

COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY



DRIVE Initiative Implementation Workgroup Restoration and Protection

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Louisiana's Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

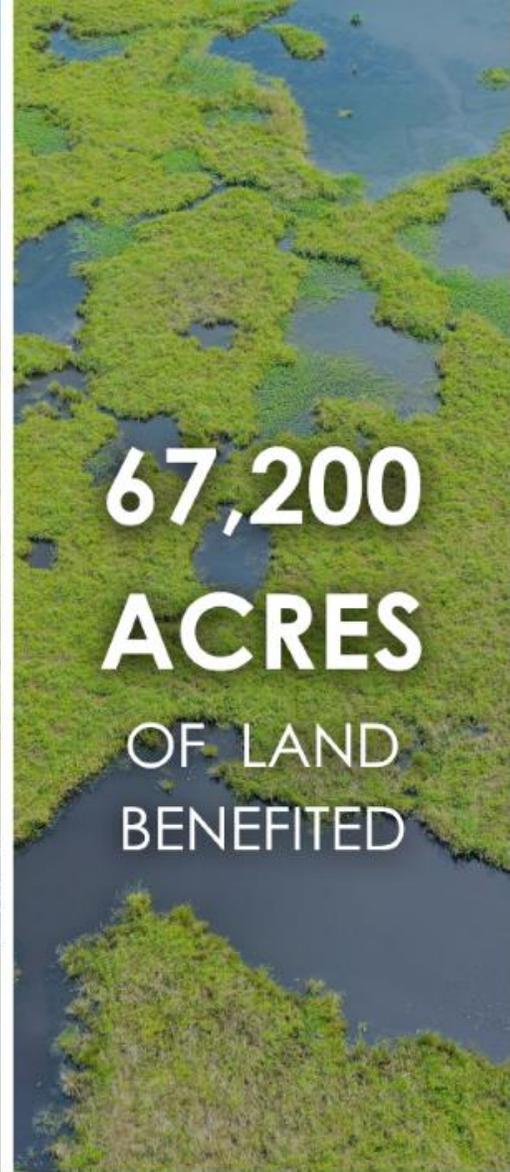
Single state entity with authority to articulate a clear statement of priorities to achieve comprehensive coastal protection for Louisiana.

Mandate is to develop, implement, and enforce a comprehensive coastal protection and restoration master plan.

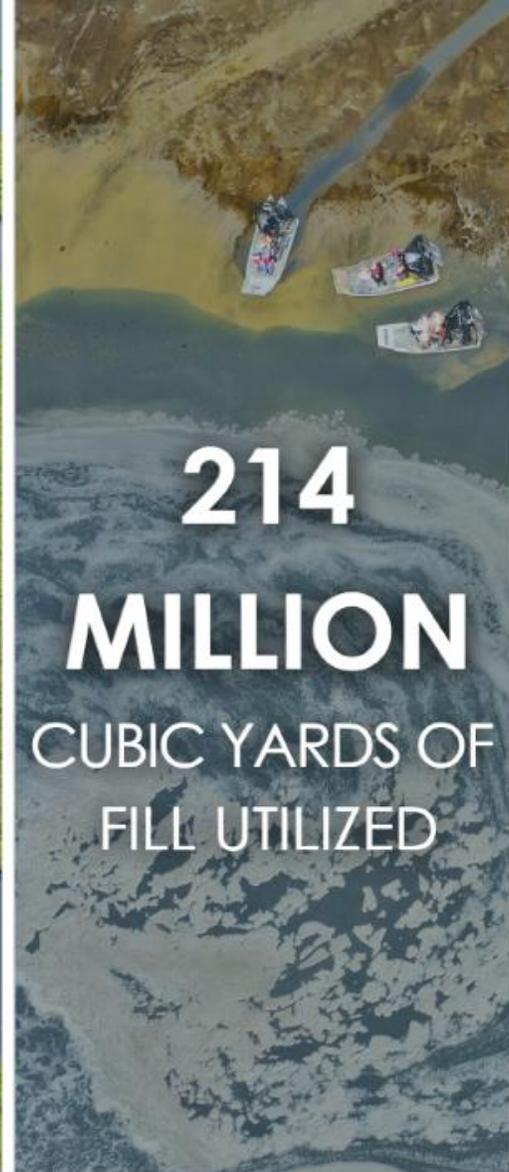




\$21.6
BILLION
IN FUNDING
SECURED



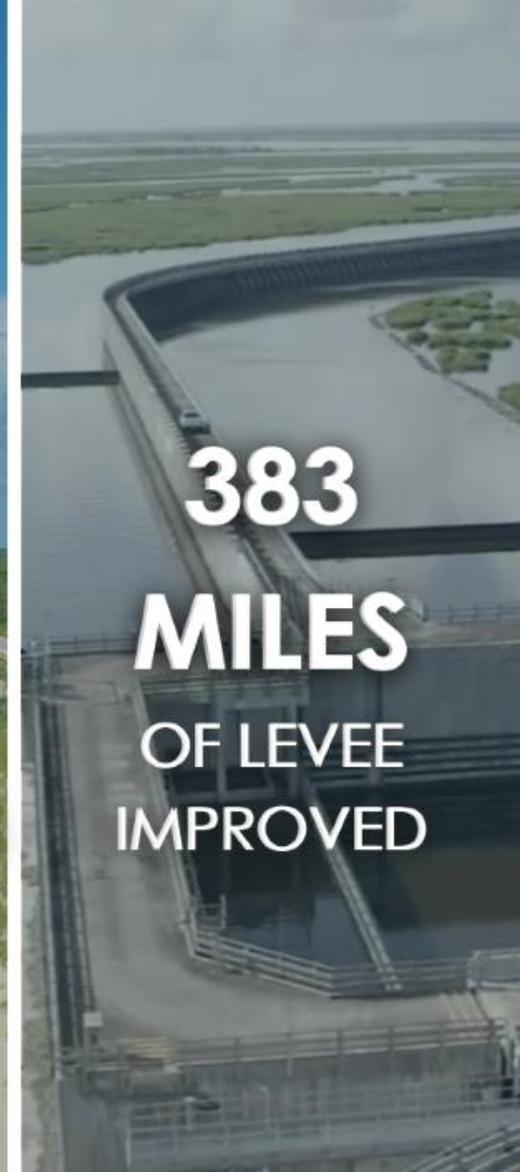
67,200
ACRES
OF LAND
BENEFITED



214
MILLION
CUBIC YARDS OF
FILL UTILIZED



71.6
MILES
OF BARRIER
ISLANDS & BERMS
CONSTRUCTED



383
MILES
OF LEVEE
IMPROVED

Louisiana's Coastal Program
Since 2007

CPRA's Success

- **Mission**

- CPRA has a very focused mission

- **Master Plan & Annual Plan Process**

- Highly touted, robust, and transparent planning processes

- **CPRA Board Oversight**

- Agency oversight from a board comprised of State Agencies and Coastal Basin Representatives

- **Funding**

- Agency structure and planning process positions CPRA well to receive federal funding, grant funding, and other non-state funding



Major Events



2005

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

Catastrophic flooding led to increased investment in flood resilience infrastructure.



