

# **LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES**



**OFFICE OF FISHERIES  
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION**

**2021 AQUATIC VEGETATION CONTROL PLAN**

**BLACK / CLEAR LAKE**

## Waterbody Information

1. Waterbody type – Wooded tributary impoundment of Black Bayou.
2. Age and condition of control structure – Black Lake Dam was completed in 1990 and is in fair condition.
3. Type of control structure – According to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) Dam Inspection Report dated February 21, 2017, Black Bayou Reservoir dam consists of an earthen embankment approximately 1,100 feet on the west side of the spillway, a 350-foot wide spillway, and an earthen embankment approximately 930 feet in length on the east side of the spillway. The total length of the dam is 2,380 feet. Dam height is 37 feet. Structural height is 44 feet. Hydraulic height is 23 feet. Maximum discharge is 50,003 cubic feet per second. Maximum storage is 320,000 acre-feet. Normal discharge is 109,000 acre-feet. Surface area is 13,800 acres. Drainage area is 920 square miles. A photograph of the Black Lake Dam appears in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Black Lake Dam, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, August 2, 2011.

4. Water level range (MSL) – Pool stage is 99.0 feet MSL. High level is 99.5 feet MSL. Low stage is 95.0 feet MSL.

5. Surface area range – Surface area at pool stage is 13,800 acres. Surface area at high stage is 13,800 acres. Surface area at low stage is 9,660 acres.
6. Average depth – Average depth at pool stage is 8.0 feet.
7. Watershed ratio – 42.7:1
8. Drawdown potential of structure – 4.0 feet.
9. Waterbody Board or Lake Commission – Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve Commission (NLGFPC). The Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve (Preserve) was established by the Louisiana Legislature and was initially placed under the control of the Louisiana Conservation Commission through Act 191 of 1926. The Preserve was initially comprised of three artificially created lakes (Black Lake, Clear Lake, and Saline Lake) and the surrounding lands. It was developed for recreation and for the preservation of wildlife and fisheries. After creation of the Preserve, the State constructed a dam, known as the Allen Dam, to keep water in the lakes from draining. In 1928, the Preserve was placed under the control of the Louisiana Department of Conservation through Act 69 of 1928. In 1946, the Louisiana Legislature created the Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve Commission (Commission) and granted it authority to administer the Preserve and adopt rules and regulations thereof through Act 120 of 1946. While the Commission was originally placed under the supervision of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the Commission was vested with the *“right, power and authority to sue and be sued as a subdivision of the State”* and to *“purchase, lease or expropriate all property necessary to the erection and maintenance of the Preserve”*. The State of Louisiana retained title to the lakes, as well as surrounding land and lake bottoms. Act 105 of 1976 placed the Commission under control of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. Additionally, the Act removed Saline Lake from the authority of the Commission.

The commission is made up of seven members. Five members are from Natchitoches Parish. Two members are from Red River Parish. The Red River Parish Police Jury appoints both of the Red River Parish members. Of the five Natchitoches Parish members, one is appointed by the Natchitoches Parish Police Jury and four are recommended by the state senator and state representative representing Natchitoches Parish and approved by the sitting members of the Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve Commission. All members serve a four-year term.

- a. Primary contact information – Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve Commission, Mr. Winfred Lonadier, Chairman, 254 Rachal Camp Road, Natchitoches, LA 71457. Telephone – 318-581-2058.
- b. Procedure for spillway openings – For lake management objectives, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) will present recommendations, or consider recommendations from NLGFPC, for a drawdown. The LDWF Secretary will submit a request to the Secretary of DOTD that includes requested date of opening, water level desired, desired dewater rate, date of gate closure, and purpose for gate operation.

- c. For flood control purposes, operation of the structure gates is directly requested of DOTD by NLGFPC as per statute below.

**RS 38:24**

§24. Rules and regulations; inspection of dams

A. \*\*\*

B. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or any rules and regulations to the contrary, the legally constituted boards of commissioners of Black Lake, Clear Lake, and Saline Lake in Natchitoches Parish may recommend directly to the Department of Transportation and Development that the dams situated on said lakes should be opened for flood-control purposes only. The chief engineer, or his authorized representative, shall have the final authority for determining the necessity of opening the dams, and no other department of state government shall be involved in these flood-control activities.

Acts 1991, No. 532, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1049, §1.

10. What significant stakeholders use the lake?

Recreational anglers, recreational boaters, water skiers, swimmers, waterfowl hunters and shoreline property owners constitute the majority of stakeholders at Black/Clear Lake. There are some commercial users including the Sandy Point Water System (public potable water supply), and the Demery Coal Mine near Saline, LA.

11. What are their needs and concerns?

Recreational anglers, recreational boaters, water skiers, swimmers and waterfowl hunters desire sufficient water levels and aquatic vegetation control to allow pursuit of their interests. Shoreline property owners need reliable water supply for residential irrigation systems. This group also has interest in aesthetic quality of the lake. Sandy Point Water System utilizes approximately 300,000 gallons of water per week, or 15,600,000 gallons annually. Demery Coal Mine has recently started operation in the Saline, LA area. There has been no utilization of water from Black/Clear Lake. There is a small series of ponds that discharge into Cloud Creek. Discharge water is readily tested and has met LDEQ measures, as per information from the coal mine. As of January 2021, a permit and application for Brahma II, LLC. is being considered for a series of well sites and fracking water withdrawal from Black Bayou.

12. What is the history of aquatic vegetation complaints?

Black Lake/Clear Lake has had a chronic problem with submersed aquatic vegetation. Although native plants were originally problematic in this lake, exotic plant species have overshadowed natives in recent years. From 2010 to 2013, vegetation problems primarily consisted of an overabundance of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*). Both native and non-native submersed vegetation has been dramatically reduced since 2013. More recently from 2015 to 2017, giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) has been found throughout the Black/Clear Lake waterbody. The upper end of Black Lake, in particular from the Hwy 9 bridge to the Cloud Crossing area, had surface coverage of greater than 50% for most of 2017. Giant salvinia coverage was estimated to be 1,325 acres on 08-18-16. In June 2018, following extensive treatments, the most recent drawdown and lower than normal winter temperatures, giant salvinia has been reduced by upwards of 90% from 08-18-16. As of December 9, 2019, giant

salvinia had increased to over 800 acres of coverage, mostly within the upper areas of Black Lake, once again following mild conditions and stable lake levels.

13. Have there been any controversial issues on the lake?

The Red River Navigation Project created issues. In December of 1994, completion of Pool 3 of the Red River Navigation Project effectively set the pool level of Saline Bayou at 95 MSL. This meant that Black/Clear Lake could typically be lowered only 4.5 feet below its pool level of 99.5 MSL. NLGFPC's legal plea to allow for more dewatering ability was unsuccessful. Details of this matter are given in APPENDIX I.

Related information on the Court of Appeal ruling can be found in APPENDIX II.

### **Aquatic Vegetation Status:**

A survey was conducted on September 23, 2020 for the presence of aquatic vegetation. The plants observed are listed below.

