



Section 3
FY 2018
Implementation Plan:
More Projects, More
Action, More Results

Section 3 FY 2018 Implementation Plan: More Projects, More Action, More Results

This section presents an implementation plan that describes the state's proposed investment in coastal restoration and protection during FY 2018 (July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018). Included are all of the coastal protection and restoration projects in which the state will participate. Projected schedules and budgets are estimates based on the most recent available information.

Project Status Summaries

This implementation plan presents the status of state coastal projects according to the four phases traditionally used to track projects: 1) planning; 2) design; 3) construction; and 4) operation, maintenance, and monitoring. Below are summaries of project status by phase; Appendices A and B provide additional details about the projects. The current status of individual projects is presented by authorizing program in the project schedules in the Coastal Program Details section. Readers are referred to the state's coastal website (<http://coastal.la.gov/>) for additional details about specific projects. Regional maps of projects in planning, design, and/or construction in FY 2018 are presented in Figures 3-1 through 3-3.

Projects in Planning

There are 3 projects in the planning phase in FY 2018, including one restoration project, one navigation project, and one integrated protection and restoration project. These projects, together with other non-project planning initiatives, represent a total state investment of \$9.8 million in FY 2018, and will proceed to design and construction according to their authorizing program as discussed in the Coastal Program Details section.

Projects in Design

There are 42 projects in design for FY 2018, including three protection projects and 39 restoration projects. These projects represent a total state investment of \$127 million in FY 2018. The path these projects will take to construction varies according to the authorizing program as described in the Coastal Program Details section.

Projects Under Construction

There are 30 projects that will begin or continue construction in FY 2018, including 15 protection projects and 15 restoration projects. These projects represent a total state investment of \$383 million in FY 2018, and nine of these projects are projected to complete construction in FY 2018. Table 3-1 presents additional information about projects set for construction in FY 2018, and Figure 3-4 provides a map with the locations of these projects.

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Constructed Projects in Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring

The CPRA will expend approximately \$39 million (including federal match dollars) in FY 2018 on operation, maintenance, and monitoring (OM&M). OM&M expenditures in FY 2018 will cover the operation and maintenance of 143 projects and monitoring of 109 projects. OM&M expenditures also include approximately \$9 million (in state and federal funds) for monitoring coast-wide conditions using CRMS-Wetlands (<http://www.lacoast.gov/crms2/Home.aspx>). Finally, the state will expend approximately \$1.6 million in FY 2018 to engage in marine debris removal in offshore areas. These expenditures are reimbursable by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Figure 3-5 provides a map with locations of all projects with OM&M expenditures in FY 2018. Project-specific OM&M expenditures are presented in Appendix B. The Barrier Island Status Report (Appendix C) is available online for review (www.coastal.la.gov). The Operating Plans for the Caernarvon and Davis Pond diversions during calendar year 2017 are referenced in Appendix D.

Ongoing Programs and Initiatives

The state operates six ongoing programs. These efforts provide supporting research, financial assistance, additional project benefits or educational support for our protection and restoration program.

CPRA is seeking approval this legislative session to utilize outcome based performance contracts for the purposes of marsh creation. If approved, CPRA would be able to utilize a competitive selection process to award full-delivery contracts to finance, permit, engineer, construct, and monitor marsh creation projects. The contractor would receive payment only once established success criteria are met. Payment terms could extend for numerous years after the project success has been determined. Outcome based performance contracts shifts project risks onto the contractor and allows CPRA to utilize future revenues to construct projects now. Initial pilot projects would be authorized under the proposed legislation and could utilize funding expected to be awarded in FY 2018 and beyond. If approved, CPRA would initiate outcome based performance contracting as early as FY 2018.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan recommends 32 nonstructural project areas for nonstructural risk reduction measures, addressing flood risk for over 26,000 structures at a cost of \$6 billion. All nonstructural measures are considered voluntary and may include non-residential floodproofing, residential elevation, or residential acquisition. To assist in the development and implementation of this program, in 2014 CPRA allocated \$2 million in Surplus funding for Nonstructural Program Development, with the objective of developing a coordinated strategy for implementing nonstructural projects identified in the Master Plan for coastal communities. CPRA will continue its nonstructural program development in FY 2018 to ensure that the Master Plan's goal of a robust Flood Risk and Resilience Program to implement recommended projects is realized as additional funding becomes available.

Adaptive Management

The Coastal Master Plan process recognizes the need to quickly implement large scale projects within an extremely dynamic environment. In so doing we must establish and maintain a robust adaptive management program that will allow us to modify constructed projects and inform the development of future projects.

Future conditions of coastal Louisiana are uncertain, due to the dynamics of riverine and marine processes, storm events, climate change, population growth, economic activity, and ongoing human reliance on the natural resources the coast provides. Managing such a complex system in which the natural and socio-economic systems are highly integrated is inherently difficult. In addition, deltaic environments are uniquely challenged due to the interdependence and delicate balance of water, land and economic systems and future uncertainties regarding the magnitude and rate of climate change impacts. Adaptive management encourages the integrated and flexible approach to land and water management that considers risk and uncertainty. It promotes solutions that are sustainable even if conditions change by providing a mechanism for robust decision making. Connecting short-term investments with long-term challenges and the selection of action paths that allow for maximum flexibility of future decisions are two of the key concepts of adaptive management. Historically, as human developments evolved in deltas, decisions were made that cannot be easily changed (such as the location of New Orleans). This results in some "path dependency", meaning that future options are limited or constrained by past decisions. However, learning from past decisions and understanding the range of possible future scenarios allows us to avoid these constraints in the future by using adaptation pathways to make decisions that allow for maximum future flexibility. As new techniques and projects for restoration and risk reduction are being developed, there exists an opportunity to learn how the system will respond to the coastal protection and restoration program implementation and to use that learning to improve future program management decisions.

Adaptive management:

1. provides a structured process for making decisions over time through active learning;
2. enables adjustments in program implementation as new information becomes available; and
3. embraces a scientific approach that involves:
 - a. identifying explicit goals and objectives,
 - b. developing and implementing management actions,
 - c. assessing the system's response to the action(s), and then
 - d. using that knowledge to make management decisions.

Adaptive Management relies on an accumulation of evidence to support decisions that demand action. It also relies on maintaining flexibility to make management changes when necessary to adjust to changing conditions and a growing knowledge base. Critical to the success of adaptive management are the actions that ensure feedback of information among the various phases of project selection, engineering and design, construction, monitoring, and operations and maintenance. Adaptive Management is embodied by building institutional knowledge to continually improve understanding of the system and how management actions can best achieve project and program goals. All phases of project management must be coordinated and must share information, not only to maximize the benefits on a project-by-project basis, but also to carry the information learned from past projects into the development of future projects. A high level of commitment is needed to successfully incorporate adaptive management into ongoing business operations.

An adaptive management approach is generally employed when management decisions are hindered by uncertainties in the system dynamics or system response to management actions. Long-term restoration and protection in Louisiana's dynamic coastal environment must be an ongoing series of management decisions based upon a growing knowledge base of research information, updated measurements of ecosystem responses, and evaluations of degrees of progress in reaching goals and targets. The dynamic coastal environment associated with ongoing land loss, sea-level rise and subsidence as well as the periodic impact of tropical storms and hurricanes makes adaptive management imperative.

The scale and complexity of Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan requires a robust adaptive management strategy to cultivate a growing body of knowledge related to restoration and protection science. Although not formalized, CPRA has been actively practicing adaptive management since its inception. Examples of early improvements in CPRA's program include:

- Assessments and improvements in barrier island project designs based on project performance;
- Modifying operational regimes for freshwater diversion projects to mimic natural pulsing of the river; and
- Refining the types of projects authorized based on performance and improved understanding of land loss causes.

