

2029 COASTAL MASTER PLAN
COMMITTED TO OUR COAST

NEW PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

KATIE FREER



JULY - AUGUST, 2025

WELCOME

PUBLIC SOLICITATION 1

WHAT

CPRA is accepting new project ideas to be screened and evaluated for potential inclusion in the 2029 Coastal Master Plan

WHO

Anyone with a project idea to reduce land loss and/or storm surge-based flood risk in coastal Louisiana

WHEN

Now through October 17, 2025

HOW

Submit project ideas through our online Coastal Challenge and Project Idea Submission Form



<https://bit.ly/2029MP>

MEETING PURPOSE

Understand

- What kind of projects are best suited for the Master Plan
- How to submit a project
- What happens to a project after it is submitted

Design

- Project ideas with other residents, community leaders, and technical professionals



HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES? - AGENDA

- **Welcome!**
- **Background Presentation**
 - What is the Coastal Master Plan?
 - What project types are in the Coastal Master Plan?
 - Master Plan Project Roadmap
 - How to submit a project idea
- **Table Activities**
 - General Concerns
 - Project Development
 - General Master Plan Information
- **Evaluation and Close Out**



MATERIALS REVIEW



- Project Submission Workbook
- Agenda
- Master Plan Project Roadmap
- Evaluation



More than 60% of the state's population lives in Louisiana's coastal parishes (U.S. Census 2008).

WE LIVE...



...WORK...

In 2021, Louisiana's marine economy employed 87,381 individuals (NOAA).



...AND PLAY...

Louisiana is the nation's top recreational fishing destination, generating over \$3.1 billion each year and supporting 34,000 local jobs (LDWF 2011).

Photo Source: Louisiana Office of Tourism



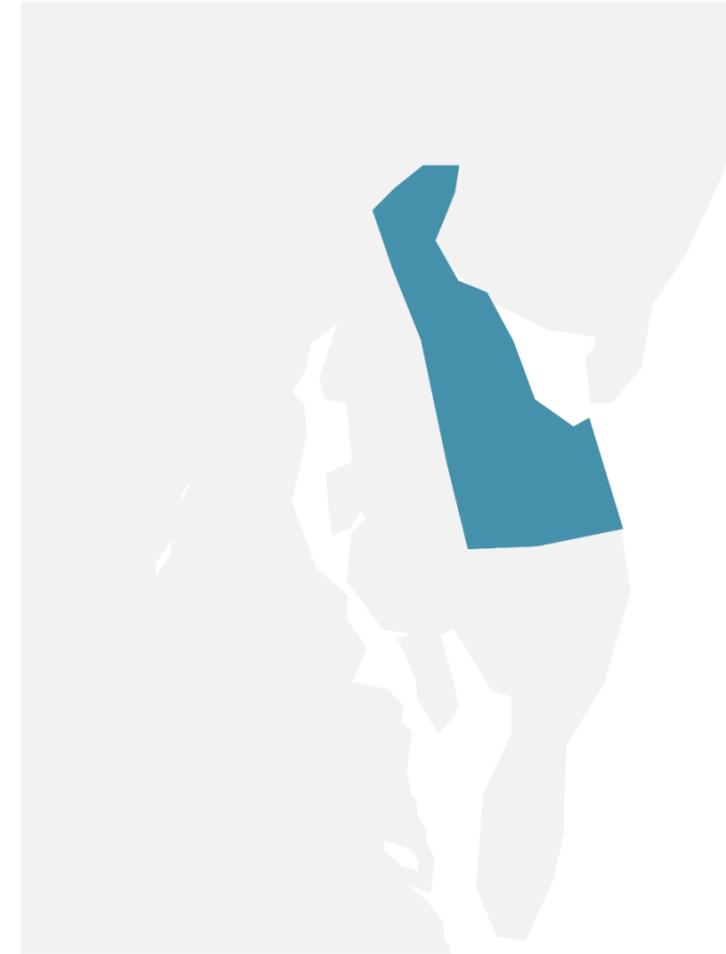
...ON OUR COAST

An aerial photograph of a coastal wetland. The landscape is a mosaic of vibrant green marshland and dark blue water channels. The marshes are dense with vegetation, and the water channels are narrow and winding. In the distance, a flat horizon line separates the wetland from a clear sky. A dark green rectangular box is overlaid on the top left corner of the image, containing white text.

2,000+
SQUARE MILES OF LAND
HAVE BEEN LOST IN
THE LAST 100 YEARS



CONTINUED LAND LOSS UP TO
3000 SQ. MI



DELAWARE STATE AREA
2500 SQ. MI



LAND CHANGE | YEAR
LOWER SCENARIO | **10**

-  Land Lost
-  Land Maintained
-  Land Gained



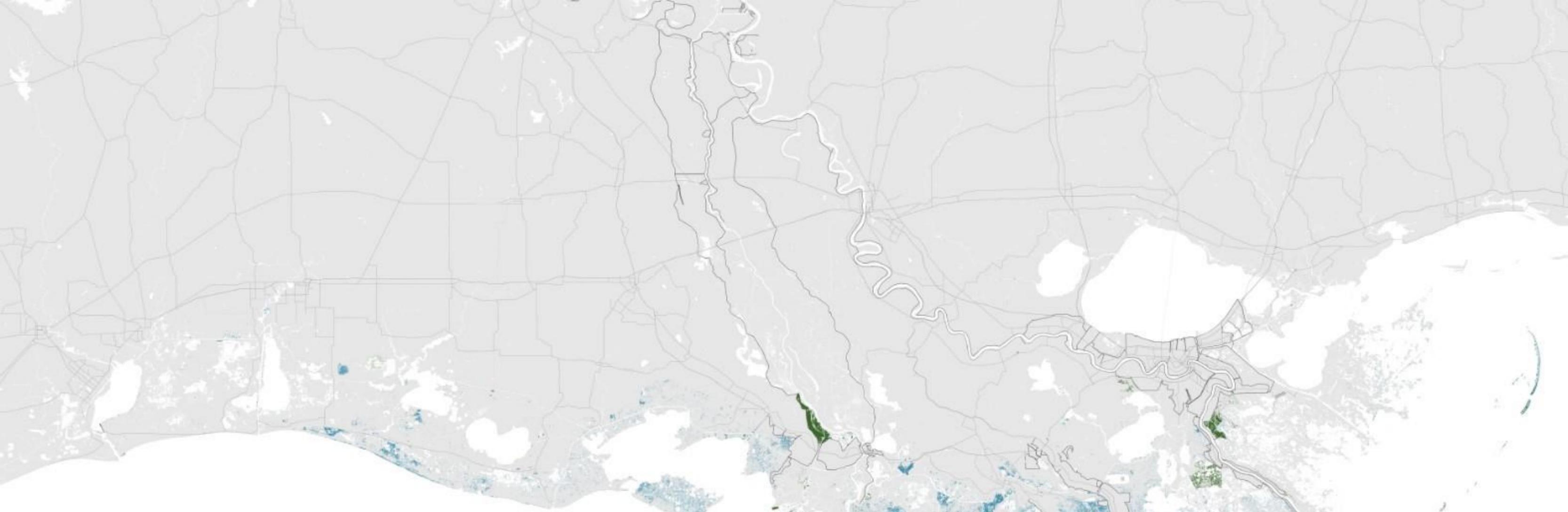
LAND CHANGE | **YEAR**
LOWER SCENARIO | **20**

-  Land Lost
-  Land Maintained
-  Land Gained



LAND CHANGE | **YEAR**
LOWER SCENARIO | **30**

-  Land Lost
-  Land Maintained
-  Land Gained



LAND CHANGE | YEAR
LOWER SCENARIO | **40**

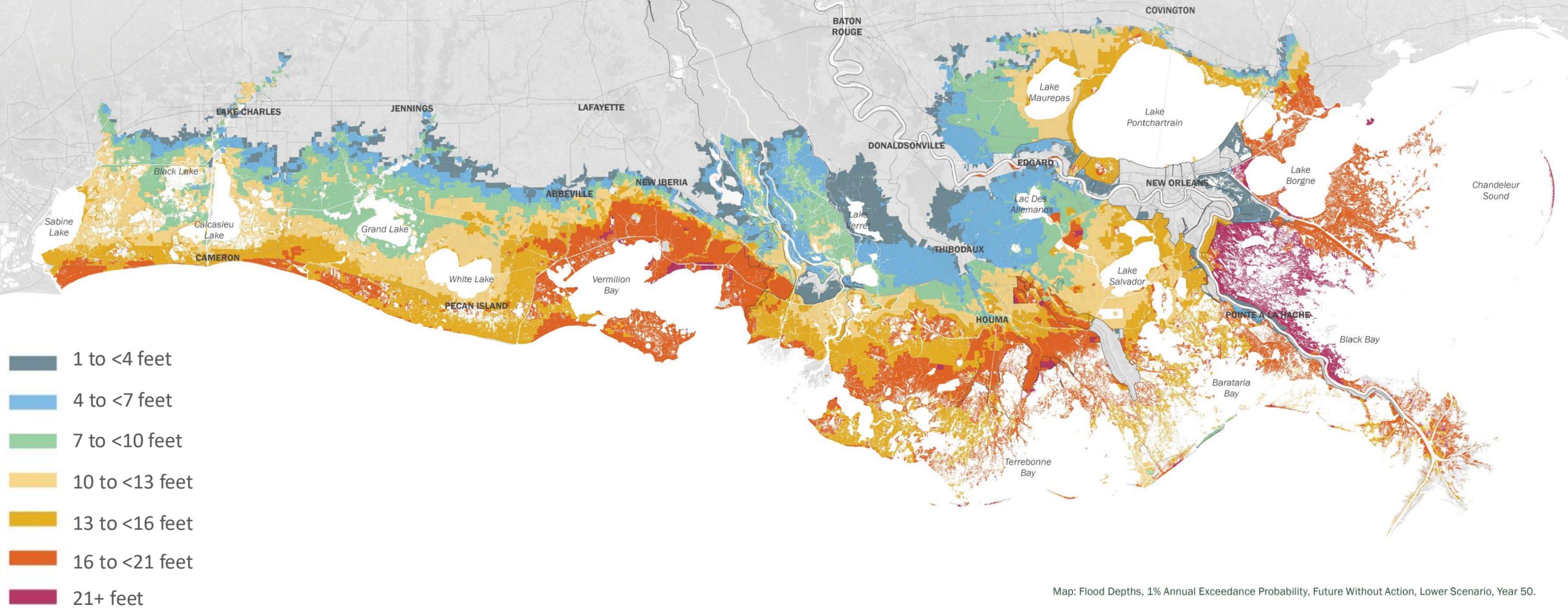
-  Land Lost
-  Land Maintained
-  Land Gained



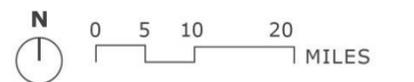
LAND CHANGE | **YEAR**
LOWER SCENARIO | **50**

-  Land Lost
-  Land Maintained
-  Land Gained

GREATER RISK OF FLOODING FROM COASTAL STORMS



Map: Flood Depths, 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, Future Without Action, Lower Scenario, Year 50.



A FUTURE WITHOUT ACTION

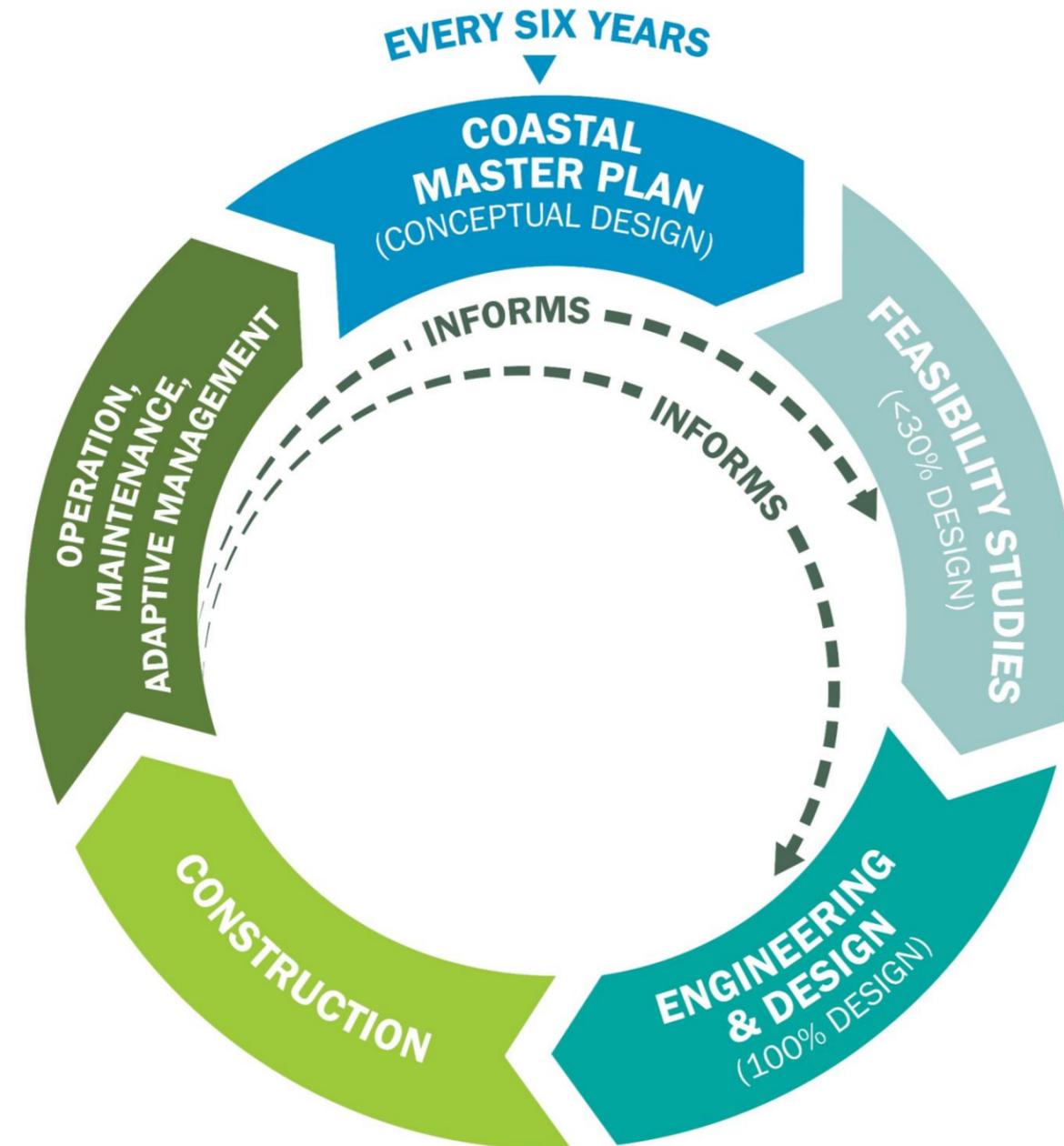


***THE COASTAL MASTER PLAN SEEKS
TO ADDRESS THESE THREATS AND
CHANGES***

A LIVING DOCUMENT

How can the state spend its money most cost-effectively to reduce storm surge-based flood risk and restore and maintain coastal wetlands over **the next 50 years?**

Updating the plan every 6 years ensures that the latest science, engineering, and real-world conditions are incorporated to continuously improve the Coastal Master Plan's impact and make the case for additional funding.



WHAT THE PLAN IS & WHAT IT ISN'T

What it is...

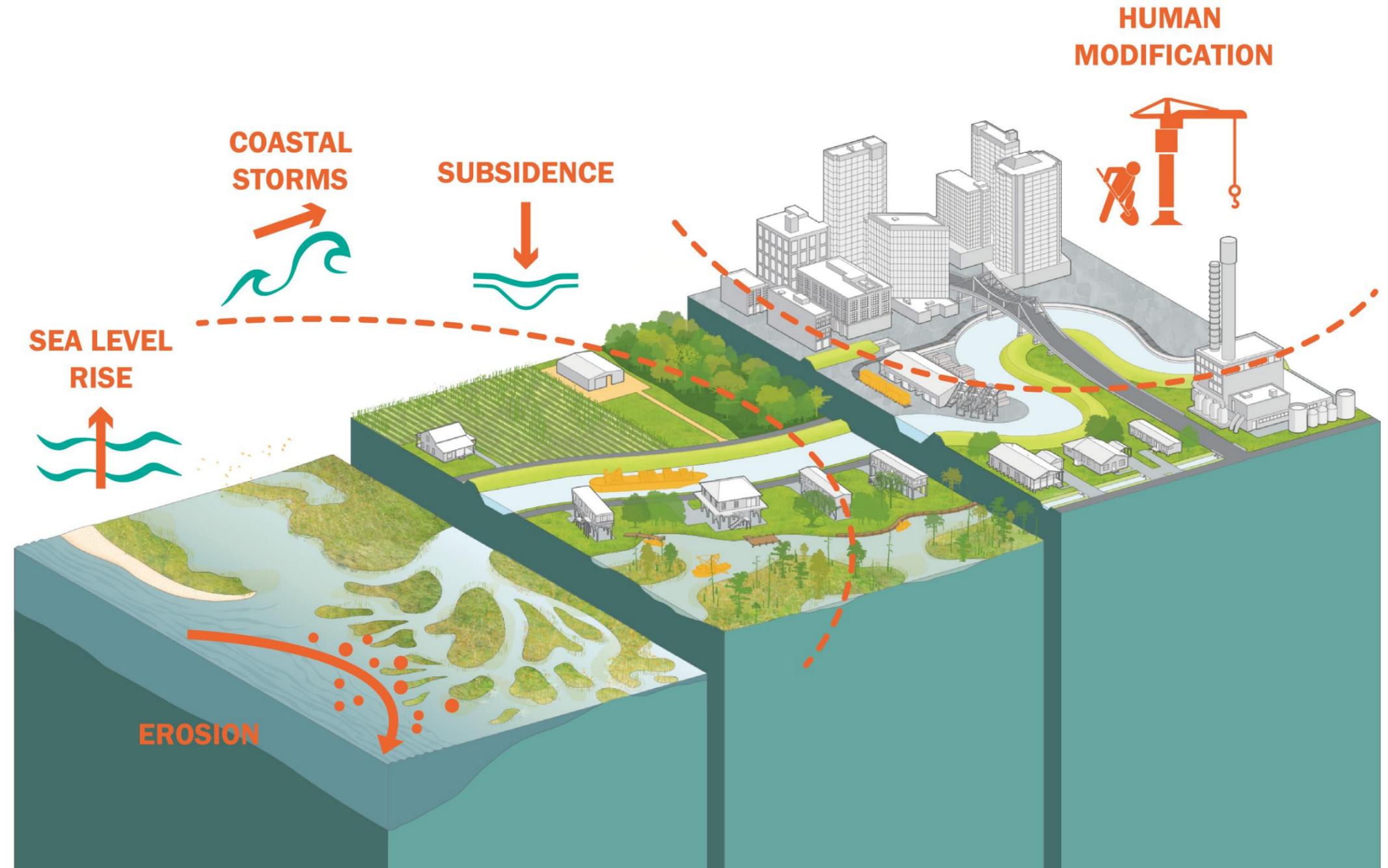
- A living plan to preserve our rich history, culture, ecosystems, and natural resources
- A proposal of a robust suite of restoration and risk reduction projects to provide coastwide benefits
- Information about land loss, storm surge-based flood risk, and associated challenges facing coastal Louisiana
- A tool to understand possible future conditions

What it isn't...

