Section 2

Progress to Date: Results on All Fronts

Congratulations to the Upper Elementary Division winners of the CPRA and Youth Wetlands Program's inaugural Student Poetry Contest.

"The Amazing Louisiana Coast"
1st Place

My coast, so broad, so wide
The ocean blows side to side.

The coast, my life, my soul,
Ocean depths, black as coal.

"Stop the erosion, stop the decay"
I shout to the ocean waves.

Save the creatures, crabs and all,
Don't let them die like the ones they are.

Let us enjoy the coast,
Let us brag, let us boast.

This is the time to stop and savor,
Drop the tools for all labor.

Enjoy our beautiful coast,
for it might be gone in our futuristic most.

By: Stephen Embrey, Age 11
Dubach, La.

"Our Under Water World"
2nd Place

The waves crash through the Gulf,
The water,
As green as an emerald,
Is the home to the most beautiful of creatures —
The shrimp, which float through the current,
The fish that swim through the muddy waters.
The one thing that beats them all,
Is the art piece they make,
Combined.
The amazing world we never see,
Always flowing in harmony.
Beneath the waves is a palace of blue
To house the creatures of the Gulf.
For things so big and things so small,
A perfect under water world.

By: Nikos Verlenden, Age 10
New Orleans, La.

"The Adventurous Bayou"
3rd Place

Cypress roots above the land
Bugs fly here and there
Iris in my hand.

Mushy mud against my feet
Pelicans gliding
Finding fish to eat.

Moist humid air on my lungs
Lizards crawl up trees
Snakes hiss with their tongues.

A green blanket over Earth
Some blue ribbons flow
It gives mind new birth.

By: Ella Guichet, Age 10
New Orleans, La.

Section 2

Progress to Date: Results on All Fronts

"However beautiful the strategy, you should occasionally look at the results." - Winston Churchill

Progress on the Ground

In 2007, the Louisiana Legislature adopted the first Coastal Master Plan. The plan presented a conceptual vision of a sustainable coast and established the goals and objectives that continue to drive the restoration and protection efforts of our coastal program. Since then, more resources have been invested in coastal protection and restoration in Louisiana and more progress has been made than in any other period in our state's history. The key to success has been twofold – persistent improvement of our ability to get dollars on the ground quickly and efficiently to effect change and continued development of our foundation – the science, the tools, and the people that support this critical work.

Since 2007 we have implemented larger, more complex, and more impactful projects than ever before. Working with local, state, and federal partners, the CPRA has constructed over 45 miles of barrier islands and berms, benefitted more than 25,700 acres of coastal habitat, and built or improved approximately 250 miles of levee, affording protection to coastal communities and restoring important habitats for fish and wildlife. Although we have faced our share of challenges, together we have reached a number of milestones and achieved some exciting program "firsts" along the way.

Some of these most notable accomplishments include:

Increased Protection for Coastal Citizens

Protecting the people of Louisiana and our way of life is of prime importance to the CPRA, too important to leave to just one course of action. The CPRA uses a multi-pronged approach that is adaptable to varying conditions, geography, and circumstances. Over the last seven years, a greater level of protection has been provided to millions of coastal citizens and regionally and nationally important assets.

Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lake Borgne Surge Barrier

New Orleans

The Crescent City is better protected today than at any time during its history. Unlike during Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans now has a perimeter defense against storm surge, 133 miles of strengthened levees, massive T-Walls that replaced smaller, inferior I-Walls, new gates that can be closed to seal off roadways and navigation channels, and 75 pump stations to expel rainwater that falls within the system when it is closed against storm surge.

Engineers with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inspect one of the massive flood gates in the $1.4 billion hurricane protection system on the West Bank of greater metropolitan New Orleans. When the system is completely closed the city could still flood from torrential rains, so 75 pump stations—including the world's largest pump station—have been installed for water removal.

Houma, Thibodaux, Lafourche, and Terrebonne

The Lafourche-Terrebonne region is one of the nation's busiest and most productive areas, but what makes it valuable also makes it vulnerable. Already a low lying area in the coastal zone, the region is increasingly at risk as the combination of subsidence, sea level rise and saltwater intrusion seemingly dissolves the marsh buffer that long afforded it a measure of protection against storm surge. But while the residents need help, they aren't waiting on anyone else to get the fight started.

The Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico Hurricane Protection Project is a perfect example. Instead of waiting for long-promised federal assistance, the local citizens have taxed themselves and partnered with the CPRA to begin construction of 98 miles of new or improved levees and T-walls, 12 floodgates and the Bubba Dove Floodgate, a 250-foot long barge gate and receiving structure on the Houma Navigation Canal. The state has contributed more than $100 million to the project through State Surplus funding and Capital Outlay. The ultimate goal is to protect more than 52,000 residential and non-residential structures and positively impact up to 175,000 residents.

The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have voted approval of this project on three occasions, but despite the support, federal funding remains a challenge. Originally priced at $887 million in 2007, post-Katrina the projected cost has gone up to $10.3 billion according to the Corps of Engineers. The state and local governments are proceeding to the fullest expense possible, but federal money is needed if the system is to be completed and effective.