With the development of the first Coastal Master Plan in 2007, Louisiana moved from a project- and hydrologic basin-centric strategy to a more comprehensive program which demanded the development of robust and systematic decision support tools to assist with selecting portfolios of projects which would collectively address the goals and objectives of the state's coastal protection and restoration program.

CPRA's adaptive management approach balances the urgent need for action and the inherent uncertainty involved in large-scale coastal planning by ensuring new information is utilized in all aspects of the planning and implementation process. Adaptive management is a formalized, structured approach that identifies the pathways and mechanisms by which information is integrated into various activities related to achieving CPRA's mission.

CPRA will continue to build on the decades of research and analysis performed to date, and must move forward to maximize riverine resources even though our science may be imperfect. The projects discussed above are authorized through multiple programs, each of which entails different processes to proceed through implementation. Summaries of coastal programs with active projects are presented below. Detailed projected expenditures are presented in Appendix B by program.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

CWPPRA was authorized by Congress in 1990 to identify, prepare, and fund construction of coastal wetlands restoration projects. CWPPRA is managed by a Task Force comprised of the state and five federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the USACE. Annually, the CWPPRA Task Force evaluates projects proposed for inclusion in the CWPPRA program and prepares a ranked list of candidate projects annually based on cost-effectiveness, longevity, risk, supporting partnerships, public support, and support of CWPPRA goals. From this ranked list, the Task Force selects a final list of projects, the Priority Project List (PPL), for implementation.

Following project selection, CWPPRA projects proceed through a two-phased implementation process. Phase 1 consists of Engineering and Design, an in-depth process by which engineers and biologists further develop and assess project features and effects. After design, these projects will be considered for construction, which begins upon Phase 2 approval by the Task Force. Phase 2, referred to as Construction and Monitoring, involves the actual building and subsequent OM&M of the project. The state will expend funds in FY 2018 on the implementation of 17 CWPPRA Phase 1 projects (engineering and design), 13 CWPPRA Phase 2 projects (construction and monitoring), and one CWPPRA demonstration project.

Examples of active CWPPRA projects include the following:

- East Leeville Marsh Creation and Nourishment (BA-0194) (Phase 1)
- No Name Bayou Marsh Creation and Nourishment (CS-0078) (Phase 1)
- Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-0018) (Phase 2)
- Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration (TV-0063) (Phase 2)

Project schedules for CWPPRA projects are included in Table 3-2. Additional information about CWPPRA projects is available on the CWPPRA website (www.lacoast.gov). Project-specific CWPPRA expenditures are presented in Appendix B. The federal cost-share for CWPPRA projects is 85 percent of the total project cost, with the state assuming responsibility for the remaining 15 percent of the cost. The state's contribution must include a cash payment of not less than five percent of the total project cost. The remainder of the state's contribution may take the form of lands, easements, or rights-of-way, or any other form of in-kind contribution determined to be appropriate by the lead Task Force member. Cost-share agreement conditions for CWPPRA projects vary according to the federal partner.

Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)

The state is partnered with the USACE on multiple large-scale protection and restoration projects and studies that have been authorized through past WRDA bills. WRDA refers to any of a set of public laws enacted by Congress to address various aspects of water resources including environmental, structural, navigational, flood protection, and hydrologic issues.

The state currently intends to expend funds in FY 2018 on several WRDA authorizations, including:

- Spanish Pass Ridge and Marsh Restoration (BA-0191)
- Southwest Coastal Louisiana Feasibility Study (LA-0020)

Schedules for these projects are presented in Table 3-3. Additional information about these projects is available at www.lca.gov.

State-Only Projects

The Louisiana Legislature allocated \$790 million in state budget surpluses for the years 2007, 2008, and 2009 for coastal protection and restoration activities. The state is utilizing these funds to expedite its coastal program by funding ongoing programs, developing initiatives, and implementing protection and restoration projects. The overwhelming majority of these funds have been allocated to project implementation. Surplus funds have been used to supplement projects that are authorized through one of the other programs described in this section (e.g., Southwest Coastal Louisiana Feasibility Study [LA-0020]) and implement other state-only projects. The state has also begun implementation of other projects without a federal partner using Trust Fund revenues.

The state will expend funds in FY 2018 on 14 state-only projects, including 13 protection projects and one navigation project.

Broadly speaking, state-only projects generally involve one of the following categories:

- Expedited construction of components of federal protection projects (e.g., Morganza to the Gulf [TE-0064]);
- Feasibility studies for flood protection in areas not currently covered by the existing federal protection network (e.g., South Central Coastal Plan [TV-0054]);
- Protection and restoration projects not included in one of the other coastal programs that are to be implemented in conjunction with local parishes (e.g., Jean Lafitte Tidal Protection [BA-0075-1], Morgan City/St. Mary Flood Protection [TV-0055]).

A total of \$293.3 million in 2008 and 2009 was allocated to cover LERRDS cost for the Greater New Orleans Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS). Included within this total is \$193.3 million from Act 20 of the 2009 Regular Legislative Session that was approved for Southeast Louisiana Hurricane Protection projects. This includes credits and payments toward the state and levee district match requirements for the estimated \$15 billion HSDRRS work underway. The non-federal cost share of such work is estimated to be \$1.8 billion plus applicable interest. Under the plan, an additional \$40 million of these funds may be utilized to advance planning, design, and construction of hurricane protection and flood control projects in southeast Louisiana.

These investments will match local and federal funds while improving the protection of our most vulnerable communities consistent with the Master Plan. These funds are projected to be expended in their entirety by the end of FY 2019.

Project schedules for state-only projects are included in Table 3-4. Project-specific expenditures for state-only projects are presented in Appendix B.

Of the 14 active state-only projects, 11 are funded for construction and will proceed to construction in accordance with their schedules as presented in Table 3-4. One project is funded for design and following completion of design will proceed to construction upon procurement of construction funds. The remaining projects are funded for feasibility and would only proceed to design upon receipt of further authorization through another coastal funding program.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

Louisiana received \$1.06 billion from HUD's CDBG program to assist in the recovery from Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. The vast majority of CDBG funds were allocated to the 19 coastal parishes for use in protecting their communities and infrastructure. However, included within the \$1.06 billion was an allocation of \$27.4 million to the Louisiana Office of Community Development-Disaster Recovery Unit (OCD-DRU) for state coastal protection and restoration projects that will help communities recover from the 2008 hurricanes and prepare to withstand future hurricanes with greater resilience. The state, in partnership with local interests, identified potential flood protection and restoration projects that could be implemented with these CDBG funds in all major regions of coastal Louisiana, including floodgate installation; levee construction or improvement to reduce storm surge impacts to coastal communities and critical infrastructure; and shoreline protection to benefit communities and related infrastructure and recreational facilities. HUD subsequently approved nine projects for CDBG funding.

Project schedules for CDBG projects are included in Table 3-5. Project-specific expenditures for CDBG projects are presented in Appendix B.

All active state CDBG projects are funded for construction and will proceed to construction in accordance with their schedules as presented in Table 3-5. State CDBG projects require an agreement with the local sponsor, where the local sponsor is responsible for ownership and OM&M costs after project completion. Project implementation requires submittal of an application to OCD-DRU for final approval and funding. Applicant projects are reviewed by OCD-DRU for consistency with program objectives and criteria. Potential issues that could affect CDBG project implementation include design issues, land rights issues, environmental compliance issues, and permitting issues.

Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System

HSDRRS was authorized by PL 109-234, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, and includes the West Bank and Vicinity project, the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity project, the IHNC Lake Borgne Surge Barrier and IHNC Seabrook Complex (each of which is managed separately). Each of these projects is in turn comprised of multiple segments, which have separate design and construction schedules. HSDRRS also covers multiple restoration projects that are currently under development as mitigation for wetland impacts associated with construction of hurricane protection projects.

