen the beach and build some dunes with vegetation and dune overwalks. On the east end, this alternative will restore the beach to conditions roughly 10 years ago and provide improved protection to the freshwater lake. On the west end it will essentially stabilize the existing shoreline, with a five year renourishment interval, by widening the beach on average 70 feet (after post-construction profile equilibration) with smaller dunes to reduce storm overwash in lower level storms. It should be noted that these design alternatives are flexible and thus if more funds are available you can obtain more sand and thus more protection for the west end infrastructure (e.g. Alternative 1 or Alternative 2). The project is designed at this time (draft plans/specs and pre-application coordination meetings with state and federal agencies) and ready to move forward towards permits and construction.																								
GulfQuest: National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico		Tony Zodrow	Mobile	7000000	As we discussed, GulfQuest/National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico will be the first maritime museum in the U.S. to focus on the Gulf of Mexico and its coastal region- a museum that aspires to raise the profile of the Gulf of Mexico nationally and internationally through its exhibits, programs and events. To do so, GulfQuest will feature interactive exhibits and experiences, complemented by maritime artifacts, designed to encourage visitors to embark on their own quest to explore the Gulf of Mexico. This \$64 million project stems from a public/private partnership between the City of Mobile and a private, nonprofit organization that is responsible for funding and producing the exhibits. The City of Mobile has entered the structural phase of construction for GulfQuest's building (located by Cooper Riverside Park and the Alabama Cruise Terminal). The non-profit has engaged nationally-known exhibit design and fabrication firms (LyonsZaremba, 1220 Exhibits, Monadnock Media) to produce the interactive exhibits, simulators and theaters. GulfQuest is set to open in September 2012, and will attract an estimated 350,000 visitors annually. For the City of Mobile, GulfQuest ranks as the top priority for receiving economic assistance from Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) funds. We would like to investigate the possibility of this funding coming from a combination ofthe \$100 million being managed by the State of Alabama and the \$300 million overseen collectively by the five Gulf Coast states. In particular, the project partners are seeking \$7 million in NRDA funds to help underwrite one-third of the museum's \$20 million in exhibits and infrastructure costs. GulfQuest features	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	YN	N																

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Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost	Project Description	Submitted via Marine Mammals (Y/N)	tal,	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
		many exhibits that focus on the environmental vitality of the five Gulf Coast states: - America's Sea-A large interactive model of the Gulf of Mexico that introduces visitors to the region's natural world including the Gulf's bathymetry, marine life, and vital habitats (bays, rivers and bayous) Ocean Planet- Through this computer-animated visualization of our planet, visitors will engage in an interactive program that will highlight the Gulf of Mexico's relationship to the world's oceans Extreme Storms - A massive hurricane is entering the Gulf, calling visitors to serve as "emergency response managers" and make decisions that will affect the lives and livelihoods of Gulf Coast residents Offshore Rigs- Visitors will explore the technology of offshore oil/gas rigs and their relationship to the natural environment in the Gulf of Mexico, including the ongoing effects of the BP oil spill Deep Explorer- In this simulator, visitors will pilot a submersible to explore underwater features such as the Pinnacles off Alabama and Flower Garden Banks, a National Marine Sanctuary off Texas/Louisiana Great Gulf Challenge - Two teams of visitors will learn about environmental challenges that affect the Gulf, and compete to balance the various needs and interests impacting the Gulf Coast's environment. In addition to exhibits, GulfQuest will offer a wide range of educational programs for schools and groups, including classes that address environmental issues stemming from the BP oil spill and other topics related to the restoration and preservation ofthe Gulf Coast's natural resources and habitats. Also, GulfQuest will host workshops, seminars and special events for the public that will focus on the continued recovery of the Gulf region in the years following the oil spill. One of our goals is to educate youth and encourage them to consider pursuing educational endeavors and careers in maritime science and industry, including environmental efforts. As an educational attraction, GulfQuest will help ecotourism alon																						

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	Kecreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
					natural resources and encourage public understanding and appreciation of the need to preserve those resources for the future. Thank you again for taking the time to meet with us last week. We look forward to continuing this discussion on how NRDA funding could be utilized to help underwrite GulfQuest's interactive environmental exhibits.			N																					
South Shoreline of Dauphin Island	11500	Al Howes	Dauphin Island		Please consider restoring the South shoreline of Dauphin Island which protects all the natural habitat of the Mississippi Sound and the oyster beds and wetlands along the South shore of Mobile County.	Trustee Portal	IN	IN	IN	Y	IN	N N	N																
Oyster Reef Rebuilding in Grand Bay- Priority 1	11486	Organized Seafood Association of Alabama	Mobile County		Oyster Reef Rebuilding in Grand Bay Restoring the oyster reefs in Alabama waters will have multiple advantages including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. The reason for giving Grand Bay the first priority is because these waters are less venerable to pollution. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc. There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers by Avery Bates. In a discussion at the end of meeting with Alabama Conservation Commissioner Mr. Gunter Guy, Avery Bates and B.G. Thompson, Mr. Guy requested that a separate recommendation for each oyster reef rebuilding be submitted by priority.			N																					
Oyster Reef Rebuilding off east and west of Cedar Point - priority five	11493	Organized Seafood Association of Alabama	Mobile County		Restoring the oyster reefs in Alabama waters will have multiple advantages including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. Rebuilding the reef off east and west of Cedar Point is ranked fifth in priority because these waters are more venerable to pollution but oyster conch predation oystering days are reduced by wave height. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc. There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers by Avery Bates. In a discussion at the end of meeting with Mr. Guy, Avery Bates and B.G. Thompson, Mr. Guy requested that a separate recommendation for each oyster reef rebuilding be submitted by priority. This is the fifth submission.			N																					
Rebuilding in Bon Secour Bay (in the eastern	11492	Seafood Association of Alabama	County		including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. Rebuilding the reef in Bon	Portal	IN	IN	IN	T N	I IN	IN IN	IN																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	Birds (Y/N)	onal Us	on Federal Lands (Y/N) ing, Adaptive Management, and Admi	to Support Restoration Im	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks ( $\text{Y/N/NA}$ )	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively $(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
part of Mobile Bay)- priority six  Oyster Reef Rebuilding off north and south of the mouth of east and west East Fowl River - priority four	11491	Organized Seafood Association of Alabama	Mobile County		Secour Bay is ranked sixth in priority because of the small number of oystermen who oyster there. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc.  There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers by Avery Bates. In a discussion at the end of meeting with Mr. Guy, Avery Bates and B.G. Thompson, Mr. Guy requested that a separate recommendation for each oyster reef rebuilding be submitted by priority. This is the fifth submission.  Restoring the oyster reefs in Alabama waters will have multiple advantages including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. Rebuilding the reef off the mouth of East Fowl river is ranked fourth in priority because these waters are more venerable to pollution but the risk for oyster conch predation is less. Oystering days are reduced by wave height. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc. There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers b	Trustee Portal	N	N N				N r	N															
Oyster Reef Rebuilding in east and west Heron Bay - priority three	11490	Organized Seafood Association of Alabama	Mobile County		Restoring the oyster reefs in Alabama waters will have multiple advantages including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. Heron Bay is ranked third in priority because these waters are less venerable to pollution but the risk for oyster conch predation is greater because of higher water salinity. The Portersville Bay and the Heron Bay areas are very good areas. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc. There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers by Avery Bates. In a discussion at the end of meeting with Mr. Guy, Avery Bates and B.G.		N	N N	Y	N r	I N I	N r	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Thompson, Mr. Guy requested that a separate recommendation for each oyster reef	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	ional U	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	rt Restoration Implem	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/I ona-term Renefit of project (+/0/-)	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $\{+/0/-\}$
Oyster Reef Rebuilding in Portersville Bay outside the mouth of West Fowl River - priority two	11488	Organized Seafood Association of Alabama	Mobile County		rebuilding be submitted by priority. This is the third submission.  Restoring the oyster reefs in Alabama waters will have multiple advantages including improving the marine environment, increasing seafood supply and employment and improving local and state economies. Having more reefs will also help increase marine life and improve water quality. The reason for giving Portersville Bay the second priority is because while these waters are less venerable to pollution the risk for oyster conch predation is greater. This project will be an asset to improvement of Alabama's marine wetlands, including any Oil damages that may have occurred. Over 90 percent of all marine life depend on marine wetlands at some stage in their life cycles. Restoration of the oyster reefs will provide long term benefits to local oystermen, processing plants (shucking houses), distributors, restaurants, etc. There is a long history of successful oyster reef rebuilding. Costs are recovered over a three to four year period. This is one of several oyster projects that were discussed at the June 8, 2011 public meeting at Five Rivers by Avery Bates. In a discussion at the end of meeting with Alabama Conservation Commissioner Mr. Gunter Guy, Avery Bates and B.G. Thompson, Mr. Guy requested that a separate recommendation for each oyster reef rebuilding be submitted by priority. This is the second submission.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	Y	N	I N	N	N																
Upgrades To The Marine Science Hall	11484	Dauphin Island Sea Lab	Dauphin Island	3000000	The capacity to restore the natural components of the coastal Alabama ecosystem impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill is completely dependent on our understanding and quantification of those ecosystem services and values that existed prior to the perturbation. DISL has been providing those very parameters for the better part of three decades and is one of the few institutions within the State that has that capability. The incident has more clearly established the dependence of the State's economy on those ecosystem values than ever before! The DISL physical plant is a 1950's era military base which has reached the limitations of its original design. The principal research center is the Marine Science Hall which originally housed the computer facilities of a Strategic Air Command radar tower. The building was partially renovated using National Science Foundation funding about 20 years ago but those upgrades are themselves aging and the facility needs dramatic modernization if the Laboratory is to be able to provide the services needed as demonstrated by the recent oil spill. Preliminary estimates have been developed for reconfiguring the Marine Science Hall, increasing research capacity and energy efficiency. These efforts indicate that \$3 million is needed to bring the capabilities of the Laboratory to a level that will allow continued support of the State's needs.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	Y	N	ı N	N	N																
Marine Environmental and Science Consortium Research Vessel Request	11482	George Crozier	Dauphin Island	3500000		Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N N	I N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, and registrore figuration (17)	Spirer neer (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lise (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $Y/N$ )	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Suctainability/Long-term Renefit of project (+/0/-)	t is time critical (+/0/-)	
					have discovered many shortcomings in the use of our fiberglass decked /hulled vessels with regards to heavy equipment use and deployment. Also, there are multiple requests by state-wide scientists asking for costs and dates to utilize our vessels in response to the RFP's related to the immediate and long term sampling near and offshore of Alabama. Currently at the rate of these requests the sea lab cannot meet the demands or specialized use of these research efforts with the existing vessels. In addition, many of these missions require the ability to stay offshore for extended periods of time (2-5 days) and neither of the vessels currently operated by the sea lab can meet this need. Many of the requests coming in require equipment, and power generation that does not exist on our current vessels and would be simplified by a steel constructed vessel. With these concerns a vessel of this class would support a larger generator, winches, computer linkage, and sample storage to meet the demands of researchers within the state of Alabama. Previous estimates for a fully equipped steel hulled research vessel have ranged between \$3-3.5M.																								
State-owned and operated public boat-launch facility on Old River	11480	Phillip West	Orange Beach		The original project's development, which was proposed to the State in recent years. The project was never implemented, however, yet we (the city) completed the design, engineering and operations plan for the boat launch. As proposed, our expected cost to complete construction was \$2.2 million. However, even though there are attached plans and artistic renderings of the project as developed by the City, it is not expected that the State would necessarily construct the project along the same lines. Why a New Boat Launch? Boat registration is increasing at the same rate as the population increase in Baldwin County: 2.6 % annually; In 10 years, boat ownership will have increased from 21,208 to 27,414. Boating access is increasing in demand, proportionally. Facility Highlights 112 parking spaces (reduced from 175) ~ 5 acres (total: landscaped area+parking) Full-time staff: manager (+ part-time cleaning crews) Hours of Operation: Daylight hours, only Seasonal operation: April thru September NO asphalt: use of pavers, other pervious surfaces Landscaping: - Native dune vegetation: sand live oak, saw palmettos and sea oats -Landscaped island berms¿screening -Vegetated berms along perimeter -Ground level, lowwattage lighting (motion activated) Facility Use "Fee-based" use (free to Orange Beach residents and) Marine Police/Marine Resources "precinct" No commercial access/use permitted Other pertinent information Will require a no-wake zone from just outside the mouth of Old River to the Ono Island bridge	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N	N Y	N	N																
Fisheries Oceanography of Coastal Alabama: Restoration and Sustainability	11478	George Crozier	Dauphin Island	1500000	The Fisheries Oceanography of Coastal Alabama (FOCAL) program at the Dauphin Island Sea Lab has been in operation since 2004 and provides a fisheries management and restoration resource for the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' Marine Resources Division (ADCNR/MRD). The FOCAL program is economically relevant to the State of Alabama as it provides valuable information about fisheries health and sustainability to ADCNR/MRD. FOCAL is currently funded by ADCNR/MRD through Hurricane Katrina EDRP funds. Without further funding, sampling efforts will cease in December 2011. The FOCAL database of baseline conditions and ecosystem variability provides important pre- and post-impact data	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N	N N	N	N																

	Project Information		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria Notice	Oil Pollution Act (OPA) Criteria (15 CFR 990.54)	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Location Cos	Submitted via  Submitted via  Marine Mammals (Y/N)	N) N) inist ratio	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)  Project meets Trustees' goals (+/0/-)	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$ Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$ Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )  Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
	to assess acute and chronic effects of the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill on plankton communities, including the early life stages (eggs and larvae) of critical fishery resources. This program is essential to restoring Alabama's Guif Coast to pre-DWH conditions. FOCAL provides a road map and waypoints for managing Alabama's coastal fisheries thus restoring recreational and economic use of our nearshore waters. Below, we address each of the criteria that are required of NRDA restoration projects. 1. Suggested projects should contribute to making the environment and the public whole by restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources or services injured as a result of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill or response (collectively, "incident"), or compensating for interim losses resulting from the incident. Without clear metrics for success, restoration efforts often result in uncertainty. It is important to note that the valuable herring fisheries of Prince William Sound did not collapse until 4 years after the Exxon Valdez accident (http://www.evostc.state.ak.us/recovery/status_herring.cfm). Gulf menhaden occupy a similar niche in the northern Gulf of Mexico in that they are important prey species for recreationally sought after spec ies (e.g., king mackerel and cobia) and represent the second largest fishery (by weight) in the United States. Through identification of fish eggs and larvae, FOCAL scientists ascertain information about the recruitment and resilience of prey species such as Sulfi menhaden, longspine porgy, Atlantic croaker and spot, as well as commercially and recreationally important species such as red snapper, red drum, Spanish mackerel, and cobia. Separating "real change" resulting from the DWH spill from the routine variability of the coastal ecosystem is a complex task. FOCAL sceintists have 6 years of experience in interpreting the effects of physical factors (salinity, temperature, freshwater inflow) on the marine fisheries resources of Alabama. As Alabam				

				Project Information					Rest	oration	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	, coastal, and nearshore Habital († eef (Y / N)	(yster Nee; (1 / 1 / 1) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				not been observed before. • While it is unclear if DWH was the ultimate cause of hypoxia, it is possible that hydrocarbons from the spill or applied dispersants caused mortality of planktonic and nektonic organisms, and that dissolved oxygen (DO) levels plummeted due to bacterial degradation of organic matter. Another hypothesis is that the pulse of organic carbon in the form of DWH hydrocarbons was rapidly taken up by heterotrophic microbes, which in turn caused a spike in biological oxygen demand that drove down DO levels. Fisheries Resources - Genetically-identified fish eggs collected during the height of the spill identified which fish early life stages were most at risk, including Spanish mackerel, king mackerel, and red snapper Abundances and distributions of fish larvae collected during the oil spill are currently being compared with historic FOCAL data (2004-2009) to determine what effect, if any, the spill had on fish reproduction. Data collected by FOCAL have been fundamental to discerning potential ecosystem effects of the DWH spill, and clearly they will be invaluable to the recovery process. However, the value of past FOCAL sampling will become limited if sampling is not continued such that chronic effects of the DWH spill to larval fish and plankton communities can be investigated. There are a number of possible implications from these findings that are relevant to fisheries management and production. For example, if oil, by enhancing the microbial food web, interfered with normal primary production (photosynthesis in phytoplankton), the flow of energy (food) to higher organisms could be reduced, thus reducing the amount of energy flo wing into fisheries, thereby reducing fisheries production Previously unobserved hypoxic zones could have impacted spawning habits of fish and fish community species composition. 3. Proposed projects should seek to restore natural resources, habitats or natural resources services of the same type, quality, and of comparable ecological and/or human use value to co																								

	Project Information	Damag and Re	grammatic e Assessment toration Plan Public RP) Criteria Notice  Oil Pollution Act (OPA) Criteria (15 CFR 990.54)	Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Location	on Cost Project Description  Native Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N) Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA) Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)  Project meets Trustees' goals (+/0/-)  Project has reasonable probability of success (+/0/-)  Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+/0/-)  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )  Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
Wave and Currents Flume for Gulf Coast Marine Processes Research Gulf Coast Marine Processes Research	researchers (in collaboration with ADCNR/MRD) are working with NRDA to make the historic FOCAL baseline time series available for damage assessment and long-term restoration needs. 5. Projects should be feasible and cost effective. The FOCAL Program's consistency is well established. FOCAL's sampling regime, data analysis, and reporting process produce valuable results. The program's feasibility has been demonstrated since 2004. When the benefits of the program are weighed against the work effort, we believe it is a cost effective program. A one page budget summary is available upon request. FOCAL employees 79 scientists, technicians, students and interns. Sampling for FOCAL occurs monthly and includes boat, equipment, supply, and personnel costs. The resulting cost is approximately \$1.5 million annually. Given the 4 year timeline of fisheries collapse post-Valdez, we feel that a 5 year program is appropriate in this instance to capture long term impacts of the DWH to Alabama fisheries. The program will restore and protect cultural and economic resources of the State of Alabama. Large areas closed to fishing during summer and fall 2010 (due to the presence of DWH oil over the shelf) not only had implications for the Alabama economy, but also disrupted cultural traditions all along the coast. By working together, FOCAL scientists can provide information that is invaluable to the State of Alabama in restoring fisheries resources. FOCAL scientists will work with MRD personnel to make data available, conduct the most relevant analyses, and provide scientifically supported answers to fisheries related questions on behalf of the State of Alabama. We welcome the opportunity to submit FOCAL's complete annual work plan and operating budget.  The many NRDA coastal restoration projects that will be considered as a result of			

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Project Name	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  demonstrations of natural processes and the opportunity to perform	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(Z	Sea futures (17 N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N) ing, Adaptive Management, and Adm	ot to Support Restoration Implemental	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					interdisciplinary laboratory experiments. The proposed equipment is a long, two- dimensional wave flume with closed-loop recirculation and sediment transport capabilities. The flume section will be 28 m in length, 1 m in depth, and have a width of 1 m. A suite of complimentary instrumentation will also be purchased to collect data during experiments: gages for measuring wave heights, sensors for measuring water velocity, sonar units for mapping sediment contours (bathymetry), and high- speed cameras for imaging and particle tracking. Additional controls and infrastructure will be purchased to develop the web portal integration. A general location sketch is provided below. The proposed instrumentation and equipment will enable cutting-edge research in the areas of civil engineering, coastal engineering, environmental engineering, electrical engineering, and marine science. The single-element flume will allow simulation of two-dimensional fluid dynamics and fluid-sediment processes including wave transformation (breaking), cross-shore sediment transport (erosion and accretion), and biological transport. The proposed facility would provide opportunities for interdisciplinary, multi-institution, and institution-industry research. This new facility compliments the existing wave basin, providing very different capabilities, particularly those associated with verifying the mathematical models of transport of solid or liquid contaminants with the water currents. Another important capability for the new facility is the ability to use the internet for collaborative research at the new wave flume. The controls and instrumentation will include robust web interfaces allowing students and faculty at other Alabama research universities to use the facility to conduct their experiments. This feature, sometimes called a "co-laboratory" is patterned after the similar capability provided by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory where unique microscopes and environmental instrumentation can be operated by researchers from aroun																								

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Shoreline Restoration on Ft. Morgan Peninsula and Pine Public Access Boat Ramp	CEP, County		Dixie Graves Highway (County Road 180) in Baldwin County is the northern coast road along the Ft. Morgan Peninsula in Baldwin County Alabama. For much of the distance of this road the northern shoreline is sufficiently wide that there is housing along the shoreline of Bon Secour Bay. In the vicinity of the boat ramp that is labeled Pine Public Access, near the intersection with Plantation Road the roadway is very close to the waters of the Bay. Comparison of aerial photography from 1992 and present conditions clearly show shoreline erosion from the end of the housing development to the completely undeveloped shoreline to the west. Existing conditions are actually less than the most recent aerial photography which shows a shoreline more than 110 feet in 1992 and approximately 50 feet in 2010. The 1992 photograph also shows nearshore sand bars along the shoreline indicating a sand source for feeding the beaches along the coast line. A current view from the roadway illustrates the issue more clearly with the road approximately 50 feet from the shoreline and a small pull off area for vehicle parking directly adjacent to the roadway. Boat launching clearly impinges smooth and safe traffic flow. This presents a public danger. Continued shoreline erosion will eventually cause roadway failure. Further to the west in the undeveloped lands, the shoreline beaches completely disappear and tree stumps can be found in the nearshore waters. The proposed project includes shoreline supplementation to include the restoration of marsh habitat and sand beach. Additionally, as a protection measure against continued shoreline erosion, the placement of specifically designed wave attenuation devices to reduce wave action on the shoreline is expected to provide some stabilization to the shoreline in the vicinity of the boat ramp. Public access improvements may provide a means to correct the existing safety concerns by allowing for safer launch and parking for public users. The undeveloped shoreline is in the ownership of the Alabama De		N	N Y		N I			N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	collaboration (+/0/-)
Old Plantation Park	11470	Jaime Podratz			the new shoreline and the WAD shoreline protection would also provide excellent habitat for the restoration of seagrass habitat and the potential for the establishment of oysters on the WAD structures and the adjacent waters. Essential Fish Habitat provided by the calm waters could help in increasing the availability of finfish nursery habitat and thus assist in the recovery of the Mobile Bay comme rcial and recreational fisheries. The project is feasible and cost effective utilizing techniques that are already in place at other restoration sites in similar settings along coastal Alabama. The project specifically contributes to making the environment and the public whole through habitat restoration and shoreline protection. Habitat restoration and water quality improvement components of this project could compensate for resource losses resulting from the Deepwater Horizon incident. The ultimate project is consistent with long-term restoration goals in Alabama and along the Gulf Coast.  Parks are an important part of our community it provides a place for children to play in the woods, on playground equipment, walk your pets, exercise, sit under a shady	Trustee	N	N N					N																
					tree and enjoy a picnic. It's a place for wild life to reside, and a place to relax amongst friends in a game of disc golf. It is always a healthy place to spend the day. As a business if run right it can be a very profitable with little overhead and low start up cost. Old Plantation Park would be the first and only park in Tillman's Corner located on the corner of Old Pascagoula and Carol Plantation. It would be in the heart of Tillman's Comer, a populated community ten miles from Mobile but still in city limits. Old Plantation Park is two blocks from an elementary school, surrounded by businesses, apartment complexes and neighborhoods we would cater to everyone looking to relax and have fun. Old Plantation Park will also provide long term RV camping for a monthly fee of \$ 500.00 which would include all utilities including cable and internet access. Old Plantation Park will have full facilities including restrooms with hot and cold showers and a laundry mat for our camping customers convenience. The park will have a Thirty Six hole disc golf course which will be the only double course in mobile which will enable us to hold professional disc golf tournaments that require thirty six holes. All Disc Golf tournaments are currently being played at two different Parks to fulfill the requirements. Old Plantation Park will be able to accommodate these large tournaments our Park Office will take care of the rest of their needs as far as disc golf equipment sales like discs, golf bags, stickers, and snack foods. An Admission Fee will be collected to enter the park to help maintain the facilities the admission fee will be \$1.00 per adult or twelve years old and up and \$.50 per child five to twelve years old and senior citizens or children under five years of age would get in free. Old Plantation Park will be o pen seven days a week three hundred sixty five days a year with an experienced committed to the goal of customer service. Our staff will consist of four Park Rangers and two office Personnel, who will work a split																								

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion T	ypes A	ddresse	ed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		il Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)   Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, +	ic to support restoration implementations of the support restors.	consistent with programmant restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for ext oration (+/0/-)
University of South Alabama Medical Center	11469	Lawrence A. Gardner	Mobile	4300000	essential that there are provided with a clean, safe environment to be active. In my opinion a community park is an essential landmark in town. It sends a message of environmental awareness and helps bring a community together. Now that our beaches are in danger our community needs a place to go and feel good about where they live a place to enjoy nature. Old Plantation Park will serve that purpose for Tillman's Corner and help people bring play time back into their day. A safe place to GO-PLAY, while making a profit for those involved. Please consider this as a project suggestion and help me get it up and running  Thank you  The University of South Alabama Medical Center is an acute-care University teaching hospital which offers unique programs and services for the citizens of the northern Gulf Coast region, thus enhancing the health and well-being of these residents. The Medical Center is located in a region that experiences high incidents of natural disasters. It is Alabama's only Level One Trauma Center south of Birmingham and is certified in both the Mississippi¿s and Alabama's Trauma systems. As such, it provides a systematic response to trauma that utilizes resources from all medical specialties to meet the needs of the critically injured patient at a moment's notice. This is accomplished with in-house trauma surgeons, anesthesiologists, and OR teams, 24/7. The hospital has a Burn Center that has	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	1 N	N N	N																
					earned national and international recognition for its contributions to the art and science of Burn treatment in the area of use of artificial skin. The Medical Center is a Memorandum of Agreement signature partner with the National Disaster Medical System, a part of the Department of Health and Human Services. The hospital building was constructed in the 1960's with an 11-story tower and basement level. The tower, from floors three through eleven, is clad with a metal curtain wall and window system. The original design and construction did not include wind load and suction criteria appropriate for the coastal region. Through multiple hurricane events in the history of the building, portions of the exterior cladding has been blown or sucked from the building. The goal of the project is to reduce the potential for the facility to be rendered unusable due to a high wind event such as a hurricane. History has demonstrated that the facility is susceptible to damage to the exterior walls and serious water intrusion as a result of minor hurricane force winds. The objective of the project is to complete the upgrade of the tower building envelope so as to mitigate these potential pro blems. The replacement of the wall and windows systems of the tower will bring envelope of this part of the building up to current coastal region wind codes. The upgrade of the wall system will allow the hospital to function during and after a hurricane and continue to provide needed healthcare to the region.																								
Gulf Of Mexico Hatchery And Fisheries Restoration Consortium	11421	Edward Chesney	Gulf of Mexico	6000000	Problem: The Deepwater Horizon Oil Release (DWH) caused environmental and economic damage to fisheries in the northern Gulf of Mexico. America must employ novel and effective approaches to restore both economic and environmental wellbeing of the affected fisheries. In addition, habitat destruction caused by hurricanes and other man-made causes (over-fishing, erosion and spills) have led to significant decrease in Gulf fish populations during the last decade. Solution: Marine aquaculture of key species can be employed to restore fisheries through restocking	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	J N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					and to restore economic vitality through technology transfer and stimulation of small businesses resulting in job creation. This effort should be highly collaborative involving institutions in all five Gulf States as well as other national and international institutions, public and private, with significant hatchery technologies. Implementation Team: Gulf of Mexico Hatchery and Fisheries Restoration Consortium Gulf Coast Research Laboratory/University of Southern Mississippi (GCRL; lead institution) - University of Texas Marine Science Institute (UTMSI) - Louisiana University Marine Consortium (LUMCON) - Auburn University (AU) - Mote Marine Laboratory (MML) - University of Maryland- Baltimore (UMB) These institutions are leaders in marine aquaculture and stock enhancement research, implementation, and technology transfer for the northern GOM. The consortium is built on established relationships and will employ the highest quality science and economic approaches to implement, and transfer the technology to raise significant numbers of fish for fishery restoration and to stimulate private sector small business development. In addition to the implementation team, the consortium has established scientific, governmental agency and commercial advisory teams. Implementation Plan: The technology for aquaculture and fishery restoration of marine fish varies among species. This necessitates the collaborative invo Ivement of these 6 leading institutions that have conducted research on over 10 of the most economically and ecologically important Gulf fish species. Among the species are those for which the technology to implement stocking, technology transfer, and business stimulation already exists. The species targeted for immediate implementation of stocking and technology transfer include Red Drum, Spotted Sea Trout, Red Snapper, White Shrimp, Bull Minnows, Croaker, Florida Pompano, Cobia, Greater Amberjack and Southern Flounder. Projected Results: The work of the consortium will result in advanced technologies for us																							
Gulf Of Mexico Hatchery And Fisheries Restoration Consortium	11412	Phillip G. Lee	Gulf of Mexico	6000000	GULF OF MEXICO HATCHERY AND FISHERIES RESTORATION CONSORTIUM Problem: The Deepwater Horizon Oil Release (DWH) caused environmental and economic damage to fisheries in the northern Gulf of Mexico. America must employ novel and effective approaches to restore both economic and environmental well being of the affected fisheries. In addition, habitat destruction caused by hurricanes and other man-made causes (over-fishing, erosion and spills) have led to significant decrease in Gulf fish populations during the last decade. Solution: Marine aquaculture of key species can be employed to restore fisheries through restocking and to restore economic vitality through technology transfer and stimulation of small businesses resulting in job creation. This effort should be highly collaborative involving institutions in all five Gulf States as well as other national and international institutions, public and private, with significant hatchery technologies.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Proj Submitted No./ Project Name ID Lead	Location Cost	Project Description	nitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ţţ	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Long-Term Recovery of Gulf Shorebirds and Waterbirds	Gulf of Mexico 71900000	Implementation Team: Gulf of Mexico Hatchery and Fisheries Restoration Consortium Gulf Coast Research Laboratory/University of Southern Mississippi (GCRL; lead institution) - University of Texas Marine Science Institute (UTMSI) - Louisiana University Marine Consortium (LUMCON); - Auburn University (AU) - Mote Marine Laboratory (MML) - University of Maryland- Baltimore (UMB) These institutions are leaders in marine aquaculture and stock enhancement research, implementation, and technology transfer for the northern GOM. The consortium is built on established relationships and will employ the highest quality science and economic approaches to implement, and transfer the technology to raise significant numbers of fish for fishery restoration and to stimulate private sector small business development. In addition to the implementation team, the consortium has established scientific, governmental agency and commercial advisory teams. Implementation Plan: The technology for aquaculture and fishery restoration of marine fis h varies among species. This necessitates the collaborative involvement of these 6 leading institutions that have conducted research on over 10 of the most economically and ecologically important Gulf fish species. Among the species are those for which the technology to implement stocking, technology transfer, and business stimulation already exists. The species targeted for immediate implementation of stocking and technology transfer include Red Drum, Spotted Sea Trout, Red Snapper, White Shrimp, Bull Minnows, Croaker, Florida Pompano, Cobia, Greater Amberjack and Southern Flounder. Projected Results: The work of the consortium will result in advanced technologies for use by Gulf States fishery agencies and private industry. Similar efforts in the Mediterranean Sea led to a \$1 Billion industry in 10 years. The 2007 NOAA aquaculture plan projects 75,000 jobs created for every million tons of seafood produced by aquaculture. It is estimated that aquaculture of Gulf fish species would double the se	Trustee Portal	N N																				