Larose to Golden Meadow

The 48-mile ring levee system known as the Larose to Golden Meadow Flood Protection project allows approximately 27,000 people to continue their long cultural story in close-knit communities like Larose, Cut Off, Belle Amie, Galliano and Golden Meadow. A lock at the southern end of the system allows the free flow of navigation during normal times, but can be closed to serve as a safe harbor for marine vessels seeking refuge during storms, something of critical importance to the facilities at Port Fourchon, one of the nation's most vital ports for offshore and imported oil and gas. The CPRA has provided $27.8 million of State Surplus Funds to improve more than 23 miles of levees and floodwalls for the protection of these communities.

Jean Lafitte

Sitting at the apex of the Barataria Basin, the greater Jean Lafitte community is subject to all the ills wrought by coastal subsidence, saltwater intrusion, and ecological degradation.

A long-desired ring levee system is under construction financed primarily through CPRA State Surplus funds. While no storm surge in the past 30 years has been higher than six feet, the new levee system will stand at 7.5 feet and have the foundational capacity to be heightened to 16 feet, the more desirable standard for 100-year storm protection.

The need for a ring levee is substantiated by the fact that the Jean Lafitte area has been damaged by six disasters since 2005, most recently by flooding from Hurricane Isaac in 2012. The community is just south of New Orleans on the West Bank.

Photo by Susan Poag, NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune *archive*

Larose to Golden Meadow - Flood Protection (TE-65) | Lafourche Parish

South Central Louisiana

Like all of coastal Louisiana, the South Central Coast is vulnerable to storm surges that are increasingly less abated because of a deteriorating coastal environment. Many areas that are well inland have been designated as V-Zones, the FEMA flood map designation for areas subject not only to flooding, but to damaging wave action as well. In addition, agricultural areas are increasingly susceptible to crop-destroying saltwater intrusion.

In St. Mary Parish, the CPRA oversaw construction of a barge gate, a 170-foot steel flood wall, and 800 feet of earthen levee to address storm surge from the Franklin Canal and the flooding of 300 homes, 600 acres of land, and Highway 90, a major evacuation route. The next phase of this $6.5 million project will add additional protection for the area and the Town of Franklin by adding a pump station, increasing protection to more than 2,400 people.

Vermilion Parish is home to the town of Erath, the nexus of the natural gas pipeline system in South Louisiana and home to the Henry Hub, the major pricing point for natural gas futures contracts traded in the nation's major financial markets. In 2005 the town was completely cut off and flooded by storm surge from Hurricane Rita. Just two miles to the east, spanning the Vermilion-Iberia Parish border, is the shrimping community of Delcambre. Rita's surge came 10 miles inland through the Delcambre-Avery Canal, flooding all but 25 of the town's 900 homes with six feet of water.

Until it is conceivable to build large levees in rural areas, individual flood control structures must be employed. For the Erath and Delcambre areas that means gates on both the Bayou Tigre and Delcambre-Avery waterways. CPRA is working with Vermilion Parish on a $12-million combined floodgate and pump facility on Bayou Tigre, while early design concept studies are underway for the larger structure needed on the heavily navigated Delcambre-Avery Canal in Iberia Parish.

Southwest Louisiana

Sparked by surprising advances in oil and gas production, Cameron Parish and Calcasieu Parishes are on the verge of a population and infrastructure explosion—adding to the urgency for preserving the ecosystem that is both home and protection for the people who live and work there.

The shoreline of Cameron Parish is the first line of defense against storm surge for the rural marsh areas and the populous city of Lake Charles. Therefore, $45 million in state funds have been invested to rebuild six miles of the rapidly deteriorating beachfront with sand mined from 20 miles offshore, creating 523 acres of shoreline. Efforts are underway to find means of reducing saltwater intrusion through the busy Calcasieu Ship Channel while allowing for the increased traffic that is soon to come.

Saltwater intrusion and declining sediment delivery have greatly affected the marsh environment that makes up the vast majority of the land area of Cameron Parish. However, by beneficially using material routinely dredged from the ship channel, marsh is being created. The Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation project is using approximately four million cubic yards of material to build about 875 acres of new marsh in the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge.

Sediment dredged from the Calcasieu Ship Channel is put to beneficial use by pipelining to fill in areas that had deteriorated into open water. In all, more than 1,400 acres of marsh have been restored, a start to adding back the natural buffer that can help ameliorate future damage to the area's communities and infrastructure.

Project Engineering Advancements

Lessons learned through years of project implementation and an increase in funds available for coastal restoration have enabled us to tackle larger and more complex projects. These factors have allowed us to tap sand sources outside of the active coastal system, infusing the sand-starved coastal system for long-term benefits and improving individual project sustainability.

First Use of Riverine Sediment for Marsh Creation

Never before had the Mississippi River been tapped by man for its sandy sediment to build marsh land, but that changed in 2009 when the Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System became the first project to use riverine sand for marsh creation. Its success has led to the building of thousands of acres via the same process, including the current expanded phase two of landbuilding along Bayou Dupont and the subsequent westward extension of land and marsh creation via the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline to follow.