As the non-federal sponsor along with the local levee authorities and levee districts, the state has contributed to the West Bank and Vicinity and Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity projects through plans and specifications review, construction inspection assistance, project and program management, and payment of LERRDS costs. According to the USACE, the non-federal sponsor is responsible for the payback of the non-federal cost share (approximately 35 percent) over a 30-year period to begin upon acceptance of the system. Schedules for HSDRRS projects are included in Table 3-6. All of these projects are fully funded for construction and will proceed with construction according to the schedules provided in Table 3-6. The principal issues that affect HSDRRS projects include engineering, constructability, budget and time issues.

Non-State Projects

Act 545 of the 2008 Legislature mandates that State Annual Plans include descriptions of all projects and programs relating to hurricane protection, restoration, and infrastructure in coastal Louisiana, including federal-only projects, local parish and levee district projects, and those privately funded wetland enhancements and activities that require a Coastal Use Permit. Appendix E contains an inventory of non-state projects identified through outreach to coastal parishes and levee districts to obtain information on local, non-state coastal projects. Appendix E also includes an inventory of proposed local projects as presented in coastal parish Master Plans. These proposed projects represent desired local investment in protection and restoration activities. Appendix E also presents information on federal coastal protection projects for which local parishes or levee districts serve as the local sponsor. Finally, Appendix E presents information on non-state projects that have received State Restoration Partnership grants to support implementation. Adding non-state projects to this inventory will be a priority in future years as the state continues to gather information about non-state coastal protection and restoration efforts.

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Restoration Planning

The settlement with BP discussed in Section 2, combined with prior *Deepwater Horizon*-related settlements, and recoveries, totals \$8.7 billion over 15 years for Louisiana coastal restoration and economic damages. Understanding that each source of oil spill funding is subject to various criteria and public approval processes, the CPRA is looking at oil spill funding sources holistically in an effort to maximize the use of these dollars.

Schedules for projects that may be implemented as part of *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill restoration are presented in Table 3-7. Project specific expenditures are presented in Appendix B.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Restoration

The Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process used by Natural Resource Trustees to develop, on behalf of the public, their claim for natural resource damages against the responsible party or responsible parties for an oil spill. Through that claim, the Trustees seek compensation in the form of restoration for the harm done to natural resources and services. The overall goal of NRDA is to make the environment and public whole by restoring natural resources to their pre-spill conditions, and to provide compensation for the loss of those resources from the date of injury through completion of restoration.

NRDA Early Restoration

In April 2011, the Trustees and BP announced an agreement under which BP committed to provide \$1 billion toward the implementation of early restoration projects. The agreement represented an initial step toward fulfilling BP's obligation as a responsible party to fund complete restoration of natural resources. Early restoration provides an opportunity to implement restoration projects prior to the completion of the natural resource damage assessment process.

Louisiana received, approximately \$370 million in early restoration funds which have been used for the following projects:

- Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project (\$14.4 M)
- Louisiana Oyster Cultch Project (\$15.6 M)
- Louisiana Outer Coast Restoration (\$318 M)
 - Caillou
 - Shell
 - Chenier
 - Breton
- Caillou Lake Headlands (Whiskey Island) (\$110 M)
- Shell Island West (\$101 M)
- Chenier Ronquille (\$35 M)
- North Breton Island (\$72 M)
- Provide and Enhance Recreational Opportunities (\$22M)¹

1. Due to site issues that arose during the planning and development of the originally proposed project (i.e., the Louisiana Marine Fisheries Enhancement, Research, and Science Center), these funds will be reallocated to restoration projects intended to provide and enhance recreational opportunities in Louisiana. Specific replacement projects are currently being evaluated and will be presented to the public for review and comment in a restoration plan.

Natural Resources Damages under the Oil Pollution Act

In February 2016, the *Deepwater Horizon* Trustees released the Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PDARP/PEIS). The PDARP/PEIS established the framework for utilizing the \$8.8 billion allocated for restoration of natural resource damages, including a minimum of \$5 billion specifically allocated for Louisiana. Further, the PDARP/PEIS proposes an allocation of funds by restoration type and geographic area based on the Trustees' understanding and evaluation of exposure and injury to natural resources and services, as well as an analysis of where restoration associated with the various restoration types would be most appropriate.

Following the PDARP/PEIS, a series of project-specific plans will be developed and released for public review. These plans will propose suites of projects intended to address injuries resulting from the oil spill for public consideration, and will be periodically presented and discussed with the public over the 15-year payment period specified in the settlement.

In October 2016, Louisiana released its first post-settlement project-specific draft restoration plan for public review and comment, and held a public meeting to discuss the plan during the November CPRA Board Meeting. In January 2017, Louisiana finalized the plan, which informs the public about Deepwater Horizon NRDA restoration planning efforts and approves approximately \$22.3 million in engineering and design (E&D) work for six restoration projects. These projects should restore wetlands, coastal, and nearshore habitats; habitat projects on federally managed lands; and birds. The six projects are as follows:

- Terrebonne Basin Ridge and Marsh Creation Project: Bayou Terrebonne Increment
- Barataria Basin Ridge and Marsh Creation Project: Spanish Pass Increment
- Lake Borgne Marsh Creation Project: Increment One
- Queen Bess Island Restoration Project
- Rabbit Island Restoration Project
- Shoreline Protection at Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve

Once this work is completed, Louisiana will evaluate the feasibility of these projects and develop a restoration plan for the construction of the projects. If all six projects are feasible, construction is estimated to cost over \$460 million.

BP and Transocean Criminal Settlements - NFWF

In early 2013, a U.S. District Court approved two plea agreements resolving the criminal charges against BP and Transocean related to the *Deepwater Horizon* disaster. The agreements directed a total of \$2.54 billion to NFWF for natural resources restoration in the Gulf of Mexico. Within five years of settling, NFWF's newly established Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund will receive approximately \$1.27 billion to "create or restore barrier islands off the coast of Louisiana and/or to implement river diversion projects on the Mississippi and/or Atchafalaya Rivers for the purpose of creating, preserving and restoring coastal habitat."

- Adaptive Management: Louisiana River Diversions and Barrier Islands (\$13.2 M)
- Caminada Beach and Dune Increment II:
 - Engineering and Design (\$2.7 M)
 - Construction (\$144.5 M)
- East Timbalier Island: Engineering and Design (\$5.6 M)
- Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion: Engineering and Design (\$37.7 M)
- Lower Mississippi River Sediment Diversions: Planning (\$12.8 M)
- Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne: Planning (\$4.6 M)

This latest funding award, \$245 million, is a milestone in advancing implementation of the biggest projects within the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and another victory for rehabilitating Louisiana's most valuable asset, our coast.

- Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion (Remaining Engineering and Design) (\$102.3 M)
- Mid Breton Sediment Diversion (Engineering and Design) (\$90.6 M)
- Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Terrebonne (Engineering and Design) (\$16.4 M)
- Adaptive Management: Louisiana River Diversions and Barrier Islands Phase II (\$19.6 M)
- Mississippi River Sediment Diversion Program Management (\$16.1 M)

The next NFWF grant application cycle begins in March 2017.

Clean Water Act Penalties

The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating water quality standards for surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit is obtained. Violations of the CWA can result in both civil and criminal prosecutions by the federal government. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the EPA, the United States Coast Guard (USCG), or another federal agency, may bring enforcement actions for civil or criminal penalties under the CWA.