2005

Formation of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority



2010/2016

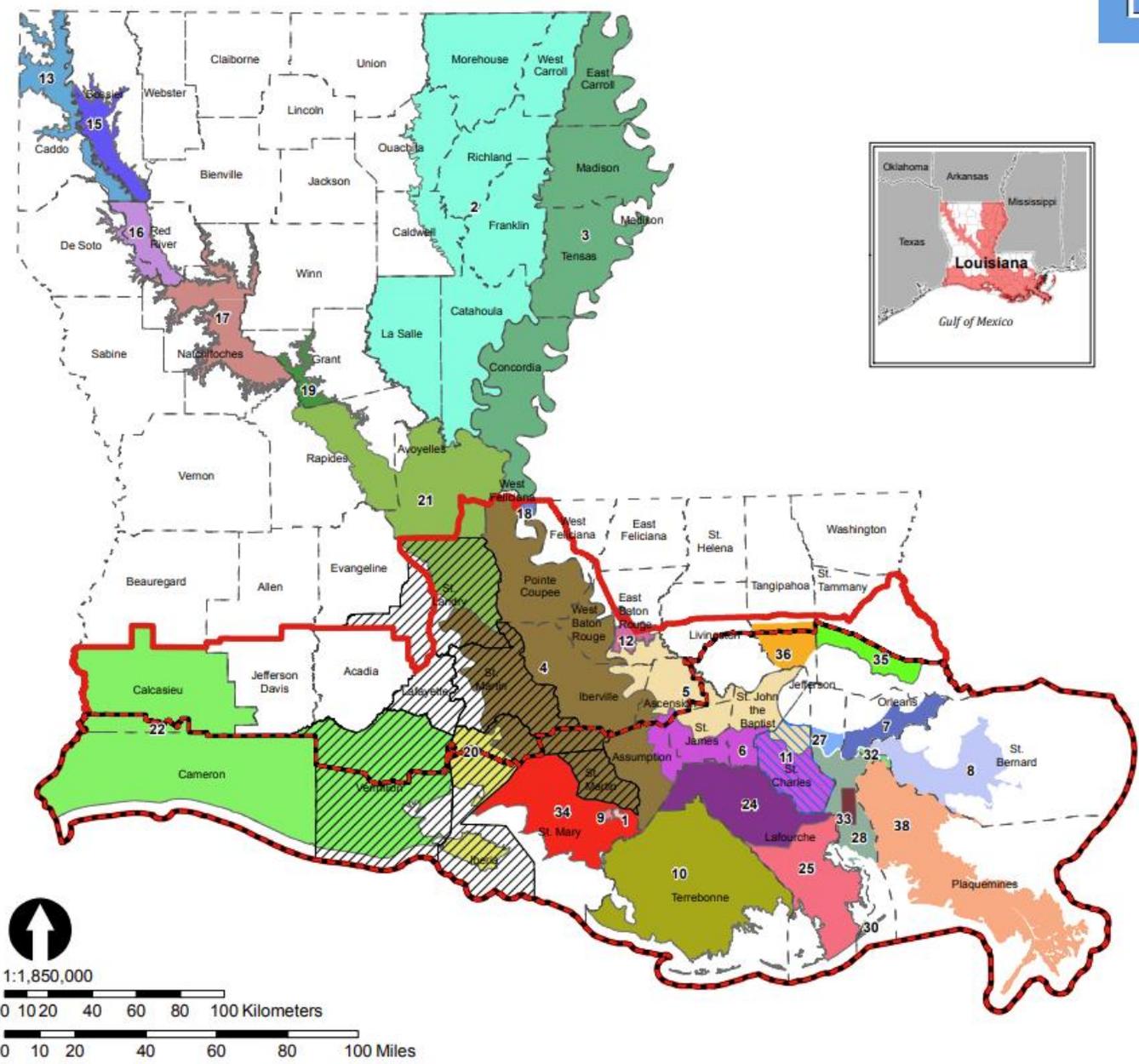
Deepwater Horizon Spill/Settlement

\$7.4B of the \$20.8 Billion settlement from the oil spill is dedicated to Louisiana coastal restoration.

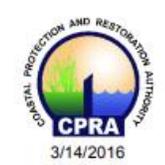
- 2005 – Act 8 of the First Extraordinary Session**
 In December 2005, meeting in a special session to address recovery issues confronting the state following Katrina and Rita, the Louisiana Legislature restructured the State’s Wetland Conservation and Restoration Authority to form the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).
- 2009 – Act 523 of the Louisiana Legislature**
 Act 523 of 2009 created a new state entity, the Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR), as the implementation and enforcement arm of the CPRA.
- 2012 – Act 604 of the Louisiana Legislature**
 Act 604 of 2012 renamed the CPRA as the CPRA Board (the Board) and changed its implementation and enforcement arm from OCPR to CPRA (the Authority)

Flood Protection - LA Levee Districts

Louisiana Levee Districts



- CMD Coastal Zone
 - Coastal Area Boundary
 - Teche-Vermilion Fresh Water District
 - LA Parishes
- Levee Districts**
- 4 Atchafalaya Basin Levee District
 - 15 Bossier Levee District
 - 13 Caddo Levee District
 - 22 Chenier Plain Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority
 - 3 Fifth Louisiana Levee District
 - 30 Grand Isle Independent Levee District
 - 20 Iberia Parish Levee, Hurricane Protection, and Conservation District
 - 33 Lafitte Area Independent Levee District
 - 6 Lafourche Basin Levee District
 - 17 Natchitoches Levee and Drainage District
 - 19 Nineteenth Louisiana Levee District
 - 24 North Lafourche Conservation, Levee and Drainage District
 - 5 Pontchartrain Levee District
 - 16 Red River Levee and Drainage District
 - 21 Red River, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Boeuf Levee District
 - 25 South Lafourche Levee District
 - 34 St. Mary Levee District
 - 35 St. Tammany Levee District
 - 2 Tensas Levee District
 - 10 Terrebonne Levee and Conservation District
- SLFPA - East**
- 27 East Jefferson Levee District
 - 8 Lake Borgne Basin Levee District
 - 7 Orleans Levee District
 - 36 Tangipahoa Levee District
- SLFPA - West**
- 32 Algiers Levee District
 - 28 West Jefferson Levee District
- Entities Functioning as Levee Districts**
- 38 Plaquemines Parish Government
 - 12 City of Baton Rouge
 - 1 Morgan City
 - 18 Louisiana State Penitentiary
 - 11 St. Charles Parish Government
 - 9 Town of Berwick

