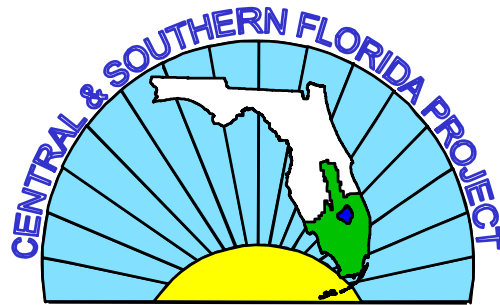


Final

September 2004

**CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES
RESTORATION PLAN**



**COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES
RESTORATION PLAN**

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants

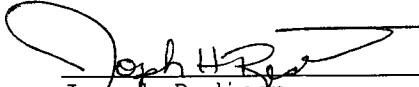


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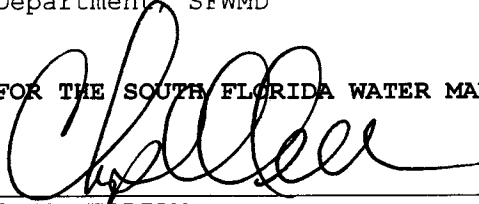


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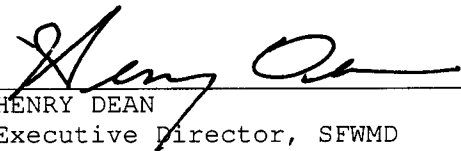
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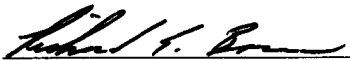


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1.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
1.1	List of Tables and Figures.....	iii
1.2	List of Acronyms	iii
1.3	List of Project Management Plan Preparers.....	vi
2.0	PROJECT INFORMATION	1
2.1	Project Background.....	1
2.2	Authority/Authorization.....	2
2.3	Related Projects	4
3.0	PROJECT SCOPE.....	6
3.1	Project Goals and Objectives	6
3.2	Description of CERP Components	8
3.3	Project Constraints and Assumptions	8
4.0	SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.....	10
5.0	PROJECT CHANGES	11
5.1	List of PMP Updates and Revisions	11
5.2	Changes in Project Schedule and Cost.....	11
5.2.1	Changes in Project Schedule.....	12
5.2.2	Changes in Project Cost Estimates	12
6.0	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.....	14
6.1	Project Cost Estimates	14
6.2	Projected Annual Budget	14
6.3	Cost Listing by Agency / Organizational Unit	14
7.0	FUNCTIONAL AREA PLANS	15
8.0	UNIQUE FACTORS	18

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	LIST OF PROJECT DELIVERY TEAM MEMBERS
APPENDIX B	PROJECT MAP
APPENDIX C	WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE
TAB A	Activity Listings by WBS
TAB B	Activity Definitions, Constraints, and Assumptions
TAB C	Activity ID / WBS Cross-Reference
APPENDIX D	PROJECT SCHEDULE
TAB A	Gantt Chart for Current Phase
TAB B	Project Milestone Report
APPENDIX E	PROJECT COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET
TAB A	Total Project Cost Summary
TAB B	Fully Funded Cost Estimate
TAB C	Cost Listing by Agency / Organizational Unit
TAB D	Projected Annual Budget
TAB E	Project Cash Flow Curve
TAB F	Contingency Summary and Status
APPENDIX F	FUNCTIONAL AREA PLANS
TAB A	Activities by Agency, Organizational Unit, and Resource
APPENDIX G	CONTRACTING ACQUISITION PLAN
APPENDIX H	QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
TAB A	Independent Technical Review Team
TAB B	Statement of Technical and Legal Review
APPENDIX I	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
APPENDIX J	LIST OF REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
APPENDIX K	LIST OF PMP UPDATES AND REVISIONS

1.1 List of Tables and Figures

Table 1 - Project Management Plan Preparers.....	vi
Table 2 - Work distribution by topic	10
Table 3 - Project Schedule.....	12
Table 4 - Changes in Project Cost Estimates.....	13

1.2 List of Acronyms

AAT	Adaptive Assessment Team (Sub-team of RECOVER)
ACWP	Actual Cost of Work Performed
A/E	Architect/Engineer
AF	Acre Foot
AFB	Alternatives Formulation Briefing
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
BCOE	Biddability, Constructability, Operability, and Environmental
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practices
BO	Biological Opinion
C&SF	Central and Southern Florida
CAR	Coordination Act Report
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CERPRA	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Regulation Act
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DCT	Design Coordination Team
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFA	Everglades Forever Act
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENP	Everglades National Park
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act

FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FDCA	Florida Department of Community Affairs
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOF	Florida Division of Forestry
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FRC	Feasibility Review Conference
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
H&H	Hydrology and Hydraulics
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
HQ	Headquarters (USACE)
ITR	Independent Technical Review
LERRD	Lands, Easements, Rights-of-way, Relocations, and Disposal
MCACES	Micro Computer Aided Cost Engineering System
MPMP	Master Program Management Plan
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEWTT	Noxious Exotic Weed Task Team
NGP	Noticed General Permit
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMRR&R	Operation, Maintenance, Rehabilitation, Repair, and Replacement
P&S	Plans and Specifications
PAL	Planning Aid Letter
PAR	Planning Aid Report
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PDT	Project Delivery Team

PED	Pre-construction, Engineering, and Design
PIM	Project Implementation Monitoring
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMP	Project Management Plan
PPDR	Pilot Project Design Report
PPTDR	Pilot Project Technical Design Report
PRB	Project Review Board
QCP	Quality Control Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RE	Real Estate
RECOVER	Restoration, Coordination, and Verification
Restudy	Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study, April 1999
ROD	Record of Decision
SAD	South Atlantic Division (USACE)
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SFERTF	South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOW	Statement of Work
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TP	Total Phosphorus
TRC	Technical Review Conference
UF	University of Florida
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VE	Value Engineering
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WCA	Water Conservation Area
WPA	Water Preserve Area
WQC	Water Quality Certification
WRAC	Water Resources Advisory Committee
WRAP	Wetlands Rapid Assessment Procedure
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act

1.3 List of Project Management Plan Preparers

TABLE 1 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARERS

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Pennington, Jerrell	USACE	Cost Engineer	(904) 232-3755
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Resurreccion, Salvador	USACE	Environmental Engineer	(904) 232-1850
Roybal, Art	USFWS	Senior Fish and Wildlife Biologist	(772) 562-3909
Thayer, Dan	SFWMD	Director, Vegetation Management Division	(561) 682-6129
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2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Background

The Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants project is an Other Project Element (OPE) as indicated in the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study 1999 (Yellow Book) designed to address exotic and invasive species management and control in southern Florida. The Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants project is a two part plan that includes 1) Mass rearing, field release, establishment and field monitoring of approved biological agents throughout south Florida and 2) Preparation of a report to further identify the overall problem with exotic invasive plants and provide a recommendation regarding further Federal interest.

Implement Biological Agents

The first part of the project will be executed in cooperation with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and calls for the mass rearing, field release, establishment and field monitoring of approved biological control agents for Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and other exotic plants. Production of biological control agents for release requires maintaining large greenhouse colonies at the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS), Ft. Lauderdale Aquatic Plant Management Laboratory located at Davie, Florida. Invasive exotic plants must be continually collected for the colony food source; therefore invasive exotic plants must be cultured at the laboratory. Insects grown in these greenhouses will be released into plant stands. Permanent study plots will be established at designated release sites. Periodic monitoring will be conducted in order to quantify the insect's impact upon exotic plants, thereby evaluating the effectiveness of the biological control agent. Sampling methods will be developed to recover insects for re-release or observation and to estimate the population of insects in the field.

This part of the project, to implement biological control agents, will be addressed in a Project Implementation Report (PIR).

Special Report on Invasive Species

The second part of the project is the preparation of a Special Report that will further identify the problem with invasive exotic species and will provide recommendations regarding further Federal involvement. In 1999, the Noxious Exotic Weed Task Team (NEWTT) was established by the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (SFERTF) and Working Group to respond to the need for acting on the invasive weed problems threatening the Everglades Restoration Initiative. NEWTT was directed to develop an

assessment of the problem and a strategy to approach dealing with the problem. NEWTT published the assessment and strategy in 2002 under the title "Weeds Won't Wait". As a result of their participation in the SFERTF and the understanding that invasive species threaten the successful implementation of CERP, the USACE authorized the preparation of a Special Report that incorporates the "Weeds Won't Wait" document prepared for the Working Group. This report will further identify the overall problem with exotic and invasive species and provide recommendations regarding further Federal involvement. The Special Report is 100% Federally funded, as it will be a reconnaissance type report that will identify any Federal interest, identify a potential sponsor, and develop a plan for further efforts.

