TRACKING THE SUCCESS METRICS OF CEA2/RFP2

THE WATER INSTITUTE: JESSICA HENKEL, MADISON MCLOUGHLIN, EVA WINDHOFFER, BRITTANY JENSEN, ALYSSA DAUSMAN
COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY: SUMMER LANGLOIS, DAVID LINDQUIST

Re: RESTORE Act Center of Excellence for Louisiana RFP2 Success Metrics

October 14, 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was paid for with federal funding from the Department of the Treasury under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act). The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Treasury. Authors acknowledge the contribution of various team members that helped make CEA2/RFP2 a success. Those include current and former Water Institute Staff including Melissa Baustian, Bingqing Liu, Justin Ehrenwerth, Beaux Jones, Breia Smith, Kristen Green, Allie Roberts, and Yushi Wang. LA-COE would also like to thank RFP2 TPOCs including, Christopher Esposito, Jason Curole, Francesca Messina, Tim Carruthers, Scott Hemmerling, and Jordan Fischbach. Finally, thank you to CPRA Liaisons including Jacques Boudreaux, Stuart Brown, Krista Jankowski, Summer Langlois, James Pahl, and Eric White.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the success of the second phase (Phase II) of the RESTORE Act Center of Excellence for Louisiana (LA-COE), including 1) the assessment of success metrics developed for Phase II of the Request for Proposals (RFP2), 2) feedback of LA-COE operation provided by the External Review Board (ERB) members at Year 3 of RFP2 (July 2023; Appendix A.2.1), and 3) feedback from the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Liaisons, which was solicited at the end of Year 3 of RFP2 (Fall 2023 and Winter 2024) to assist in evaluation of program performance and support improvement of future operations (Appendix A.2).

1.1. OVERVIEW OF SUCCESS METRICS DEVELOPED IN STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE VERSION 3

The success metrics are categorized as follows: (1) Competitive Grants Process, (2) Research Progress, (3) Research Accomplishments, and (4) Outcomes (Table 1). Success metrics were co-developed by CPRA, LA-COE, and the Executive Committee (EC) and are used to evaluate the operational success of the LA-COE and the quality of research conducted. The tracking of success metrics enables LA-COE to identify important events and trends of subawards as well as guide the LA-COE to improve management of future requests for proposals (RFPs). Furthermore, the tracking of success metrics allows for clear and objective communication with funded researchers (e.g., see Table 1 for Research Progress, Research Accomplishments, and Outcomes) and helps to focus their performance. Amendments or changes to success metrics, assessment criteria, and targets require review and approval by the EC and are reflected in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Every 3 years the LA-COE submits updated reports to CPRA which quantitatively track progress towards the targets, determine successes, and future challenges.

Success metrics, and related assessment criteria and targets, were first developed to monitor the progress of projects funded by RFP1 (Standard Operating Procedures Version 1 (SOPV1; Darnell et al., 2016), and have been updated over time and included in subsequent versions of the SOP (SOP V2; LA-COE, 2019 and SOP V3; LA-COE, 2020).[1] The LA-COE processes, research progress, accomplishments, and outcomes from the RFP2 projects were evaluated based on success metrics developed in SOP V3, which are outlined in this report.

[1] Note: SOP V4 was reviewed and approved by the LA-COE Executive Committee in November 2023. However, the success metrics from V3 are applied in this document.

Table 1. Success metrics, assessment criteria, and targets from SOP V3.

Success Metric	Metric Assessment	Target
Competitive Grants Process	Percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs received	>75%
	Percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs selected for full proposals	>75%
	Percent of submitted proposals that include more than one Louisiana-based institution	>50%
	Percent of submitted proposals that include collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies	>25%
	Percent of proposals that provide training opportunities for graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities	>90%
	Maximum time from initiation of the contract to execution	10 weeks
Research Progress	On-time reporting	80%
	On-time completion of deliverables	80%
	On-time adherence to data management procedures	80%
	Percent of proposals for which no-cost extensions are requested	<20%
Research Accomplishments	Number of publications per funded project within one year of project completion	1–3
	Percent of funded projects that train graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities	>90%
Outcomes	Percent of funded research projects that improve or support implementation of the Coastal Master Plan or Coastal Master Plan projects within 2 years of project completion	100%

2.0 METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING SUCCESS METRICS

The term *assessment* in the context of the LA-COE success metrics refers to the process of summarizing the performance of LA-COE-funded projects based on the success metrics and information collected from proposals, final reports, and other deliverables. To establish a consistent framework to describe the results of success metrics, it is important to define how the collected information was assessed and how evaluations were conducted. The methodology developed at the start of RFP1 for assessing success metrics and applied for RFP2 has been documented in this section. LA-COE received a total of 20 proposals for RFP2 including 6 for graduate studentships and 14 for research awards, from which a total of 4 graduate studentships and four research awards were funded. The equations used for assessing RFP2 success metrics are listed below and in Table 2:

- The success metrics "percent of topical areas identified in the Research Strategy addressed in the LOIs received" and "percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs selected for full proposals" are evaluated by:

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{E}{T} \times 100\% \qquad (1)$$

  where E=5, the total number of topical areas that appeared in RFP2 LOIs and full proposals; and T=5, the total number of topical areas listed under "Research Strategy" (LA-COE, 2016).

- The success metric "percent of submitted proposals including more than one Louisiana-based institution" is calculated as:

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{A}{G+R} \times 100\% \qquad (2)$$

  where A=3, the number of proposals that included more than one Louisiana-based institution; and G=6 and R=14, the total number of proposals for graduate and research awards, respectively.

- The success metric "percent of submitted proposals including collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies" is assessed using:

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{B}{G+R} \times 100\% \qquad (3)$$

  where B=4, the number of proposals that included collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies.

- The success metric "percent of proposals that provide training opportunities for graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities" is obtained by:

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{D}{G+R} \times 100\% \qquad (4)$$

  where D=19, the total number of proposals that provide training opportunities.

- The success metric "maximum time from initiation of the contract to execution" is evaluated by subtracting "Award Initiation Date" from the latest "Award Execution Date":

$$\text{Maximum time} = \text{Execution Date} - \text{Initiation Date} \quad (5)$$

- The success metric of "on-time reporting" is calculated based on the on-time submission rate for Performance Progress Reports (PPR) for 8 RFP2 projects:

$$\text{On-time rate} = \frac{\sum Q_3 + Q_4 + \cdots Q_{11}}{N} \quad (6)$$

Where Q_i is the on-time reporting rate of the ith PPR; Nine (N=9) out of 11 PPRs were considered because two were excluded from the assessment due to contracting delays.

- The success metric of "on-time completion of deliverables" is mainly evaluated for final reports and deliverables as follows:

$$\text{On-time rate} = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

where F=7, the number of projects that submitted their final reports within 30 days after project completion, which was considered as "on time". Further, N=8, the number of final reports that were received from the eight projects.

Table 2. Success metrics, assessment criteria, and targets from SOP V3.

Success Metric	Metrics Assessment	Target	Methodology	RFP2 Results
Competitive Grants Process	Percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs received	>75%	Equation 1	100%
	Percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs selected for full proposals	>75%	Equation 1	100%
	Percent of submitted proposals that include more than one Louisiana-based institution	>50%	Equation 2	15%
	Percent of submitted proposals that include collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies	>25%	Equation 3	20%
	Percent of proposals that provide training opportunities for graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities	>90%	Equation 4	95%
	Maximum time from initiation of the contract to execution	10 weeks	Equation 5	16.5 weeks
Research Progress	On-time reporting	>80%	Equation 6	93%
	On-time completion of deliverables	>80%	Equation 7	87.5%
	On-time adherence to data management procedures	>80%	N/A	62.5%
	Percent of proposals for which no-cost extensions are requested	<20%	N/A	100%

Success Metric	Metrics Assessment	Target	Methodology	RFP2 Results
Research Accomplishments	Number of journal publications per funded project within two years of project completion	1–3	N/A	50%
	Percent of funded projects that train graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities	>90%	All projects provided training opportunities	100%
Outcomes	Percent of funded research projects that improve or support implementation of the Coastal Master Plan or Coastal Master Plan projects within 2 years of project completion	100%	N/A	50%

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results for 1) Competitive Grant Process, 2) Research Progress, 3) Research Accomplishments, and 4) Outcomes, are provided in Section 3.4 Outcomes.