- A direct funding source for new projects
- A prioritized or ranked list of projects
- Detailed, highly specific project development
- Detailed, highly localized project evaluation tool

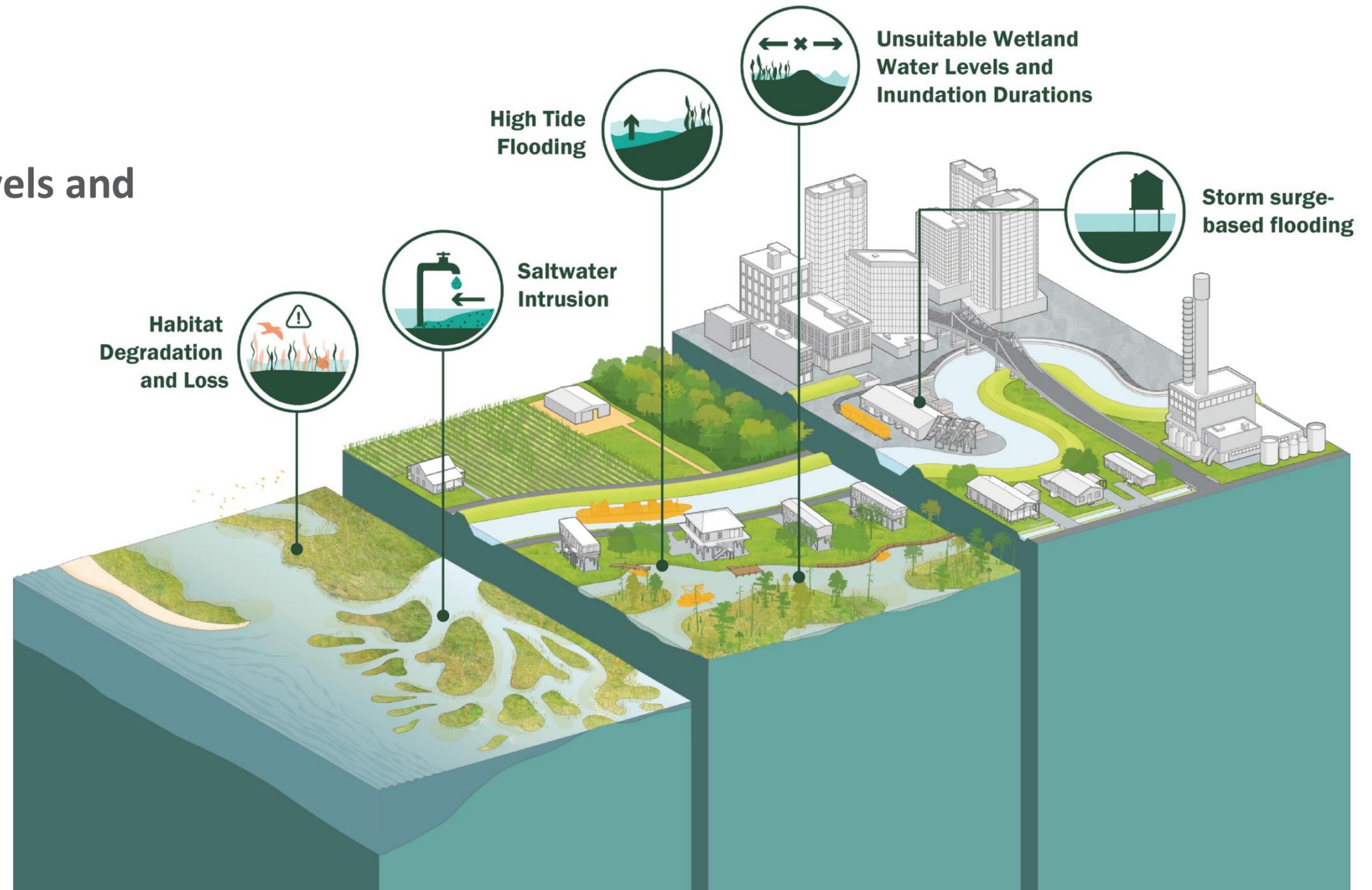
DYNAMICS OF THE COAST

- Coastal storms
- Sea level rise
- Subsidence
- Erosion
- Human modification



WORSENING HAZARDS

- Saltwater intrusion
- Storm surge-based flooding
- Unsuitable wetland water levels and inundation durations
- Habitat degradation and loss
- High tide flooding



GOALS OF THE COASTAL MASTER PLAN



GOAL 1: STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION

Reduce expected annual damage by storm surge-based flooding compared to a future without the master plan.



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.

COASTAL MASTER PLAN OBJECTIVES



**FLOOD
PROTECTION**



**NATURAL
PROCESSES**



**COASTAL
HABITATS**



**CULTURAL
RESOURCES**

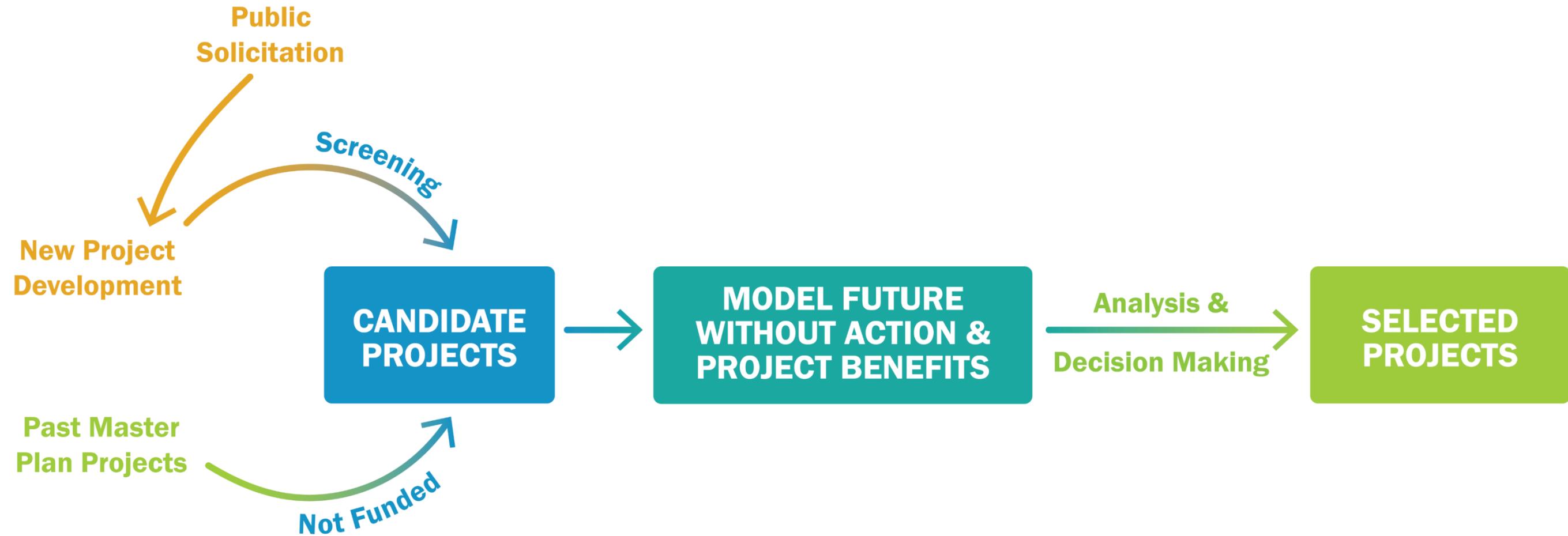


**WORKING
COAST**

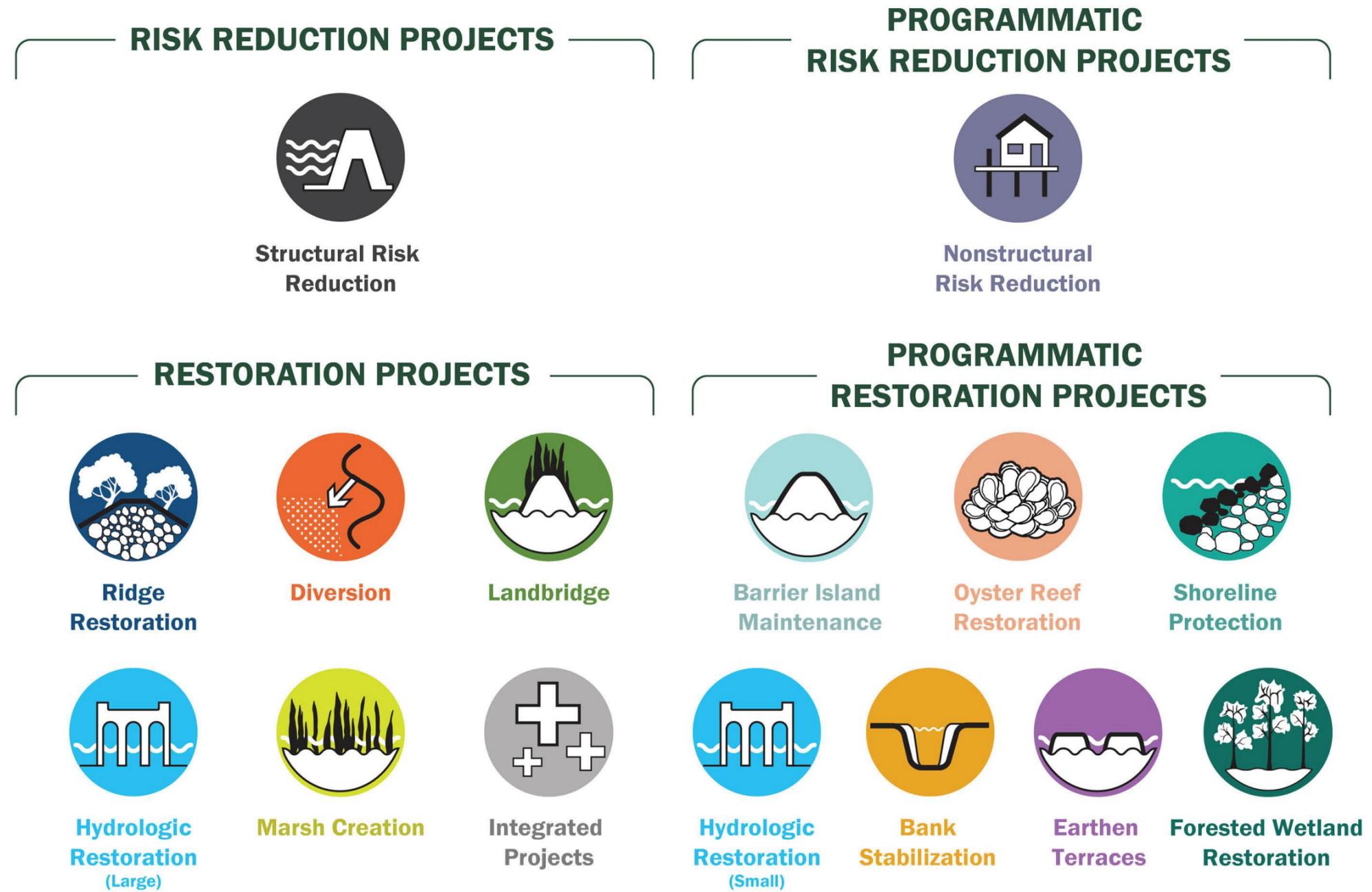
HOW DO WE GET THERE?



HOW DO WE GET THERE?



A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PROJECTS

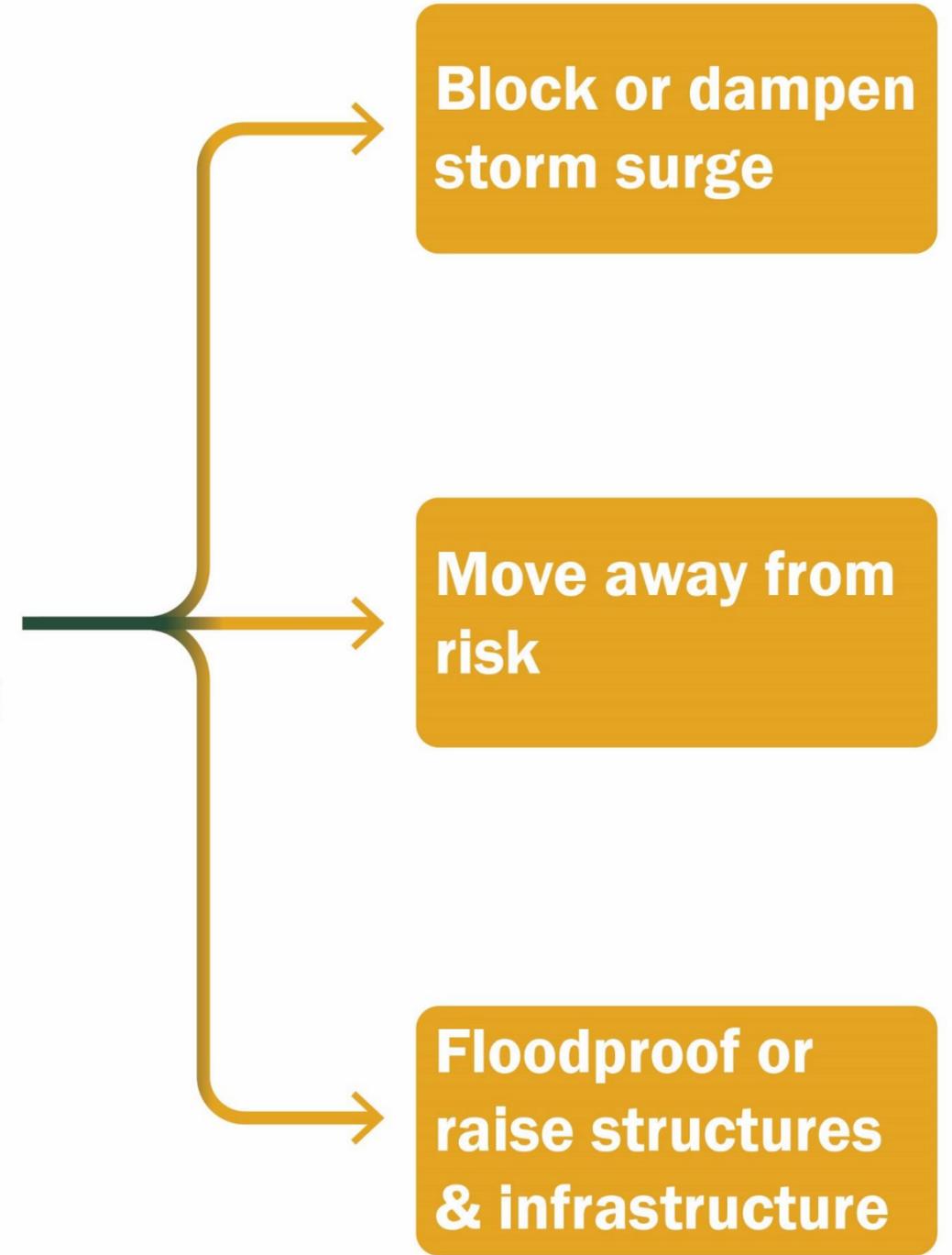


HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE MASTER PLAN?