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  strategies are meant to complement, not duplicate, other activities (e.g., coastal marsh and barrier island restoration) that are likely to be undertaken by others and	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	d, Coastal, and Nearsnore	Oyster Reel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for exte	collaboration (+/0/-)
Increasing Research Capacity in the Weeks Bay National	11415	Walter C. Ernest, IV	Weeks Bay	2084830	funded through the NRDA process. Key partners include the National Audubon Society, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited, American Bird Conservancy, Manomet, Coastal Bird Conservation/Conservian, and Gulf Coast Bird Observatory. In 2010 and 2011, NFWF directed more than \$13 million in the Gulf region towards conservation of birds that were likely to be negatively affected by the oil spill. Those innovative investments, developed and implemented collaboratively with federal, state, and private partners, resul ted in unprecedented gains in habitat enhancement, restoration, and protection; direct augmentation of affected bird populations; and increased capacity for regional recovery of imperiled species. This proposal builds directly upon those initial investments.  The Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Reserve) provides leadership to promote informed management of estuarine and coastal habitats through scientific understanding and encourages good stewardship practices through partnerships, public education, and outreach programs. In an effort to continue and enhance such programs it is recommended that funds be provided to construct a	Trustee Portal	N	N	N I	N N	N	YN	N																
Estuarine Research Reserve					laboratory to support coastal and estuarine science. The construction of an estuarine research laboratory is a means of providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. There were limited estuarine research laboratories that could be utilized in Baldwin County, AL during the Deepwater Horizon disaster. This project will support future resource recovery activities to be conducted. The activity of research and monitoring of coastal resources has been identified as an important factor in the resource recovery process by the Mabus Report and federal and state resource trustees. Construction of a research laboratory at the Reserve will establish the needed infrastructure to support coastal research. This facility would be sited on Reserve property. A recent Facility Master Plan Study and Design (September 2011) has determined the need for such a facility. In addition, this plan has sited the location for construction, provided designs for evaluation, and projected costs for construction and equipment at \$2,084,830.00 (2011 dollars). The mission of the Weeks Bay Foundation is to protect the natural resources of coastal Alabama and provide assistance and support to the goals and programs of the Reserve. The Foundation has the capacity to provide technical assistance for this project. The Reserve will serve as a primary partner on this transaction. This project will provide a research laboratory to support coastal and estuarine s cience. It will establish the infrastructure needed to best support research associated with restoration and monitoring activities at the Weeks Bay Reserve, a site positioned to provide a sentinel role in coastal waters of Alabama.																								
Addressing Marine Debris to Expedite Recovery along the Gulf Coast	11411	Neal Parry	Gulf of Mexico		The significant and long-term negative impacts along the Gulf Coast resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will require a suite of restoration projects. In addition to physical marsh restoration and other activities to restore resources, the entire Gulf region will significantly benefit from a targeted, sustained outreach and education campaign to improve the health of impacted resources. This type of	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N N	Y N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turties (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/0/-$ )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject Istaina	
Restoration of		Walter C.	Baldwin		restoration project, conducted as part of NRDA in the past, will reduce future injury to protected species - both marine mammals and sea turtles - and their habitats through the reduction of existing marine debris as well as the prevention of future introduction of hazards. By preventing preventable future injuries, this project will enhance the capacity for species and habitat recovery and the time of impact to recovery will be shortened. Enhancing nearshore and shoreline habitats through reducing impacts of marine debris will aid in the long-term, sustainable recovery of the Gulf Coast at an accelerated rate. Specifically, this project will effectively coordinate and execute a two-year, intense outreach and education campaign that will result in lasting changes after the project is complete. Hosted at the NOAA Disaster Response Center in Mobile, AL, and coordinated as a NOAA partnership project with the NOAA Marine Debris Program as lead coordinator, this project will engage all five states, maintain and improve partnerships with state and local organizations, and strengthen public engagement across the Gulf. This project t is specifically targeted to involve and educate Gulf Coast communities how marine mammals, sea turtles, and habitat will all directly benefit from debris prevention and removal. The project will also look to identify targeted areas for debris removal that will have the most impact to improve the ecological health of the Gulf. Key contacts associated with this project already have strong professional working relationships across the region. As has been successfully demonstrated in previous projects in the Gulf of Mexico, Sea Grant extension agents have a unique capacity to strengthen community involvement - including select communities where English is not the first language - and broaden awareness through effective beach clean-ups, fish rodeos, etc. This project will incorporate powerful Public Service Announcements, print materials, and technology to effectively raise the awareness across	Trustee	N	N Y																				
Tidal Flow to Meadows Tract		Ernest, IV	County		source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of the installation of three 100 x 30 ft. small bridges on County Rd. 1 in Baldwin County, AL. These bridges will increase tidal flow and serve as a means of providing coastal resiliency adaptation to the occurrence of future sea level rise. This project will allow future resource recovery activities to be conducted on the Meadows project site. The mission of the Foundation is to protect the natural resources of coastal Alabama and provide assistance and support to the goals and programs of the Weeks Bay Reserve. The Foundation is a land trust accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Weeks Bay Reserve and the Y Weeks Property Owners Association will also serve as a conservation partners. The Weeks Bay Reserve will serve as a primary partner on this transaction. This wetland property is under tidal influence as allowed by very small culverts that limits the extent of this tidal flow. The Meadows Tract and adjacent wetland habitats have been historically impacted by construction of County Road 1. This has greatly reduced tidal influence of Mobile Bay upon adjacent wetlands associated with the Meadows area west of Weeks Bay, north of	Portal																						

				Project Information					Rest	toratio	n Types A	Addres	ssed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria			,	Additional	Criteria		
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Gallops Creek 11392	Tim Richardson	Mobile County		Mobile Bay, and landward of County Road 1. The culverts passing under County Road 1 allow limited tidal flow from Mobile Bay into the Meadows Tract. It is recommended that these structures be enlarged to allow greater flow of estuarine waters that will increase estuarine habitat in the area. This will expand recovery in the Weeks Bay and greater Mobile Bay estuarine systems following impacts of a post-oil event. Estimated cost of each bridge is \$250,000 for a total cost of \$750,000; engineering design and associated construction/administrative cost is \$250,000. Total cost of the project would equal app roximately \$1,000,000. The result of this project would be that increased tidal flow to the wetland tract would restore resources to a more estuarine driven system. This increase in tidal flow will expand recovery habitat of the Mobile Bay estuarine system helping the damaged resource recover more quickly.  This parcel contains +/- 1,600 acre in Mobile County with half dozen natural springs feeding Gallop's creek. The property has a 20-30-acre beaver pond, and is forested	Trustee Portal						N N																
Implement High Speed Passenger Ferry Service on Mobile Bay	Al Stokes	Mobile	1000000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N Y	N N	1															

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					funding to be used for supplemental planning and services acquisition, route planning and establishment, to include establishing bid-ready performance requirements for ferry services, updating environmental reviews, capital funding commensurate with acquisition of two high speed 90-passenger passenger ferry vessels, authoring contract documents for operations and terminal equipment and staff support, fit-out and equipping for vessel operations and maintenance for two years. Transportation Infrastructure Benefits: Currently, well more than 100,000 vehicles per day travel across the Interstate 10 (I-10) four-lane bayway bridge between Mobile and the residential communities of the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and near inland communities within central and south Baldwin County. This bridge segment of I-10 has a design peak load of 84,000 vehicles per day. The vast majority of this traffic being one passenger commuters from the eastern shore going to and from work in Mobile. With the advent of the Thyssen-Krupp steel mill, these numbers will continue to increase. The drive times for the workforce in Mobile who live in communities along the eastern shore or along the major north-south gulf access arterial state highway 59 has increased in some cases to more than one hour for a 20 mile drive. Likewise, the tourism industry of south Baldwin County, which has grown to more than eight million visitors annually, requires a service sector workforce which could be readily supplemented by a large unskilled labor pool from Mobile County that might use the ferry service to commute. Safety Benefits: The project will reduce the number of passenger ve hicles on an overcapacity segment of I-10 and major arterial roadways. It will provide a less stressful commute and thereby enhance personal health of the workforce. Economic Development Benefits: The project will serve as a statement of stable growth for this region, continuing to attract businesses that require a workforce capable of being on-time and productive. It will generate j																								

					Project Information					Resto	ration	Туре	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
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					beach areas of Mobile and Baldwin Counties, and the State of Alabama are actively involved in recruiting economic development opportunities and in growing a stable, flexible and sustainable workforce that brings in business and employment opportunities beyond the tourism market. All these businesses require employees that can find reliable, cost effective transportation to and from their place of employment. Our community, region and State have a commitment to building a flexible, multi-modal transportation capability to service our needs to get where we need to go using safe, healthy, efficient and environmentally sustainable choices. Having this project in place provides a significant opportunity for businesses to locate and grow in our area with our commitment of support through this transit capacity. This project will help our economic development teams continue attracting businesses that require a workforce capable of being on-time and productive. It will generate job opportunities for an underserved workforce between Mobile and south Baldwin County. It will increase tourism and entertainment opportunities. A 2004 ferry service study survey estimated that start-up operations between the eastern shore and the City of Mobile may provide between 600 to 800 commuter passengers per day, noting that the survey is limited to those people who would use the service to commute to and from work. Factors such as rising fuel costs, increases in the commuting population across an already over-capacity interstate bridge between Mobile and the eastern shore, and the effects of marketing this transportation option could easily triple these commuting numbers. The study also did not factor in excursion passengers who would use the passenger ferry service to visit communities around the bay area. The community of Gulf Shores has been vocal in support of the potential for this ferry service to bring workers from the Mobile County area to fill the increasing numbers of service positions in the beach communities. These job numbe																							
Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Old River Estuary		John Dougherty	Mobile	12000000	The proposed project consists of installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. An in-line, high-volume pump station is to be operated by remote control as determined by data collected from a variety of in-situ sensors and public data sources within the respective watershed. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity. The pipeline crossing is to be located near the tidal node of the estuary. Pump operation generally will occur during the ebb tide with shut-off during the flood tide to allow for mixing of seawater and estuarine waters. Benefits accrue over time from the point of delivery to the ocean inlet. During low rainfall periods, no pumping may be required; during high rainfall periods, continuous	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Deep Seafloor Habitat Restoration	11242	Anonymous	Gulf of Mexico	11825000	pumping may be conducted to provide a benthic layer of seawater for protection of seagrass beds. Avg project cost=\$7,500/ac; Restored Economic Benefit Value=\$20,500/ac/yr Estimated Benefit::Cost Ratio= 2.73 Long term station operation and estuary management will be the responsibility of state and/or local government with a funding mechanism established by NRDA. Project success will be measured under the quality ranking process cooperatively established by NOAA and IMAR through the ASSETS software - Assessment of Estuarine Trophic State (http://www.eutro.org); and by annual comparison of standing seagrass acreage and blade density with pre-project conditions. These results will ultimately determine the quantity of environmental offsets achieved on behalf of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill damage assessment.  Oil products from MC252 have covered a vast area of the deep seafloor, which may have sterilized the benthic habitat. Normal sedimentation rate in this area is appx. 1 cm/yr. Assuming burrowing organisms occupy the vertical space of -60 cm into the	Trustee Portal	N	N																				
					sediments, full habitat recovery might require 60 years of sediment deposition to isolate the oiled layer from the biota. A habitat restoration project of 25 km2 is proposed to provide vertical attachment surfaces above the oiled seafloor for occupation by endemic biota. The recommended substrate consists of a 4 m length of black iron pipe 3-inch diameter with 3-1/2-inch holes spaced 70 cm apart starting at the top of the pipe. The bottom of the pipe is flared and embedded 10-inches into a conical-shaped, concrete drive-point 6-inch diameter X 24-inch length. At a density of 1 pipe/1,000 m2, 25,000 pipes are fabricated, loaded onto a barge and dropped into the Gulf using GPS coordinates for the project location grid. The force of gravity drives the descending pipe into the seafloor (>1,000 m BSL), allowing appx 3 m of pipe to extend above the oiled layer. Monitoring of the deep seafloor habitat grid (plus 60,000 acres adjacent) is performed for 10 years by a scientific team using ROVs (e.g., detached motorized submersibles or gliders) deployed from a research vessel. Telemetry data from the ROV is analyzed for species colonization of the pipe surface and the benthos, and pipe integrity (useful life estimated at 50 yrs). cost/pipe= \$25 \$625,000 delivery dockside \$3 \$75,000 Vessel transport DWH \$5 \$125,000 Total cost/pipe \$33 \$825,000 Scientific Team 1y \$300,000 Deep Submersible ROV \$500,000 Scientific Team 1y \$300,000 Peep Submersible ROV \$9,9																							
Oyster Reef Reestablishment in Portersville Bay and Mobile Bay, Alabama	11225	Barry A. Vittor	coastal AL		Oyster reefs in coastal Alabama have been managed and mapped for over 100 years. Several surveys of this valuable fishery resource have been conducted, including H.P. Ritter (1894-1896); H.F. Moore (1910-1913); J.O. Bell (1951-1952); and Alabama Department of Conservation, Seafoods Division (1968-1971). These surveys depicted generally similar patterns of natural oyster reef distributions; however, Moore and Bell devoted greater attention to the reefs in Portersville Bay than did Ritter or the Seafoods Division. Most of the viable reefs occur around Cedar Point or within Mobile Bay, but oysters have formed harvestable reefs along the east and west sides of Isle aux Herbes (Coffee Island) and southwest of the	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y I	N N	N N	I N	N															

	Project Information	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan Restoration Types Addressed  Programmatic Oil Pollution Act Public (OPA) Criteria Notice (15 CFR 990.54) Addition	ional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Location Cost	Project Description	Birds (Y / N)  Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Use (Y/N)  Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)  Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)  Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)  Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)  Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project tas reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / -)  Project thas reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / -)  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / -)  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / -)  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	<del>                                    </del>
	mouth of West Fowl River. In addition, relict reefs had extended several thousand feet westward form Cedar Point, based on studies of buried shell deposits. The habitat variables that are most important in the distribution of oyster reefs are substrate and salinity. Oyster larvae (termed "spat" when they attain the settlement life stage) must settle on, and attach to, hard substrates to survive and grow. Typically the hard structure most-suitable for spat set is other oyster shell, but spat may successfully attach to clam shell, rock, brick, concrete, or wood. Oysters cannot colonize habitats that consist of sand or mud because they would eventually sink into the sediment. Areas that are susceptible to active sediment deposition are generally unsuitable for oyster survival because the spat are likely to be killed by burial. Although oysters are relatively tolerant of a wide range of salinity, they are most successful in waters characterized by salinities of 5 to 15 parts per thousand. Prolonged lower salinities associated with flooding (freshets) can killed oysters, while extended periods of higher salinities tend to encourage incursions of oyster drills, a predatory gastropod that can decimate an oyster reef within one season. Seafood interests in sout h Mobile County (individual fishermen, seafood associations, and the Seafood Division) have conducted oyster reef enhancement and maintenance projects for many years. Such programs have usually involved placement of oyster shell ("cultch") in areas where oysters already occur in at least moderate numbers, or where substrates and salinities are suitable for establishment of oyster beds/reefs. At the same time, the Seafood Division has periodically allowed relocation of oysters from reefs located in areas to be affected by construction of channels (eg., near Theodore Ship Channel). Recent oyster reef restoration and enhancement efforts in Portersville Bay and Mobile Bay provide excellent documentation of the labor and material resources necessary to re-build reefs		

	Project Information	Restoration Types Addressed	Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria Notice		Additional Criteria
Proj Submitted No./ By/Primary Project Name ID Lead Location	Cost Project Description  Cost Project Description	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N) Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)  Project meets Trustees' goals (+/0/-)	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )  Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )  Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+ / 0 / - )	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )  Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)  Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)  Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)  Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )  Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
Habitat Acquisition and Conservation for Neotropical Migratory Birds  Acquisition and Conservation for Neotropical Migratory Birds  Acquisition and Conservation for Neotropical Migratory Birds  Acquisition and Porter, Ph.D.  Island	Dauphin Island Bird Sanctuaries, Inc. (DIBS) is a 501 (c) (3), nonprofit corporation, dedicated to preserving the island's stopover habitat for all neotropical migratory birds, to benefit birds and island residents and visitors alike. Our objectives are to:  1) Maintain a network of quality stopover habitats. 2) Work with government and other agencies to ensure a balance between human land uses and conservation. 3) Educate landowners about practices that strengthen the island's unique ecosystem.  4) Promote the economic value of ecotourism by attracting more birders to Dauphin Island. Originally founded as Friends of the Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary, since 2000 DIBS has expanded its mission to include acquiring parcels on the Island with the express intent of permanently protecting desirable habitat for resident and migratory birds. To date, DIBS has raised over \$1.4M to acquire and permanently protect nearly 10 acres (28 parcels) of critical habitat, through hundreds of generous donations from individuals and through the support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation/ Shell Marine Habitat Program, ConocoPhillips, The Moorer Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory, the Diane and Tram Sessions Foundation, the Birmigham Audubon Society, the Alabama Ornithological Society and the Hummer/Bird Study Group. Additionally, DIBS works informally with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), the Dauphin Island is one of the top birding destinations on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and for good reason: an incredible 348 species have been reported on the island. For hundreds of species of neotropical migrants on their northbound spring migration, Dauphin Island is the first landfall following a 600-mile non-stop flight across the Gulf of Mexico from the Yucatan Peninsula. When they experience adverse weather and flying conditions, exhausted birds, sometimes numbering into the thousands and hundreds of thousands, seek shelter on the Island.				

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No./ By/	ıbmitted / Primary Lead Locatic	on Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (1/1N) laptive Managemer	o Support Restoration Implementation (\)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	oject Istaina	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Town of Perdido Beach Shoreline Restoration Project  Town of Perdido S95 Pat	tsy Parker Perdid	o 6000000	the sandy beaches in search of invertebrates buried in the sand, while various species of loons, gulls, terns and waterfowl are often observed in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound. HABITAT PROTECTION To date, DIBS has acquired, from generous donors and/or willing seller s only, 28 parcels of habitat on Dauphin Island. Most of these are classified as wetlands, and all are in the easternmost portions of the island where vegetative cover is plentiful, and thus of the greatest benefit to migratory birds. Among the more significant properties are: eight parcels adjacent to and contiguous with Shell Mounds Park, which is managed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' Marine Resources Division, the Goat Trees Reserve (a large Live Oak tree which derives its name from when goats that formerly roamed the island and sought refuge in the low hanging branches from alligators), plus several holdings in the adjacent Steiner block, the Tupelo Gum Swamp and the General Gorgas Swamp. The habitat in the Steiner block consists of an ecotone where coastal saltmarsh transitions into an upland maritime forest, whereas the two swamps are depression-type seasonal wetlands. DIBS seeks funds from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment program to permanently protect the remaining lots in the Steiner block and the Tupelo Gum and Gorgas Swamps. Given the proximity of the Steiner block to the two swamps, acquisition of the remaining 30-40 lots offers the best chance at ensuring nearly contiguous habitat of sufficient cover and food resources for migratory birds. The target area stretches from just behind the dune line on the Gulf of Mexico, to the waters of Dauphin Island Bay and Mobile Bay, thus spanning the central portion of the island from south to north. The somewhat drier upland habitat of the Steiner block complements the wetter habitat found in the swamps, thus assuring the greatest variety for the most species. Prices of property have varied widely in the past decade, with the highest	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N N	N N	N	1																

					Project Information					Restor	ation <sup>-</sup>	Types /	Address	sed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Secretional Use (YN)	eral Lands (Y/N) laptive Managemer	o Support Restoration Implementation (\	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability(Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	collaboration (+/0/-)
					Perdido Bay's aquatic productivity through the restoration of highly productive ecosystems, including oyster reefs, submerged aquatic grass, emergent saltmarsh systems, and tidal channels, all which provide beneficial form and function to the overall aquatic ecosystem. The design, and implementation of the Perdido Beach living shoreline will address shoreline erosion in this lower energy environment by providing long-term shoreline protection, the project will maintain considerable ecological restoration of vegetated shoreline habitats through strategic placement of plants, stone, sand fill and other structural material such as oyster shells. In this case the design and location will be within a large shallow unvegetated/unconsolidated sand flat. The development of the estuarine habitats, will enhance the natural coastal processes and maintain an interconnectiveness between open water estuarine aquatic habitats, and the intertidal zone. This is the most effective location for living shoreline's and this location is best suited for this habitat placement. Living shorelines increase ecological function within the coastal and marine environments. These benefits include water quality improvement, aquatic habitat, tidal water exchange, sediment movement, plant community ecotones, and generally improved habitat for the estuarine/commercially important vertebrates and invertebrates. Specifically tidally influenced wetlands reduce the rate of surface water flow and temporarily store flood waters like a sponge. Wetlands receive stormwater runoff and release it gradually. They change sharp runoff peaks and discharge water flows over longer periods of time thus reducing the danger of flooding and also recharging groundwater supplies. Wetlands, filter and trap sediments and pollutants, increase dissolved oxygen levels and reduce nutrient levels. As water flow is slowed over the marsh, sediments and chemicals drop out of the water column, high rates of productivity lead to high rates of mile areas and decembers and december																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	pef (Y / N)	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Meadows Addition- A	11164	Walter C. Ernest, IV	Baldwin County	750000	water sea grass/emergent marsh ecotypes, and 15 percent tidal channels, to allow access (kayak) and maintenance of tidal inflow and flushing. The project will also include the dredging of the channels into Soldier Creek and Palmetto Creek to provide flushing and to improve water quality to the estuaries (Soldier Creek, Palmetto Creek and Spring Branch). Spoils from dredging could be used as backfill on the Living Shoreline.  The acquisition of coastal wetland property is a means of providing a source of mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the	Trustee Portal	N	N	′ N	I N	N N	N	N																
Resource Protection Project		Linest, iv	County		Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of the fee simple acquisition of a suite of seven parcels adjacent to the State of Alabama's 634 acre and Baldwin County Commission's 134 acre Meadows parcel. These tracts total 299 acres of wetland property. These tracts consist of palustrine forested wetland dominated by broad leaved deciduous trees. In addition portions of this property are characterized as palustrine scrub/shrub wetlands. The forested wetlands provide nesting habitat for many bird species. This acquisition will allow future resource recovery activities to be conducted on all of these sites. The activity of land acquisition has been identified as an important factor in the resource recovery process by the Mabus Report and federal and state resource trustees. The Land Trust Alliance Southeast Program's Gulf Coast Partnership for Land Conservation (GCPLC) has also identified protection of ecologically-sensitive properties Gulf wide as a high conservation priority. The owners of these seven parcels have been identified as willing sellers. These tracts have also been nominated for acquisition to the State of Alabama's Forever Wild Land Trust Program. The Weeks Bay Foundation is a land trust accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Foundation has the capacity to provide technical assistance for this fee simple transaction. The Weeks Bay Reserve will serve as a state conservation partner. The Y Weeks Community Association will serve as a local community partner on this project. The Weeks Bay Foundation will serve as the primary partner on this transaction.																								
100-1000: Community Education and Outreach	11157	Casi Callaway	coastal AL	82230	Develop specific education and outreach materials for participating waterfront property owners. Training Program will include the following: Volunteer Field Observer Program training for continued shoreline documentation to include habitat, erosion and wildlife monitoring; The importance of oyster reef / living shorelines, coastal marsh and seagrass restoration to the health of shorelines and water quality; Potential for participating and adjacent property owners to become involved in restoration (e.g. what types of restoration can they do on their own). All community education and outreach programs will be vetted through proper science/experts and agencies for input and regulatory requirements. Deliverables include: Training Program Manual for Landowners; Powerpoint Presentations - 1 short for introduction of subject within a larger presentation and 1 full presentation Powerpoint; Handouts on the training topics listed above; Press/Outreach packet to promote attendance; Host 10 training workshops upon completion of the materials listed above.		N	N !	I N	I N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
D'Olive Creek Watershed Restoration	1212	Roberta Swann	baldwin County	42723000	Excessive erosion and sedimentation have plagued the D'Olive Watershed since the 1970s, and ongoing urban development continues to intensify problems there. Of almost 23 miles of streams in the watershed, 2 miles are substantially degraded, 4 miles are currently being degraded, and 6 miles have potential to experience future degradation. Five D'Olive Watershed streams are listed on the ADEM's 2010 303(d) impaired waters list for siltation (habitat alteration). Surveys of coastal Alabama show that only 31% of areas with SAV coverage in 1940, 1955, and 1966 had retained coverage by 2002, with an additional loss of 1,300 acres by 2008-09. Siltation is a primary stressor to this important fisheries habitat, limiting necessary light penetration through the water column. In 2010, a broad-based coalition of federal, state, and local stakeholders facilitated by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program completed a comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. Three classes of proposed management measures, restoration of streams, wetlands, and Lake Forest Lake, provide site specific solutions that address historical and ongoing problems requiring immediate attention to prevent future stream and wetland degradation, reduce sediment transport downstream, and restore habitat Stabilization of 20,000 linear feet of priority stream reaches is necessary to minimize further head-cutting, channel incision, and bank erosion processes contributing substantial sediment loads. Restoration techniques including grade control, flow deflection/concentration, and bank protection will reduce sediment loads transported downstream and restore aquatic habitatsSeveral areas within the watershed have been identified for wetland restoration or enhancement. Proposed restoration techniques include mechanical sediment removal, removal of invasive species, excavation to restore width to riparian areas, and planting of native plantsLake Forest Lake drains 91% of the Watershed and receives 7,800 tons of sediment per year. 70% of the total capacity	Trustee Portal		Y	x	N	N N	N	N															
Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Cotton Bayou	1240	Phillip West	Perdido Bay Watershed		The proposed project consists of installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary and also supply sea water at the west end of two "dead-end" canals immediately north of Cotton Bayou; all three are embayments connected to Perdido Bay. An in-line, high-volume pump station is to be operated by remote control as determined by data collected from a variety of in-situ sensors and public data sources within the respective watershed. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity. The pipeline crossing is to be located near the southwest end of the Cotton Bayou. Pump operation generally will occur during the ebb tide with shut-off during the flood tide to allow for mixing of seawater and estuarine waters. Benefits accrue over time from the point of delivery to the ocean inlet. During low	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	, Codstal, allu Nealshore Habitat (17)	Sires (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Hee (Y/N)	necreational Ose (1774) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					rainfall periods, no pumping may be required; during high rainfall periods, continuous pumping may be conducted to provide a benthic layer of seawater for protection of seagrass beds. Installed project cost=\$100,000/ac; Restored Economic Benefit Value=\$20,500/ac/yr 10-year Estimated Benefit::Cost Ratio= 2.05 (excluding operating costs). Long term station operation and estuary management will be the responsibility of state and/or local government with a funding mechanism established by NRDA. Project success will be measured under the quality ranking process cooperatively established by NOAA and IMAR through the ASSETS software - Assessment of Estuarine Trophic State (http://www.eutro.org); and by annual comparison of standing seagrass acreage and blade density with pre-project conditions. These results will ultimately determine the quantity of environmental offsets achieved on behalf of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill damage assessment. Additional information is attached.																								
Wolf Bay Wetland Nature Preserve A Coastal Resource Recovery Land Acquisition Project	1238	Dan Dumont	Baldwin County	3000000	This project is a fee simple resource recovery land acquisition project. The acquisition of properties with a high conservation value has been identified by the Mabus Report and the Land Trust Alliance's Gulf of Mexico Land Trust which are members of the Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation. The 569 acre Wolf Bay Nature Preserve Tract is within the Alabama Coastal Area. The Wolf Bay Coastal Area has been designated as a Geographic Area of Particular Concern (GAPC) in the Alabama Coastal Area Management Plan (ACAMP). This tract is recognized as a Gulf Ecological Management Site (Gulf of Mexico Program). In 2007 Wolf Bay was designated as an Outstanding Alabama Water (OAW) by ADEM and the EPA. The parcel consists of 458 acres of wetlands and 111 acres of upland property. It has 147 species that have been documented in September of 2010 by Troy University. The natural communities exhibited on the parcel are East Gulf Coastal Plain Wet Flatwood Bog, Southern Coastal Plain Blackwater River Floodplain Forest and Black Needle Rush Tidal Herbaceous Alliance. There is a large threat of development to this site. The 111 acres of uplands would allow for a large development to occur on this site. The tract has been nominated to Forever Wild. In a recent paper, these environments were estimated to be ten times more valuable to humans than any terrestrial habitat for ecosystem services like recreation and nutrient cycling (2000, Identification of Priority Sites for Conservation in the Northern Gulf of Mexico: An Ecoregional Plan, TNC). According to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (USFWS) the tract incorporates three nationally decreasing Palustrine wetland types: emergent, forested and scrub-shrub. The Southeast Regional Wetland Concept Plan (USFWS) notes that up to 50% of Alabama's historical wetlands have been lost primarily due to development. Acquisition of this tract would further protect a wide diversity of microhabitats that serve the dual purpose of enhancing breeding habitat for resident spe		N	N	Y	N N	N N	I N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Ty	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria				Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name Giving Gulf	Proj No./ ID 2144	Submitted By/ Primary Lead Ernest	Location Gulf states	Cost	Project Description  I propose that low coastal uplands surrounding the Gulf of Mexico be protected now	Submitted via	Z Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Ovster Reef (Y / N)	Z Birds (Y/N)				Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	t readiness (+/0/-)	itical (+/0/-	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Wetlands a Future		Estevez	Gunstates		so that 1. Tidal wetlands damaged by the spill but that cannot recover can be recompensed by future wetlands 2. Tidal wetlands for which mitigation is attempted but fails can likewise be recompensed, and 3. Total tidal wetland area along the Gulf coast is maintained as close to existing area in the face of subsidence and sea-level rise. Tidal wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico are being lost to subsidence caused in part by oil and gas exploration and development. Additional tidal wetlands will probably be lost due to sea-level rise resulting from climate change, for which the consumption of fossil fuels including oil and gas is responsible. Even at present low rates of sea-level rise, substantial coastal landscape evolution is occurring as coastal forests retreat, wetlands migrate up-slope, and open water replaces tidal wetlands. These effects will become more significant as the rate of sea-level rise accelerates. At present, low coastal uplands provide a destination for migrating wetlands but in decades to come these uplands will be developed, defended, and otherwise unavailable to tidal wetlands. The benefit of protecting such low uplands now is high because developed lands will not be undeveloped for the sake of wetland migration. The economy provides an opportunity to protect low coastal uplands at a considerable savings. I suggest that a planning horizon of 50 years guide the protection of low coastal uplands. Fee-simple purchases and conservation easements could sunset if the rate of sea-level rise observed by then, or predicted with very high confidence by expert models, are found within the natural adaptive range of tidal wetlands to maintain themselves in place.	Portal																							
Enhancements to marine private recreational fishing surveys	1094	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico		Make enhancements to the marine private recreational fishing survey to improve timeliness and spatial resolution of catch and fishing effort data for better management. Link to Injury: Private recreational anglers lost access to a considerable portion of federal and state waters in the northern Gulf that were closed to fishing during the BP oil disaster. Therefore, the angling public must be compensated for lost access to fishing as a service. Benefit and Rationale: Improving the private recreational survey in the Gulf of Mexico will help keep fishery resources healthy and available to anglers. Specifically, improving the timeliness and spatial resolution of catch and effort data can help fishery managers keep total catch within prescribed fishing limits and prevent recreational anglers from exceeding their quotas and incurring penalties. These improvements would benefit the public by lowering the likelihood of overfishing and accountability measures, which, if triggered, could result in shorter fishing seasons in the future.	Trustee Portal	N	N 1	1 1	I N	N I	Z	N																
Proposed Emergency Seagrass Restoration	842	Louis E. Shenman	coastal Gulf of Mexico		Per descriptive information in documents entitled "A Concise Environmental Assessment (EA) for Emergency Restoration of Seagrass Impacts from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response", the following ideas can address and deal with the "Overview of OPA - Emergency Restoration Requirements" (para. 2.3.1 - Items # (3) and (5). I am suggesting that Aquatic Weed Harvester equipment be considered to methodically remove aquatic weeds & vegetation (i.e seagrass) that has been impacted by the oil spill and continues to contain oil residues. This process is not to "dig out" the weeds, but to harvest those weeds that continue to maintain oil residuesesentially, HARVESTING those designated weeds without impacting their	Trustee Portal	N	N	/ N	I N	N 1	N N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Typ	pes Addr	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	ر ح	Oyster Neer (17 N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necleational Ose (1// v) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					root systems, thus allowing them to continue to thrive and grow, but without the oil residues on the newly growing vegetation. Aquatic weed harvesting is a known technology and can be accomplished at a reasonable cost. Item 3.2.1 - Description of Proposed Action. The Aquatic Weed Harvesters are basically shallow draft (under 12 inches), twin-pontoon (catamaran type) boats are propelled by twin hydraulically driven/reversible/variable speed paddle wheels. The weeds to be harvested are cut by reciprocating sickle knives (they can cut up to 12 ft wide and to variable depths of 6 ft.), and the weeds then land on and come up open mesh wide conveyors, then load into the vessels storage areas, where they can be further accumulated via storage bed conveyors. Once fully loaded, the Harvester can back up to shore areas, where they can be matched up & mp; aligned w/ conveyorized Shore Conveyors that move the harvested weeds to dump trucks, etc. for off site removal. The entire operation will "avoid causing the same kind of damage to teh seagrassses that response boats caused" Item 3.2.2 Site Identification and Characterization This Item indicates "depth contours of less than one meter depth", certainly wit hin the operating capability of the Weed Harvesters. The operator's elevated position enable a clear sight of the areas to be harvested, thus virtually eliminating the likelihood of injury to the seagrass bedsi.e. this is a very methodical operation. Considering that areas to be harvested are tidal, the Harvesters pontoons can be outfitted w/ hydraulically powered cleats to enable the vessel to operate during periods of very shallow tide.																							
Fisheries Oceanography of Coastal Alabama (FOCAL)	871	Dr. Frank Hernandez	Gulf of Mexico	7500000			N	N	N I	N N	N	N	Y															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
The Development of The Advanced Real Time GNSS and Physical Atmosphere and Ocean Observing System within the Gulf of Mexico	923	Dr. Gary Jeffress	Gulf of Mexico	16000000	efficacy of ADCNR/MRD's habitat enhancement and restoration programs, such a s Alabama's Artificial Reef Permit Areas. We will accomplish these goals by continuing our monthly collections of biological (e.g., fish eggs and larvae) and physical (e.g., temperature and salinity) data in Alabama coastal waters in support of ADCNR/MRD and DISL fisheries research and management goals. Detailed information about FOCAL can be found on our website: http://focal.disl.org/index.html. We have also attached a more detailed, point-by-point description of how FOCAL meets NRDA restoration needs.  The Development of The Advanced Real Time GNSS and Physical Atmosphere and Ocean Observing System within the Gulf of Mexico Conrad Blucher Institute for Surveying and Science Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi & University Corporation for Atmospheric Research Boulder, CO & Center for Space Research University of Texas at Austin Introduction: The ability to observe our environment in real time significantly increases our capacity to anticipate and respond to changing conditions that may increase the risk of injury and property damage. The installation of a network of instrumentation clusters is proposed for the Gulf of Mexico. The primary instrument of each cluster will be a geodetic quality Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver. Observations derived from this network will promote research on ocean-atmosphere interactions; hurricane intensity forecasting; sea level and coastal subsidence monitoring; and storm surge modeling. Each of these topics was given high priority in a recent survey of the oil and gas industry operating in the Gulf . It is anticipated that equipment can be deployed on both fixed and floating platforms, significantly improving the observational capability of the region. The deployment of this instrumentation on offshore platforms would allow these research topics to be addressed and combined in a unified measurement system throughout the Gulf region. Advances in GNSS analysis techniques no	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N I	N N	NN	N N	Y																
					acoustic instrumentation provides a link to sea surface temperatures and ocean bathymetry. These same analysis techniques are able to measure the delay of GNSS signals as they pass through the atmosphere. This delay can then be related to the integral of atm ospheric water vapor. This establishes a link between the sea surface temperatures and the latent heat in the atmosphere that contributes to hurricane intensity changes. The recent environmental disaster following the sinking of the Deepwater Horizon offshore drilling rig has highlighted the need for more ocean observing systems to better measure the physical processes occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. Scientific measurements in this harsh offshore environment are difficult to obtain and cannot be undertaken without access to the large number of offshore platforms owned and operated by the offshore industry. This white paper proposes a partnership between the private offshore industry and the scientific community to collect critical physical data to enhance our knowledge of the atmospheric and oceanographic processes that drive the forces that interrupt our ability to manage the vast economic and natural resources of the Gulf of Mexico. Figure 1: Proposed																								