Success metrics for the Competitive Grants Process indicate that half of the success metrics under this category performed better than their targets, however, "percent of submitted proposals that include more than one Louisiana-based institution," "percent of submitted proposals that include collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies," and the "time to contract execution" all fell short of their targets.

Success metrics for Research Progress and Research Accomplishments were determined from completed RFP2 projects. Given the time it takes to publish in the peer-reviewed literature, summarize applied results, and apply these results to implementation of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan, LA-COE will continue to track the longer-term success metrics, "on-time adherence to data management procedures", "number of publications per funded project within one year of project completion," and "number of Coastal Master Plan projects and programs that utilize research findings" in the Outcomes category, as this information becomes available (e.g., data is to be made publicly available before the end of 2024).

3.1. COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROCESS

3.1.1 Percent of topical areas listed in the Research Needs document that are addressed in the LOIs received and in the LOIs selected for full proposals

All of the topical areas listed in the Research Needs document (LA-COE, 2019a) were addressed in the LOIs received for the RFP2 proposals (100%; Table 2). There were five topical areas developed, including: 1) Hydrology and Hydrodynamics of Riverine, Estuarine, and Coastal Systems, 2) Estuarine and Coastal Ecology, 3) Geotechnical, Structural, and Coastal Engineering, 4) Deltaic Geology, Geomorphology, Subsidence, and Sediment Dynamics, and 5) Human Dimensions. PIs listed up to three topical areas that their RFP2 proposals addressed. The frequency of topical areas across all RFP2 proposals is shown in Figure 1. Among the five topical areas, topic 2, "Estuarine and Coastal Ecology", was the most popular, appearing 24 times in RFP2 proposals. Topic 4, "Deltaic Geology, Geomorphology, Subsidence, and Sediment Dynamics" was the second most popular topic, appearing 19 times. Topic 1, "Hydrology and Hydrodynamics of Riverine, Estuarine, and Coastal Systems" received the least attention compared to other topical areas—only appearing three times across all RFP2 proposals.

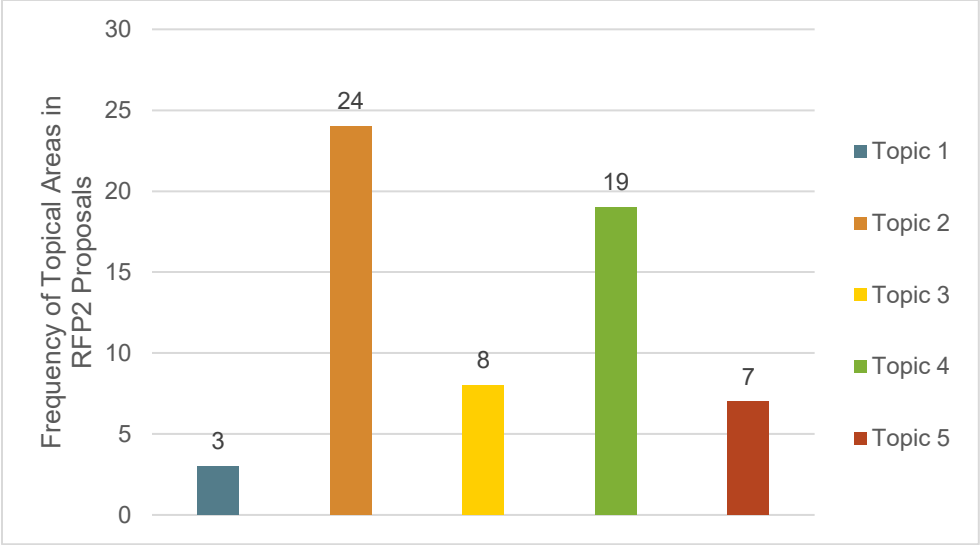


Figure 1. Topical areas identified in the Research Strategy addressed by the RFP2 proposals.

3.1.2 Percent of submitted proposals including more than one Louisiana-based institution

Louisiana-based institutions are defined as those institutions that have a main office based in Louisiana. The percentage of RFP2 grant proposals received that included more than one Louisiana-based institute was 15%, which is lower than the target (50%; Table 2). This success metric was assessed for graduate studentship (N = 6) and research awards (N = 14) proposals. Three out of 20 proposals in the research award category included more one Louisiana-based institution. None of six graduate studentship proposals included more than one Louisiana-based institution, because this category supports graduate students working with a single PI, and thus, students and PIs were generally from the same organization.

3.1.3 Percent of submitted proposals including collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies

It was found that 20% of the full proposals had collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies. This included four research award proposals, and none of the graduate studentship proposals.

3.1.4 Percent of proposals that provide training opportunities for graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities

The percent of proposals that provided training opportunities for graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities was 95% (Table 3). All of the proposals for graduate studentship awards provided training opportunities for undergraduates, graduates, or postdocs, and 13 of 14 proposals for Research Awards provided training opportunities.

3.1.5 Maximum time from initiation of the contract to execution

The awardees were notified on July 15, 2021, and contracting started on August 3, 2021. The award execution date depends on the length of the negotiation processes with individual universities. The awards

could not be fully executed until The Water Institute (the Institute) and CPRA agreed on additional monitoring procedures that had potential impact on the awards. The awards were formally executed by the Institute in October and November 2021. The time from award initiation to when the award was sent to universities is shown in Table 3. All of the eight awards took about 10 weeks. The maximum time from award initiation date (07/15/2021) to the latest award execution date (11/09/2021) was 16.5 weeks for the project lead by Dr. Carol Wilson from Louisiana State University (Table 3).

Table 3. Time spent from initiation of the research subrecipient contract to execution for each LA-COE funded RFP2 project.

No.	PI Last Name	Award Initiation Date	Award Sent Date	Award Execution Date	Award Type
1	Törnqvist	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	10/13/2021	Graduate Studentship
2	White	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	10/26/2021	Graduate Studentship
3	Ozdemir	07/15/2021	08/04/2021	10/26/2021	Graduate Studentship
4	Villa	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	10/15/2021	Graduate Studentship
5	Willis	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	10/13/2021	Research Awards
6	Mariotti	07/15/2021	08/04/2021	10/26/2021	Research Awards
7	Wilson	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	11/09/2021	Research Awards
8	Habans	07/15/2021	08/03/2021	10/20/2021	Research Awards

3.1.6 Percent of proposals for which no-cost extensions are requested

All eight LA-COE funded RFP2 projects requested a no-cost extension—detailed information regarding this is shown in Table 5. These requests were granted, in part, due to the delays in the finalization of subawards, which resulted in agreements being signed after the start of the period of performance for all awards. As all awards were not finalized until November 2021, no-cost extensions were granted through October 2023.

3.2. RESEARCH PROGRESS

Eights proposals were selected for funding in RFP2. To select the projects, the LA-COE coordinated an external peer-review process where three independent subject matter experts, including LA-COE External Review Board members, evaluated each proposal for its scientific merit, relevance to the RFP, and capacity building. Representatives from CPRA also evaluated the proposals and determined how well each proposal applied to advancing the Coastal Master Plan work. A summary of each proposal funded under RFP2 is provided in Appendix A.

3.2.1 On-time reporting

Semi-annual Progress Performance Reports (PPRs) are required to provide the status of each project's performance and summarize the activities, accomplishments, and challenges, along with any presentations, publications, or outreach activities that have taken place during the reporting period. PPRs also allow the PIs to describe data management and project monitoring efforts, list any students assisting with the funded project, and any required permits or permissions.

The average on-time reporting rate for RFP2 projects is 93% (Table 4), which was calculated based on the scheduled and actual submission date of PPR and final reports. On-time reporting rates for each PPR were then used to calculate the average on-time reporting rate through RFP2.

On-time reporting was 100% during Q1, Q2, and Q4, and was lowest (75%) in Q3 (Table 4).

3.2.2 On-time completion of deliverables

The reporting rate for the Final Report was 88%, with seven out of eight PI's submitting their final reports on time, and one report coming in 5 days late (Table 4 and Table 5). All RFP2 projects provided deliverables on time, however, PI Wilson was delayed in providing a map requested by CPRA.

