CRC Infrastructure Sub-Committee

Project Identification Template and Instructions

Project Identification Template

Instructions: Please complete all of the information requested with the best information you have available. Limited attachments are acceptable if necessary to adequately describe the project but the **total length should be limited to 6 pages** one-sided (including attachments). This Identification Template is intended as a preliminary mechanism by which proposals and projects to improve the resiliency of Coastal Alabama are solicited and captured with some consistency of format, scope definition, and project benefits and impact. **This is only a first step: proposals and projects will not be funded based upon this submittal. Further information and details will be solicited at such time as the screening and funding process is more fully defined.**

Responses should be received by November 26, 2010, to be included in the appendix the Coastal Recovery Commission Report to the Governor to be submitted December 15, 2010. Submittals after that date will be accepted for consideration but will not be included in the Project Appendix.

Completed Templates may be submitted:

- **Electronically (.pdf preferred) to: crcalabama.templateresponse.com.**
- **By US mail to: Coastal Recovery Commission.**

P.O. Box 881, Mobile, AL 36601-0881

I. What – Project Information/Basic Facts

1. Project Scope: *The overall objective of this project is the restoration of Dauphin Island beaches and inland marshes. Dauphin Island is a barrier island and therefore, protects the coastlines from severe storm damage. Barrier islands also harbor several habitats that are refuges for wildlife. Hurricane Katrina and other storm events have disturbed Dauphin Island's coastline. Beach restoration is an on-going concern.*

   The Mobile Co. Soil and Water Conservation District started this on-going project in 2005. Mobile County Public School System students take a field trip to Dauphin Island and learn hands-on about the need and importance of beach restoration. The program has steadily gained interest. An average of 2,000 sea

oats and panicum are planted during each field trip. The project benefits beach restoration as well as educating students on the role of beach restoration.

Project funding would provide beach and marsh vegetation, planting materials and fertilizer, sand fencing, transportation, lunch for volunteers, and 10% administrative cost for implementation.

2. Project duration or schedule by phase and status of any work in progress: *January 2011-December 2011*

   2.1. Conceptual and Feasibility Planning, Engineering, Construction: *Administrative: 10%*

3. Estimated Cost (plus or minus 30%) *$30,000 - $40,000*

   3.1. Indicate level of confidence in accuracy of these estimates: *Project can be as large or small as possible, depending on the amount of grant funding)*

II. Why – Project Description relative to Impact and Criteria

1. Identify what need, threat or opportunity that this project, study, or recommendation will address: *Students of various ages take a field trip to Dauphin Island and learn hands-on the role of beach vegetation with helping to prevent erosion. Students plant sea oats on the public beach and inland marshes.*

2. How does this project or recommendation address and impact the recommended evaluation criteria:

   2.1.1. Coastal Recovery: *The storm surge from Hurricane Katrina leveled sections of Dauphin Island and required months of effort by the Corps of Engineers and Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board to place sand back into dune configuration. This is an on-going process. Vegetation is greatly needed on newly constructed dunes.*

   2.1.2. Resiliency: *This project began in 2005 with approximately 100 plants. The success rate has overall been extremely positive. The key to success is that a mixture of Terrasorb and Osmocote is added to the holes before the plant. This fertilizer mixture is time-released, so irrigation isn't needed.*

   2.1.3. Transformational: *Shorelines constantly shift and change. Dauphin Island, a barrier island, is a bit unique because of the vast shift of Pelican Island. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, Pelican Island was located well south of Dauphin Island. Since Katrina, Pelican Island has rapidly shifted to the point of almost completely connected to Dauphin Island.*

In addition, hurricanes continue to shift the entire west end further north. Dunes have been created on the south border. Vegetation is critical to keep the sand in place.