				Project Information					Resto	oration	т Тур	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	i, coastal, and recallshore habitat (17)	(N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				GNSS network in Gulf of Mexico (yellow). Existing GNSS stations used to estimate PW (precipitable water vapor) are shown in black and red. A collaborative research group, consisting of academic and governmental researchers, has expressed interest in the establishment of this Gulf network. The members of the group have diverse expertise and research interests, ensuring that there would be broad application of these data if available. Scientific Applications A report by the American Geophysical Union (AGU) after the 2005 hurricane season summarized some of the fundamental research and observational capability that is relevant to the Gulf. Topics that were addressed in this report include hurricane intensity forecasting, storm surge modeling, and subsidence monitoring. A short synopsis is provided on how each of these topics would benefit from this network. Atmospheric interactions and hurricane intensity forecasting: GNSS observations can be analyzed to provide integrated precipitable water vapor (PW) estimates of the atmosphere. These measurements provide continuous monitoring of atmospheric PW and are insensitive to rain and clouds. PW estimates are now routinely being used at NOAA to improve precipitation forecasts in the continental U.S. Estimates of PW within the Gulf would provide a strong link between ocean temperatures and atmospheric water vapor. An illustration of this is shown in Figure 2 for data collected on the island of St. Maarten in the Caribbean. This figure shows the PW estimates obtained from a GNSS station on the island and the sea surface temperature (SST) around the island. It is clear from this comparison that the two fields are highly correlated. This implies that the local SST in the region has a significant influence on the total column water vapor, not just surface humidity just above the surface. Figure 2: Time series of daily PW values (blue) and sea-surface temperature (red) for the region round St. Maarten. Assimilation studies for two specific hurricanes, Dean in 2007 and Gustav i																								

Project Name of the control of the c							Project Information					Resto	oration	ı Types Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan RP) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollution (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 990	eria			Additi	onal Crite	eria	
Sourn Super Modelings. The data and research will be based on the operation of the control discontinuous control managed by the rices Askampful business (research) Copysis of the control is compared of the 7.5 facts collection from the rices (askam) of the rices (askam) of the control is compared of the 7.5 facts collection from the rices (askam) of the control is compared of the 7.5 facts collection from the rices (askam) of the control is control in the control in the control is control in the control in the control in the control is control in the control in the control in the control is control in the control	Project	N	lo./	By/ Primary	Location	Cost		Submitted via	ine Mammals	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction ( d. Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(Z	les (Y / onal Us	Federal Lands (V/N) 5, Adaptive Management, and Administ to Support Restoration Implementation	s consistent with programmatic restoration	s considerate	isistent with criteria identified in the pu	delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 /	oject meets Trustees' goals (+	oject has reasonable	events future and services	oenefits more than one natural resource an (+/0/-)	project alternative on public health	not already required by existing	Project compiles with applicable laws and regulations (17n) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	eady fully ally feasik		Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - ) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+ / 0 / - )
Exploratory 905 Dean Gulf of Committee to Newcomb Mexico law suit against British Petroleum for the damage done by the BP Horizon Gulf oil Portal	1		905				Storm Surge Modeling: The data and research will be based on the operation of the coastal observation network managed by the Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi (TAMUCC) Division of Nearshore Research (DNR) [Michaud, 2001]. The core of the network is composed of the 25 Data Collection Platforms of the Texas Coastal Ocean Observation Network (TCOON) and the 7 water level monitoring platforms of the National Ocean Service National Water Level Observation Network in Texas. Other platforms include the Houston/Galveston PORTS stations, the Sabine PORTS stations, and the Port of Corpus Christi Real Time Navigation System (RTNS), three of the largest U.S. ports by tonnage. The overall network presently consists of 30 active stations and is the largest coastal ocean observation network in the Gulf of Mexico (See figure 1). It should be emphasized that all aspects of the operation of this network including instrumentation, measurement procedures, maintenance, and data management follow NOS equipment and instrumentation, data quality control, maintenance and operation procedures, and standards. Principal investigator, Dr. Gary Jeffress, is the director of the TAMUCC unit overseeing all aspects of the network operations. Other project participants manage the operation of the network and design and implement associated predictive and now-casting models. The network archives and publishes in real-time or near-real time the following time series: water levels, wind speeds, wind directions, barometric pressures, water and air temperatures, dissolved oxygen, salinity, water currents and wave climates depending on the station. Data transfers are completed via Freewave packet radio, GOES satellite communications, and Internet Protocol Modems depending on the station location. The data is accessed through the World Wide Web, at http://lighthouse.tamucc.edu/, and through dedicated phone lines. The operation and management of the network is entirely based on the World Wide Web, at http://lighthouse.tamucc.edu/, and through dedi		z	N N	N	N	N N	N Y														

					Project Information					Rest	toratio	on Tyj	pes Add	ressed		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollution (OPA) Crito 15 CFR 990	eria			A	ddition	al Crite	eria		
Project Name examine the possibility of a class action civil law suit against British Petroleum	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  spill. This would replace lost revenue for affected business and funds to restore polluted wetlands and diminished wildlife. The purpose is to supplement government fines and penalties.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	nd, Coastal, and Inearshore Habitat (* / F Reef (Y / NI)	Oyster (17.10) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	ct complies with applicable laws and regulations (	storation effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded ( $orall (V/N)$ ) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+)	ong-term Benefi critical (+/0/-	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Restoring critical habitats in the Gulf of Mexico Marine Protected Area Network	904	Gary Lytton	Gulf of Mexico		In April 2011, the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (RBNERR) hosted a two-day workshop in Naples, Florida, with funding support from NOAA's Marine Protected Area (MPA) Center, that brought representatives from four key agencies managing MPAs in the Gulf together to discuss collaborative efforts. NOAA's NERRs and NMS, and DOI's NPS and NWRs were represented. Outcomes of the workshop included a commitment from the Gulf MPA partners to work together to build a framework for regional response to catastrophic events such as the Deepwater Horizon spill, share information and technology relating to climate science, and to seek regional opportunities to advance common stewardship goals of MPAs such as habitat restoration. A regional approach to restoring critical marine and coastal habitats within the Gulf of Mexico MPA Network has significant benefits: -Gulf MPAs already have long-term monitoring and GIS capabilities that can effectively track changing environmental conditions correlating with restoration success, such as water qualityGulf MPAs have on-the-ground programs in place designed to provide protection and increase awarenwess of the need to conserve resources, such as law enforcent, education, outreach and training, visitor use management, and active community-based volunteer programsGulf MPAs have a diverse range of critical marine and coastal habitats within their designated boundaries (e.g. corals, seagrasses, oyster reefs, mangroves, saltmarshes) including offshore submerged resources, that link directly to the life cycles and migratory patterns observed in economically important marine species including various species of sportfish, shrimp, and crabs. Envisioned is a three-year regional collaborative restoration project that builds on the strengths of the newly established Gulf of Mexico MPA Network noted above. RBNERR, with support from NOAA, is currently working on developing the initial framework and communications/training supp ort for the Gulf Network. The proposed regional habi								Y															
Enhancements to marine charter for- hire fishing surveys	667	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico		Make enhancements to the charter for-hire telephone fishing effort survey for improving fisheries management. Link to Injury: Members of the public who hire charter boats to fish offshore lost access to a considerable portion of federal and state waters in the northern Gulf of Mexico that were closed to fishing during the BP oil disaster. Charter boats provide access to offshore fishery resources for members	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N	Y N	N															_

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Codstal, and Nearshore Habitat paf (Y / N)	Sixt (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Healt/N)	necreational Ose (1/1v) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					of the public who do not own vessels themselves. Benefit and Rationale: A telephone survey is the primary method used by fishery managers to collect charter for-hire fishing effort, which helps track quota usage. Making enhancements to the survey, such as increasing frequency and sample size, would result in more effective monitoring of fishing effort, improved management and possibly longer fishing seasons. Better data from enhanced telephone surveys would help fishery managers be more responsive and adaptive in their management of fishery species exposed to oil. Other: This project could be compensatory in nature if a reduction in fishing that anglers experienced in 2010 due to oil-related fishery closures is offset in the future by extending fishing seasons made possible through better (more accurate and precise) data on fishing effort. For example, an enhanced charter for-hire telephone survey in summer 2010 increased the precision of catch and effort estimates that allowed, in part, the red snapper fishery to reopen in the fall of 2010 after a summer closure.																								
Mechanically Produced Thermocline (Hurricane Barrier)	650	Bailey, Laura	Gulf of Mexico	82500000	The Gulf of Mexico is expected to be Oxygen depleted for the next ten years due to the accelerated bacterial activity feeding on the oil in the deep. We propose a system to oxygenate the surface waters and increasing the available food at the bottom of the food chain by promoting phytoplankton growth. The Mechanically Produced Thermocline Based Ocean Temperature Regulatory System is a system to pump cold water from a depth sufficient enough to produce a thermocline on the surface of the ocean. The difference in temperature and salinity between the surface water and the water pumped up from the deep keeps the two from mixing. The temperature and salinity differences between the water from a depth of 2000 to 3000 ft and the water on the surface in most tropical and subtropical seas is sufficient to create a thermocline. The system to create the thermocline consists of a floating pump surrounded by a separation barrier, with a feed tube attached to the bottom of the pump. The pump in the system that we have designed is powered by ocean currents, but the concept is not limited to the use of our pump. The pump we have designed is a floating vessel with turbines set into each of its two sides. The turbines are directly geared to an impeller. The impeller pumps water from the top of the column of water in the feed tube. The feed tube is open at the bottom. The water that is replacing the water that is being pumped is coming up from depths up to 2000-3000 ft. The water that is pumped off of the top of the column of water overflows the pump and is caught by the separation barrier. The feed tube is a flexible membrane that is seamed into the shape of a tube which is open on each end. The feed tube is suspended from the bottom of the pump and hangs down into the deep water. The feed tube is kept open with rings which are attached to the inside of the tube at regular intervals. The tube is kept in a vertical position by lines which are attached to the bottom of the pump, hang down the length of the tube, inside the tube, a		N	Y	N P	N N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coasta	Oyster Reel (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Ite (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\gamma$ /N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Building a better Gulf Floor		Tom Steber	Gulf of Mexico		smoothly over the surface of the water as the pumped up water overflows the inflated ring. The thermocline is beneficial in many ways. The mass of cold water promotes phytoplankton growth, increasing food available for fish. The increased growth of phytoplankton sequesters CO2 which can then be consumed by zooplankton in the form of carbohydrates. The zoo-plankton sequesters the carbohydrates into calcium carbonates and calcium bicarbonates. The calcium carbonates and bicarbonates sink and are sequestered into the depths of the ocean, potentially for thousands of years. A larger scale thermocline can be created by the use of multiple pumps in strategic groupings. These large-scale created thermoclines can be positioned to work as a cold water barrier to hurricanes and tropical storms.  The build fishing Habitat of the Alabama Gulf Coast 1. To deploy 12 40' x 60' x 25' high Reef spots of Florida Limestone in the north end of the Alabama reef zone (EEZ) 2. To deploy 200 Ecosystems in 30' of water, from the Florida State line and the Gulf State park pier (in the newly permitted reef zone, inside 3 miles of Alabama shore) 3. To deploy 200 Ecosystems just outside Mobile Bay for Juvenile fish (Habitat would provide safety and food until juvenile were large enough to move into offshore reefs) 4. To deploy 80 Ecosystems in Cotton Bayou to improve water quality, provide estuary, reduce damage from boat wakes. 5. To deploy 80 Ecosystems in Terry Cove	Trustee Portal		I N																					
Andrew Benton Tract- Protection and Restoration of Coastal Alabama - A Coastal Resource Recovery Land Acquisition Project		Walter Ernest	Weeks Bay	2000000	to improve water quality, provide estuary, reduce damage from boat wakes.  This project is a fee simple resource recovery land acquisition project. The acquisition of properties with a high conservation value has been identified by the Mabus Report and the Land Trust Alliance's Gulf of Mexico Land Trust which are members of the Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation. The 407 acre Andrew Benton Estate Tract is within the Weeks Bay Coastal Area as delineated in the Weeks Bay Reserve Management Plan as established under the Coastal Zone Act of 1972: "Within the Weeks Bay Coastal Area the highest priority exists for land acquisition and for resource protection activities". The Weeks Bay Coastal Area has been designated as a Geographic Area of Particular Concern (GAPC) in the Alabama Coastal Area Management Plan (ACAMP). The parcel is recognized as a Gulf Ecological Management Site (Gulf of Mexico Program). This Tract is ranked the second most favorable site in Baldwin County for potential restoration according to the criteria described in the Alabama Wetlands Program (Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Program). The tract consists of 2,750 feet of water frontage on Bon Secour Bay. In a recent paper, these environments were estimated to be ten times more valuable to humans than any terrestrial habitat for ecosystem services like recreation and nutrient cycling (2000, Identification of Priority Sites for Conservation in the Northern Gulf of Mexico: An Ecoregional Plan, TNC). According to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (USFWS) the tract incorporates three nationally decreasing Palustrine wetland types: emergent, forested and scrub-shrub. The Southeast Regional Wetland Concept Plan (USFWS) notes that up to 50% of Alabama's historical wetlands have been lost primarily due to development. Acquisition of the Benton Tract would further protect a wide diversity of microhabitats that serve the dual purpose of enhancing breeding habitat for	Trustee Portal	N	I N	Y	N N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	I, Coasta	Oyser (vec) (1 / 1 / 1 / 1 ) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	/0/-) ies for exte
					resident species a s well as providing suitable stopover habitat for transients.  Coastal stopover habitats of the Gulf Coastal Plain should receive special attention with regards to management, conservation and restoration activities that could occur with the acquisition of this parcel. The acquisition of this property would create an opportunity for future maintenance/management and restoration activities to be conducted on this site.																							
Blue Crab Trap Removal	1058	Nancy Wallace	coastal Gulf of Mexico		Crab traps are a significant problem in the Gulf of Mexico, having negative impacts on habitat and species. Derelict gear such as blue crab traps can cause a number of problems since throughout the Gulf of Mexico, more than 250,000 traps are thought to be added to the derelict population each year (Guillory 2001). The most significant is that they continue to catch and kill a variety of species, in a process called ghost fishing. Traps can also damage habitat, interact with threatened and protected species, and introduce debris into the food web. They also hinder commercial operations such as shrimp fishing and can result in damage to boats and injuries to people. Derelict gear can persist for decades once it is lost. These traps can be physically removed during winter months due to the shallow water depths at that time of year. This is a "shovel-ready" project that would involve both state partners as well as local fishermen who would be contracted to conduct the removal. Based on estimated annual trap losses, including increased loss rates due to hurricanes and storms, it is estimated that this project could retrieve 500,000 derelict crab pots if fully funded. States have derelict trap programs that are habitually compromised by inconsistent budgets and participation rates. There are no NEPA concerns, with the only legal requirement being coordination with State agencies for short-term closures to facilitate removal activities. Removal will positively impact species by minimizing bycatch, including more than 20 species of fish and 6 species of invertebrates. The number of derelict traps in the Gulf of Mexico is currently unknown. There are, however, some annual estimates of trap disposal and overall trap loss; the latter also includes trap loss due to theft. Estimates of annual trap loss on a percentage basis for each Gulf state range widely: 30%-50% in Florida; 20%-50% in Alabama; 20%-30% in Mississippi; and up to 100% in Louisiana (Guillory 2001). Rolling fishe ry closures, coordinated closely with the most			N			N N																	
Fairhope Beach Shoreline Enhancement & Water Quality Project	1010	Jennifer Fidler	Fairhope		1. From American Legion Post North to Pier Street boat ramps beach renourishment and shoreline enhancement. 2. South Beach and North Beach Front Parks, beach re-nourishment and shoreline enhancement. A beach line will be created directly in front of South Beach front park. The North and South ends of the rocked wall will be a living oyster reef, for the purposes of enhancing the growth of shellfish and providing fish with shellgrounds for habitat. This living reef will also serve as a wave attenuating mechanism providing protection for existing structures and sandy shorelines. Educational signage will be installed throughout. 3.	Portal	N	Y	Y	N N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	را د	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necleations ose (1/14) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (\	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Jong-tarm Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	5	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Visitors Center at Bon Secour National Wildlif Refuge	990	Herbert J. Malone, Jr.	BSNWR	3500000	Stormwater Instrastructure Computer Software and one, four month internship for data entry. Computer sofwater sepcialized for mapping stormwater infrastructure within the city watershed areas. Areas affected are city wide with a direct impact on water quality in the bay. A college intern will be hired for data entry over a four month period. 4. Repair detention pipe at Morphy Avenue (Winn Dixie) site. The detention area located along Morphy Avenue is in disrepair. The repair of the outflow structure would allow additional detention and improve storm water quality downstream.  The explosion of the Deepwater Horizon and subsequent events of 2010 clearly resulted in loss of human use of the natural resources of Alabama's Gulf Coast, including the closure of many parts of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. The primary indicator of the level of human use in this region is tourism revenue. In 2009, 4.6 million people visited Baldwin County, spending more than \$2.3 billion dollars.* The 2009 Visitor Profile Study** conducted for Gulf Shores & Orange Beach Tourism shows that more than 105,000 visitors reported visiting the refuge during their stay. Visitors report coming to the area for both active and passive recreational uses, including activities such as relaxing on the beach, fishing, boating and birding. The most influential factors in determining their decision to visit Alabama's Gulf Coast include "white sandy beaches", "safe destination", and a "clean, unspoiled environment". As a result of the Deepwater Horizon disaster, those factors were no longer perceived to be descriptive of the area and in fact, were at significant risk. The result was a massive decline in human use by tourists as well as area residents. As a result, in addition to the damage to the animals and natural habitats that are of primary concern to the Refuge System, the incident took away the cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of the coastal environment as well. Use of the trails and beaches of the refuge was critically impacted						N Y																		

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)		0yset (vec) (1 / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	leral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					economy are likely to take a back seat for years to come. This funding opportunity is a one-time source to make this project a reality and to mitigate lost access with increased capacity for exposure and support in the future. The FBSNWR have pledged to donate \$60,000 to such a center, to be dedicated to instructional and educational elements. The center's design will include ecologically themed areas such one for the local Share the Beach program, which is dedicated to the protection and conservation of our nesting sea turtles. No entity profits monetarily from such an endeavor and all personnel engaged in educational activities will be volunteers (except for Refuge staff who would assist when time permits). The land is available and the structural drawings, approved by FWS, are in place. The estimated cost, based on these drawings, is \$3.5 million. The FBSNWR and Gulf Shores & Orange Beach Tourism request that Early Restoration Funds be used to construct this center. We believe that this project is a logical way to compensate for the loss of use caused by the 2010 incident and would greatly benefit the area not only short-term but into the foreseeable future and help us ensure that the public maintains an abiding interest in our natural world.																								
Three Mile Creek Repair/Maintena nce	943	NICK AMBERGER	Mobile County		Three Mile Creek is an approximately sixteen (16) mile long creek that meanders through the northern part of the City of Mobile. It begins west of Cody Road flowing generally east and north, ending at the Mobile River. Over time the City's growth within this creek's watershed (approximately 30 square miles) has had a detrimental impact on this watercourse. Development has taken place adjacent to the creek causing a significant decrease in the areas adjacent to, and within, the flood plain. This has increased the risk of flooding and reduced the amount of buffer that would minimize the impact of overland runoff and sediment entering the creek. This creek is also a habitat for many species of flora and fauna that are at risk due to the illicit discharges and sediment loading. One of the proposed activities would include an inventory of the existing stormwater discharges to aid in the future maintenance of the creek and to pinpoint and eliminate illicit discharges within the creek's watershed. Other activities would involve returning sections of the creek to their historic shape by dredging, filling in eroded areas, grading and stabilizing slopes and outfalls. The benefits of this project include: 1) Increase the water quality of Three Mile Creek and Mobile River 2) Reduce loss of property due to flooding 3) Reduce loss of property due to erosion 4) Minimize future maintenance costs related to Three Mile Creek 5) Allow investigation and elimination of the apple snail habitat 6) Offset the losses to overall revenues in the City	Trustee Portal	Z	Y		N	NNN	N	N																
Informed Restoration: Assessing the uptake of Deepwater Horizon-derived heavy metals and organic contaminants by	921	Peter Roopnarine	Gulf of Mexico		The Deepwater Horizon oil spill, which dumped more than 600,000 tons of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) between April and August 2010 is the largest accidental spill in history. While immediate environmental impacts of the spill, such as direct and fatal fouling of wildlife and the physical contamination of coastal areas were easily observed, long-term effects of the spill are still being determined. Efforts to restore impacted areas and species of the GOM, in fact the GOM ecosystem itself, must begin with informative assessments of the initial and ongoing impacts. Toward that goal, we have been monitoring the impact of the spill on a variety of molluscan species (shellfish) in coastal areas of the GOM, including the	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
coastal molluscan species in the Gulf of Mexico	879	Jeff Collier	Dauphin	3000000	commercially important oyster Crassostrea virginica, since May 2010. Other species include the mussel Geukensia demissa and marsh periwinkle (snail) Littoraria irrorata. Monitoring has consisted of examination of both the shells and soft-tissues of specimens collected from May through August 2010, searching for reliable indicators of exposure to and incorporation of crude oil components, namely specific heavy metals such as vanadium, lead, nickel and chromium, and particular organic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). We have compared specimens of C. virginica collected in Louisiana and Alabama prior to landfall of the spill and those that were exposed during the entire spill interval, as well as specimens collected outside of direct spill impact in Florida, and outside of the GOM from off the southeastern United States. Additionally, we are examining the shells of specimens collected in the GOM from the period 1880-2000 to establish baseline levels of contamination unrelated to the Deepwater Horizon spill. We propose that any restoration efforts of the coastal ecosystem of the GOM will be aided greatly by detailed understanding of the less visible impacts of the spill and the potential for long-term effects of the spill. Our specific res earch goals are: 1. Determine which crude oil components, both metallic and organic, are being incorporated into shells and tissues of the three species. We will also examine soft-tissues histologically to determine whether exposure to crude oil induces tissue pathologies. 2. Model the potential distribution of these components into the broader GOM food web by examining predators of these species as well as data on predation intensity and interaction strengths. This goal will be used as a tool for further prediction of potential long-term bio-accumulation in higher trophic level marine species, including commercially important crustaceans and fish. To-date we have completed analyses of specimens of C. virginica collected in August 2010, after exposure to the spill, have s	Trustee	N	N N					N																
Eco-Tourism and Environment Education Area	5.5	Jan Comer	Island		south to near the Alabama Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo site and west of LeMoyne Drive (Hwy 193-S). Estimated Cost: \$3 million (requested from this program) Goals and Objectives of the Project: The primary goal is to acquire a total of one hundred	Portal				.,	,		.,																

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Proj No./ Project Name ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	(a), and nearshore habitat		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eralLa	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Black Belt Prairie Restoration Project	James L. Cummins	AL	1700000	(100) acres of property including uplands (6.23 acres), wetlands (6 acres) and associated bottomlands (88 acres) on the north side of Dauphin Island along Aloe Bay (see map). This represents approximately 1500 feet (north-south) along the west side of Lemoyne Drive (Hwy 193-S). Preservation of this environmentally important region will protect critical habitats and provide unique educational and research opportunities. Project Description: The proposed project will transfer a vitally important ecological and environmental tract of land to public ownership. The location of the parcel is critical to the long term protection of State Hwy 193, which serves as the island¿s only evacuation route. Maintaining and enhancing native salt marsh and shoreline vegetation will provide an increased level of protection from future storms while creating a healthy natural environment. The unique natural characteristics associated with this property make it a good fit for limited public access and related educational and environmental research opportunities. To further enhance the island¿s eco-tourism experience, interpretive signs can be strategically placed depicting flora and fauna species native to the area. The Town would also be willing to partner with local scientists and conservationists to develop study areas in support of the local seafood industry. For example, the relatively shallow water bottomlands could serve as an ideal site for experimental oyster beds to restock area reefs in Mississippi Sound and lower Mobile Bay. If successful, local oyster harvesters could return to work and the entire South Mobile County economy would benefit. I n addition, salt marsh and tidal inlets could be used similarly to study juvenile shrimp, crab and fish populations.  Early explorers to the Blackland Prairie (BLP) Region described them as "expansive illuminated grassy plains" and "rolling prairie with scattered pine and crabapple thickets". W. Roberts, writing in the Emigrant's Guide in 1818, described the prairie he saw as "wide s	Trustee Portal		N																					

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Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	I, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				rivers and streams that traverse the BBP. Excessive grazing and the exclusion of fire have also allowed the expansion of Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperusvirginiana) and other noxious species. The Conservation Reserve Program has allowed much acreage to be converted to loblolly pine production. Today, the BLP has been listed as one of the critically endangered ecosystems in the nation with less than one percent of the prairie still remaining, making it the most degraded habitat type in Mississippi and Alabama. The only remnants of native prairies left are in cemeteries, 16th section lands and on the Tombigbee and Bienville National Forests. This project will focus of restoring native prairies using sound, scientifically based management practices within the BBP, and to a lesser extent the JP. The desired goal of this proposed project is to improve through restoration and enhancement, native grassland habitats for rare, threatened, endangered, and declining species that are dependent on native prairie communities found within the BBP region of Mississippi and Alabama. Today, the BBP is listed as one of the most critically endangered (>98 percent decline) ecosystems in the nation with less than one percent of the prairie still remaining, making it the most degraded habitat type in the country. By restoring quality native grassland songbirds, pollinator insects, and other terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. The project partners hope to restore/enhance 10,000 acres of native grasslandswithin the BBPregion of Mississippi and Alabama. Infrastructure is already in place to establish native grass, forb, and legume communities in Mississippi and Alabama. A bird-monitoring plan, modeled after the CRP CP38 monitoring plan, will be implemented to measure bird response to restoration practices. Butterfly communities will also be monitored in restored fields and both bird and butterfly populations will be monitored for at least 3 years after fields have been restored. Many species will be mefit from the restoration of native grassl																								

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	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, coastal, allu ivealsilore mabitat	yster (V / V) irds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	ecreational USE (Y/N) abitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	roject meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	roject is not already fully funded (Y/N) roject is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+);	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name	ID	Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  Primrose, Limestone Adder¿s Tongue, Small Palafoxia, American Ginseng, Narrow Glowered Beard Tongue, Eastern Eulophus, Odorless Mock Orange, Purple Fringeless Orchid, Prairie Parsley, Shadow Witch Orchid, Rough Rattlesnake Root, Barbed Rattlesnake Root, Bur Oak, Lance-Leaved Buckthorn, Balsam Ragweed, Northern Slender Ladies¿ Tresses, Great Plains Ladies¿ Tresses, Lesser Ladies¿ Tresses, American Bladdernut, American Colombo, Yellow Pimpernell, Southern Meadow Ru e, Stiff Greenthreads, Narrow Leaf Fever Root and September Elm. By utilizing financial incentives and landowner outreach, it is the goal of the partners to help educate private landowners about native prairies and the effects of non-point source pollution on aquatic ecosystems. To date, the project partners have restored approximately 8,000 acres of native grassland habitat within the BBP region of Mississippi and Alabama. This project will add valuable resources to continue this large landscape-level conservation effort.	S								ā &	ā.	م ذ	ā.	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u> </u>	d %	<u> </u>	<u>a</u>	P	d o	a a	ā.	<u> </u>	<u>a</u> 5
100:1000 Restore Coastal Alabama	888	Mark Spalding	coastal AL		The Ocean Foundation has partnered with Mobile Baykeeper, The Alabama Coastal Foundation, Alabama Wildlife Federation, The Mobile County Wildlife and Conservation Association, and The Nature Conservancy to build 100 miles of oyster reef along Mobile Bay. This oyster reef creates the conditions needed to plant, support and promote more than 1,000 acres of coastal marsh and seagrass.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N Y	N	N N	N N	N																
Restoration and protection: Marsh Island, AL	807	Mel Landry	Mobile County		This project would consist of creation of approximately 42 acres of marsh habitat on the south side of Marsh Island in Pottersville Bay. This project will utilize sediment dredged from the Mississippi Sound, the Coden Navigation Project or from other sources, such as the beneficial use of dredged materials located in upland disposal area. Area will be planted with transplanted Spartina from nearby locations. The north, east, and west sides of the islands will be protected with WADs. This project is an initiative of ADCNR for the State of Alabama.	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N N	N N	N																
Restoration and protection: Swift Tract Weeks Bay NERR, AL	827	Mel Landry	Weeks Bay		This project would protect and restore the Swift Tract of the Weeks Bay NERR through the construction of a offshore breakwater and the planting of salt marsh species along three miles of shorelines. Additionally, this project will protect freshwater marsh and forested wetlands located just inland of the shoreline at this site. Invasive species control and the planting of native species will take place in these freshwater marsh and forested wetlands. This project would be part of the 100-1000 Restore Coastal Alabama initiative and is supported by State, NGO and NERR partners.	Trustee Portal		N																					
Buttahatchie River Restoration Project	848	James L. Cummins	AL		The main focus of the Buttahatchie River Restoration Project is the acquisition, restoration and perpetual protection of lands found along the Buttahatchie River in Monroe and Lowndes County, Mississippi and Lamar County, Alabama. Lands that have been identified for purchase within the Buttahatchie River Restoration Project Area (BRRPA) for this project encompass 5,081 +/- acres. These lands are owned by landowners who at the date of submittal of this proposal are willing to sell their lands for this project. The BRRPA is situated within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fall Line Hills (Level IV) ecoregion which is part of the greater Southeastern Plains (Level III) ecoregion. The Southeastern Plains ecoregion is rich in species richness, species endemism and community diversity in terrestrial, freshwater and aquatic systems. One of the significant aspects of this ecoregion is its diversity of fish, aquatic turtle and mussel species which are among the most	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N	N	2	N																

				Project Information				R	estora	tion T	ypes Ado	lressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
No	roj Submitted lo./ By/ Primary ID Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				significant and at-risk in North America. Many aquatic species are endemic to a single river system and its tributaries. Thus, conservation of aquatic biodiversity in the Southeastern Plains requires conservation of most of the river systems. The restoration and perpetual protection of lands within the BRRPA will benefit a myriad of terrestrial and aquatic species found within the Buttahatchie River Watershed that are listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Those aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered include the Southern combshell (Epioblasmapenita), orange-nacre mucket (Lampsilisperovalis), Alabama moccasinshell (Medionidusacutissimus), black clubshell (Pleurobemacurtum), Southern clubshell (Pleurobemadecisum) and the ovate clubshell (Pleurobemacurtum), The Natural Heritage Program at the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science has listed other aquatic species as critically imperiled and/or of special concern in the area that would also benefit from the restoration and protection of the BRRPA They include the Southern hickorynut (Obovariajacksoniana), tapered pondhorn (Uniomerusdeclivis), flat floater (Anodontasuborbiculata), rock pocketbook (Arcidensconfragosus), crystal darter (Crystallariaasprella), Alabama shiner (Cyprinellacallistia), Alabama spike (Elliptioarcata), backwater darter (Etheostomazonifer), black-knobbed map turtle (Graptemysnigrinoda), Tombigbee rivulet crayfish (Hobbseuspetilus), luvial shiner (Notropisedwardraneyi), frecklebellymadtom (Noturusmunitus), Alabama hickorynut (Obovaria unicolor), freckled darter (Percinalenticual), paddlefish (Polyodonspathula), red salamander (Pseudotritonruber), monkeyface (Quadrulametanevra), ridged mapleleaf (Quadrularumphiana) and the Southern creekmussel (Strophitussubvexus). The Buttahatchie River Watershed is part of the larger Tombigbee River Drainage. Consequently, the Tombigbee and all of its tributaries are a part of the greater Mobile River Basin (MRB). In the Recovery Plan for Mobile River Basin																						