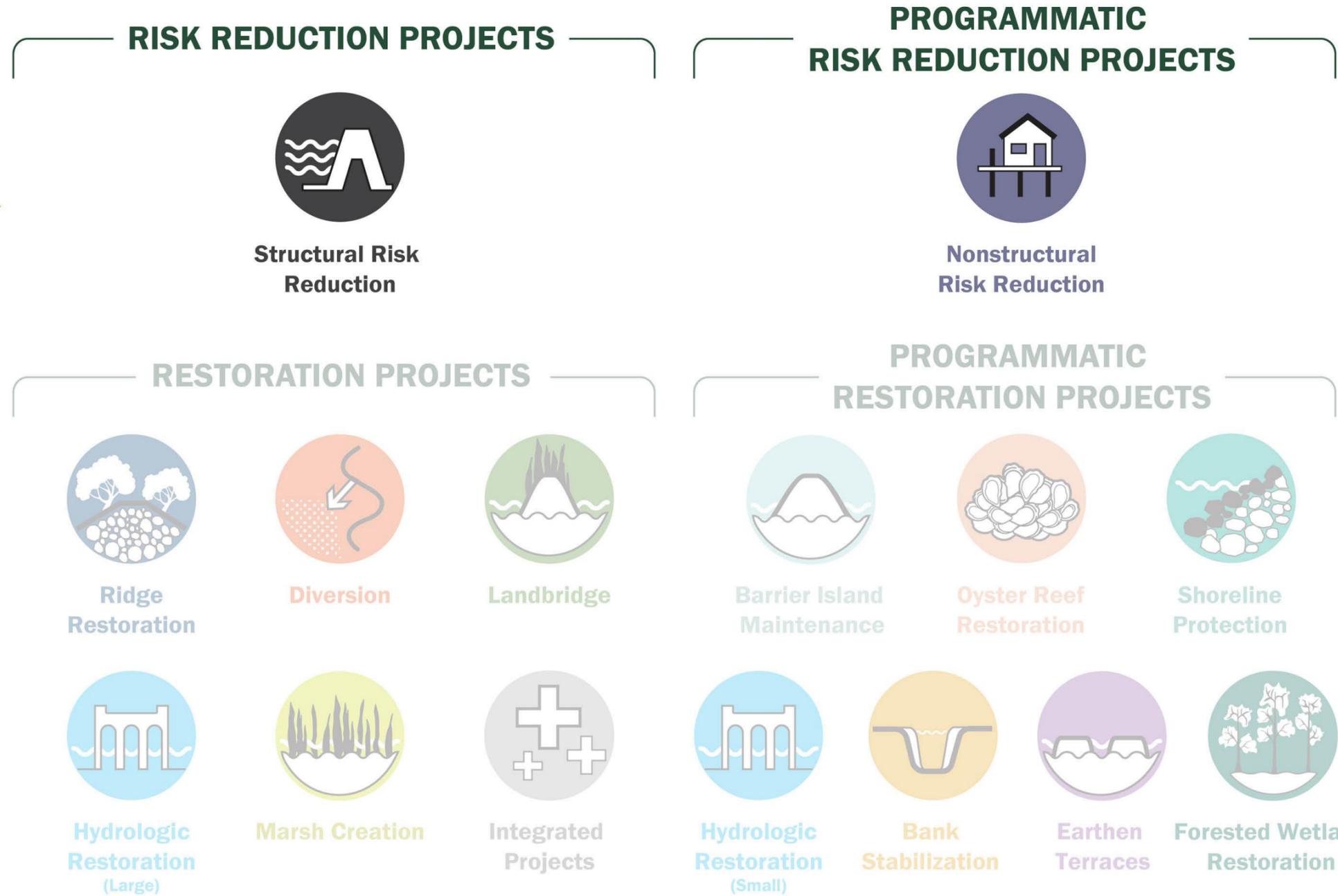
GOAL 1: STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION

Reduce expected annual damage by storm surge-based flooding compared to a future without the master plan.





STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION



STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION Block or dampen storm surge



HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE MASTER PLAN?



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.

Increase elevation with sediment input

Promote conditions for vegetation and organic accretion

Reduce erosion

HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE MASTER PLAN?



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.

Increase elevation with sediment input

Use dredged sediment beneficially

Connect to tidal or riverine sediment inputs

Increase suspended sediment trapping/accumulation efficiency

HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE MASTER PLAN?



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.



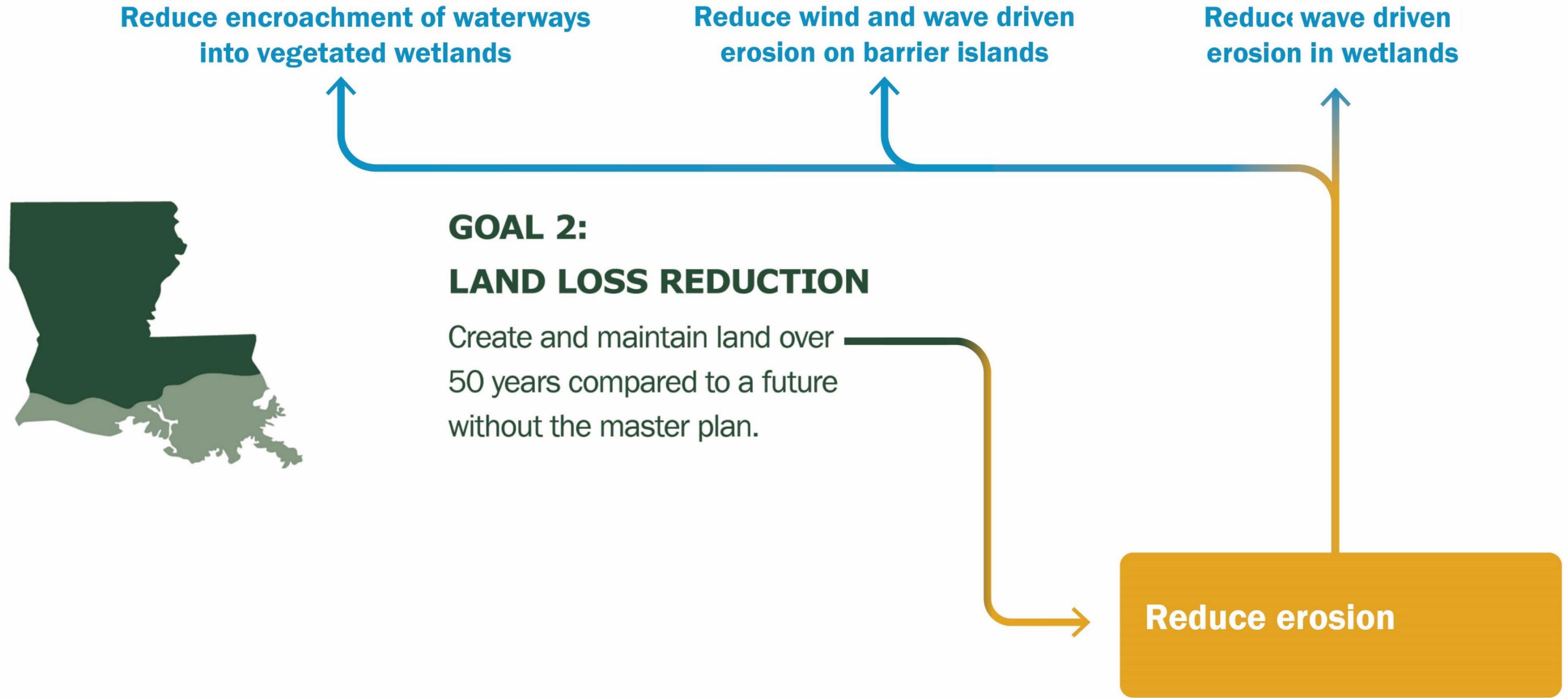
**Promote conditions for
vegetation and organic
accretion**



**Improve hydrology (e.g.,
appropriate water levels
and salinities)**

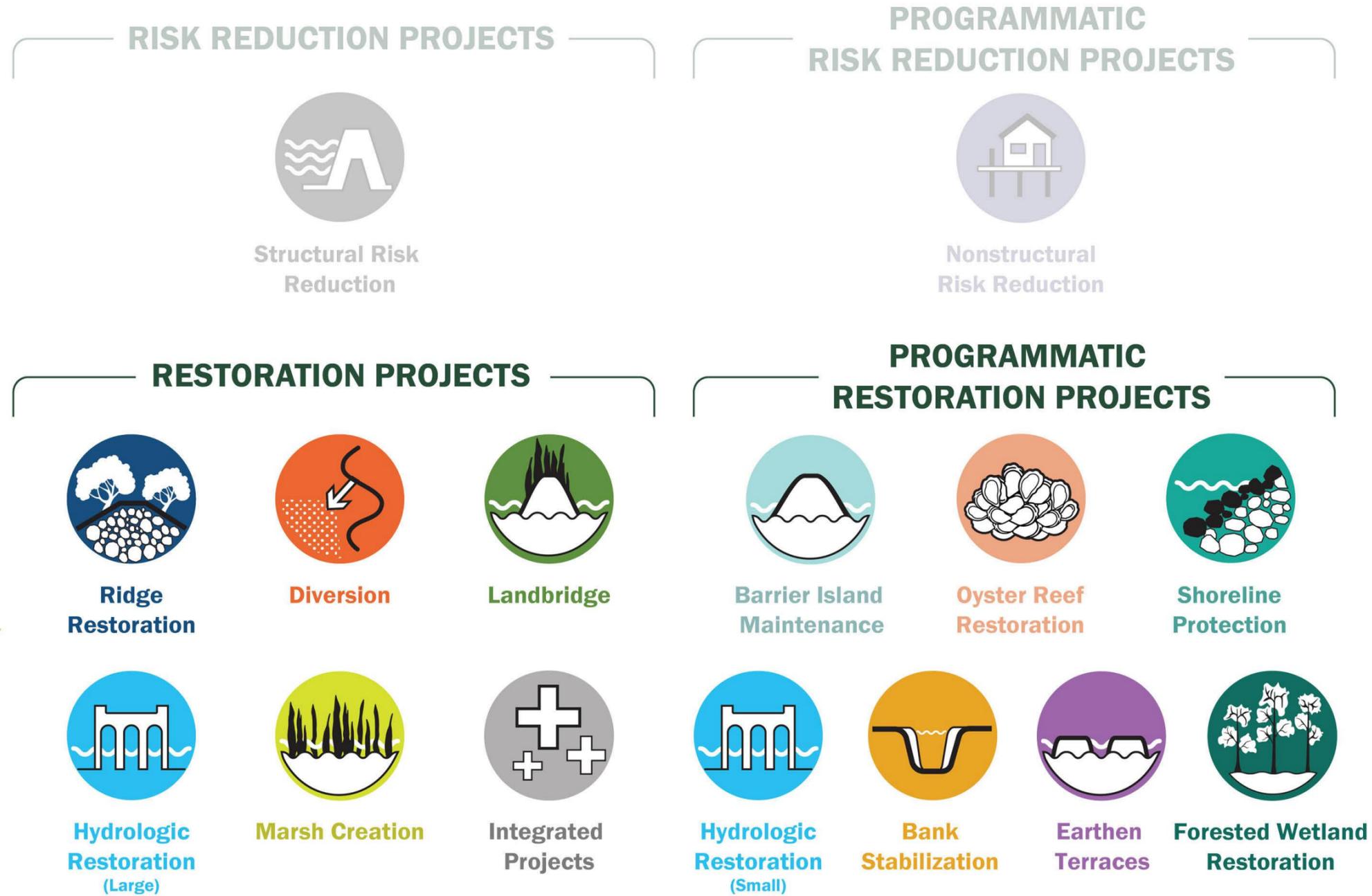
**Maintain diversity of
vegetative communities
coastwide**

HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE MASTER PLAN?





LAND LOSS REDUCTION



LAND LOSS REDUCTION



**Increase elevation
with sediment input**

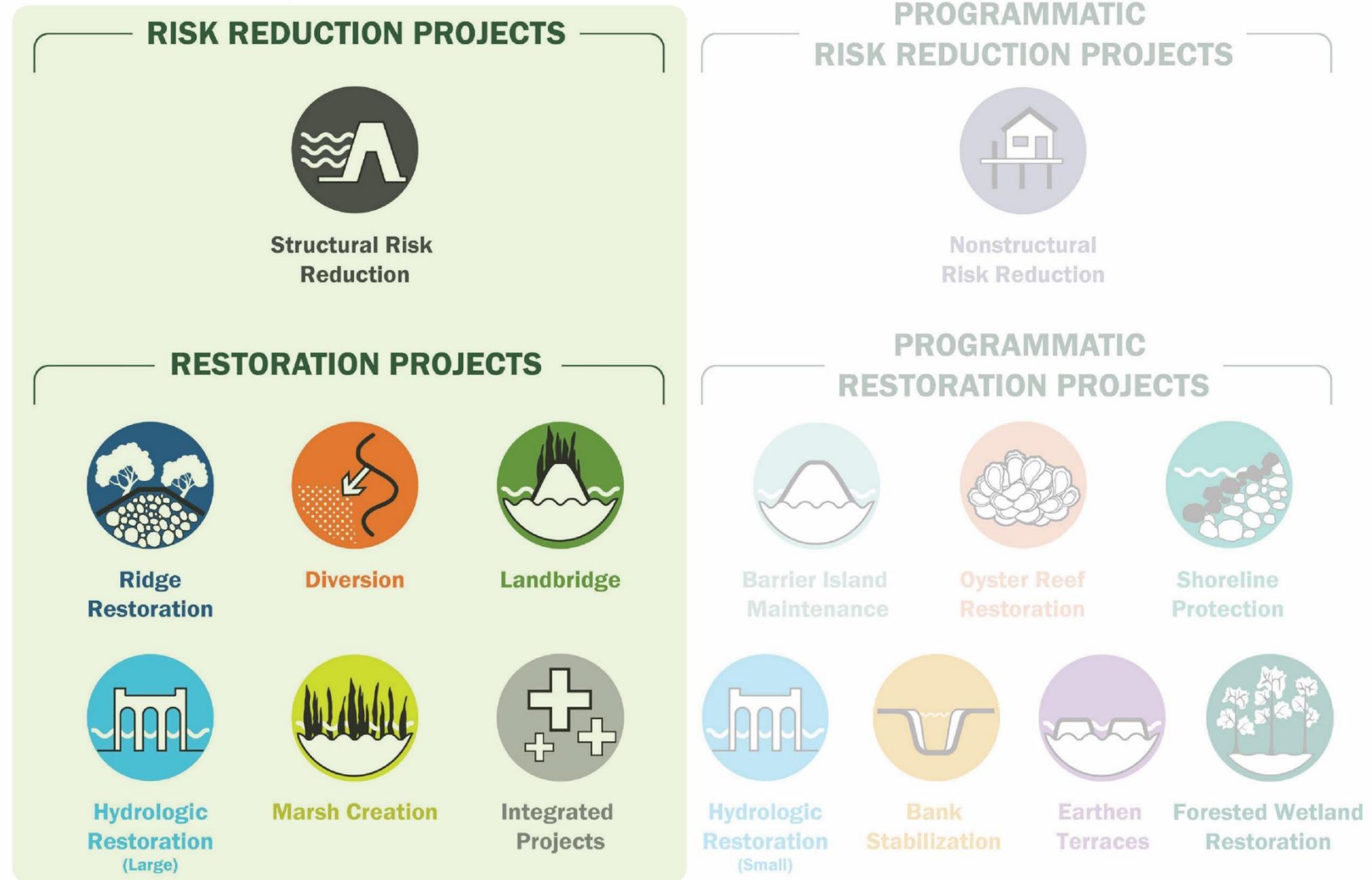


**Use dredged
sediment beneficially**



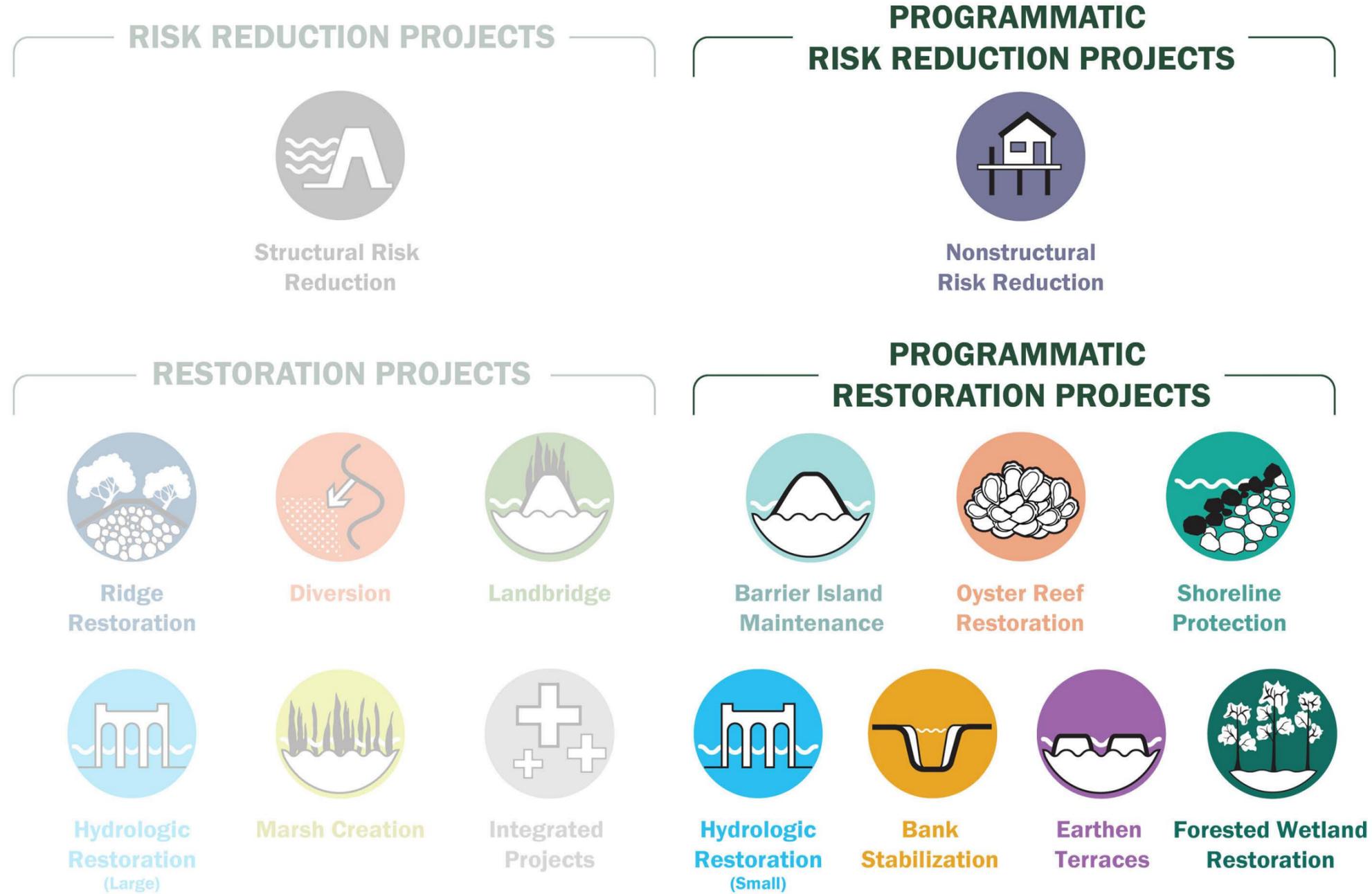
Barataria Marsh Creation

Projects that are evaluated in master plan models for their benefits



The types of projects that we are looking for today

**Projects that are considered
“programmatically consistent” and do not
need to be evaluated in master plan models**





Marsh Creation RESTORATION PROJECT

HAZARDS ADDRESSED



FUNCTIONS

- Block or dampen storm surge
- Use dredged sediment beneficially
- Increase suspended sediment trapping/accumulation efficiency
- Improve hydrology
- Maintain diversity of vegetative communities coastwide
- Reduce wave-driven erosion in wetlands

