



Section 2
Progress to Date:
Results on All Fronts

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Project Highlights

In addition to forecasting revenues and expenditures for the coming fiscal year and beyond, this Annual Plan chronicles some of CPRA's success in accomplishing Coastal Master Plan goals and projects during the past fiscal year. CPRA oversees planning, engineering, design and construction of an increasing number of protection and restoration projects and is making significant strides in ecosystem restoration to counter one of the biggest environmental disasters in our nation's history. Progress toward achieving a sustainable coastal Louisiana has never been more evident. Some of last year's most notable accomplishments include:

Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration Project (BA-0143)

With restoration of the final reach on the eastern end of the headlands, CPRA accomplished its largest restoration project to date. Combined with the first increment of the project (BA-0045), more than 13 miles of beach and dune have been restored, stretching from below Port Fourchon to the eastern end adjacent to Caminada Pass. In all, 8.41 million cubic yards of material was dredged from Ship Shoal in federal offshore waters and barged 30 miles to create 1059 acres of protective headlands. Total cost of the two increments was more than \$216 million. With the seaward barrier restored, future plans include sediment supplementation into the marsh area between the beach and Highway One leading to Grand Isle.



This aerial photograph shows the Caminada Headland beach and dune extending eastward towards Grand Isle at the top of the photo. At a combined cost of more than \$216 million, this restoration project is the largest in CPRA history. The declining wetlands behind the beach will be addressed in a future CWPPRA-funded project.

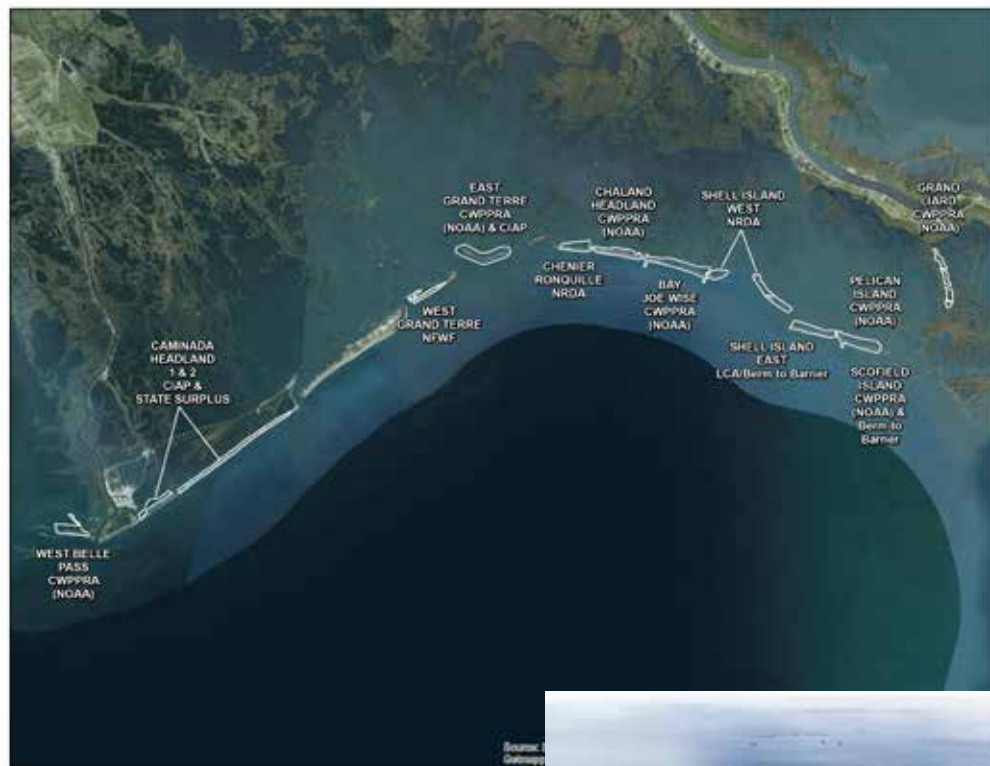


To restore the 13 miles of headland, CPRA used more than 8.4 million cubic yards of sand to create 1059 acres of beach and dune, roughly an area equivalent of almost 1047 football fields.

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Shell Island West - NRDA (BA-0111)

The latest accomplishment in restoring our barrier islands chain is actually an extension of an earlier restoration, doubling Shell Island in size after resurrecting it from open water just three years earlier. That earlier project built a two mile island with a back marsh; this latest project added another 1.5 miles and 600 acres of beach, dune and marsh. An additional 1.2 miles and 133 acres were also added to a non-consecutive section to the west.



Barrier islands are our first line of defense against damaging storm surge. CPRA has been restoring these islands and headlands in a substantial and more sustainable manner.

The extension of Shell Island is seen here as the beach and dune are extended to the west using sand dredged from the Mississippi River and pipelined more than 20 miles to the site. The back marsh is also being extended to the west.



Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery – Marsh Creation #3 and Terracing (BA-0164)

A series of projects has been building land along a permitted corridor stretching westward from the Mississippi River below Belle Chasse and Jean Lafitte. The original Bayou Dupont project was the first to build land using sediment dredged from the Mississippi River. This latest project created 138 acres along with 1.8 miles of sediment-capturing terraces.



All of this brown "dirt" is actually sediment dredged from the bottom of the nearby Mississippi River and pumped through more than 13 miles of pipeline to its final destination, turning open water areas into land and marsh.