2.1.4. Regionalism: *Dauphin Island is a barrier island. By maintaining beach restoration, South Alabama, as a whole, benefits.*

2.1.5. Economic Diversification

3. Project Economics _____

4. Identify Direct Project benefits to Coastal Alabama, including avoided costs, consequence of "No Build" alternative. *Dauphin Island is a barrier island. By maintaining beach restoration, South Alabama as a whole benefits.*

   4.1. Impact on employment, job training and development, both short term and permanent: *This project involves a short term coordinator, who plans all field trips and arrangements for vegetation.*

   4.2. Oil spill mitigation outside of claims process: *No claims involved.*

5. Identify Indirect benefits and costs

   5.1. Collateral Benefits to the objectives of Healthy Environment, Healthy Economy and Healthy Society (subjective responses allowed): *Healthy Environment, Healthy Economy and Healthy Society go hand in hand with collateral benefits which include the preservation and conservation of a barrier island. Barrier islands are critical in serving to protect the coast from erosion by surf and tidal surges*

   5.2. Collateral Costs or impacts to the objectives of Healthy Environment, Healthy Economy and Healthy Society (subjective responses allowed) _____

   5.3. Connectivity and Linkage to other projects or initiatives: Does this project complement or compete with other projects? What other projects would be precluded if this project is funded? *This project began in 2005 with a small greenhouse, part of a RC&D grant to grow sea oats for Beach Restoration, at Collier Elementary School. Since then, over 600 Mobile County Public School System students have planted over 22,000 plants. Grant sources include Gulf Coast Resource Conservation and Development, US Fish and Wildlife, and Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District. Other partners include Mobile County Public School System, Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, Alabama Cooperative Extension System, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and USDA-Farm Service Agency.*

III. Who/How – General Information

1. Name and contact information for Entity, Collaboration or Person submitting project or recommendation nomination.

   Darrell Driskell, Chairman

   April Griffin, District Administrative Coordinator

   Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District

   1070 Schillinger Road, North

   Mobile, Alabama 36608

   251-441-6505 (phone) / 251-441-6652 (fax)

   1.1. Entities and communities sharing a common threat or need are encouraged to collaborate for a joint/combined project submittal to raise the profile of the issue and solution to be addressed. Also please indicate the level of community support or resistance and hurdles to collaboration.

2. Identify Sponsoring Entity for oversight and accountability if different from above.

   2.1. Existing or to be created? *Existing*

   Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)

   1070 Schillinger Rd, N.

   Mobile, Alabama 36608

   251-441-6505 (phone) 251-441-6652 (fax)

   april.griffin@al.nacdnet.net

   2.1.1. If to be created, what parties or interests must be involved and what level of effort is required to do so? _____

   2.2. Describe governance, organizational capacity, availability of skills, experience of sponsoring entity to implement the Project: *This project will be organized and*

implemented by the District Administrative Coordinator, the sole employee of the SWCD. She is well qualified and has organized every aspect of this project since 2005.

2.3. Project complexity: Hurdles and barriers to project implementation, completion and sustainability. Identify regulatory issues. *The only potential hurdle/barrier would be any threat from future hurricanes or oil spills. If that's the situation, field trips could be re-scheduled. For example, a planting was initially scheduled for early May 2010. As a result of the April 20, 2010 Deep Water Horizon oil spill, the gulf coast was dealing with a situation consisting of plenty of "unknowns". The SWCD and Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board had to constantly monitor beach conditions to determine if planting could in fact take place. It was very important for the planting to take place because the need for something positive as the focus versus the oil spill tragedy. In the end, planting took place at the end of May, with BP workers walking parallel to the beach in the background surveying the shore.*

3. Identify any known or anticipated administrative, regulatory, or legislative action that would be required at either the local, state, or federal governmental level. *No known actions needed.*

4. Requested funding from Coastal Recovery Fund (CRF): *$30,000 - $40,000 (project can be as big or small as possible, depending on funding)*

5. Identified potential funding sources other than the CRF: *Gulf Coast Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D), Town of Dauphin Island, and US Fish and Wildlife*

5.1. Leverage or multiplier on CRF investment: matching funds, public or private: *$9,000-11,000 (potential)*

5.2. Public Private Opportunities, user fees, Federal funds, private foundation grants, bonding capacity, etc.: *N/A*

6. Forecast of ongoing maintenance or operating costs and source of funding if not self sustaining: *The Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board are tasks with the maintenance of the public beach on Dauphin Island.*