Giant salvinia – 1,800 acres

Duckweed (*Lemna spp.*) - 5

American Lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*) - 2 acres

Fragrant Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) – 0 acres

Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) – 20 acres

Submersed vegetation: fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*), Chara (*Chara spp.*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) – 5 acres combined

Total coverage of all plants – 1,832 acres or 13.27%

### **Limitations:**

- Average depth of 8 feet and watershed ratio of 42.7:1 precludes the use of whole waterbody treatments in all but near drought conditions.
- Dense stands of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) restrict access by boat-based spray crews and limits aerial application options.
- Shallow water /heavily vegetated areas require surface drive type vessels to allow access.
- Natchitoches Parish is located within the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry's 2,4-D waiver area. A waiver is needed to apply 2,4-D between March 15<sup>th</sup> and September 15<sup>th</sup> of each year.
- Residential and commercial water withdrawals must be considered when planning chemical applications and drawdowns.
- The Red River Waterway barge traffic within Pool 3 is restricted to no less than 95 MSL, limiting drawdown potential.

### **Past Control Measures**

Annual herbicide applications have been made at Black/Clear Lake for many years. Details

regarding acres treated and vegetation types targeted over the past eight years are in Table 1.

Table 1. Herbicide applications for Black/Clear Lake, Natchitoches Parish, LA.

Year	Acres Treated	Vegetation
2005	864	Water hyacinth ( <i>Pontederia crassipes</i> ), American lotus
2006	390	Water hyacinth, American lotus, Water lily ( <i>Nymphaea spp.</i> ), Alligator weed
2007	1,070	Water hyacinth, Common salvinia ( <i>Salvinia minima</i> ), American lotus
2008	10,647	Hydrilla, Water hyacinth, Fanwort, Common salvinia, Giant salvinia
2009	1,322	Water hyacinth, Alligator weed, American lotus, Common salvinia, Giant salvinia, Water primrose ( <i>Ludwigia spp.</i> ), Smartweed ( <i>Polygonum spp.</i> )
2010	4,245	Hydrilla, Giant salvinia, Alligator weed, Water hyacinth
2011	680	Hydrilla, Alligator weed, Giant salvinia, American lotus, Duckweed, Water hyacinth, Water lily
2012	309	Giant salvinia, Alligator weed, Water hyacinth, American lotus, Water lily
2013	4,098	Water hyacinth, American lotus, Giant salvinia, Alligator weed
2014	415	Water hyacinth and Giant salvinia
2015	1,675	Giant salvinia
2016	872	Giant salvinia and Common salvinia
2017	9,543	Giant salvinia
2018	36.00	Giant salvinia
2019	1,489	Giant salvinia
2020	4,161	Giant salvinia

Water hyacinth, water lily, and American lotus have been treated with foliar applications of 2,4-D at a rate of 0.5 gallons per acre. Giant and common salvinia have been treated with foliar applications of diquat (0.75 gal/acre) from October through March, and with a mixture of glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre) and diquat (0.25 gal/acre) from April through September. Alligator weed has been treated with foliar applications of glyphosate at a rate of 0.75 gallons per acre.

In an attempt to control excessive vegetation, primarily hydrilla in Black/Clear Lake, an integrated management plan was initiated in 2008. This plan consisted of a minimal summer drawdown of approximately 18 inches followed by a limited herbicide application.

Historical information relative to Black /Clear Lake drawdowns appears in Table 2.

Table 2. Historical drawdowns of Black/Clear Lake, Louisiana.

Date Opened	Date Closed	Purpose	Lowest Level	Results	Issues
1972	1972	Weed Control	91.5 MSL	Good	None
1973	1973	Weed Control	91.5 MSL	Good	None
1979	1979	Weed Control	91.5 MSL	Good	None
1981	1981	Weed Control	91.5 MSL	Good	None
1989	N/A	Shoreline	N/A	N/A	Proposed. No record of

		clearing			occurrence.
05/16/94	Unknown	Weed Control	91.5 MSL (requested)	Good	None
1998	N/A	Weed Control	95.5MSL (requested)	N/A	Requested by NLGFPC. No record of occurrence.
04/14/99	N/A	Weed Control	N/A	N/A	Requested by NLGFPC. No record of occurrence.
07/17/00	Scheduled for 01/15/01. Closed 11/29/00.	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	Gates closed to prevent back flooding.
07/15/01	11/15/01	Weed Control	95 MSL	N/A	Planned/Cancelled
09/08/04	Unknown	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	None
08/01/05	Unknown	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	None
08/01/06	Unknown	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	None
07/09/07	Unknown	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	None
07/01/14	01/29/15	Sediment compaction	95.2 MSL	Good	Public awareness of drawdown was poor
07/03/17	12/05/17	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	Water level rose above pool in September following Tropical Storm Harvey and helped strand aquatic vegetation after it receded. Water levels remained low through Jan 2018.
07/02/18	01/28/19	Weed Control	95 MSL	Good	Low water level reached 95 MSL in September 2018. Fall rains increased water levels in October and December 2018 with periodic receding levels.

On June 9, 2008, three formulations of Sonar were used to treat 3,300-acres of Black Lake. LDWF personnel applied 14,520 pounds of Sonar. Two months later, another 960 pounds of Sonar were applied to the same treatment area to boost herbicide concentration and increase control of the hydrilla. The total amount of Sonar applied during this treatment was 15,480 pounds at an approximate cost of \$400,000 dollars.

The results of the treatment were excellent and hydrilla biomass was reduced by 90% in the treatment area. Though the target area was 3,300 acres, the applied Sonar expanded from the treatment area and provided control to a total of approximately 4,000-acres.

In 2010, a 2,000-acre hydrilla treatment was made in the Prairie area of the lake utilizing 4,260 pounds of Sonar PR along with 3,640 pounds of Sonar Q. In 2011, a follow up treatment was

made in the Prairie area to eliminate regrowth of hydrilla. The follow up treatment was intended to be an early season, low dose application targeted at remaining hydrilla tubers. This treatment used 1,170 pounds of Sonar Q and 648 pounds of Sonar PR. Overall effectiveness of this follow up treatment was good.

Giant salvinia weevils (*Cyrtobagous salviniae*) have been introduced into Black/Clear Lake since 2017. Test plots enclosed with floating boom were placed directly north of, and across from, the Cloud Crossing area. These plots contained approximately 126,000 individual weevils. Plots were placed in areas where water would remain once the lake level was lowered to 95' MSL. Efficacy was undetermined following initial stockings due to lower than normal winter temperatures and low survival rates. Stockings in 2018 consisted of 9,286 individuals. Stocking locations in 2018 were close to the Black Lake Dam, within excavated ponds. As of June 2018, there was not been enough salvinia coverage in the area for test plots. Additional weevil stockings within several bar pits adjacent to the Black and Clear Lake Dam in 2020 consisted of 18,342 individuals. Efficacy of the most recent stocking was also undetermined, as most material began to decompose soon after the introductions and fell out by early August before the inspection of host plants.