	Project Information			Restoratio	n Types Ao	ldressed		Damage A	ammatic Assessment oration Plan ) Criteria	Public Notice	Oil Polluti (OPA) Cr (15 CFR 9	iteria			Add	litional (	Criteria	
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead L	ocation Cost Project D	Submitted via	/ ti  _ i =	Sea Turtles (Y/N)  Bernastional Heal/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	onsistent with programmatic	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$ Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	oject is not already required by existing regulations (	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan	or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	Project is technically feasible (+/0/-) Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers opportunities for external funding &
	Basin. In an extinction event unparalleled of these endemic mussels and snails have decades. " The restoration and per BRRPA will contribute to species and ecos Mississippi's Comprehensive Wildli Museum of Natural Science. 2005. Mississ Conservation Strategy. Mississippi Departi Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Ja Mississippi's Forest Legacy Prograr Mississippi's Forest Legacy Prograr of Wildlife Mississippi and its project partir Buttahatchie River Watershed from conve end of the Buttahatchie River, numerous a natural flow of the river and have severely and aquatic species. Working with the U.S. Regulatory Division and other state and fe to protect one of the most ecologically sig from such continued conversion. Approxir targeted for acquisition under this project restoration/enhancement work. Restorati limited to, removal of pine plantations and bottomland hardwood species, stabilizatic erosion, restoration of riparian buffers alo removal of stream crossings. Enhancement to, supplemental planting of bottomland have inadequate stem counts and/or specthrough this project will be perpetually prothrough the Mississippi Land Trust. Approfor acquisition for this project. These land date of submittal of this proposal have explands. To date, Wildlife Mississippi has put the Buttahatchie River in Mississippi and Mississippi will be/have been restored bas perpetually protected with a conservation Wildlife Mississippi plans to purchase an a few years for this project. If awarded fund Mississippi and its project partners will be protect over 40 miles of the Buttahatchie most ambitious wetland restoration proje assume all responsibility (financial and other monitoring and management of the proje will be created and will ultimately be resp and monitoring of the project lands and wetland monitoring of the project lands an	disappeared within the past few petual protection of lands within the past few petual protection of lands within the system restoration goals established by life Conservation Strategy (Mississippi sippi's Comprehensive Wildlife ment of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, ackson, Mississippi), the RPMRBAE and m (Mississippi Forestry Commission. 2007. m. Jackson, MS). One of the overall goals mers is to help restore and protect the ersion and development. On the Southern gravel mines have severely altered the y degraded the habitat for many terrestrial S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, ederal agencies, Wildlife Mississippi hopes gnificant river systems in the Southeast mately 60% or 3,048.60 ac res that are at will need some type of ion activities will included, but are not don't erplanting of sites back to native on of stream banks to prevent/stop bank ong streams and replacement and/or ant activities will include, but are not limited thardwood sites and riparian buffers that cies composition. All lands acquired otected with a conservation easement with the Mississippi Land Trust. additional 1,804 +/- acres over the next ding through this program, Wildlife eable to purchase, restore/enhance and River making this one of the largest and exts in the country! Wildlife Mississippi will the protect of the long-term management will have oversight over all long-term be conducted on the sites. Because of the																

					Project Information					Resto	oration	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  However, the following activities will be required as perpetual management	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Watland Coastal and Nearchore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Gulf State Park Convention Center	863	Herbert J. Malone, Jr.	GSP		measures:  Spot control of invasive and/or exotic species;  Road maintenance and erosion control; and  Beaver control.  The Alabama Gulf Coast Convention and Visitor Bureau's (dba: Gulf Shores & amp;) Orange Beach Tourism) mission is to market the Alabama Gulf Coast as a destination, thus enhancing the area's economy and quality of life for all residents. Each year our local tourism industry contributes more than 25 percent of the lodging revenues generated state-wide. The explosion of the Deepwater Horizon and subsequent events of 2010 clearly demonstrated that the survival of the Alabama Gulf Coast business community and the quality of life of its residents are reliant upon the health of its environment and the availability of that environment for human uses. The primary indicator of the level of human use in this region is tourism revenues. In 2009, 4.6 million people visited the Baldwin County, spending more than \$2.3 billion dollars.* Ongoing Visitor Profile Studies** show that visitors come for both active and passive recreational uses, including activities such as relaxing on the beach, fishing, boating and birding. The most influential factors in determining their decision to visit Alabama's Gulf Coast include &Idquowhite sandy beaches," &Idquosafe destination," and a &Idquoclean, unspoiled environment." As a result of the Deepwater Horizon disaster, those factors were no longer perceived to be descriptive of the area and in fact, were at significant risk. The result was a massive decline in human use by tourists as well as area residents. For those residents, the incident not only took away the cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of their coastal environment, it also took away the economic support that environment provides for their businesses and their communities. Because of this decrease in human use, Baldwin County experienced the most significant economic impact from the disaster of any on the Gulf and its coastal cities saw losses o		N	N P	J N	N	N Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red		Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Birds (V / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	o Support Kestoration Implementat	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					area's economy in both their seasonality and their resilience in the event of future disasters such as the Deepwater Horizon incident. Unlike vacationers, their meetings are not fully dependent upon the typical "beach season" or even upon physical access to the natural resources. Passive access (views) to beaches as well as access to secondary natural assets and amenities – including mild shoulder season climate for golf and fishing, protected wildlife areas and trails, and fresh Gulf seafood – are draws for these groups throughout the year. Having add itional meeting facilities also ensures increased future access from returning visitors. Research** shows that first time visitors are extremely likely to return to Alabama's Gulf Coast for additional visits. By increasing the number of first time visitors who come for meetings, subsequent visitation will be increased, as well. By the same token, introducing those visitors to Alabama's state park system by showcasing Gulf State Park facilities and amenities will surely increase interest in and visitation to the park system as a whole. For all these reasons, Gulf Shores & Orange Beach Tourism suggests the Alabama Department of Conservation & Natural Resources construct a convention center at Gulf State Park. It is estimated such a facility will cost \$79 million. The facility will be a logical way to compensate for the loss of use injury to our natural assets and subsequent economic losses resulting from the 2010 incident.																									
Callaway Land Acquisition	805	Brandan Franklin	Baldwin County		Purchase approximately 65 acres of land located along Little Lagoon and Oyster Bay. There is approximately 900 feet of shoreline located along Little Lagoon and approximatley 350 feet of shoreline along Oyster Bay. This land has approximatley 40 acres of uplands and 20 acres of wetlands. The shorelines can be utilized as restoration projects to enhance the environmetal and ecological resources for the area. The wetlands can be preserved to help water quality for both Little Lagoon and Oyster Bay.	Trustee Portal							N																	
Dog River Scenic Blueway - Put- in/Take-out Canoe/Kayak Launch Sites	9054	BJ Smith	Mobile County	430000	Dog River Scenic Blueway: Promoting habitat revitalization through outdoor recreation while growing the economic resilience of the entire Dog River Watershed through nature based tourism. Develop 10 kayak/canoe access points to the Dog River and its tributaries. Along with river signage and promotional pieces.	Trustee Portal							I N																	
Fairhope Public Beach's Water Quality Treatment	776	Jennifer Fidler	Fairhope		The City of Fairhope owns a public beach and park along the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. This park includes water front property, a bluff, and park property that is elevated approximately 100 feet above the Bay. All stormwater in the approximately 58 acre watershed drains to Mobile Bay. This drainage area receives stormwater from the existing duck pond, N. Bayview Park where many animals are walked, and an existing residential neighborhood. All of these factors work together to impair water quality at the park swimming beach. The project includes the relocation of the park road to create a larger natural stormwater treatment, and quality in the form of constructed wetlands. It includes the routing and control, and treatment of stormwater from the N. Bayview Park. The City of Fairhope also owns a public park and beach from the Pier Street boat ramp south to the American Legion near Laurel Avenue. There is nearly 200 acres in the watershed that drains through the park area. The park is also used by walkers, joggers, and citizens walking their	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N	NN	YN	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	land, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, Adaptive Management, and Admir	t to Support Restoration Implementation (\)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\it P}/\mbox{\it N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	(+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					dogs. As a result the water quality of the Bay is impacted. This phase of the project includes the construction of water quantity treatment, quality, and treatment. The																									
Fly Creek Restoration	797	Jennifer Fidler	Fairhope	19000000	stormwater quality will be treated through constructed wetlands.  Fly Creek in northern Fairhope is an important watershed that drains most of northern Fairhope east to State Highway 181. This creek channel has changed over the years as a result of an accumulation of impacts. There is a large tract of property 104 acres under private ownership that is undeveloped and borders the creek. This project includes restoring the creek to its historic functioning capacity and acquiring the 104 acres and developing it into a stormwater quality and quantity treatment facility, a City park, and an arboretum.	Trustee Portal	N				J N																			
Titi Swamp Wetland Purchase and Preserve	777	Jennifer Fidler	Fairhope		Titi Swamp located in south Fairhope east of Scenic 98 and south of Nelson Road is a large 62 acre natural wetland that is under private ownership. The functioning swamp drains to Mobile Bay and acts as a large stormwater attenuation and treatment facility. The City would like to purchase this property and create a nature preserve and explore the possibility of a local wetland bank in order to restore it to full function.	Trustee Portal	N	N	Υ	N N	N N	N N	N	ı																
GOM Marine Sanctuaries	5052	Kathleen Garland	Gulf of Mexico		Funds and Trustee influence should be used to promote the legislative effort to expand the marine sanctuaries in the GOM to cover all the natural reef systems as well as the bridging artificial reefs. Protecting this important habitat may help to offset some of the fisheries impacts of the oil spill.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N I	N N	N N	N N	N	ı																
Repair/ Maintenance Of Three Mile Creek	2138	Nick Amberger	Mobile County	1500000	REPAIR MAJOR EARTHEN CHANNEL AND DROP STRUCTURES TO ELIMINATE SEDIMENTATION AND CORRECT EROSION.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N N	N N	N	ı																
Giving Gulf Wetlands a Future	2144	Ernest Estevez	gulf states		I propose that low coastal uplands surrounding the Gulf of Mexico be protected now so that 1. Tidal wetlands damaged by the spill but that cannot recover can be recompensed by future wetlands 2. Tidal wetlands for which mitigation is attempted but fails can likewise be recompensed, and 3. Total tidal wetland area along the Gulf coast is maintained as close to existing area in the face of subsidence and sea-level rise. Tidal wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico are being lost to subsidence caused in part by oil and gas exploration and development. Additional tidal wetlands will probably be lost due to sea-level rise resulting from climate change, for which the consumption of fossil fuels including oil and gas is responsible. Even at present low rates of sea-level rise, substantial coastal landscape evolution is occurring as coastal forests retreat, wetlands migrate up-slope, and open water replaces tidal wetlands. These effects will become more significant as the rate of sea-level rise accelerates. At present, low coastal uplands provide a destination for migrating wetlands but in decades to come these uplands will be developed, defended, and otherwise unavailable to tidal wetlands. The benefit of protecting such low uplands now is high because developed lands will not be undeveloped for the sake of wetland migration. The economy provides an opportunity to protect low coastal uplands at a considerable savings. I suggest that a planning horizon of 50 years guide the protection of low coastal uplands. Fee-simple purchases and conservation easements could sunset if the rate of sea-level rise observed by then, or predicted with very high confidence by expert models, are found within the natural adaptive range of tidal wetlands to maintain themselves in place.	Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Hahitat (Y / N)	ef (Y / N)	s (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	itat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $(0, -1)$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded ( $\gamma/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board (Audubon	10168	Sherry Cain	Dauphin Island	Cost	Provide more handicap boardwalks for the disable to visit the Audubon Bird Sanctuary.	Trustee Portal				N			N															
Bird Sanctuary) Saving the Gulf Coast one bale at a time.		Bryan Kemp	LA		We are a Louisiana Non-Profit 501(c)(3) Corporation (pending) devoted to preservation and reclamation of the Gulf Coast. We have developed and perfected the use of locally grown hay and wheat straw to mitigate, prevent, and ultimately reverse coastal erosion. Our process not only stops erosion, it also restores nesting and colonization sites for the countless species of birds that are native to the Louisiana Gulf Coast, including the Brown Pelican. When fully deployed, our process will clean and restore existing habitats while literally creating new wildlife havens to be enjoyed by future generations. Our process uses round hay bales produced by American farmers and delivered by American truckers. The environmental benefits of using hay instead of toxic chemical dispersants are plainly obvious. Hay is the only truly "green" solution available to preserve, restore and reclaim our Gulf coast. Hay has incredible natural absorption capacity and has proven ability to stop and even reverse coastal soil erosion. We propose to purchase large quantities of hay and wheat straw from regional farmers, paying them a favorable price-per-ton for delivery to established distribution points along the Gulf Coast. 1000 pound plus round hay bales will serve as barriers along the coastal areas and wetlands around the gulf region. Our market research shows a fully adequate supply of hay is readily available. In particular, there is 200,000 to 400,000 acres of winter wheat planted in Louisiana alone each year. We would like to create a market for the farmers by baling the straw that is leftover after the wheat is harvested. This leftover straw is usually just burned in the field. LSU and the Wildlife and Fisheries Department have expressed interest in coming in behind our barriers to plant marsh grasses and mangrove trees. They feel that they will get an additional 2-3 years of protection from our plan. In time the wicking of the hay will collect and create sediments and for m a natural barrier. This plan is just a larger scale of wh			N N																				
BioRestore®	2106	Lecaillon	Gulf states		BioRestore® will contribute to help mitigating marine resource status quo. BioRestore® is a process based on the Capture and Culture of Post-larvae (PCC) marine animals. The idea is to effectively "rescue" a small proportion of post-larval fish before predation, then rear and release them to boost marine ecosystem recovery. Restocking can thus be achieved for a wide range of coastal fish species, and pre-release juveniles are conditioned to survive in the wild before restocking. We feed them on live food, and a patented "halfway house" is created placed in the nursery where the fish can become familiar with them. Pieces of the "halfway house" are then released in the same area as the fish, thus reducing stress and encouraging the juveniles to settle at that location. BioRestore® is a 3-step "all	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (V / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation $(\gamma/N)$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+   0 / - )$
1 Tojece Name	10	Lead	Location	3031	inclusive" marine restoration process in full accordance with the maritime status quo and the regulatory context. It simultaneously aims to monitor biodiversity losses, to mitigate impacts and help rebuild stock of local species. This process is																								
cedar point	431	tom granger	Mobile		being used in the Mediterannean sea. fix bulkhead	Trustee	N	N Y	′ N	l N	N N	N	N															+	
Low-cost, 10km-range Oil Spill Sensor and Spread-predictive Sensor Deployment	633	Fei Hu	County Gulf of Mexico	350000	This project will establish a low-cost, remote oil spread monitoring system with the following features: - Oil Sensor Design: There is an urgent need for inexpensive, weather-robust oil spill sensors that can wirelessly report oil data. Existing oil spill sensing technologies have the following drawbacks: (1) Inaccuracy: Infrared thermal sensing and ultrasonic wave / pulse cannot accurately detect oil existence and oil thickness levels because the temperature, weather, and water current can greatly change their readings. (2) High-cost: SAR imaging and laser fluorosensors use heavy, expensive, large-size devices, and thus are not suitable to large area monitoring. (3) Power inefficiency: Although some wireless sensors can use low-cost light array sensors to detect oil thickness, their chip designs have not emphasized low-power circuit layout. More importantly, it does not have long-distance wireless transmission capability due to its use of common, low-sensitivity antenna (to be discussed in next item). In this research, we will design a low-power, low-cost, weather-robust oil spill sensor and its corresponding sensor operation control software (such as sampling rate adjustment and sleep/wake control) 10-km oil sensing data transmission: The harsh sea conditions necessitate 10-km-transmittable oil sensors. Due to the large area monitoring of sea surface, the existing wireless sensors cannot be used here due to their short RF communication range (typically less than 100 m). The windy sea weather and harsh water current could make any two neighboring sensors separate from each other for a distance of >100 meters (even though the proposed sensors are adhesive to the oil). In this project, we will use our unique ferrite miniature antenna technology to achieve a 10-km RF communication distance and 1-km neighbor communication range. If an oil sensor cannot use its neighbors to relay the sensing data, it can directly send signals to a wireless base station. Those flo atable base stations are pre-deployed sporadicall		N	N r	I N	N	N N	N	Y																
Coastal Land and Marsh Protection	705	Alice Lawrence	Gulf of Mexico		This is a general recommendation, not tied to a specific project: Instead of habitat restoration, focus instead on purchasing lands in fee title or in easement to protect these fragile and ecologically important areas that are threatened by future development while they still exist. As you know, land development usually causes condiitons that are irreversible. By protecting these areas in perpetuity, we would permanently protect these areas and the ecological services they provide for a multitude of coastal terrestrial and aquatic species. By doing so, we not only protect habitat for many species, but also prevent future damage to human structures as a result of climate change (severe weather events such as hurricanes, sea level rise,	Trustee Portal	N	N	' N	N	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  etc.). It is my personal opinion that protecting as much currently undeveloped land	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	u, Coastal, and Incarsifore Habitat (17) Reef (Y / N)	(yacu (c) () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Recreational Hee (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $Y/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for exte /0/-)
Habitat Mapping for Improved Stock Assessments and Developing an Integrated Habitat	740	Chris Robbin	Gulf of Mexico		as is possible from future land development, especially in coastal areas that typical exhibit a more rapid growth rate than in other areas, is the singlemost important thing we should be doing with available funding. To me it is a more valuable use of dollars than habitat restoration, which is very costly and may or may not be successful.  Habitat mapping will facilitate comparisons of species distributions and abundances across like habitats, allowing scientists to better stratify fishery-independent sampling by habitat type and improve the quality of information used to assess the health of fish populations. Habitat mapping is critical following the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster because fishery scientists will need the maximum amount of spatial precision to detect changes in abundance of fish exposed to or injured by oil or chemical dispersants. This information would also reduce the scientific uncertainty	Trustee Portal	N	N I	N N	N N	N N	I N	Y															
Restoration Approach for Marine Habitats					used to define catch limits and would improve managers' ability to aid the recovery of injured fish species through suitable measures. A better understanding of habitat types and distributions generated through habitat mapping would also help the Deepwater Horizon BP Trustee Council identify habitats for restoration that would provide services of the same type and quality and of comparable value to those lost. Results of habitat mapping could be used in an Integrated Habitat Restoration Approach, which is a comprehensive plan based on restoration of key habitats that, together, will benefit the range of different resources injured by the release of Deepwater Horizon BP oil or related response effort. This project will also lay the foundation for broader research and management applications of habitat mapping, and has the potential to be integrated with additional information systems. For example, coordination with oceanographic data (Gulf Coastal and Ocean Observing System) or the development a fishing vessel data collection system habitat maps could be incorporated into real-time management and research tools. The cost of this project is scalable, depending on the size of area and degree of resolution selected for mapping. Prioritizing habitat mapping activities can be done in consultation with the Southeast Fisheries Science Center whose stock assessment scientists would be among the primary users of this information. Time to implementation is six months to one year.																							
N&P pollution control, and restoring clean water	712	John Olsen	Gulf of Mexico		We have a "SLOW", dissolving-in-water 1 kilo log, which can be dropped by helicopter or by hand into any water area. The Log contains a patented formula of Fertilizer, which allows the DIATOMS to bloom and become the dominant algae and clean up the water. 1 log will clean approx 1 million gallons.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N N	N N	N N	I N	N															
Lagoon Pass Parking	704	Brandan Franklin	Gulf Shores	1600000	- The public parking area and restroom facilities located at the Little Lagoon Pass Bridge were completely occupied by BP and its contractors during the entire summer of 2010 and into the winter months of 2011. This area is typically used by families and fisherman who enjoy the water outlet and sandy beaches located along the Little Lagoon Pass. Due to the amount of equipment and personnel staged at this site, the general public was denied use of this natural resource The City is proposing this area be developed to accommodate additional parking, pier structures and additional restroom facilities. This would allow a greater number of people to utilize this beautiful resource.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N N	N N	N Y	N	N															

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Acquisition of a \$1.5M Wave-Current Flume for Gulf Coast Marine Processes Research	741	Brandan Franklin	Mobile County	1500000	- In an effort to expedite the clean up process by BP and its contractors, the city allowed BP to utilize the public accesses to the beaches located along State Highway 182. These accesses are typically used by the general public to access the beach. The city owns a 100' right of way located on the south side of State Highway 182. The city would like to propose the development and construction of parking and restroom facilities located at this site along with a dune walkover. This would allow the general public better access to the beach. During the clean up, this site was utilized by BP for staging equipment and dumpsters for oil removal. By awarding this project, this area will be restored and enhanced to give the public a better use of the beach they were denied during the oil spill and clean up.  The Department of Civil Engineering, in conjunction with USA's Coastal Transportation Engineering Research and Education Center (CTEREC), seeks to augment its physical modeling capabilities in the areas of coastal engineering infrastructure and environmental fluid mechanics research and education through the acquisition of a two-dimensional wave and current flume, and implementation of a web-based control system. The proposed equipment and instrumentation will enable faculty and students to perform dimensionally consistent scale modeling of two-dimensional fluid, fluid-sediment, and fluid-structure processes. These facilities will enable faculty and students to perform state-of-the-art research, and will enhance the educational experience of students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels through physical demonstrations of natural processes and the opportunity to perform interdisciplinary laboratory experiments. The proposed equipment is a long, two-dimensional wave flume with closed-loop recirculation and sediment transport capabilities. The flume section will be 28 m in length, 1 m in depth, and have a width of 1 m. A suite of complimentary instrumentation will also be purchased to collect data durin	Trustee Portal		N N					N N																

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•					microscopes and environmental instrumentation can be operated by researchers from around the world, once they have been trained on the instrument and their physical samples have been provided to PNNL. This will provide new opportunities for Alabama universities as well as encouraging new and productive collaborations with our colleagues. The University of South Alabama's Department of Civil Engineering and CTEREC currently have demonstrated expertise in coastal engineering that is unique to the state of Alabama, as well as the Northern Gulf Coast. The proposed equipment and resulting facilities will have a profound impact on the ability of USA to serve as a leader in coastal engineering infrastructure research, and will constitute a unique research facility both regionally and nationally. Such a facility will promote state-of-the-practice and state-of-the-art training for undergraduate and graduate students in civil, coastal, and environmental engineering, as well as other related disciplines. Furthermore, K-12 curriculum units could be developed that will utilize the proposed instrumentation and equipment for educational purposes and outreach se rvice. These units will make use of an integrated web-based Internet portal allowing K-12 teachers and students, as well as other academic institutions throughout the state of Alabama, to perform experiments and collect data via the web interface. The estimated cost of the flume, equipment, instrumentation, and control systems is \$1.5 million.																								
Increased Catch and Effort Reporting for the Gulf of Mexico's Marine Recreational Fishery Based on 1-month waves	648	Chris Robbins	Gulf of Mexico	1000000	Recreational anglers lost access to a considerable portion of federal and state waters in the northern Gulf that were closed to fishing during the BP oil disaster. Fishery closures amount to lost ecosystem services or human uses of resources that the Natural Resource Trustees are required to estimate and offset through appropriate compensatory restoration projects. One strategy for compensating the angling public for lost fishing access is making investments in fishery management tools that help keep fishery resources healthy and available to anglers. One such tool is the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS), which collects data on recreational fisheries data used to estimate total catch. The public can be compensated for lost access to fishing grounds during the 2010 Deepwater Horizon BP oil spill by establishing a one month survey reporting waves versus the current two month reporting waves of MRFSS. A more timely reporting system would benefit the public by lowering the likelihood of overfishing and accountability measures (i.e., penalties), which if triggered, could result in a shorter fishing season. Increased data collection and reporting periods will lead to more precise and timely catch estimates. MRFSS in the Gulf of Mexico does not produce timely fishery catch and effort estimates required by managers. The MRFSS catch and effort estimates are based on a two month data collection waves with estimates produced up to 45 days after the end of a wave. For reporting to be on one month waves, with sufficient precision for management, an increase in sampling will need to occur. MRIP proposes to meet this goal; however a concurrent increased funding allotment has not been secured. Survey costs, on average, will need to double from the current level of funding. The National Research Council's 2006 Review of Recreational Fisheries Survey Methods, recommended for one month reporting of catch and effort estimates be implemented. The Marine Recrea tional Information Program (MRIP) is redesigning		N	N N		N	N Y	N	N																

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Shell Belt Road and Coden Belt Road Shoreline Restoration and Preservation	659	Bill Melton	Coden	2000000	example, the red snapper season, as currently defined, closes well before the estimates are produced. The current estimation methodology has inadvertently allowed the recreational fishery to overharvest red snapper in twelve of the last twenty years, and has triggered fishery accountability measures; such as shorter red snapper seasons for recreational anglers. A timely and accurate recreational data reporting system will allow fishery managers to be proactive in the Gulf of Mexico, improving their ability to predict fishing trends and prevent overfishing.  The Mobile County Commission proposes to work with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division to restore critical shoreline habitat and provide protection of vital infrastructure in South Mobile County. This Project is consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Control Act because; The restoration of salt marsh habitats contributes to making the environment and public whole by restoring and rehabilitating natural resources to compensate for losses resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, Marsh restoration supports addressing specific injuries to natural resources associated with the incident, Restoring living shorelines along the Mississippi Sound is consistent with restoration of natural resources, and habitats of the same type, quality, and comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for losses resulting from the incident, This type of project is highly likely to be consistent with long-term restoration needs and final restoration plans, and Similar projects in the immediate area have been proven to be feasible and cost effective. Project Description Shell Belt Road and Coden Belt Road run parallel to the Mississippi Sound shoreline in south Mobile County near the Coden community. There is currently 5600 linear feet of seawall along Coden Belt Rd and 3500 linear feet of seawall along Shell Belt Rd. This is a timber seawall that has been damaged by multiple hurricanes and suffers from wave	Trustee Portal			/ N	N N	N N	I N	N																
Cedar Point Restoration and Enhancement Project	660	Bill Melton	Cedar Pt		The Mobile County Commission proposes to restore valuable shoreline and provide critical public access to Mobile Bay and the Mississippi Sound by enhancing County-owned property in the Cedar Point area. Cedar Point is located on the Dauphin Island Causeway (State Highway 163) immediately to the north of the Dauphin Island Bridge. It is currently a popular public fishing area with limited facilities to accommodate the public demands. The Commission proposes to enhance the existing facilities, restore natural habitat lost, and provide a high profile venue for	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	' N	N N	N N	I N	N																

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					public access to local waters. This Project is consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Act because; The restoration of shoreline and habitat contributes to making the environment and public whole by restoring and rehabilitating natural resources to compensate for losses resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, Habitat restoration supports addressing specific injuries to natural resources associated with the incident, Enhancing public access infrastructure and the environment along Mobile Bay and the Mississippi Sound is consistent with restoration of natural resources, and habitats of the same type, quality, and comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for losses resulting from the incident, This type of project is highly likely to be consistent with long-term restoration needs and final restoration plans, and Engineering analyses performed during the development of the Cedar Point Master Plan indicate that this project is feasible and cost effective. A master plan developed by the Commission for the Cedar Point area includes elements designed to reclaim and restore the shoreline and associated habitats and to construct public access facilities along the Bay and Sound shorelines of the Point. The plan includes the reclamation of approximately 3 acres of sandy beach protected by rip-rap groins and breakwaters, the construction of a 700 foot bayside pier, and extensive renovation of the existing boat launch. The boat launch area will be located on the west side of Alabama State Highway 193 and will include the construction of rip-rap breakwaters and a new bulkhead for shoreline protection. Habitat restoration elements of the plan will be implemented in and around the hardened structures designed for the project. These facilities could also serve as launching point for multiple restoration and rehabilitation projects proposed for the area. The land included in the Master Plan is owned by the Mobile County Commission. Construction plans and specifications are complete and the perm																							
Safe Harbor Marsh Restoration	666	Eric Brunden	Weeks Bay		Project Suggestion for the Alabama Natural Resource Trustees Safe Harbor Marsh Restoration Project Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in collaboration with the Dauphin Island Sea Lab and Ecosystems, Inc. Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (the Reserve) staff and collaborators propose the use of Deep Water Horizon restoration funds for the purpose of restoring estuarine associated marsh habitat within man-made canal structures located on the Safe Harbor Tract of the Reserve. The proposed project would directly create two acres of estuarine marsh habitat, remedy ongoing water quality issues, and test cost-effectiveness of restoration practices and methodologies applicable to similarly impaired canal structures found within coastal habitats. Estimated cost \$822,375.00 Background Information Man-made canals in developed coastal watersheds often feature poor environmental quality due to restricted water flushing and elevated nutrient inputs from the surrounding land via groundwater and surface runoff. Canals are ubiquitous in many coastal environments and their frequently impaired water quality has become a problem of highest concern for environmental managers. Indeed, anoxic/hypoxic conditions, unpleasant scent, fish kills, and toxic algal blooms are a recurrent nuisance in many man-made canals. Three such impaired canals occur within the Safe Harbor property of the Weeks Bay National Estuarine		N	N Y	N	N	NN	N	N															

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					Research Reserve (NERR). The Safe Harbor tract was acquired by Weeks Bay NERR in October of 2004. In the late 1950's the tract was developed for use as a recreational vehicle and trailer park. To meet this use, massive alterations were made to the property, including the creation of canals linking the upland areas of the property with the Fish River. A natural stream connection between the property and Weeks Bay was altered with the filling of topographically low areas and the creation of three dead-end canals dredged through marsh habitat (Figure 1 below). Repeated anoxic/hypoxic events have been documented within the canals and numerous fish kills have been observed on a yearly basis since 2007. For instance, in 2007 five large fish kills were observed within the greater Weeks Bay system. A post fish kill algal survey in 2007 conducted by the Dauphin Island Sea Lab revealed persistent high levels of the toxic alga Karlodinium micrum, which was first observed within the Safe Harbor canals (personal communications, Novoveska, Brunden and Phipps). Toxins from Karlodinium micrum were found in violet goby (Bobioides broussonnetii) tissue. Proposed actions Weeks Bay NERR proposes to increase flushing rates within the canals by filling and contouring portions of the canals. To alleviate increased nutrient inputs, we propose to grade the slope of the canals ide banks and plant marsh vegetation on the reshaped banks and filled ends. The restored marsh should absorb a large fraction of the nutrient pollution that enters the canal via runoff and groundwater (Tobias 2001a,b, 2003, White and Howes 1994a,b). A brief synopsis of work to be completed is as follows: - Year 1: Monitor depth, water residence time and nitrogen inputs via runoff and groundwater in the canals. A number of water quality metrics, such as oxygen concentrations, transparency, chlorophyll concentration and abundance of toxic algae will also be monitored Year 2: Physical modification of canal structures. Sediment filling and the reworking of the side																								

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	), Coastal, allu Nealsilole Habitat († 7 Pef (Y / N)	2 _	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $(0 - 1)$ )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (\)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded ( $\gamma/N$ ) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for exteoration (+/0/-)
Project Name	טו	Lead	Location		of support. Full funding of the project would allow for an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of restoration design components with a widespread applicability for the management of environmental quality in developed watersheds and in degraded environments.	01								H ()		ш. Е		ш.		ш с	ш «	F 63			ш 0			
Coastal Watershed Property Acquisition in Mobile County	677	Bill Melton	coastal AL		Project Scope Mobile County has miles of coastline along Mobile Bay as well as the Mississippi Sound. In addition, the County has miles of coastal streams winding through the County with ultimate discharge into these two bodies of water. Protection of coastal and riverine properties is becoming more difficult as development of these properties encourages human encroachment and increases potential for degradation. The coastal streams and the sensitive coastlines provide a unique natural habitat for fresh and saltwater marine life, fish, invertebrates, shellfish, as well as a broad range of coastal birds and other mammals. The Mobile County Commission proposes to acquire available riverine and coastal properties in an effort to conserve, restore, and preserve natural habitats, conserve natural resources, and improve water quality. In addition, the Commission is researching several locations for installation of public boat launches for both recreational and commercial activities to support human use capacity. The Commission is proposing that some acquired parcels be enhanced for public boat launch facilities to promote controlled access to coastal waters. Many of the vessels responding to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill launched along sensitive coastal shorelines in areas not suited for boat traffic. Damage to salt marsh grasses, wetlands, and sensitive water bottoms occurred due to poor launching practices and poor site selection. Constructing and maintaining adequate boat launch facilities will provide controlled access points for proper launching. Sites will be selected to preserve the natural environment and prevent damage to critical coastal habitat. Acquisition of these properties will compensate for natural resources injured during the response to the Incident and protect against future damage to the natural resources of the same type and quality. Identified properties will be assessed for their acreage, location, and ecological value or potential. Offers for purchase will be based on the appraised value of	Trustee Portal		N																				
Dauphin Island Parkway, Bayfront Park, and Heron Bay Cut-Off Shoreline & Habitat Restoration & Public Access Enhance-ments	701	Bill Melton	Dauphin Island	5000000	The Mobile County Commission proposes to provide shoreline restoration for the promotion of coastal marsh grass revegetation, wetland expansion, and protection of vital infrastructure. In addition, this project will make improvements to an existing County waterfront parks with the same resulting effects. The Project begins at Bayfront Park and extends southward along Dauphin Island Parkway terminating at the Heron Bay Cut-Off Access. Linear in nature, the Project covers improvements to approximately 1.9 miles of coastline and enhancement of an existing Coastal County Park. This Project is consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Control Act as it will: Contribute to making the environment and public whole by restoring and rehabilitating natural resources to compensate for losses resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill by planting marsh grass, restoring habitat, and expanding wetlands in the project areas. Address specific injuries to natural resources associated with the incident by restoring natural habitat for marine fishes,	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N	N N	N	N															

				Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	oes Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	npoint Source Nutrient Red	, coastal, and inedistrore habital (T)	(yscrive) (1/14) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	yject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y \backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
				water fowl, and other marine species. Restore natural resources, and habitats of the same type, quality, and comparable ecological and/or human use value to compensate for losses resulting from the incident with the stabilization of shoreline preventing further degradation of wetland areas, restoration of salt marsh, and expansion of public access areas. Be consistent with long-term restoration needs and final restoration plan by reestabilishing natural habitat for spawning grounds for fish and mollusks and restoring wetland areas. Be feasible and cost effective as the majority of the engineering for this project has been completed and the contract for the implementation of the projects will be awarded via an open, competitive bid process. Project Scope Dauphin Island Parkway Shoreline Restoration Dauphin Island Parkway (Hwy 193) is the north/south link connecting Dauphin Island to the mainland in south Mobile Count y. Much of the roadway is constructed as a Causeway with direct exposure to the destructive effects of wave, wind, and tidal forces of Mobile Bay. Salt marshes along the shoreline once provided a natural protection against damage to the infrastructure of the Causeway. In addition, these marshes provided a rich habitat for marine fishes, invertebrates, migratory birds, waterfowl, and other marine species to thrive. Much of the natural habitat and shoreline protection provided by salt marshes along this stretch of roadway no longer exists due to degradation from hurricanes and tropical storms. Bulkheads, concrete rubble, and rip-rap have been installed along the shoreline to protect the Causeway from continued erosion; however these structures do not provide the natural habitat for marine life in comparison to the salt marshes. This project proposes to place wave attenuators along the Causeway from Bay Front Park to the Heron Bay Cut-Off Access, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles to reduce wave energy and subsequent erosion of the shoreline. In addition, it is proposed to place fill from maintenanc																								

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearchore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) $$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Swift Tract	646	Walter C.	Weeks Bay		infrastructure for restroom facilities. The park's coastal location on the shores of Mobile Bay in south Mobile County places it adjacent to sensitive wetlands and waterfront. This provides an opportunity to protect critical habitat by controlling public access. This Project will enhance and restore 7 to 12 acres of native vegetation including wetlands. The project will also construct and enhance public access infrastructure with the continuation of the existing boardwalk providing controlled access to additional areas of the property, replacement of aging playground equipment, enhancement to entrance roads, refurbishment of picnic areas, and lighting. Heron Bay Cut-Off Access Improvements Heron Bay Cut-Off is located on Dauphin Island Parkway just north of the Dauphin Island Bridge in southern Mobile County. It is a linear area located parallel to the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) right-of-way. Thousands of people regularly use this aging access point as it is near the Cedar Point oyster beds, the Mississippi Sound, as well as Mobile Pass and Pelican Pass. Abundant fringe Juncus marsh and sea grass beds line the entire site providing productive spawning grounds for many varieties of fish and mollusk species Uncontrolled public access at this site has impacted these fragile habitats. For example, boats are launched through the marsh digging up the sea grasses and substrate causing long term damage to these habitats. The goal of this project is to enhance infrastructure at the Heron Bay Cut-Off to minimize damage to fragile coastal environments, provide enhanced access for the oystermen and recreational fishermen, and restore the damaged habitats. The project will consist of the construction of a boat ramp, in a location chosen to minimize impact to sensitive wetlands. The dimensions of the boat ramp will be 39' by 70' and will contain two ramps. There will also be one, center pile-supported, wooden pier that is 5' wide x 58' with a 5' X 50' cross section on the end that will be constructed to pro	Trustee	N	N V																				
Addition- A Resource Protection Project		Ernest, IV			mitigation for the environmental and economic damages that resulted from the Deepwater Horizon incident. This project consists of the fee simple acquisition of a suite of three land tracts located on Bon Secour Bay in Alabama. These tracts total 131 acres and 6,650 linear feet of shoreline. These tracts adjoin the Weeks Bay	Portal																						

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ تن	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	daptive Managemen	to Support Restoration Implementation (\	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+):	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					Mitigation Bank, Weeks Bay Reserve Swift and Beck tract. There is also water frontage on Skunk Bayou. These tracts consist of palustrine forested wetland dominated by broad leaved deciduous trees. In addition portions of this property are characterized as palustrine scrub/shrub wetlands. The forested wetlands provide nesting habitat for many bird species. This acquisition will allow future resource recovery activities to be conducted on all of these sites. The activity of land acquisition has been identified as an important factor in the resource recovery process by the Mabus Report and federal and state resource trustees. The Land Trust Alliance Southeast Program's Gulf Coast Partnership for Land Conservation (GCPLC) has also identified protection of ecologically-sensitive properties Gulf wide as a high conservation priority. The owners of these three parcels have been identified as willing sellers. These tracts have also been nominated for acquisition to the State of Alabama's Forever Wild Land Trust Program. The Weeks Bay Foundation is a land trust accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The Foundation has the capacity to provide technical assistance for this fee simple transaction. The Conservation Fund will also serve as a conservation partner. The Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve will serve as the primary partner on this transaction.																									
Waters to the Sea: Discovering Alabama	1	Allison Jenkins	AL	900000	The BP oil spill provides a perfect opportunity for U.S. citizens to learn how our daily lifestyle choices and common land-use activities can contribute to the health of waterways and coastal environments. Few people are aware, for example, that petroleum products leaked onto the landscape, carried to coastal waters by rivers and streams, have contributed more pollution to our oceans than all off-shore drilling spills combinedand that reducing this kind of non-point source pollution is something we can all do. Waters to the Sea: Discovering Alabama (WTTS), is an interactive educational program under development that will engage Alabama's teachers and students, families, decision makers, and citizens in learning about the state's key water resource issues and becoming better water stewards. Adopting a watershed approach and promoting a personal stewardship ethic, WTTS clearly illustrates the impacts of human land uses, natural resource extraction activities, and common lifestyle decisions on freshwater and coastal environments. The program emphasizes best management practices that promote water quality and conservation within predominant industries, including agriculture, petroleum, mining, and logging, while motivating citizens to take personal actions that reduce pollution, improve water quality, and preserve water quantity. Principals in the development of WTTS are the Alabama Clean Water Partnership, the University's Center for Global Environmental Education, the developer of the WTTS series. Waters to the Sea uses stories rich in regional characters, images, video, animations and visualizations based on an internationally acclaimed template that has proved highly successful in other regions of the country. This content is modularized so that thematic elements can be selected, reconfigured, and targeted for maximum impact with specific audiences. For example, content on red ucing nutrient pollution entering coastal estuaries from upland waterways will be extracted from the larger WTTS program and configure	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N	N N	Y	I N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations ( $V/N$ )	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Gulf of Mexico Community-	635	Ryan Fikes	Gulf of Mexico	1500000	interpretive centers throughout the Gulf coast region. Also, when used in K-12 educational settings (primarily in grades 4-8), all of the program's content is correlated to science and social studies standards and the corresponding courses of study in the states that share watersheds with Alabama (i.e., Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida). Furthermore, web based distribution will make the program broadly accessible to stakeholders and citizens statewide. The program's interactive elements, which in total will require approximately five-hours of user interactivity, will provide in depth information and conservation strategies concerning coastal and marine ecosystems, lake and stream hydrology, the water cycle, water quality testing, water conservation, and the impact of the most common land use and water related activities and lifestyle choices on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Waters to the Sea: Discovering Alabama will provide the region's teachers, youth, their families, and members of the general public (watershed protection groups, elected officials, planning and zoning boards, etc.) with a comprehensive watershed education resource that combines cutting-edge interactive multimedia with hands-on classroom and field-based learning and stewardship activities. This program is designed to achieve the following goals: 1. To instill an appreciation of the importance of the region's coastal environments and reshwater resources, 2. To introduce a watershed-based landscape perspective and an understanding of the fundamental relationship between historical and current land-use and natural resource extraction to water quality and water quantity throughout the region, 3. To motivate students, their families and the general public to become active watershed stewards, 4. For K-12 students, to contribute to the learning of core social studies, science, language arts and math content as related to state educational standards. Funds totaling \$40,000 received to date have been used to develop a "Demo" version o	Trustee	N	N Y					N															
based Restoration Partnership					based Restoration Program (CRP), the EPA Gulf of Mexico Program Gulf Ecological Management Sites (GEMS) Program, and the Gulf of Mexico Foundation. The purpose of the partnership is to strengthen conservation efforts by supporting onthe-ground projects to restore coastal marine habitats, benefit living marine resources, and foster local stewardship of the sites. This successful collaboration will help to expand restoration of habitats that are critical to the sustainability ofnatural resources in the Gulf of Mexico, and to continue to expand public education and outreach efforts to broaden participation in restoration activities, further developing a conservation ethic at the community level. To date, the GCRP																							

					Project Information				F	Restor	ation	Туре	es Addre	essed		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollution (OPA) Crite (15 CFR 990	eria				Addition	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	(N)	r / N ) I Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $ Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-) $	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	icable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					has funded 76 community-based restoration projects. These projects occurred in a number of habitat types. In total more than \$3 million has been funded by the Gulf of Mexico Foundation towards these restoration projects, of which an additional \$5.5 million has been leveraged in matching contributions from project partners. This match includes nearly 50,000 contributed volunteer hours. In total, more than 15,000 acres of coastal habitat have been restored as part of these partnership projects. A multi-agency steering committee works effectively to guide the partnership in soliciting and developing projects, reviewing and selecting projects for funding, ensuring required permits and assurances are acquired, and monitoring project progress and compliance. There is a broad diversity of groups involved in the partnership projects, including school children and other community volunteers, universities, nonprofit groups, business and industry, and coastal planning organizations, such as NEPs and NERRs. Collaboration between the partners, many of which have their own public outreach programs to link w ith the GCRP, will result in long-term stewardship of the restored resources and help generate a community conservation ethic. The GMF will lead further development of the GCRP in a manner that best addresses a regional approach to restore coastal marine habitats and benefit the natural resources of the Gulf of Mexico. Our goal is to take action towards reversing the downward trend in habitat loss and increase the attention on the growing need to preserve and protect America's Gulf Coast.																							
Gulf Place Development	631	Brandan Franklin	Gulf Shores	2500000	- In an effort to create diversity for the public beach area at the intersection of	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N I	N Y	N	N															
BayWinds Living Shoreline	541	Kevin Marek	Fairhope		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N	NN	N	N															

					Project Information					Resto	ation	Types	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria				Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description structure has already been completed on the opposite of the bay at Mon Louis	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Secretional Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	rt Restoration Implem	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{Y/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	t readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Town of Dauphin Island Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project		Jeffrey Collier	Dauphin Island	6800000	Dauphin Island is important not only for the residents but for the entire coastal system as it is the upland sand source for the Mississippi/Alabama barrier island chain. Dauphin Island protects south Mobile County from hurricane storm surge and waves as well as defines and protects the extremely productive estuary of the eastern Mississippi Sound. Dauphin Island's shoreline is receding and overwash is becoming more prevalent. The island is so susceptible to overwashing that the west end had been overwashed at least six times in the twelve-month period preceding the oil spill; and it had been partially or completely overwashed dozens of times including most tropical storm events during the past 15 seasons. The oil-spill crisis highlights the need for a complete restoration of the barrier island system of the Gulf. Following a mild overwashing event on May 2, 2010, the Town of Dauphin Island constructed sand barriers along the Gulf facing beaches with the goal of containing oil on the beach face. Sand for the barriers was trucked in from pits and mined from the north side of the island. The sand barriers were successful in contained oil on the beach face, while neighboring beach communities had a much more serious oil problem. However, overwash and sand mining has left Dauphin Island thinner, lower, and more vulnerable to breaching. The causes of land loss on Dauphin Island are storms, sea level rise, and a sediment budget deficit. The west end is experiencing an average shoreline recession of 12.7 ft/yr while the east end is experiencing a shoreline recession rate of 9.0 ft/yr. The objective of the Beach and Barrier Island Restoration Project for Dauphin Island is the direct placement of large amounts of good quality sand in conjunction with vegetation plantings on constructed sand dunes to increase island longevity and prevent overwash. The purpose and associated public benefits of a restoration project include: stabilization of the Gulf sh oreline, protection and restoration of existing habitat, protection of		N	N Y	N	N I	N N	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ $/0/$ - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Troject Name		Lead	Location		segmented breakwaters will be constructed in the vicinity of the Fort Gaines public beach. The breakwaters will reduce wave energy from the Gulf of Mexico impacting the constructed beach, thus promoting the accretion of sand in the lee of the structures. The two easternmost breakwaters will have an elevation of approximately +4 feet, NAVD and be approximately 250 feet long. The westernmost breakwater will have a crest elevation of +3 feet, NAVD and be approximate ely 140 feet long. The design for the western project area includes the placement of almost 3.6M cubic yards of sand along 4.5 miles from the public park at the western end of Bienville Blvd to the attachment of Pelican Island near the fishing pier. The beach crest will be constructed to +5.5 feet, NAVD. A continuous dune with an elevation of +12 feet, NAVD, will be constructed in front of the existing houses. At the east end of the western project area, only a dune will be constructed to provide a higher elevation to protect against inundation from storm surge. The project will provide a 40-foot beach in front of the dune 10 years after construction. The cost is estimated between \$64M and \$72M, including the construction of the east end design. Two borrow areas have been delineated on the western ebb shoal of Mobile Pass. The material in the borrow areas closely matches the material to construct the eastern and western restoration projects.																								
Restoring Finfish of Importance to the Northern Gulf of Mexico	601	Charles Weirich	coastal Gulf of Mexico	5000000	Aqua Green, LLC is an established aquaculture firm located in Perkinston, MS. The company is involved in production of freshwater and marine finfish for food as well as for restoration purposes. The following juvenile marine finfish species can be produced by Aqua Green to help restore northern Gulf of Mexico coastal waters (prices/species available upon request): red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus), spotted seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus), cobia (Rachycentron canadum), southern flounder (Paralichthys lethostigma), Florida pompano (Trachinotus carolinus), and Atlantic croaker (Micropogonias undulates). In addition to the company's operational status with completed facilities, Aqua Green has established working relationships with the following partners: Auburn University, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium, Mississippi Dept. of Marine Resources, Mississippi State University, Mote Marine Laboratory, Southern University, and USDA. Aqua Green can provide immediate impact to the restoration of finfish of importance to northern Gulf of Mexico inshore and nearshore waters.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N N	N	N																
Shoreline Restoration near Skunk Bayou- Mobile Bay - Eastern Shore	419	Paul B. Looney	coastal AL		The property referenced for this project is located on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay north of the Gulf Intracoastal Water Waterway (GIWW). Much of the property is currently in ownership of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and managed by the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. Volkert has contacted The Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and they are supportive of a restoration project in this area. The southern portion of the project location is in private ownership. One of the property owners is Wetland Resources L.L.C. that operates the "Weeks Bay Mitigation Bank", the proposed project will protect further loss of wetlands that have been included as part of the mitigation bank. The project will occur on state owned water bottoms of Mobile Bay. The project shoreline extends from the developed area south of Week's Bay to the Bon Secour River. Along this shoreline, bottom land hardwood (BLHW) forest	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N	NN	N	N																

					Project Information					Resto	oratio	า Тур	es Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 99	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(X)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\P}}/\mbox{\ensuremath{N}})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Interpretive	408	Leslie	Foley		has been subject to varying degrees of erosion for many years. Current aerial photography compared to historic photographs provides evidence that the southern portion of the project area has experienced the greatest amount of shoreline loss. Site surveys reveal tree stumps in the water where erosion and land loss has contributed to loss of forest and marsh habitat. The near shore area within the bay has been a traditional site of oyster reefs and the site has also been the focus of several local studies for oyster gardening. As proposed, the project will add to oyster resources in the area and help provide source material for the natural settlement of spat on adjacent suitable habitat. The proposed project includes shoreline supplementation to include the restoration of marsh habitat along the entire shoreline. The project can be considered for segmented construction with an emphasis on the southern part of the land where evidence of erosion is most recognizable. As a protection measure against continued s horeline erosion, the placement of specifically designed wave attenuation devices (WAD) to reduce wave action on the shoreline is expected to provide added stabilization to the shoreline. The project proposes supplementing the shoreline from the end of the housing development at the north and ending near the peninsula at the entrance to the Bon Secour River. Total project length is approximately 35,000 feet. Shoreline supplementation would add approximately 200 feet of fill to create approximately 160 acres of marsh habitat. The open water between the shoreline and the WAD structures would be approximately 50 feet wide. This will allow for the creation of 40 acres of aquatic habitat that will support oysters and Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV). Essential Fish Habitat provided by the calm waters could increase the availability of finfish nursery habitat and thus assist in the recovery of the Mobile Bay commercial and recreational fisheries. While there would not be any effort to create BLHW habitat, it is a	Trustee	N	N N					N															
Interpretive Educational Center for Foley's Graham Creek Nature Preserve	408	Leslie Lassitter	Foley		The Graham Creek Nature Preserve is 484 acres of natural wetland habitats that house threatened and endangered plants and animals of the Alabama coastal environment. The goal of the Preserve is to provide an educational and passive recreational opportunity for the residents and visitors of the Gulf Coast. Currently the Preserve includes a canoe/kayak launch, recreational pavilion, picnic areas and rustic hiking trails. The Preserve also hosts educational field trips to many local schools and youth groups with an annual participation level of approximately 1000	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	IN Y	IN	IN .															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restor	(1/1/4) Drainet is considerable of streethering frame or selection (1/1/1/1/1/1/1)	Is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )  Project offers connectinities for external funding 8.	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					students. In order to increase environmental stewardship and awareness, the Graham Creek Nature Preserve could serve coastal Alabama as the largest coastal accessible municipal property for citizens and tourists to receive an environmental education with passive recreation activities. An interpretive center is the main educational component for the Preserve. Currently the Preserve hosts numerous field trips of middle and high school students. The City provides an educational hike discussing wetlands, water quality sampling, and native flora and fauna. The addition of an interpretive center would allow an expansion to educate all visitors to the Preserve. This center could educate visitors on the resiliency of the coastal habitats to natural and man induced disasters. The center would include a foyer for educational displays, an auditorium, restrooms and several offices. A nonprofit group or college student researcher would have access to the offices within the center. Visitors could access trail maps, local displays, and information on other ecotourism opportunities. School groups would have a place to assemble before and after field trips. The construction of the facility with utility installation would cost approximately \$750,000. Exhibits, presentation electronics, auditorium furnishings and an educational program are estimated at a cost of \$100,000. For educational tours throughout the 484 a cres of the preserve, the City proposes a large capacity rugged electric golf cart and a small shed for storage at a cost of \$20,000. The total cost for the educational interpretive center \$870,000.																									
Bicycling Trail Connecting Foley to the Graham Creek Nature Preserve	409	Leslie Lassitter	Foley		The Graham Creek Nature Preserve is 484 acres of natural wetland habitats that house threatened and endangered plants and animals of the Alabama coastal environment. The goal of the Preserve is to provide an educational and passive recreational opportunity for the residents and visitors of the Gulf Coast. Currently the Preserve includes a canoe/kayak launch, recreational pavilion, picnic areas and rustic hiking trails. The Preserve also hosts educational field trips to many local schools and youth groups with an annual participation level of approximately 1000 students. In order to increase environmental stewardship and awareness, the Graham Creek Nature Preserve could serve coastal Alabama as the largest coastal accessible municipal property for citizens and tourists to receive an environmental education with passive recreation activities. A bicycling trail exists in the City of Foley from Highway 59 eastward along County Road 20 to Glenlakes, the largest subdivision in Foley. To further promote non motorized access to the Nature Preserve, we propose a 3.3 mile extension of the bike trail from the intersection of County Road 20 and the Foley Beach Express. This would be south along the Beach Express to County Road 12 eastward to Wolf Bay Drive to the Preserve. With stream crossings, crosswalks, and drainage this project component would have a cost of approximately \$400,000.	Trustee Portal		N																						
Shoreline Restoration on Ft. Morgan Peninsula - Pine Public Access Boat Ramp	422	Paul Looney	Ft Morgan	13500000	Dixie Graves Highway (County Road 180) in Baldwin County is the northern coast road along the Ft. Morgan Peninsula in Baldwin County Alabama. For much of the distance of this road the northern shoreline is sufficiently wide that there is housing along the shoreline of Bon Secour Bay. In the vicinity of the boat ramp that is labeled Pine Public Access, near the intersection with Plantation Road the roadway is very close to the waters of the Bay. Comparison of aerial photography from 1992 and present conditions clearly show shoreline erosion from the end of the housing	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N N	N N	N																	

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Proj Subn No./ By/ Pr Project Name ID Le	imary	n Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
			development to the completely undeveloped shoreline to the west. Existing conditions are actually less than the most recent aerial photography which shows a shoreline more than 110 feet in 1992 and approximately 50 feet in 2010. The 1992 photograph also shows nearshore sand bars along the shoreline indicating a sand source for feeding the beaches along the coastline. A current view from the roadway illustrates the issue more clearly with the road approximately 50 feet from the shoreline and a small pull off area for vehicle parking directly adjacent to the roadway. Boat launching clearly impinges smooth and safe traffic flow. This presents a public danger. Continued shoreline erosion will eventually cause roadway failure. Further to the west in the undeveloped lands, the shoreline beaches completely disappear and tree stumps can be found in the nearshore waters. The proposed project includes shoreline supplementation to include the restoration of marsh habitat and sand beach. Additionally, as a protection measure against continued shoreline erosion, the placement of specifically designed wave attenuation devices to reduce wave action on the shoreline is expected to provide some stabilization to the shoreline in the vicinity of the boat ramp. Public access improvements may provide a means to correct the existing safety concerns by allowing for safer launch and parking for public users. The undeveloped shoreline is in the ownership of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) from the end of the shoreline development to the point associated with the Bon Secour refuge to the west. The project proposes supplementing the shoreline from the end of the housing development to the peninsula east of the boat ramp. Total project length is approximately 3.0 acres of marsh habitat and add 10 acres of beach habitat to the existing shoreline. The total new width of replenished shoreline would amount to 200 feet with an additional 100 feet between the shoreline and the WAD (approx. 20 acres for shell																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coastal, and inedistrore habital (T	(yscrince (1/14) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (V/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/-1$ )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	licable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	t readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term behelit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Access Road and Trails for Foley's Graham Creek Nature Preserve	423	Leslie Lassitter	Foley	630000	along coastal Alabama. The project specifically contributes to making the environment and the public whole through habitat restoration and shoreline protection. Habitat restoration and water quality improvement components of this project could compensate for resource losses resulting from the Deepwater Horizon incident. The ultimate project is consistent with long-term restoration goals in Alabama and along the Gulf Coast.  The Graham Creek Nature Preserve is 484 acres of natural wetland habitats that house threatened and endangered plants and animals of the Alabama coastal environment. The goal of the Preserve is to provide an educational and passive recreational opportunity for the residents and visitors of the Gulf Coast. Currently the Preserve includes a canoe/kayak launch, recreational pavilion, picnic areas and rustic hiking trails. The Preserve also hosts educational field trips to many local schools and youth groups with an annual participation level of approximately 1000 students. In order to increase environmental stewardship and awareness, the Graham Creek Nature Preserve could serve coastal Alabama as the largest coastal accessible municipal property for citizens and tourists to receive an environmental education with passive recreation activities. Philomene Holmes Boulevard is a gravel road that provides access to the Preserve from the Foley Beach Express. The first phase was completed with a roadway length of 3000 feet. The second phase is 3000 feet with five low area crossings which would require culverts and road	Trustee Portal	N	N	N r	N N	N Y	N	N																
Land Evnancian	407	Loclio	Eglay		buildup and one stream crossing (north tributary Graham Creek) requiring a small bridge of about 150 feet. This roadway would allow visitors to access the entire Preserve, including pitcher plant bogs and pine savannas. The gravel roadway construction cost would be approximately \$250,000, and the bridge construction cost would be approximately \$150,000 for a total of \$400,000. One of the major features of the nature preserve is the diverse and unique habitats. The City plans to enhance the recreational opportunities by providing multi-use trails throughout the Preserve. Trail uses will include walking, hiking, cross-country running and bicycling for a total of 18 miles of trails. For trail improvement and directional signage the City anticipates the cost to be \$65,000. For educational information displays, the City proposes a kiosk within each major r habitat (5) for habitat description and flora and fauna found within each at a total cost of \$30,000. Maps/brochures will be offered for Preserve users at an initial cost of \$5000. Restroom facilities are another need based on the increased usage of the Preserve. To add a small restroom facility with the necessary utility installations would cost approximately \$100,000. The trail component within the Preserve would need a total of \$200,000 in funding. Passive recreation is encouraged by the nature preserve, and the addition of an archery trail would further enhance the Preserve. The Foley School System is participating nationally with archery, although there are no outdoor courses in the area. The Preserve has the opportunity to add the archery course for competitions on the coast. This activity would require funding in the amount of \$30,000 for targets and the isolated and dedicated archery trail.	Trustoo	N	N			N. V		N																
for Foley's	407	Leslie Lassitter	Foley		The Graham Creek Nature Preserve is 484 acres of natural wetland habitats that house threatened and endangered plants and animals of the Alabama coastal environment. The goal of the Preserve is to provide an educational and passive	Trustee Portal	N	N	Y	N N	N Y	N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	tal, allu ivealsilore nabitat	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	oject	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Graham Creek Nature Preserve					recreational opportunity for the residents and visitors of the Gulf Coast. Currently the Preserve includes a canoe/kayak launch, recreational pavilion, picnic areas and rustic hiking trails. The Preserve also hosts educational field trips to many local schools and youth groups with an annual participation level of approximately 1000 students. In order to increase environmental stewardship and awareness, the Graham Creek Nature Preserve could serve coastal Alabama as the largest coastal accessible municipal property for citizens and tourists to receive an environmental education with passive recreation activities. Much of the coastal Alabama habitat was impacted during the Deepwater Horizon Incident; therefore preserving local natural habitats will provide additional areas for flora and fauna to thrive. Wolf Bay and Graham Creek are Outstanding Alabama Waters, which deserve protection from future human degradation. The City proposes a land acquisition of 133 acres of coastal forested wetlands. This property is located east of the Foley Graham Creek Nature Preserve. Graham Creek flows through the property, which serves as a habitat for brown pelicans, great blue herons, osprey and a bald eagle nest. The creek also provides a fishing ground for the Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, especially in the winter. Furthermore, gopher tortoise colonies exist on the upland areas within this property. This land acquisition would increase the amount of protected habitats that have been vanishing or have been impacted throughout the coastal areas, including pine savannas, pine forests and tidal marshes. It would also protect the pristine waters of Graham Creek.																								
Gulf Shores/ Orange Beach/Gulf State Park Beach Restoration	411	Mark Acreman	Gulf Shores, Orange Beach	14700000	The cities of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach, along with Gulf State Park (ADCNR) currently maintain an "engineered beach" along 16.2 miles of shoreline. In 2005, the project originally placed approximately six (6) million cubic yards of dredged, beach-quality sand along 16.2 miles of shoreline. Additionally, nearly 1.5 million sea oats and panic grass were planted in the project's dune feature, and 80,000 linear feet of sand fencing were installed at the base of the dune. The project later received 2006's "Top Restored Beach" award from the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association. Since its construction, the GS/OB/GSP beach restoration project has withstood damage from eight (8) named tropical storms or hurricanes, but has prevented any significant damage to Gulf structures during this time period. Beginning in 2008, the project has been impacted from Tropical Storms Gustav, Ike and Ida, with the damage having been collected and summarized in FEMA Category G project worksheets for each project owner. Currently, the two cities and Gulf State Park are working toward completing a permit application to repair the damage, per FEMA's guidelines and approved project worksheets, and to commence construction in Fall 2011 in order to meet a March 31, 2012 deadline for construction. However, because the damage being repaired does not meet "full" beach fill volumes, the Owner Group proposes to construct an "improved" beach fill project, which could be constructed in a more conventional manner, and offer even greater protection for landward structures and public infrastructure. The Owner Group members of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach believe the utmost consideration and priority be given to this project for the following reasons: 1. Providing additional, valuable storm protection for our residents and tourism industry; 2. Meeting FEMA deadlines and maintaining "eligibility" for Federal disaster assistance		N	N	Y	N	N Y	N	N																

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Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary Lead			Project Description	ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Spef (Y / N)	Birds (Y/N)	ea Turtles (Y / N) secreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N) Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	roject delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	able laws ar	ect supports existing regional or istoration effort (Y/N) ect is not already fully funded (Y,	Project is technically feasible (+/0/-) Project readiness (+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Nearshore and Snorkeling Reef Project	Phillip West	Orange Beach	500000	following Presidentially-declared storm events; 3. Facilit ate the search for compatible beach-quality materials in Federal waters; 4. The project is currently being designed and permitted, and should be considered "shovel ready". 5. The project could have a significant, positive impact on the public's perception of area beaches. The beach restoration project is a vital component to maintaining the recreational viability of the area's beaches, and continuing to afford the protection to coastal structures and public infrastructure that prevents costly business interruption. This project, moreover, is shovel-ready and needs to be expedited in order to meet federal deadlines.  The City of Orange Beach is requesting the State of Alabama, Department of Conservation & Natural Resources (Marine Resources Division) to implement a program funded by NRDA to establish nearshore (i.e., within State waters) artificial for both hook and line fishing, and, closer to the beach, for snorkeling. This project would greatly benefit reef fish species and baitfish, and provide additional recreational opportunities for tourists as well as residents. The project would utilize commercially-available artificial reefs in State waters, which would allow smaller boats access to fertile fishing grounds near Perdido Pass, Alabama. Also, reefs placed near the shoreline (approx. 14' of water) within reach of swimmers will provide exciting opportunities to explore reefs and reef fish species. Water clarity in eastern Baldwin County is generally amenable to this type of use, and will create additional recreational opportunities, similar to the Snorkeling Trail project in Pensacola Beach and Perdido Key, Florida.	Trustee Portal		N N																			
South Baldwin Wildlife rescue and Rehabilitation Facility	Leslie Lassitter	Baldwin County	2500000	Baldwin County is filled with a diversity of coastal habitats. These habitats are the home of numerous flora and fauna that have been impacted by the Deepwater Horizon release. Migratory species use many of these habitats for wintering. Currently there are no local facilities for injured animals. The nearest locations are in Auburn and Birmingham, which means many of these animals do not survive. The establishment of a local facility would allow for quick rescue and initial analysis of the affected animal and if possible, subsequent release of the animal back into its habitat. The coastal communities of Foley, Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, the Alabama State Park and the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge plan to combine efforts to establish and maintain a South Baldwin Rescue and Rehabilitation Facility. The main facility could be established within the Foley Graham Creek Nature Preserve where there is ample land to establish flight cages and educational facilities. A main satellite facility could be established in Orange Beach. This could promote ecotourism while offering initial rescue and rehabilitation for injured wildlife. This would allow for a collaborative effort to protect and preserve numerous species. Each community would offer a different aspect of the rehabilitation and release. Funds would be needed for a main facility with trained staff and satellite facilities. Each facility would need numerous types of cages, medical equipment and food supplies. An educational aspect would be provided through signage and viewing areas for visitors at the facilities. Also there could be a partnership with universities to provide assistance in the management of the facility with lab areas and housing. Municipal owned lands could house the facilities to avoid land purchase costs. The request is to fully fund and maintain a facility for the rescue, rehabilitation and	Trustee	N	N N	N N	Y	N Y	N N															

					Project Information					Re:	storat	ion T	ypes A	ddressed	ed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	l l	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description release of wildlife. This endeavor would over time become self-sustaining through	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ter Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Ditus (1 / N)     Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	onitoring, Adaptive Management, and Admir	it to support restoration implementation is consistent with programmatic restoration	consistent with programmate restoration go	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Coastal Alabama Habitat Restoration - Arlington Cove Project, Mobile Alabama		Henry Malec	coastal AL	4000000	grant s, endowments and donations. The partnership between the coastal cities would be a model effort in the revitalization of the Gulf Coast. (PROJECT COST (ESTIMATE): \$2.5 million for initial construction, staffing and equipment  Coastal Alabama has tremendous environmental beauty. From the fringing coastal saltwater marshes, to the tourist-filled beaches of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach, Alabama contains tremendous natural resources. The Deepwater Horizon incident impacted many habitat types in the Gulf of Mexico and in coastal Alabama specifically. Timing for the incident coincided with the northern movement of neotropical migratory birds as well as the spawning of fish species (non-target and sport species). Shrimp, crabs and benthic macroinvertebrates in shallow coastal waters were adversely impacted by either the presence of oil or the presence of other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) components. Aquatic birds, such as the pelican, gannet, and some shore birds, were negatively impacted by the presence of oil on the surface of the water, on shorelines, and in marshes. The proposed project is expected to address the restoration of tidal marsh habitats that support all of the impacted species. The impact to species is difficult to compensate in areas that were not heavily oiled. In some cases, the presence of the oil is now minimal. However, because the overall coastal ecosystem has been suffering from continuing environmental impact from natural (sea level rise, wave energy) and man-made (erosion from ship wakes) sources, the amount of suitable habitat for the recovery of the impacted species has been compromised or has disappeared altogether. Much of the shoreline in Upper Mobile Bay is in some state of environmental degradation. Due to the high energy wave environment many of the tidal marshes have suffered significant land loss due to coastal erosion and sea level rise. The marsh islands would provide additional fringing marsh habitat. Additionally, the marsh habitat will provide for further decre		N	N N	Y	N N	N N	N N	I N																	