2.2 Authority/Authorization

The Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy) was authorized by *Section 309(l) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (P.L.102-580)* which states:

"(1) CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA. -- The Chief of Engineers will review the report of the Chief of Engineers on central and southern Florida, published as House Document 643; 80th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determining whether modifications to the existing project are advisable at the present time due to significantly changed physical, biological, demographic, or economic conditions, with particular reference to modifying the project or its operation for improving the quality of the environment, improving protection of the aquifer, and improving the integrity, capability, and conservation of urban water supplies affected by the project or its operation."

The Restudy was also authorized by two resolutions of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, United States House of Representatives, dated September 24, 1992. The first resolution states:

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Central and Southern Florida, published as House Document 643, Eightieth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein

are advisable at the present time, in the interest of environmental quality, water supply and other purposes."

The second resolution states:

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Central and Southern Florida, published as House Document 643, Eightieth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, in the interest of environmental quality, water supply and other purposes for Florida Bay, including a comprehensive, coordinated ecosystem study with hydrodynamic modeling of Florida Bay and its connections to the Everglades, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Florida Keys Coral Reef ecosystem."

The *Water Resources Development Act of 1996* was enacted on October 12, 1996. *Section 528 of the Act (Public Law 104-303)* entitled "Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration" authorizes a number of ecosystem restoration activities and also provides specific direction and guidance for the CERP. With respect to the Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants project, the provisions of *Section 528* state:

"(C) ADDITIONAL STUDIES AND ANALYSES- Notwithstanding the completion of the feasibility report under subparagraph (B), the Secretary will continue to conduct such studies and analyses as are necessary, consistent with subparagraph (A)(i)."

On December 11, 2000, the *Water Resources Development Act of 2000* was signed; it authorized a framework and guide for modifications to the C&SF Project to restore the south Florida ecosystem and to provide for the other water-related needs of the region. Specifically, *Section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000*, which authorizes CERP; the following excerpt applies:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF FUTURE PROJECTS-
(1) IN GENERAL- Except for a project authorized by subsection (b) or (c), any project included in the Plan shall require a specific authorization by Congress.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORT- Before seeking congressional authorization for a project under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress--

(A) A description of the project; and

(B) A project implementation report for the project prepared in accordance with subsections (f) and (h)."

Additionally, the conceptual plan of the Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants project was authorized and guidance was given in the Corps' Information Paper, dated 21 May 2002, entitled "Proposed Plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Exotic and Invasive Species Management and Control". This Information Paper was approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)(OASA (CW)) and allows for the following:

Implement Biological Agents

"Controlled release of biological agents as planned under the Critical project program."

Special Report on Invasive Species

"Preparation of a Special Report that incorporates the "Weeds Won't Wait" document prepared for the Working Group. This report would further identify the overall problem with exotic and invasive species and provide a recommendation regarding further Federal involvement. The estimated cost of \$245,500 is proposed at 100% Federal funding, as it would be a reconnaissance type report that would identify any Federal interest, identify a potential sponsor, and develop a plan for further efforts."

2.3 Related Projects

In 1990, an interagency group of scientists and land managers developed a comprehensive regional strategy employing an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to regulating populations of Melaleuca. More recently, a similar panel developed a management plan for Lygodium. A management plan for Brazilian peppertree was also developed in 1997 and recently revised to include a greater emphasis on biological control. The cornerstone of both plans was the use of biological control insects to reduce plant reproductive potential, increase mortality of young plants, and reduce vigor of mature plants.

The lynchpin of a successful biological control program is a secure quarantine facility in which to test the safety of a proposed bioagent prior to its release.

Currently, all biological control programs in Florida rely on a small state-owned facility in Gainesville. Space available for work on Everglades invaders like *Melaleuca* and *Lygodium* is extremely sparse. This lack of adequate quarantine facility space has been a bottleneck that severely restricts biological control program implementation. In a unique partnership, the US Dept of Agriculture, US Dept. of Interior, the US Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District are constructing a new quarantine facility in Fort Lauderdale to greatly ease this limitation and serve to speed implementation of biological controls relating to Everglades restoration efforts. Through the joint efforts of the University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services a quarantine facility in Ft. Pierce was recently constructed.