Triploid grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), have been stocked into Black/Clear Lake to provide a biological control agent for submersed aquatic vegetation. In the spring of 2010, 12,000 triploid grass carp were stocked into Black Lake/Clear Lake. These fish were purchased by the Northwest Louisiana Fish & Game Preserve Commission and permitted by LDWF. The terms of the permit state that four fish per acre was allowed for the estimated 3,000 acres of hydrilla that existed in the lake at that time. As of December 2012, no conclusive evidence of significant grass carp depredation of hydrilla existed, although local anglers had reported some individual grass carp, and two grass carp had been collected during LDWF standardized sampling that year. It is possible that grass carp have contributed to the continued reduction of hydrilla in the Prairie area. However, coverage of hydrilla in areas north of the Prairie had increased to over 5,000 acres in November 2012 based on LDWF observations.

An additional 13,671 triploid grass carp (>12" total length) were stocked in 2013. Hydrilla was observed during the spring of 2014. From 2014 through 2018, significant reductions in hydrilla were observed. The most recent survey in September 2018 found no existing hydrilla within any portion of Black/Clear Lake.

Starting July 1, 2014, a drawdown was initiated at the request of the NWLGFPC, with a scheduled closing date of January 29, 2015. This drawdown was requested to help decompose excess organic material on the bottom of the lake, which should ultimately increase fish production. Secondary benefits of stranding and drying out aquatic weeds during this drawdown were observed. Habitat improvement for fisheries production along the Black Lake and Clear Lakes perimeter benefited from this drawdown, however the improvement was deemed short-lived due to increased coverage of salvinia the following year.

In 2015, increased coverage of giant salvinia was noticed above the Hwy. 9 Bridge following a series of high water events. It was believed that this plant material was pushed into the main lake areas from beaver ponds and backwater areas upstream that are not as accessible by boat for

herbicide treatment. From 2015 through 2017, herbicide treatment efforts for giant salvinia by both contracted private applicators and district crews increased. Efforts to control emergent vegetation and hydrilla have not been needed since 2011.

On July 3, 2017, a drawdown was initiated at the request of the NWLGFPC with a closing date of December 5, 2017. This drawdown was requested and advised by the LDWF to strand and thin excessive giant salvinia above the Hwy 9 Bridge where areas are shallower and able to dry. Areas that were still accessible to both private applicators and district spray crews were still treated during the drawdown. From June 2017 through December 2017, coverage of giant salvinia decreased by almost two thirds, from 2,500 acres to 875 acres. By December 31, 2017, 9,345 acres of giant salvinia had been treated with herbicides by contract and district personnel.

In February 2018, a short duration flood event elevated the lake level to ~104.00 MSL, while Red River Pool 3 remained well below this level. Stranding of giant salvinia was noticed throughout the lake as it receded. Treatment efforts were reduced dramatically throughout 2018, with little to no increased coverage until November 2018. Fall precipitation increased in November 2018, and small flushes of giant salvinia were noticed by district personnel through December. On July 2, 2018, a drawdown was once again initiated at the request of the NWLAG&F Commission with a closing date of January 28, 2019. The later closing date was given to mimic the results of the previous drawdown to continuously strand or move remaining giant salvinia.

In May and June of 2019, increased coverage of giant salvinia was observed close to the Dixon boat ramp area within upper Black Lake once again and treatment frequency increased as a result. Periodic short flushes and wind direction shifts began moving and spreading salvinia above the Hwy 9 Bridge for the remainder of 2019. Static water levels throughout 2019 left no material stranded as it had the previous year. In September 2019, aquatic boom was placed directly above the Hwy 9 Bridge to confine most of the coverage upstream and to potentially improve the effectiveness of treatments to this area of the Black and Clear Lake Complex. Confinement has increased unless inflow and current is high enough to move salvinia across the boom.

Giant salvinia coverage remained consistent, at close to 600 acres above the Hwy 9 Bridge during February and January 2020 following mild winter temperatures and static water levels. In March 2020, the boom placed above the Hwy 9 Bridge was noticed to be vandalized, releasing approximately 500 acres of salvinia downstream and increasing the amount of area to treat. Peak salvinia coverage reached approximately 2,400 acres by June 1, 2020. A drawdown was initiated at the request of the NWLAG&F Commission, with opening and closing dates of July 1, 2020 and January 29, 2021, respectively. The opening date was changed by the NWLAG&F Commission and LDWF to June 1, 2021 in order to curve excess growth during peak summer months.

Recent aquatic plant control efforts at Black/Clear Lake have consisted of foliar herbicide applications of diquat (0.75 gal/acre) and 90:10 non-ionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre) from November through March for giant salvinia. Herbicide applications of glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre), diquat (0.25 gal/acre) and a methylated seed oil (0.25 gal/acre) were used from April

through October.

In August 2020, experimental foliar treatments consisting of 384 ounces of metsulfuron (1 oz./acre), flumioxazin (1 oz./acre) and methylated seed oil surfactant (0.25 gal/acre) were utilized in the Hwy 9 Bridge area, treating 384 acres of salvinia. Further treatment with metsulfuron is being evaluated.

## **Recommendations:**

A comprehensive vegetation control strategy is recommended for Black/Clear Lake to include chemical, biological and physical control measures.

### *Chemical Control:*

Continued foliar herbicide applications are recommended for Black/Clear Lake. These applications will be principally directed toward control of giant salvinia and water hyacinth, but will also include control of any floating or emergent vegetation as needed. Herbicide applications will be conducted as needed per the LDWF Aquatic Herbicide Application Procedures:

<b>Plant Species</b>	<b>Herbicide</b>	<b>Surfactant</b>
<b>Salvinia spp. Alternative 1</b> Common/Giant Salvinia (April 1 to October 31)	Glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre) Diquat (0.25 gal/acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
<b>Salvinia spp. Alternative 2</b> Common/Giant Salvinia (April 1 to October 31)	Glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre) Flumioxazin (2 oz./acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
<b>Salvinia spp. Alternative 3</b> Common/Giant Salvinia (April 1 to October 31)	MSM (1 oz./acre) Flumioxazin (1 oz./acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
<b>Salvinia spp. Alternative 4</b> Common/Giant Salvinia (November 1 to March 31)	Diquat (0.75 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre)
<b>Salvinia spp. Alternative 5</b> Common/Giant Salvinia (November 1 to March 31)	Flumioxazin (12 oz./acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
Water Hyacinth	2, 4-D (0.5 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (1 pint/acre)
Water Hyacinth in waiver areas (March 15 to September 15)	Glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre)
Alligatorweed/Giant Cut Grass (undeveloped areas)	Imazapyr (0.5 gal/acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
Alligatorweed/Giant Cut Grass (developed areas)	Imazamox (0.5 gal/acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
American Lotus	2, 4-D (0.5 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (1 pint/acre)
American Lotus in waiver areas (March 15 to September 15)	Glyphosate (0.5 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre)
American Lotus in waiver areas with potable water intakes (March 15 to September 15)	Triclopyr (0.5gal/acre)	Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
Duckweed	Diquat (1.0 gal/acre) or Flumioxazin (8 oz./acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre) or Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)
Cuban Bulrush (sedge)	2, 4-D (0.5 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (1 pint/acre)
Cuban Bulrush (sedge) in waiver areas (March 15 to September 15)	Glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre)
Water Lettuce	Diquat (1.0 gal/acre) or Flumioxazin (6 oz./acre)	Nonionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre) or Turbulence (or approved equivalent, 0.25 gal/acre)

### *Biological Control:*

Giant salvinia weevils will be released in 2021 to the extent that such are available. Weevil releases will focus on areas with limited access by spray vessels.