					Project Information				ļ	Restor	ation	Туре	es Addre	essed		Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollution (OPA) Crito 15 CFR 990	eria			Ad	ddition	al Crite	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulation	or local corrservation	Project is not already fully funded ( $orall (V/N)$ ) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)  Project is time critical (+/0/-)	opportu (+ / 0 / -
Coastal Alabama Habitat Restoration - Bayou Heron, Dauphin Island, Alabama	367	Henry	coastal AL		Coastal Alabama has tremendous environmental beauty. From the fringing coastal saltwater marshes, to the tourist-filled beaches of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach, Alabama contains tremendous natural resources. The Deepwater Horizon incident impacted many habitat types in the Gulf of Mexico and in coastal Alabama specifically. Timing for the incident coincided with the northern movement of neotropical migratory birds as well as the spawning of fish species (non-target and sport species). Shrimp, crabs and benthic macroinvertebrates in shallow coastal waters were adversely impacted by either the presence of oil or the presence of other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) components. Aquatic birds, such as the pelican, gannett, and some shore birds, were negatively impacted by the presence of oil on the surface of the water, on shorelines, and in marshes. The proposed project is expected to address the restoration of tidal marsh habitats that support all of the impacted species. The impact to species is difficult to compensate in areas that were not heavily oiled. In some cases, the presence of the oil is now minimal. However, because the overall coastal ecosystem has been suffering from continuing environmental impact from natural (sea level rise, wave energy) and man-made (erosion from ship wakes) sources, the amount of suitable habitat for the recovery of the impacted species has been compromised or has disappeared altogether. Much of the shoreline in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, including Bayou Heron, is in some state of environmental degradation. Due to the high energy wave environment many of the tidal marshes have suffered significant land loss due to coastal erosion, sea level rise and boat wakes. The project being proposed will contribute to making the environment whole by restoring approximately 25 acres of tidal marsh in Bayou Heron on the north side of Dauphin Island, Alabama. The marsh would be protected from erosion with either a segmented rip-rap breakwater or a breakwater constructed of wave	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N	1 N	N	N															
Coastal Alabama Habitat Restoration Brookley Marsh Island Project, Mobile, Alabama	369	Henry	coastal AL	15000000	Coastal Alabama has tremendous environmental beauty. From the fringing coastal saltwater marshes, to the tourist-filled beaches of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach, Alabama contains tremendous natural resources. The Deepwater horizon incident impacted many habitat types in the Gulf of Mexico and in coastal Alabama specifically. Timing for the incident coincided with the northern movement of neotropical migratory birds as well as the spawning of fish species (non-target and	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N I	I N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/X)	Birds (Y / N)	(1 / N) I Use (Y/N)	ederal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $ Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - ) $	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	icable laws and regulations (	effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
					sport species). Shrimp, crabs and benthic macro invertebrates in shallow coastal waters were adversely impacted by either the presence of oil or the presence of other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) components. Aquatic birds, such as the pelican, gannett, and some shore birds, were negatively impacted by the presence of oil on the surface of the water, on shorelines, and in marshes. The proposed project is expected to address the restoration of tidal marsh habitats that support all of the impacted species. The impact to species is difficult to compensate in areas that were not heavily oiled. In some cases, the presence of the oil is now minimal. However, because the overall coastal ecosystem has been suffering from continuing environmental impact from natural (sea level rise, wave energy) and man-made (erosion from ship wakes) sources, the amount of suitable habitat for the recovery of the impacted species has been compromised or has disappeared altogether. Much of the shoreline in Upper Mobile Bay is in some state of environmental degradation. Due to the high energy wave environment many of the tidal marshes have suffered significant land loss due to coastal erosion and sea level rise. Historically, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers disposed of dredged material from the Mobile Harbor Ship Channel in open water on the west side of the ship channel. The dredged material created mounds along the ship channel which helped to protect marsh and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) along the western shore of Mobile Bay from erosion. These mounds have eroded since open water disposal of dredged material was discontinued in Upper Mobile Bay.  Creation of the marsh islands would restore marsh habitat, help protect the remaining marsh from additional erosion, and reduce wave energy along the western shoreline. These conditions could also make the environment conducive to natural recruitment of SAV or provide the opportunity to plant SAV in the protected nearshore habitat. The proposed project is anticipated to not on																							
Orange Beach/Gulf State Park/Gulf Shores Beach Restoration	389	Phillip West	Gulf Shores, Orange Beach		The cities of Orange Beach and Gulf Shores, along with Gulf State Park (ADCNR) currently maintain an "engineered beach" along 16.2 miles of shoreline. In 2005, the project originally placed approximately six (6) million cubic yards of dredged, beach-quality sand along 16.2 miles of shoreline. Additionally, nearly 1.5 million sea oats and panic grass were planted in the project's dune feature, and 80,000 linear feet of sand fencing were installed at the base of the dune. The project later	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	1 N	N Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	1 7	Sea futtes (T/N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	tical (+/0/-)
					received 2006's "Top Restored Beach" award from the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association. Since its construction, the OB/GS/GSP beach restoration project has withstood damage from eight (8) named tropical storms or hurricanes, but has prevented any significant damage to Gulf structures during this time period. Beginning in 2008, the project has been impacted from Tropical Storms Gustav, Ike and Ida, with the damage having been collected and summarized in FEMA Category G project worksheets for each project owner. Currently, the two cities and Gulf State Park are working toward completing a permit application to repair the damage, per FEMA's guidelines and approved project worksheets, and to commence construction in Fall 2011 in order to meet a March 31, 2012 deadline for construction. However, because the damage being repaired does not meet "full" beach fill volumes, the Owner Group proposes to construct an "improved" beach fill project, which could be constructed in a more conventional manner, and offer even greater protection for landward structures and public infrastructure. The Owner Group members of Orange Beach and Gulf Shores believe the utmost consideration and priority be given to this project for the following reasons: 1. Providing additional, valuable storm protection for our residents and tourism industry; 2. Meeting FEMA deadlines and maintaining "eligibility" for Federal disaster assistance following Presidentially-declared storm events; 3. Facilita te the search for compatible beach-quality materials in Federal waters; 4. The project is currently being designed and permitted, and should be considered "shovel ready". 5. The project could have a significant, positive impact on the public's perception of area beaches. The beach restoration project is a vital component to maintaining the recreational viability of the area's beaches, and continuing to afford the protection to coastal structures and public infrastructure that prevents costly business interruption. This project, moreover, is																							
Dauphin Island Parkway Salt Marsh, Finfish and Shellfish Habitat Restoration	390	Buddy Covington	Dauphin Island		Dauphin Island Parkway is the connecting link between Dauphin Island and mainland Alabama. Located in southern Mobile County along the western shoreline of Mobile Bay, the project site is exposed to heavy wave action from the long fetch across Mobile Bay and other erosive forces such as ship wakes. Studies indicate that a historically salt marsh protected shoreline has eroded more than 400 feet landward and the area has lost intertidal emergent habitat, salt marsh habitat, oyster reefs and areas of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). In an effort to protect the Dauphin Island Parkway roadway from the rapid erosion, sheetpile bulkhead and rubble mounds were constructed at various points along the remaining shoreline. The bulkhead was installed after 1999 and has been the subject of regular maintenance activities and emergency repairs following storm events. Structural shoreline protection has caused scour, a decrease in water quality and the further loss of aquatic habitat. In 2004 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) prepared a study "Preliminary Restoration Plan for Dauphin Island Parkway Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Mobile County Alabama" (PRP) proposing 3,960 feet of protective artificial wave break, utilizing 7,100 CY of material from a federally authorized maintenance dredging project for fill and then planting the fill area to stabilize the shoreline creating 4 acres of wetlands. The project also included	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	N	NN	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	eef (Y / N)	`	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cosh$ -effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					depositing 2,250 CY of oyster shells between the breakwater and the marsh to improve shellfish habitat. The benefits of the project were stabilizing unconsolidated sediment in the nearshore, reducing turbidity and erosion, improving water quality and improving biodiversity and productivity by improving habitat for marine fishes, invertebrates, migratory birds and marine mammals. The construction cost estimate for this project was \$875,000 in 2004. The project limits of the PRP focused on an area between the Heron Bay Cutoff bridge and the Daup hin Island bridge. There is ample opportunity to expand northward in phases from the Heron Bay Cutoff to Dauphin Island Bridge PRP project. Approximately 7,800 feet north of the Heron Bay Cutoff, Mobile County owns 8 acres of parkland known as Bayfront Park. Bayfront Park is described as a bird lover's paradise, and is listed as site #47 on the Alabama Coastal Birding Trail. It is located in the Alabama Port community north of the Dauphin Island Bridge. Many species of local and migratory birds visit this park in the spring and fall to take advantage of its fresh water and to shelter themselves among the trees and reeds. Pelicans are ever present, soaring on the wind-wave formed as bay breezes blow up against and over dense stands of pines. Herons, egrets, osprey, gulls, and terns stalk the shoreline. Playground equipment and covered picnic tables with grills are available. The area is also popular with windsurfers and people wading for crabs, mullet, and flounder. The Dauphin Island Parkway Salt Marsh, Fin Fish and Shell Fish Restoration project could ultimately extend from the Dauphin Island bridge to north of Bayfront Park for a total distance of 18,000 feet and involve 18,000 feet of segmented breakwater, 115 acres of salt marsh restoration, 550,000 CY of beneficial use of dredge material and 30 acres of oyster reef habitat while further enhancing the protection of the only evacuation route from the Town of Dauphin Island and helping to stabilize the shoreline at Bayf																								
Robinson Island Restoration Project	370	Phillip West	Perdido Bay		The overall project consists of five primary objectives: 1. Restore 250 feet of eroded shoreline on Robinson Island The northeastern tip of Robinson Island has experienced sustained erosion for many years. Recent storms have seriously aggravated the situation. Heron nest trees have been lost, and numerous others are currently threatened by shoreline retreat. The grant would support a project to restore the shoreline to its 1985 configuration, while protecting remaining trees and stabilizing the island's northeastern end. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit would be obtained as well as necessary state authorizations to dredge a small amount of sand (estimated at 2500 cubic yards) from shoal areas in adjoining Terry Cove to reconstitute the island's northeast shoreline. Fabric protection would be installed and riprap of suitable size placed to protect the reconstituted shoreline. Project costs would be related to permit acquisition (including surveys), dredging	Trustee Portal	N	N Y	N	I Y	N N	N	N																

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Proj Submit No./ By/ Prim Project Name ID Lead	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	onsistent with programmatic	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ $/$ 0 $/$ -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability(Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
		and sand placement, fabric installation, and riprap placement. Permanent markers would be installed to facilitate monitoring of project effectiveness over time (10 years). Without this project, additional loss of Robinson Island will occur, including more nest trees. 2. Install bird nesting platforms The loss of large mature pine trees used as nest sites to hurricanes will be temporarily offset by installation of 20 bird nesting platforms on Robinson, Gilchrest, and Walker Islands (the latter two after they are acquired from private interests). Most of the platforms would be placed on Robinson Island, where the largest amount of nesting has historically occurred. Great blue herons will be the primary target specie, although other wading bird species may also use the platforms. Construction would take place during the June-January timeframe to avoid bird nesting activities. Costs associated with purchase of lumber, hardware, associated equipment; and to support city employees to carry out the work or sup ervise volunteers would be paid out of grant funds. Acquisition of a 27 ft. pontoon boat-motor would support this activity by providing a means to transport equipment and people from the mainland to the island worksites. This boat would also be vital is carrying out the other activities associated with this project. Platform sites would be selected based on the location of pine trees used for nesting prior to recent storms. Follow-on monitoring of bird use would be carried out for 10 years using volunteers. Colonial-nesting birds have been confined to three nesting sites in coastal Alabama according to officials with the Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory, one of which is Robinson Island. These islands were identified as one of 4 priority areas in collaboratory work by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program and The Nature Conservancy in their 2006 report "Conserving Alabama's Coastal Habitats - Acquisition and Restoration Priorities of Mobile and Baldwin Counties." 3. Install sand fencing enclosures to protect least																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turries (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	
					litter removal from the islands when people depart. Additionally, at least four large educational type signs would be installed featuring information about the environmental features of the islands and the role/behavior of human conduct in sustaining island uses into the future. The grant would also support an educational "island care joint venture" with marinas, restaurants, boat rentals, and other commercial interests in the Perdido Pass, Terry Cove, Cotton Bayou, and Bayou St. John area, most, if not all of which depend (directly or indirectly) on the islands well-being to support their customer base. This effort would include educational brochures, signs, place mats, and other materials featuring the islands value and the need for environmentally sustainable human interactions with these resources. The signage project would be facilitated by purchase of the boat/motor (as above) that would help transport equipment and personnel to work sites, as well as acting as a work platform for in-water sign installation. 5. Reestablish native island vegetation. The upland vegetation of Robinson, Gilchrest, and Walker Islands has been severely affected by tropical storms and sea level rise. Natural re-vegetation has been slowly occurring. A significant number of pine trees on the islands previously used f or bird nesting have been lost. The project would boost recovery of natural vegetation. The project would include planting native species such as sand pine, slash pine, salt bush, smooth cordgrass, and sea oats on the three islands. Some removal of exotic vegetation may be necessary to facilitate success of this planting program. A partnership with Gulf Shores High School would be developed to facilitate this part of the project. Two greenhouses would be constructed at Gulf Shores High School under supervision of Orange Beach city employees. Students/volunteers would gather seeds from native plants in the project area and raise the young plants at the greenhouse. When the seedlings are of suitable size, students and v																							
Public Boat Launch Facility		Phillip West	Orange Beach	2200000	The City of Orange Beach hereby requests the State of Alabama, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) to construct a public boat launch facility along Old River, in Gulf State Park (Baldwin County, Alabama). The city has designed and engineered a facility for the proposed location, and these schematics and plans have been submitted to the ADCNR as part of a concurrent NRDA project request.	Trustee Portal		N N																				
Boat-Accessible Public Restroom Facility for Boggy Point Boat Launch	395	Phillip West	Orange Beach		The proposed project would provide a pile-supported, boat-accessible restroom facility at the State-owned and managed Boggy Point Boat Launch, in Orange Beach, Alabama. This facility would be centrally located for boaters in the Terry Cove/Cotton Bayou/Bayou St. John/Perdido Pass area, and located within easy reach of Robinson and Bird Islands, which can host thousands of leisure boats and swimmers during the busy Spring and Summer boating season. There are no other public facilities in the area that are accessible by boat. The purpose would be to provide clean, sanitary comfort facilities for the boating public, and to reduce pollution in the concentrated swimming and boating areas.	Trustee Portal	N	N N	N	N	N Y	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ta', and ivealshipte habitat (17)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(\gamma/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively $(+/0/-)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success $(+/0/-)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+/0/-)	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Pilot Town Acquisition and Finfish and Shellfish Habita Restoration	340	Brett Gaar	Ft Morgan		Project Title: Pilot Town Property Aquisition and St. Andrews Bay Finfish and Shellfish Habitat Restoration Projected Cost: NTE \$2,000,000 (land acquisition) Dredging \$3,600,000 Breakwater \$1,500,000 Planting, etc. \$1,000,000 Total \$8,100,000 Pilot town is a large part of Alabama History. For some, the history of Mobile is dependent on the establishment of Pilot Town. The settlement was established early in the 19th century as a communal town on the Fort Morgan Peninsula. The settlement got its name from the bar pilots who guided sea-going vessels past the sand bars of Mobile Bay. In prehistory, the land is known to have been used and settled by Native American people. Pilot Town was destroyed in a 1906 hurricane, but traces of the settlement, including an old graveyard, can still be found there. Archeological proof of Native American settlement can also be found. Historians have stated that the area was truly a paradise. "Citrus grew wild and oysters paved the bottom of nearby St. Andrews Bay." "Pilot town is one of Alabama's most significant historical sites." The aerial photograph below compares the 1940 shoreline of Navy Cove and St. Andrews Bay, (red line) against the 2009 shoreline. Erosion of the protective peninsula that was a signature of Navy Cove is almost completely lost to erosion. The shoreline in the project area has eroded approximately 600 feet since 1940 with the loss of approximately 25 acres of high quality wetlands and uplands The property lies within the congressionally outlined acquisition area for the 1,990-acre Little Point Clear Unit of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. Purchase of the Little Point Clear Unit would extend the refuge lands further west to include the western shore of St. Andrews Bay and encompass Pilot Town. Land prices, however, have prevented the Pilot Town tract and surrounding acreage from being acquired. The property has been described as "acre for acre the best wildlife habitat on the peninsula, is primarily an estuary habitat streaked with narrow tidal		N	N .		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N			N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	ct is cor	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable laws an	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	_	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					opportunity to restore oyster habitat that once thrived in St. Andrews Bay and provide the opportunity preserve one of the most unique historical sites and ecologically diverse sites along the Gulf Coast. The proposed action is to construct a fish and shellfish habitat restoration project to restore habitat lost due to erosi on of the shoreline at Pilot Town and to acquire approximately 47 acres of the historic site. The proposed project includes constructing a segmented breakwater along approximately 1800 linear feet of eroding shoreline to prevent further erosion and to protect the wetland and upland restoration area that is proposed for creation between the segmented breakwater and the existing eroding shoreline. The project would require dredging approximately 360,000 cubic yards of material from St. Andrews Bay and placing it in the historical limits of the Peninsula. The proposed project is needed to prevent further erosion of the shoreline with additional loss of wetlands and to restore wetlands that have been lost due to erosion. The project would also provide a physical barrier to reduce salinity levels in St. Andrews Bay which could promote the reintroduction of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) and Oyster Habitat. The project would also help protect approximately 440 acres of high quality wetland and upland habitat to the south and east of the Proposed Peninsula from erosion.																								
Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Old River Estuary		John Dougherty	Coastal Gulf of Mexico		The proposed project consists of installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. An in-line, high-volume pump station is to be operated by remote control as determined by data collected from a variety of in-situ sensors and public data sources within the respective watershed. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity. The pipeline crossing is to be located near the tidal node of the estuary. Pump operation generally will occur during the ebb tide with shut-off during the flood tide to allow for mixing of seawater and estuarine waters. Benefits accrue over time from the point of delivery to the ocean inlet. During low rainfall periods, no pumping may be required; during high rainfall periods, continuous pumping may be conducted to provide a benthic layer of seawater for protection of seagrass beds. Avg project cost=\$7,500/ac; Restored Economic Benefit Value=\$20,500/ac/yr Estimated Benefit::Cost Ratio= 2.73 Long term station operation and estuary management will be the responsibility of state and/or local government with a funding mechanism established by NRDA. Project success will be measured under the quality ranking process cooperatively established by NOAA and IMAR through the ASSETS software - Assessment of Estuarine Trophic State (http://www.eutro.org); and by annual comparison of standing seagrass acreage and blade density with pre-project conditions. These results will ultimately determine the quantity of environmental offsets achieved on behalf of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill damage assessment.	Portal							N																
Coastal Alabama Habitat Restoration -	357	Paul Looney	Coastal AL		Coastal Alabama has tremendous environmental beauty. From the fringing coastal saltwater marshes, to the tourist-filled beaches of Gulf shores and Orange Beach, Alabama contains tremendous natural resources. The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural resources (ADCNR), State Lands Division (SLD) owns many	Trustee Portal	N	N	Υ	N \	N	N N	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Hahirat (Y / N)	(N/		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	_	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	oject readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term benefit of project (+ / u / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Portersville Bay Islands					acres of coastal Alabama habitat. The purpose for acquiring the coastal habitats was to protect the resource for future generations. The Deepwater horizon incident impacted many habitat types in the Gulf of Mexico and in coastal Alabama specifically. Timing for the incident coincided with the northern movement of neotropical migratory birds as well as the spawning of fish species (non-target and sport species). Shrimp, crabs and benthic macroinvertebrates in shallow coastal waters were adversely impacted by either the presence of oil or the presence of other Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) components. Aquatic birds, such as the pelican, gannet, and some shore birds, were negatively impacted by the presence of oil on the surface of the water, on shorelines, and in marshes. The proposed project is expected to address the restoration of habitats that support all of the impacted species. The impact to species is difficult to compensate in areas that were not heavily oiled. In some cases, the presence of the oil is now minimal. However, because the overall coastal ecosystem has been suffering from continuing environmental impact from natural (sea level rise, wave energy) and man-made (erosion from ship wakes) sources, the amount of suitable habitat for the recovery of the impacted species has been compromised or has disappeared altogether. Many of the State-owned lands in the Mississippi Sound are in some state of environmental degradation. Due to the high energy wave environment many of the state-owned islands have suffered significant land loss due to coastal erosion and sea level rise. This type of land loss can be seen at all of the state-owned islands in the Portersville Bay and Grand Bay areas. The project being proposed is to concentrate on two specific islands owned by the ADCNR SLD in Mississippi sound. Coffee Island (also known as Isle aux Herbes) has endured shoreline erosion historically. A comparison of shoreline location between 1917 and the present present shows continuing and extensive shoreli																								

	Project Information			Re	estora	tion T	ypes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	l Pollution OPA) Crite 5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Proj Submitted No./ By/ Primary Project Name ID Lead Lo	ocation Cost Project Description	Submitted via Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No land, Coastal,	a)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	onal Us	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety $(+/0/-)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
	identified invasive species in the important habitats so that the restored ecosyster can provide full ecological value to the plant and animial species that constitute the community or depend on the plant community for food and shelter. The second island proposed for restoration is Marsh Island. There are two islands with this name in coastal Alabama. The island referenced here is in Portersville Bay. There are historic photographs of the island dating to 1917 which show the extensive erosion of the shoreline compared to the present shoreline of the island. Restoration of this island would include shoreline stabilization structures, backfillin to an agreed upon historic island profile and the planting of suitable plant communities to provide suitable habitat for the same species discussed above. Invasive species eradication and control is also proposed for this project.  Obile Bay  10000000  Illiand Island is an approximately 1,500 acre manmade island in Mobile Bay that was created from dredge material from the construction and maintenance of the Theodore ship channel. While the main reason for creation of the island was to manage dredge material, one of the environmental benefits of the island creation has been that numerous coastal bird species, particularly the Brown Pelican use the island for roosting and nesting. The initial plans for this manmade island did not include provisions for bird rookery habitat. However, once the potential habitat was established through the construction of the island, it became apparent that an ecological niche had been filled. Subsequent efforts were aimed at improving and protecting habitat for birds using the island for rookery habitat as well as foraging and roosting habitat. The ecological result of this fortuitous development is the bay needed to be reconsidered in light of the spontaneous establishment of useful rookery habitat. The ecological estudies for cookery habitat for coastal bird species. The proposed project is to establish other smaller islands in the Bay that	Trustee N Portal	I N Y		YN																		

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat IV / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/-$ )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	collaboration (+/0/-)
					scientific investigations have concluded that the number of birds killed, and the number of bird species impacted are hard to know specifically. It has been estimated that for every oiled bird captured and rehabilitated, there could be as many as 10 others that were never found. Initial estimates, while imprecise, are that thousands of birds in hundreds of species were impacted by the incident. Mobile Bay, for the most part, did not get direct impact from oil released from the Deepwater horizon. However, due to past development trends, the amount of natural habitat available in Mobile Bay has been reduced by the construction of shoreline housing and shoreline armoring. Development of shoreline housing and the eventual armoring of the shoreline have resulted in a loss of fringing saltwater and brackish water wetland habitat, shallow mud flat habitat, and low elevation wet and fast land vegetation. A developed shoreline does not contain any marsh habitat, tidal creeks, or wooded wetland habitat which is present on undeveloped shorelines in Mobile Bay. The environmental effects of an armored and developed shoreline has resulted din the loss of nearshore habitat and potential nesting and roo sting habitat inland. Upland habitat that used to provide trees and shrubs which served as resting and foraging habitat for migratory birds, have been reduced as landscaping has replaced natural species with introduced ornamental plant species with little ecological value. In some instances, escaped ornamental plants have replaced natural vegetation in otherwise undeveloped property. The proposed project would entail the construction of offshore islands that could replace lost habitat due to coastal development. The project islands would be developed to contain as much ecotonal variation as possible, with some upland habitat available. Source material could be recovered from the shallow waters of Mobile Bay of from existing stores of dredge material stored adjacent to Mobile Bay Similarly, beneficial use of dredge material stor																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	(d), allu ivealsilole nabitat.	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation ( $\gamma$ /N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N) $$	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-)	tical (+/0/-) cortunities for exter
					bellied turtle. Historic aerial photography can provide a basis for the eventual size of the project based on past erosion patterns. The general size for an individual island is envisioned to be over 20 acres and less than 200 acres. Lower in the Bay the created island habitat will support saltwater marsh habitat and marine floral and faunal communities. This project concept could be used to create or enhance islands in the Alabama waters of the Mississippi Sound.																							
Property Acquisitions for Protecting the Big Creek Lake/ Converse Reservoir	4083	Dwight McGough	Mobile County		The Big Creek Lake/Converse Reservoir Watershed covers approximately 103 square miles or 65,920 acres in western Mobile County, Alabama. This watershed system is the sole source of raw water for the two drinking water treatment plants for the City of Mobile's water distribution system along with one of two sources for industrial use. This water supply system is also currently a source of drinking water for the City's of Prichard, Chickasaw, and Spanish Fort. The Big Creek Lake/Converse Reservoir Watershed Management Program includes purchasing available properties and land use rights to prevent conditions from occurring that may adversely affect water quality within the watershed basin. Several properties within the watershed have been purchased by MAWSS over the years to ensure proper land management practices are followed for protecting the Big Creek Lake/Converse Reservoir water quality. As development continues to occur on the properties within the watershed that are neither owned nor controlled by the Mobile Area Water & Sewer System, the potential for detrimental effects to the water quality increases. Some examples of these conditions are drainage runoff containing nutrients from fertilizers or watercraft or naturally occurring residuals from erosion. The potential adverse effects of land development on raw water quality include runoff with increased amounts of sediment, chemicals and nutrients that promote the growth of algae. By owning the properties within the watershed, the implementation of proper land management programs by MAWSS can be assured for maintaining exceptional water quality for future generations.	Trustee Portal			N N																			
Rehabilitation of Sanitary Sewer Mains - Foley, Alabama	342	Richard Peterson	Foley	1250000	The Utilities Board of the City of Foley (Riviera Utilities), in partnership with the City of Foley, desires to rehabilitate up to 8.6 miles of aged, deficient sanitary sewer mains within the City's sewer collection system. Most of the collection system in and around downtown Foley was constructed of vitrified clay pipe 40-70 years ago. Riviera Utilities has identified, inspected and cataloged these deficiencies during routine internal video inspections. Deficiencies in the clay pipe include broken pipes, offset joints, root intrusion, and active groundwater infiltration / stormwater inflow (I/I). Where possible, mains will be rehabilitated using trenchless construction methods such as pipe relining and pipe bursting to minimize construction costs. These areas fall within the watersheds of Wolf Bay and Bon Secour Bay/Oyster Bay. Treated effluent is discharged from Riviera's Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) to Wolf Creek, which flows to Wolf Bay. Ultimately, flow from these watersheds enters the Intracoastal Waterway, Perdido Bay, Mobile Bay, and the Gulf. Wolf Bay is a pristine estuary designated by ADEM as an "Outstanding Alabama Water". Bon Secour Bay and Oyster Bay are popular locations for sport fishing and shellfish harvesting and are bordered by the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. Both watersheds host very diverse habitats that do support or have historically supported several Federally listed species including bald eagles, Florida manatees, Kemp's	Trustee Portal	N	Y	V	N	N	I N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	.	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	leral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / U / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Safe Harbour	54	Rosa Zirlott	Bayou La Batre		Ridley sea turtles, Gulf sturgeons, American alligators, Alabama red-bellied turtles and Eastern indigo snakes. This project's goal is long-term improvement of water quality by the reduction of accidental discharges of untreated/partially-treated wastewater to these watersheds, surrounding waters, and the Gulf. Such discharges are detrimental to aquatic, estuarine, and upland habitats within these watersheds. Also, they can create public health hazards by making water bodies temporarily unsuitable for human contact, commercial/sport fishing, and recreational use. Project objectives are as follows: (1) Minimize possibility of wastewater discharges by (a) regaining hydraulic capacity lost in the collection system due to I/I and pipe deficiencies, and (b) correcting pipe deficiencies that can directly lead to a manhole overflow; (2) Prevent exfiltration of wastewater into groundwater; 3) Reduce WWTF peak flows during rain events so that treatment processes are not overloaded and high quality effluent is discharged to Wolf Creek.	Trustee Portal		N N																					

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	er Quality/ No	(a), and nearshore habitat (1 / / N)	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0/+)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Troject Name		Lead	Location	Cost	also resulted in less harbor facilities. For example, the Bayou La Batre state docks were destroyed. These docks provided dockage for about 40 vessels depending on size and housed two seafood unloading facilities. Technology now provides cost effective methods to develop expanded harbor facilities that include adequate moorage for the fishing and other fleets and which will protect the environment from operations by providing efficient controls to mange such things as oil spills and waste disposal. Further, facilities can be constructed to provide vessel safety during a hurricane. Facilities can also be provided to store oyster boats and thus eliminate the current practice of towing them miles inland and back again each day. Commercial fishermen are self employed including crewmen on the larger boats. No economic infrastructure exists within the industry to even attempt to address the problem and implement a solution. Any resolution to the problem will either have to come from government or some other out side source. In order to build Safe Harbors for coastal Alabama, we request funding for professional study, design, and construction of facilities that can safely harbor fishing vessels and other craft in severe storms and that will also provide the necessary infrastructure to protect the environment.																								
The Renovation of Mobile, Alabama's Antiquated Storm Water Treatment Methods to Meet Modern EPA Standards	4072	Carol Adams- Davis	Mobile Bay		"The Renovation of Mobile, Alabama's Antiquated Storm Water Treatment Methods to Meet Modern EPA Standards" would be an excellent NRDA restoration project. Because Mobile County is located on Mobile Bay in a low-lying coastal community, storm water management should have a high priority. Mobile's problems associated with the drainage and flooding of an old fragile deteriorated storm water collection system are well know by its residents. Overloaded inadequate storm drains become clogged with leaves and trash, thus our frequent excess rainfall has nowhere to go, so water collects in low areas, causing flash flooding of our streets and sidewalks. All untreated runoff, containing hydrocarbons, trash, and other pollutants, eventually end up in our watersheds and Mobile Bay. Mobile's present Storm Water Management System is a natural target for a complete municipal storm water system retrofit. The Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) funds could create a contemporary storm water program for Mobile, which would improve the water quality of Mobile Bay Estuary, the fourth largest estuary in the United States. The design, construction, operation and maintenance of up-to-code storm water plan would incorporate a large budget including the following: Retrofitting Program, Monitoring Program, Best Management Practices, Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Programs, Used Oil & Toxic Materials, Street Maintenance Program, Spill Response and Clean Up, Program for Public Education and Reporting, Leakage and Cross Connections, Industrial Program, General Commercial and Residential Program, Illicit Construction and Illegal Dumping, Landfills and Other Waste Facilities, Combined Sewer Overflow Program, Groundwater & Wellhead Protection, Drinking Water Protection, Watershed Assessment & Total Maximum Daily Loads, Septic and Inflow & Infiltration Program, Consistent Street Sweeping Program Engineering & Planning: Design Criteria, Standards and Guidance, Field Data Collection, Mas ter Planning, Design, Field and Operations Engi	Portal	N	Y	N N	N	Z Z	N	Z																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal. and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	r Reef (Y / N)	(N / N) s	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)  Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has rassonable prohability of success (1, / 0 / _ )	vents future and collate	rvices (+ / 0 / - ) more than one natural resour	(-/0/+)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	ct complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	y/Long-ter	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Water Quality Monitoring for Protecting Fish and Shellfish Resources in South Mobile County		Stan Wright	Mobile County	2620000	Enforcement: Code Development and Enforcement, General Permit Administration, Drainage System Inspection & Regulation, Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Inspection Programs, Low-Cost Flood Insurance Program, Multi-Objectives for Flood Management including Emergency Response, Erosion Control Program, Environmental Considerations, Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Control Cooperation for Management of All Drainage Systems (all Watersheds). Polluted storm water runoff is the number one water quality issue in Mobile County watersheds. This project would help reduce hypoxic zones by improving storm water treatment and reducing the amount of fertilizers and pollutants leaching into our watersheds. In order for present and future Estuary Restoration Programs to succeed, EPA Standards and Codes of Storm Water Management must be in place.  Federal and state budget reductions and available personnel are limiting the monitoring of water quality and fish/shellfish quality in our coastal waters. One method to supplement the state and federal efforts is to establish a network of water quality monitoring stations aimed at protecting near-shore shellfish spawning areas, oyster reefs, and fish habitat. This network of stations would be monitored weekly on a routine basis along with seasonal intensive studies to account for diurnal and varying meteorological effects as well as and man-made disasters that could occur (e.g., oil spills, marine accidents, etc.). Capabilities would also include a "strike team" to evaluate water quality and/or fish and shellfish quality on a short notice in response to any event capable of polluting the coastal area. A mobile and/or land-based laboratory capable of near real - time analyses for chemical and/or biological pollutants would be available for deployment on land or sea as the need arises and also utilized for the routine analyses, thus reducing commercial laboratory costs and delayed reporting associated with chemical and biological analyses. Data from the sampling events would be cata	Trustee		N N														. 57							
Eat Alabama Wild Seafood	2102	Rosa Zirlott	AL		Organized Seafood Association of Alabama has been marketing Alabama Wild Caught Seafood since 2002. The Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill created a major obstical in our marketing plan. Alabama fisherman were faced with public perception problems. Eight years of marketing Wild Caught Seafood were tainted overnight by the oil spill. Customers began to ask "Where is this product from?" and "if it is from the Gulf, we don't want it" One year after the spill, we are still	Trustee Portal	N	N N	I N	N	N Y	N	N																