This and adjacent projects along the "Long Distance Sediment Pipeline" corridor have built more than 1,800 acres of land, roughly the equivalent of 1,648 football fields, all using material dredged from the Mississippi River.



Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche (BA-0161)

This suite of projects is revitalizing historic Bayou Lafourche, a distributary of the Mississippi that was cut off from the river's flow, then reconnected via water pumped over the levee at Donaldsonville. However, a railroad bridge was restricting adequate flow until \$4 million in CPRA funding helped open the bottleneck by rebuilding the bridge into an open span support structure.

Other components of the Bayou Lafourche project include doubling the pump capacity, dredging the bayou, and constructing a salinity control structure at Lockport.



Culverts under the old railroad bridge restricted the amount of water that could be pumped from the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville. CPRA helped fund the construction of a new open span bridge that now allows the pumps (also funded by CPRA) to send more fresh water down Bayou Lafourche.

When conditions make it necessary, this barge gate at Lockport can be closed to prevent the progression of saltwater up Bayou Lafourche.



Hydrologic Restoration of the Amite River Diversion Canal (PO-0142)

Too much water can be a bad thing, even for swamps and wetlands. Water sitting for too long a time can drown a marsh or even a hardwood swamp. This was the case with portions of the 122,000 acre Maurepas Swamp Wildlife Management Area. The north spoil bank of the Amite River Diversion Canal was acting as a dam, not allowing the swamp to drain the way healthy swamp areas periodically do. Three openings were dredged to allow natural drainage, to be followed with the planting of one million cypress seedlings in areas that were once too waterlogged for natural propagation.



The water line is evident at about the 4-foot height of these tree trunks in the Maurepas Swamp. While other plant species can thrive in a constant water environment, cypress tree seedlings cannot.

Channels dredged through the spoil bank levee not only help drain the swamp, but also allows the periodic flow of fresh river water and nutrients into the swamp basin.



Living Shoreline Demonstration Project (PO-0148)

Oysters are more than a delicacy, they can be a natural form of coastal protection against damaging storm surge and wave action. Restoring our depleted oyster reefs—once massive along our coast—is a difficult but worthwhile pursuit. This project is using 9,000 manmade structures to create 3.1 miles of shoreline protection in St. Bernard Parish. Four different artificial structures are being used to test whether one type is better than the others at inducing oysters to attach, grow and accumulate into a sustainable reef.



The calming effect of even a small foreshore barrier is evident as the energy of the choppy water is dissipated before reaching the marsh edge.

Workers place one of the four types of artificial reef structures designed to attenuate wave action, increase biodiversity along with oyster development, and allow sediment accretion between the shore and the reef.



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

In April 2016, the federal court overseeing the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill litigation approved a settlement agreement and consent decree resolving civil claims against BP arising from the oil spill. The global settlement is worth more than \$20 billion. Over the next 15 years, Louisiana will receive a minimum of \$8.7 billion for claims related to natural resource damages under the Oil Pollution Act, Clean Water Act civil penalties, and the State's various economic claims.

In addition to the consent decree, which provides the details of the settlement, the *Deepwater Horizon* Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Trustees prepared a Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PDARP/PEIS). This document will govern the use of the up to \$8.8 billion in NRDA settlement funds, which includes at least \$5 billion specifically for restoring damages to natural resources in Louisiana.

Details of the Consent Decree

Under the terms of the consent decree, BP must pay the following:

- Up to \$8.8 billion for natural resource damages (includes \$1 billion in early restoration projects);
- \$5.5 billion (plus interest) for Clean Water Act civil penalties (subject to the RESTORE Act); and
- \$600 million for other claims.

Additionally, BP entered into a separate agreement to pay \$4.9 billion to the five Gulf States and up to a total of \$1 billion to several hundred local governmental bodies to settle claims for economic damages suffered as a result of the spill.

A breakdown of Louisiana's share of these funds is as follows:

- A minimum of \$5 billion for natural resource damages (includes \$368 million previously allocated for early restoration projects);
- A minimum of approximately \$787 million for Clean Water Act civil penalties (subject to the RESTORE Act); and
- \$1 billion for state economic damages.

Details of the PDARP/PEIS

The PDARP/PEIS includes an ecosystem-level assessment of impacts to the Gulf's natural resources, a proposed programmatic restoration plan, and an examination of the environmental impacts of various restoration alternatives. The document proposes appropriate types of restoration and provides guidance for identifying, evaluating, and selecting future restoration projects to be implemented with the approximately \$5 billion allocated to Louisiana for natural resource damages.