Triploid grass carp will be monitored for presence and efficacy in controlling submersed aquatic vegetation. Additional triploid grass carp are not recommended at this time.

### *Physical Control:*

Drawdowns for vegetation control will be considered when the reduction of submersed and/or floating aquatic vegetation is needed and necessary within any areas of Black/Clear Lake. It is expected that a series of drawdowns or drawdowns on a rotational basis may be needed to thin

and decrease giant salvinia coverage. Drawdown dates should be from July 1 through January 31, with a minimum 4-month drawdown period. Drawdowns should not be considered in the spring to prevent cypress regeneration. The lake should be drawn down at a rate of 4 inches per day until reaching the target level of 95.0 feet MSL.

Continued placement and monitoring of aquatic boom to confine salvinia for treatment and partition ramps to decrease transportation of nuisance aquatic vegetation should be continued on Black and Clear Lake. Aquatic vegetation boom will be replaced above the Black Lake Lodge ramp north of the bridge when the lake returns to pool stage to aid with herbicide applications.

## Typemap:

Black/Clear Lake has been surveyed for vegetative coverage in years 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2006, 2009, 2012 & 2016.

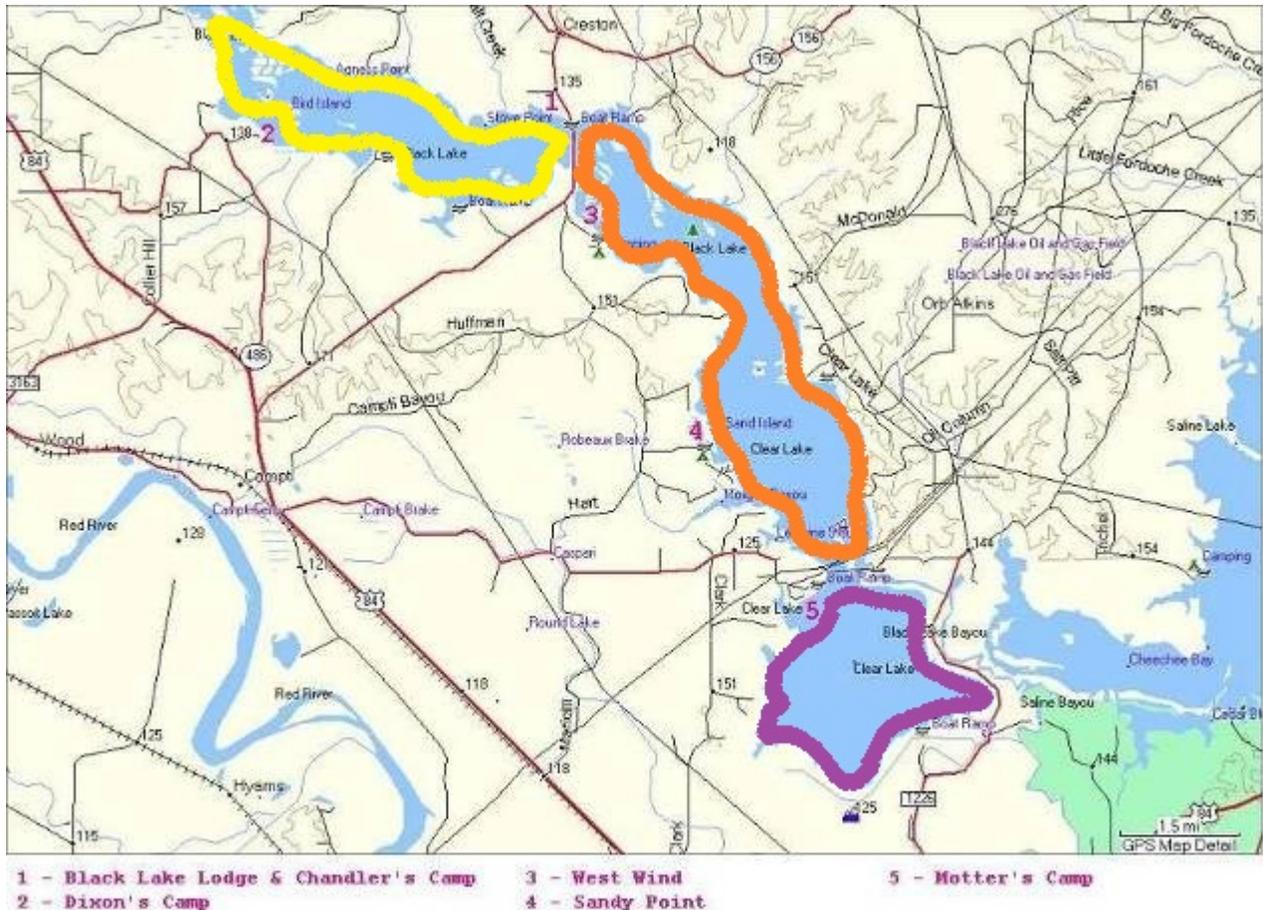


Figure 2. Vegetation Typemap, Black/Clear Lake, Natchitoches Parish, LA, November 2012.

Purple: 20 % coverage of submersed vegetation, primarily hydrilla, mixed with bladderwort and fanwort. Entire area has fringe of alligator weed and 150 acres of American lotus. Giant salvinia present in scattered mats totaling approximately 200 acres.

Orange: Submersed vegetation from shoreline out to the 8 ft. contour resulting in the major creek beds being the only open water in this section of the lake. Vegetation types include mostly hydrilla, mixed with bladderwort, fanwort and coontail. There are also isolated areas of giant salvinia.

Yellow: 30 % coverage of submersed vegetation. Primarily vegetation type is hydrilla mixed with bladderwort, fanwort and coontail. Emergent vegetation included scattered alligator weed, water hyacinth, common salvinia, American lotus, white water lily, duck weed and water meal.