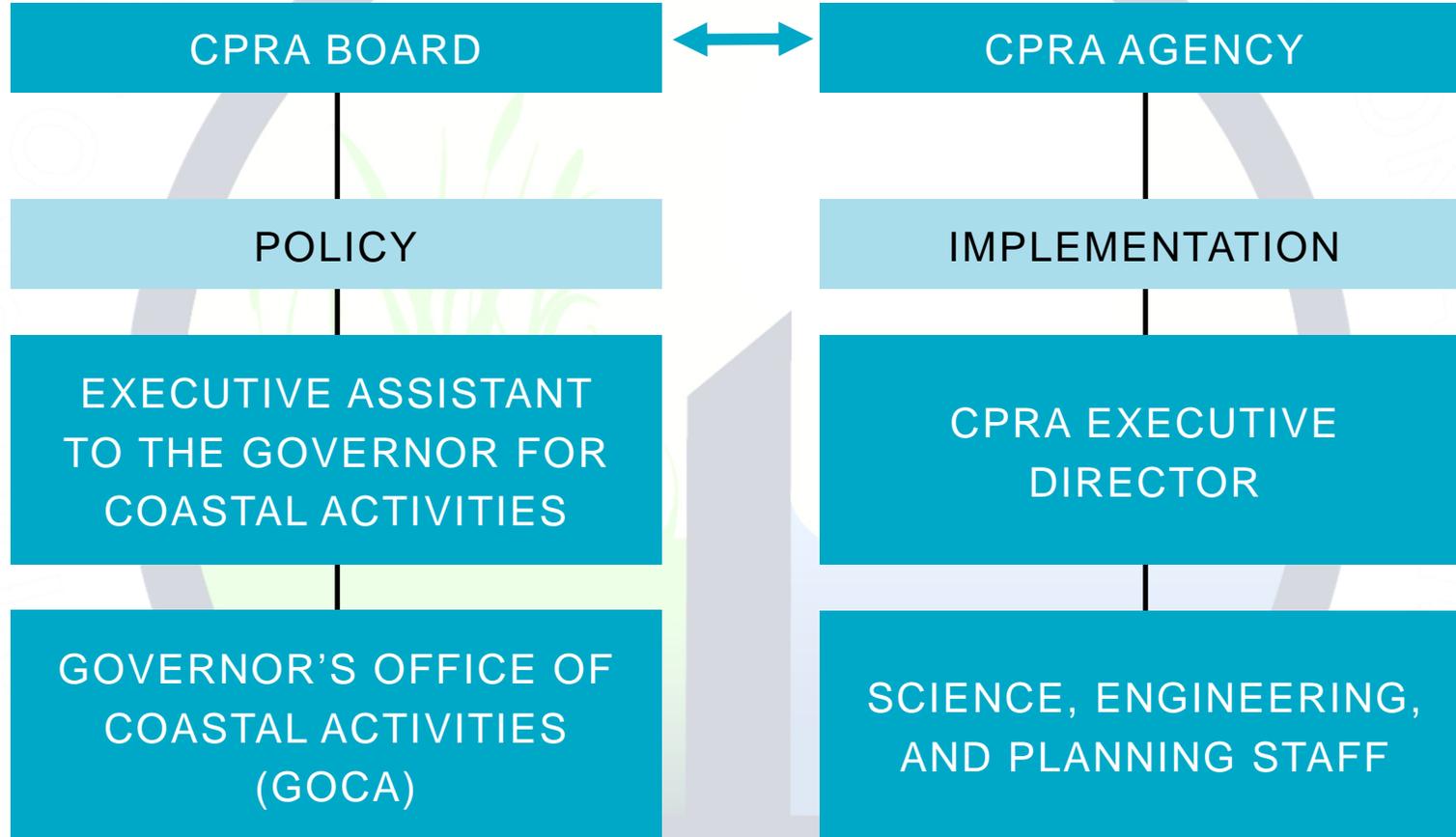




West Shore Lake Pontchartrain



Louisiana's Coastal Program



CPRA



- Represents the state's position in policy relative to the protection, conservation, enhancement, and restoration of the coastal area of the state;
- Guides CPRA in protecting, conserving, enhancing, and restoring the coastal area through the implementation of integrated coastal protection projects and programs; and
- Guides and approves the development of Comprehensive Master Plan and Annual Plan for integrated coastal protection and restoration.

CPRA Board Updates HB 806



- **HB 806 – Update to the CPRA Board**
- Reduce the CPRA Board size to 19 member
- Provides the ability to appoint 3 at-large members to the Board

CPRA

CPRA is structured into 5 Divisions:

Executive Division

Administrative – executive leadership; finance and general administration; outreach and engagement; and legal services.

Planning and Research Division

Responsible for 5 areas of the State’s Protection and Restoration program: Applied Research; Plan Development, Feasibility Studies, River Studies, and Environmental.

Project Management Division

Responsible for the management of projects that initiate, plan, execute, monitor, and control the successful implementation of protection and restoration projects from the beginning of design phase through the completion of the construction phase.

Engineering Division

Responsible for developing economical and structurally functional engineering solutions to technical problems related to coastal restoration and flood protection; preparing technical reports and analyses, and designing documents used for planning, bidding, and construction.

Operations Division

Responsible for all construction, operations, and maintenance efforts. This Division also provides oversight and coordination of the quarterly inspection program on riverine and Hurricane protection levees; lead Emergency Support Function (ESF3) for infrastructure branch during emergencies.