CO-BENEFITS

- Restore habitats and enhance ecological systems
- Support commercial and recreational fisheries
- Provide habitat for migratory species
- Support waterfowl
- Reduce economic losses from storm surge-based flooding
- Provide habitat for endangered species and species of greatest conservation need

RELATIVE RATINGS

Sustainability of benefits.....Medium

Average MP23 cost \$380 M

Range of MP23 cost \$33 M - \$1.5 B

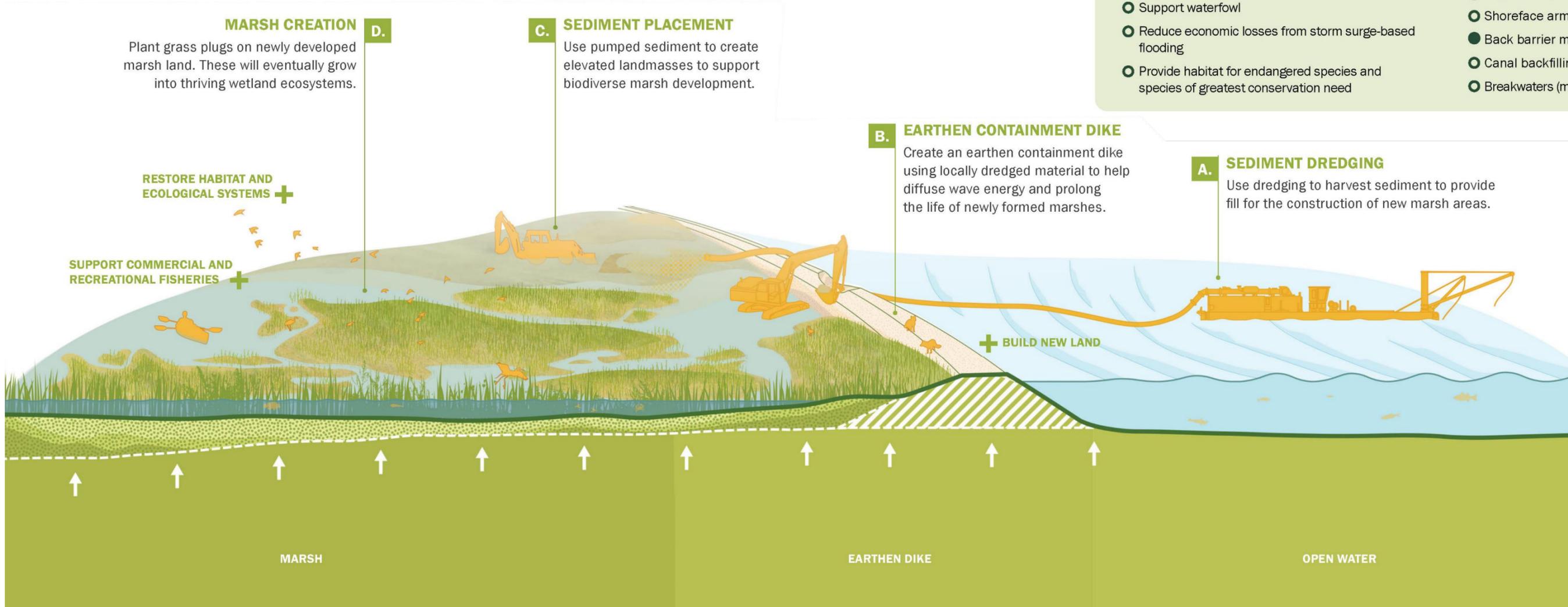
LOCAL SUITABILITY

- Water depth of 3 feet or less
- Soils that can support significant additional weight
- Reasonable access to source of suitable sediment

COMMON COMPONENTS

- Earthen containment dike
- Dredged sediment transport and placement
- Vegetative planting
- Shoreface armoring
- Back barrier marsh
- Canal backfilling
- Breakwaters (made of rip rap, shell, organic materials)

● Always ○ Sometimes









TERREBONNE

Figure: Aerial View of the Terrebonne Region with the 2023 Coastal Master Plan projects.

Structural Risk Reduction	Ridge Restoration	Marsh Creation	Landbridge	Diversion	Hydrologic Restoration



BARATARIA

Figure: Aerial View of the Barataria Region with the 2023 Coastal Master Plan projects.

Structural Risk Reduction	Ridge Restoration	Marsh Creation	Landbridge	Diversion



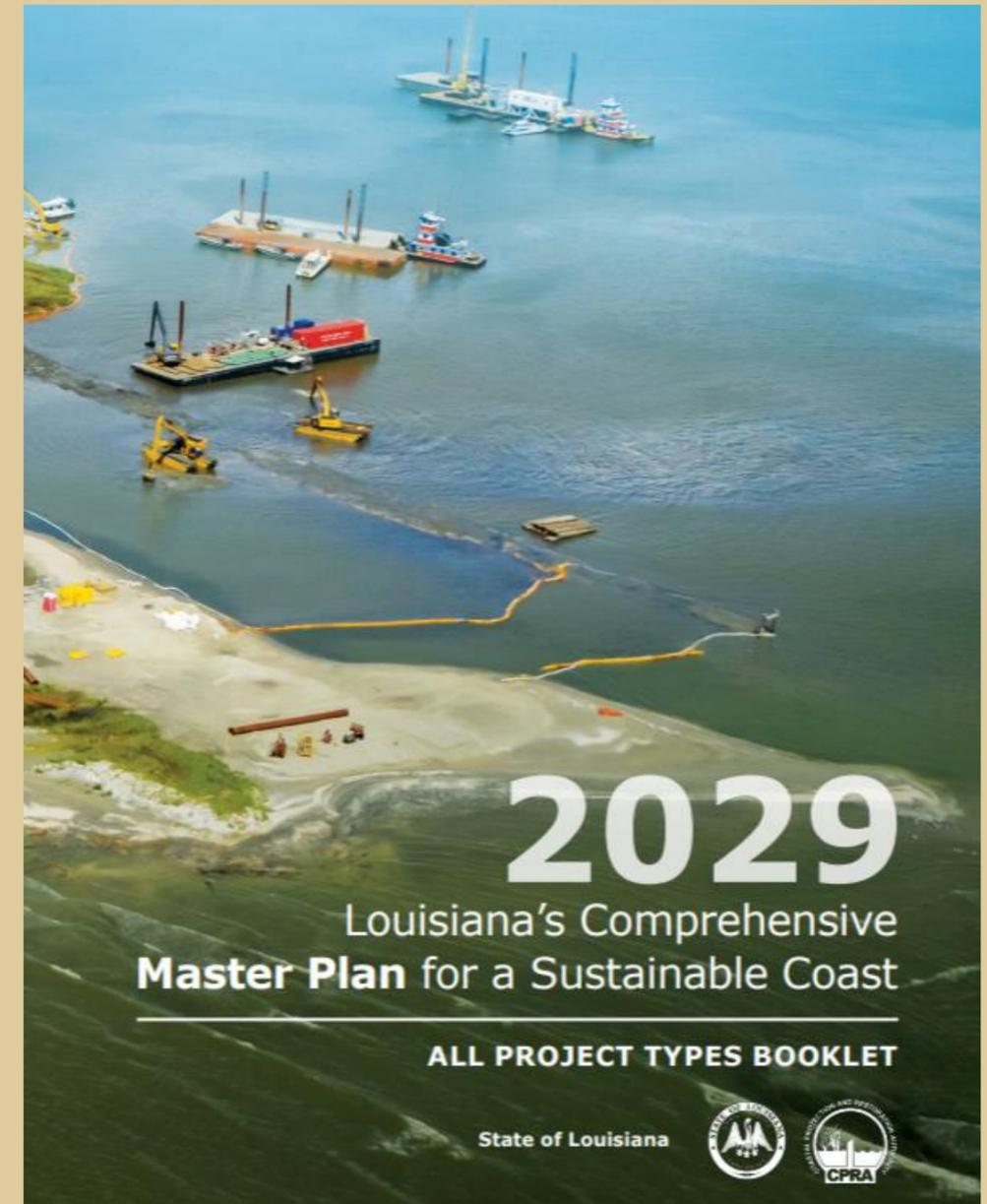
PONTCHARTRAIN / BRETON

Figure: Aerial View of the Pontchartrain/Breton Region with the 2023 Coastal Master Plan projects.

 N
 Structural Risk Reduction
 Ridge Restoration
 Marsh Creation
 Diversion

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- How the Coastal Master Plan is responsive to the dynamics of our changing coast and worsening coastal hazards
- How different types of projects can address the goals and objectives of the Coastal Master Plan
- What types of project are best suited for the Coastal Master Plan
- Which types of projects are the focus of the New Project Development submission phase

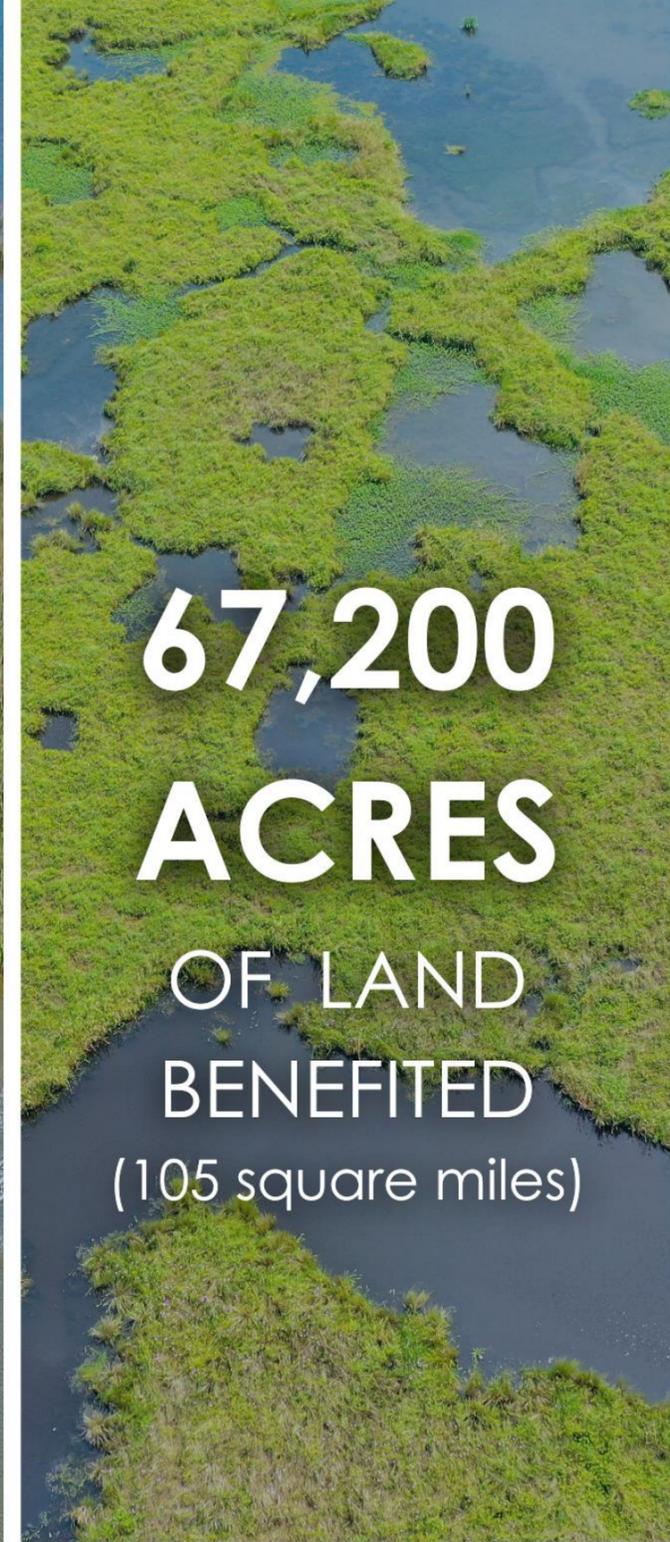


*For more information and support,
see Project Types Booklet
at the working tables*



**\$21.4
BILLION**

IN FUNDING
SECURED



**67,200
ACRES**

OF LAND
BENEFITED
(105 square miles)



