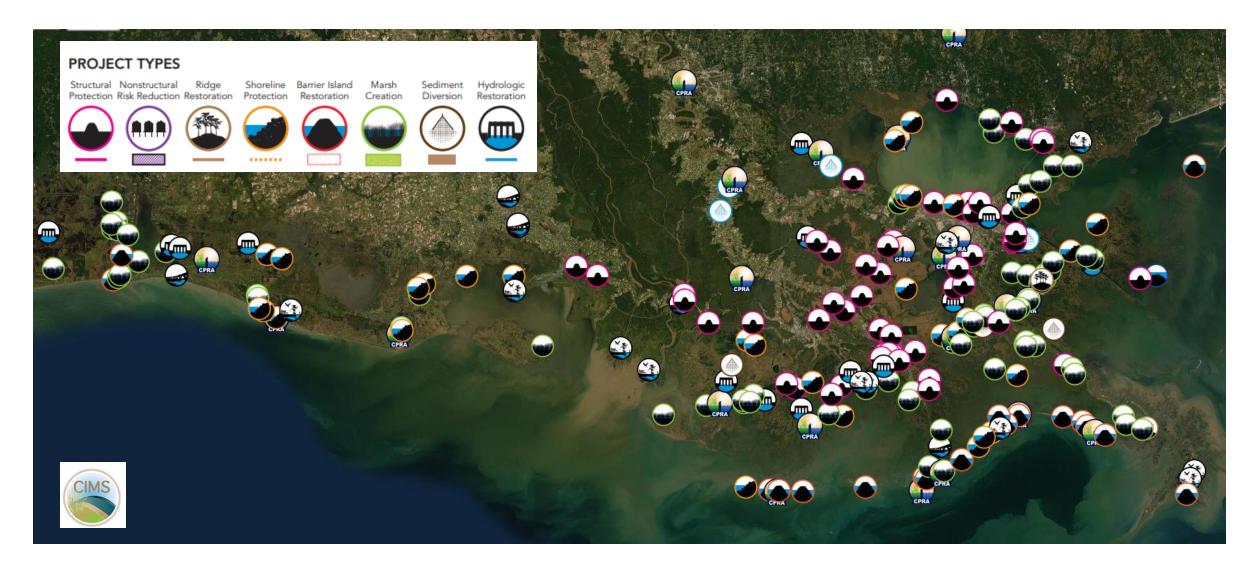
# ASSESSMENT OF EQUIPMENT ACCESS AND LOGISTICS FOR MARINE CONSTRUCTION





# Types of Projects in Coastal Louisiana



# **Active Marsh Creation Projects**



# ASSESSMENT OF EQUIPMENT ACCESS AND LOGISTICS FOR MARINE CONSTRUCTION

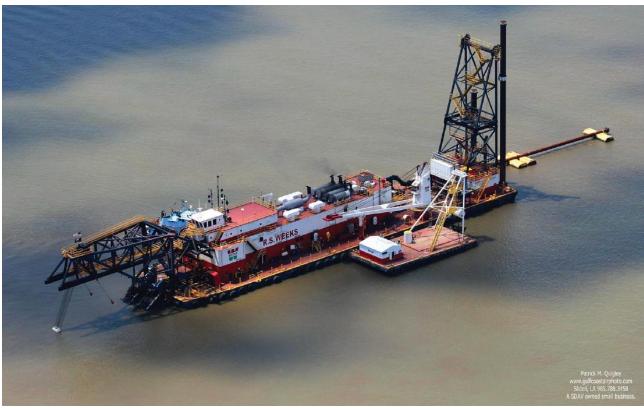
# **Presentation Outline**

- Marine Equipment
- Equipment Access Corridors
- Potential Impacts
  - Cultural Resources
  - Oil and Gas Infrastructure
  - Landowner Agreements
  - Oyster Resources

# Marsh Creation Marine Equipment

- Hydraulic Dredge
  - Excavates and moves material from borrow source to fill area via dredge pipe





- Dredge Pipe
- Placed along dredge pipeline corridor from borrow area to marsh creation area





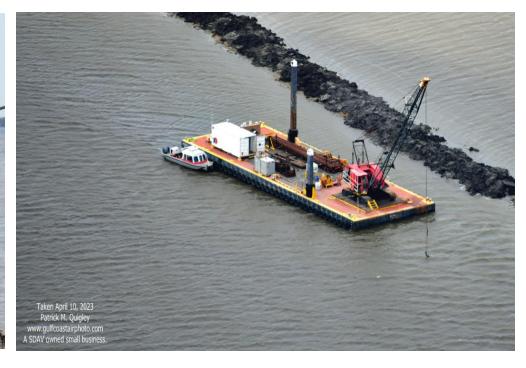
- Mechanical Dredges Marsh Buggy
- Tracked marine equipment that excavates places adjacent to borrow source.