The Areawide Management Evaluation of *Melaleuca* (TAME *Melaleuca*) Program was recently established under the USDA Agricultural Research Service's (ARS's) Areawide Pest Management initiative. The goal of this five-year grant is to demonstrate the effectiveness of an integrated approach that can be applied to invaded areas for control of *Melaleuca*. This new initiative represents a regional demonstration of multiple control tactics – including biological controls - and their combined effectiveness. Land managers will have an opportunity to see different strategies in real-life settings and to adapt techniques that will address site-specific *Melaleuca* problems. Funding associated with this grant program will allow work to be initiated on private lands, defraying the cost of *Melaleuca* control for private landowners.

The USDA ARS plans to distribute limited funds to selected locations to develop TAME *Melaleuca* demonstration sites. Project leaders will work with land managers from each demonstration site to develop site-specific integrated *Melaleuca* management plans. An annual budget of \$35,000 per site for five years is available to defray management cost increases that could arise due to participation in TAME *Melaleuca*. This is a unique opportunity for interested land managers – both public and private – to receive financial and technical support for using integrated *Melaleuca* management tactics otherwise considered too complicated, costly, or risky.

The Everglades Forever Act of 1994 requires the South Florida Water Management District to conduct surveys to measure the extent of exotic plants in the region. The South Florida Water Management District has been conducting Systematic Reconnaissance flights (SRF) of the region since 1993. A recent cooperative agreement between the District, the National Park Service and the USFWS has allowed these agencies to conduct a single survey for the following species regionwide: *Melaleuca*, *Lygodium*, Brazilian pepper and Australian pine.

3.0 PROJECT SCOPE

3.1 Project Goals and Objectives

Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and other invasive exotic species are rapidly invading the natural Everglades ecosystem. Even when natural hydrology is restored to the Everglades, invasive exotic species, such as Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), will continue to degrade the system by displacing native species and degrading wetlands unless controlled with an integrated plant management strategy. In addition to chemical treatment, mechanical removal, and water manipulation, the use of biological control agents is an important component of a successful plant management strategy.

This project will be poised to take advantage and augment future efforts for any invasive exotic plant that threatens the Everglades ecosystem. This is in accordance with Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999 -- on Invasive Species that identifies the following Federal Agency Duties to be as follows:

“(i) prevent the introduction of invasive species; (ii) detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; (iii) monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; (iv) provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; (v) conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and (vi) promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them”

Implement Biological Agents

Upon implementation, this project is intended to enhance biocontrol efforts against Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and other invasive exotic plants. The biocontrol agents will help sustain biodiversity and preserve the natural ecosystem by reducing reproductive and growth capabilities thereby slowing spread, reducing density and stunting growth of the target invasive exotic plants.

Table 3 outlines the various phases of the Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants project. The first phase of this project is the development of this PMP. Upon approval of the PMP, plan formulation and evaluation activities will be conducted for the Project Implementation Report (PIR). The plans and specifications phase will follow the PIR and will include a more detailed monitoring plan for implementation of the biological control program. Next,

will be the construction phase of the project which will be the actual implementation of the biological control program. The construction and monitoring phases of the project will occur concurrently. They will follow the plans and specifications phase and will be conducted over a period of approximately fifteen years.

The project will utilize and enhance existing and future South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) biocontrol programs. These programs presently include Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Old World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*) but could be expanded to include Brazilian Pepper-Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) or any new invasive exotic plant that becomes a threat to the Everglades ecosystem and has a biocontrol component to its management strategy.

The implementation of the project will span over approximately fifteen years in order to maximize the leveraging of biocontrol program dollars. The current biocontrol programs are continuously evaluating, monitoring and adapting to best manage the invasive exotic species they are targeting. The project needs to be as flexible as possible in order to deal with changing conditions within current biocontrol programs and adaptive enough to engage in new and future efforts to address potential and real threats caused by invasive exotic species to the Everglades.

Presently, the Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) biocontrol program consists of two agents, the Melaleuca Snout Beetle, or weevil (*Oxyops vitiosa*) and a Melaleuca Psyllid (*Boreioglycaspis melaleucae*). These insects are being reared and released at sites, which are determined to be most effective, efficient and beneficial to meet management objectives. The project will enhance this effort by increasing the number of releases, allowing for a more comprehensive monitoring plan and augmenting the efforts to develop new agents. The Old World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*) program is about to get approval for its first agent; a moth (*Cataclysta camptozonale*). The project will help determine mass rearing needs, identify site location and releases, enhance monitoring activities and augment efforts to develop new agents.