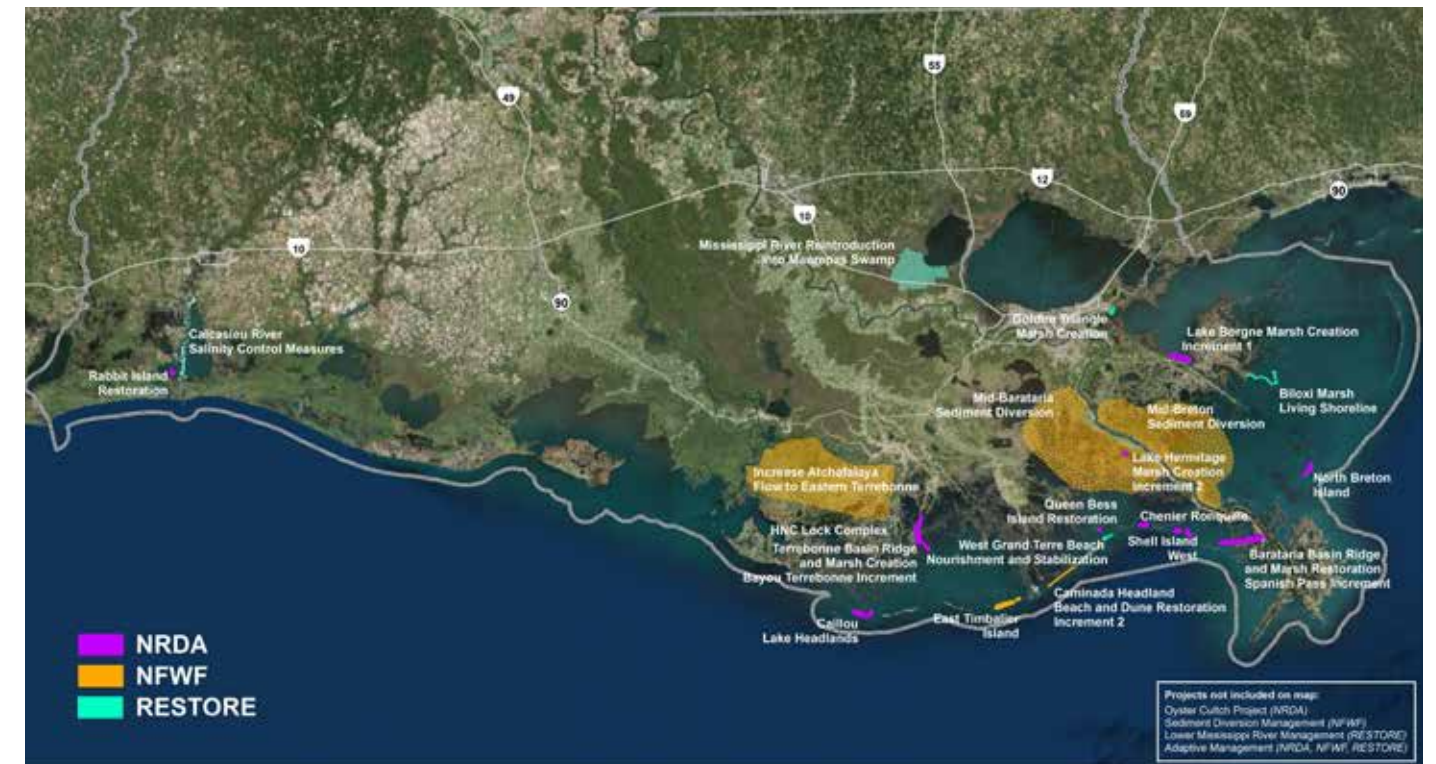
An overview of the Louisiana allocation by major funding category is provided in the table below. Before any of these NRDA settlement funds can be spent on restoration projects, the Louisiana and federal trustees charged with restoring damages to natural resources caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill must develop project-specific restoration plans for public review and comment.

An overview of the Louisiana allocation by major funding category is provided in the table below:

MAJOR RESTORATION CATEGORIES	AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO LA
1. Restore & Conserve Habitat	
Wetlands, Coastal, & Nearshore	\$4,009,062,700
Habitat Projects – Federally Managed Lands	\$50,000,000
Early Restoration	\$259,625,700
2. Restore Water Quality	
Nutrient Reduction (Nonpoint Source)	\$20,000,000
3. Replenish & Protect Living Coastal & Marine Resources	
Sea Turtles	\$10,000,000
Submerged Aquatic Vegetation	\$22,000,000
Marine Mammals	\$50,000,000
Birds	\$148,500,000
Early Restoration - Birds	\$71,937,300
Oysters	\$26,000,000
Early Restoration - Oysters	\$14,874,300
4. Provide & Enhance Recreational Opportunities	
Provide & Enhance Recreational Opportunities	\$38,000,000
Early Restoration – Recreational Opportunities	\$22,000,000
5. Monitoring, Adaptive Management, Administrative Oversight	
Monitoring & Adaptive Management	\$225,000,000
Administration Oversight & Comp. Planning	\$33,000,000
MINIMUM NRD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO LA	\$5,000,000,000

Combined Settlements

The settlement with BP, combined with prior *Deepwater Horizon*-related settlements and recoveries, translates into approximately \$8.8 billion over 15 years for Louisiana coastal restoration and economic damages. Approval of the consent decree and finalization of the PDARP/PEIS will allow the state to move forward with identifying and implementing critical restoration and protection projects, providing approximately \$580 million annually for the coastal program.



For decades, sediment diversion projects have been a staple of every coastal plan that has been published. The question is rarely whether we should build them, but more so how and where to build them, how to pay for them, and how to operate them once built. That all has changed over the past 5 years since the 2012 Coastal Master Plan made it an absolute priority to develop and implement river diversion projects that focus on sediment capture and land building, and since the recent *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill settlement has made funding more certain.

CPRA and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have worked together since the 2012 Coastal Master Plan on the Mississippi River Hydrodynamic and Delta Management Study to develop cutting edge technical models to better understand and predict the effects of using river resources for large-scale restoration projects such as Mississippi River sediment diversions on the river as well as adjacent basins. These models have led to improvements in our understanding of river and estuarine dynamics and to the development of river and basin wide models to support project implementation in Barataria and Breton basins.