- Mechanical Dredges Clamshell/Bucket Dredge
- Equipment mounted on barge that excavates places adjacent to borrow source.







# **Marine Construction Equipment**

Misc. Materials and Equipment







### **EQUIPMENT ACCESS CORRIDORS**

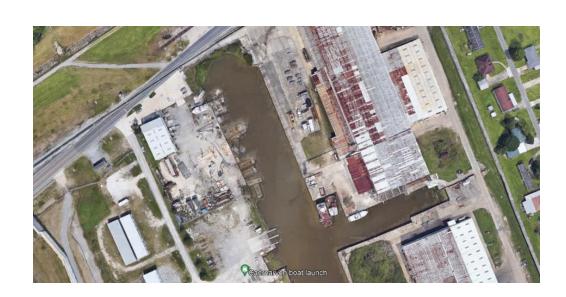
# Navigable Waterways

Some smaller equipment may launch from a boat launch

Most equipment will need to come through a major waterway to the equipment access corridor

Calcasieu Ship Channel, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Houma Navigation Channel, etc.





### **EQUIPMENT ACCESS CORRIDORS**

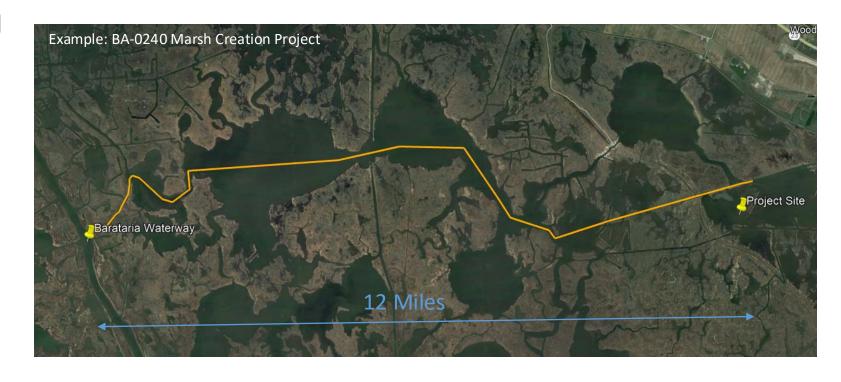
# **Equipment Access Corridors**

Equipment access is a vital logistical component of all coastal projects.

We want to present the contractor with a constructible project which includes feasible access.

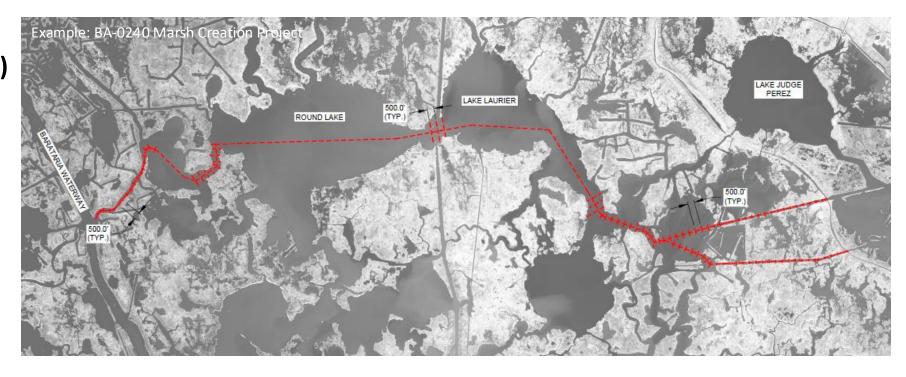
Potential routes typically begin through a Navigable Waterways.

Nautical charts can also give us estimated depths in some waterways.



# Bathymetric/Topographic Surveys

CPRA's Marsh Creation
 Design Guidelines (2017)
 includes guidance on delineating equipment access route.