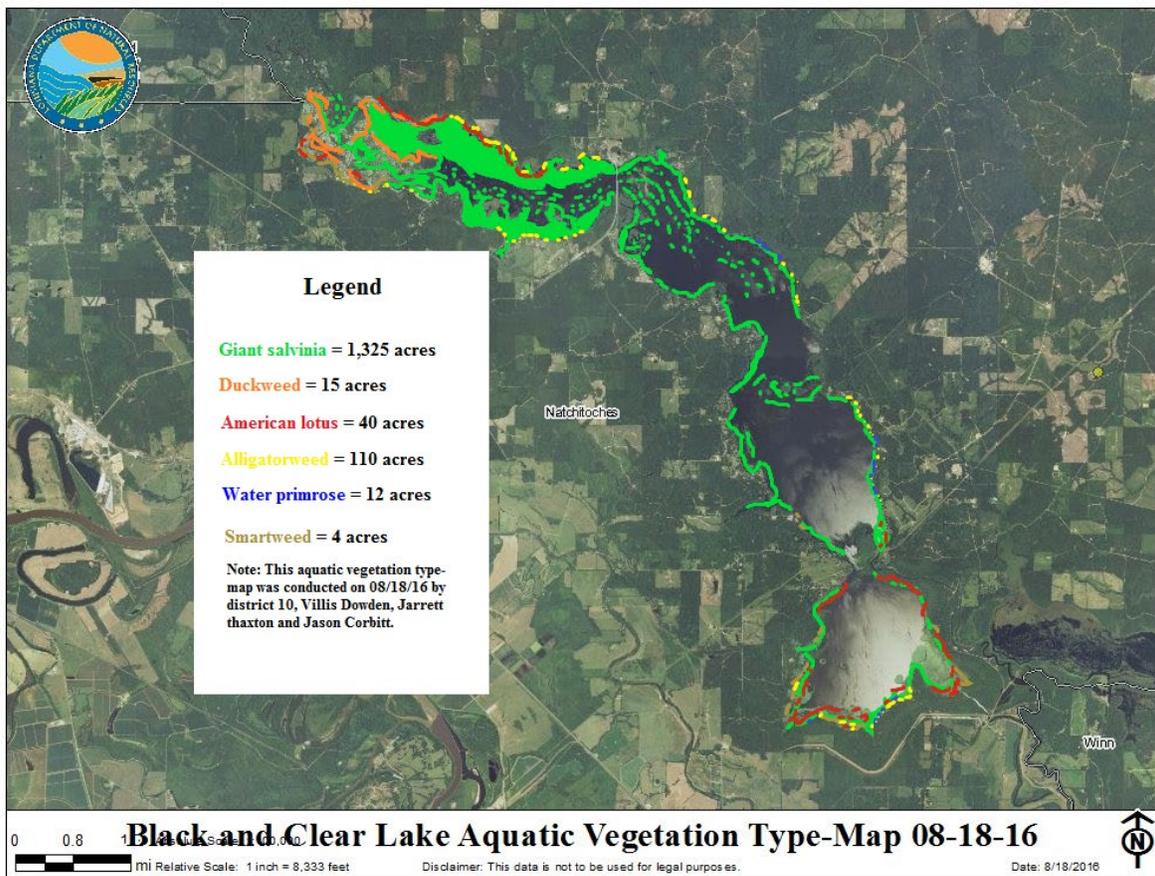


Figure 3. Vegetation Typemap, Black/Clear Lake, Natchitoches Parish, LA, August 2016.

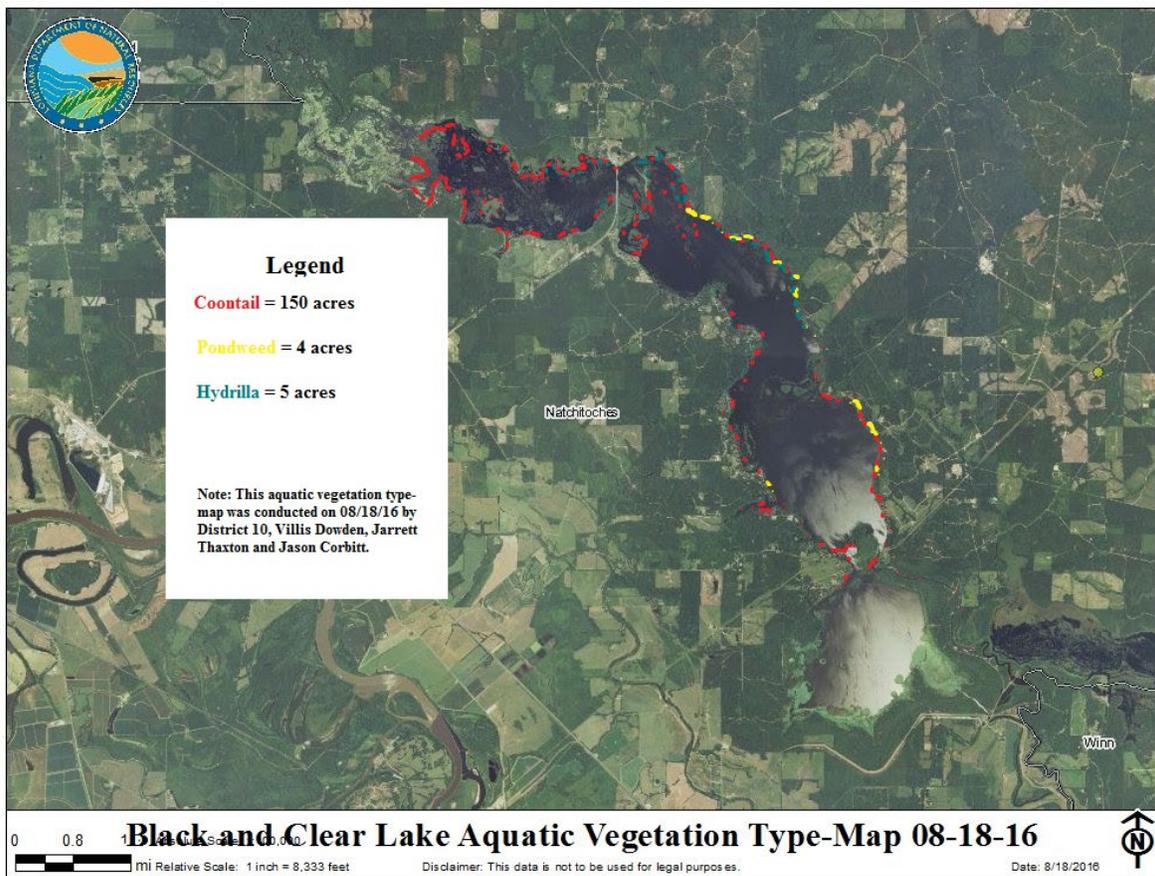


Figure 4. Vegetation Typemap, Black/Clear Lake, Natchitoches Parish, LA, August 2016.

## APPENDIX I

### The Red River Navigation Project

From NORTHWEST LOUISIANA FISH & GAME PRESERVE COMMISSION v. UNITED STATES, decided May 2, 2006.

In 1968, Congress authorized the Red River Navigation Project (“Project”) with the intent of improving navigation along the Red River. River and Harbor Act of 1968.

Pub. L. No. 90-483, § 101, 82 Stat. 731 (1968). Shortly thereafter, the United States

Army Corps of Engineers (“COE”), entered into an agreement with the Red River

Waterway Commission (“RRWC”) to begin construction on the Project with the goal of improving the navigability of the Red River. The Project provided for the construction of a nine-foot by 200-foot navigation channel, to extend approximately 236 miles from the junction of the Red River with the Mississippi River, to Old River, and upriver to Shreveport, Louisiana. The Project aimed to increase water depths along the Red River with the construction of five locks and dams at various points along the river to maintain pools at specific elevations. The OHWM of the Red River at St. Maurice (where the Red River and the Saline Bayou meet) is 96.1 feet MSL. Lock and Dam 3 is located sixteen miles upstream from Boyce, Louisiana, and Pool 3 extends 52.3 miles upriver, from Lock and Dam 3 to Lock and Dam 4. Black/Clear Lake connects to the Red River through the Saline Bayou at Pool 3. The plans for Lock and Dam 3 were approved in April 1984. Construction of Lock and Dam 3 began on April 20, 1988 and was completed on March 12, 1993. Pool 3 had an initial elevation of 85.5 feet MSL on December 9, 1991; over the next three years, the elevation was gradually increased to 94.5 feet MSL, which was reached on December 9, 1994. Once construction of Pool 3 was complete, Black/Clear Lake could only be lowered by a maximum of 4.5 feet, which the plaintiff contends is not sufficient to allow it to prevent unwanted aquatic growth. The plaintiff contends that the increase in the elevation of Pool 3 has limited the plaintiff’s ability to control the growth of unwanted vegetation in Black/Clear Lake, because the plaintiff can no longer utilize the Black/Clear Lake Dam to drain Black/Clear Lake to a level sufficient to manage aquatic growth. In particular, the plaintiff argues that the increased growth of hydrilla and coontail, types of aquatic weeds, has rendered the northern portion of Black/Clear unusable.