The 2012 Coastal Master Plan called for eight sediment diversions along the Mississippi River. Over the past several years, CPRA has conducted in-depth analyses on the Lower Breton (50,000 cfs), Lower Barataria (50,000 cfs), Mid Breton (5,000 cfs), and Mid Barataria (50,000 cfs) diversion projects in order to determine which projects should be prioritized for engineering and design and construction. As such, each project was modeled to predict project effects on variables such as land building, salinity, sediment transport, nutrients, and water levels. As part of this analysis, the state also considered innovative marsh creation projects that could be implemented in conjunction with sediment diversion projects in order to enhance sediment capture and build more land.

This modeling effort helped inform CPRA's decision in fall 2015 to recommend that the Mid Breton and Mid Barataria diversions move forward to preliminary engineering and design. The purpose of these projects will be to divert sediment-laden water from the Mississippi River to the adjacent basins. By re-establishing a connection between the Mississippi River and the Basin, the project will restore historic deltaic sediment deposition to build, maintain, and sustain critical coastal lands.

Over the next several years, CPRA will work to optimize operations, formulate the final project design, and apply for appropriate construction permits. More specifically, work on the Mid Barataria Environmental Statement (EIS) will begin during the spring of 2017 and engineering and design work will commence later in 2017. An EIS is a document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to evaluate the impact on human environments for a proposed action. As part of the EIS process, significant public engagement will occur and the document will clearly and transparently describe the environmental effects of the proposed Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion. This action is the next step in the state's expedited plans to implement projects that will protect and restore coastal Louisiana. The process will include public scoping meetings, development of a draft EIS which will be released for public comment, and the development of a final EIS which will undergo additional public comment and will be reviewed by the USACE prior to commencement of construction.

In addition to the formal required engagement in the permitting process, CPRA is committed to providing numerous opportunities for public engagement:

- Visit with CPRA Staff Members during our recurring visits to coastal Louisiana. For a schedule of upcoming visits, please visit <http://coastal.la.gov/calendar/>
- Attend a CPRA Board Meeting to engage with CPRA leadership (schedule can be found at coastal.la.gov/calendar/)
- Visit coastal.la.gov to learn more about this project and other coastal restoration efforts
- Email us at outreach@la.gov to request a meeting
- Follow CPRA on Social Media for relevant updates

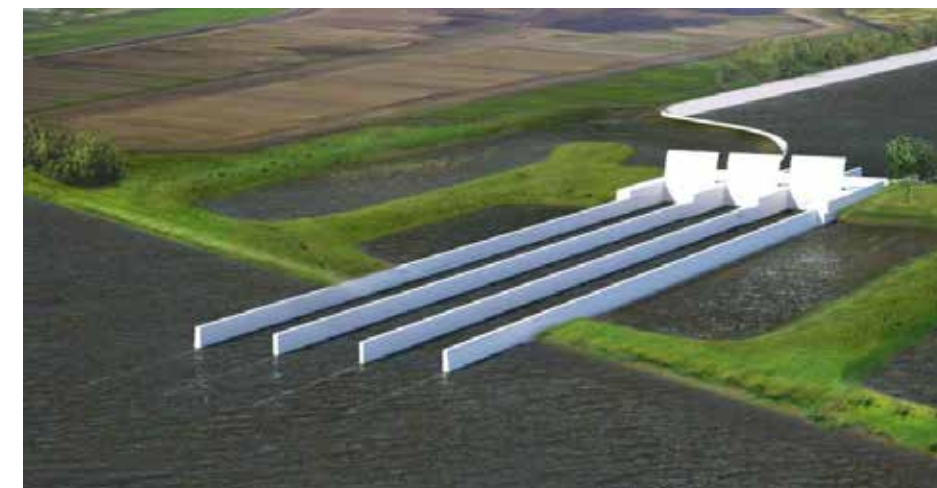
The funds utilized to conduct the studies described and the future engineering and permitting work was made available through criminal settlements associated with the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The settlements included approximately \$1.27 billion to be directed to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) specifically dedicated for barrier island and diversion projects in Louisiana.



General Locations of the Mid-Barataria and Mid-Breton Diversion Projects



Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion Project Layout



Sediment Diversion Conceptual Design

2017 Coastal Master Plan Update

Although not due to the Louisiana Legislature until April 2017, development of the 2017 Coastal Master Plan is underway with the draft plan scheduled to be delivered in January 2017.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan will be the third Coastal Master Plan prepared by CPRA for approval by the Louisiana State Legislature. This process occurs every five years, and with the development of each plan comes a more refined, improved path forward to create a sustainable coastal Louisiana landscape.

The Coastal Master Plan provides important information to Louisiana’s coastal citizens, providing information for them to protect their families, manage businesses, and plan for the future. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan will continue to move the people of Louisiana forward in pursuit of our state’s shared protection and restoration goals of reducing coastal storm surge flood risk, promoting sustainable ecosystems, providing habitats for a variety of commercial and recreational activities coast-wide, strengthening communities, and supporting regionally and nationally important business and industry.

As CPRA carries forth the planning efforts detailed in the 2007 and 2012 Coastal Master Plans, the 2017 effort will continue to build on the past and establish clear priorities for the future through an integrated and comprehensive approach. As was the case with previous plans, the 2017 Coastal Master Plan will be developed with world-class science and engineering expertise and extensive engagement and input from citizens and stakeholders in an effort to focus our resources wisely.