### **EQUIPMENT ACCESS CORRIDORS**

# **Access Corridor Requirements**

**Depth:** Depends on the type/size of equipment.

- General, smaller equipment (marsh buggies, clamshells, cranes, small hydraulic dredges and booster pumps) → Less than 3 to 6 feet
- Heavy, major equipment (large hydraulic dredges and booster pumps, rock barges) → 6 to 8 feet

Width: Typically 50-70 feet depending on equipment type.

We use past project experience and coordination with contractors to help determine what type of equipment may be used for a project.

Larger access corridors allow for more types of equipment to do the job, and potentially more bids on projects.

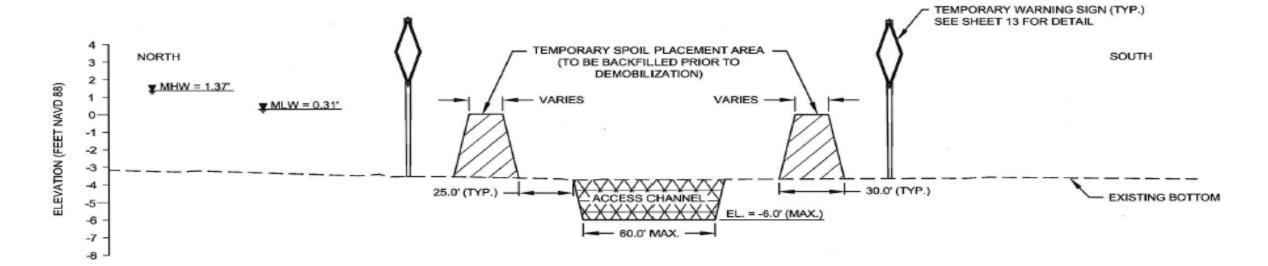
### **EQUIPMENT ACCESS CORRIDORS**

# **Access Dredging**

Access dredging may be necessary if a navigable route cannot be found.

The following must also be considered if equipment access dredging proposed:

- Cost of work
- Spoil placement
- Permitting (Impacts?)





# **Potential Impacts**

- Cultural resources
- Oil and gas infrastructure
- Landowners
- Oyster Resources





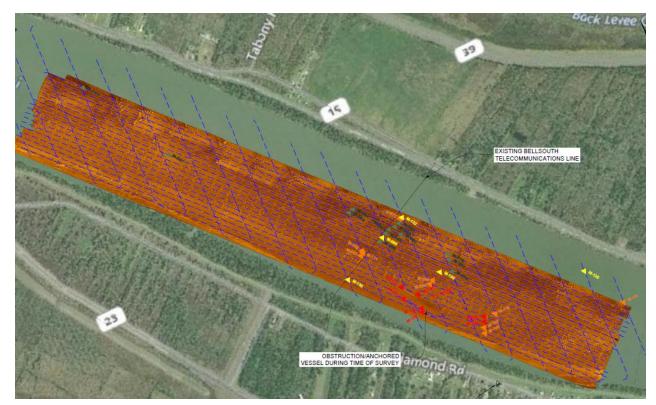




# **Cultural Resources**

When and where are Cultural Resource Investigations Required?

- May be required for any ground disturbing activities, including marsh creation areas, borrow areas, and access routes.
- Some previously disturbed areas, like manmade canals, may not require a investigation.
- Coordinate with a Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA) and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) for requirements.