RESTORE Act

In June 2012, Congress passed the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economy of the Gulf Coast Act of 2012 (the RESTORE Act), which dedicates 80 percent of all prospective CWA administrative and civil penalties related to the *Deepwater Horizon* spill to a Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund. The RESTORE Act also outlines a structure by which the funds can be utilized to restore and protect the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, coastal wetlands, and economy of the Gulf Coast region.

The RESTORE Act outlines the following framework for allocation of the RESTORE Trust Fund:

- 35 percent equally divided among the five Gulf Coast States for ecological restoration, economic development, and tourism promotion (Direct Component) (Bucket 1);
- 30 percent plus interest managed by the Council for ecosystem restoration under the Comprehensive Plan (Council-Selected Restoration Component) (Bucket 2);
- 30 percent divided among the States according to a formula to implement state expenditure plans, which require approval of the Council (Spill Impact Component) (Bucket 3);
- 2.5 percent plus interest for the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring and Technology Program within the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Science Program) (Bucket 4); and
- 2.5 percent plus interest allocated in equal shares to the Gulf Coast States for the establishment of Centers of Excellence which will focus on science, technology, and monitoring related to Gulf restoration (Center of Excellence Component) (Bucket 5).

In February 2013, Transocean Deepwater Inc. (Transocean) agreed to pay \$1 billion to resolve federal CWA civil penalties associated with the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. In December 2015, a final judgment was issued against Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (Anadarko) for CWA penalties in the amount of \$159.5 million for its role in the oil spill. Finally, as part of the April 2016 BP consent decree, BP agreed to pay \$5.5 billion for CWA civil penalties. These CWA penalties from Transocean, Anadarko and BP are all subject to the RESTORE Act. Under the RESTORE Act and over a 15 year period, these settlements combined will direct a minimum of approximately \$988.2 million to the State of Louisiana, of which \$876.7 million will be allocated to CPRA for implementation of Master Plan projects.

Direct Component and Spill Impact Component Projects

In order to expend Direct Component or Spill Impact Component funds, CPRA is required to submit a plan describing how it will use those funds. On January 18, 2017, the state's First Amended RESTORE Plan (RESTORE Plan), which describes how the state will use these funds over 15 years, was approved by the CPRA Board for submission to the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) for expenditure of Direct Component funds and the RESTORE Council for expenditure of Spill Impact Component funds.

In March 2017, Louisiana became the first state to have a plan accepted by both Treasury and the RESTORE Council for the expenditure of all of its Direct Component and Spill Impact Component funds from the Transocean, Anadarko Petroleum Corporation and BP Exploration & Production Inc. settlements over a 15 year period. Acceptance of the RESTORE Plan by Treasury and the RESTORE Council is a prerequisite to CPRA submitting grant applications to fund projects under the plan. Under the RESTORE Plan, the state committed to funding two projects and two programs for a total of approximately \$811.9 million:

- Direct Component (~\$260.4 million):
 - Calcasieu Ship Channel Salinity Control Measures project (~\$260.4 million)
- Spill Impact Component (~\$551.5 million):
 - Houma Navigation Canal Lock Complex project (~\$366 million)
 - Adaptive Management Program (~\$60.9 million)
 - Parish Matching Program (up to \$100 million)
 - Contingency funds (~\$24.6 million)

Council-Selected Restoration Component Projects

In December 2015, the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council approved the Initial Funded Priorities List (FPL) which included funding for seven projects in Louisiana totaling approximately \$52 million. The funds allocated by the initial FPL are associated with the Transocean settlement.

The Coastal Master Plan projects receiving funding include:

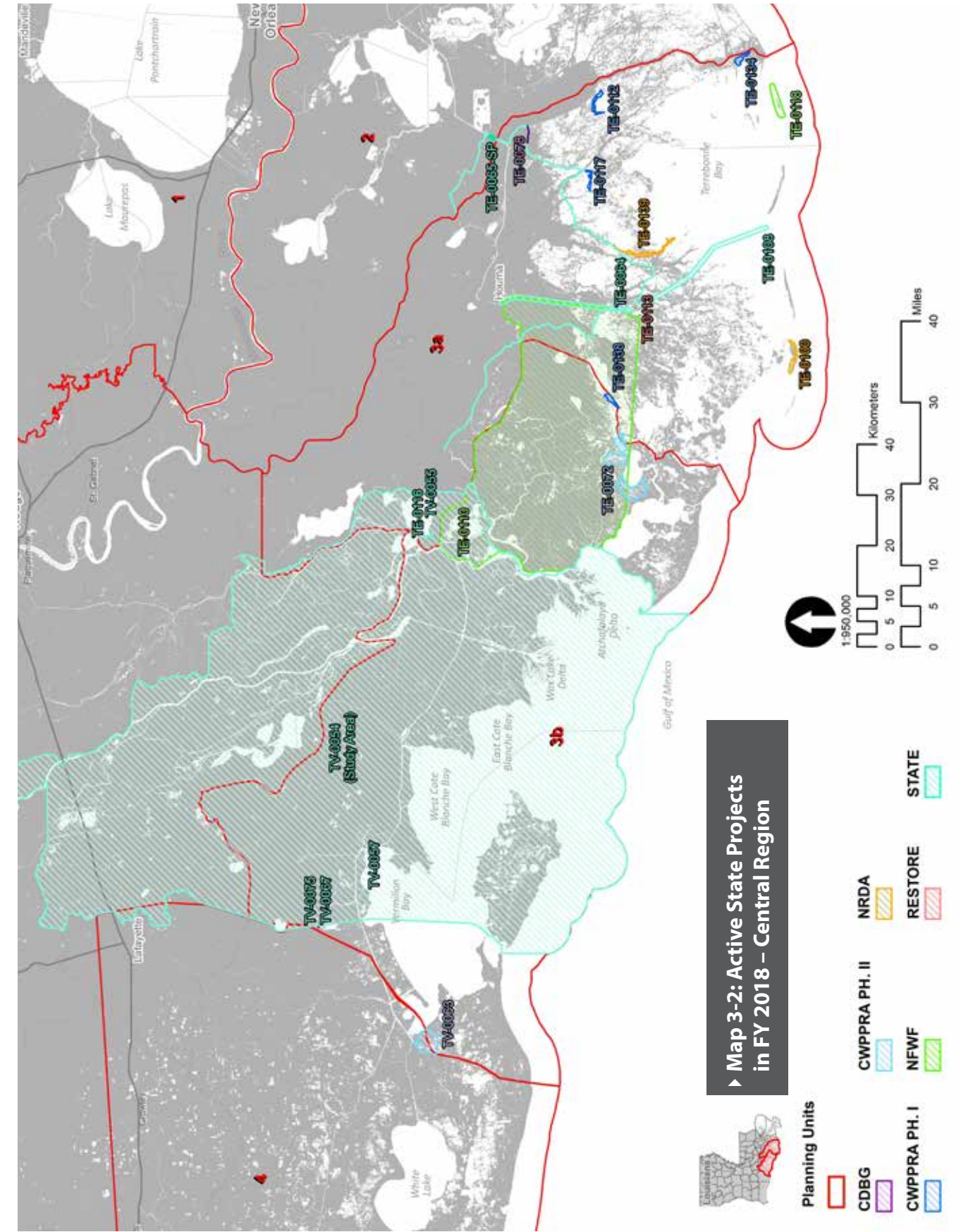
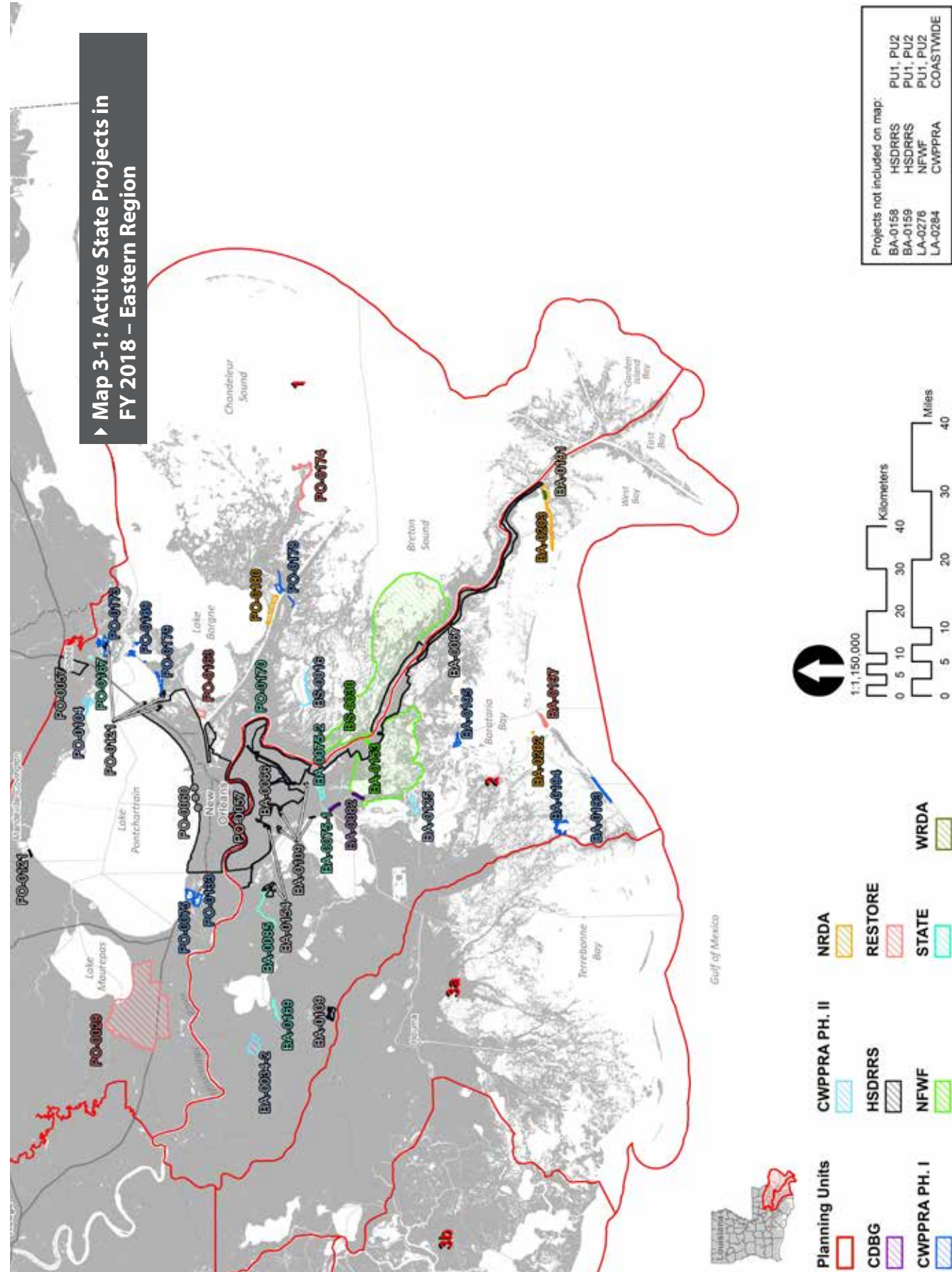
- Golden Triangle Marsh Creation Project (\$4.3M; planning)
- Mississippi River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp (\$14.2 M; planning)
- Biloxi Marsh Living Shoreline Project (\$3.2 M; planning)
- West Grand Terre Beach Nourishment and Stabilization Project (\$7.3 M; planning)
- Lower Mississippi River Management Program (\$9.3 M; planning)