Five key priorities were recognized in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan that place an emphasis on communities, focus on flood risk and resilience, incorporate new project ideas and information, improve upon the models and analysis based on the best available science, and expand partnerships and collaboration. The 2017 plan provides a list of projects that build or maintain land and reduce flood risks that will be studied, planned, designed, constructed, operated, and monitored. CPRA appreciates the importance of understanding the cost of continued land loss as well as potential effects of protection and restoration project actions on local communities and businesses, as well as our regional and national economy. That is why information to help us better understand the effects that projects actions will have – for example, on our traditional fishing, agricultural, and oil and gas industry related communities – have been quantified and included in our 2017 analysis.

Emphasizing Communities

Coastal restoration and protection goals ultimately intend to support the people who live and work in coastal Louisiana. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan will place a greater focus on understanding continued land loss as well as potential effects of protection and restoration project actions on local communities and businesses, as well as our regional and national economy. That’s why we created Appendix B – People in the Landscape, which reviews the Draft 2017 Coastal Master Plan results as they relate to Louisiana’s coastal residents. The appendix discusses issues of special relevance to people who live and work in south Louisiana, with a particular emphasis on explaining the implications of rising sea levels.

The appendix includes discussions of land loss rates in a future without action, insurance issues, population shifts, and what the proposed projects in the Draft Master Plan might deliver to residents, in terms of land building as well as reductions in flood risk. The appendix also provides an overview of CPRA’s Flood Risk and Resilience Program, as well as information on new economic opportunities driven by the coast. The appendix ends with a summary of coastal Louisiana’s significance to the nation. This information can be used by residents, local parish leaders, and others looking for a non-technical summary of master plan themes and findings.

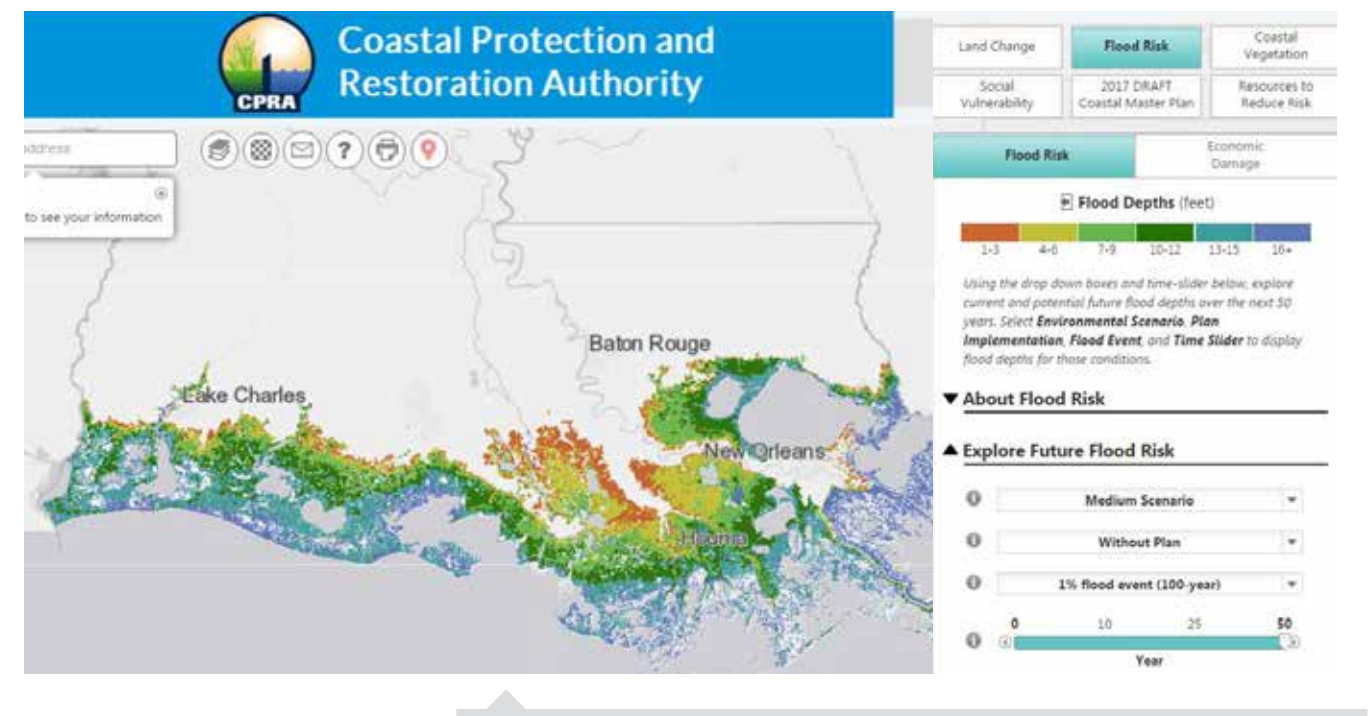
Focusing on Flood Risk Reduction and Resilience

In an effort to use all of the tools available to reduce communities’ flood risk, we explored different types of nonstructural measures and refined policies to help communities become more resilient.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan presents a more detailed path forward for nonstructural project recommendations, implementation procedures, and policy recommendations. In addition, CPRA also expanded outreach through the creation of a new, interactive web-based viewer to help residents better understand their flood risk now and in the future.

This innovative online tool provides residents with access to the state’s best information about how Louisiana’s coast may change in the future, as well as resources to make communities and properties more resilient.

This information can be used by state agencies, coastal stakeholders, and community advocates in coastal planning and hazard mitigation efforts. In addition, a variety of resources are provided to enable homeowners and business owners to take steps towards reducing their flood risk. You can visit the online tool to explore your own community through the following link: <http://cims.coastal.la.gov/masterplan>.