Special Report on Invasive Species

The Special Report on Invasive Species will expand upon information provided by the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (SFERTF) in the “Weeds Won’t Wait” document. It will also use the strategy section of the “Weeds Won’t Wait” document to identify the key components necessary for managing invasive exotic species, and to prioritize those components and identify specific responsibilities and roles for each federal agency in the

management and control of invasive exotic species as it relates to ecosystem restoration. This special report will provide a framework for implementing the invasive species management strategy and will also delineate specific projects of the strategy that are related to Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) activities. This report will make recommendations to the USACE for possible CERP funding for those activities and may make recommendations to other agencies regarding their roles in invasive species management. In addition to determining Federal interests, the report will also identify potential sponsors for CERP projects and develop a plan for further efforts. The preparation and submittal of the Special Report is scheduled as follows:

Draft Special Report	29-Oct-04
Final Special Report	07-Dec-04

3.2 Description of CERP Components

See sections 2.1 and 3.1.

3.3 Project Constraints and Assumptions

Implement Biological Controls

The following list contains items that will be considered during plan formulation. The project constraints and assumptions will be further developed during the PIR phase.

- Biocontrol efforts alone will not eradicate invasive species
- Funding levels may vary from year to year
- Project will enhance existing SFWMD biocontrol programs
- Current biocontrol programs include Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and Old World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*)
- The following Environmental Assessments (EA) will be utilized during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process:
 - The Field Release of Two Biological Control Agents
Boreioglycaspis melaleucae Moore (Hymenoptera: Psyllidae) and Lophyrotoma zonalis Rohwer (Hymenoptera: Pergidae) for the Control of Melaleuca quinquenervis (Cav.) S.T. Blake (Myrtales: Myrtaceae) in South Florida
 - Field Release of Oxyops vitiosa (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), a Nonindigenous Weevil, for Biological control of Melaleuca, melaleuca quinquenervia (Myrtaceae)

- Environmental Assessment for an Integrated Approach to Melaleuca Management in the State of Florida
- Biocontrol efforts for potential future plant invasions will be evaluated
- Only USDA approved biocontrol agents will be used

4.0 SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

For each activity listed in the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), a responsible agency is identified for completing that activity or product. Appendix E, Tab C provides a rolled up summary of project costs by organizational units within each agency.

The following table summarizes the work distribution by topic between the USACE and SFWMD, along with a brief description of the rationale for the distribution of workload. It also summarizes activities to be performed and products to be furnished by other resource agencies.

TABLE 2 - WORK DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC

Work Topic	Responsible Agency	Comment/Rationale
<i>PIR-Report</i>	<i>USACE/SFWMD</i>	<i>50/50 Partner</i>
<i>PIR - Programmatic EA</i>	<i>USACE</i>	<i>USACE Expertise</i>
<i>Special Report</i>	<i>USACE/DOI</i>	<i>Federal Interest</i>

5.0 PROJECT CHANGES

5.1 List of PMP Updates and Revisions

The PMP is developed as a dynamic document that will require periodic updates to reflect progress, and revisions to denote major changes in the scope, schedule, costs and/or resource allocation of the project. During the project lifetime the PMP may be updated as needed at the end of each major project phase – Project Implementation Report, Plans and Specifications, Construction, and during interim periods as needed following the Change Control Procedures described in CERP Guidance Memorandum No. 007.00.

Appendix K will provide a place to catalog all updates and revisions to the PMP.

5.2 Changes in Project Schedule and Cost

This section tracks changes in the project scope, schedule, and cost. The project schedule and cost each consist of four components: baseline, current approved, forecast, and actual.

A project schedule has been developed using the logic network, duration estimates, constraints and assumptions along with available resource information (time, money, manpower) as noted in the project dictionary. The schedule is included in Appendix D. The schedule corresponds to the levels of the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and identifies milestones. Additional levels of the schedules shall be developed as required and shall be compatible with each other, the project summary schedule, and the WBS. The logic network (Gantt Chart) is included in Appendix D, Tab A.