Black/Clear Lake was surveyed in October 2003 for the presence of aquatic plants. The results of the survey indicated that the northwest portion of the Lake was severely infested with two species of vegetation: *Cabomba caroliniana* and *Hydrilla verticillata*. The biologist who completed the survey recommended that the area of the Lake between four feet and eight feet (which can no longer be treated by drawing down the Lake) be treated during a drawdown with herbicides. It is not clear whether the Lake has ever been treated with herbicides. The plaintiff also asserts that, because of its inability to control weed growth, portions of Black/Clear Lake are now inaccessible by boat, and the plaintiff’s ability to manage fish populations has been impaired as a result. Finally, the plaintiff asserts that, due to the Project, there has been an increase in “undesirable water levels,” and that Black/Clear Lake and the land surrounding the lake has experienced more frequent flooding, which in its briefs the plaintiff contends stems at least in part from the “backwater effect” from Pool 3.

## **River Navigation Trumps Weed Control, Court Says**

By NICK MCCANN (August 5, 2009) Courthouse News Service

(CN) - The Northwest Louisiana Fish & Game Preserve Commission cannot stop a river project that prevents it from draining a lake into the nearby Red River, the Federal Circuit ruled. The court said the agency's interest in controlling the lake's aquatic weeds and fish levels conflicts with the government's duty to keep the river navigable. Congress authorized the Red River Navigational Project in 1968 to allow year-round navigation of the river. In the past, the commission controlled the fish population and blocked the growth of aquatic weeds by draining the nearby Black/Clear Lake into the Red River. However, the navigational project allowed the Army Corps of Engineers to raise the lake's water levels so that people could still use the river. This meant that the commission could no longer drain the lake for aquatic weed and fish control. The commission accused the government of violating tort law and the Fifth Amendment's takings clause. The Court of Federal Claims dismissed both claims and explained that the takings claim was barred by the "navigational servitude." The appellate panel in Washington, D.C., affirmed. The commission's interest in draining the lake is "subservient to the navigational servitude" of the government, Judge Randall Rader wrote. Rader also acknowledged the "distressing ambiguity" of the issue, noting that navigation should not receive any more "special protections" than any other Fifth Amendment issue.

## APPENDIX II – MAY 2006 US COURT OF APPEAL RULING

<http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/federal/judicial/fed/opinions/05opinions/05-5031.pdf>

### United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

05-5031

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA FISH &  
GAME PRESERVE COMMISSION,  
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES,  
Defendant-Appellee.

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DECIDED: May 2, 2006

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Before, NEWMAN, LOURIE, and RADER, Circuit Judges.

Opinion for the court filed by Circuit Judge RADER. Dissenting opinion filed by Circuit Judge LOURIE.

RADER, Circuit Judge.

The United States Court of Federal Claims dismissed the Northwest Louisiana Fish and Game Preserve Commission's (the Commission's) takings claim against the United States as filed after the statute of limitations. See 28 U.S.C. § 2501; 1 Nw. La. Fish & Game Pres. Commission v. United States, No. 02-1031L, slip op. at 20 (Fed. Cl. Oct. 29, 2004) (Final Decision). The Commission alleged that the United States Corps of Engineers (Corps) Red River Navigation Project (the project) effected the taking. The Corps project limited the ability of the Commission to draw down the level of Louisiana's Black Lake. Accordingly, the Commission could not control the growth of vegetation in the lake. The complaint alleges that the vegetation rendered the northern part of the lake inaccessible, unmanageable, and virtually useless, resulting in a taking.

Because the growth of vegetation was a slow natural process that had not stabilized to cause the taking claim to accrue until at least 1997, this court reverses the decision of the Court of Federal Claims, and remands for further proceedings as appropriate.

I.

This case arises from a conflict between the Commission's responsibility to maintain a natural preserve and the Corps' responsibility to maintain year-round riparian navigation. The Commission manages the Northwest Fish and Game Preserve, a complex of land and lakes maintained for recreation and for preservation of wildlife and fisheries. The Preserve includes two lakes, collectively referred to here as Black Lake. Black Lake is subject to the growth of aquatic weeds. The Commission controls these weeds by draining, or drawing down, the lake into the Red River. In 1968, Congress authorized the Corps' Red River project to assure year-round navigation on the Red River. River and Harbor Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-483, § 101, 82 Stat. 731 (1968) (amended by Pub. L. 94-587, § 187, 90 Stat. 2942 (1976)). To achieve this purpose, the Corps constructed a series of locks and dams on the river. This case involves the pool (Pool 3) created by the third lock and dam (L & D 3). The water level in Pool 3 directly affects the draw down potential of Black Lake, which in turn may affect the growth of the aquatic weeds.

In 1984, the Corps approved a design for L & D 3 that would impound water in Pool 3 at ninety-five feet above Mean Sea Level (95), 4.5 feet lower than the ordinary elevation of Black Lake. This impoundment limited the drawdown capability for Black Lake to about 4.5 feet, between 3.5 and 6.5 less than the Commission allegedly requires for weed control. When the construction of L & D 3 began in 1988, the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (the Department) notified the Corps that the new water level could impede the Commission's regular lake management activities. The Department requested the Corps to seek alternatives to alleviate the potential detrimental impacts.

In 1988, 1989 and 1991, the Corps conducted studies on the control of hyacinths or water lilies. Hydrilla, a submerged weed, was not a concern at that time. In 1989, the Corps initial studies of Black Lake focused on flood flows, and these studies indicated that Pool 3 would have no adverse effect on the capability of evacuating flood flows. The Corps also stated that it was investigating alternatives to allow an increase in drawdown capability, and made a point of noting that before it would make a final determination on alternatives, that it had continuing authority to study and better define the impact of Pool 3 on the lakes.

In 1991, the Corps performed more studies of Pool 3's impact on Black Lake Complex and gave an assessment that provided various alternatives for each lake, stating that its assessment could still, nevertheless, be revised. In 1991,

the Corps also stated that the need for further corrective actions would be evaluated when the data showed a need, and that the Corps would continue to request the Commission staff's input concerning efforts to minimize the effects of Pool 3.