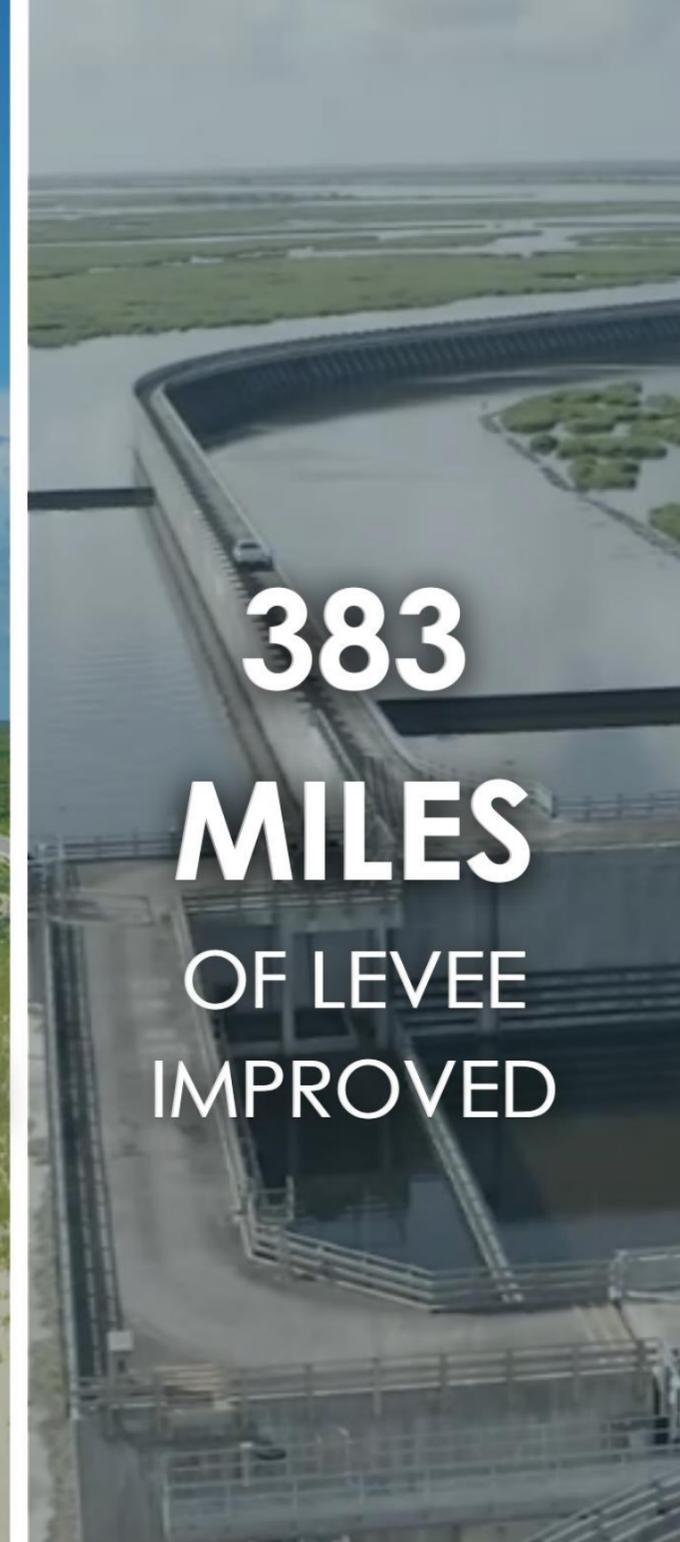
**226
MILLION**

CUBIC YARDS OF
FILL UTILIZED



**71.6
MILES**

OF BARRIER
ISLANDS & BERMS
CONSTRUCTED



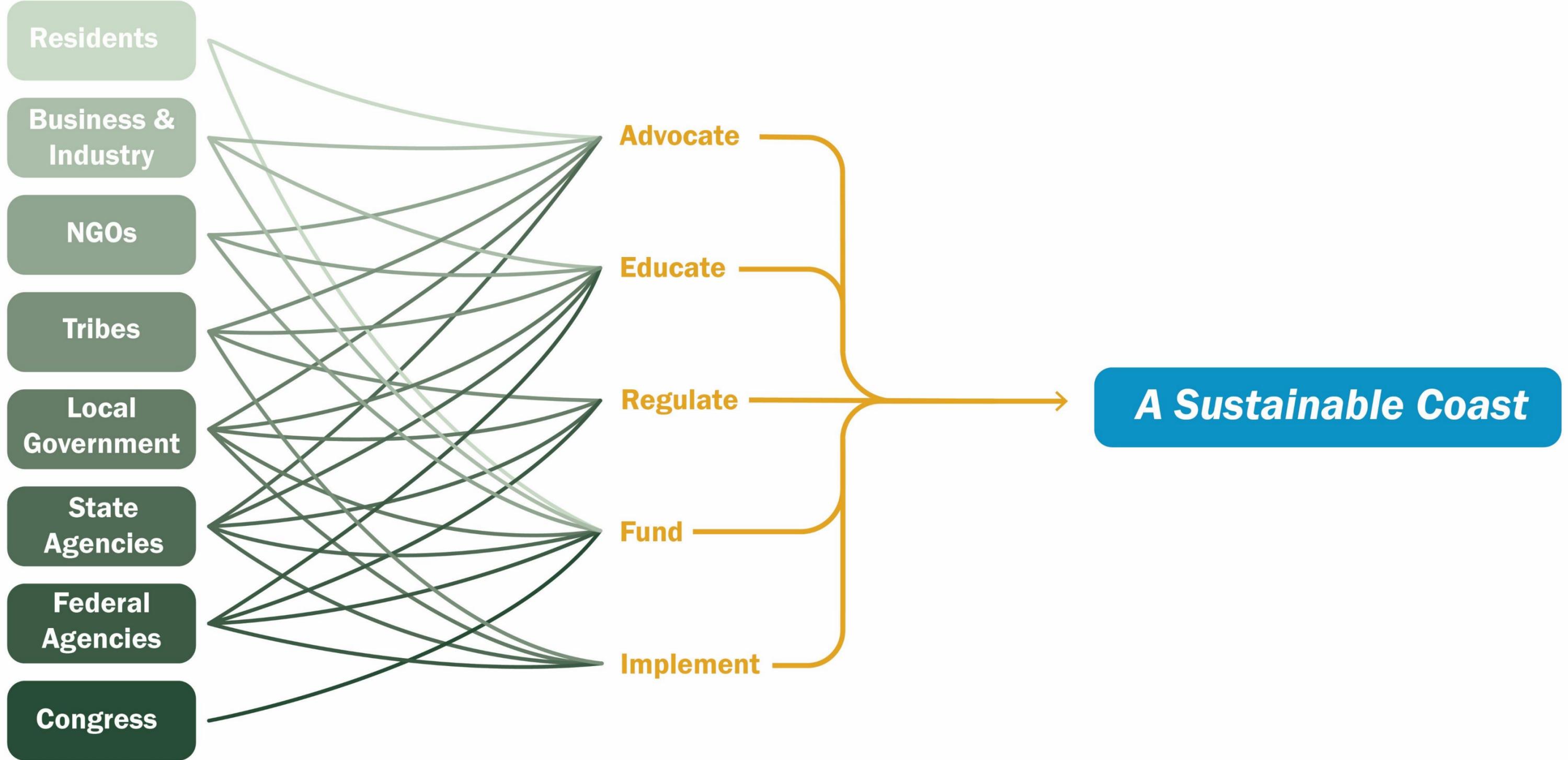
**383
MILES**

OF LEVEE
IMPROVED

Louisiana's Coastal Program

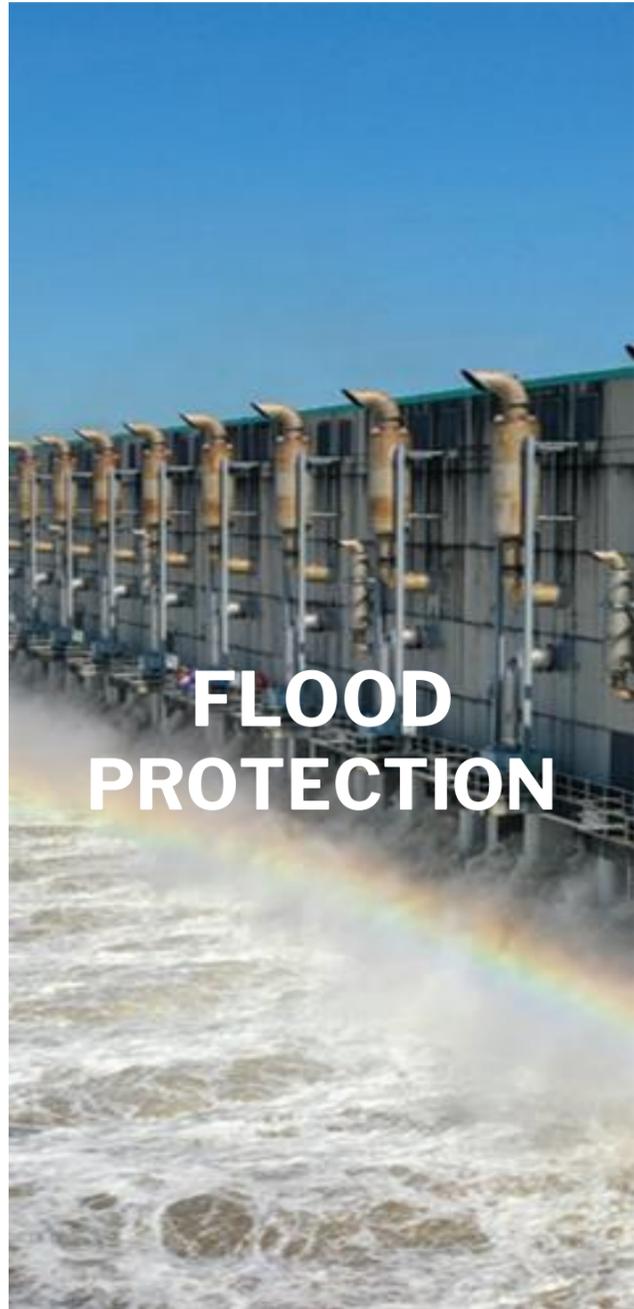
2007 - 2024

IMPLEMENTING THE MASTER PLAN



A FUTURE WITH ACTION: 2023 MASTER PLAN

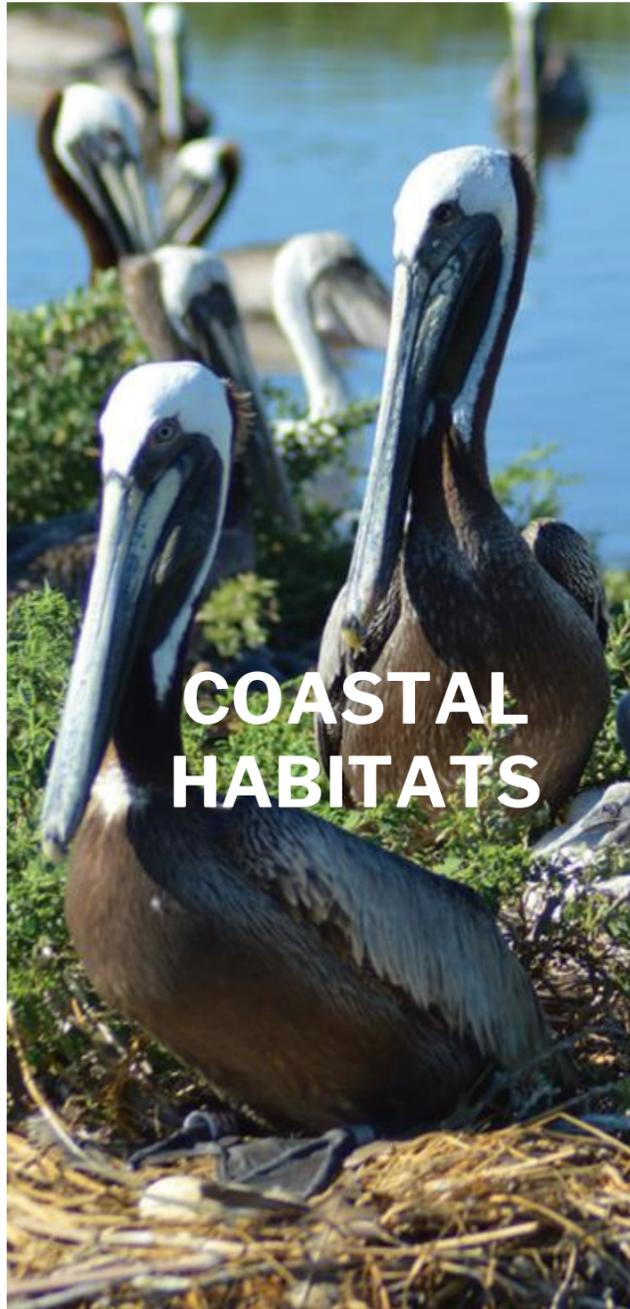




FLOOD PROTECTION



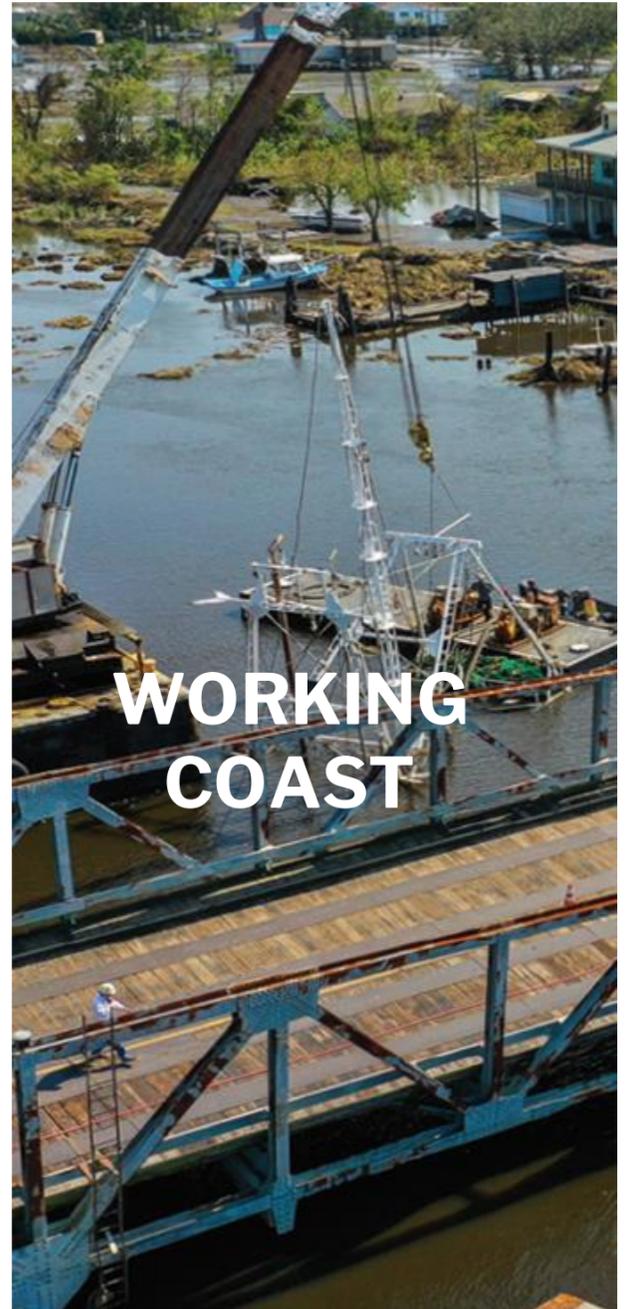
NATURAL PROCESSES



COASTAL HABITATS



CULTURAL HERITAGE



WORKING COAST

MEETING PURPOSE

Understand....

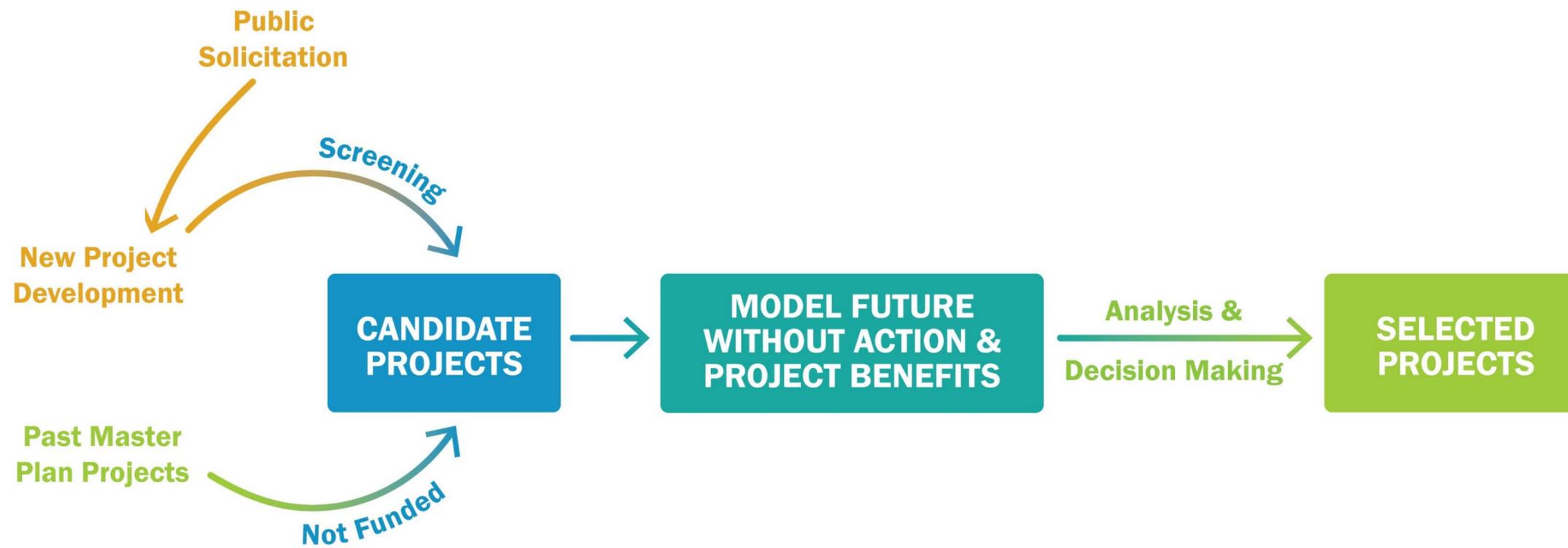
- ✓ what kind of projects are best suited for the Master Plan
- how to submit a project
- what happens to a project after it is submitted

Design...