CPRA Funding Structure

- CPRA is a State Agency within the Executive Department
- CPRA has both an Operating (HB 1) and Capital Outlay Budget (HB 2)
- Operating Budget
 - One Program Unit – Implementation (Agency 109)
 - Operating Budget – historically funded with Federal Funds, State Statutory Dedications, & DWH Spill Settlement.
 - No State General Fund Direct Appropriations
- Capital Outlay Budget
 - Annual Capital Appropriations – Consistent with the CPRA Annual Plan
 - Capital Budget – historically funded with Federal Funds, State Statutory Dedications, DWH Spill Settlement, & State Bonds
 - CPRA can receive State Surplus and Excess Funds
- Coastal Trust Fund
 - Constitutionally protected trust fund dedicated to projects and programs that preserve and restore Louisiana’s coast

Funding Sources



State Mineral Revenue



National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)



Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA)



Gulf Of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA)

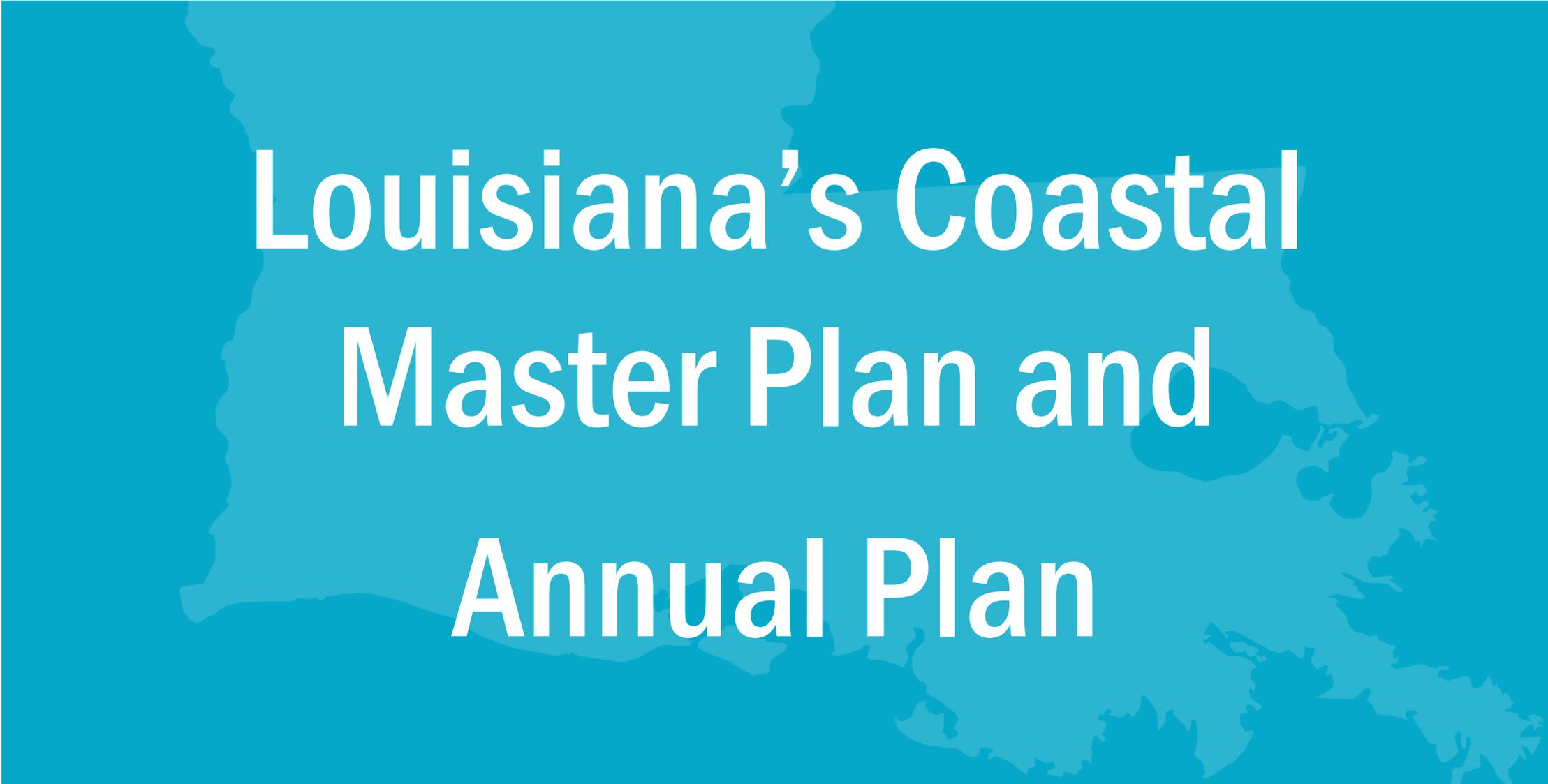


Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act (RESTORE)

PROGRAM	REVENUE/ EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS
GOMESA	\$170 Million
NRDA	\$544 Million
NFWF	\$192 Million
RESTORE	\$173 Million
Federal (CWPPRA/WRDA)	\$163 Million
State Statutory Dedications	\$121 Million
State Surplus/Cap Outlay	\$280 Million
Other	\$69 Million