In 1992, the Corps advised the Commission that it was continuing to study the impact of Pool 3, and it noted that since most weed growth occurred at depths less than about 5 feet that it did not believe that the loss of the drawdown capability would have any measurable impact on the environmental quality of the lake. However, the Corps started a five-year lake monitoring study to determine the effects of the operation on the navigation pool, which was scheduled to be completed in 1998. Thus, studies continued beyond December 9, 1994, when the designed elevation of 95 for Pool 3 was reached, and these studies provided conflicting opinions on whether a problem would ultimately develop. After the complete elevation of Pool 3, the Corps continued to study, inter alia, Pool 3 so that it could determine whether additional project requirements should be implemented to minimize the impacts on the lakes.

Nearly two years after Pool 3 reached 95 and after the completion of L & D 3, hydrilla emerged as a problem for the first time in the fall of 1996. Though hydrilla had been discovered in 1993, it was believed killed by a drawdown in May of 1994. It was rediscovered again sometime in 1995, but it was not until 1996 that detailed studies showed it was spreading to an extent that it had become a problem. As a result, on October 4, 1996, the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission informed the Red River Waterway Commission (RRWC), a Louisiana entity created to collaborate with the Corps on the project, of the hydrilla problem and the need for another drawdown. The Secretary-Treasurer asked if there was "any possibility" of lowering the water level in Pool 3 to allow such an action. The RRWC passed the question to the Corps. While waiting for a response from the Corps, on December 4, 1996, the Commission meeting minutes noted that the hydrilla had just been reported as breaking up and spreading through the lakes. In January of 1997, the RRWC received a response from the Corps. The RRWC advised the Commission that, though it had requested the Corps to determine if Pool 3 could be manipulated to accommodate the proposed eight-foot drawdown, the Corps flatly responded that it would not allow the proposed drawdown. Thus, it was not until January of 1997 that the Corps, for the first time, refused a drawdown, and instead suggested that the Commission attempt to control the weed growth with herbicides and a limited available four-foot drawdown. As a result, in February 1997, the Commission filed in state court a claim for land appropriation and/or inverse condemnation against the RRWC. RRWC, in turn, impleaded the Corps as a third party defendant. The Corps had the suit removed to the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. The district court essentially allowed RRWC to withdraw from the case because the Corps bore sole responsibility for raising the water level in Pool 3. *Nw. La. Fish & Game Pres. Commission v. Red River Waterway Commission*, No. 97-1984, slip op. at 9 (W.D. La. July 28, 1999).

The Commission then submitted, on December 5, 2000, an administrative claim against the Corps. In this claim, the Commission requested \$30,000,000 for "curative work" and "associated damages." The Commission claimed that the new water level in pool 3 as of January 1995 caused the uncontrollable growth of aquatic vegetation. The Commission also claimed that Preserve property contiguous to the lake had been damaged as a result of floods also attributable to the level of pool 3.

On January 12, 2001, the Corps office in Vicksburg, Mississippi rejected the claim as improperly filed. The Vicksburg office noted, inter alia, that the Commission had stated that the date of the incident leading to damage was "January 1995," outside of the two-year statute of limitations for the Federal Tort Claims Act. The Corps' district counsel in Vicksburg added that "none of my comments are to be construed as a final agency decision on your letter." Although the Vicksburg office asked the Commission to "clarify the intent" of its submission, the record does not show any further correspondence between the Commission and Vicksburg.

On July 5, 2001, the Commission filed suit in the District Court for the Western District of Louisiana against the United States, under the Federal Torts Claim Act (28 U.S.C. § 2675), and as a taking. In this suit, the Commission asserted that it had been prevented from carrying out its duties in managing the Preserve, and noted that curative costs would be approximately twenty-six million dollars. The district court found that the tort claim was barred under 28 U.S.C. § , No. 01-1264, slip op. at 1 (W.D. La. June 11, 2002). 2401(b)2; *Nw. La. Fish & Game Pres. Commission v. United States*, Civil Action No. 01-1264, Report and Recommendation at 11 (Apr. 1, 2002). The district court held that the tort claim had accrued by January 1997, when a committee of the Commission authorized legal action, but the filing date of the suit in July 2001 exceeded the two-year statute of limitations for tort claims. The district court then transferred any possible taking claim to the Court of Federal Claims, which would properly be brought under the Tucker Act (28 U.S.C. § 1491), which has a six year statute of limitations. *Nw. La. Fish & Game Pres. Commission v. United States*.

In the Court of Federal Claims, the Commission amended its complaint to allege loss of use of land and water, diminution in market value of land, interference with wildlife habitat and recreational purposes, and damage to its

property as a result of the raising of the water level of Pool 3 from 87 to 95 . The United States moved for dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, on the ground that the action, originally filed in July 2001, was barred by the six-year statute of limitations of 28 U.S.C. § 2501. The court granted the motion, holding that “accrual of the plaintiff’s cause of action with regard to the alleged taking due to aquatic growth occurred no later than December 1994,” when the Corps raised the level of Pool 3 to 95 . Final Decision, slip op. at 20. The court reasoned that at that time the Commission knew “about the damage that was going to occur as a result of raising the pool level.”

2 “A tort claim against the United States shall be forever barred unless it is presented in writing to the appropriate federal agency within two years after such claim accrues.” 28 U.S.C. § 2401(b) (West 1994).

Further, the court noted that the Commission had calculated, “as early as 1992,” the cost of controlling the aquatic growth over the lifetime of the project—\$7,575,000. It, thus, concluded the damages in this case “were not only foreseeable, but foreseen” even before 1994. The Commission appeals the dismissal disputing the accrual date, for purposes of the statute of limitations, that was arrived at by the Court of Federal Claims.

III.

This court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(3). “Whether the Court of Federal Claims possesses subject matter jurisdiction is a question of law subject to de novo review.” *Western Co. v. United States*, 323 F.3d 1024, 1029 (Fed. Cir. 2003). In addition, this court reviews de novo whether the Court of Federal Claims properly dismissed a complaint for failure to state a claim. *Boise Cascade Corp. v. United States*, 296 F.3d 1339, 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing *Dehne v. United States*, 970 F.2d 890, 892 (Fed. Cir. 1992)). “[I]n reviewing a dismissal for failure to state a claim, we must assume all well-pled factual allegations are true and indulge in all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmovant.” *Gould, Inc. v. United States*, 935 F.2d 1271, 1274 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

This appeal only presents the application of the Title 28, section 2501 six-year statute of limitations to the Commission’s claim. The Commission filed its tort and takings claims in the Western District of Louisiana on July 5, 2001. The trial court correctly accepted this date as the appropriate filing date for the takings claim. A taking occurs when governmental action deprives the owner of all or most of its property interest. *United States v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 323 U.S. 373, 378 (1945) (The word “property” “denote[s] the group of rights inhering in the citizen’s relation to the physical thing, as the right to possess, use and dispose of it.”). For example, “[w]here the government by the construction of a dam or other public works so floods lands belonging to an individual as to substantially destroy their value there is a taking within the scope of the Fifth Amendment.” *United States v. Lynah*, 188 U.S. 445 (1903). The Supreme Court has held that “[t]he backing of water so as to overflow the lands of an individual . . . if done under statutes authorizing it for the public benefit, is such a taking as by the constitutional provision demands compensation.” *Pumpelly v. Green Bay & Miss. Canal Co.*, 80 U.S. 166, 172 (1871).