This pioneering project, less than 20 miles south of New Orleans, dredged approximately 2.6 million cubic yards of sandy material from the riverbed and delivered them five miles to the southeast via pipeline, creating more than 560 acres of intertidal marsh inside three areas defined by nearly 26,000 linear feet of earthen containment dikes.

Another first for this project area is an agreement for a permanent right-of-way for a pipeline corridor to be used in newer phases of Bayou Dupont land creation and the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline project that will continue to build land and marsh westward into the Barataria Basin. This permitting arrangement and a unique partnership amongst CPRA, the landowner, and the governments of Plaquemines, Jefferson, and Lafourche Parishes will efficiently reduce red tape and save time and money as our projects progress now and into the future.

First Use of Riverine Sediment for Barrier Island Restoration

While Bayou Dupont was the first use of riverine material for large-scale marsh creation, Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration represents an even bigger engineering first: the use of Mississippi River sediment to restore a barrier island. It did what some said could not be done: dredging and then piping sediment a distance of 22 miles, the longest pipeline conveyance of its kind ever. This enabled the transport of 1.9 million cubic yards of river sand to create 150 acres of beach and dune on this once-withering barrier island. Another 1.5 million cubic yards of material created 360 acres of back marsh habitat.

The method was subsequently used to rebuild another barrier island, nearby Shell Island. Riverine sand restored approximately 1.3 miles of shoreline and a combined 307 acres of beach and marsh. The next phase will add another 2.8 miles of gulf shoreline and 692 acres of beach and marsh.

First Use of Offshore Shoal Sands for Barrier Headland Restoration

Offshore sand from Ship Shoal in federal waters is being used in the CPRA's largest construction project to date: the Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration projects located in Lafourche and Jefferson Parishes. This headland is important to the protection of the nation's vital energy hub at Port Fourchon and

serves as a central sand source to the down-drift flanking barrier islands, naturally nourishing Timbalier Island to the west as waves transport sand along the coast. These projects, with a combined price tag of $218 million, are using a staggering 8 million cubic yards of sand to restore 13 miles of beach and 792 acres of beach and dune habitat.

This is the first-ever use of resources from Ship Shoal, the largest deposit of sand in accessible waters off the coast of Louisiana. The sand from the shoal was identified as a target for coastal restoration decades ago. However, we have only recently been able to tap the sediment source for barrier headland restoration. Sand placed on the headland had to be dredged and barged approximately 27 miles to the project site, five to six times further than ever before.

Cameron Parish Shoreline Restoration is another project that recently utilized sand from an offshore shoal. The project used nearly 2 million cubic yards of sand from Sabine Bank, located approximately 20 miles offshore, to benefit 523 acres and restore more than eight miles of beach and dune habitat.

The shoreline in this area suffered significant erosion as a result several hurricanes, compromising the integrity of Louisiana Highway 82 and risking exposure of thousands of acres of wetlands. This critical project will keep the shoreline position at or seaward of the current position for 20 years, lessening the chance of losing the beachfront and highway and protecting the delicate marshland ecosystem from increased salinity levels.

Restoring Barataria Basin

The ongoing restoration of the Caminada Headland adds to an impressive amount of work completed along the protective perimeter of the Barataria Basin since 2007. Other barrier island and headland restoration projects in the area include Pass Chaland, East Grand Terre, Pelican Island, Shell Island East, and Scofield Island. These projects represent a combined investment of over $440

Cameron Parish Shoreline Restoration (CS-33)

million. Restoration work included the placement of over 28 million cubic yards of sediment, benefitting more than 3,300 acres of dune and marsh and protecting nearly 25 miles of shoreline. Additional work on the Barataria Basin barrier island chain is anticipated to begin as early as spring of 2015 on Shell Island West and Chenier Ronquille as part of *Deepwater Horizon* early restoration.

As a complement to restoration along the perimeter, an additional 40 projects have either been completed or are currently in construction or engineering and design within the basin. These projects represent a total estimated commitment of more than $7 billion. Once fully implemented, this suite of projects will benefit an additional 95,000 acres of coastal habitat and build or improve over 21 miles of levees.

Investments in Our Foundation

Equally as impressive as the amount of restoration and protection work underway, is the amount of brainpower fueling the coastal program. In Louisiana, there has been tremendous growth in academic, public, and private capacity to meet the increasing demands of the coastal sector, and since 2007, the state has invested approximately $185 million in the scientific and technical expertise, tools, and technology that form the foundation of our work.

Monitoring Advancements

Over the last decade we have significantly expanded our monitoring capabilities and shifted our focus from project-specific monitoring towards evaluating and understanding coast-wide trends. Early project-specific monitoring efforts through the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) program were replaced by the Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) in order to capture consistent monitoring parameters across projects which allowed us to evaluate the effectiveness of not only individual projects, but of our overall program and to provide a means to assess overall landscape change.

We are now taking that a step further and working together to build an even more comprehensive, systematic monitoring program that, for the first time in the history of our state, contemplates a combination of restoration, protection, and socioeconomic parameters. The Systemwide Assessment and Monitoring Program (SWAMP) will ensure a comprehensive network of coastal data collection activities to support the development, implementation and management of the coastal protection and restoration program. SWAMP has identified a set measurable attributes, necessary to support the restoration and protection program and to document the overall ecological condition of the coastal system. Once fully functional, the program will support the CPRA by allowing for the evaluation of project and program performance, supplying the data needed for detecting system change, and supporting damage assessments, flood risk management, and modeling.