Total Projected Revenues & Expenditures FY 2025

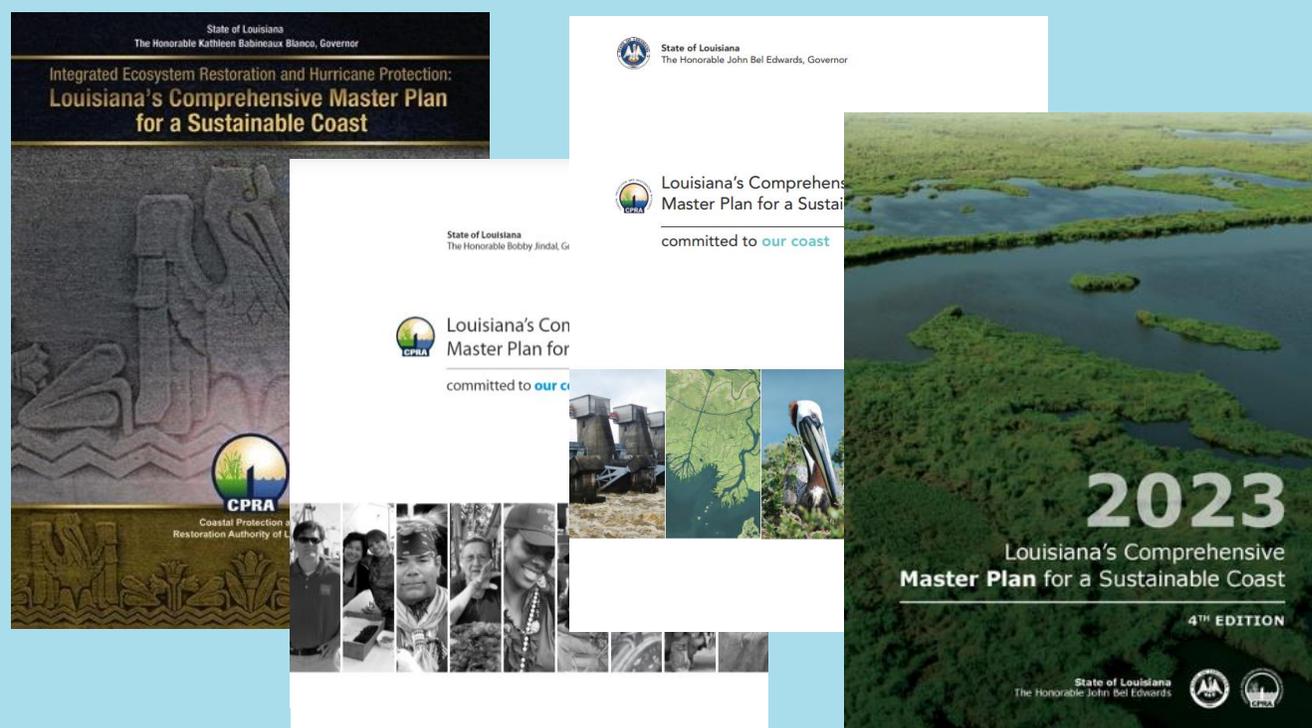
- TOTAL OF OVER 20 REVENUE STREAMS
- LARGEST ARE FROM DWH OIL SPILL AND GOMESA



Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan and Annual Plan

Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

ARTICULATES AN INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE VISION FOR RESILIENCE, RESTORATION, AND PROTECTION IN COASTAL LOUISIANA



- 50-Year, \$50 Billion budget
- Updated every 6 years



“Passing this plan ensures that we can continue to effectively fight against coastal land loss and preserve all that makes Louisiana beautiful and unique. The unanimous passage of this measure exemplifies my administration’s goal for a united government working toward a better future for the great state of Louisiana.”

- GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY



Annual Plan

What is it?

A request for authorization to spend revenues if received

3-year outlook:

- Projected revenues and expenditures
- Project activity and implementation schedules

Why we do it?

To comply with Act 523 of 2009 Regular Session (amended by Act 604)

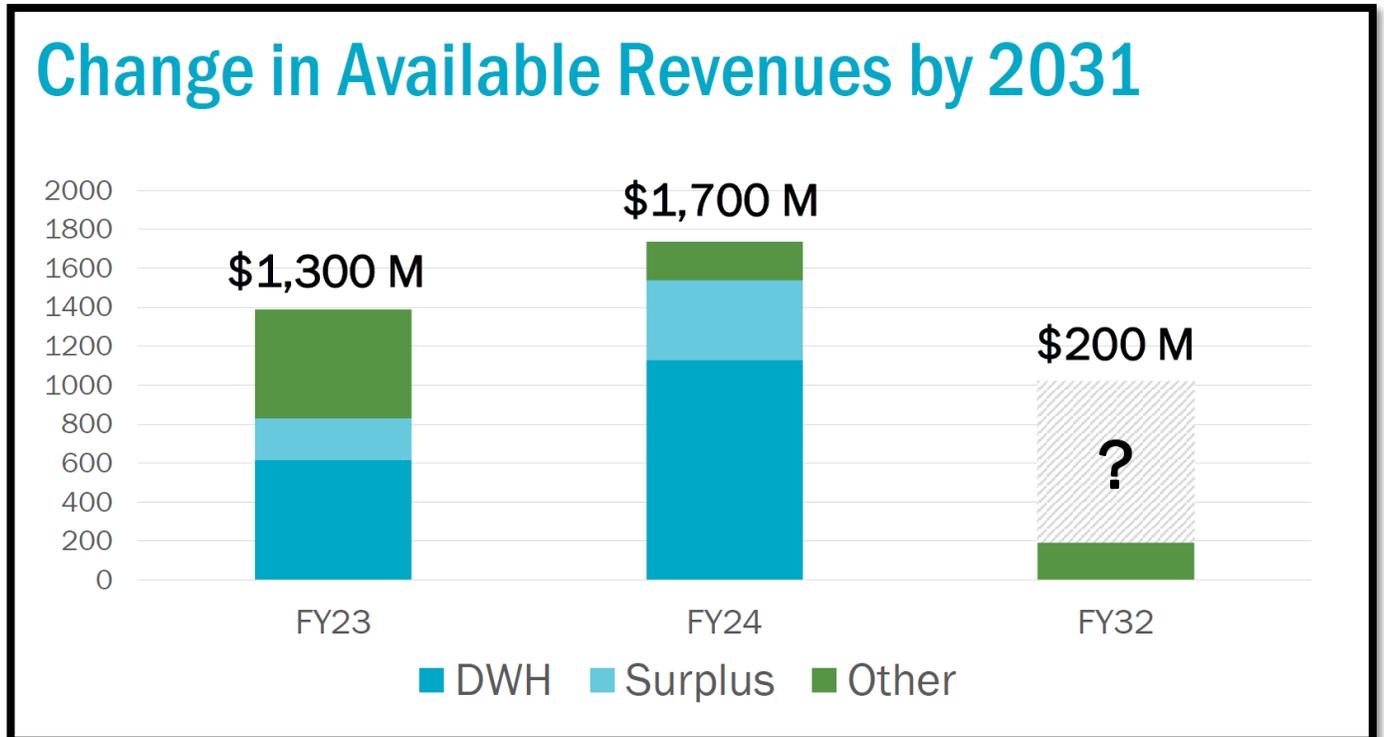
To comply with Act 570 of the 2018 Regular Session



CPRA's Challenges, Opportunities, and Recommendations

Long-Term Funding Challenges

- There will be challenges to provide adequate long-term agency funding to maintain annual coastal needs (\$50B over 50 years as presented in the 2023 Master Plan for Sustainable Coast).
- Additionally, the federal credit burden has significantly increased over the last 10 years with the federal authorization of projects across coastal Louisiana.



Next Steps for Future Funding Solutions

Continued Efforts and Analysis of Long-Term Funding

- **Expanded Offshore Energy Revenue Sharing**
 - Wind Revenue Sharing, Lift GOMESA Cap, etc.
 - Initiated Implementation of aggressive expansion and increased advocacy efforts from the SHORES Coalition
- **Coastal Blue Carbon**
 - Coastal wetland ecosystems (salt marshes, mangroves, and seagrass beds) can store large quantities carbon
 - Working with TWIG of research and development
- **Bonding of State GOMESA**
 - Selling bonds for annual GOMESA payments would allow CPRA to receive funding upfront to begin future approved projects.
- **Alternative Project Financing**
 - Public Private Partnerships (P3s)
 - Outcome Based Performance Contracting

Continued Coastal Advocacy with DENR in Washington D.C.