In this case, the accrual date of such a takings claim depends on several factors because the damage occurs gradually both as the water level increases and as the aquatic vegetation becomes uncontrollable.

The Commission argues that its “right to possess, use, regulate, and maintain the property in question was appropriated” by the Corps when the Corps refused to cooperate in a proposed drawdown of Black Lake to mitigate the growth of hydrilla and other aquatic plants. Thus, according to the Commission, the taking accrued in 1997, after both the appearance of significant hydrilla growth and the Corps’ first definite refusal to draw down the water level or otherwise help the Commission mitigate its damages.

However, the trial court set the accrual date in 1994. The trial court reasoned that “a takings claim accrues when all events which fix the Government’s alleged liability have occurred and the plaintiff was or should have been aware of their existence.” Final Decision, slip op. at 11; see also *Japanese War Notes Claimants Ass’n of the Philippines, Inc. v. United States*, 178 Ct. Cl. 630, 632 (Ct. Cl. 1967), cert. denied, 389 U.S. 971 (1967). The trial court further reasoned that December 1994 was the proper accrual date because at that time the plaintiff “knew or should have known” that raising the pool level would result in uncontrolled aquatic plant growth.

To the contrary, as revealed by the pleadings, the events that fix the Corps’ alleged liability had not occurred by December 1994. The events that fixed the Corps’ alleged liability occurred, at the earliest, in 1997. Therefore, this court perceives an error in the reasoning of the Court of Federal Claims. The trial court reasoned that accrual occurred when the Commission “knew or should have known” of “the damage that was going to occur as a result of raising the pool level.” The correct standard recites that accrual occurs when the harmed party knows or should have known of their existence and “all events which fix the government’s alleged liability have occurred.”

“In general, a takings claim accrues when all events which fix the government’s alleged liability have occurred and the plaintiff was or should have been aware of their existence.” (citing *Hopland Band of Pomo Indians v. United States*, 855 F.2d 1573, 1577 (Fed. Cir. 1988)); see also *Fallini v. United States*, 56 F.3d 1378, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (“As a general matter, a cause of action accrues when all the events have occurred that fix the defendant’s alleged

liability and entitle the plaintiff to institute an action.”). The harm in this case, the uncontrolled hydrilla growth, did not occur (i.e., was not fixed) until well after the water level in Pool 3 reached its maximum height in December of 1994.

The trial court reasoned that the Corps was responsible only for “the taking of the right to drain water from the Black Lake into the Red River,” not for uncontrolled aquatic growth. However, the uncontrolled aquatic growth was the harm that occurred as a consequence of the taking of the right to drain the lake. In the first place, that harm did not instantly occur when Pool 3 reached its maximum level. That December of 1994 event only set in motion the potential for future harm. That harm did not exist until much later. When the damages from a taking only gradually emerge, e.g., as in recurrent flooding, a litigant may postpone a suit for a taking until “the situation becomes stabilized” and “the consequences of inundation have so manifested themselves that a final account may be struck.” *United States v. Dickinson*, 331 U.S. 745, 749 (1947). *Dickinson* established the principle that, “when the government allows a taking of land to occur by a continuing process of physical events, plaintiffs may postpone filing suit until the nature and extent of the taking is clear.” *Fallini*, 56 *Dickinson* discouraged a strict application of accrual principles in unique cases involving Fifth Amendment takings by continuous physical processes. *Applegate v. United States*, 25 F.3d 1579, 1582, and held that the gradual character of the natural erosion process to the beach-front properties south of the Cape Canaveral harbor made accrual of the landowner's claim uncertain. Likewise, in *Banks v. United States*, 314 F.3d 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2003), this court also applied the stabilization doctrine to another shoreline erosion case. (Fed. Cir. 1994) (citing *Dickinson*, 331 U.S. at 749). This court followed the Supreme Court’s *Dickinson* mandate in *Applegate*

This court’s predecessor, the United States Court of Claims, also held that a claim does not accrue until the claimant suffers damage. *Terteling v. United States*, 334 F.2d 250, 254 (Ct. Cl. 1964). Because some growth of hydrilla is normal, the damage in this case, which was uncontrolled overgrowth and the Corps refusal to reduce the water level, did not occur until January 1997. In 1994, when the Corps had not yet issued a final refusal, there was only the possibility or threat of damage or a taking. A possible future taking of property cannot give rise to a present action for damages. *United States v. 3,218.9 Acres of Land*, 619 F.2d 288 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1980). Thus, in this case, until the hydrilla had grown, and had grown to harmful levels, and the Corps refused to drain the lake to alleviate the harm caused by the overgrowth of hydrilla, damages were not “present,” i.e. they were still unquantifiable and speculative. See *Alder v. United States*, 785 F.2d 1004 (Fed. Cir. 1986)(court affirming Claims Court’s holding that ranchers’ claim accrued in July of 1973 after they lost all grazing permits, and were obliged to discontinue ranching operations, and had no right to use access road across tribal lands, and their fee land had no market or mortgage value). Until damages were quantifiable and present, the potential harm that could be caused by the hydrilla was only a threat. It did not become clear that the gradual process set in motion by the Corps had affected a permanent taking until the situation, i.e. the overgrowth of hydrilla, “stabilized” in 1997.

Thus, though the trial court correctly perceived that the harm in this case was the gradual emergence of uncontrolled aquatic growth, it erred when it fixed the accrual date at the time of the event that set this gradual growth problem in motion, i.e., the filling of pool 3, as opposed to the time the situation had “stabilized.” See Final Decision, slip op. at 19. Because the harm manifested itself only gradually after 1994, and the nature and extent of the harm was not clear in 1994, the accrual date of the taking was later than December 1994.

The Commission could only conjecture about potential harms or the prospect that the Corps may agree to mitigate those harms when until they actually occurred. The Commission’s calculation of damages of about eight million dollars in 1992 (before the trial court’s erroneous accrual date) does not demonstrate, as the trial court mistakenly held, that “the damages in this case were not only foreseeable, but in fact foreseen.” Rather, this calculation, which was apparently too low, shows not only that damage was a potential future occurrence but that early calculation of its extent was premature. Indeed, the Corps might have elected to avoid the damages altogether by allowing a drawdown, which would alleviate the overgrowth of hydrilla. Moreover, the record even disputes whether this premature guess has any validity in light of the competing allegation that damages may rise to almost thirty million dollars. The trial court’s decision is not consistent with *Dickinson*. The harm in this case did not stabilize until well after the first emergence of hydrilla.

Thus, this court concludes that the accrual date for the takings claim was no earlier than January 1997. The trial court erred in dismissing the Commission’s claim as untimely filed. Therefore, on remand, the trial court need not further address equitable tolling of the Tucker Act, or a bar on the Commission’s claim for failure to exhaust all possible administrative remedies. See, e.g., *Martinez v. United States*, 333 F.3d 1295, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

#### Conclusion

Therefore, the accrual of the Commission’s alleged taking could not have occurred before January 2, 1997. This court finds, therefore, that the taking claim is not time-barred. This court does not reach the issue of equitable tolling under 28 U.S.C. § 2501. This court reverses and remands.

COSTS

Each party shall bear its own costs.

**REVERSED and REMANDED**