Concurrent with the development of the SWAMP framework, was the development of a monitoring inventory designed to catalog active, long-term monitoring efforts along the coast. Today, through a combined effort of state and federal agencies, we are collecting data from more than 1,700 monitoring sites across coastal Louisiana.

SWAMP is designed to enable efficiency in data collection and use, create consistency across CPRA programs, leverage existing data collection activities, and provide transparency in the assessment of CPRA and other coastal activities. Together, we are building the most robust network of integrated protection and restoration data in the history our coastal program to further our understanding of coastwide processes and to better inform and support our decision making.

Modeling Advancements

Coastal Louisiana has decades of experience utilizing models to assist in the planning, engineering, design, construction, and operations of restoration and protection projects. Since the early 2000s, modeling efforts have significantly evolved and improved as a result of increases in investments, data availability, computer processing power, and scientific understanding of the Louisiana coastal ecosystem. The modeling tools currently utilized to inform our decision making offer the highest degree of precision, accuracy, reliability, and resolution in the history of the coastal program.

The analysis for the 2007 Coastal Master Plan utilized a suite of modeling tools known as the Coastal Louisiana Ecosystem Assessment and Restoration (CLEAR), developed in the early 2000s to predict the response of the ecosystem to restoration projects by utilizing several modules (hydrodynamic, land-building, habitat switching, habitat use, and water quality). In 2006, some improvements were made to the CLEAR model framework, primarily by incorporating new data, and CLEAR was utilized for the 2007 Coastal Master Plan. The 2007 Coastal Master Plan analysis was the first to evaluate both hurricane protection and wetland restoration projects together.

The modeling strategy for the 2012 Coastal Master Plan was to build on existing modeling capacities, when possible, but also to incorporate resource limitations, such as sediment and water, and scenarios on scientific uncertainties, such as subsidence and sea level rise. In addition, a more thorough predictive evaluation of hurricane protection projects was needed. The CPRA relied on a team of over 60 scientists and engineers to develop a series of integrated, coastwide predictive models and a computer-based decision support tool. The models were used to estimate the individual and cumulative effects of hundreds of projects on the landscape and ecosystem and the level of impact/risk to communities.

The state is currently improving the 2012 models for use in the upcoming 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Improvements from the 2012 model suite to the 2017 model suite include the incorporation of new data, more spatially refined hydrologic models, improved modeling of sediment distribution, incorporation of marsh edge erosion in model, additional vegetative communities added to the vegetation model, and development of a barrier shoreline model.

In addition to the model improvements being made for the 2017 Master Plan, CPRA is also working with The Water Institute of the Gulf, USACE, and others to develop basin-wide multi-dimensional modeling tools that will provide unprecedented predictive capability with respect to the outcomes of sediment diversion projects. Unlike previous modeling tools, these tools will predict effects in both the Mississippi River and the receiving basins on such important parameters as salinity, sediment, land building, water level, and other parameters.

These hydrodynamic models will also be linked to vegetation, fish, shellfish, and nutrient models to provide information on those parameters.

To ensure that this work is informed by the most current national and international science, the CPRA relies on a network of subject matter experts to provide advice and guidance on technical issues related to the implementation of the Coastal Master Plan. These experts may provide general oversight and guidance, such as the Master Plan Framework Development Team, or they may provide very specific recommendations for moving particular projects forward, such as the Expert Panel on Diversion Planning and Implementation. We are enlisting the help of the brightest minds in every field to analyze our work and to help develop solutions to coastal challenges.

The Water Institute of the Gulf

In 2011 The Water Institute of the Gulf, a not-for-profit, independent research institute, was created to provide the state of Louisiana with a central resource for science and engineering solutions. The Water Institute fosters innovation in coastal restoration and hurricane protection, building world class expertise in these areas. As the CPRA continues efforts to implement the Coastal Master Plan, The Water Institute provides crucial technical support, including expert analysis, model development and improvement, and applied research – ensuring the best experts, science, and engineering inform our work.

The Water Campus

The Water Campus, located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was established to provide a world-class, multi-disciplinary hub for public, private, nonprofit, and academic coastal sectors to work together to develop solutions for challenges facing coastal Louisiana. It has been described as a critical next step in securing the future of our coastal communities and our economy.

The initial phase of development, scheduled to begin in early 2015, will include the dedication of approximately 30 acres of land and the construction of three facilities. The facilities include a new education and research center on the old Baton Rouge municipal dock, a river modeling center, and an office building that will serve as the future home of the CPRA.

Commitment to the Next Generation

The long-term success of our efforts to restore and protect Louisiana's coast depends heavily on our ability to prepare the next generation to assume the mantle of leadership on coastal restoration issues. Therefore, the CPRA is diligently investing in the professionals, students, and innovations crucial to sustaining Louisiana's coast through several important initiatives.