Table 4. LA-COE reporting schedule along with on-time reporting rate for RPF2 projects.

Reporting	Period	Date Due	On-time Reporting Rate
Semi-annual PPR#1	Q1	February 28, 2022	100%
Semi-annual PPR#2	Q2	August 31, 2022	100%
Semi-annual PPR#3	Q3	February 28, 2023	75%
Semi-annual PPR#4	Q4	August 31, 2023	100%
Final Report	Q4	November 31, 2023	88%
Data available		November 30, 2024	62.5%
Averaged on time reporting rate = (100%+100%+75%+100%+88%)/5=93%			

Table 5. Summary of anticipated project end date, final report submitted date, and the end of period of performance with no-cost extensions for 8 LA-COE funded RFP2 projects.

No.	PI Last Name	End of Period of Performance	Final Report Submission Date	On-time completion of deliverables (yes/no)
1	Törnqvist	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes
2	White	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes
3	Ozdemir	10/31/2023	12/4/2023	No
4	Villa	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes
5	Willis	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes
6	Mariotti	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes
7	Wilson	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes[2]
8	Habans	10/31/2023	11/30/2023	Yes

[2] Note: One map requested by CPRA for delivery by Wilson was provided in 2025.

3.2.3 On-time adherence to data management procedures

Five out of eight RFP2 projects met the requirement of having all project data available within 1 year of the period of performance (62.5%). For the three projects that were delayed, additional time was needed for data quality assurance, and final upload to a public repository.

3.2.4 Percent of project requesting a no-cost extension

All RFP2 project PIs requested a no-cost extension, due, in part, to delays in subaward contracting at the start of the projects and impacts from hurricanes. The period of performance was extended to November 30, 2023 for all RFP2 projects.

3.3. RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

3.3.1 Number of publications per funded project

In this report, LA-COE assessed the peer-reviewed publication for each project based on the final deliverables of publications (Table 6 and Figure 2) within 2 years of project completion in Table 1. The most basic metric related to publication data is the number of peer-reviewed publications by each LA-COE funded RFP2 project. The impact factor (IF> 3) of journals (at the time of publication) to denote high-impact publications of each project to highlight unique research efforts and the quality of funded research. A total of four out of eight projects had at least one peer-reviewed publication within 2 years of the end of the period of performance. Of the five peer reviewed publications available as of August 2025, four were published in journals with impact factors greater than three.

Table 6. Summary of publications for eight LA-COE funded RFP2 projects as of August 2025.

PI Last Name	# Peer Review Publications	# of Impact Factor >3	Journals and impact factors	Publication Date	Award Type
Törnqvist	2	2	1*J. Geophysical Research: 4.418 1*Nature Communications: 16.6	August 2022 February 2024	Graduate Studentship
White	1	1	1*Biogeochemistry: 3.7	July 2025	Graduate Studentship
Ozdemir	1	0	1*Coastal Sediments 2023: N/A	March 2023	Graduate Studentship
Villa	0	0			Graduate Studentship
Mariotti	1	1	1*Coastal Engineering: 4.4	August 2023	Research Awards
Willis	0	0			Research Awards
Wilson	0	0			Research Awards
Habans	1	0	1*Water: 3.0	September 2024	Research Awards

While the number of datasets made publicly available is not a metric outlined in the LA-COE SOPs, this information is tracked by the program. The number of datasets generated or collected from the eight RPF2 projects are listed in Table 7. A summary of each dataset and available digital object identifiers (DOIs) are also provided. As of August 2025, there were 24 datasets publicly available with seven additional datasets awaiting publication.

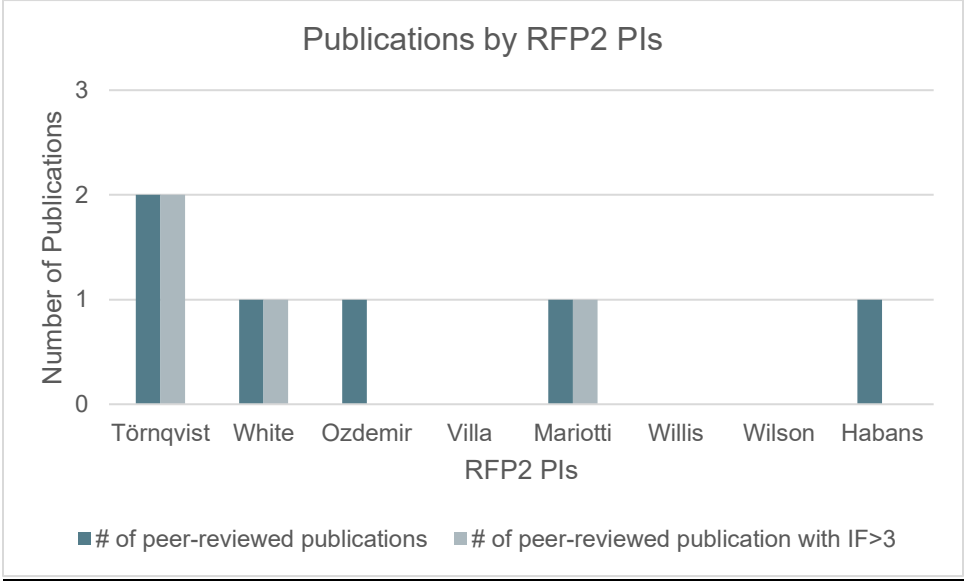


Figure 2. Summary of publications for eight LA-COE-funded RFP2 projects. Number of total peer-reviewed publications and number of publications in a journal with an impact factor (IF) greater than 3 are shown.

Table 7. Summary of datasets publicly available from RFP2 projects as of August 2025.

PI Last Name	# of Datasets Submitted	DOI	Dataset Title/Description	Repository	Date
Törnqvist	3	1.https://cims.coastal.la.gov/monitoring-data/ 2.https://cims.coastal.la.gov/monitoring-data/ 3.http://geodesy.unr.edu/	1. RSET-MH data; Surface-elevation change - marker horizon time series (2009-2021) 2. Relative water-level data; Water level time series (2009-2021) 3. GNSS data; Global Positioning System time series (2009-2021)	1. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System 2. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System 3. Nevada Geodetic Laboratory	Data available in real time
White	3	1–3: https://repository.lsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?filename=0&article=6887&context=gradschool_theses&type=additional	1. Tidal wetlands - soil physiochemical properties 2. Tidal wetlands - nitrate fluxes (denitrification) 3. Tidal wetlands -Phosphate fluxes	LSU Repository	Published 11/24
Ozdemir	6	1–6: https://ecl.earthchem.org/view.php?id=3526	1. Geotechnical characteristics of soil from three marsh creation projects 2. Bulking ratios and timeline from three marsh creation projects 3. UAC Photogrammetry data 4. Cone Penetrometer Tests 5. Russian Peat Core CPT measurements 6. Project monitoring computer program for marsh creation projects, including the source code and user guide	EarthChem Library Repository	Published 11/24
Villa	1	1. https://data.ess-dive.lbl.gov/view/doi:10.15485/2473722	1. CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes and porewater concentrations, and plant spectral indices during recreated saltwater intrusion on patches dominated by common freshwater plant species of Louisiana	1. Environmental System Science Data Infrastructure for a Virtual Ecosystem (ESS DIVE)	Published 9/24