SHORES – Advocate for Expansion of Revenue Sharing on Offshore Energy (RISEE and BREEZE)



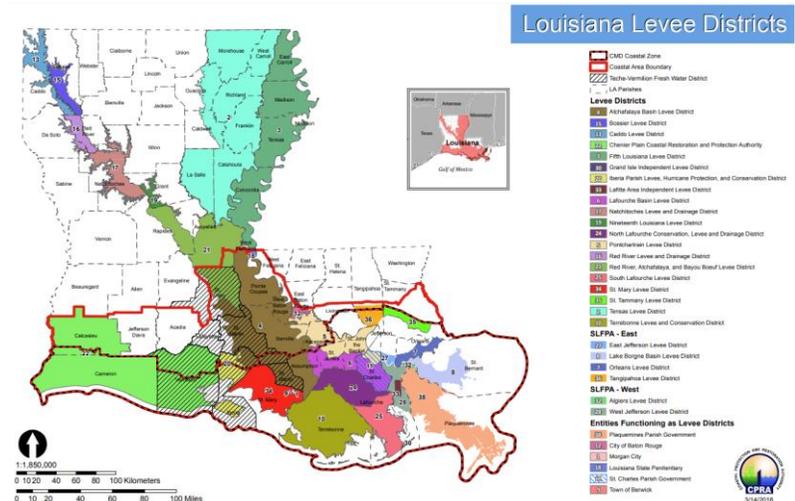
Opportunities for Collaboration with DENR

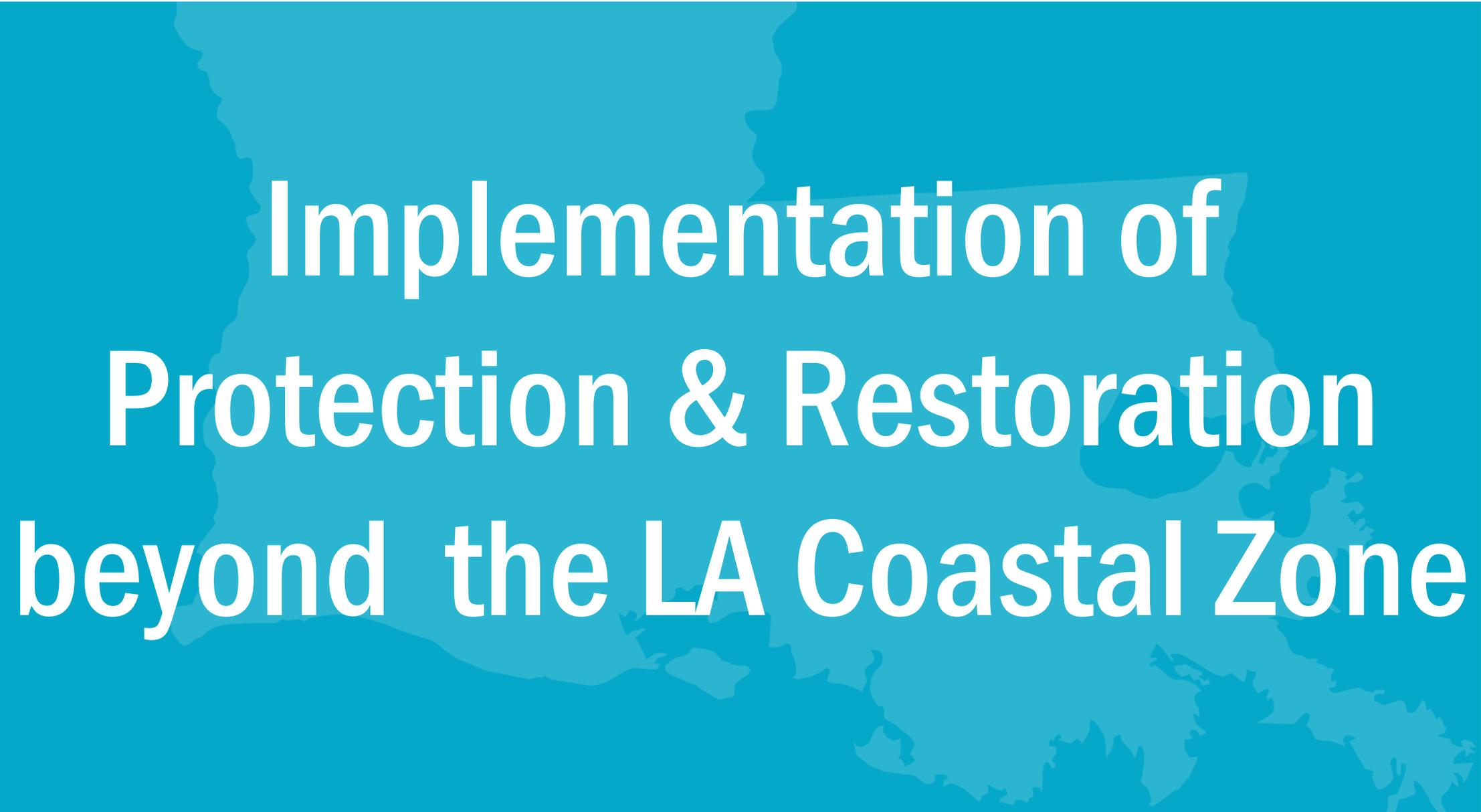
- **Executive**
 - Expansion of Collaboration and Coordination between DENR and CPRA Executive Administrations for increased efficiency
 - Coordination with the Natural Resources Steering Commission
- **Back Office Support**
 - Collaboration on Back Office Support to assist DENR
- **Federal Policy and Advocacy**
 - Collaboration and Coordination of Federal Policy and Federal Advocacy for Coastal and Energy efforts
 - Louisiana Offshore Energy Expansion and Revenue Sharing
- **Areas of Additional Expanded Collaboration**
 - DENR-LOSCO on Restoration Efforts from NRDA Funding
 - Communication and Public Information Offices
 - Office of Coastal Management for increased permitting efficiency
 - Data Sharing

Implementation Challenges

Coastal Zone Limitations

- CPRA's mission is strictly mandated to provide comprehensive restoration and hurricane flood risk reduction to the Louisiana Coastal Area.
- This creates limitations to being able to provide comprehensive restoration and flood risk reduction for the rest of the state.
 - CPRA continues to receive implementation requests for similar efforts that are outside of the scope of our current statutory mission.
- To initiate efforts to solve this challenge, the Implementation Working Group initiated meetings with other agencies (LOSCCO, DENR, and DOTD) to explore implementation approaches and frameworks for providing comprehensive restoration and flood risk reduction to areas outside of the Louisiana Coastal Zone.