Learn more about how coastal flood risk impacts communities today and in the future, as well as how to make your community safer and more resilient. The Master Plan Data Viewer displays the results from CPRA’s 2017 Coastal Master Plan and provides resources to reduce flood risk. This information is for coastal planning purposes, and is not appropriate for site-specific decision making. Access the Master Plan Data Viewer at <http://cims.coastal.louisiana.gov/masterplan>.

Incorporating New Project Ideas and Information

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan considers an array of new project ideas not modeled in 2012; these new project ideas were submitted from across the coast by stakeholders and members of the public. Also, a wider range of ecosystem outcomes is included, such as additional fisheries and wildlife species.

To ensure the latest project ideas are included for consideration in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan, CPRA established the New Project Development Program. The program provided opportunities (two solicitation periods; 140 days total) for new projects to be proposed by individuals and organizations, including citizens, academia, parishes, elected officials, agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), landowners, and businesses/industries. New projects could be proposed that build and/or sustain land, provide significant flood risk reduction, address radical shifts in the coastal landscape, or confront future uncertainty challenges.

Each project submission was screened using the following criteria: size threshold, geographic area, adequate information, consistency with Master Plan objectives and principles, and duplicative effects. Overall, the CPRA received 155 project ideas from 42 project sponsors. Based on this process and other efforts, 148 candidate projects were identified for consideration in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Improving Models Based on Best Available Science

The 2012 Coastal Master Plan was founded on state-of-the-art science and analysis, and the 2017 effort builds upon this further. The improved modeling process provided a deeper understanding of our coastal environment today, as well as the changes that are expected over the next 50 years. In an effort to make the modeling process as transparent and accessible to the public as possible, CPRA posted technical modeling reports in draft form to its website throughout the master plan development process. The CPRA website also provides a full list of technical reports documenting the models used to evaluate projects and alternatives for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. Additionally, CPRA has posted other resources online related to the development of the plan, such as project definition, planning tool, and modeling appendices, an executive summary, webinar recordings and PowerPoint slides detailing the suite of modeling tools that were developed to support the 2017 Coastal Master Plan.

Based on the New Project Development Program and the improved modeling results, 76 restoration projects are selected in the 2017 Draft Coastal Master Plan along with 12 structural and 32 nonstructural risk reduction projects. The 2017 Coastal Master Plan dedicates more than \$17.7 billion to marsh creation using dredged material, \$5 billion to sediment diversions, and more than \$2 billion to other types of restoration projects that benefit 800 square miles of coast. The plan also dedicates \$19 billion to structural and \$6 billion to nonstructural risk reduction projects that, by the end of 50 years, would reduce expected annual damages from flooding by \$8.3 billion.

Expanding Partnerships and Collaboration

Because a successful plan is built on local knowledge, input from a diverse range of coastal stakeholders and extensive dialogue with the public, the many partnerships developed for the 2012 Coastal Master Plan continued for the 2017 Coastal Master Plan. These partnerships included a coastal stakeholder advisory group — the Framework Development Team — as well as focus groups that represented our communities, landowners, recreational interests, and commercial activities (fisheries, navigation, and energy and industry). Throughout the process,

these stakeholder and focus groups have met to review and discuss key master plan developments, been engaged with ongoing sediment diversion planning, and provided valuable feedback and input to help guide the process with regard to their respective interest groups. CPRA also coordinated more closely with key groups such as floodplain managers, hazard mitigation specialists, other state agencies, and NGOs. Furthermore, CPRA reached out to the public in new ways to better share information related to our changing landscape, communities' flood risk, and the solutions to create a more resilient and sustainable coast.

Learn More and Get Involved

Want to learn more about the 2017 Coastal Master Plan? The team at CPRA is prepared to present at your next community meeting and answer any questions that individuals in your area might have about the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and how it will affect the place you call home. Simply email us at masterplan@la.gov with the subject line: "Community Meeting Presentation" to schedule a presentation. In addition, stay tuned to our calendar of events and follow us on social media to learn about ways to get involved and voice your thoughts. You can also visit our website to learn more about the 2017 Coastal Master Plan: <http://coastal.la.gov/a-common-vision/2017-master-plan-update>.