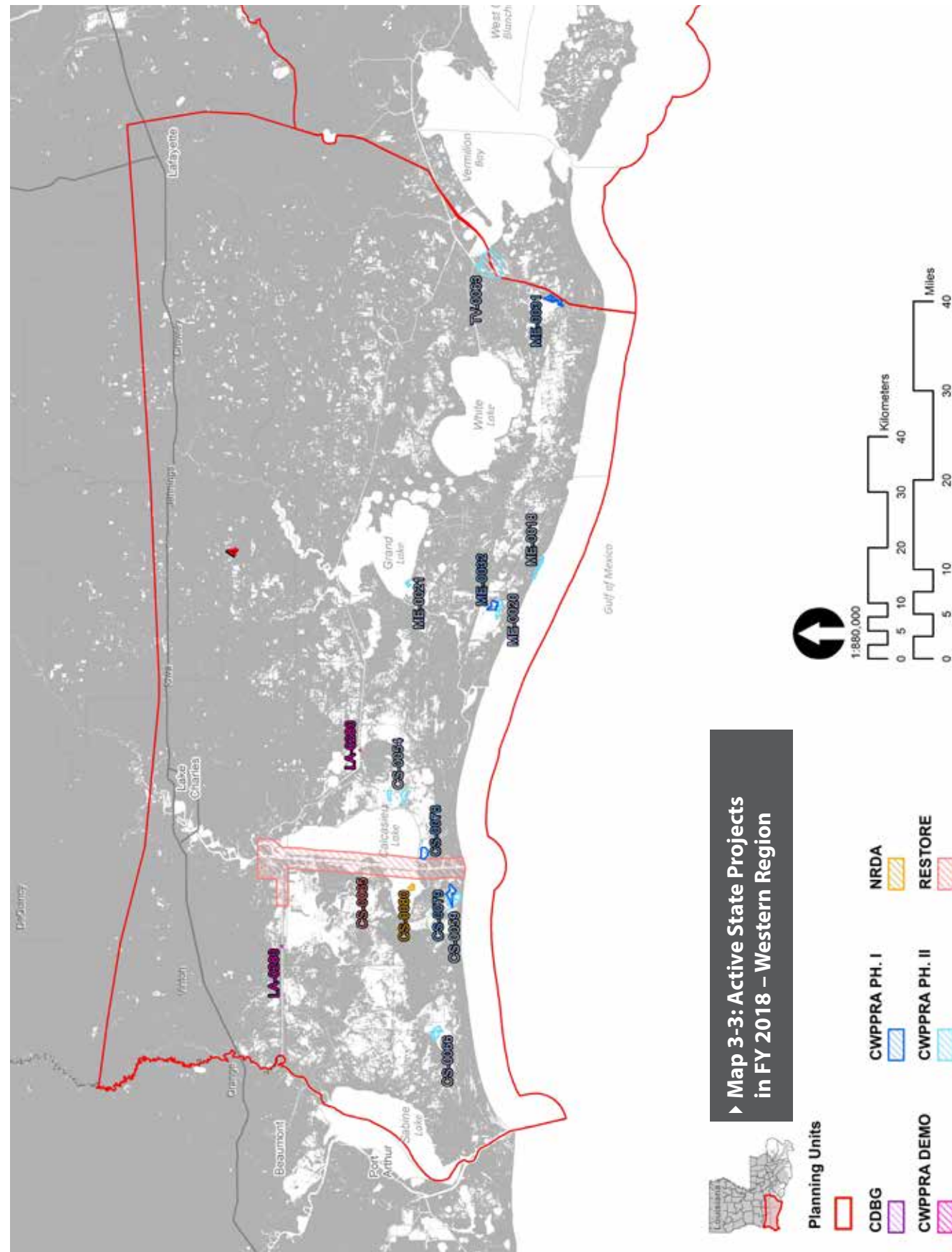
Two additional projects, Jean Lafitte Canal Backfilling (\$8.7 million; implementation) and Bayou Dularge Ridge, Marsh and Hydrologic Restoration (\$5.2 million; planning) are also located in Louisiana. These two projects, submitted for funding by federal members of the Council, will directly benefit coastal Louisiana.