PI Last Name	# of Datasets Submitted	DOI	Dataset Title/Description	Repository	Date
Willis	1 (3 awaiting publication on Nicholls Coastal Data Refinery Site)	1. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/SCTZYY	1. Coastal Ridge Vegetation, Nekton, and Soil Metrics; Raw field and lab data, along with associated meta data 2. Hyperspectral Data Cubes; Wavelength range: 400NM - 1000NM, Spectral Resolution of 2.1 NM, BIP and BIL file formats 3. Lidar Dataset; Raw point cloud data in standard LAS format 4. Ridge Human Dimension Data; Raw (redacted) field interview and coded data	1. Harvard Dataverse 2. Nicholls Coastal Center Data Refinery 3. Nicholls Coastal Center Data Refinery 4. Nicholls Coastal Center Data Refinery	1. Published 7/25 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A
Mariotti	6	1.https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/metadata/landing-page/bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:0276517 2.https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/metadata/landing-page/bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:0292959 3.https://zenodo.org/records/12739957 4..https://datadryad.org/dataset/doi:10.5061/dryad.k3j9kd5h9 5.https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/metadata/landing-page/bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:0301508 6.https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/metadata/landing-page/bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:0300132	1. Along-channel velocity and calculated total suspended sediment measurements using an acoustic doppler velocimeter (ADV) in the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Larose, Louisiana from 2022-04-21 to 2022-05-01 (NCEI Accession 0276517) 2. Survey of marsh properties (shear strength profiles, elevation, plant composition, bulk density, organic content) in Barataria Basin (LA, USA) 2021-2023 3. Marsh evolution model with salinity-dependent erodibility 4. The effects of nutrients and flooding on *Sporobolus pumilus* and *Sagittaria lancifolia* 5. FVCOM simulated water level, 3-d velocities, salinity in Barataria Basin and adjacent continental shelf 6. FVCOM simulated dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in Barataria Basin and adjacent continental shelf	1. NOAA NCEI 2. NOAA NCEI 3. Zenodo 4. DRYAD CSDMS 5. National Centers for Environmental Information 6. National Centers for Environmental Information	1. Published 2/23 2. Published 6/23 3. Published 7/24 4. Published 9/24 5. Published 2/25 6. Published 2/25

PI Last Name	# of Datasets Submitted	DOI	Dataset Title/Description	Repository	Date
Wilson	1 (3 awaiting publication)	1. https://cims.coastal.la.gov/Data/GeoscientificData.aspx	1. Radiochemistry and geotechnical properties; Short core (top 2m) vertical accretion and geotechnical parameters (bulk density, organic content, grain size) 2. OSL Chronology –25 OSL ages for clastic sediment deposition 3. CHIRP seismic data 4. Radiocarbon chronology	1. LA CIMS – LASARD	1. Published 4/25 2-4. Shared with LA-COE and CPRA
Habans	3	1 – 3: https://www.openicpsr.org/openicpsr/project/210228/version/V2/view	1. Replication data package; Compilation of main datasets needed to reproduce the project, mainly the data on exposures and migration flows. 2. Compilation of NFIP claims events; Summary of data available from OpenFEMA, with other related data on environmental exposures 3. Simplified public version of small-area migration data; Limited version of the summarized consumer reference data.	OpenICPSR	Published 11/24

3.3.2 Percent of funded projects that train graduate/undergraduate students or postdocs at Louisiana based colleges/universities (100%)

A total of 100% of LA-COE-funded RFP2 projects provided training opportunities for students or post-docs at Louisiana-based colleges/universities. The project led by Willis provided the greatest number of training opportunities with seven total students supported (Figure 3).

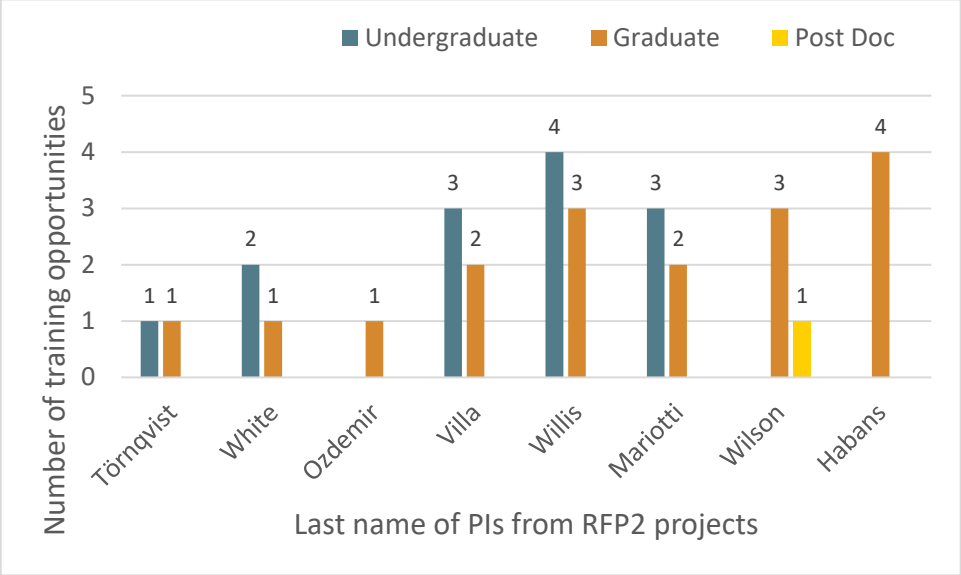


Figure 3. Summary of training opportunities for undergraduate students, graduate students, and post-docs from 8 LA-COE-funded RFP2 projects.

Among the graduate students supported by LA-COE-funded RFP2 projects, a total of 12 students graduated (Figure 1) as of August 2025. These students were involved in the projects lead by Dr's. White, Villa, Willis, and Mariotti.

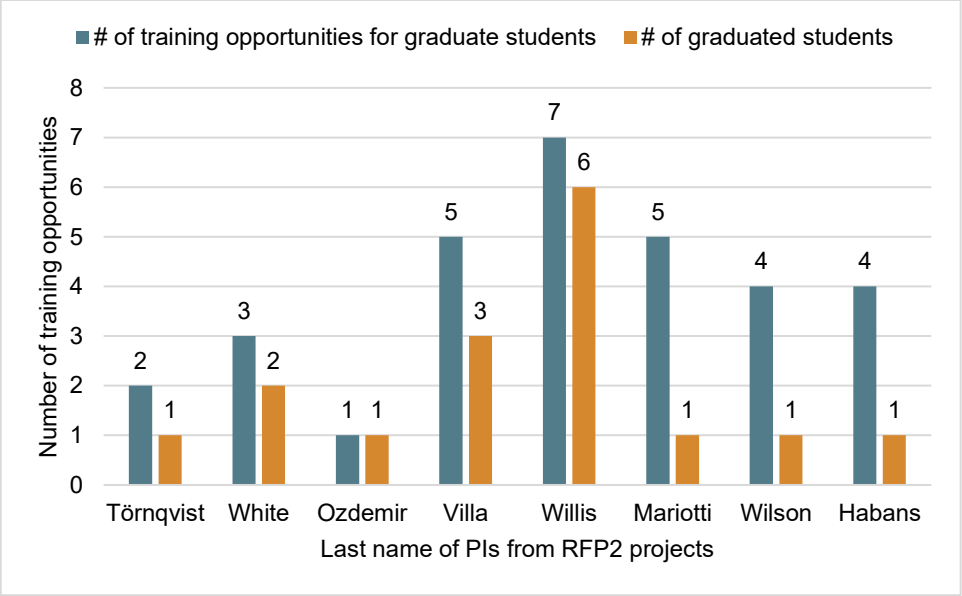


Figure 4. Detailed analysis on how many students were trained and graduated based on the thesis/dissertation successfully defended.

All RFP2 projects gave at least one presentation (either an oral presentation or a poster) to present project results. Presentations were given at several conferences, including State of the Coast (2023), Coastal Sediments (2023), Louisiana Water Conference (2023), and the 153rd annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society. The project led by Dr. Willis generated the most poster presentations (N=9; Figure 5) and the project led by Dr. Habans generated the most oral presentations (N=8, Figure 5).

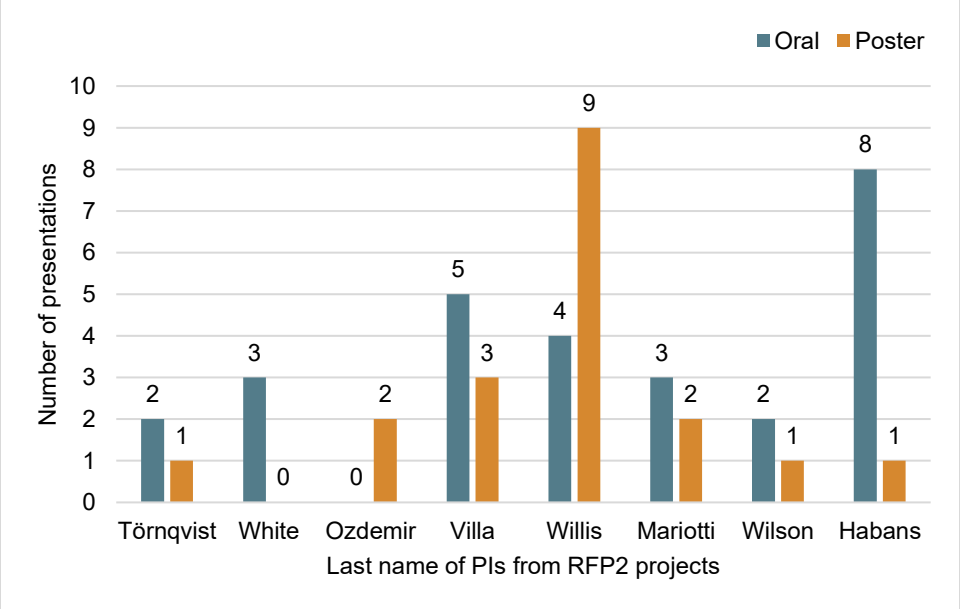


Figure 5. Summary of presentations for 8 LA-COE-funded RFP2 projects.