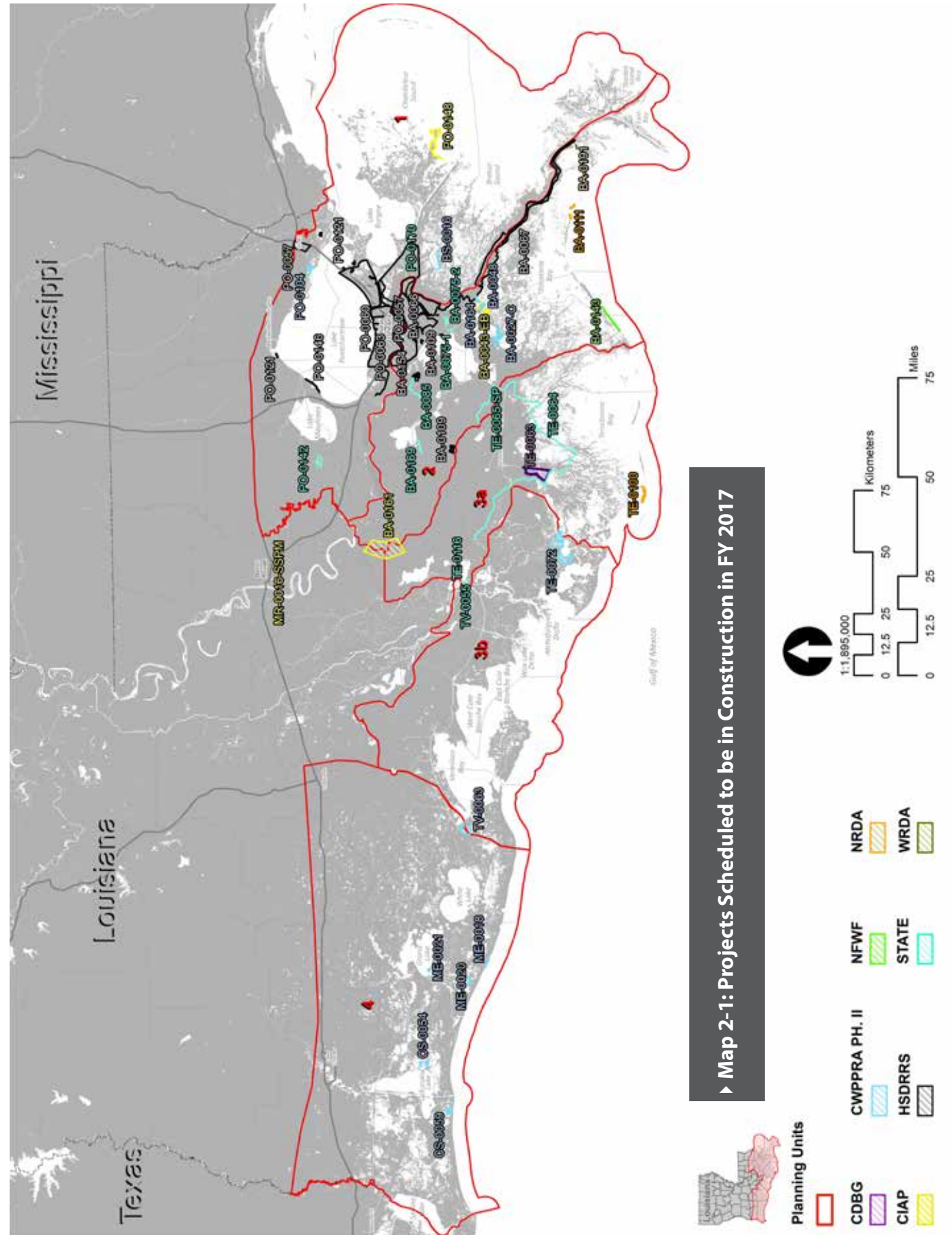


► **Table 2-1: Projects Scheduled to be in Construction in FY 2017**

Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date ¹	Construction Finish Date	Total Project Estimate
CWPPRA Phase II Projects				
BA-0027-C	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3-CU7 & 8	3-Jun-15	26-Jan-17	\$26,351,988
BA-0048	Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project	11-Jun-13	5-Jan-17	\$38,324,646
BA-0164	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery - Marsh Creation #3 and Terracing	15-Jan-16	31-May-17	\$18,733,494
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
CIAP Projects				
BA-0043-EB	Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline ²	17-Sep-13	5-Jan-17	\$66,310,461
BA-0161	Mississippi River Water Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche - BLFWD	16-Jun-15	15-Feb-17	\$26,691,418
MR-0016-SSPM	Mississippi River Delta Strategic Planning- SSPM Expansion	15-Sep-14	11-Apr-17	\$13,520,000
PO-0148	Living Shoreline ²	02-Oct-15	22-May-17	\$15,287,311
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-0142	Hydrologic Restoration of the Amite Diversion Canal	19-Apr-16	19-Jan-17	\$3,592,100
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