Although the future funding available for Louisiana under this component is unknown, the Council does anticipate that future iterations of the FPL will include significantly larger projects and project lists that reflect the full amount available to be spent for restoration activities. CPRA anticipates that future requests for FPL funding will include additional funds for future phases of work associated with the Coastal Master Plan projects included in the Initial FPL, as well as requests for funding other projects prioritized by CPRA for RESTORE.

RESTORE Center of Excellence Grants Program

In November 2016 the State's Center of Excellence, the Water Institute of the Gulf, issued a request for proposals to fund research under the first installment of Louisiana's Center of Excellence research program. The CPRA will provide over \$4 million under this first installment to the Center to administer and fund researchers contributing knowledge from a variety of fields that will inform and support implementation of the state's Coastal Master Plan. More information on the Center's work may be found at: www.LA-COE.org.



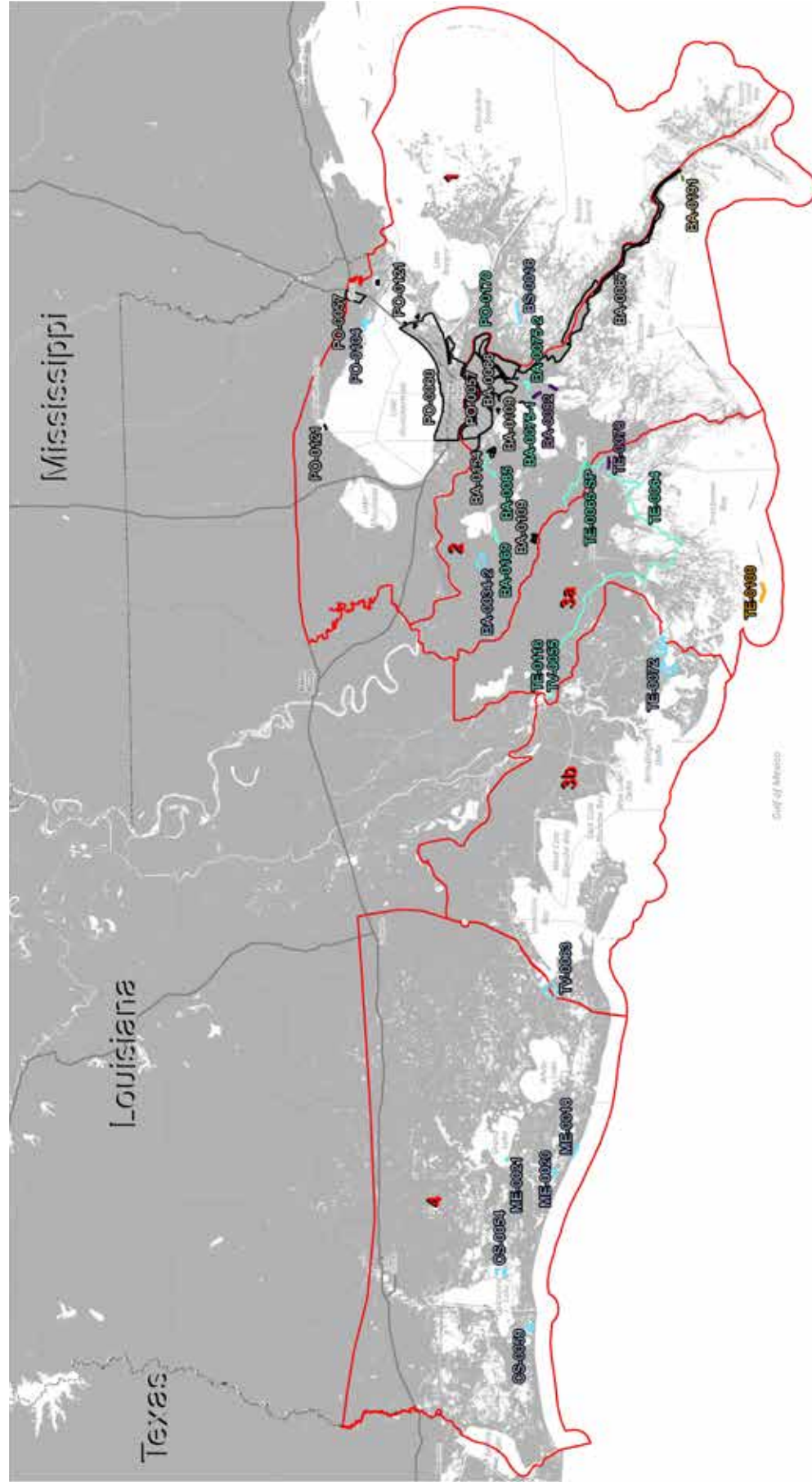


► **Table 3-1: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2018**

Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date ¹	Construction Finish Date	Total Project Estimate
CWPPRA Phase II Projects				
BA-0034-2	Hydrologic Restoration and Vegetative Planting in the Des Allemands Swamp	11-Jul-17	31-Jul-18	\$6,188,548
BS-0016	South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	05-Sep-13	15-Aug-17	\$33,716,987
CS-0054	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	01-May-17	15-Aug-18	\$24,655,612
CS-0059	Oyster Bayou Marsh Creation and Terracing	30-Jun-16	31-Aug-17	\$30,866,713
ME-0018	Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	17-Apr-17	13-Sep-18	\$35,426,478
ME-0020	South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation Project	03-Mar-17	17-Aug-18	\$23,873,346
ME-0021	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection- Tebo Point	17-May-16	20-Jul-17	\$11,305,616
PO-0104	Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	28-Apr-16	31-Jan-18	\$29,273,984
TE-0072	Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	07-Sep-16	18-Jun-18	\$35,876,728
TV-0063	Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration	20-Jun-17	19-Sep-18	\$24,930,426
State-Only Projects				
BA-0075-1	Jean Lafitte Tidal Protection	19-Feb-14	12-Dec-18	\$29,403,973
BA-0075-2	Rosethorne Tidal Protection	16-Aug-17	28-May-19	\$22,950,000
BA-0085	St. Charles West Bank Hurricane Protection Levee	01-Nov-13	1-Sep-22	\$14,500,000
BA-0169	Kraemer Bayou Boeuf Levee Lift	26-Apr-17	30-Apr-19	\$1,200,000
PO-0170	Violet Canal North Levee Alignment	31-Jul-17	31-Aug-18	\$1,164,000
TE-0064	Morganza to the Gulf	30-Nov-05	1-Oct-19	\$177,003,835
TE-0065-SP	Larose to Golden Meadow - Larose Sheetpile	26-Jan-15	30-Jun-18	\$8,000,000
TE-0116	St. Mary Backwater Flooding	27-Mar-17	20-Feb-19	\$5,000,000
TV-0055	Morgan City/St. Mary Flood Protection	20-Oct-16	12-Mar-18	\$10,900,000
CDBG Projects				
BA-0082	Lafitte Area Levee Repair	21-Aug-17	17-Jul-18	\$546,000
TE-0078	Cut-Off/Pointe Aux Chene Levee	26-Jul-17	13-Aug-18	\$8,468,857
HSDRRS Projects				
BA-0066	West Bank and Vicinity	27-Mar-07	29-Jun-18	\$4,304,525,784
BA-0067	New Orleans to Venice	21-Nov-11	11-Dec-23	\$1,301,523,760
BA-0109	HSDRRS Mitigation- WBV ³	16-Jun-16	15-Jul-19	\$126,000,000
BA-0154	Previously Authorized Mitigation WBV ³	04-Aug-14	31-Oct-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 ⁴	01-Jan-13	30-Jun-18	\$614,800,000
PO-0121	HSDRRS Mitigation- LPV ⁴	23-Jul-15	3-Sep-19	\$85,000,000
NRDA Early Restoration Projects				
TE-0100	NRDA Caillou Lake Headlands	22-Jul-15	15-May-18	\$118,340,766
WRDA Projects				
BA-0191	Spanish Pass Ridge and Marsh Restoration	15-Jul-16	6-Feb-18	\$18,111,516

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. Project cost included in total cost for BA-0066.
4. Project cost included in total cost for PO0063.