3.4. OUTCOMES

To support research directly relevant to implementation of Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan, the success metrics *"Percent of funded research projects that improve or support implementation of the Coastal Master Plan or Coastal Master Plan projects within 2 years of project completion"* was tracked under RFP2 by LA-COE and CPRA. As of August 2025, four out eight RFP2 projects have resulted in research or data that are being utilized as part of updates to the Coastal Master Plan or in restoration and protection project implementation (pers. communication, D. Lindquist, 2025). It is anticipated that this number will increase as CPRA works towards the 2029 update to the Coastal Master Plan.

3.5. SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

The success metrics for RFP2 have been evaluated in this document. Success metrics for "Competitive Grant Process" showed that overall performance exceeded targets, except for the assessments conducted for "percent of submitted proposals including more than one Louisiana-based institution," "percent of submitted proposals that include collaborations between colleges/universities and industry/non-profits/agencies," and "maximum time from initiation of the contract to execution." To improve the results of assessments for "submitted proposals including more than on Louisiana-based institution," LA-COE will continue to emphasize the importance of collaboration among Louisiana-based institutions by clearly indicating that future proposals will be evaluated against this metric. In addition, following feedback from the LA-COE Executive Committee, the SOP (LA-COE, 2023) has been updated to combine these two metrics into one, and to reduce the target percentage.

The success metrics for "Research Progress" also showed that overall performance exceeded targets. The one area for improvement is "on-time adherence to data management procedures." The LA-COE team provided data management training during the RFP2 cycle, and worked directly with PIs to identify repositories for their data ahead of the end of the period of performance. Despite this, three projects were delayed in providing data. The LA-COE will continue to work with PIs in future RFP cycles to identify opportunities to improve this metric performance.

In the Research Accomplishment category, some of the success metrics results exceeded targets. Most notably, 100% of the RFP2 projects provided student training opportunities. The "Number of publications per funded project within two years of project completion" and "Number of Coastal Master Plan projects and programs that directly utilize research findings within one year of project completion" metrics fell short of the targets of 1–3 publications per project, and 100% utilization in the Coastal Master Plan. However, RFP2 project were successful in making datasets publicly available, and as of August 2025, there are still publications in preparation. The LA-COE will continue to monitor new datasets and publications moving forward by:

- Using the LA-COE Google Scholar account to track all the publications, conference abstracts supported by LA-COE RFP2, their citations, and the impact of journals. A link to the Google Scholar account is made available on the LA-COE.org website for dissemination purposes, so that contributions of research products can also be viewed by the public.
- LA-COE provides links to all RFP-funded datasets. This enables LA-COE to track RFP2 data usage through its digital object identifier (DOI). In the future, web server logs that record page

reviews and downloads could indicate the level of interest in the dataset and the awareness of its existence and could also inform decisions about data retention.

- LA-COE may consider regularly sending questionnaires to research subrecipients, Technical Points of Contact and CPRA Liaisons to better track the implementation of RFP1 and RFP2 results to the Coastal Master Plans. Questions could be designed to help obtain updates on research accomplishments (e.g., publications, patents, new techniques, and datasets) and the results of their training opportunities (e.g., graduation of students and job obtained). Further, questions could emphasize the evaluation and update of the research achievements from RFP1 and RFP2 that were used to derive new knowledge or incorporation into larger data products by CPRA.

In conclusion, success metrics help to assess the LA-COE program in terms of the grants process, research progress and accomplishments and ultimately the outcomes to help implement the Coastal Master Plan. LA-COE will continue to work closely with CPRA and the LA-COE Executive Committee to discuss how to assess these metrics, improve the results, and to refine the metrics or targets as the program evolves.

4.0 REFERENCES

LA-COE. (2016). *Research Strategy*. RESTORE Act Center of Excellence for Louisiana. Baton Rouge, LA.

LA-COE. (*Standard Operating Procedures. V2*. The Water Institute of the Gulf. Baton Rouge, LA.

LA-COE. (2020). *Standard Operating Procedures. V3*. The Water Institute of the Gulf. Baton Rouge, LA. https://thewaterinstitute.org/assets/docs/LA-COE_SOPv3_200610_final.pdf

LA-COE. (2023). *Standard Operating Procedures* (No. V4; p. 26). The Water Institute.

APPENDIX A.

A.1 SUMMARY OF LA-COE CEA2/RFP2 FUNDED PROJECTS

Ecological and Social Ridge Dynamics in the Barataria-Terrebonne basins

PI: Jonathan Willis, Assistant Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Nicholls State University

Co-Investigators: Chris Bonvillain, Nicholls State University; Giovanna McClenachan, Nicholls State University; Quenton Fontenot, Nicholls State University; Solomon David, Nicholls State University; Gary LaFleur, Nicholls State University; Justine Whitaker, Nicholls State University; Shana Walton, Nicholls State University; Balaji Ramachandran, Nicholls State University.

This project developed data-driven models for ecological roles, processes, and trajectories of restored ridges, natural ridges, and spoil banks. This project also examined relevant socio-ecological dynamics of ridge landforms in the coastal zone of the Barataria-Terrebonne estuary of southeastern Louisiana. The human dimensions portion of the work included examining the impact of event-driven environmental changes such as storms on communities' stability and sustainability. The goal was to determine physical/habitat characteristics and dynamics of natural and restored ridges and assess the human activity dynamics of ridge communities.

Quantifying Marsh Edge Erodibility as a Function of Salinity and Water Chemistry, and Assessing Possible Effects of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Barataria Bay

PI: Giulio Mariotti, Associate Professor, Department of Oceanography & Coastal Sciences, Louisiana State University

Co-Investigators: Tracy Quirk, Louisiana State University; Dubravko Justic, Louisiana State University; Haosheng Huang, Louisiana State University

The research used a combination of hydrodynamic and biochemistry modeling, intensive field studies, and landscape modeling to evaluate the role of salinity and river inputs in influencing marsh edge erosion. Results included a marsh edge erosion model to predict marsh loss 50 to 100 years in the future under different salinity and water chemistry scenarios, with emphasis on nutrient loading from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Subsurface Stratigraphic Controls on Subsidence and Carbon Sequestration in Mississippi Delta Diversion Receiving Basins

PI: Carol Wilson, Assistant Professor, Department of Geology & Geophysics, Louisiana State University

Co-Investigators: Kehui Xu, Louisiana State University; Torbjörn Tornqvist, Tulane University; Elizabeth Chamberlain, Wageningen University; Hampton Peele, Louisiana Geological Society.

This work aimed to improve understanding of the heterogeneous geological framework that drives differential consolidation rates, and thus subsidence and organic matter sequestration in the Mississippi

River delta. These geological conditions will be added to future modeling and mitigation work using a suite of observational field and laboratory analyses. Research included analyses within marsh, bay, and paleochannel sub-environments in Barataria Basin of southeast Louisiana.

Past and Future Migration in Coastal Louisiana: Modeling the Impact of Flood Exposure and Economic Change with Microdata on Households and Businesses

PI: Robert Habans, Economist, The Data Center of Southeast Louisiana

Co-Investigators: Thomas Douthat, Louisiana State University; Rachelle Trahan, Capital Region Planning Commission; Li-Hsiang Lin, Louisiana State University

This study explored the relationship between discrete flood events and cumulative risk, and household migration in coastal Louisiana. The team will develop a modeling approach to assess storm and flood-related migration that leverages new sources of business and residential microdata to support population and asset growth scenarios associated with the Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment (CLARA) model.