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Typ	es Addr	essed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			ļ	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Codstal, and Nearshore Habitat paf (Y / N)	3irds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\cos$ t-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical $(+/0/-)$ Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Develop Wildlife		Lloyd A. Culp,	coastal AL		being affected by negative public perception of the safety of the seafood from the Gulf. Organized Seafood Association of Alabama is funded by a check off on fuel program. Our funding is based on the number of gallons of deisel fuel purchased for commercial fishing (.0125 cents per gallon). During the spill, the fishing waters were closed and the boats were not allowed to fish. This led to considerable defunding to the Organized Seafood Assocation of Alabama because the fisherman were not buying fuel. This defunding happened at a time when it was needed most. We are requesting funding to continue our marketing program for the seafood industry. We have a great deal of work in educating the consumer about the safety of seafood from the Gulf of Mexico.  I. Background - Wildlife recovery within watershed consists presently of state and	Trustee	N	N					N															
Recovery and Rehab within Coastal Alabama		Jr.			federal personnel, with a focus on endangered species Wildlife professionals have identified the need for a more reliable and analytical approach to recovery Wildlife rehab locations are presently limited to facilities in Florida and Mississippi. II. Concept - Obtain state and federal permits Develop financial support (nongovernment and government) to cover start-up and operating expenses Develop partnership that includes state and federal wildlife professionals, research and educational institutions, and local veterinarians to provide wildlife rehab services and analysis of wildlife mortality and injury Develop local facility that will house rehab services and provide educational programs on wildlife populations, habitat, and direct threats to wildlife health with the goal of mitigating long-term threats and preparing for natural and human-caused incidents that adversely affect wildlife. III. Benefits - Addresses an immediate need to provide sustainable and reliable wildlife recovery within the Mobile Bay watershed Provides an analytical approach to wildlife injury and mortality that will result in statistically valid baseline information on the health of wildlife populations Provide opportunities for biology students to gain practical field experience Provides marketing benefits to donors and cooperators Highlights the aesthetic and economic value of the natural resources of coastal Alabama Enhances the ability to maintain local control and management of future significant incidents that require wildlife recovery and rehab.	Portal																						
Island Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	5090	Phillip West	Perdido Bay		A. Install bird nesting platforms The loss of large mature pine trees used as nest sites to hurricanes will be temporarily offset by installation of 20 bird nesting platforms on Robinson, Gilchrest, and Walker Islands (the latter two after they are acquired from private interests). Most of the platforms would be placed on Robinson Island, where the largest amount of nesting has historically occurred. Great blue herons will be the primary target specie, although other wading bird species may also use the platforms. Construction would take place during the June-January timeframe to avoid bird nesting activities. Costs associated with this proposal include purchase of lumber, hardware, associated equipment; and to support city employees to carry out the work or supervise volunteers would be paid out of restoration project funds. Acquisition of a 27 ft. pontoon boat-motor would support this activity by providing a means to transport equipment and people from the mainland to the island worksites. This boat would also be vital is carrying out the other activities associated with this project. Platform sites would be selected based on the location of pine trees used for nesting prior to recent storms. Follow-on monitoring of bird use	Portal	N	N	N	N Y	N N	N	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N/	Birds (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/0/$ - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)		Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Sustaining Alabama's Working Waterfront through Oyster Aquaculture	5105	Bill Walton	AL	12500000	would be carried out for 10 years using volunteers. Colonial-nesting birds have been confined to three nesting sites in coastal Alabama according to officials with the Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory, one of which is Robinson Island. These islands were identified as one of 4 priority areas in collaboratory work by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program and The Nature Conservancy in their 2006 report "Conserving Alabama's Coastal Habitats' Acquisition and Restoration Priorities of Mobile and Baldwin Counties." B. Install sand fencing enclosure to protect least tern/heron nesting areas. Least terns have nested on the ground on Robinson and Gilchrest Islands. Human activities and the episodic presence of dogs on the Islands have restricted tern n esting or compromised its success. Herons have abandoned use of nest trees near human activity areas on Robinson Island. The project would construct and maintain a permanent sand fence enclosure around areas historically used by terns and herons for nesting. Approximately 1000 feet of fence would be installed. This should eliminate disturbance to nesting terns and herons, thereby help sustaining populations that have been suffering impacts from humans, particularly during the past 15 years. The acquisition of a boat-motor (as above) would help with this project by facilitating transport of materials, equipment, and personnel from the mainland to island construction areas. C. Install protective/interpretive signage and develop educational brochures Human behavior problems have adversely affected island environments for the past 25 years. Intrusions into bird nesting areas, widespread littering, free-roaming dogs, and incursion of motorized vessels into extremely sensitive sea grass beds have all contributed to declining environmental conditions. The proposal would support a comprehensive signage program involving the perimeter of the three islands as well as the perimeter of the sea grass beds that encircle these islands. The conspicuous signs would mark bird nesting areas,	Trustee Portal	N	N N					N																
					of public oyster reefs by seeding with juvenile oysters Provide 50 million juvenile oysters per year (set on varying sizes of cultch) for seeding onto public oyster beds to enhance the public fisheries within Alabama, raised by local oyster farmers and in partnership with Alma Bryant High School's aquaculture program. Within 5 years, 250 million juvenile oysters will be added to public oyster beds in the region. For																								

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Tyl	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			ļ	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	i, coastal, and ivealshore habitat (17)	9/100 (1 / N)	Sea Turtles (Y/N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject complies with applicable law	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/ 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/ 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+/ 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
					context, public reefs have a density of 2-5 oysters per square meter or 8,000-20,000 oysters per acre. The intent of this project is to assist state resource agencies in implementing existing oyster management strategies where a percent of the oysters on public reefs are harvested and the remainder provide critical fisheries habitat. Assuming 20% survival to market size, this stock enhancement could yield over 6,000 daily limits of eight sacks (AL limits) per year (with 200 market size oysters per sack), providing much needed income to the region, while also providing environmental services. The enhancement of natural oyster reef structure and oyster abundance will also will provide for critical ecosystem services through improved water quality, increased biodiversity and creation of more diverse habitat. In addition to educating high school students and creating jobs for watermen at nursery sites, the oyster seed produced at a state supported hatchery will be transitioned to the private sector. 2. Development of off-bottom oyster aquaculture in the region Establish 2 100-acre oyster aquaculture parks in Alabama, where watermen are provided start-up grants to produce adult oysters for the food market and juvenile oysters to supplement oyster reef restoration. The two parks will support 40 independently operated 5-acre oyster farms capable of generating at least \$2.5 million per year of combined income within 5 years through sales of premium oysters. These oysters command higher prices than those oysters traditionally produced from the oyster reefs in Alabama thereby providing greater income for the oyster producers and also reducing pressure on natural oyster resources. Initial research suggests that a 5-acre operation would allow an oyster farmer to raise 400,000 oysters per year; potentially yielding a gross annual income (with a conservative 80% survival) of over \$80,000. This would be a significant increase in annual income for the typical oyster catcher who might currently earn \$20,000/year. Regionalizatio																								
Dauphin Island Causeway Habitation Restoration and Public Access	5107	LaDon Swann	Dauphin Island		A 9,000 linear foot section of the Dauphin Island Parkway will be protected through the creation of 36 acres of aquatic habitat including sandy beaches, oyster reefs, fishing reefs, and enhanced public access through the creation of a two 0.33-acre roadside pocket parks. This will be accomplished by installing 3,500 wave attenuation breakwaters deployed in a double row using an offset segmented design; installing approximately 12,000 cubic yards or oyster cultch (rock or cured oyster shell) shoreward of the breakwaters; and constructing two 0.33-acre pocket parks for public access. The two rows of breakwaters will consist of approximately 32 segments 200 ft. in length with gap widths of 50 feet. Wave energy transmitted through the gaps will be minimized by overlapping gaps with the additional row of breakwaters positioned approximately 20 feet seaward of each gap. The breakwaters will be constructed to the desired dimensions of 8(w)' x8 (w)' x8(w)'x4(h)'. The breakwaters will be placed at a water depth of approximately 3 feet to allow for potential settling and to ensure that the structure will protrude out of the water 6 to 12 inches at mean tide. The 12,000 cubic yards oyster cultch will	Trustee Portal	N	N	/ N	N	N N	2	N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ No	tal, allu inealsilore nabitat († 7. / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (V/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-) portunities for extended to the content of the cont
	5110				be placed shoreward of breakwaters to provide hard substrate for setting of oyster larvae and to provide habitat for other marine vertebrates and invertebrates. The cultch will be deployed in an approximately 4,000 ft long by 50 ft wide strip at an average height of 9 inches to total 12,000 cubic yards of oyster habitat. A veneer of 6 million juvenile oysters (> 25 mm shell length) will be seeded on top of the created oyster reef. Two 0.33-acre pocket parks will be created. Each park will be 205 feet in length and 70 feet wide. A total of 8,000 cubic yards of earthen fill will be will be used to create the two pocket parks. The parks will be constructed in collaboration with the Department of Transportation to ensure proper engineering, construction, and traffic guidel ines are used. The parks will provide the public access to this restoration site to fish. Additional habitat will be added by planting of 15,000 Spartina alterniflora and Spartina patens transplants to stabilize the shoreline of the constructed pocket parks.																							
Robinson Island Restoration	5110	Phillip West	Perdido Bay	150000	A. Restore 250 feet of eroded shoreline on Robinson Island The northeastern tip of Robinson Island has experienced sustained erosion for many years. Recent storms have seriously aggravated the situation. Heron nest trees have been lost, and numerous others are currently threatened by shoreline retreat. The restoration proposal would support a project to restore the shoreline to its 1985 configuration, while protecting remaining trees and stabilizing the island's northeastern end. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit would be obtained as well as necessary state authorizations to dredge a small amount of sand (estimated at 2500 cubic yards) from shoal areas in adjoining Terry Cove to reconstitute the island's northeast shoreline. Fabric protection would be installed and riprap of suitable size placed to protect the reconstituted shoreline. Project costs would be related to permit acquisition (including surveys), dredging and sand placement, fabric installation, and riprap placement. Permanent markers would be installed to facilitate monitoring of project effectiveness over time (10 years). Without this project, additional loss of Robinson Island will occur, including more nest trees. The outcome of this project would be the restoration of 250 linear feet of eroded shoreline. The northeast tip of Robinson Island has been seriously eroding for over 20 years. Numerous bird nest trees have been lost. This project would protect the northeast part of the island and restore shoreline integrity. The project would protect the northeast part of the island and restore shoreline integrity. The project would be limited to the area subject to severe erosion and would only stabilize the shoreline, not recapture lost upland area. Continuing erosion of this area would endanger many of the remaining bird nest trees found on the island. The work would involve a relatively small amount of dredging and 250 feet of shoreline refurbishment sufficient to protect the island's integrity. Use of experienced city employees and a marine con		N	N .		N	IN N		Z															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	/N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Enderal Lande (Y/N)	daptive Management, and Admin upport Restoration Implementati	onsistent with programmatic restoration	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N) $$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	nas reasonable probability of succes:	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					be developed to facilitate this part of the project. Two greenhouses would be constructed at Gulf Shores High School under supervision of Orange Beach city employees. Students/volunteers would gather seeds from native plants in the project area and raise the young plants at the greenhouse. When the seedlings are of suitable size, students and volunteers would plant them on the island. Monitoring, follow-up care, and replanting (to the degree necessary) would be conducted by students and volunteers.																							
Perdido Watershed Water Quality Improvement	10105	Billy Middleton	Perdido River and Bay		There are approximately 6,360 acres of wetlands in Loxley's Planning Area. The Town of Loxley is in the Perdido River Basin. Surface water within the Perdido River Basin flows through numerous unnamed tributaries to the Perdido River, by way of Dyas Creek, Hollinger Creek, Styx River, Blackwater River, Negro Creek, Sandy Creek, Miflin Creek, Perdido Bay, Wolf Bay, Bay La Launch, Arnica Bay and other coastal waters. Also, Loxley is located in two watershed areas, the Mobile Bay and the Perdido Watersheds. The Town is served by one wastewater treatment facility located at the southwest corner of the town on 5050 South Magnolia Street/County Road 49. This facility has a flow averaging 300,000 gallons per day. The proposed project will replace the Town's existing 27,500 linear foot, 8 inch public sewer outfall line that has a direct discharge to the Perdido River Basin with a more adequately sized 16 inch new PVC outfall line. Currently, the old undersized 8 inch line does not have the capacity to withstand inflow and infiltration that occurs during the areas frequent storm events. This results in sewer overflows at the wastewater treatment facility which causes health and environmental hazards. The implementation of this project will prevent future sanitary sewer overflows from occuring. This will improve the water quality in these watersheds and offset the damage caused by the BP oil spill.	Trustee Portal	N	YN	Z	N N	N	I N																
Fort Land Acquisition Project		Mike McMillan	Spanish Fort	15000000	The City of Spanish Fort is located adjacent to the Blakeley River on the eastern side of the lower half of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. There are several hundred acres of estuarine marsh in addition to hilly uplands which provide numerous ecologic benefits such as floodwater protection, water quality enhancement, and habitat for plants and animals. Oysters, shrimp, and blue crab are associated with this habitat. On the southeast corner of the convergence of the Bay Minette Basin and Bay Minette Creek there is a tract of land available (a.k.a Cypress Point Development). This tract has been destined for development, however, has been put on hold. There is an opportunity to acquire this 250-acre tract of pristine habitat in order to protect the tract and adjacent waterways from over-development. In addition to productive wetland and upland habitat, numerous historic resources exist on this property. This project would acquire this tract of land for conservation and protection and could be used to education the public on the importance and role of Spanish Fort's waterfront in coastal Alabama's ecology. Costs associated with this project consist of appraisal fees, legal fees, and acquisiton costs.	Trustee Portal		N Y																				
Campground Expansion		Sherry Cain	Dauphin Island		Expand the existing campground by adding 10 more sites with water, electric and sewer hookups to provide more camp sites for the public.	Trustee Portal		N N																				
Dauphin Island Park and Beach	11051	Sherry Cain	Dauphin Island		Expand the parking area of the Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board public beach, by adding gravel, parking bumpers to create more parking spaces for the public use.	Trustee Portal	IN	IN N	IN	IN IN	1   1	ı N																

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Project Name Board (Public	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	nitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N) Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lanck (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restora	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (`	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / -)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Reneff of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Beach Parking)  Magnolia Springs Habitat Restoration	2112	Charles Houser	Magnolia Springs	500000	The Town of Magnolia Springs incorporated in 2006 in large part to protect the river Magnolia River from rampant development that was occurring in south Baldwin County. Since that time the town council and it's cizitens have spent nearly \$100,000.00 conducting studies to determine the source of sediment loading, conducting bacteria and chemistry sampling and developing oridinances to place stringent guidelines on stormwater discharge. The river was reclassified by ADEM as an Outstanding Alabama Water in December 2009 due to the results of sampling by citizens. It is also a tributary of Weeks Bay National Esturiane Reserve (WBNER). The river has a small watershed and is included in the watershed management plan as developed by WBNER. The major threat to this waterway is sediment loading. In	istee f	N Y	N	N I	N N	N N	N																
Gulf Highlands/	4053	Nick Wilmott	Fort Morgan	35000000	2008, a large bluff along the headwaters of the river collapsed into the river and that bed load sediment combined with sediment further upstream is threatening spawning habitat for the Striped Bass which concentrate each year around sandstone outcrops near deep spring fed holes at the headwaters. The upstream navigable sections of the river have filled approximately 6 feet in the last 10 years for a distance of approximately 2400 feet. An estimated 35,000 cubic yards of sediment needs to be dredged before the habitat is destroyed. This area is also widely used for recreation with thousands of residents going to the cold water springs to relax and cool off during warm months.  My family owns 113 acres located along the Alabama Gulf Coast, more specifically	ıstee 1	N N	Y	N	N N	N N	N																
Gulf Shores AL Public Beach						ortal																						
Integrated Approach to Wetland Damage Assessment, Vegetation Monitoring, and	2103	William Bernard	coastal Gulf of Mexico			ustee f ortal	N N	N	N	N N	N N	Y																

					Project Information		Restoration Types Address					lressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 99	eria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria			
Project Name Restoration	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  can be implemented to 1) efficiently identify the extent of impacted wetlands, 2)	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	٠ ا	Oyster Reel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (V/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	oject	tical (+/0/-)
Tracking in the Gulf of Mexico					effectively guide the remediation/restoration process from planning to completion, and 3) provide a calibrated measurement of the effectiveness of the remediation/restoration efforts over the long-term. Proposed Solution: SpecTIR proposes to provide comprehensive monitoring and restoration services along the Gulf coast using a proven combination of commercially available aerial remote sensing applications and innovative assessment and monitoring techniques that will promote program efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The team will use a scalable, phased approach that will identify impacted wetlands and allow for the prioritization, planning, and performance of restoration efforts. Additionally, the proposed methodology will provide a consistent and scientific means for accurate and quantitative post-restoration monitoring. The first phase of the proposed approach is to provide a baseline for restoration by collecting airborne hyperspectral imagery or, in the case of many Gulf coast NWR wetlands, assessment of the hyperspectral data already collected prior to impact from oil. Guided by initial analysis of the airborne data, groundtruthing verification and validation of the wetlands will then be performed. SpecTIR will provide the existing 2000 sq km of pre-oil, baseline hyperspectral data collected from Gulf coast NWR areas prior to the oil entering the wetlands. The use of hyperspectral imagery for the discovery of hydrocarbons in the wetlands has been proven in the NASA funded VNIR study of an oil spill in Swanson Creek MD in 2000. The current instruments now include the SWIR portion of the spectra which brings an even higher degree of accuracy to the identification of the vegetative stress and community structure. Data and analysis will be collected into a GIS platform and be deseminated online to effectively guide restoration planning and implementation. Post restoration remote sensing monitoring will be performed to track changes in restoration success relative to the baseline data as well as coincidently id																							
Montlimar Creek, Eslava Creek, Boltons Branch Repair/ Maintenance	2135	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This project will address the need for maintenance of existing major draiange way (Montlimar Creek) and two of its major tributaries. Items include bank stablization, ditch cleaning, sediment removal, and riprap placement.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N I	Z	N															
Bandalong Litter Traps in the Dog River Watershed of Mobile, Alabama	2137	BJ Smith	Mobile		The Dog River Clearwater Revival has been trapping trash for over five years now, using nets and booms stretched across the smaller tributaries of the Dog River. Now we are working on a program to trap the trash using the Bandalong Litter Trap device. The first trap will be installed on the Montlimar Canal and is three quarters funded. By trapping the trash upstream where it is concentrated into the trap, it is easier to remove and dispose of properly. Litter and silt are the major sources of polution for the Dog River located in Mobile, Alabama. The City of Mobile estimates the need for at least six devices. This request is for three devices.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N I	N N	N															

					Project Information					Resto	oratio	тур	es Addr	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollutic (OPA) Cri 15 CFR 99	teria			ļ	Additio	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ef (Y / N)	( / N ) s	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	itat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations ()	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort ( $V/N$ )	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	t readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Reconstruct Us 98 (Springhill Ave.) I-65 To Broad St. (Multiple Sections)	2141	Nick Amberger	Mobile		(DRAINAGE, ACCESS, GREEN SPACE, PEDESTRIAN FEATURES) ARE ALL IN POOR CONDITION. PROJECT WOULD CONSIST OF REPLACING ALLDETERIORATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENHANCINGJPEDESTRIAN FACILITIES. THIS PROJECT WOULD ENCOURAGE REDEVELOPMENT IN THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY & ENHANCE WATER QUALITY. OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE IMPROVED ACCESS MANAGEMENT, IMPROVED USE DURING RAIN EVENTS AND IMPROVED GREEN SPACE.	Trustee Portal			N N				N																
Reconstruct US 90 (Government Street) Multiple Sections 1) 0.53 miles - Pinehill to Dauphin Island Pkwy, 2) 1.42 miles - West St. to Broad St., 3) 0.93 miles Broad St. to Water St.	2142	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This is a major US Route through the City of Mobile that is in as advanced deteriorated state (drainage, access, green space, pedestrain features) are all in poor condition. Direct project benefits include improved access management, improved use during rain events, encourage redevelopment, improve green space and pedestrian features.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	I N	N	N N	N	N																
Spring Creek Drainage Repair/ Upgrade additional phases	2143	Nick Amberger	Mobile		Major drainage route with highly erodible soil. Stabilization will reduce sediment load to Dog River and maintain stream bank green space. Reduce/eliminate flooding in several neighborhoods.	Trustee Portal	N	1 Y	N N	N	N N	N	N																
Florida St. Drainage Repair/ Upgrade additional phases	2145	Nick Amberger	Mobile		Major drainage route with numerous areas of local flooding. Project would reduce/eliminate flooding in several neighborhoods.	Trustee Portal			N N																				
Eco Restoration/ Dredging of Langan Park Lake (Municipal Park)	2146	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This is a major outfall for multiple watersheds; this project has the ability to improve water quality, aquatic habitat and recreational use.	Trustee Portal		Y 1																					
Eco Restoration/ Dredging of Dog River and Tributaries		Nick Amberger	Mobile		This is a major outfall for multiple watersheds, this project has the ablility to improve water quality, aquatic habitat, recreational use and property value (this tax revenue).	Trustee Portal		1 Y																					
Drainage Improve-ments in the Southern Drain Watershed Reconstruct Old	2148	Nick Amberger Nick	Mobile Mobile		This project would address areas of high flooding frequency. This project would benefit the environment by identifing illicit discharges of sanitary sewer into the City's MS4 system, thereby decreasing health risks to the community and improving water quality.  This east/west cross-town connector route is in an advanced deteriorated state	Trustee Portal Trustee		1 Y																					
Shell Road Multiple Phases	21 <del>4</del> 3	Amberger	INIODIIE		(drainage, access, pedestrain access, and utilities are all in extremely poor condition). Project would consist of replacing all deteriorated infrastructure items	Portal	IN		. 11	14	iv IN	14	IN .																

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Project Name 1) East of I-65 to	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  and enhancing pedestrian facilities. This project would encourage redevelopment in	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	i, coasta	Uyster Keel (1 / N)  Birds (7 / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Lee (Y / N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	t is time critical (+/0/-) t offers opportunities for extering (+/0/-)
Catherine Street; 2) West of I-65 to Unversity Blvd. Response and recovery of the periphyton in the near-shore habitats of the Gulf of Mexico	4070	Barry Rosen	Gulf of Mexico	850000	the immediate community & increase water quality. Project benefits include improved access management, safer use during rain events and improved green space.  Periphyton play an important ecological role on seagrass leaves: 1) as primary producers in a seagrass system; 2) as sources of food for consumers; 3) as a source of sediments (calcareous algae); 4) as an indicator of environmental indicator of water quality; and 5) as a `UV-B filter for the seagrass leaves. This research will focus on the response of periphyton on seagrass leaves in by looking at physiological characteristics (short-term response) of the algal community and taxonomic shifts or losses in the community (long-term) in areas that have been impacted versus unimpacted areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico. Several stressors on seagrass communities have lead to their worldwide decline, including an increase in nutrients, higher salinity, and increased wave energy. A new threat came from the	Trustee Portal	N	N	1 N	N N	N N	I N	Y															
					weathered oil and chemical dispersants from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill that could be impacting seagrass in coastal areas. Although entire seagrass beds may have been completely lost or their density may have been reduced, it is also important to understand that periphyton associated with the seagrass is a vital component of the seagrass ecosystem. The periphyton may buffer the seagrass from some of the moderate effects on the seagrass community. The various single-celled organisms that are part of the periphyton may also serve as sentry organisms; their physiological response to stress can signal an early warning of more substantial impacts to the ecosystem or that recovery is underway. Standardized protocols for sampling seagrass leaves will be used (such as certain distance for the growing tip) for sample collection. The number of replicates and the number of locations will be determined in coordination with work being performed by other researchers. A database will be created that identifies the organisms (images of species), physiological status, and community structure indices at key locations. This information will be collected across seasons to understand natural variability, and through time, to determine the impacts to the ecosystem.																							
Little Stickney Drainage Repair/ Upgrade	4076	Nick Amberger	Mobile		Construct drainage system in residential and commercial area of city with history of flooding. This project would reduce/eliminate flooding in a neighborhood with a growing medical and commercial businesses. Existing drainage system is aged, deteriorating, and undersized. City has performed previous improvements downstream for this drainage basin. Funds would be utilized to continue the replacement of the aged culvert structure and acompanying draiange structures.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	1 N	N N	N N	I N	N															
Carlisle Area Drainage Repair/ Upgrade additional phases	4081	Nick Amberger	Mobile		Major drainage route with highly erodible soil. Stabilization will reduce sediment load to Three Mile Creek and maintain stream bank green space. Reduce/eliminate flooding in residential areas.	Trustee Portal		Y																				
Reconstruct Ann St. (Springhill	4088	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This NORTH/SOUTH CROSS-TOWN CONNECTOR ROUTE IS IN AN ADVANCED DETERIORATED STATE (DRAINAGE, ACCESS, GREEN SPACE, PEDESTRIAN FEATURES) ARE ALL IN POOR CONDITION. PROJECT WOULD CONSIST OF REPLACING ALL	Trustee Portal	N	Y	1 N	N N	N N	I N	N															

					Project Information					Res	torat	ion Ty	ypes A	ddresse	sed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	t to Support Restoration implementation	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Sustainability/ one-term Renefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Ave. to Kentucky St.)					DETERIORATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENHANCING PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES. THIS PROJECT WOULD ENCOURAGE REDEVELOPMENT IN THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY & ENHANCE WATER QUALITY. OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE IMPROVED ACCESS MANAGEMENT, IMPROVED USE DURING RAIN EVENTS AND IMPROVED GREEN SPACE.																									
Reconstruct Broad St. / Beauregard St U. S. 90 to Water St.	4090	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This IS A MAJOR U.S. ROUTE THAT IS IN AN ADVANCED DETERIORATED STATE (DRAINAGE, ACCESS, GREEN SPACE, PEDESTRIAN FEATURES) ARE ALL IN POOR CONDITION. PROJECT WOULD CONSIST OF REPLACING ALLDETERIORATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENHANCINGJPEDESTRIAN FACILITIES. THIS PROJECT WOULD ENCOURAGE REDEVELOPMENT IN THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY & ENHANCE WATER QUALITY. OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE IMPROVED ACCESS MANAGEMENT, IMPROVED USE DURING RAIN EVENTS AND IMPROVED GREEN SPACE.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N																	
Map City of Mobile Drainage Systems	4091	Nick Amberger	Mobile		Knowing what infrastructure is currently in place and being able to access it in a GIS/CADD environment.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	N N	Y																	
Construct new Public Works facility	4092	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This project would create an opportunity to modernize the City's Public Works. The current facility is extremely aged and requires continued maintenance. A new facility may allow the location of the current facility to be used for other municipal needs or a public park.	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N																	
City Wide Bridge/Culvert Maintenance Project	4093	Nick Amberger	Mobile	4700000	Maintenance and repair is needed on several decaying in-service bridges.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N	N N	N																	
Restoration of the Former Ziebach WWTF Property Near Mobile Bay	4098	Dwight McGough	Mobile		The Ziebach Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) was removed from service in 2005. The former facility property includes a total of approximately 32 acres located adjacent to Mobile Bay just north of the confluence of the Dog River in southeastern Mobile County, Alabama. Several above and below ground treatment facility structures remain on the site. This project will include the demolition and removal of remaining treatment facility structures and restoring the property for beneficial use that would coincide with enhancing the environment and protection of the Mobile Bay habitat.	Trustee Portal							N																	
Reconstruct Dauphin Street (Fulton street to Broad Street)	5053	Nick	Mobile		This eas/west cross-town connector route is in an advanced deteriorated state (drainage,access, pedestrian access, and utilities are all in poor condition). Project would consist of replacing all deteriorated infrastructure and enhancing pedestrian facilities. this project would encourage redevelopment in the immediate community & enhance water quality. Other project benefits include improved access management, improved use during rain events and improved green space.			N																						
Reconstruct Baltimore St.	5056	Nick Amberger	Mobile		This route is in an advanced deteriorated state (drainage, access, pedestrian access, and utilities are all in extremely poor condition).	Trustee Portal		N																						
Reconstruct/Rep air 21 Fire Stations throughout the City of Mobile	5057	Nick Amberger	Mobile		These are facilities that house 1st responders, opportunity to modernize the facilities and reduce/eliminate maintenance/operational cost.	Trustee Portal	N	N	IN	IN N	N	N N	N																	

					Project Information					Rest	toratio	on Ty	pes Addı	ressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria				Additic	onal Cri	teria		
	Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	u, Coastal, and Incapping Habitat (17)  Reef (Y / N)	y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-y-	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	ecteational Use (17/N) abitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits $\operatorname{cost-effectively}(+/0/-)$	roject meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $\prime$ 0 $\prime$ - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	roject complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	roject is not already fully funded (Y/N)	(-/0/+)s	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / -)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Project Name Construct new Police	5059	Lead Nick Amberger	Location Mobile		Project Description  This is a facility that houses 1st responders, opportunity to modernize the facilities and reduce/eliminate maintenance/operational cost.	Trustee Portal					N I			4.5	۵.	<u> </u>	۵.	Δ.	<u>a</u>	<u> </u>	ā s	<u>⊢ 8</u>	۵.	Pr	<u> </u>	<u>a</u> a	Д.	S	_ D
Headquarters Construct a City of Mobile Regional Recycling Center Renovaton of	5060	Nick Amberger Nick	Mobile Mobile	100,0000,00	This project would create an opportunity to have a modern recycling center in the expanding West Mobile area. Its construction would reduce burdens on landfills and help to reduce improper disposal of materials.  Mobile County is located on Mobile Bay in a low-lying coastal community, storm	Trustee Portal Trustee					N Y																		
Mobile, Alabama's Storm Water Treatment Methods to Meet Modern EPA Standards		Amberger			water management should have a high priority. The City of Mobile has problems associated with the drainage and flooding of an old fragile deteriorated storm water collection system. Overloaded inadequate storm drains become clogged with leaves and trash, thus the frequent excess rainfall has nowhere to go, so water collects in low areas, causing flash flooding of the streets and sidewalks. All untreated runoff, containing hydrocarbons, trash, and other pollutants, eventually end up in our watersheds and Mobile Bay. Mobile's present Storm Water Management System is a natural target for a complete municipal storm water system retrofit. The Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) funds could create a contemporary storm water program for Mobile, which would improve the water quality of the Mobile Bay Estuary, the fourth largest estuary in the United States. The design, construction, operation and maintenance of an up-to-code storm water plan would incorporate a large budget including the following: Retrofitting Program, Monitoring Program, Best Management Practices, Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Programs, Used Oil & Toxic Materials, Street Maintenance Program, Spill Response and Clean Up, Program for Public Education and Reporting, Leakage and Cross Connections, Industrial Program, General Commercial and Residential Program, Illicit Construction and Illegal Dumping, Landfills and Other Waste Facilities, Combined Sewer Overflow Program, Groundwater & Wellhead Protection, Drinking Water Protection, Watershed Assessment & Total Maximum Daily Loads, Septic and Inflow & Infiltration Program, Consistent Street Sweeping Program Engineering & Planning, Design, Field and Operations Engineering, Hazard Mitigation, Zoning Support, Multiobjective Planning Support, (GIS) Geospatial Information System and Da tabase Management, Mapping, Land Use Planning & Controls Regulation, Inspection Programs, Low-Cost Flood Insurance Program, Multi-Objectives for Flood Management including Emergency Response, Erosion Control Program																								