Expanded Small Scale Physical Model

Construction has begun on a new facility that will house one of the largest and most accurate moving bed physical models in the world. This new model, sized at 90 feet by 120 feet, will provide qualitative information that will assist in the planning and design of coastal restoration projects. Designed to simulate the Mississippi River's depth, sediment, and flow, the physical model will be used in conjunction with computer modeling to make informed decisions about the best

way to sustain coastal Louisiana. In addition, the new model will serve as a useful tool in helping people to visualize the movement of sediment and water and better understand how the Mississippi River can be used for coastal restoration.

The new facility will also include an interactive exhibit center focused on the achievements and advancements of the coastal program. In addition to showcasing actual projects, the center will highlight the robust science, tools, and community of knowledge and experience supporting the continued growth and development of Louisiana's coastal program. Located on The Water Campus, the new facility will serve as a both a formal and informal venue to educate, inspire, and retain the next generation of coastal expertise.

Coastal Innovation Partnership Program and Applied Research Program

The Coastal Innovation Partnership Program (CIPP) solicits and evaluates cutting-edge technologies and other innovations that could be used to achieve the most efficient, cost effective, and sustainable approaches to project implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management. Since the program's inception, an independent panel of nationally-recognized experts has reviewed a number of final submissions, ultimately endorsing six innovations for further consideration by the CPRA.

Another way in which the CPRA fosters a culture of innovation is through its Applied Research Program, which provides Louisiana-based researchers with funds to conduct engineering and science research and tool development activities that will enable the CPRA to more effectively protect and restore coastal resources. The program was established in 2013, and has awarding funding

to five Louisiana-based researchers to further studies directly related to the advancement of the coastal program.

Coastal Science Assistantship Program

The Coastal Science Assistantship Program (CSAP) provides assistantships for up to three years to support Louisiana graduate students involved in science or engineering research relevant to coastal protection and restoration efforts. Funding these assistantships allows the CPRA to foster a culture of innovation by directing scientific research to answer questions about planning, designing, constructing, and evaluating coastal projects, thus contributing to the ultimate success of our program.

Since 2008, the CPRA has committed over $2 million to 36 students from seven Louisiana universities. Graduates of the program have gone on to serve in government, work for area nonprofits, and continue their research via doctoral programs at universities across the nation.

Youth Wetlands Education and Outreach Program

The Youth Wetlands program introduces Louisiana students to the challenges presented by our coastal crisis and the consequences of continued land loss. Teaching students to be aware of their environmental surroundings and encouraging them to become more actively involved in their future is the first step in them becoming better environmental stewards.

CPRA's annual $500,000 investment in the Youth Wetlands program allows for the development of environmental based lessons plans and teaching materials for grades 4-12. In addition, participating schools are provided with resource

Small Scale Physical Model (SSPM) Rendering | Courtesy of Mougeot Architecture

Youth Wetlands Program Activity

materials to gain hands-on wetland experience, such as live plants, seeding trays, laboratory supplies, and field materials. During the summer months, participating students are encouraged to attend three summer camps that incorporate the curriculum into hands-on activities. What began as a small program with 178 teachers and 22,000 students has grown to one that touches almost 120,000 students and more than 1,600 teachers statewide.

This year, the CPRA partnered with the Youth Wetlands program to sponsor a Student Poetry Contest. We received more than 400 submissions and chose winners in three categories – Upper Elementary, Middle School, and High School. You can find the winning poems reprinted throughout this year's Annual Plan.

Louisiana's Center of Excellence

Support for additional advancements in science, technology, and monitoring are anticipated through the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program established through the RESTORE Act. Louisiana's Center of Excellence will receive a portion of 2.5% of the total funds directed into the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund. The Louisiana Center of Excellence will be responsible for developing a program to competitively distribute grants to conduct research relevant to Coastal Louisiana with an emphasis on advancing Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan.