**Implementation of
Protection & Restoration
beyond the LA Coastal Zone**

Overview of Implementation

- Is there a need for a single entity responsible for flood protection and restoration in Louisiana (outside of the coastal zone)?
 - Single entity with a focused mission
- At this time, implementation efforts beyond CPRA are organized as follows:
 - Restoration and conservation falls under the DENR; and
 - Flood protection/levees are within the responsibility of Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD)
- A single agency could provide similar efforts to CPRA in areas outside of the Louisiana Coastal Zone.



Overview of LA DOTD Public Works and Water Resources

DOTD – Public Works and Water Resources

➤ Mission:

The mission of Public Works is to develop the potential of Louisiana's water related resources by administering programs and implementing infrastructure projects relating to controlling, developing, conserving and protecting all aspects of the resources.

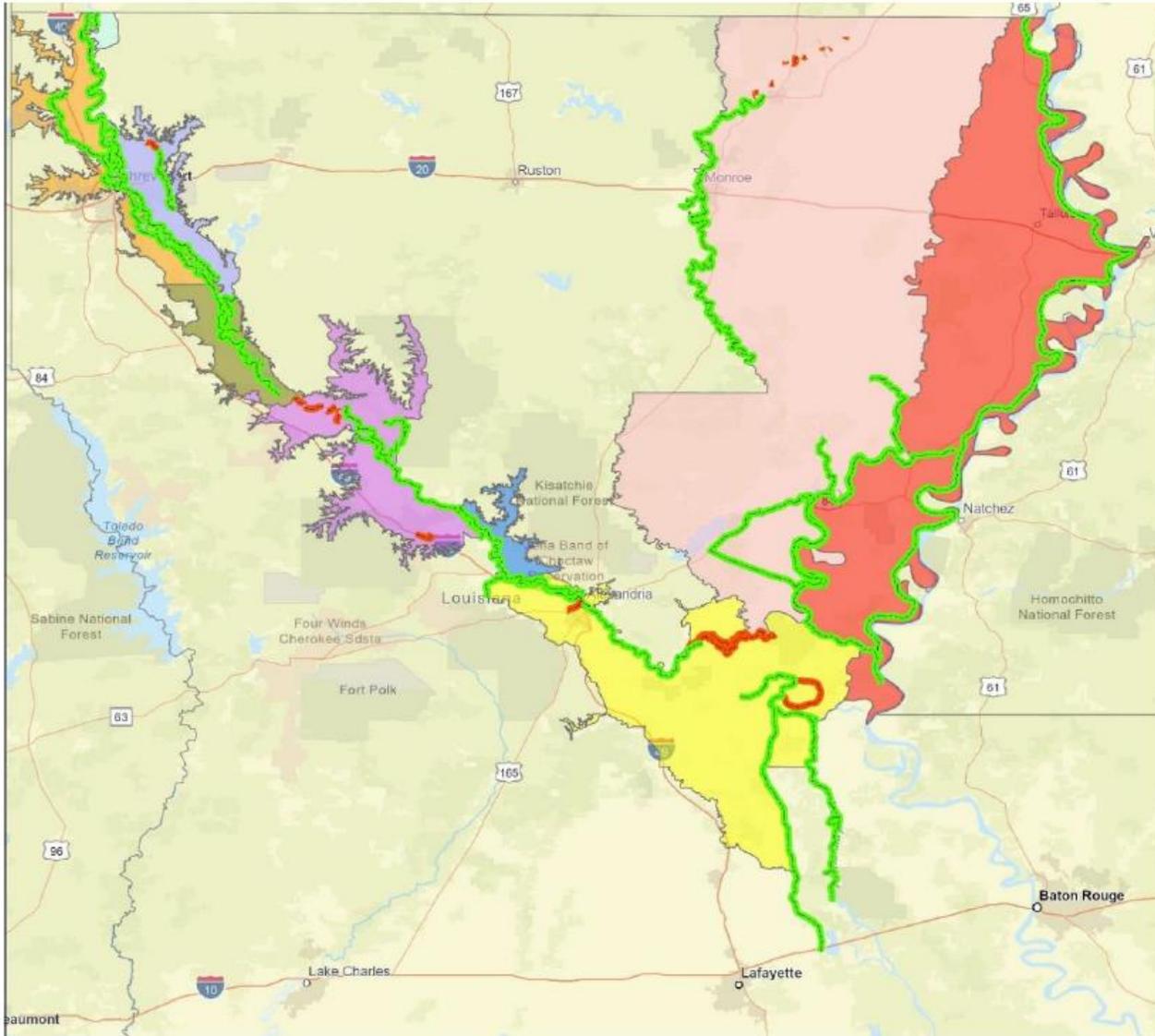


- Levee Safety Program
- Dam Safety Program
- Louisiana Watershed Initiative
- Statewide Flood Control Program
- Floodplain Management

Reference: Provided by LA DOTD – Public Works



Levee Safety Program



Non-Coastal Levee Districts (9)

Bossier LD	Federal	65.1
	Non- Federal	4.3
Caddo LD	Federal	116.7
Fifth LA LD	Federal	306.3
Nineteenth LA LD	Federal	26.2
Natchitoches L&DD	Federal	69.3
	Non- Federal	17.5
North Bossier LD	Federal	3.4
Red River L&DD	Federal	51.7
RRABB LD	Federal	196.7
	Non- Federal	55.2
Tensas LD	Federal	249.9
	Non- Federal	4.7

Levee Type	
	Federal
	Non-Federal

DOTD Public Works: Levee Safety

- The Levee Safety Unit is responsible to ensure that the Non-Coastal Levee Districts, and other Flood Control Entities, establish and maintain an Inspection and Evaluation Program for their flood protection system infrastructure
- The Inspection and Evaluation Program is required by FEMA in order to certify that the flood protection system is capable of providing the level of protection necessary to remain eligible for federally subsidized flood insurance rates
- DOTD direction and oversight is required to ensure uniformity in implementation of inspections and evaluations among all Levee Districts
- **DOTD is also the Non-federal Sponsor on key federal projects (Comite River Diversion and Miss. River Levee Raising Project)**

Levee Safety Program

Current Services

- Inspections
 - Assist Levee Districts with their Inspections
 - Provide Semi-Annual Inspection Reports
 - Provide Recommendations/Options for Corrective Actions
 - Flood inspections / Monitoring
- Inventory/Mapping
 - Inventory Levee Assets
 - Develop GIS Maps
- Training Compliance
 - Online training for levee inspectors



x 7.50 in

Reference: Provided by LA DOTD – Public Works



DOTD Public Works: Dam Safety

- Dam Safety provides a means for the inspection, regulation, and supervision of regulated dams within the State, in order to prevent and correct potential hazards to downstream life and property in the event of breach of any dam
- DOTD is required to inspect all dams to ensure conformity with established standards and regulations.