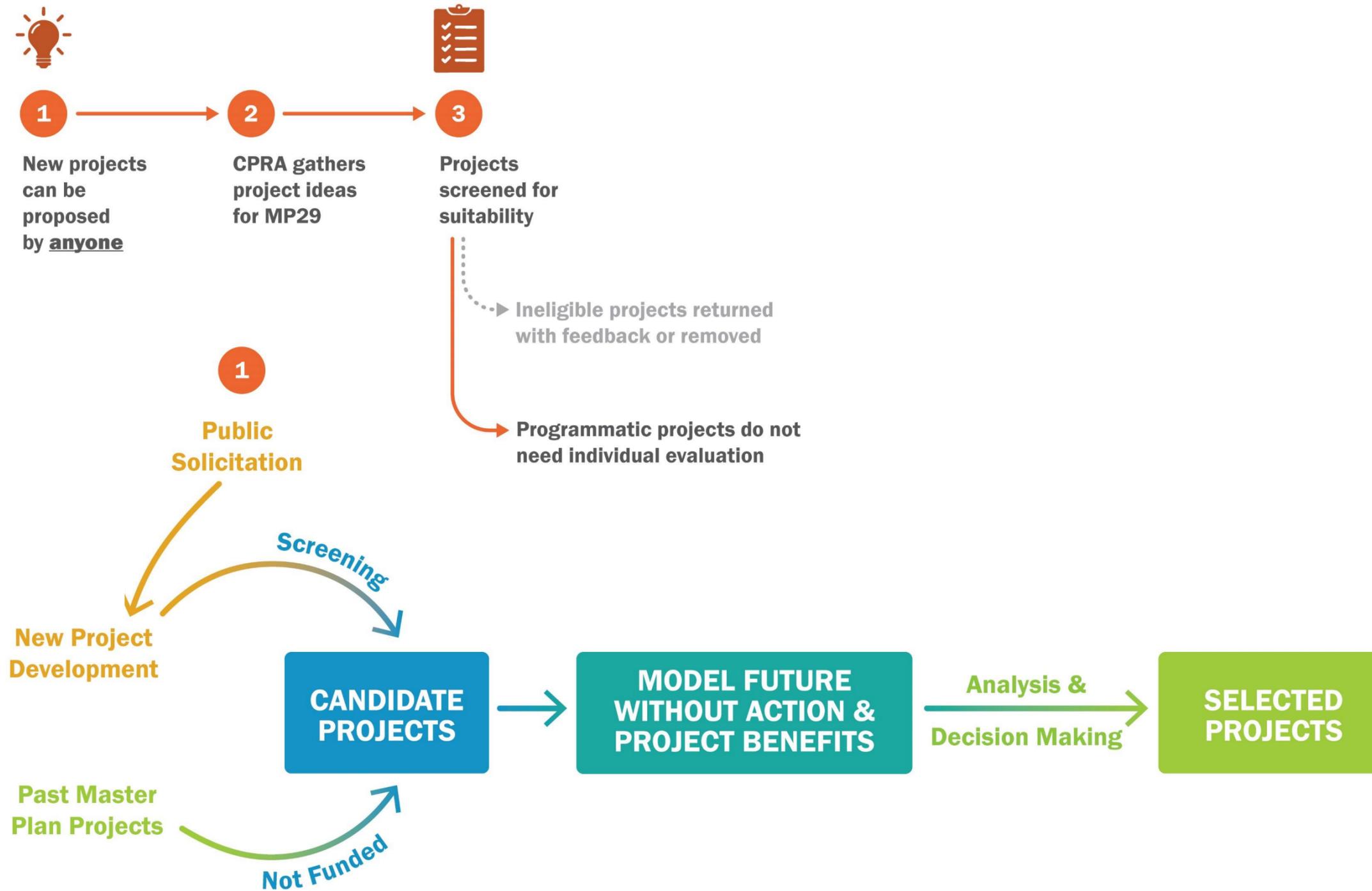
- project ideas with other local residents, community leaders, and technical professionals



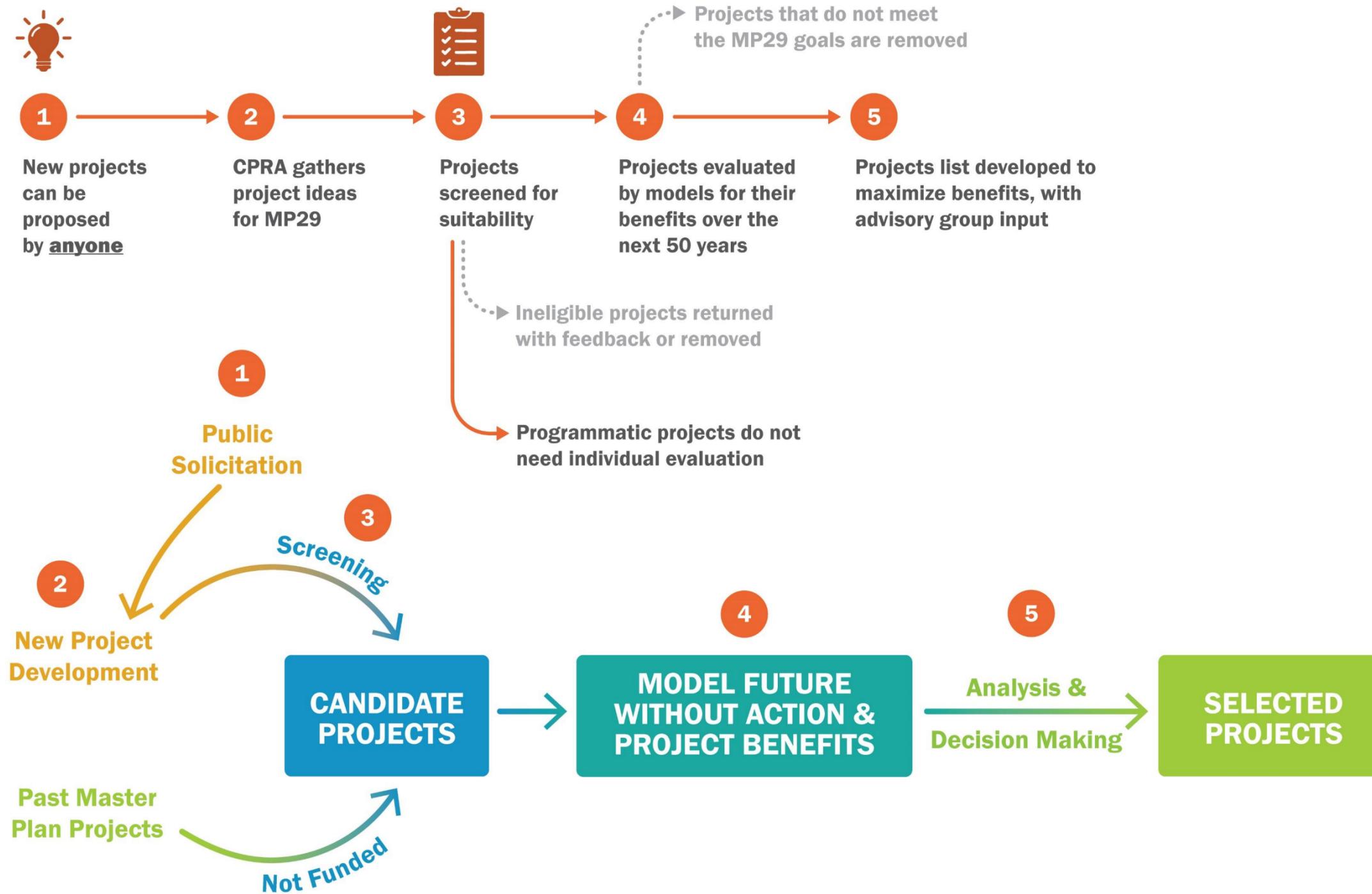
MASTER PLAN PROJECT ROADMAP



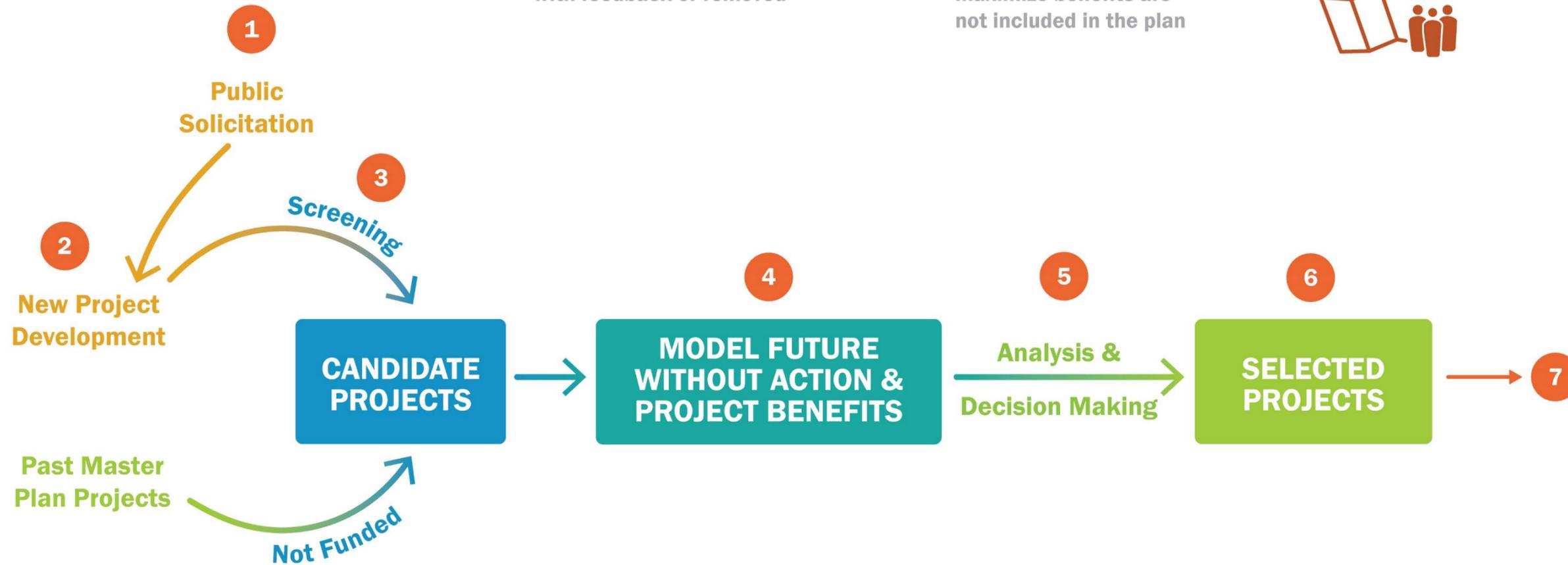
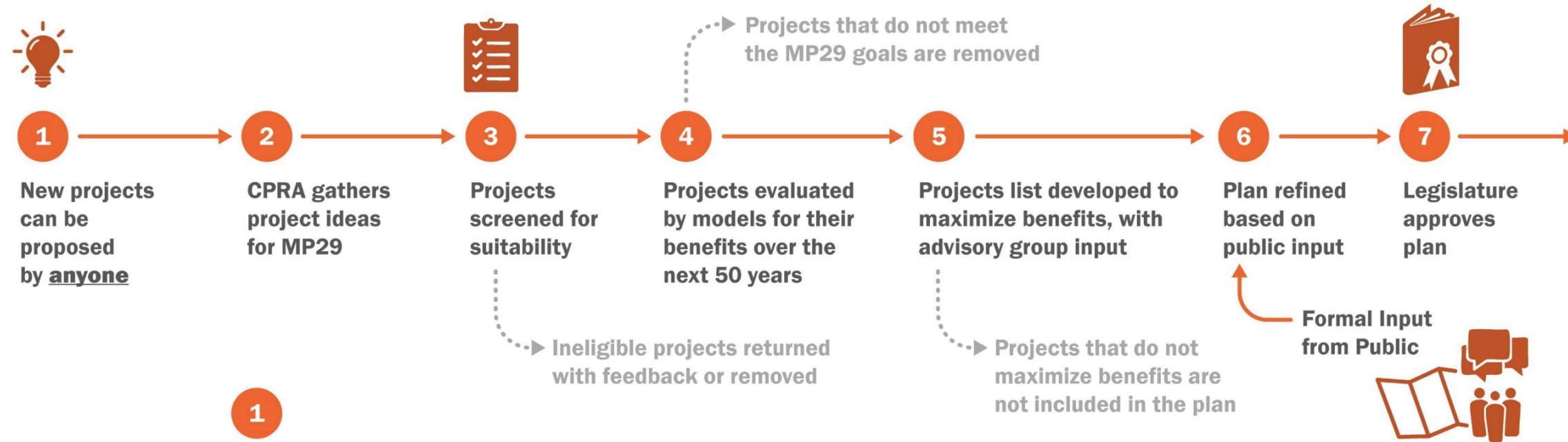
MASTER PLAN (MP) PROJECT ROADMAP



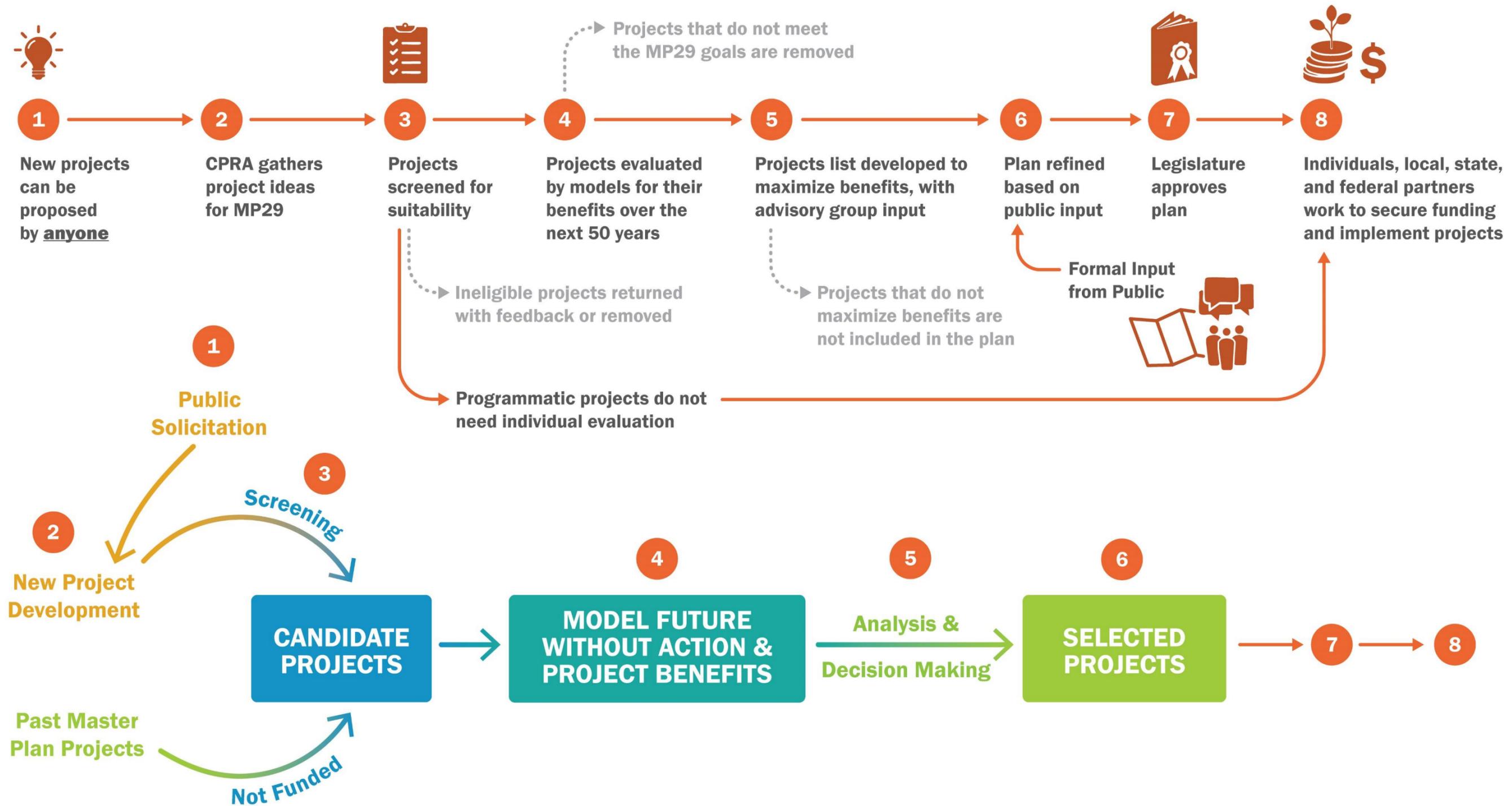
MASTER PLAN PROJECT ROADMAP



MASTER PLAN PROJECT ROADMAP



MASTER PLAN PROJECT ROADMAP



WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with 2029 Coastal Master Plan (MP29) goals, objectives, and principles



GOAL 1: STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION

Reduce expected annual damage by storm surge-based flooding compared to a future without the master plan.



FLOOD PROTECTION



NATURAL PROCESSES



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.