Table 2-1: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2015

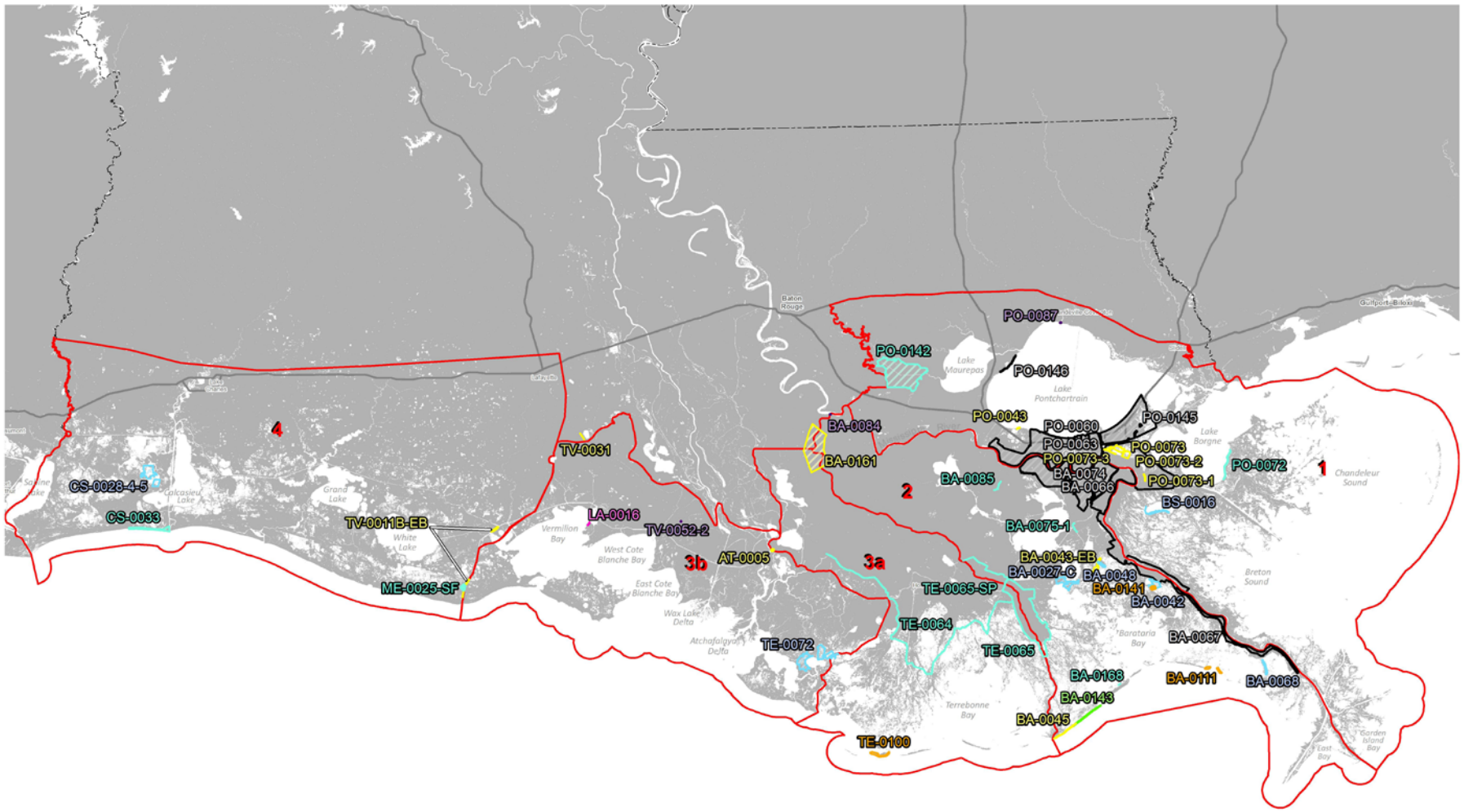
Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date[1]	Construction Finish Date	State Construction Budget
CWPPRA Phase II Projects				
BA-0027C	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3-CU7 & 8	26-Jan-15	16-Oct-16	$3,765,298
BA-0042	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	29-Sep-11	29-May-15	$4,760,333
BA-0048	Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project	17-Sep-13	04-Jan-16	$5,343,343
BA-0068	Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	12-Apr-13	26-Jun-15	$5,742,508
BS-0016	South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	05-Sep-13	02-Jun-16	$4,470,149
CS-0028	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 & 5	07-May-14	08-May-15	$1,549,210
TE-0072	Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	29-May-15	30-Nov-16	$4,845,977
CWPPRA Demonstration Projects				
LA-0016	Non-rock Alternative to Shoreline Protection Demonstration	16-Aug-13	02-Jun-15	$839,846
CIAP Projects				
AT-0005	Morgan City Industrial Road	15-Apr-14	16-Jan-15	$335,000
BA-0043 (EB)	Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline[2]	17-Sep-13	04-Jan-16	$56,495,337
BA-0045	Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration[2]	08-Oct-12	20-Dec-14	$66,512,673
BA-0161	Mississippi River Water Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche	16-Feb-15	30-Dec-16	$18,350,000
MR-0016-SSPM	Mississippi River Delta Strategic Planning - SSPM Expansion	15-Sep-14	08-Aug-16	$8,701,642
PO-0043	East LaBranche Shoreline Protection	15-Dec-14	15-Oct-15	$2,000,000
PO-0073	Central Wetlands Demonstration	22-Aug-11	16-Mar-15	$2,811,832
PO-0073-1	Central Wetlands - Riverbend	03-Sep-13	16-Mar-15	$1,800,000
PO-0073-2	Central Wetlands - EBSTP to A2	14-Apr-15	14-Jul-16	$4,218,168
PO-0073-3	Central Wetlands Demonstration Expansion	17-Sep-14	09-Mar-16	$4,010,000
TV-0011B (EB)	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (CIAP)	19-Jul-13	30-Dec-14	$10,560,000
TV-0031	Acadiana Regional Airport Street Improvements - Admiral Doyle Drive	11-Jul-14	15-Oct-15	$602,500
State-Only Projects				
BA-0075-1	Jean Lafitte Tidal Protection	19-Feb-14	09-Sep-15	$12,230,000
BA-0085	St. Charles West Bank Hurricane Protection Levee	04-Dec-13	03-Dec-18	$8,000,000
BA-0168	Grand Isle Fifi Island Breakwater	09-Mar-15	31-Dec-15	$5,356,453
CS-0033	Cameron Parish Shoreline Restoration	10-Aug-12	14-Aug-14	$42,445,302
ME-0025 SF	Marsh Creation Near Freshwater Bayou	05-Dec-13	30-Sep-16	$5,358,516
PO-0072	Biloxi Marsh	31-May-12	08-Jul-14	$19,360,000
PO-0142	Hydrologic Restoration of the Amite Diversion Canal	08-Jun-15	10-Feb-16	$2,542,100
TE-0064	Morganza to the Gulf	30-Nov-05	31-Jul-17	$115,500,000