Spillway at Bayou D'Arbonne Dam
Union Parish



Dam Safety Program

660 Regulated Dams

(As of November 20, 2023)

- 43 High Hazard
- 67 Significant Hazard
- 550 Low Hazard
- 16 Under Investigation

Impact Classification	Potential Loss of Life	Potential Economic Loss	Inspection Frequency
High	Likely	Excessive	Annually
Significant	Possible	Appreciable	3 years
Low	Not Likely	Minimal	5 years

It is the responsibility of the owner/applicant to establish impact classification, and all dams will be considered to be of High Impact potential until demonstrated to be otherwise by a documented analysis provided by the applicant.

Reference: Provided by LA DOTD – Public Works



DOTD Public Works: Flood Control Program

- Created by Act 351 of the 1982 Regular Session
- Primary goal is to reduce existing flood damages through an active, innovative approach that considers both structural and non-structural solutions
- Funded by Louisiana Transportation Trust Fund
 - \$20M in total annual program funding



Reference: Provided by LA DOTD – Public Works



DOTD Public Works: LWI Support

Louisiana Watershed Initiative

Louisiana Council on Watershed Management



The federal government has awarded Louisiana \$1.2 billion in HUD CDBG-Mitigation funds to support the LWI.



Logos for CPRA (Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority), Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries, and Louisiana Office of Community Development.



Reference: Provided by LA DOTD – Public Works



Overview of LOSCO-DENR Restoration

- **LOSCO's Role in Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration:**
- LOSCO serves as the State's lead administrative natural resource trustee for natural resource damage assessments (NRDA) undertaken as a result of oil spills.
- Goal of NRDA is to make the environment and public whole for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil.
- Authorities:
 - Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*; 15 C.F.R. Part 990; Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSPRA), La. R.S. 30:2451, *et seq.*, LAC 43:XXIX
- LOSCO leads the State's NRDA efforts, in coordination with other State and Federal natural resource trustees, by:
 - assessing and quantifying injuries resulting from oil spills,
 - evaluating and selecting restoration appropriate to compensate the public for injuries,
 - presenting and negotiating settlements with the responsible parties (RP), and
 - providing oversight of the restoration implementation funded by the RP

Reference: Provided by DENR - LOSCO



Overview of LOSCO-DENR Restoration

NRDA Process

Pre-Assessment

- Determine Jurisdiction
- Injuries to Natural Resources?
- Response Actions Adequate to Address?
- Feasible Restoration Alternatives?

Restoration Planning

- Identify/Quantify Injured Resources
- Select Restoration Types
- Select Projects
- Develop a Draft Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (DARP)
- Finalize DARP based on public comment and review

Restoration Implementation

- Project(s) Funded by RP
- Project(s) Implemented by RP or Trustees
- Project(s) Monitored for Success

Reference: Provided by DENR



Overview of LOSCO-DENR Restoration

- **Trustee-Implemented:**

- RP chooses to pay a cash settlement for the State and Federal Trustees to implement the restoration.
- LOSCO oversees the “implementation” for the State in close coordination with other government agencies, NGOs and third parties to ensure the project(s) is completed and meets the Trustee and settlement requirements.
- If, for example, the Trustees’ preferred restoration for a given oil spill is:
 - A coastal marsh creation or enhancement project, LOSCO may work closely with CPRA.
 - A faunal stocking project, LOSCO may work closely with LDWF or USFWS.
- LOSCO oversees, and frequently conducts, the restoration monitoring activities in conjunction with or on behalf of the Trustees to ensure the implemented restoration is providing the trust resources and services required to make the environment and public whole.

- **Responsible Party-Implemented:**

- LOSCO provides oversight of the RP’s implementation of the selected project(s).
- LOSCO provides oversight of and may participate in the performance monitoring conducted by the RP



Summary of Implementation Beyond the Coastal Zone

- The State has benefitted from CPRA's focused mission on planning and implementation of all Protection and Restoration efforts within the Coastal Zone.
- The State could receive additional significant benefits by creating a focused mission of Implementation of Protection and Restoration beyond the Coastal Zone.
- Additional Notes:
 - DOTD Public Works / Water Resources has the structure and authority to have the ability to implement broad types of protection and water resources missions.
 - However, this office has not received recent priority and funding necessary to implement large scale projects.
 - DENR- LOSCO has benefitted from CPRA's focused mission on planning and implementation of all restoration efforts within the Coastal Zone
 - DENR-LOSICO would benefit from support for master planning efforts beyond the Coastal Zone. The Non-coastal area lacks a master restoration plan.



Further Research Necessary

- The analysis reveals that further research is needed to properly understand the need for organizational changes for Statewide Implementation of Protection and Restoration
 - To fully analyze the various alternatives for implementation of protection and restoration, it is necessary to understand the historic roles, organizational capacities and authorities of the state agencies who are currently involved with these efforts.
 - CPRA, DOTD, and DENR all bring longstanding statutory authorities, regulatory processes and skillsets to these efforts.



Next Steps

- Restoration and Protection Implementation Efforts
 - Continue to analyze any necessary organizational changes for Restoration and Protection Implementation efforts with a focus on areas beyond the Coastal zone
- OCD - Louisiana Watershed Initiative
 - Further research and analysis into the collaborative efforts with Office of Community Development and the Louisiana Watershed Initiative
 - Work with OCD-LWI to analyze the current efforts for watershed-based floodplain management at the state government level



Next Steps

- Coastal Funding
 - Continue to develop strategies for future coastal funding programs for CPRA
- Collaboration and Data Sharing
 - Continue to work with DENR and TWIG to develop collaboration on data management and sharing. TWIG has already developed the Environmental Data and Model Catalog (EnDMC) to help government agencies, engineering firms, and researchers streamline and centralize numerical model management and data for cost savings and efficiency.