Projecting 50 Years of Relative Sea-Level Rise in Coastal Louisiana

Advising Faculty: Torbjörn Törnqvist, Professor, Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences, Tulane University

This research built on recent advances in the understanding of the drivers and rates of subsidence in coastal Louisiana by quantifying rates and their spatial variability as well as conducting an assessment of geocentric sea-level rise. The goal was to reduce uncertainties in estimates of present-day and future projections of relative sea-level rise.

Dynamics of Nitrogen and Phosphorous Cycling Across Barataria Basin

Advising Faculty: John White, Professor, Department of Oceanography & Coastal Sciences, Louisiana State University

This project assessed the nitrogen and phosphorus cycling in Barataria Basin especially as it relates to various benthic substrates that have varying organic matter content, extractable nutrients and microbial activity that can affect surface water quality. Data from this research can improve ecosystem models that are being used for freshwater diversions and for proposed sediment diversions, specifically with water quality and nutrient loading predictions.

Improving the Design and Construction Practice of Marsh Creation Projects

Advising Faculty: Celalettin Ozdemir, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Louisiana State University

Marsh creation projects are prioritized in the 2017 and 2023 Coastal Master Plans for Louisiana. This study aimed to address knowledge gaps in the design and construction practice of marsh creation projects

by using integrated field data collection, laboratory experimentation, and numerical modeling to better understand consolidation and transport properties of the dredge material.

Patch-scale Effects of Acute Saltwater Intrusion on Carbon Fluxes in a Simulated Coastal Freshwater Marsh Environment

Advising Faculty: Jorge Villa, Assistant Professor, School of Geosciences, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

This project aimed to evaluate the effects of acute saltwater intrusion events on carbon fluxes and elevation in wetland areas dominated by two common upper estuary freshwater plants. Results of this work could help inform the morphology model used in Integrated Compartment Model (ICM), and suggest how these wetland species are influencing carbon cycling, which can be used in evaluating strategies in the Coastal Master Plan.

A.2 FEEDBACK ON RFP2 PROCESS

The mission of the RESTORE Act Center of Excellence for Louisiana (LA-COE) is to provide research directly relevant to implementation of Louisiana's Coastal Master Plan by administering a competitive grants program and providing the appropriate coordination and oversight support to ensure that success metrics are tracked and achieved.

LA-COE is finishing its eighth year of operation, which included establishing the procedures, releasing the two request for proposals (RFP1 and RFP2), and managing two rounds of research subrecipients. Constructive feedback from the LA-COE External Review Board, research subrecipients (also known as the principal investigators), Technical Points of Contacts, and the CPRA Liaisons was requested in 2023 and early 2024 to help evaluate past performance and to improve future operations. This feedback is summarized below.

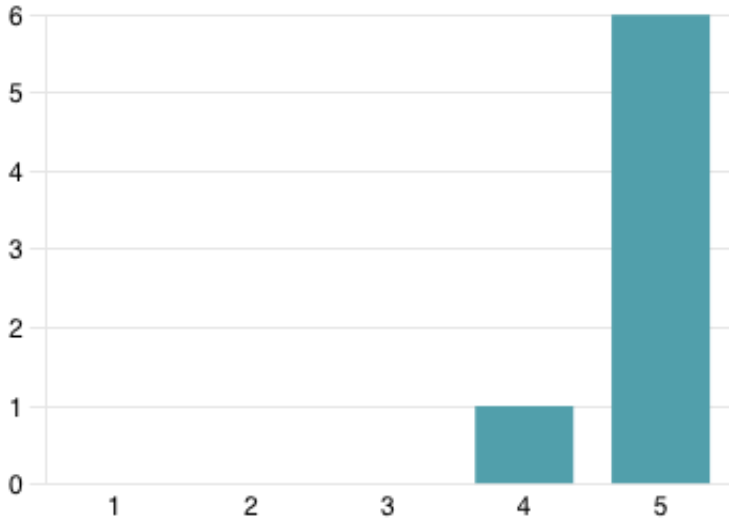
The CPRA Liaisons felt that the annual All Hands Meeting was of limited value due to the necessity of short presentations from each of the projects due to time constraints. The CPRA Liaisons recommended that future cycles of LA-COE replace the annual All Hands Meeting with individual seminars for CPRA for each project, to allow time for discussions with researchers on how CPRA can utilize the research to support the Coastal Master Plan.

A.2.1 External Review Board Survey Results

In the following graphs, the x-axis represents the number of responses from External Review Board members while the y-axis represents the selected rating with 1 being “poor” and 5 being “excellent.”

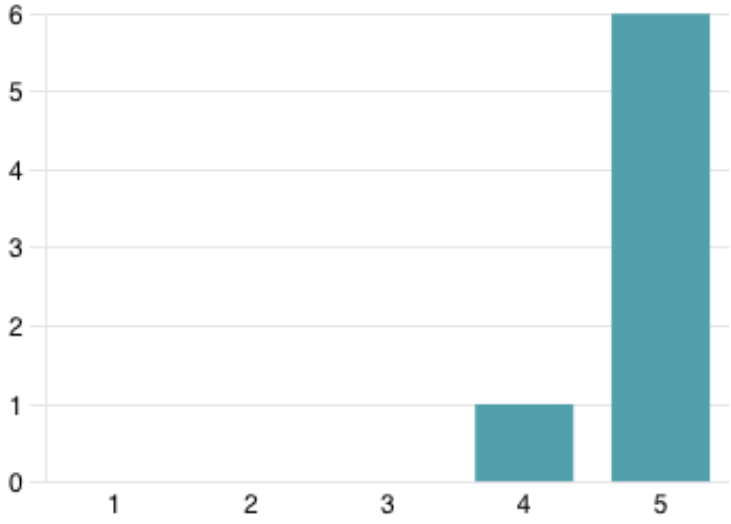
1. The Research Needs document clearly provided critical research needs and proposed outcomes that help researchers understand the priorities of LA-COE?

4.86
Average Rating



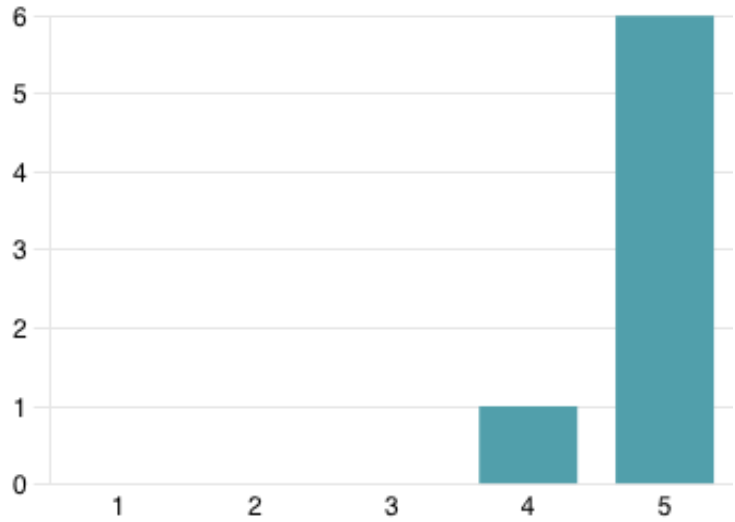
2. The Request for Proposals (RFP2) clearly articulated the mission and goals of LA-COE and the review procedure and evaluation criteria of the type of research to be funded?

4.86
Average Rating



3. The evaluation forms provided to the subject matter experts for the letter of intent (LOI) and full proposals reflected the evaluation criteria provided in the RFP2?

4.86
Average Rating



4. What is one aspect of the request and review proposal process (RFP2) that you would modify or streamline for LA-COE? *(Max 4000 characters)*

- This is the best run review panel I've served on. I especially appreciated the early winnowing of pre-proposals by COE and CPRA staff, and their comments on the full proposals. Understanding the relevance of a proposal to the Master Plan is the most difficult category to evaluate, and these early efforts helped tremendously.