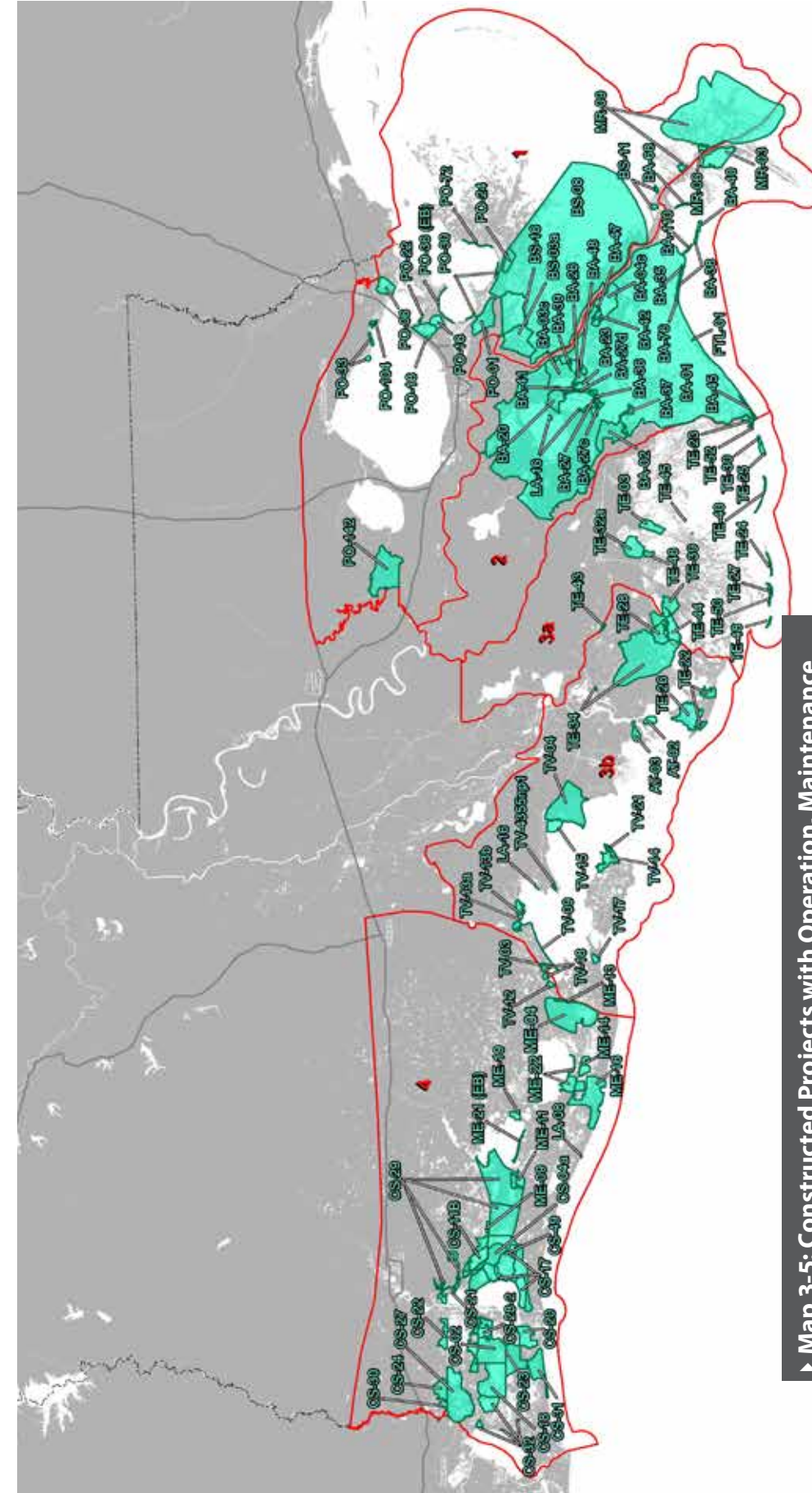
► Map 3-4: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2018

Planning Units

	CDBG
	CWPPRA PH. II
	HSRRS
	NRDA
	WRDA

STATE

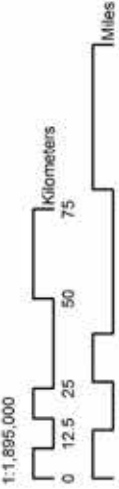
	CRMS
	LA-03b
	LA-39



► Map 3-5: Constructed Projects with Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring Expenditures in FY 2018

Planning Units

	OM&M PROJECTS
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Projects not included on map:

CRMS	COASTWIDE
LA-03b	COASTWIDE
LA-39	COASTWIDE

Table 3-2: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active CWPPRA Projects¹ (FY 2018 - 2020)

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020	
				1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ
				2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2020
CWPPRA Phase I Projects															
BA-0193	Caminada Headlands Back Barrier Marsh Creation Increment 2	2	EPA	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
BA-0194	East Leeville Marsh Creation and Nourishment	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
BA-0195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation and Nourishment	1	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
CS-0078	No Name Bayou Marsh Creation and Nourishment	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
CS-0079	Oyster Lake Marsh Creation and Nourishment	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
ME-0031	Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation (CWPPRA)	1	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
ME-0032	South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation - Baker Tract	1	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0075	LaBranche East Marsh Creation	2	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0133	Labranche Central Marsh Creation	2	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0169	New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization & Marsh Creation	1	USFWS	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0173	Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
PO-0178	Bayou La Loutre Ridge Restoration and Marsh Creation	1	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
PO-0179	St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	1	USFWS	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
TE-0112	North Catfish Lake Marsh Creation	2	NRCS	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TE-0117	Island Road Marsh Creation and Nourishment	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TE-0134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TE-0138	Bayou DeCade Ridge and Marsh Creation	1	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W
BA-0171	Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation	1	EPA	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
BA-0173	Bayou Grande Cheniere Marsh and Ridge Restoration	1	USFWS	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
BS-0024	Terracing and Marsh Creation South of Big Mar	2	USFWS	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CS-0049	Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	1	NRCS	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0034	Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	1	NRCS	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0168	Shell Beach South Marsh Creation ¹	1	EPA												
TE-0039-CU2	South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction - CU2 ¹	1	NRCS												

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020			
				1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ		
				2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2020		
CWPPRA Phase II Projects																	
BA-0034-2	Hydrologic Restoration and Vegetative Planting in the Lac des Allemands Swamp	2	EPA	C	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
BA-0125	Northwest Turtle Bay Marsh Creation	2	USFWS	D	D	D	D	B	C	C	C	C	C	F	O		
BS-0016	South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	C	USFWS	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
CS-0054	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	1	USFWS	C	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
CS-0059	Oyster Bayou Marsh Creation and Terracing	1	NOAA	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
CS-0066	Cameron Meadows Marsh Creation and Terracing	2	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	B	C	C	C	C	C		
LA-0284	Salvinia Weevil Propagation Facility		USFWS	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	O	O	O	O	O		
ME-0018	Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	1	NOAA	C	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
ME-0020	South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation Project	C	USFWS	C	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
ME-0021	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection- Tebo Point	C	NRCS	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
PO-0104	Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	C	USFWS	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
TE-0072	Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	1	USFWS	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
TV-0063	Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration	1	NOAA	C	C	C	C	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
CWPPRA Demo Projects																	
LA-0280	Shoreline Protection, Preservation, and Restoration (SSPR) Panel	2	NOAA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	
Legend		P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction									
References	1. Project currently on hold; schedule to be updated when implementation recommences.		D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete								
			W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation								
			C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring								