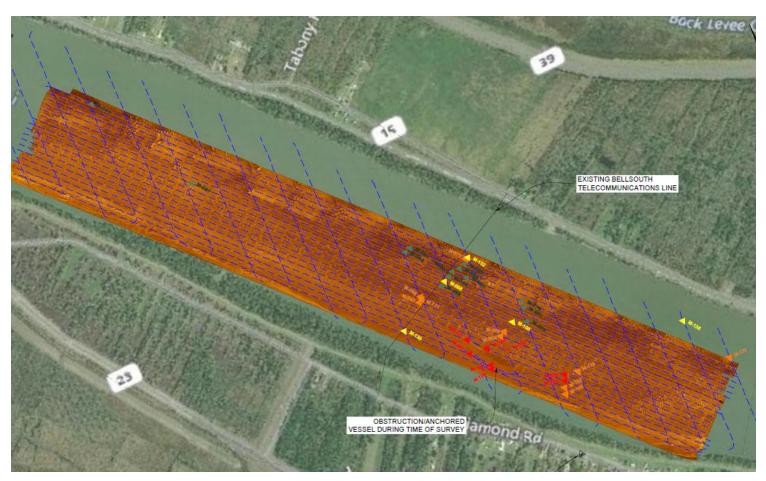


**Geophysical Survey** 

# **Cultural Resource Investigations**

### Investigation process includes:

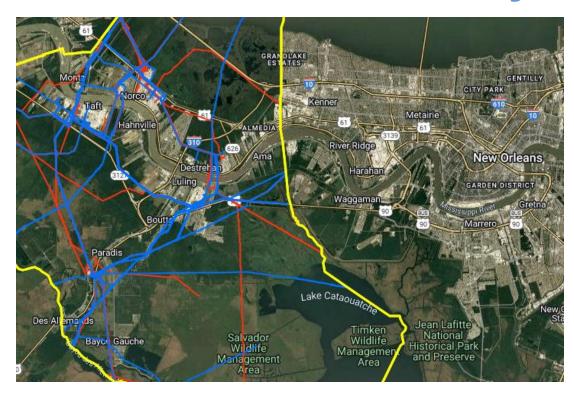
- Geophysical survey (side scan sonar and sub-bottom profile) or shovel tests
- Cultural resources report
- Coordination with a Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA) and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO)
- SHPO Clearance is required to permit projects



**Geophysical Survey** 



# Oil and Gas Industry in Louisiana

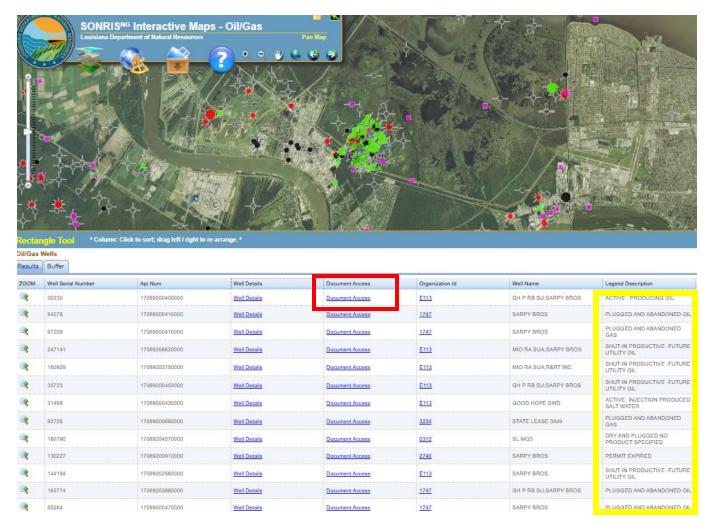


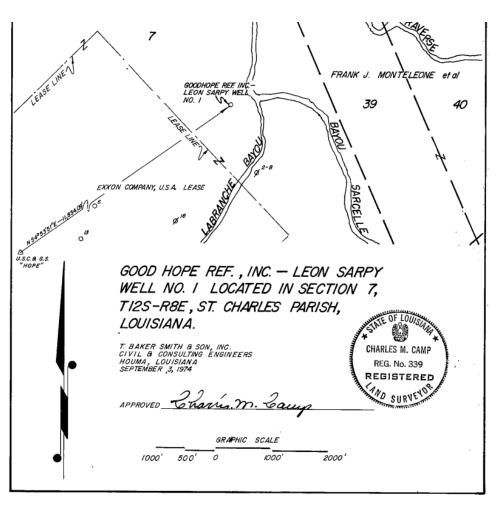
St. Charles Parish Pipelines and Flowlines (National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Viewer Database)

Coastal Permit lines (SONRIS Database)



# **SONRIS**





# **Pipeline Databases**

Discrepancies often found between databases.