A list of project activities that will be performed with a description of each activity and the initial duration estimate has been developed. The list of activities is the result of the analysis performed during the WBS development and was sequenced in a logical progression to identify and document the interdependency of activities. Duration estimates for each activity were calculated based on estimates of time required to successfully complete each activity. During the estimating process, project constraints and assumptions, resource requirements and capabilities, and available historical information were considered. Specific project task constraints and assumptions are included in Appendix C, Tab B.

5.2.1 Changes in Project Schedule

A detailed breakdown of the current approved project schedule is included in Appendix D, Tabs A and B. Following are the major project milestones:

TABLE 3 - PROJECT SCHEDULE

	Baseline	Current Approved	Forecast	Actual
PMP Development	10/29/04	10/29/04	10/29/04	
Special Report	5/02/05	5/02/05	5/02/05	
PIR	7/25/08	7/25/08	7/25/08	
Plans & Specification	6/8/09	6/8/09	6/8/09	
Construction	1/22/25	1/22/25	1/22/25	
Monitoring	8/22/24	8/22/24	8/22/24	

Note that the construction and monitoring phases will be carried out from June 2009 – January 2025, at which time the final turnover to the sponsor will take place. The team will seek to have interim turnovers during the monitoring and construction phases.

5.2.2 Changes in Project Cost Estimates

More detailed cost tables for the Current Approved Cost Estimate are provided in Appendix E. The PMP has detailed cost estimates through the PIR Phase and estimates for Design and Construction will be updated before those Phases begin. Following are changes in cost estimates for major project products:

TABLE 4 - CHANGES IN PROJECT COST ESTIMATES

	Baseline	Current Approved	Forecast	Actual
PMP Development	\$97,460	\$97,460	\$97,460	
PIR	\$750,609	\$750,609	\$750,609	
Plans & Specification	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	
Construction	\$5,705,250	\$5,705,250	\$5,705,250	
Monitoring	\$3,005,250	\$3,005,250	\$3,005,250	
Special Report	\$252,500	\$252,500	\$252,500	
Total Project Cost	\$10,111,069	\$10,111,069	\$10,111,069	

6.0 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Project Cost Estimates

The total project cost summary and the fully funded cost estimate are provided as Tabs A and B, respectively, in Appendix E. It should be noted that Tab B of Appendix E will be developed near the end of the Project Implementation Report preparation period.

6.2 Projected Annual Budget

The project budget is developed using the cost estimates and project schedule. The projected annual budget is included as Appendix E, Tab D and a Project Cash Flow Curve is included as Appendix E, Tab E. The Contingency Summary and Status for the project is included as Appendix E, Tab F.

6.3 Cost Listing by Agency / Organizational Unit

The Cost Listing by Agency/Organizational Unit is included as Appendix E, Tab C. A more detailed report showing specific activities to be performed by each agency, organizational unit and resource is included as Appendix F, Tab A.

7.0 FUNCTIONAL AREA PLANS

For each major functional area, a plan has been developed to provide initial product identification, explain the need for the products and sub-products that will be developed in the functional area, identify inter- and intra-project dependencies, define the rationale for providing these products, and provide written documentation of functional area product development. The detailed Functional Area Plans, which is a report listing activities by agency, organizational unit and resource, is included as Appendix F, Tab A.

If there is a common process and/or procedure to be followed by all PDTs for accomplishing an activity (e.g., Plan Formulation, Environmental and Economic Equity), this process is described in a separate reference such as the Master Program Management Plan (August 2001), CERP Guidance Memos, or Programmatic Regulations Guidance and is indicated herein. The PDT will complete the activity in accordance with the specified guidance. This section also includes discussion of any special circumstances or assumptions relevant to the project.

Following is a list of typical functional areas and specified guidance:

Permitting Requirements

The CERP Guidance Memorandum (CGM) No. 010.00: *Interim Permitting Requirements Language in PMP's* establishes standard interim language to be used in development of PMPs concerning permitting requirements. The following language is required by the CGM:

“Currently, the application and timing of permits and other authorizations that may be required from the State of Florida for permits for CERP are being negotiated and discussed between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the South Florida Water Management District, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. When these issues are resolved, the permitting and other authorization requirements in this Project Management Plan will be modified to conform to those conclusions.”

Project Management

Engineer Regulation No. ER 5-1-11 “US Army Corps of Engineers Business Process” establishes philosophy, policy, and guidelines to accomplish all work performed by the USACE.