Table 3-3: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active WRDA Projects (FY 2018 - 2020)

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020			
				1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ	1FQ	2FQ	3FQ	4FQ		
				2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2020		
LCA Projects																	
BA-0191	Spanish Pass Ridge and Marsh Restoration ¹	1	USACE	C	C	C	F	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
PO-0068	LCA Small Diversion at Convent / Blind River ²	1	USACE	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
MR-0016	Mississippi River Hydrodynamic and Delta Management Study ²	1	USACE														
Other WRDA Projects																	
LA-0020	Southwest Coastal Louisiana Feasibility Study ^{1,2}	1	USACE	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Legend		P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction									
References	1. Project partially funded by Surplus funds.		D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete								
	2. Project currently on hold; schedule to be updated when implementation recommences.		W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation								
			C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring								

► Table 3-4: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active State-Only Projects (FY 2018 - 2020)

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020	
				1FQ 2018	2FQ 2018	3FQ 2018	4FQ 2018	1FQ 2019	2FQ 2019	3FQ 2019	4FQ 2019	1FQ 2020	2FQ 2020	3FQ 2020	4FQ 2020
State Surplus Projects															
BA-0075-1	Jean Lafitte Tidal Protection	1	N/A	C	C	C	C	C	F						
BA-0075-2	Rosethorne Tidal Protection	1	N/A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F				
BA-0085	St. Charles West Bank Hurricane Protection Levee	1	N/A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
BA-0169	Kramer/Bayou Boeuf Levee Lift	1	N/A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F				
PO-0167	St. Tammany Parish Coastal Protection Study	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D					
PO-0170	Violet Canal North Levee Alignment	1	N/A	B	C	C	C	F							
TE-0064	Morganza to the Gulf	C	USACE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F		
TE-0065-SP	Larose to Golden Meadow- Larose Sheetpile	C	N/A	B	B	B	B								
TE-0108	HNC Deepening Section 203 Study	2	USACE	P	P	P	P	P	P						
TE-0116	St. Mary Backwater Flooding	1	N/A	B	B	B	C	C	C	F					
TV-0054	South Central Coastal Plan	-	N/A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
TV-0055	Morgan City/ St Mary Flood Protection	1	N/A	C	C	F									
TV-0067	Bayou Tigre Flood Control Project	1	HUD	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C
TV-0075	Bayou Tigre Flood Control Complex	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C
TV-0057	Delcambre-Avery Canal (E&D)	1	N/A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
PO-0062	West Shore-Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana Hurricane Protection Project Feasibility Study ¹	1	USACE												
Legend				P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction					
References	1. Project currently on hold; schedule to be updated when implementation recommences.			D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete					
				W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation					
				C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring					

► Table 3-5: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active CDBG Projects (FY 2018 - 2020)

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020	
				1FQ 2018	2FQ 2018	3FQ 2018	4FQ 2018	1FQ 2019	2FQ 2019	3FQ 2019	4FQ 2019	1FQ 2020	2FQ 2020	3FQ 2020	4FQ 2020
BA-0082	Lafitte Area Levee Repair	1	HUD	C	C	C	C	F							
TE-0078	Cut-Off/Pointe Aux Chene Levee	1	HUD	C	C	C	C	F							
Legend		P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction							
References				D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete					
				W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation					
				C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring					

► Table 3-6: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active HSDRRS Projects (FY 2018 - 2020)¹

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017		Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020	
				1FQ 2018	2FQ 2018	3FQ 2018	4FQ 2018	1FQ 2019	2FQ 2019	3FQ 2019	4FQ 2019	1FQ 2020	2FQ 2020	3FQ 2020	4FQ 2020
BA-0066	West Bank and Vicinity ^{2,3,4,5}	C	USACE	C	C	C	F								
BA-0067	New Orleans to Venice ^{2,3}	1	USACE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
BA-0109	HSDRRS Mitigation- WBV ^{2,3}	2	USACE	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	F			
BA-0154	Previously Authorized Mitigation WBV ^{2,3}	2	USACE	C	C	C	C	C	F						
BA-0158	New Orleans to Venice Mitigation - Plaquemines Non-Federal ^{2,3}	2	USACE	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
BA-0159	New Orleans to Venice Mitigation - Federal ^{2,3}	2	USACE	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PO-0057	SELA- Overall ^{2,3}	C	USACE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PO-0060	Permanent Canal Closures and Pump Stations ^{2,3}	1	USACE	C	C	C	F								
PO-0121	HSDRRS Mitigation- LPV ^{2,3}	2	USACE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F	
Legend		P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction							
References	1. OM&M duties are the responsibility of the local sponsor.			D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete					
	2. Schedule based on USACE estimates.			W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation					
	3. State expenditures may be covered with Surplus allocation for HSDRRS LERRDS.			C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring					
	4. Schedule does not include HSDRRS Armoring, which is anticipated to continue into 2020.														
	5. Payments for 30-year payback to commence upon completion of construction activities. According to the USACE, payback will begin in calendar year 2019.														

► **Table 3-7: Projected Three-Year Schedules for Active and Proposed Oil Spill Projects (FY 2018 - 2020)**

Project ID	Project Name	Tier	Federal Sponsor	CY 2017				Calendar Yr 2018				Calendar Yr 2019				CY 2020	
				1FQ 2018	2FQ 2018	3FQ 2018	4FQ 2018	1FQ 2019	2FQ 2019	3FQ 2019	4FQ 2019	1FQ 2020	2FQ 2020	3FQ 2020	4FQ 2020		
NRDA Early Restoration Projects																	
BA-0202	Queen Bess Island Restoration	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	W		
BA-0203	Barataria Basin Ridge and Marsh Restoration- Spanish Pass Increment	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
CS-0080	Rabbit Island Restoration	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W		
PO-0180	Lake Borgne Marsh Creation- Increment 1	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
TE-0100	NRDA Caillou Lake Headlands	1	N/A	C	C	C	C	F									
TE-0139	Terrebonne Basin Ridge and Marsh Creation- Bayou Terrebonne Increment	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
NFWF Projects																	
BA-0153	Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
BS-0030	Mid-Breton Sediment Diversion	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
LA-0276	Sediment Diversion Implementation and Program Management	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W		
TE-0110	Increase Atchafalaya Flow to Eastern Terrebonne	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
TE-0118	East Timbalier Island Restoration	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
RESTORE Projects (Proposed)																	
BA-0197	West Grand Terre Beach Nourishment and Stabilization	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W		
CS-0065	Calcasieu Ship Channel Salinity Control Measures	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W		
PO-0029	Mississippi River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
PO-0163	Golden Triangle Marsh Creation	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W		
PO-0174	Biloxi Marsh Living Shoreline Project	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W		
TE-0113	Houma Navigation Canal Lock Complex	1	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W		
N/A	Lower Mississippi River Management	-	N/A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Legend				P	Feasibility & Planning				B	Both Design & Construction							
				D	Engineering & Design				F	Construction Complete							
				W	Awaiting Additional Funding for Implementation				I	Program Implementation							
				C	Construction				O	Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring							

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