- Request for Proposals (RFP2): Because LOIs were sorted based on their direct relevance to implementation of critical pieces of the LA Coastal Master Plan, I suggest that a few sentences acknowledging this more explicitly is given in the Award Information of the RFP. For example, acknowledging that the Research Needs document outlines a bigger scope that the cycle is focusing on; and that past research has been directly implemented into CPRA activities; and that CPRA activities are dynamic and changing over time. This might reduce any ambiguity related to rejections of proposed research projects. (2) Evaluation: The evaluation process, overall, was very well structured. Because of the structured process, as a ERB member, I felt well prepared for discussions and that my feedback was meaningful and needed. I appreciated that 3 subject matter experts reviewed each proposal, and I very much benefited from the discussions of the proposals (even those I did not review or have subject matter expertise in). In short, I recommend that the review process is replicated for the future. Regarding evaluation criteria, I have one suggestion for revision regarding the relevance of the proposed research. That was the one area where I felt I did not have enough knowledge to fully and fairly evaluate. Because CPRA activities in implementing the LA Coastal Master Plan is what really guides this part of the evaluation, I think that subject matter experts can play a more minor role in rating this. Perhaps we can see CPRA's evaluation of each proposal on this point and then be given the

opportunity to comment further. I caution asking subject matter experts to rate this aspect of proposed research with points that then have impact on the proposal's final ranking.

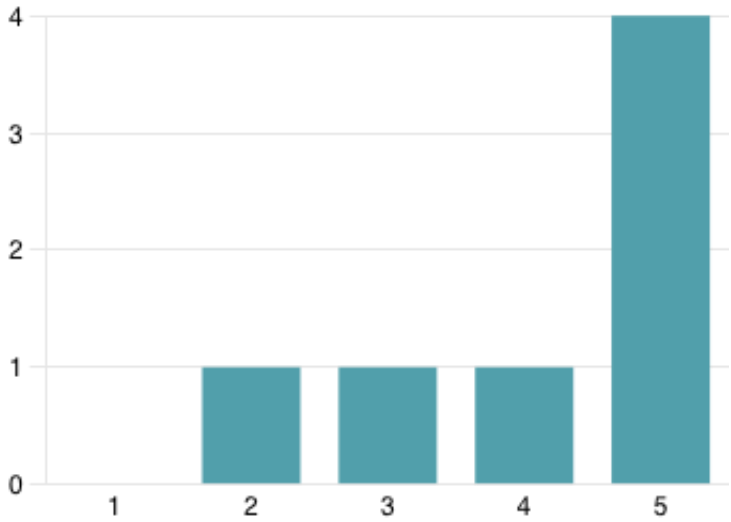
- Probably worth to underline as requirements to review necessity for the articulation of the scientific and technological problems the research needs, and, importantly, the potential outcomes to directly support the Coastal Master Plan.
- I cannot think of anything.
- These review panels really should be held in person. The Zoom format is difficult, particularly with the various times zones that need to be accommodated.
- Statement of why the PI is highly qualified to do proposed work. More time to discuss how methodologies translate to [comment cut off in submission].
- I thought that the process was excellent. The RFP and the review process as they were presented and managed throughout left little to be improved.

5. Please provide any other comments about how the Peer-review of Proposed Research phase was conducted. (Max 4000 characters)
    - I thought the peer-review process was done effectively and efficiently.
    - The peer-review of the proposed research was well structured, fair, and completed with careful thought and deliberation among subject matter experts. It serves as an example of how to best run external research reviews for funding like this. Well done!
    - This phase was organized very professionally. During the final discussions interactions between external reviewers allowed to learned more about aspects of the proposals related to very different scientific disciplines. I learned a lot about hydrological studies, for example.
    - The team of reviewers put in good work before and during the review panel. I thought that the compensation was fair (for 2021). Doing the panel on zoom was
    - I thought the process went quite smoothly!
    - Like to see a statement as to why the PI is highly qualified to do the proposed work and has the time and the appropriate workforce (number of PhD students) to complete the project on time. The Current and Pending support document helps, but addition of a detailed explanation would be helpful as well. Because of the time limitations of our meeting, for some proposals, there was inadequate time to fully discuss aspects of the proposal in detail, such as how the proposed methodologies would be capable of providing the required data to answer the scientific questions, both in terms of approach and duration of data collection. Some of the projects contained a large number of Co-Pi’s, and the individual responsibilities, timeframe of data collection, and interactions needed more detail. Again the Collaborators Template is fine, but a detailed statement would be helpful too. In summary, because of the complexity of the project, number of C-Pi’s, and monetary commitment, we needed more time to discuss the proposal. Having an expert reviewer leading the discussion was good, but more time for the group discussions would have been helpful in some cases.

- The peer-review process went very well. The only comment I would have was in how the results were presented to CPRA. I remember that this last bit was a bit rushed and maybe not quite as clearly organized as it could have been. It worked out fine, and all of our selected projects were honored by CPRA, but perhaps this could be considered a bit more.

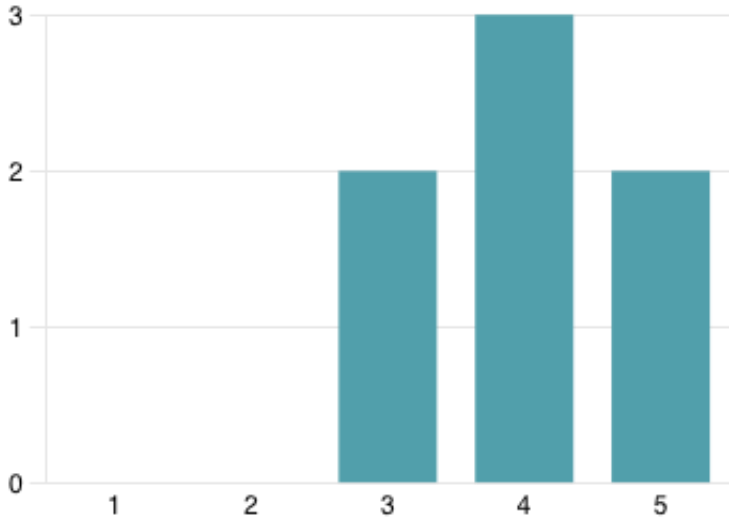
6. Research scientists from The Water Institute served as Technical Points of Contact and worked with CPRA Liaisons to ensure that the funded research results and outcomes of research subrecipients were relevant to implementing the Coastal Master Plan. Do you think this type of engagement with research subrecipients helps to encourage the application of research results?

4.14
Average Rating



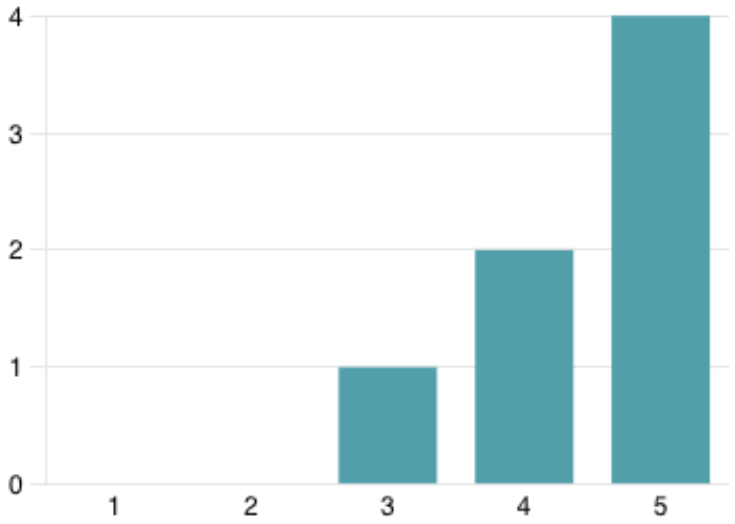
Semi-annual webinar attendance and progress performance report (PPRs, one-page updates) were requested for two years to allow the research subrecipients to provide updates on their research projects and to discuss how it relates to CPRA's needs, discuss data management best practices, and the dissemination of information requirements of CPRA. Do you think this type and frequency of engagement with research subrecipients was sufficient?

4.00
Average Rating



7. An annual in-person All Hands Meetings was hosted by LA-COE to bring research subrecipients, including their students and post-doctoral scholars, together to discuss coastal research that is relevant to CPRA. Evaluation forms were provided to gain their feedback. Do you think this annual engagement with research subrecipients is effective in stressing the need of applied research in coastal Louisiana?