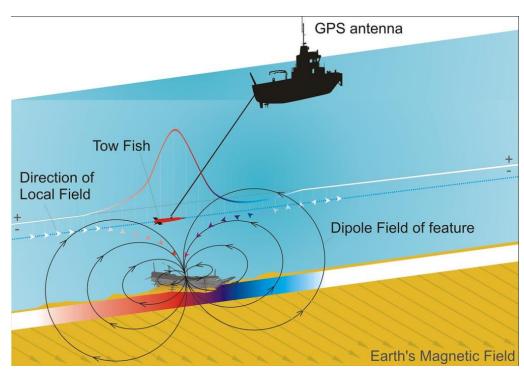


SONRIS – Permit Lines

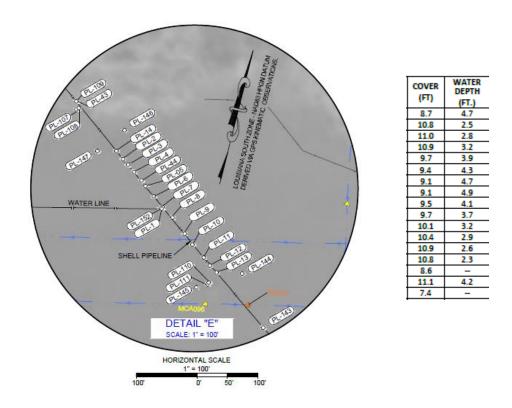


**NPMS** 

# Magnetometer Survey



Marine magnetometer measures magnetic field strength



Suspected pipelines probed to determine coordinates and depth of cover

# **Issues with Pipeline Identification**

- Database contains pipelines not found in magnetometer survey
- Pipeline picked up in magnetometer survey but not in any database
- Operator no longer exists or responsible party cannot be determined



September 15, 1982

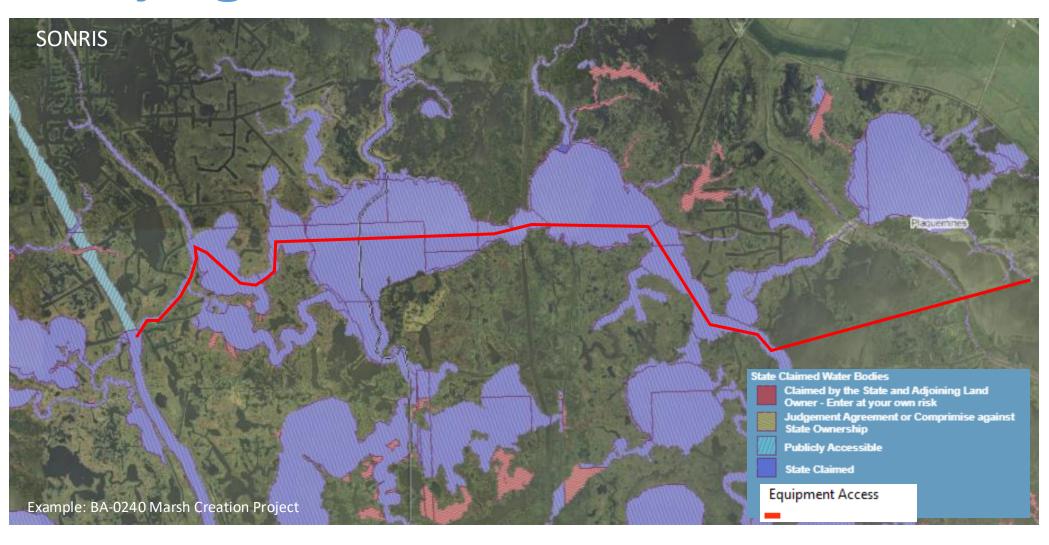
Exxon Corporation P.O. Box 60626 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

> Your Re: State Application No. R821077 Public Notice dated

Our Re: 8" Lake Hermitage
Field Main Line, Index
293-4, Item i8, Station
400+00 to 440+00, Section
12, T-18-S, R-25-E,
Plaquemines Parish, La.



# **Identifying State Water Bottoms for Access**



### LANDOWNER AGREEMENTS

# **Private Lands**

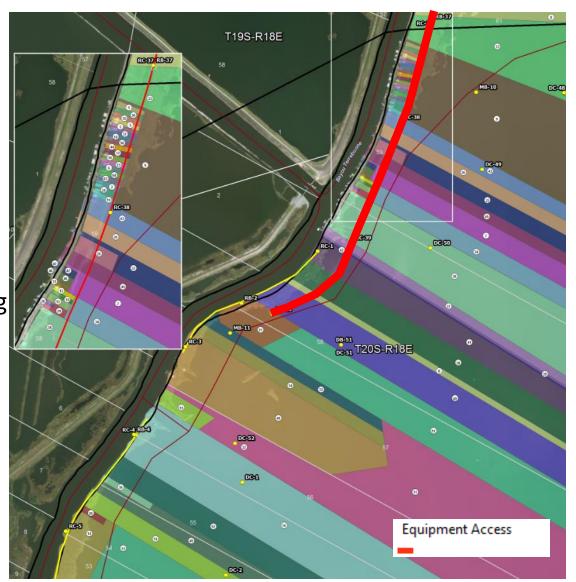
LA Coastal Zone is home to thousands of community residents

Proper coordination with landowners is required

Agreements are needed with landowners when crossing or impacting their property.