Planning

The USACE Planning Manual (November 1996) (IWR Report 96-R-21) provides the principles to ensure proper and consistent planning by Federal agencies in the formulation and evaluation of water and related land resources implementation studies.

Planning Guidance Notebook (ER 1105-2-100, 22 April 2000) addresses all Water Resource Programs and implementation guidance.

Public Outreach

Due to the high level of public, political and media interest in the restoration of the south Florida ecosystem, public outreach is a critical component of the implementation effort. Public outreach and its two primary components, involvement and information, will continue to play a key role in the Comprehensive Plan implementation effort.

While each project will have its own public involvement and outreach requirements and activities, there is a continuing need for program level outreach efforts. The primary objectives of the program level public outreach activities are to 1) keep the public informed of the status of the overall program and the key issues associated with restoration implementation, and 2) provide effective mechanisms for public participation in the restoration plan development.

The overall public outreach program will be guided by a public outreach management plan that will be developed by the Corps and SFWMD and updated, as necessary. This public outreach management plan will provide a framework to link all of the elements of outreach into a coordinated set of activities that are fully integrated with the planning and implementation of Comprehensive Plan projects.

Contracting

Contract specific acquisition strategies will be developed for each individual contract to be advertised and awarded under the Project. The Project Manager will be responsible for coordinating with the Contracting representative on the Project Team, the procuring Agency office responsible for socioeconomic programs and the procuring Agency Contracting Officer to develop the appropriate acquisition strategy as early as possible in the project formulation process. Procurement statutes, regulations and procedures applicable to the procuring Agency (COE or SFMWD) will dictate the acquisition process. Factors to be considered in determining the specific acquisition strategies include but are not limited to: technical complexity of the work, environmental considerations/constraints, construction schedules

and magnitude of construction. Socioeconomic statutes, regulations and procedures applicable to the respective procuring Agency will be applied to each individual acquisition. Acquisition strategies will be fully staffed through the Project Team, the Design Coordination Team and appropriate procuring Agency approving Officials.

Other Functional Areas

Engineering and Design, Construction, Environmental, Socio-Economic and Environmental Justice, Real Estate, and other functional areas are described in the MPMP. Public Outreach and RECOVER are included in the MPMP, as well as the Public Outreach Management Plan (August 2001) and the RECOVER Project Management Plan (May 2001). The public outreach and involvement strategy for this project is outlined in Appendix I. The MPMP and CGM 014.00: *Independent Technical Review*, provide guidance for the Independent Technical Review process.

8.0 UNIQUE FACTORS

NEPA documentation will be needed for this project. A Programmatic EA will most likely be written to discuss the environmental impacts associated with the project. Since there are not significant adverse impacts foreseen, nor exceptional public interest in the project, at this time it is believed that an EA will be sufficient. This need will be re-evaluated as we move forward. A programmatic EA will allow the project to set criteria for future decisions, since it is envisioned that this project will span over many years.

Currently, there are two biological control agent Environmental Assessments for the control of *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. Dated February 2002, this more recent EA is titled “The Field Release of Two Biological Control Agents *Boreioglycaspis melaleucae* Moore (Himiptera: Psyllidae) and *Lophyrotoma zonalis* Rohwer (Hymenoptera: Pergidae) for the Control of *Melaleuca quinquenervis* (Cav.) S.T. Blake (Myrtales: Myrtaceae) in South Florida”. The older EA is dated February 1997 and is titled “Field Release of *Oxyops vitiosa* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), a Nonindigenous Weevil, for Biological control of *Melaleuca, melaleuca quinquenervia* (Myrtaceae)”.

In January 1996, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Jacksonville District prepared an environmental assessment: “Environmental Assessment for an Integrated Approach to *Melaleuca* Management in the State of Florida (DACW17-94-D-0019)”. The COE EA and associated Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) were prepared to assess the possible environmental impacts of an integrated approach to the management and control of *melaleuca* in or along the Okeechobee Waterway, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, and the State of Florida. The alternatives analyzed in the COE EA were: No Action, Mechanical control, Physical control, Biological Control, Chemical Control, and Integrated Control. The COE EA proposed action of Integrated Control permitted the flexibility necessary for applying different methods based on site specific conditions, including wetlands, endangered or threatened species, or historical, cultural, or archeological resources.

These three EA’s referenced above will be incorporated into the Programmatic EA for this project.