SUMMARY
Coastal Louisiana has lost an average of 34 square miles of land, primarily marsh, per year for the last 50 years. From 1932 to 2000, coastal Louisiana has lost 1,500 square miles of land, roughly an area the size of the state of Delaware. If nothing is done to stop this land loss, Louisiana could potentially lose approximately 700 square miles of land, or about equal to the size of the greater Washington D.C.-Baltimore area, in the next 50 years. Further, Louisiana accounted for an estimated 90 percent of the coastal marsh loss in the lower 48 states during the 1990s.

Legend:
- **Red**: Land Loss 1932 - 2000
- **Yellow**: Predicted Land Loss 2000 - 2050
- **Green**: Land Gain 1932 - 2000
- **Dark Green**: Predicted Land Gain 2000 - 2050

Louisiana Land Change Study Boundary

Background is 2000 Thematic Mapper panchromatic band.

Prepared by:
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Lafayette, LA
Task Force Members

- **US Army Corps of Engineers** New Orleans District Commander (Chair)
- **Louisiana**'s Executive Assistant to the Governor for Coastal Activities
- **US Environmental Protection Agency**, Region 6 Water Division Director
- **US Fish & Wildlife Service** Program Supervisor (AR, LA, MS, AL)
- **Natural Resources Conservation Service** State Conservationist
- **NOAA** Restoration Center Director
CWPPRA Project Selection

Projects are brought to the Task Force by the public, local municipalities, state agencies, and federal partners.

Parish Representatives rank projects in each region for further development.

Technical Committee recommends 4 projects for design.

Technical Committee recommends 1-4 projects for construction.

Task Force approves the 4 projects for design.

Task Force approves the 1-4 projects for construction.

10-20 projects from each of the 4 regions become PPL candidates.

Technical Committee selects 10 projects for further development.
CWPPRA Project Construction

CWPPRA projects are constructed within 5-7 years from initiating engineering and design. At construction completion, projects provide benefits which meet local and state restoration planning goals. CWPPRA projects are built in a series of phases that include:

**Phase Zero**
- Conceptual project development

**Phase One**
- Pre-construction data collection
- Engineering & Design

**Phase Two**
- Construction
- Project Management
- Construction Supervision and Inspection
- OM&M or Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring

After 25 Years
- 210 Projects Authorized
- Approximately 100,000 benefitted acres
Getting to Work

• Federal Sponsor: Project Proponent

• State Sponsor: Louisiana Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority

• Project Management Shared by Fed & State Sponsor

• Engineering: In-house by Federal or State Sponsor OR contracted

• Construction Contracting: Federal or State Sponsor

• Operations, Maintenance, & Monitoring typically led by State Sponsor
Why is it successful

- **Very prescriptive SOPs** minimize politics and build predictive process

- **Multiple phases of project development** allow projects to advance even if limited numbers are ultimately selected for construction (frequent positive reinforcement)

- Projects that don’t receive funding can compete again in future years from the furthest position they’ve advanced (not starting over, reduces sense of loss)

- Partner voting is not very prescriptive, so they can vote based on individual agency priorities (aligns with individual motivation)

- Construction experience builds competencies that enhances agency value to program (success breeds success)
The End

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