Table 2-1: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2015

Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date[1]	Construction Finish Date	State Construction Budget
State-Only Projects (cont.)				
TE-0065	Larose to Golden Meadow - Flood Protection	06-Jan-09	22-Oct-14	$19,820,000
TE-0065-SP	Larose to Golden Meadow - Larose Sheetpile	20-Jan-15	15-Nov-16	$8,000,000
CDBG Projects				
BA-0084	Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District - Walter S. Lemann Memorial Pump Station Renovations	24-Jan-13	31-Oct-14	$2,857,000
PO-0087	Madisonville Bulkhead Project	11-Jan-13	31-Oct-14	$1,878,611
TV-0052-2	Franklin Floodgate Sinkable Barge and Pump Station (Phase 2)[2]	14-Feb-14	26-Apr-16	$2,222,129
HSDRRS Projects[3,4]				
BA-0066	West Bank and Vicinity	26-Jan-07	31-Jan-17	$4,304,525,784
BA-0067	New Orleans to Venice	03-Aug-12	16-Oct-20	$1,301,523,760
BA-0074	Storm-Proofing of Interior Pumping Stations	13-Apr-09	30-Dec-14	$340,000,000
BA-0154	Previously Authorized Mitigation WBV[5]	04-Apr-14	24-Jul-18	$11,000,000
PO-0057	SELA-Overall	18-Feb-09	12-Oct-20	$1,170,974,586
PO-0060	Permanent Canal Closures and Pump Stations[6]	01-Jan-13	06-Apr-18	$614,800,000
PO-0063	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity	31-Oct-07	30-Jun-15	$3,852,000,000
PO-0145	LPV Task Force Guardian Mitigation- Bayou Sauvage[6]	01-Mar-12	30-Sep-16	$780,000
PO-0146	Previously Authorized Mitigation LPV- Manchac[6]	27-May-11	16-Feb-16	$21,000,000
***Deepwater Horizon* NRDA Projects**				
BA-0111	Shell Island West - NRDA	06-Apr-15	12-Sep-17	$98,500,000
BA-0141	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation, Additional Increment	24-Feb-12	29-May-15	$7,222,162
TE-0100	NRDA Caillou Lake Headlands	15-Jun-15	07-Mar-17	$101,081,100
NFWF Projects				
BA-0143	Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration Increment 2	28-May-14	20-Oct-16	$144,551,441

Notes

1. Construction start date is defined as projected date for advertisement of construction bid notice; actual date of mobilization may vary.
2. Project partially funded with Surplus funds.
3. Full project budget (state and federal) is presented.
4. Pending completion of approval process.
5. Project cost included in total cost for BA-0066.
6. Project cost included in total cost for PO-0063.



Map 2-1: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2015

Planning Units

CDBG	CWPPRA PHASE II	NFWF	
CIAP	HSDRRS	NRDA	STATE ONLY

1:1,895,000

0 12.5 25 50 75 Kilometers

0 12.5 25 50 75 Miles

Projects not included on map:

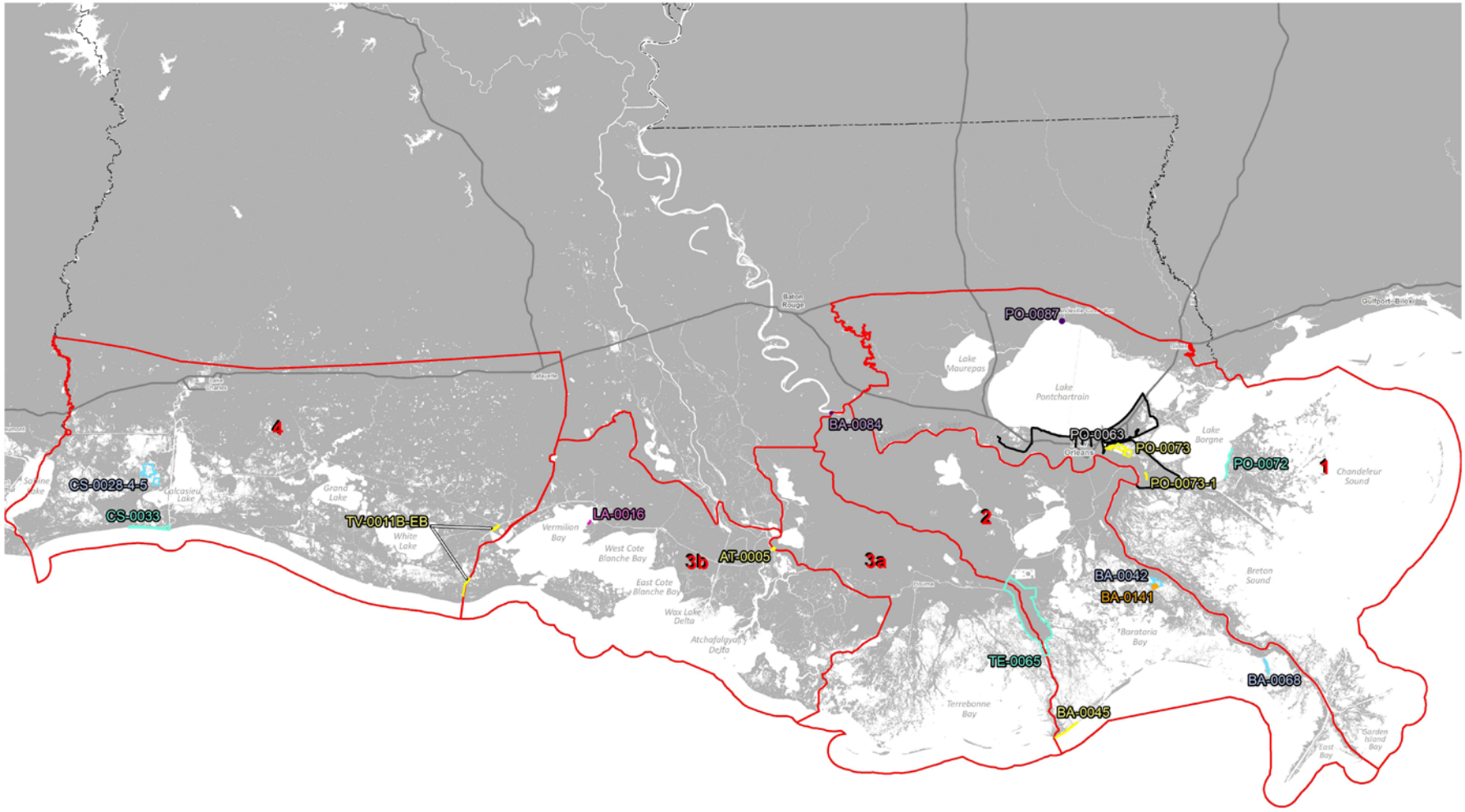
BA-0154	HSDRRS	PU1, PU2
MR-0016-SSPM	CIAP	PU1, PU2, PU3a
PO-0057	HSDRRS	PU1

Table 2-2: Projects Scheduled to Complete Construction in FY 2015

Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date[1]	Construction Finish Date	State Construction Budget
CWPPRA Phase II Projects				
BA-0042	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	29-Sep-11	29-May-15	$4,760,333
BA-0068	Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	12-Apr-13	26-Jun-15	$5,742,508
CS-0028	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 & 5	07-May-14	08-May-15	$1,549,210
CWPPRA Demonstration Projects				
LA-0016	Non-rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demonstration	16-Aug-13	02-Jun-15	$839,846
CIAP Projects				
AT-0005	Morgan City Industrial Road	15-Apr-14	16-Jan-15	$335,000
BA-0045	Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration[2]	08-Oct-12	20-Dec-14	$66,512,673
PO-0073	Central Wetlands Demonstration	22-Aug-11	16-Mar-15	$2,811,832
PO-0073-1	Central Wetlands - Riverbend	03-Sep-13	16-Mar-15	$1,800,000
TV-0011B (EB)	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (CIAP)	19-Jul-13	30-Dec-14	$10,560,000
State-Only Projects				
CS-0033	Cameron Parish Shoreline Restoration	10-Aug-12	14-Aug-14	$42,445,302
PO-0072	Biloxi Marsh	31-May-12	08-Jul-14	$19,360,000
TE-0065	Larose to Golden Meadow - Flood Protection	06-Jan-09	22-Oct-14	$19,820,000
CDBG Projects				
BA-0084	Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District - Walter S. Lemann Memorial Pump Station Revisions	24-Jan-13	31-Oct-14	$2,857,000
PO-0087	Madisonville Bulkhead	11-Jan-13	31-Oct-14	$1,878,611
HSDRRS Projects[3,4]				
BA-0074	Storm-Proofing of Interior Pumping Stations	13-Apr-09	30-Dec-14	$340,000,000
PO-0063	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity	31-Oct-07	30-Jun-15	$3,852,000,000
***Deepwater Horizon* NRDA Projects**				
BA-0141	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation, Additional Increment	24-Feb-12	29-May-15	$7,222,162

Notes

1. Construction start date is defined as projected date for advertisement of construction bid notice; actual date of mobilization may vary.
2. Project partially funded with Surplus funds.
3. Full project budget (state and federal) is presented.
4. Pending completion of approval process.



Map 2-2: Projects Scheduled for Completion in FY 2015

Planning Units

CDBG	CWPPRA DEMO	HSDRRS	
CIAP	CWPPRA PHASE II	NRDA	STATE ONLY

1:1,895,000

0 12.5 25 50 75 Kilometers

0 12.5 25 50 75 Miles

Projects not included on map:
BA-0074 HSDRRS PU1