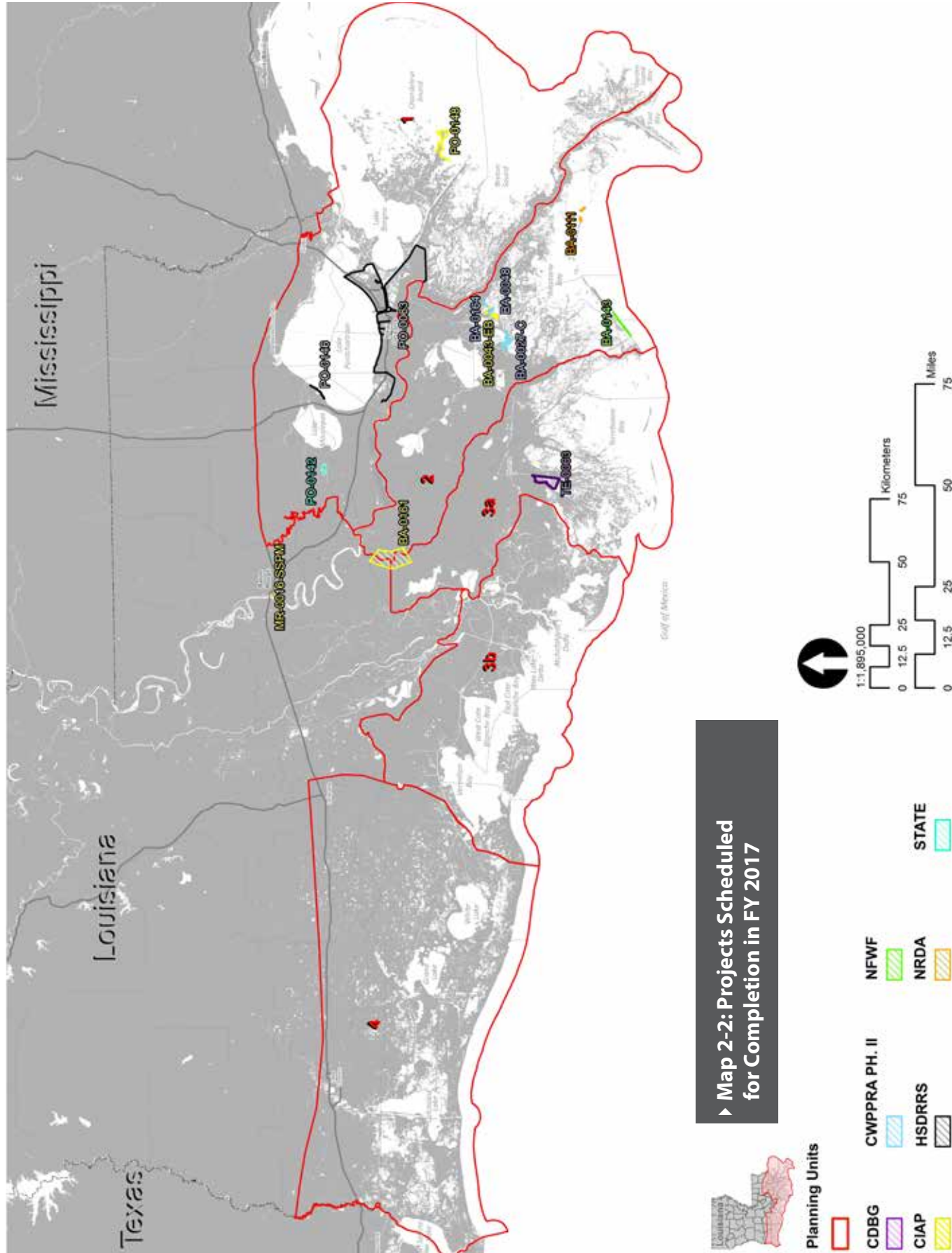
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Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date ¹	Construction Finish Date	Total Project Estimate
CDBG Projects				
TE-0063	Falgout Canal Road Levee	05-Aug-15	15-May-17	\$24,803,191
HSDRRS Projects				
BA-0066	West Bank and Vicinity	27-Mar-07	29-Jun-18	\$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-0063	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity	31-Oct-07	10-Apr-17	\$3,852,000,000
PO-0121	HSDRRS Mitigation- LPV ⁴	23-Jul-15	3-Sep-19	\$85,000,000
PO-0146	LPV Mitigation Project, Manchac WMA Marsh Creation ⁴	27-May-11	1-Sep-16	\$40,989,172
NRDA Early Restoration Projects				
BA-0111	Shell Island West- NRDA	31-Mar-15	5-May-17	\$101,307,860
TE-0100	NRDA Caillou Lake Headlands	22-Jul-15	10-Aug-18	\$118,340,766
NFWF Projects				
BA-0143	Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration Increment ²	28-May-14	26-Oct-16	\$147,063,587
WRDA Projects				
BA-0191	Spanish Pass Ridge and Marsh Restoration	15-Jul-16	30-May-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 PO-0063.				



► Table 2-2: Projects Scheduled to Complete Construction in FY 2017

Project ID	Project Name	Construction Start Date ¹	Construction Finish Date	Total Project Estimate
CWWPPRA Phase II Projects				
BA-0027-C	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3-CU7 & 8	3-Jun-15	26-Jan-17	\$26,351,988
BA-0048	Bayou Dupont Marsh and Ridge Creation Project	11-Jun-13	5-Jan-17	\$38,324,646
BA-0164	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery - Marsh Creation #3 and Terracing	15-Jan-16	31-May-17	\$18,733,494
CIAP Projects				
BA-0043-EB	Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline2	17-Sep-13	5-Jan-17	\$66,310,461
BA-0161	Mississippi River Water Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche - BLFWD	16-Jun-15	15-Feb-17	\$26,691,418
MR-0016-SSPM	Mississippi River Delta Strategic Planning- SSPM Expansion	15-Sep-14	11-Apr-17	\$13,520,000
PO-0148	Living Shoreline	02-Oct-15	22-May-17	\$15,287,311
State-Only Projects				
PO-0142	Hydrologic Restoration of the Amite Diversion Canal	19-Apr-16	19-Jan-17	\$3,592,100
CDBG Projects				
TE-0063	Falgout Canal Road Levee	05-Aug-15	15-May-17	\$24,803,191
HSDRRS Projects				
PO-0063	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity	31-Oct-07	10-Apr-17	\$3,852,000,000
PO-0146	LPV Mitigation Project, Manchac WMA Marsh Creation ²	27-May-11	1-Sep-16	\$40,989,172
NRDA Early Restoration Projects				
BA-0111	Shell Island West- NRDA	31-Mar-15	5-May-17	\$101,307,860
NFWF Projects				
BA-0143	Caminada Headland Beach and Dune Restoration Increment 2	28-May-14	26-Oct-16	\$147,063,587
Notes				
1. Construction start date is defined as projected date for advertisement of construction bid notice; actual date of mobilization may vary.				
2. Project cost included in total cost for PO-0063				



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Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

P.O. Box 44027

Baton Rouge, LA 70804

www.coastal.la.gov