COASTAL HABITATS



CULTURAL RESOURCES



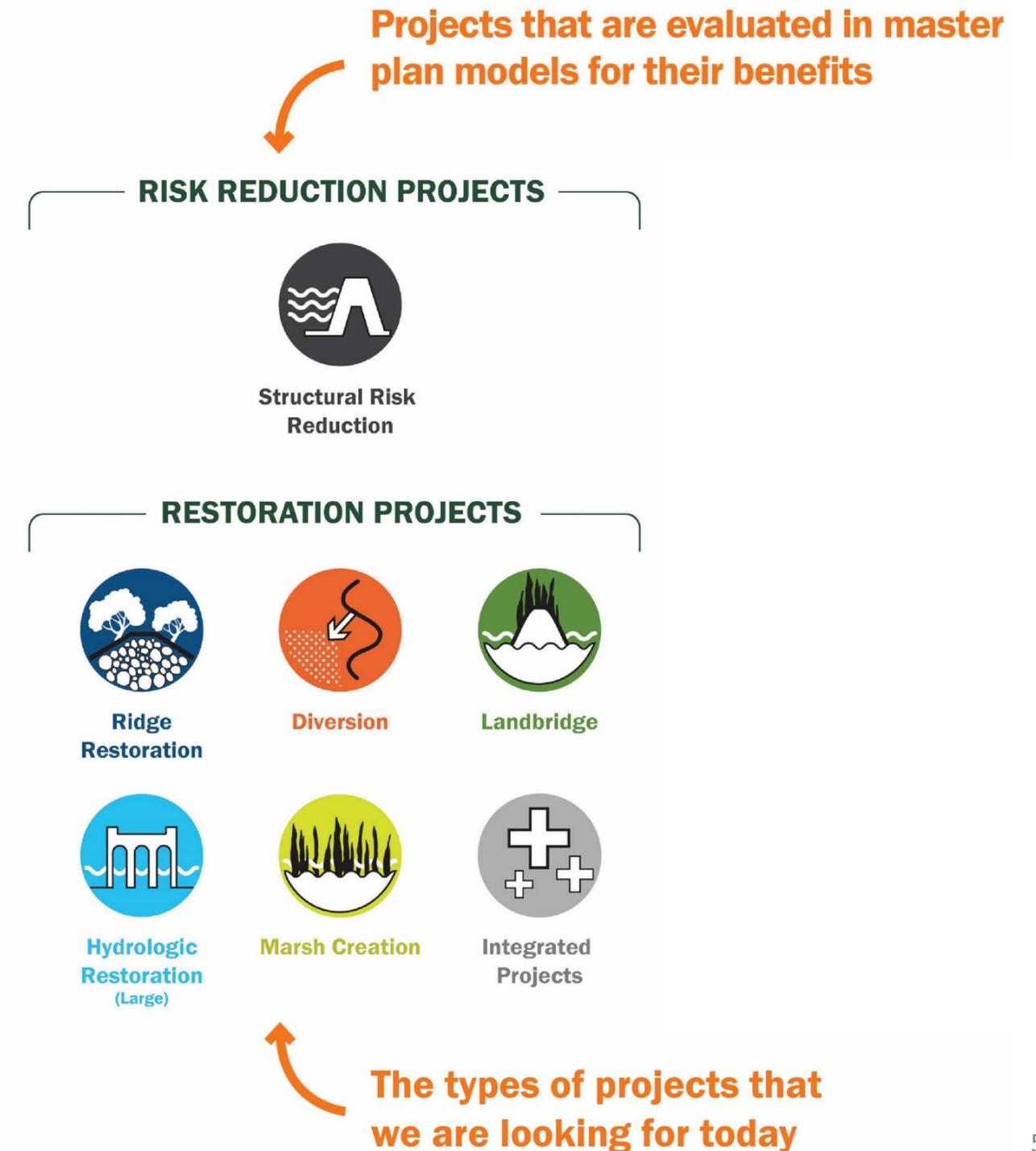
WORKING COAST

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- **One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)**



WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- **Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres**



The French Quarter is approximately
275 acres

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- **Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres**



WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres
- **Standalone structural risk reduction projects (e.g., levees) must tie into existing flood protection systems**

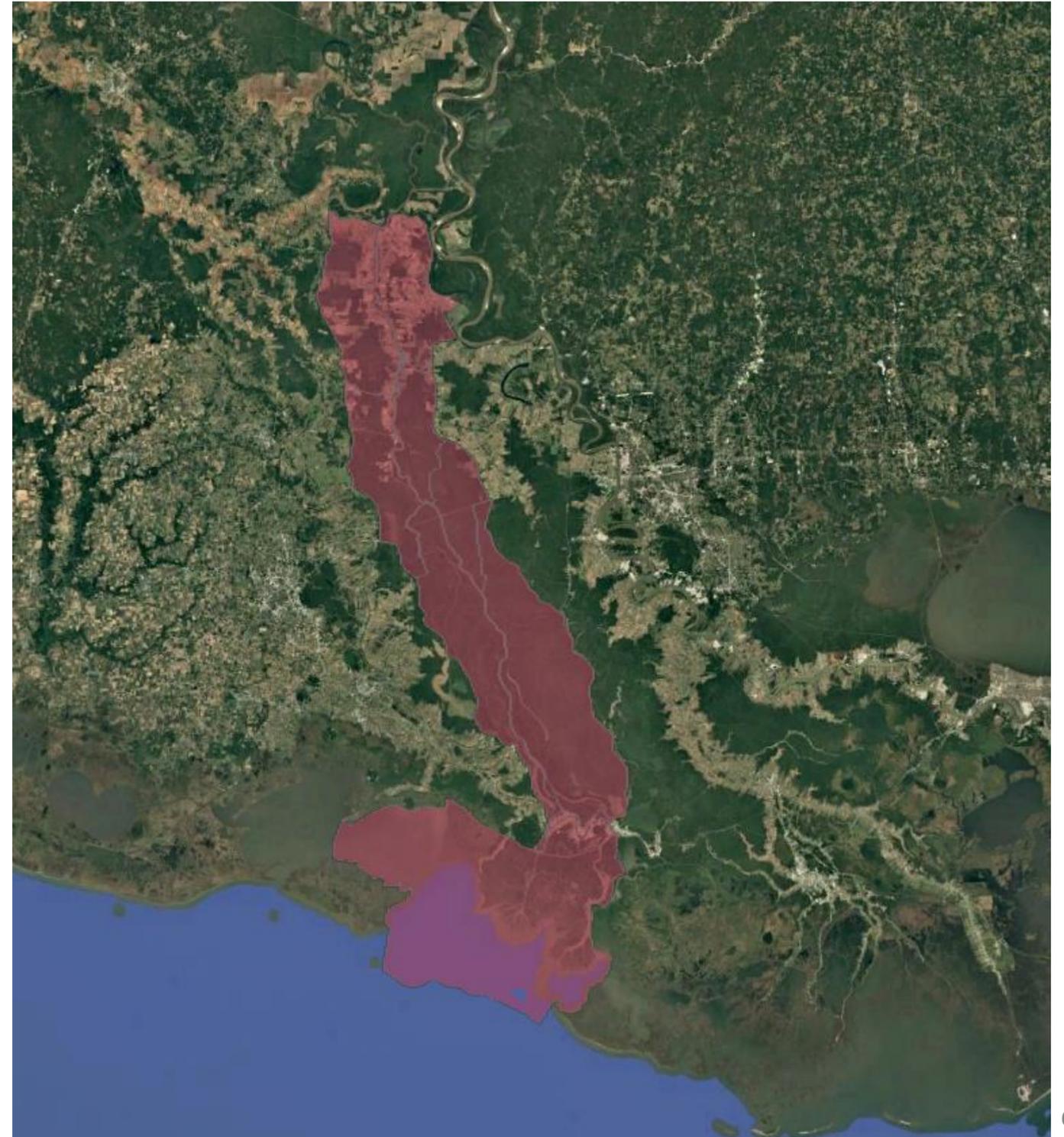


WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres
- Standalone structural risk reduction projects (e.g., levees) must tie into existing flood protection systems
- **Not part of the Atchafalaya Basin Program**

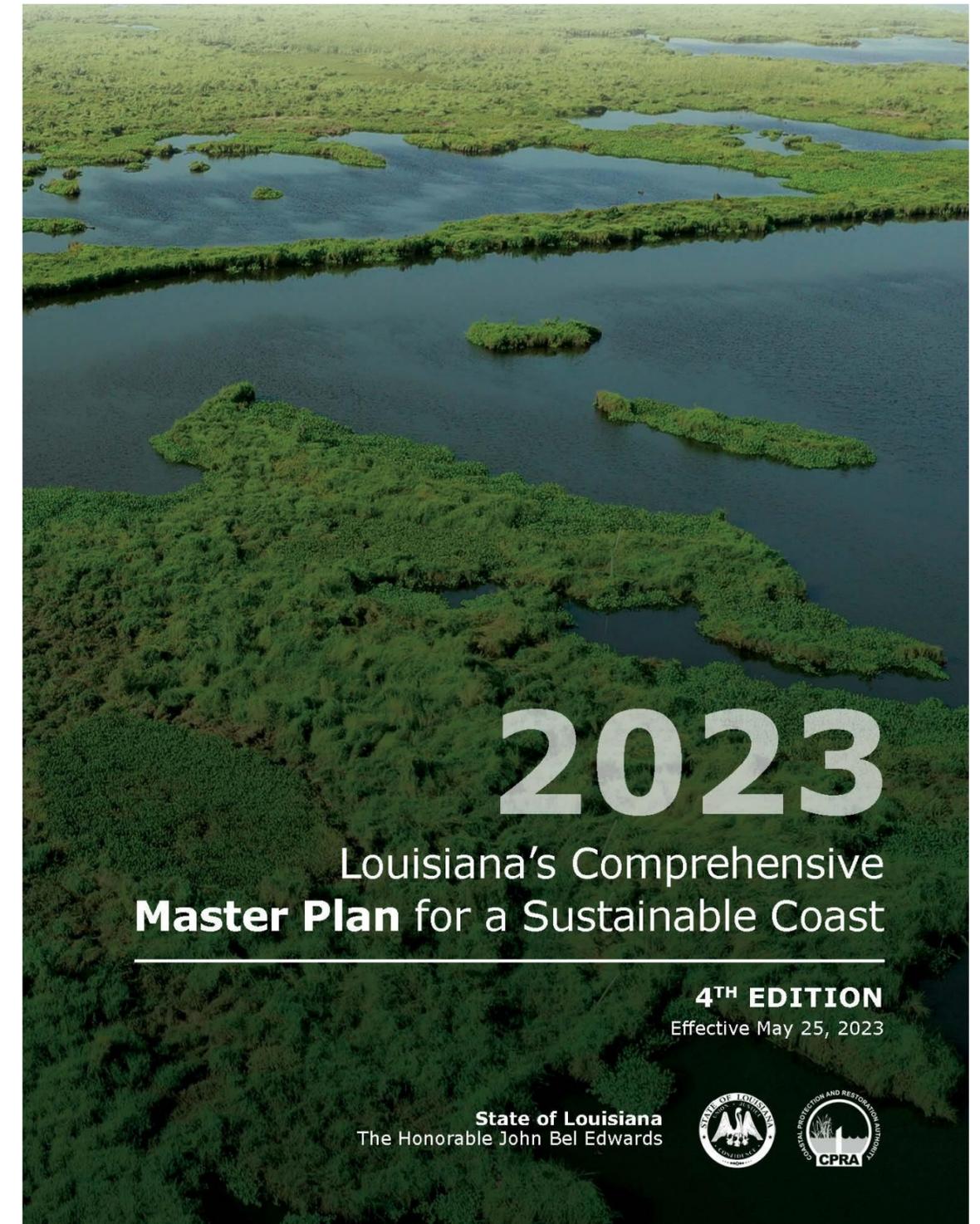


WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres
- Standalone structural risk reduction projects (e.g., levees) must tie into existing flood protection systems
- Not part of the Atchafalaya Basin Program
- **Not highly similar to a MP23 project**



WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres
- Standalone structural risk reduction projects (e.g., levees) must tie into existing flood protection systems
- Not part of the Atchafalaya Basin Program
- Not highly similar to a MP23 project
- **Constructable**

RESTORATION

Avoid insurmountable oil and gas infrastructure risks, lack of sediment access, any known site-specific issues, geotechnical limitations

RISK REDUCTION

Minimize impacts to wetlands, existing structures, and utilities; known geologic or topographic limitations

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

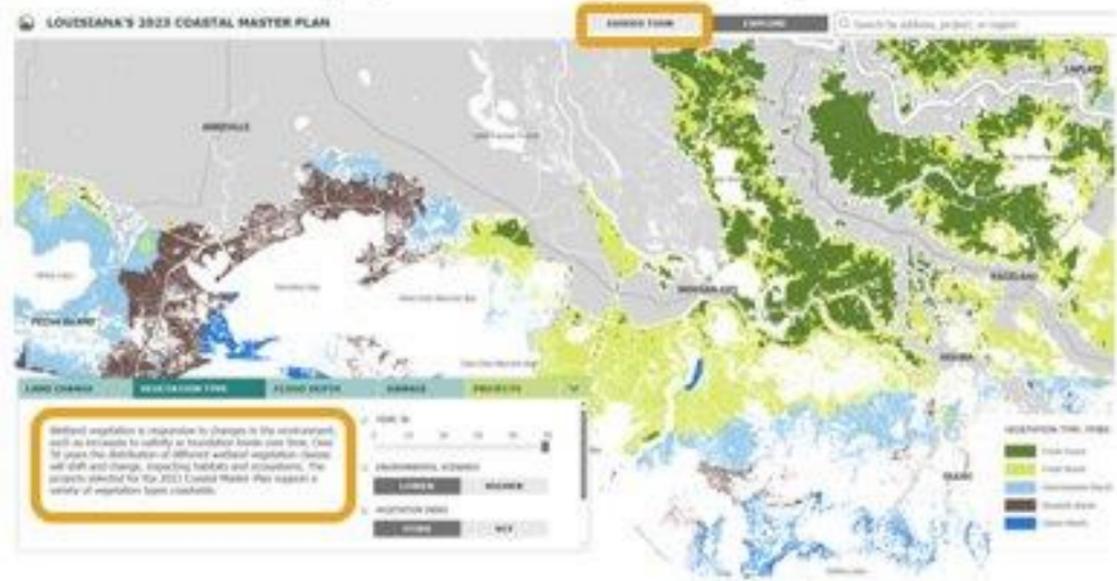
STEP ONE: SUITABILITY

Suitable projects include...

- Aligns with MP29 goals, objectives, and principles
- One of the project types that is evaluated individually (not a programmatic project type)
- Should benefit an area of at least around 500 acres
- Standalone structural risk reduction projects (e.g., levees) must tie into existing flood protection systems
- Not part of the Atchafalaya Basin Program
- Not highly similar to a MP23 project
- Constructable
- **Address areas of significant projected flood risk and/or land loss**

Master Plan Data Viewer (MPDV)

- mpdv.coastal.la.gov
- Introductory interactive map displaying land change, vegetation type, flood depth, damage, and 2023 Master Plan projects
- User-friendly guided tour, easy to print



LOUISIANA'S 2023 COASTAL MASTER PLAN

Wetland vegetation is responsive to changes in the environment, with its ability to naturally regenerate being limited. Over the years, the distribution of different wetland vegetation types will shift and change, impacting habitats and ecosystems. The projects selected for the 2023 Coastal Master Plan support a variety of vegetation types.

LEGEND

- Wetland
- Wetland
- Wetland
- Wetland
- Wetland

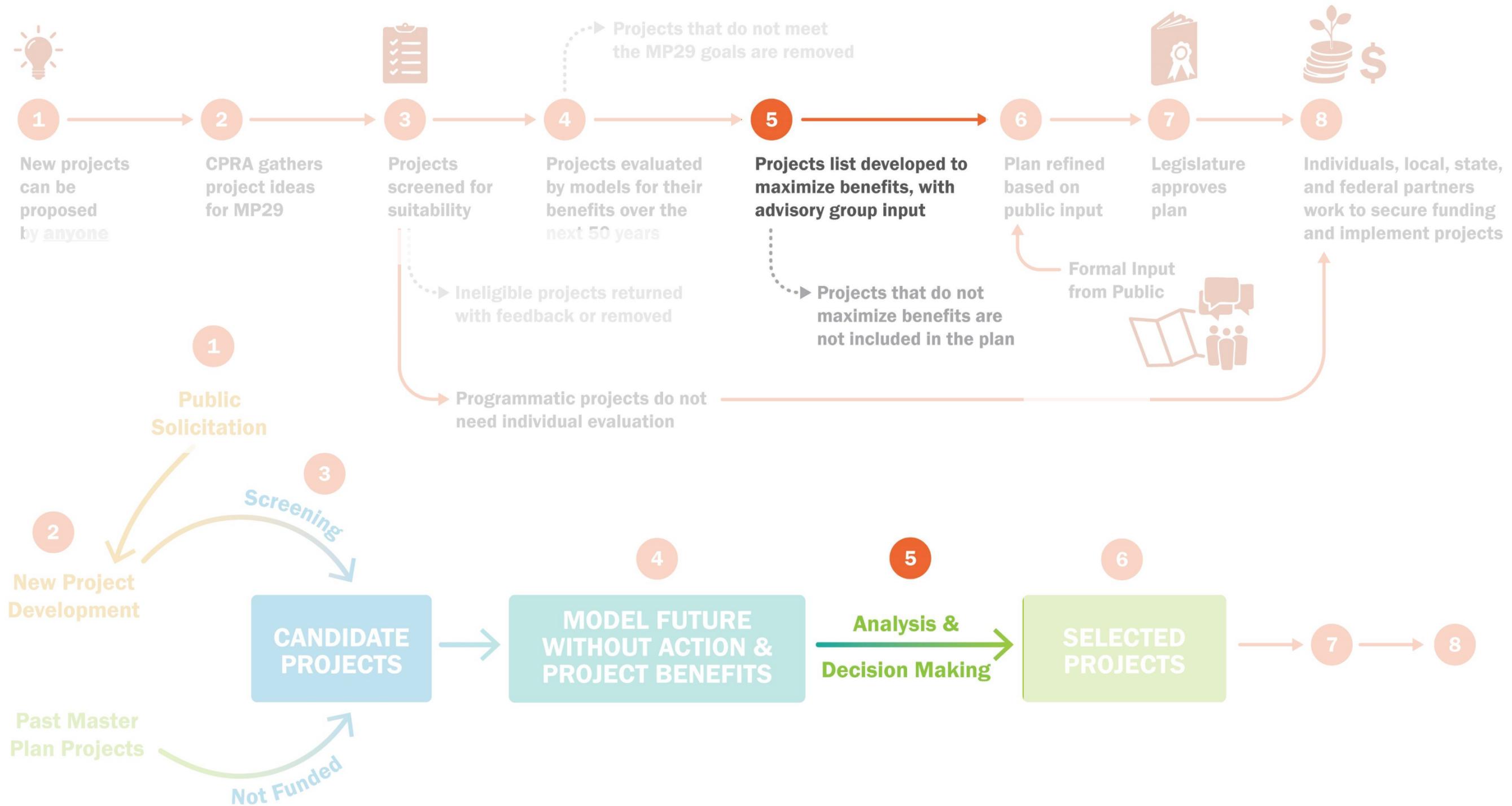
WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP TWO: EVALUATION

Suitable projects become Candidate Projects, which are modeled to understand...

- How much land do they maintain/build over 50 years
- How much storm surge-based flood damages are avoided over 50 years

MASTER PLAN PROJECT ROADMAP



WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN?

STEP TWO: EVALUATION

Candidate Projects are modeled to understand...

- How much land do they save/build over 50 years
- How much damages are avoided over 50 years

Then this information is analyzed to generate a list of projects that will be the most beneficial over the next 50 years, within established constraints, like budget.

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN TODAY?

AKA – WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT?

Most important: is the project is going to meet one of the two master plan goals over 50 years?