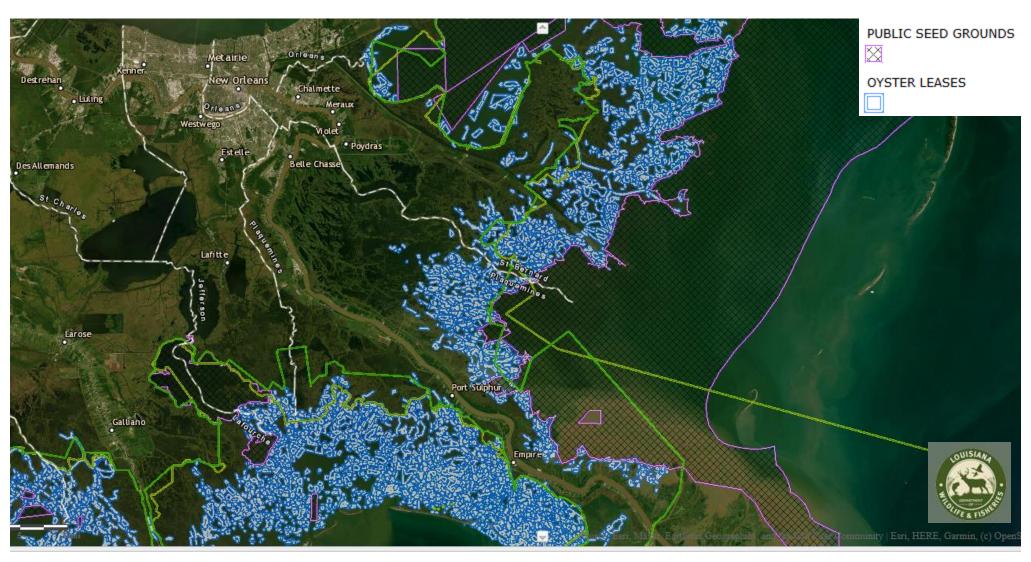
Some landowners may not agree to allow project features. This may include equipment access even if no access dredging is proposed.

Project features and access routes may have to be eliminated or altered to avoid these landowners.





# **Oyster Leases and Seed Grounds**



### OYSTERS RESOURCES

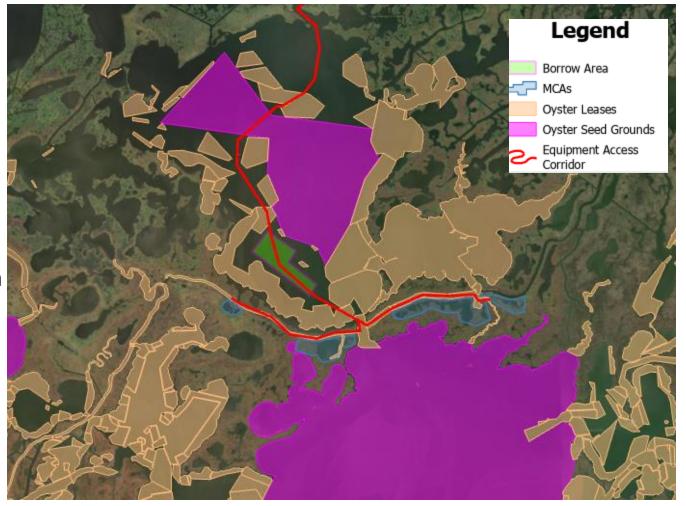
# **Oyster Resources**

Avoiding oyster seed grounds and leases may be difficult when designing projects.

Oyster Biological Assessments are required for seed grounds or leases adjacent to access corridors and other project features.

A Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Permit will be required for project in Seed grounds.

Early coordination is vital to identify limitations or mitigation required.



Example: TE-0170 Bayou Dularge Marsh Creation Project (Terrebonne Parish, LA)



## **CONNECT WITH US!**