					Project Information					Re	storat	ion T	ypes A	Address	sed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	teria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Oyster Reef (Y / N)	Billus (1 / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	ing, Adaptive Management, and Ac	nt to Support Restoration Implementat	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	t readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Increased public access to City Docking facilities	8105	Stan Wright	Bayou La Batre	2500000	Modern EPA Standards" is necessary for a resilient ecosystem in Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.  The City of Bayou La Batre owns and operates the city docks which is located at the mouth of Bayou La Batre as it opens into the Misssissippe Sound and Portersville Bay, this facility was the staging arena for the BP VOO program. Currently these facilities offer very limited access for local fishermen and the general public. Public access to these docking facilites was denied during the Deep Water Horizon incident due to the exclusive use of these facilities for the BP VOO program. There is an expressed need within the community for better docking facilities for local fishermen and recreational boaters. The city proposed to construct a substanial pier with boat slips that provide water and sewer services (connected to the municipal water and sanitary sewer systems) The pier would include additional boat launcing and storage facilities and fishing opportunities to increase the public's access and enjoyment of the waterfront. A boradwalk will be constructed along a portion of the bayou to provide passive recreation for the public as well.	Trustee Portal	N	N	N	N N	N N	YN	l N	ı																
Acquisition of Wetlands for Habitat enhancement and public access for the City of Satsum	9061	William Stewart	Satsuma	3000000	This project requests NRDA funding to purchase land for conservation and public access in the city limits of the City of Satsuma in north Mobile County, Alabama.	Trustee Portal		N																						
Restore Our East End Beaches			Dauphin Island		Restore the sand on the East End of Dauphin Island, plant sea oats, panic grass, etc. The East End of Dauphin Island is home to Historic Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Dauphin Island Campground, and Audubon Sanctuary. Dauphin Island is the first defense for the oyster beds, the marshes and the wetlands to the south and this barrier island helps protect the main land.	Trustee Portal		N																						
Alabama Port and Heron Bay Sewer Improve- ments	10054	Joe Summers- gill	Mobile County	3500000	Although densely developed, southeastern Mobile County has no public sanitary sewer systems. Currently, most households and businesses within the MCWSFPA territory rely on individual on-site septic systems for sewer disposal. Unfortunately, these systems experience high failure rates due to sandy soil conditions and heavy rain events. There are 200 such homes and businesses located in the Heron Bay and Alabama Port communities that have been of concern for many years due to their ecological significance and proximity to the coastal waterways. According to the Mobile County Health Department, there is a high number of failing septic systems in this area, polluting the productive wetlands of Fowl River, Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay. In addition, these septic tanks are installed at sea level adjacent to Cedar Point, the most productive oyster reefs in coastal Alabama. MCWSFPA proposes to construct a public sewer collection and treatment system in the Heron Bay and Alabama Port communities. This project will restore valuable coastal areas and will offset damage by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill as many of similar salt marshes were oiled during the event and were injured during response and recovery. For example, heavy equipment used to deploy boom impacted the natural hydrology of the wetlands. Removal of pollutants associated with on-site septic systems will improve water quality and will improve habitat for fish and wildlife. The	Trustee Portal	N	Y	N	N N	N	N N	N																	

					Project Information					Rest	oratio	on Typ	pes Add	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Dil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			,	Additic	onal Crit	eria		
Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ef (Y / N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N)  Berreatinnal Ite (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/0/$ -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	oject comp	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\text{\it V/N})$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(-/0	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+/0/-) Project is time critical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
City of Chickasaw Wetland Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Project		Byron Pittman		7500000	result would be improved surface and ground-water quality and protection of oyster reefs and other ecologically sensitive marine life from pathogenic contaminants.	Trustee Portal	N		N N																				
Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge	10150	Ray Herndon	BSNWR		This project will permanently protect lands identified by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service as critical for acquisition and long-term management by the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). It will add approximately 250 acres of sensitive coastal lands to the Little Point Clear Unit at this Refuge. It includes significant frontage along St. Andrews Bay and greater than 100 acres of salt and freshwater wetlands, as well as several tidal sloughs, and adjacent upland areas. This acreage shares several property borders with the FWS, and will immediately be managed for improved coastal habitat.	Trustee Portal	N	N	/ N	N	N N	I N	N																
Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge Headwaters		Ray Herndon  Ray Herndon	GBNWR Baldwin		This effort seeks to permanently protect lands identified by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service as critical for acquisition and long-term management by the Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). This project intends to add approximately 2,250 acres to the nearly 18,000 acres currently owned by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service and the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, managed by the State of Mississippi. It will add critical coastal frontage to the Grand Bay NWR for permanent protection, and improved management of coastal wetlands, and adjacent upland areas.  Protection of approximately 100,000 acres of working forested lands in the Mobile	Trustee Portal		N																					
Coastal Forest Protection - Baldwin County, AL & Escambia/			County		Bay/ Perdido/ Pensacola Bay Basins. The acquisition of a working forest easement over these lands would permanently protect the integrity of each of the respective estuarine systems through permanent protection of the water quality and avoidance of further sedimentation through land fragmentation and conversion.	Portal																							

					Project Information			Restoration Types						essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	teria			Δ	١dditio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name Santa Rosa Counties, FL	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  The protection from further fragmentation of this land base will ensure long-term timber management, which will continue to provide jobs for the region.	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)  Metland Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	er Reef (Y / N)	s (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	n Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals (Y/N)	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	(+/0/-)	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )  Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Blowout Preventer Backup Safety System (2nd project-Oil Containment Barrier Boom I & Description	847	Paul J. Hubbell, Jr.	Gulf of Mexico	1000000	Copies of Utility patents pending available.	Trustee Portal																							
Mitigation of Polluted Waters through Filtration by Mussel Clusters	866 867	DELORES BOUNDS Bruce Goodwin	Gulf of Mexico Gulf of Mexico		As the dispersants were expected to sink oil sediments, I recommend using existing filtration systems with an adaptation to filter sea waters at its greatest depths.  This project consists of mitigation of polluted waters through filtration by mussel clusters.	Trustee Portal Trustee Portal																							
The Gulf Restoration Fund	887	Mark J. Spalding	Gulf of Mexico		The Gulf Restoration Fund supports organizations and individuals working on the restoration of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf of Mexico is the ninth largest body of water in the world and home to over 15,000 different species of plants and animals. While the damages and impact of the BP Deepwater Horizon explosion and subsequent spill are still being assessed, this fund focuses on the other 80% of the Gulf that has been destroyed by decades of coastal development projects, agricultural runoff, overfishing and pollution.																								
Case Manager / Shrimper Bio-remediation of Estuaries and oil affected Intertidal areas		Bruce Goodwin	Gulf of Mexico Gulf states		For more information, request resume. Project Type Mitigation of polluted waters through filtration by mussel clusters. Overview, Abstract My work and research in bioremediation began in a most unusual manner. (1987). Working alone in a remote area of SA's Eastern Wild Coast I noticed one day a group of naked African ladies clad only in panty hose. They had filled their leggings with crushed mussels, and stood waist deep in the surf, chatting merrily away. Periodically one would waddle up the beach with crayfish festooned and claw attached to the human bait bags. Into a bucket went the lobsters, and back serious to fishing went the Mammas. With my interest piqued I called for a beach meeting. Long and short of it, we began a Ladies Club to find ways of farming fresh vegetables, mussel and crayfish. The seaside area known as (Mbotyi) had become seriously over harvested. The impact caused by the subsistence family need for a rich protein source, and dumb tourists who'd buy undersized lobster, being main the contributing factors. Our implements consisted of old ropes and onion sacks clad over rocks. Ropes attached to coke bottle floats with brick anchors in the local estuary, and panty hose converted to lines, anchored in rocky dive holes became the tools of our industry. Naked panty hose fishing went on none the less. (It was a social thing, I guess). Our activity worked well until the Katima P oil tanker hit the bed rock bottom off the Mozambique Coast some 2000 miles north away. The warm south current had huge	1																							

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	By/ Primary	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (V/N)	onpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Vectority, Coasta, and Nearshote Fladitat (17.19)  Ovster Reef (Y / N)		Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N) $$	es with applicable laws and regula	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	ct readiness (+ / 0 / - )	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - ) Project is time critical (+ / 0 / - )	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
vessels of opportunity	365	John Eastlund	Gulf states		globs of crude disgorged all over our beach within days. Help from local authorities was a joke, uTata Mandela's release taking priority. On study of the oil debacle I noticed that tiny mussel spat on our rock covers, and on lines in the estuary had survived. In areas immediate to our farming, sea grasses and sea weeds seemed far less affected. Rocks with mussel cover cladding cleaned up oil rapidly in comparison with unclad intertidal areas. Reeds immedi ate to our lines in the estuary survived and flourished. Crab, prawn, mullet fry and sea worm proliferated in areas of mussel cluster. Our project continued, and until the violent political issues of the time intervened we made rustic strides in aquaculture, taking the project to a new level where crushed mussel shell fertilized home gardens, and steamed mussel meat fed poultry. Suffice to say, we eat well. Unbeknown to me then, I'd unwittingly pioneered an African subsistence food source methodology, and without due intention had made use of available junk, allowing a lifetime passion and study of filtration at work. Our project was of a highly rudimentary nature. The modern form of the activity is best explained by Swedish experts Odd Lindahl and Sven Kollberg at; http://www.bioscience-explained.org/ENvol5_1/pdf/musseleng.pdf This natural process of mitigating your oil degraded ecosystems will prove slow, yet highly effective. There is no 'quick fix'. In an innovative and cost effective manner, bioremediation of petro carbons becomes a natural process through filtration, wherein nature is assisted, and allowed to do its work. Accordingly may I suggest a project with the involvement of the fantastically innovative ladies of (Matter Of Trust. Org), who have stock piles of nylon and a commendable panache for getting things done. (A copy of this mail is forwarded to them). I am happy to project manage the venture, being in a 'go to position', where my time and enthusiasm are at your disposal. My motto is "Shut up, Put up, and get the job done". The analogy being	Trustee Portal																							
Ocean floor Recovery Project	466 t	Elder, Greg	Gulf of Mexico		Build large vacuum cleaners to pipe up the oil that is laying just below the ocean floor. The oil can be pumped and filtered into tankers. It's right there. Scoop it up it up. It's money in the bank. I don't want a dime. I would just like to give money made to 5 charity's and the people who clean up the gulf.	Trustee Portal																							

					Project Information					Resto	ratio	n Typ	oes Addı	ressed		Damage and Rest	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice		Oil Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 990	eria				Additior	nal Cri	eria		
Project Name Enhancing Capacity for the Alabama Marine Mammal Stranding Network	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead DISL	Location AL BSE and Coastal waters	ar	Project Description  The Marine Mammal Stranding Network (MMSN) was formalized by the 1992 Amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and NOAA's NMFS was designated as the lead agency to coordinate related activities. Volunteer MMSNs exist throughout all coastal states to respond to marine mammal strandings. Volunteer MMSN organizations/participants must either be authorized under Section 112c (Stranding Agreements from the NMFS regional offices) or Section 109h (Federal, State or local government officials) of the MMPA to respond to and/or rehabilitate stranded marine mammals. The MMSN plays a critical role in understanding key causes of marine mammal morbidity and mortality, and also in the early detection and mitigation of anthropogenic or natural threats to marine mammals. The MMSN is also critical for monitoring the health of populations post DWH and during restotation activities. In Alabama, the only authorized Stranding Agreement holder responding to and investigating stranded marine mammals throughout the State is the Alabama Marine Mammal Stranding Network (AMMSN), operated out of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab on Dauphin Island, Alabama. On average, Alabama experiences "29 cetacean (whale or dolphin) strandings each vear. This project will enhance the capacity of the AMMSN to respond to, necropsy, and analyze samples collected from stranded marine mammals in Alabama waters to better understand causes of marine mammal illness and death. It will also support increased data consistency for information collected from stranded marine mammals by supporting the AMMSN to enter their data into a regional marine mammals by supporting the AMMSN to enter their data into a regional marine mammal health database (Gulf MAP). The information collected by the AMMSN from stranded marine mammals will enable managers to mitigate impacts to marine mammals from natural and anthropogenic threats and to monitor population recovery post-DWH. PDARP: Increase marine mammal survival through better understanding of causes	Submitted via		Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)     Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	ef (Y / N)	Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)		Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / - )	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded ( $V/N$ )  Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )	inability/Long-ter	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Active Surveillance for Stranded Marine Mammals to Improve Mortality Estimates			AL BSE and Coastal waters	YEAR	Portal Projects #66 and #11966.  Marine mammal strandings are typically reported through opportunistic sightings of animals by the public, rather than through dedicated, consistent surveys for stranded animals. This passive surveillance for strandings makes it difficult to quantify stranding effort and to calculate mortality rates for populations. Thus, this project would develop rigorous active surveillance, such as boat based, aerial, or beach walk surveillance, to provide a standardized metric of marine mammal mortality in Alabama. It could include developing index areas within Alabama for carcass detection. Better understanding population mortality rates will help determine whether populations are declining or recovering post- DWH. PDARP: Increase marine mammal survival through better understanding of causes of illness and death as well as early detection and intervention of anthropogenic and natural threats. Project benefits: This project will increase understanding of marine	?	Y	N N	N	N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description mammal population mortality rates to help determine whether populations are	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland. Coastal and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	Reef (Y / N)	(N /	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/0$ /-)	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(Y\backslash N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	(-/0/	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
Reduce Bottlenose Dolphin Bycatch in the Commercial Shrimp Trawl Fishery	67		AL BSE and Coastal waters	1200000	declining or recovering post- DWH.  Marine mammal bycatch in fishing gear is a leading source of mortality among marine mammals and one of the main threats identified for bottlenose dolphins in the Gulf of Mexico (Phillips and Rosel 2014; Read et al. 2006). The mean annual bycatch mortality estimates for the Gulf of Mexico portion of the shrimp trawl otter fishery from 2010-2014 in the Alabama/Mississippi estuarine stock strata was 27 animals (CV 1.1; 95% CI: 0-150) (Soldevilla et al. 2016). These estimates are based on bycatch rates from nearshore waters as there has been no observer coverage, and hence no observed takes, in Alabama estuarine waters. However, shrimp fishery interactions in Alabama estuarine waters have been documented. In 2016, a commercial shrimp fisherman reported a lethal entanglement of a dolphin in the lazy line of the trawl in Alabama. Observer data in inshore Alabama waters is crucial to accurately determine the magnitude of bottlenose dolphin bycatch in the shrimp trawl fishery and additional information is needed to identify, test, and implement ways to reduce bycatch. Critical information is also needed to understand the shrimp trawl effort distribution in inshore waters as it relates to estuarine stocks of bottlenose dolphins. Therefore, this project will develop information needed to reduce the incidental bycatch of bottlenose dolphins in the skimmer and otter trawl shrimp fishery in Alabama state waters by: (1) enhancing observer coverage in Alabama inshore waters to achieve robust levels of observer coverage to accurately determine levels of bycatch (e.g. expand federal coverage into state waters, implement new observer program consistent with the federal program, etc); (2) characterizing and understanding the nature of dolphin interactions with both skimmer and otter trawl gear (e.g. use the DIDSON to characterize underwater interactions and surface observations per Hattaway and Foster 2015); (3) testing potential gear modifications (e.g. modify net and lazy line materials or co			N N																					
Assessement of Bottlenose Dolphin Estuarine Populations and Health			Mobile Bay, MS Sound, Perdido Bay, Coastal AL state waters	600,000	Certain data collection activities are crucial to offset critical data uncertainties and provide foundational information to inform future restoration projects within Alabama state waters. For example, updated bottlenose dolphin estuarine stock assessment work including population and health assessments inform and support both identification of future restoration needs as well as monitoring. Among other things, baseline population abundance estimates are necessary to determine	related to AL portal 248		N N	N	N	N N	N																	

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Project Name	l l	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	ality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	i, coasta	(yscurice) (17.3) Birds (Y/N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(\gamma/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	oject complies with applicable laws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible $(+/0/-)$	Project readiness (+/0/-) Sustainability/Long-term Renefit of project (+/0/-)	Project of fers opportunities for external funding &	collaboration (+/0/-)
Reduce Bottlenose Dolphin Bycatch in Commercial Gillnets			Mobile Bay, MS Sound, Perdido Bay, Coastal AL state waters	500,000	sustainable levels of human-caused impacts or fisheries bycatch to a stock (e.g., per Soldevilla et al 2015, 2016). Therefore, this project will fill critical data uncertainties for estuarine stocks of bottlenose dolphins in Alabama state waters by determining updated population abundance estimates, understanding dolphin distribution in estuarine waters and seasonal movement patterns, and fecundity rates. This will be achieved by conducting systematic mark-recapture photo-identification surveys repeated over select time-frames and seasons. This project will also include additional state and federal collaborative photo-identification coverage in Alabama state waters to achieve consistent coverage throughout the year. This effort will further inform future restoration projects and increase dolphin survival by: (1) characterizing dolphin habitat and identifying potential local stressors affecting estuarine bottlenose dolphin stocks; (2) providing a field team for rapid response monitoring and support for entangled/entrapped/out-of-habitat dolphins to increase survival; and (3) providing support for standardizing data collection, analysis, and integration across stock assessments. Conducting systematic surveys to determine population abundance and collaborative, consistent photo-identification coverage in state waters will collectively support future restoration planning efforts by establishing baseline information and identifying potential threats for further study. This project will also directly increase bottlenose dolphin survival by supporting implementation of rapid response teams for entangled/entrapped/out-of-habitat dolphins by providing local monitoring of atrisk dolphins. Finally, this project supports monitoring efforts by establishing baseline information before implementation of marine mammal projects, as well as other restoration projects with the potential to impact marine mammals. PDARP: Increase marine mammal survival through better understanding of BSE populations and threats.  Marine mammal byca	related t Trustee portal 6	2	N	N N	N N	N Z	N																	

				Project Information					Rest	oratio	n Types	s Addre	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit 15 CFR 99	eria			,	Additiona	l Criteria		
Proj No./	Submitted By/ Primary				ubmitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	Godstal, and recalshote habitation (1)	Birds (Y/N)	ea Turtles (Y / N) ecreational Use (Y/N)	Federal Lands (Y/N)	ve Management, and Adm rt Restoration Implementa	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	roject delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	roject has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	able laws a	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	technically feasib adiness (+ / 0 / -	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Project Name ID	Lead	Location	Cost	characteristic of interactions with gillnet gear. Therefore, this project will develop information needed to further characterize and determine the extent and magnitude of dolphin interactions with gillnet gear operating in Alabama state waters by: (1) exploring the use of alternative observer coverage methods to overcome existing challenges and enhancing/expanding observer coverage on state-documented commercial gillnet vessels in Alabama state waters (e.g. enhance existing federal coverage, implement new observer program consistent with the federal program, etc). This information is needed to refine and enhance our understanding of fishing effort, catch, bycatch and interactions with bottlenose dolphins. (2) Conducting fine-scale behavioral observations of dolphins in areas where interactions are known to occur to further characterize the nature of their interactions will gillnets. This information will be used to identify, develop, test, and implement ways to prevent and reduce lethal interactions (e.g. testing gear and fishery practice modifications).	V									4	4.2			P	A . C	T. 8	1 8					S	
Reduce Injury and Mortality of Bottlenose Dolphins from Hook-and-Line Fishing Gear		Mobile Bay, MS Sound, Perdido Bay, Coastal AL state waters	400,000	Fishing interactions between hook-and-line (rod and reel) gear and bottlenose dolphins occur throughout the Gulf, including Alabama state waters, and are increasing (Powell & Wells 2011; Shippee et al. 2011). Rod and reel gear is used by either for-hire fishing vessels (e.g. charter boats and head boats) and recreational anglers. Dolphin interactions with the gear largely result from dolphins taking the bait or catch directly off a hook (e.g., depredation) or eating discarded fish (e.g., scavenging) (Powell & Wells 2011; Read 2008; Zollett & Read 2006), as well as from illegal feeding that teaches dolphins to associate anglers with food. These interactions cause lethal injuries to dolphins from fishing gear entanglements and ingestions and related mortalities (e.g., fisher retaliation by shooting). Based on stranding data records from 2002-2015, five strandings of bottlenose dolphins with hook-and-line gear attached have occurred within Alabama state waters, all since 2011. Known stranding numbers may be up to three times higher because only a portion of animals strand and are detected and recovered (Peltier et al. 2012; Wells et al. 2015; Williams et al. 2011). There have also been federally investigated and prosecuted cases of fishermen retaliating against bottlenose dolphins out of frustration for the dolphin's depredation behaviors (Vail 2016; Department of Justice 2007). Therefore, the goal of this project is to reduce lethal impacts to dolphins from hook-and-line fishing related injuries known to occur within Alabama state waters through a phased project strategy, including: (1) Determining the scale, scope, and frequency of dolphin and hook-and-line gear interactions and characterizing the nature of these interactions (e.g., mapping fishery effort distribution, factors leading to dolphin interactions (e.g., mapping fishery effort distribution, factors leading to dolphin interactions and entanglements/ingestion of gear, hot-spot sites, etc.). This will be accomplished by conducting systematic surveys of l	?	Y	N P		I N	N N	I N																

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	, Coastal, and Nearsnore Habitat	Oyster Reel (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	necreational Use (T/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / $0$ / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	Project readiness (+ / 0 / - ) Suctainability/Jona-tarm Benefit of project (± / 0 / - )	(0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Reduce Harmfu and Lethal Impacts to Dolphins from Illegal Feeding Activities	I		AL BSE and Coastal waters	350,000-	and social science studies completed, we will work with stakeholders to identify, develop, and evaluate ways to reduce interactions (e.g. developing and researching potential gear or fishing practice modifications and/or safe and effective deterrence techniques, etc). (4) Lastly, we will partner with stakeholders to implement outcomes by widely distributing and communicating identified ways to reduce dolphin and hook-and-line gear interactions. Repeating systematic surveys, social science studies and evaluating stranding data may be used for project monitoring. PDARP: Reduce injury and mortality of bottlenose dolphins from hook-and-line fishing gear. Project benefit: enhance survivorship and resiliency of bottlenose dolphins in AL state waters by reducing lethal interactions of dolphins with hook and line gear.  It has been well documented for more than 20 years that illegally feeding wild dolphins can lead to a variety of high risk situations that place both dolphins and people in danger (Cunningham-Smith et al., 2006; NMFS 1994; Orams et al., 2002; Samuels & Bejder, 2004). When dolphins learn to associate people with food, unnatural behaviors such as begging for handouts disrupt their natural foraging patterns and become an abnormal and detrimental feeding strategy (NMFS 1994; Powell & Wells, 2011). Fed dolphins approach boats more readily looking for handouts, thus increasing the animals' risk for boat strike or gear entanglement (Bechdel et al., 2009; Powell & Wells, 2011; Samuels & Bejder, 2004; Wells & Scott, 1997). Fed dolphins can also become targets for human acts of retaliation, often from fishers who become frustrated by dolphins begging, removing bait or catch from their lines, or scavenging on undersized throw-backs. Begging behaviors can be passed through a dolphin population via social learning, thus perpetuating and increasing the prevalence of the problem over time (Donoghue et al., 2002; Wells, 2003; Whitehead et al., 2004). Calves of provisioned mothers are at increased risk for compromised d	?	Y	N I																					

					Project Information					Res	storat	ion Ty	/pes Ado	Iressed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment toration Plan RP) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollution (OPA) Crito 15 CFR 990	eria			Α	Additio	nal Crit	eria		
Project Name Reduce Harmful and Lethal Impacts to Dolphins from Illegal Harassment Activities from Vessel-Based Ecotourism	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location AL BSE and Coastal waters	\$500000	Project Description  Vessel-based harrassment specifically by recreational and ecotourism vessels has been documented in Alabama waters, particularly around Perdido Bay. Dolphins are significantly affected by vessel-based harassment both at an individual and population level (Bejder et al., 2006a; Bejder et al., 2006b; Lusseau et al., 2006). Numerous studies examining the effects of viewing have shown that vessels disturb dolphins' natural behavior patterns, causing shifts in activity budgets, changes in group cohesion and group size, deviations in swim patterns, increased traveling behavior, and reductions in natural foraging and resting behaviors (Allen & Read, 2001; Bejder et al., 2006a; Bejder et al., 2006b; Constantine et al., 2004; Lusseau,	Submitted via	✓ Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Rec	Wetland, Coasta	Oyster Reef (Y / N)  Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Recreational Use (Y/N) Habitat on Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	onsistent with programmatic restoration goals	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+/0/-)	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ / 0 / -)	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	es with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)  Project is technically feasible (+/0/-)	t readiness (+ / 0 / - ) nability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	itical (+/0/-)	Project offers opportunities for external funding $\&$ collaboration (+/0/-)
Reduce Marine Mammal Takes			Perdido Bay and coastal	\$200000-	2003a; Lusseau, 2003b; Lusseau, 2005; Samuels & Bejder, 2004). These short-term behavioral changes can lead to long-term biological impacts for dolphin populations such as declines in reproductive health and permanent habitat displacement or abandonment (Bejder, 2005; Bejder et al., 2006b; Lusseau, 2006; Lusseau et al., 2006; Tyne et al., 2014). To help prevent harassment to dolphins, NOAA Fisheries promotes responsible viewing of wild dolphins by encouraging vessel operators to follow the Southeast Region Marine Mammal & Sea Turtle Viewing Guidelines (http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/outreach_and_education/docume nts/noaa_southeast_marinemammal_seaturtle_viewingguidelines_brochure.pdf). In Alabama, we partnered with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and MS/AL Sea Grant to implement educational programs in Alabama largely based on these viewing guidelines. However, there are no studies that evaluate the effectiveness of these guidelines in reducing harassment to wild dolphins. Furthermore, the existing viewing guidelines do not address emerging harassment concerns caused by more recent vessel-based viewing platforms and methods such as ecotourism vessels promoting dolphins jumping in their wake (i.e. wake-riding) and jet-ski dolphin tours. Therefore, the goal of this project is to reduce harmful impacts to dolphins from vessel-based ecotourism activities known to occur in Alabama by effectively changing human behaviors through a targeted and phased outreach and education strategy. This can be achieved by the following phases: (1) conducting field observations to evaluate existing viewing guidelines and modify/augment/update them to address emerging conservation concerns within Alabama; (2) implementing social science studies (e.g. surveys, focus groups, interviews) to characterize the perceptions, receptiveness, attitudes, and motivations of vessel-based ecotourism bussinesses and their patrons to determine the feasibility and potential effectiveness of revised outreach m		Y	N	N	N N N	i N	N N																	
Mammal Takes By Enhancing State			and coastal Alabama state waters		marine mammals in state waters. The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) strictly prohibits the "take" of marine mammals. Therefore, this approach would enhance state enforcement of the MMPA in Alabama state waters by: (1) increasing																								

				Project Information					Res	toratio	on Type	es Addro	essed		Damage and Rest	rammatic Assessment coration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(	il Pollutio (OPA) Crit L5 CFR 990	eria			,	Additiona	l Criteria		
Proj No./ Project Name ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Red	id, Coasta	Oyster Keer (Y / N) Birds (Y / N)	Sea Turtles (Y / N)	Federal Lands (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N)	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice (Y/N)	Project delivers benefits ${\sf cost\text{-}effectively}$ (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services $(+/0/-)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	Project complies with applicable laws and regulations (Y/N)	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N) Project is not already fully funded (Y/N)	technically feasible (+/0/	Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-) Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)
Enforcement of the MMPA	Lead	Eccution	COSC	awareness and understanding of the MMPA to assist state enforcement efforts; and (2) increasing resources for state enforcement agencies to dedicate towards MMPA-related activities. We would work collaboratively with state and federal agencies including law enforcement to determine law enforcement training needs, how best to conduct consistent training, and identify specific training and educational needs/products. Training would be conducted and outreach products distributed by partnering with stakeholders. We would also work collaboratively with state and federal agencies including law enforcement to identify and prioritize hot-spot areas for potential MMPA violations and in need of increased and consistent enforcement efforts. Necessary resources and equipment to increase and sustain enforcement activities in identified hot-spot areas would be identified, and enforcement increased/enhanced in areas of need to reduce associated harm from illegal activities. A communication pathway between the state and federal agencies and law enforcement would also be established to continuously re-evaluate needs to ensure consistency in enforcement enhancement efforts.																							
Assessing the vulnerability of sea turtle nests to inundation to improve management	Matthew Ware	Baldwin County	\$40,021	Sea level rise and coastal squeeze are predicted to increase the inundation frequency of sea turtle nests. Among the most popular strategies to mitigate this risk is nest relocation. However, the current literature is lacking in a complete description of sea turtle embryonic sensitivity to inundation, therefore, relocation decision criteria are not uniformly applied across sites. The 2008 Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of Loggerhead Sea Turtles states that management actions "should be carefully evaluated to determine their potential risks and conservation benefits" and performed in the "least manipulative [way] possible". More detailed information is required to meet the Recovery Plan's objectives including identifying high-risk inundation sites within nesting beaches, and high temporal resolution data relating inundation stress to nest productivity under natural conditions. To address this, the proposed project seeks to develop a model of inundation stress on sea turtle nests, and a description of the spatial distribution of inundation risk on a loggerhead nesting beach in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Sea turtles lay their eggs on sandy shores, which are at risk of groundwater inundation, wave wash-over, and erosion during their incubation. Inundation restricts gas exchange across the shell membrane, resulting in negative impacts to embryonic development and egg viability. Sea level rise and coastal squeeze are projected to exacerbate this problem. Nest relocation used as an inundation mitigation strategy may include unintended consequences (e.g. increased embryonic mortality, altered sexual development), therefore, it is used for nests most at-risk. To better protect nests and minimize nest manipulation, wave run-up modeling and in situ nest information is used to assess the vulnerability of sea turtle nests to inundation. A USGS wave run-up model currently in development will be used to identify sections of beach at significant risk of w ave exposure. This information will be integrated	Trustee Portal	N	N	N I	N N	Y	J Y	N															

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Project Name	Proj No./ ID	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description	Submitted via	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N)	ta), and nearshore habitat (17)	Oysici (ver ( ) / v) Birds ( Y / N )	Sea Turtles (Y / N) Recreational Use (Y/N)	eral La	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative Oversight to Support Restoration Implementation (Y/N) $$	Project is consistent with programmatic restoration goals $(Y/N)$	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice $(Y/N)$	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service (+/0/-)	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort $(\gamma/N)$	Project is not already fully funded (Y/N) Project is technically feasible (+ / 0 / - )	oject	Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration $(+/0/-)$
					Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge) and consist of 2 parts: wave run-up modeling and in situ nest monitoring. USGS is currently developing a model of wave run-up based on beach slope, elevation, and off-shore wave data from the NOAA Nearshore Wave Prediction System. This model describes the elevation maxima on the foreshore reached by 98% of waves. LiDAR surveys from 1998 – 2013 will be used to determine mean beach slope and width, variability of these factors, and create a standardized beach profile. The USGS wave model will be applied to 220 points spaced 100m apart on the standardized foreshore. Combinations of foreshore slope and distance to the high tide line will be compiled in a tool along with a map of at-risk areas to better inform nest management decisions. An elevation LiDAR survey of the present-day beach will be combined with in situ monitoring. Daily morning surveys will be conducted by UTV in coordination with USFWS personnel and Share the Beach volunteers to record nesting data from 1 May – 31 August 2017. Nests will receive a HOBO U20L-04 water level logger to monitor hourly groundwater stress. Nest inventories will be conducted to determine nest productivity as a function of inundation stress. Salary and Benefits: \$13,820.00 - \$6,910/year x 2 Travel and Per Diem: \$2,179.20 - \$1,089.6 mileage/housing/year x 2 Equipment/Supplies: \$4,946 Other: \$11,000 - \$10,000 one-time beach elevation survey - \$1,000 publication and conference assistance Overhead off-campus rate 26%: \$8,075.50 TOTAL PROJECT COST: \$40,020.70																							
Improving Habitat Injured by Spill Response: Restoring the Night Sky in Alabama	12901	Dianne Ingram	Baldwin and Mobile Counties	\$263003		Trustee Portal	N	N f	N	NNN	YN	N	N															

				Project Information			R	estora	ation 1	Гурes A	ddresse	ed		Damage A	ammatic Assessment oration Plan P) Criteria	Public Notice	(0	Pollution PA) Crite CFR 990	eria			,	Additio	onal Crit	eria	
Project Name	Submitted By/ Primary Lead	Location	Cost	Project Description  42% to 88% reductions in sky glow. Networked controls that dim lights during late night hours with minimal activity could further reduce sky glow and energy consumption. The proposed engineering assessment will identify the most feasible, cost-effective options for reduction in light pollution. Solid state lighting also offers many options for regulating the spectrum of the lights. There are no environmental disadvantages and several advantages to minimizing short wavelength light: reduced sky glow, diminished impacts on most wildlife species, more limited penetration of stray light underwater. As reported by the American Medical Association's Council on Science and Public Health (2016), limiting blue light into municipal environments is a sensible precaution to avoid potential health risks. The trade-off is shorter wavelength solid state lighting improves energy efficiency and color rendition. Accordingly, this project will conduct local tests of human and wildlife responses to alternative luminaires to assess the benefits of different lighting levels and spectra. This project will produce an inventory of municipal lighting and use remote sensing and NPS data products to identify locations within these communities that disproportionately contribute to light pollution. It will evaluate the potential economic and environmental benefits of advanced lighting control options. Last, it will conduct pilot tests of alternative lighting systems to assess public and ecological responses to different lighting options. DOI expenses for project planning, execution, and oversight: \$44,253 Contract for lighting engineering services: \$100,000 CESU cooperative research agreement for lighting trials: \$58,750 NPS to conduct workshops for outreach/training for municipal code enforcement, technical draft ordinance writing: (\$60,000) Total: \$263,003 Proposed Allocation Category: Habitat Projects on Federally Managed Lands	Marine Mammals (Y/N)	Water Quality/ Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction (Y/N) Wetland, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitat (Y / N)	(N)	Birds (Y / N) Sea Turtles (Y / N)	se (Y/N)	Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Administrative	Support Nescolation implementations.	With programmatic restoration	Project is considerate of strategic frameworks (Y/N/NA)	Project is consistent with criteria identified in the public notice ( $Y/N$ )	Project delivers benefits cost-effectively (+ / 0 / - )	Project meets Trustees' goals (+ / 0 / - )	Project has reasonable probability of success (+ / 0 / - )	Project prevents future and collateral injury to natural resources and services (+ $/$ 0 $/$ - $)$	Project benefits more than one natural resource and/or service $(+/0/-)$	The effect of the project alternative on public health and safety (+ / 0 / - )	Project is not already required by existing regulations (Y/N)	aws and regulations (	Project supports existing regional or local conservation plan or restoration effort (Y/N)		Project readiness (+ / 0 / - )  Sustainability/Long-term Benefit of project (+ / 0 / - )	Project is time critical (+/0/-)  Project offers opportunities for external funding & collaboration (+/0/-)