1. reducing storm surge damages or
2. reducing land loss



GOAL 1: STORM SURGE RISK REDUCTION

Reduce expected annual damage by storm surge-based flooding compared to a future without the master plan.



GOAL 2: LAND LOSS REDUCTION

Create and maintain land over 50 years compared to a future without the master plan.

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN TODAY?

AKA – WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT?

Most important: is the project is going to meet one of the two master plan goals over 50 years?

1. reducing storm surge damages or
2. reducing land loss

To do this make sure:

- **You have a clear idea of what challenge you're trying to address**

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN **TODAY?**

AKA – WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT?

Most important: is the project is going to meet one of the two master plan goals over 50 years?

1. reducing storm surge damages or
2. reducing land loss

To do this make sure:

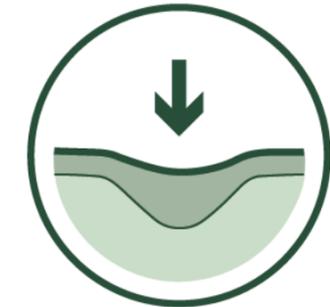
- You have a clear idea of what challenge you're trying to address
- **The challenge is tied to a hazard MP29 is intending to tackle (examples shown here)**



Erosion



Habitat Degradation and Loss



Subsidence



Saltwater Intrusion



Reduced Ecosystem Diversity



Unsuitable wetland water levels and inundation durations



Lack of Sediment Input



Sea Level Rise



Storm Surge Flooding

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN **TODAY?**

AKA – WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT?

Most important: is the project is going to meet one of the two master plan goals over 50 years?

1. reducing storm surge damages or
2. reducing land loss

To do this make sure:

- You have a clear idea of what challenge you're trying to address
- The challenge is tied to a hazard MP29 is intending to tackle
- **Your project type is designed to address that kind of hazard and performs a function that supports a MP goal**

This matrix does not contain rigid rules and does not reflect the full range of characteristics of each project type, but it is a useful starting point for new project idea developers.

● Always
○ Sometimes

	PROJECT EFFECTS EVALUATED THROUGH MODELING						PROGRAMMATICALLY CONSISTENT PROJECT TYPES							
	Structural Risk Reduction	Marsh Creation	Hydrologic Restoration (Large)	Diversion	Landbridge	Ridge Restoration	Nonstructural Risk Reduction	Barrier Island Maintenance	Oyster Reef Restoration	Shoreline Protection	Bank Stabilization	Earthen Terrace	Hydrologic Restoration (Small)	Forested Wetland Restoration
HAZARDS ADDRESSED														
Storm surge-based flooding	●						●							
Erosion					●	●		●	●	●	●	●		
Subsidence		●		●	●	●		●				●		
Sea level rise		●		●		●						●	○	
Lack of sediment input		●	●	●	●								●	○
Unsuitable wetland water levels and inundation durations		●	○	○	●			●			○		○	○
Saltwater intrusion		○	●	●	●	○							●	
Impounded wetlands			●										●	
Habitat degradation and loss		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Reduced ecosystem diversity		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RELATIVE RATINGS														
Average cost in MP23	1.1 B	380 M	57 M	530 M	720 M	14 M								
Range of project costs in MP23	310 M - 3.9 B	33 M - 1.5 B	16 M - 130 M	120 M - 790 M	460 M - 1.0 B	1.9 M - 26 M								
Sustainability of typical project benefits	Long	Medium	Medium to Long	Long	Medium	Medium	Long	Medium	Medium	Short to Medium	Short to Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium to Long
LOCAL SUITABILITY														
Water depth of 3 feet or less		●		●	●	○			○	○		○		
Soils that can support significant additional weight		●			●	●			●	●	●	●		
Reasonable access to source of suitable sediment		●			●	●		●						
Proximity to river/freshwater source			○	●										
Complements other project types in high wave energy environments					●				●	●	●	●		

WHAT MAKES A PROJECT A GOOD FIT FOR THE MASTER PLAN TODAY?

AKA – WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW TO SUBMIT A PROJECT?

Most important: is the project is going to meet one of the two master plan goals over 50 years?

1. reducing storm surge damages or
2. reducing land loss

To do this make sure:

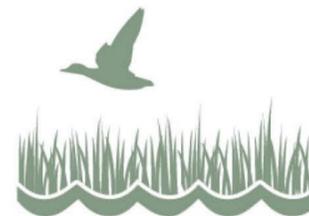
- You have a clear idea of what challenge you're trying to address
- The challenge is tied to a hazard MP29 is intending to tackle
- Your project type can address that kind of hazard and performs a function that supports a MP goal
- **CPRA is also interested in how your project ties back to the MP objectives**



FLOOD PROTECTION



NATURAL PROCESSES



COASTAL HABITATS



CULTURAL RESOURCES

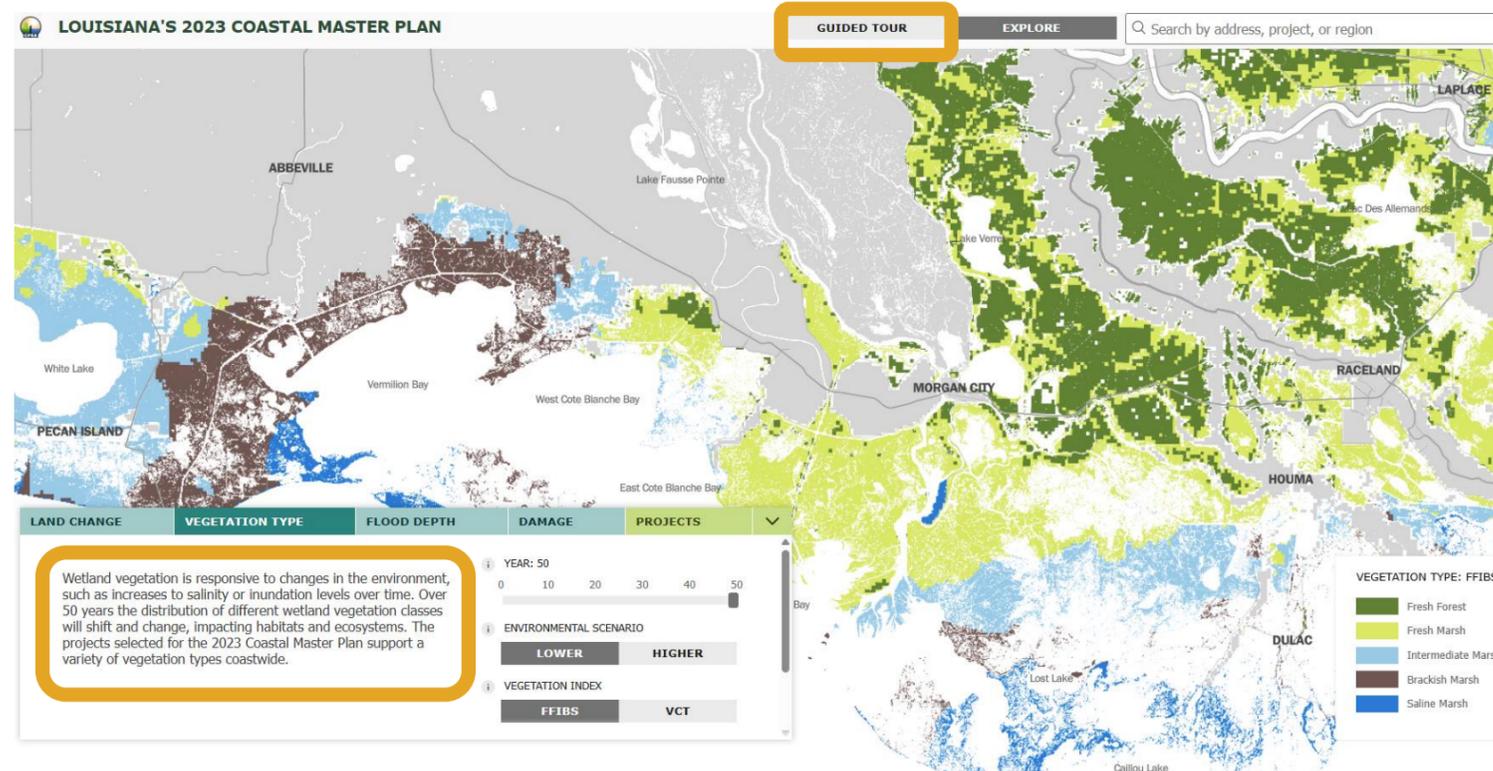


WORKING COAST

CAN'T STAY? BE SURE TO CHECK OUT THESE RESOURCES

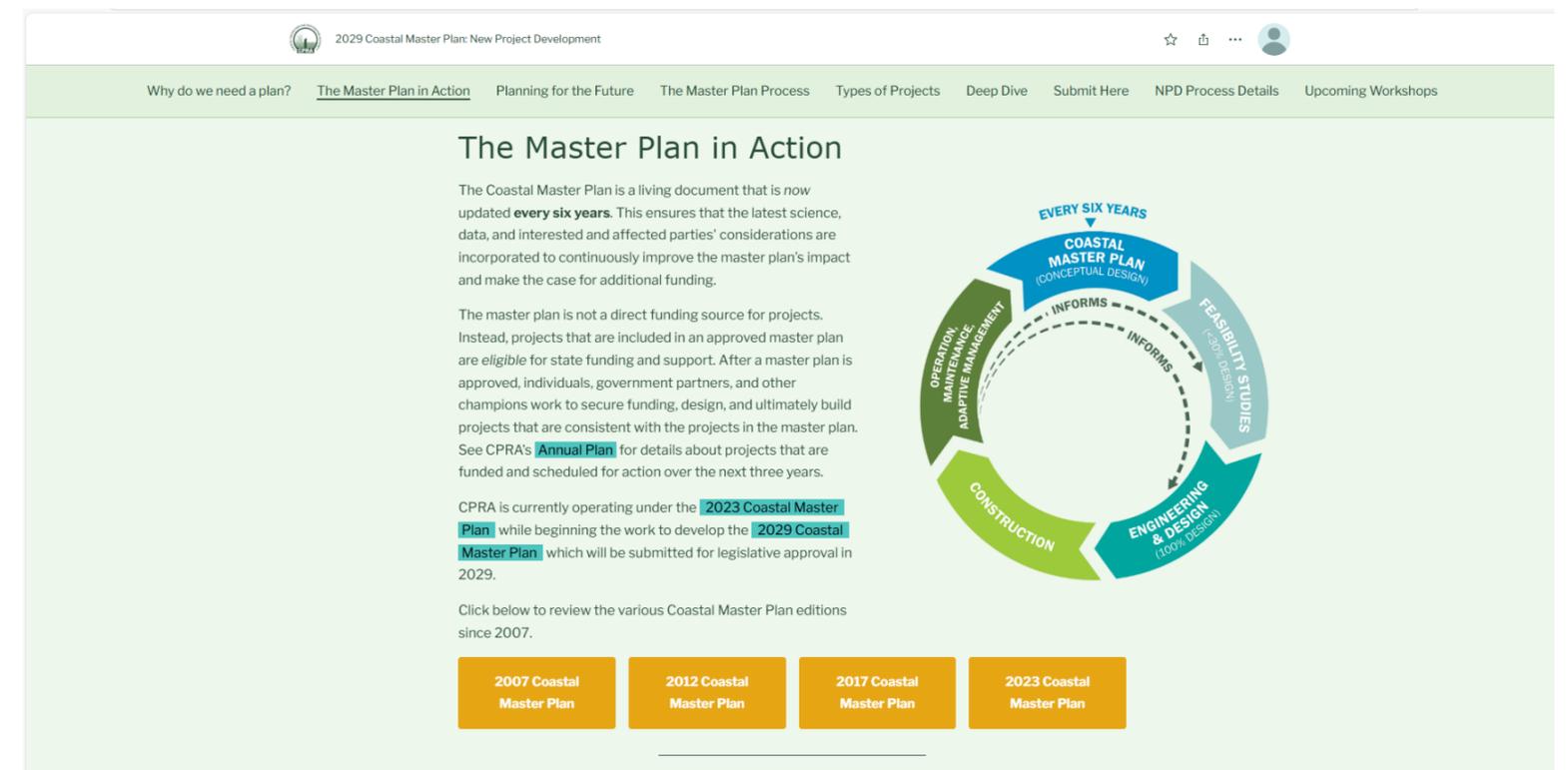
Master Plan Data Viewer (MPDV)

- mpdv.coastal.la.gov
- Introductory interactive map displaying land change, vegetation type, flood depth, damage, and 2023 projects
- User-friendly guided tour, easy to print



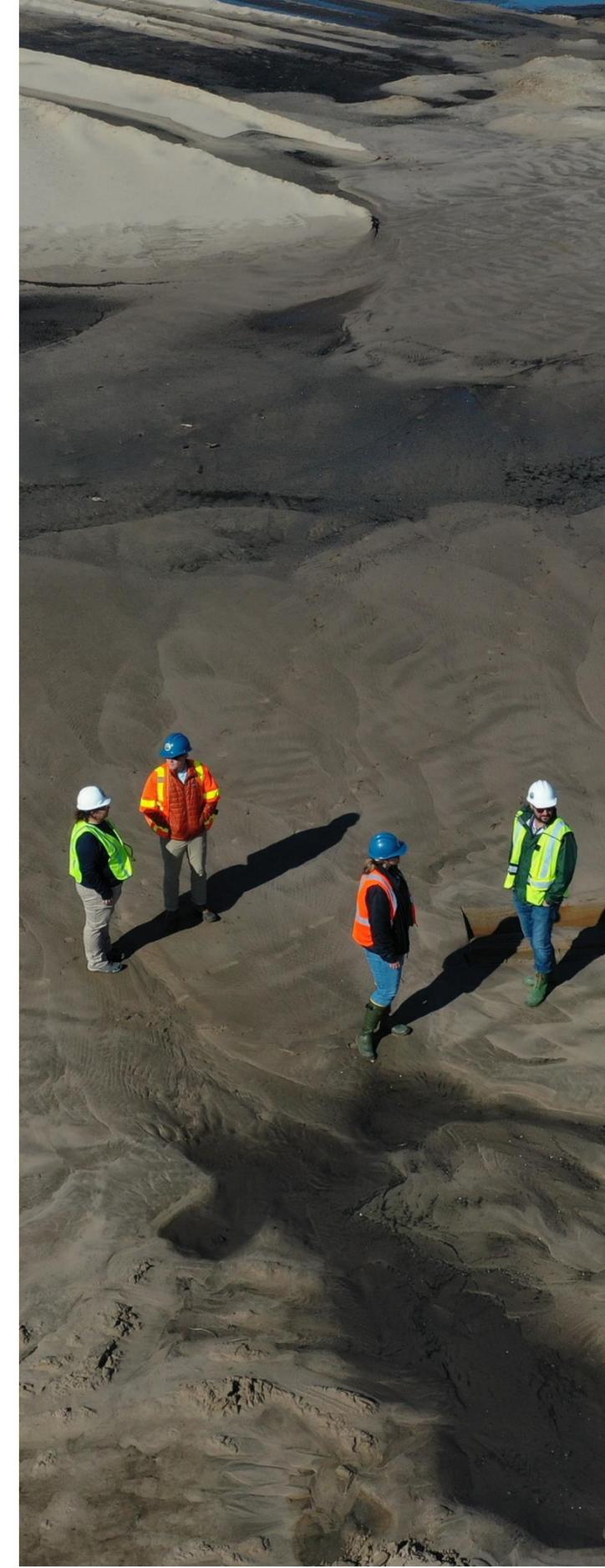
New Project Development Resources Website

- Website providing more information on Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan, New Project Development, and the process for MP29.
- Linked from CPRA's MP29 website



PUBLIC SOLICITATION 1 QUICK FACTS

- Anyone can submit a project through the online Coastal Challenge and Project Idea Submission Form
- Level of detail is flexible
 - We will accept everything from a definition of a need for a project to 95% design details
 - The more detail you provide, the more input you have on how CPRA models it and estimates costs
- Projects will be accepted from now until October 17, and then again in early 2026
 - Projects submitted in Public Solicitation 1 that don't pass the desktop screening will receive feedback and can be revised and resubmitted in Public Solicitation 2 in early 2026
 - We cannot offer the same feedback, revise, resubmit opportunity following Public Solicitation 2 due to the modeling schedule



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Understanding the many steps a project idea goes through after it is submitted and leading up to the finalization of the suite of projects for the 2029 Coastal Master Plan.
- Understanding what makes a project idea a good fit for the Coastal Master Plan
 - Step 1: Suitability – Does the project meet the factors that make it suitable for the Master Plan?
 - Step 2: Evaluation – How well does the project meet the goals of storm surge risk reduction and land loss reduction?
- What you need to know to submit a project



*For more information and support,
see Project Submission Workbook*

MEETING PURPOSE

Understand....

- ✓ what kind of projects are best suited for the Master Plan
- ✓ how to submit a project
- ✓ what happens to a project after it is submitted

Design...

- project ideas with other local residents, community leaders, and technical professionals



INTRODUCE TABLE TYPES – WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT EACH ONE

TABLE 1 – *GENERAL CONCERNS*

- Conversations about coastal issues/concerns
- Explore background on what happens without action
- Get support on submitting a project idea or a concern

TABLE 2 – *PROJECT DEVELOPMENT*

- Four areas of regional interest
- Develop project ideas with input from state and local experts and other residents

TABLE 3 – *GENERAL MASTER PLAN INFORMATION*

- Learn more about master planning in general
- Websites and additional materials for review

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS?

masterplan@la.gov

THANK YOU!