4.43
Average Rating



8. Please provide any other comments you have about the prior activities involved with Researcher Engagement. (Max 4000 characters)

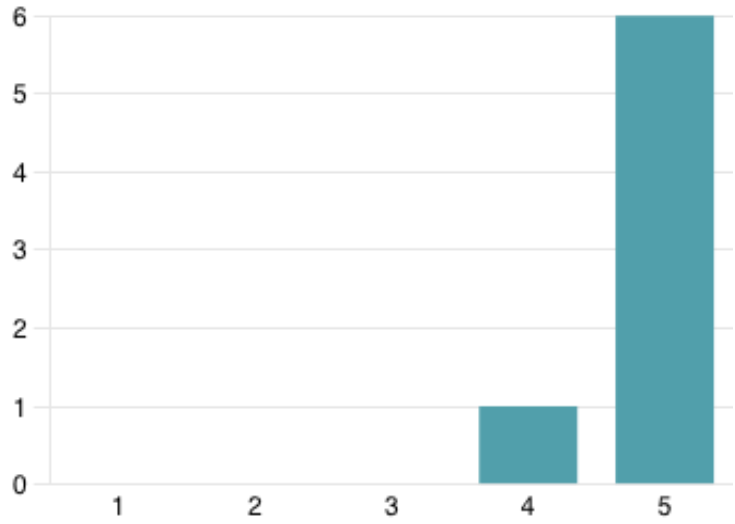
- I selected 3/5 for all of these questions because the external reviewers were not involved in these activities, and I therefore do not have any insight into their effectiveness.
- I was very impressed with the multiple points of contact and interaction that each research team had with CPRA and LA-COE staff. Again, this seems very well structured and enables the research to develop in ways that are most meaningful for application to the LA Coastal Master Plan.
- It seems to me prior activities involved with Researcher Engagement are very important in applied research. Interaction with researchers working on different projects and scientific fields helps widening researchers' knowledge and interaction skills.
- Bringing research together is a particularly good practice for aligning the work of grant winners together and certainly helps them moving forward.
- Per our final discussion, social science + co-production of research + community engagement need to be much more a part of this program.
- The expert team you assembled for they review process is an excellent way to ensure funding of the best projects with oversight from CPRA to make certain the pertinence of the research. It might be productive for this same review team to check the results of the projects by reviewing

the PI and Co-PIs' publications and posters, watching oral presentations, etc. to provide input of the projects' research accomplishments.

- I think that embedding research scientists from the Water Institute is a great idea and seems to have been successful.

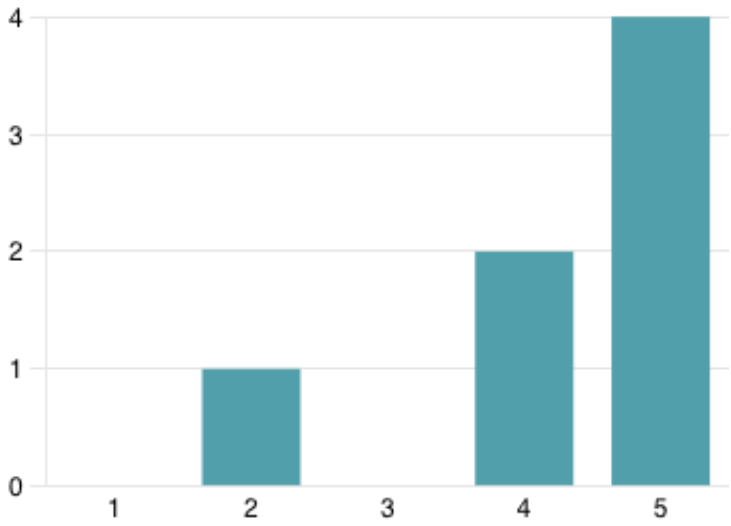
9. The Standard Operating Procedure is the guiding document for LA-COE. This document is found on our website and is meant to provide clear and transparent information about how the LA-COE is operated. Do you think this Standard Operating Procedure (SOPv3) provides clear and transparent guidelines of LA-COE operations?

4.86
Average Rating



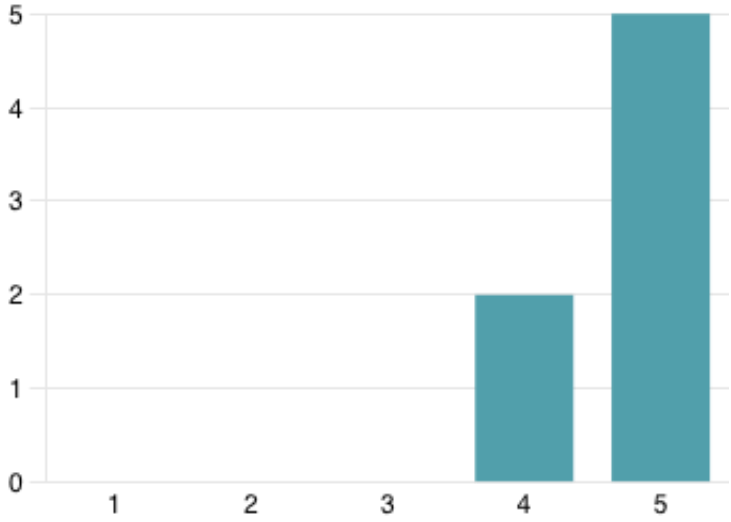
10. Communicating the results of the funded researchers through press releases, a quarterly newsletter, website news such as summaries of research progress from the All-Hands Meeting, social media, and hosting conference sessions (e.g., State of the Coast 2023, Gulf of Mexico Conference 2022) helps to disseminate information about this applied research program. Do you think the communication efforts have been sufficient to inform others about the work that is being funded by LA-COE?

4.29
Average Rating



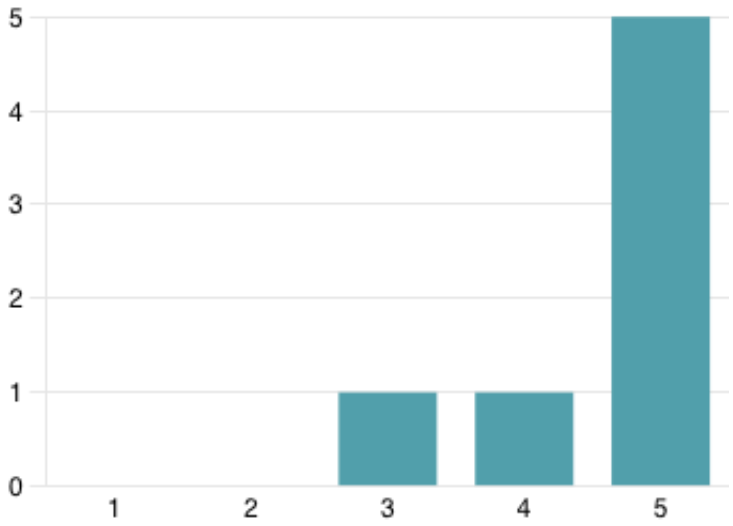
11. Overall, what is the quality of the documents in the LA-COE review package that you were sent ahead?

4.71
Average Rating



12. In the first eight years of LA-COE operation, overall, how well do you think we are doing?

4.57
Average Rating



13. Please provide any other feedback about the last four years of LA-COE operations and ideas for modification or improvement. (Max 4000 characters)

- I enjoyed reading the quarterly newsletters. This was my primary way of staying engaged with the program after the review process was completed.
- I have been and remain very impressed by the work and operations of the LA-COE. I think they serve as an example of how other research centers can communicate and interact internally (with researchers that they fund) and externally (with other organizations and the public). The drawback with communications is that it is typically one-way and relies on the receiver to be tuned in to the communication channels. I encourage the LA-COE to continue to explore diverse ways of communication not only with their partners and researchers in Louisiana and the Gulf COEs but also more broadly with public agencies across the Gulf Coast. Perhaps the COEs can make those points of collaboration with relevant agencies across the states. I think this would improve knowledge exchange that everyone can benefit from.
- LA-COA operations and ideas are very interesting and helpful in developing system supporting research in very challenging scientific and geographic areas. I know very few examples of such system over the world. The results of research were published and already referred that is good sign of accomplishment. It would be interesting to see continuation of publishing and using obtained results in LA and other part of the world.
- The powerpoint summaries in the document that was sent ahead of time were nice tastes, and you could go through them quickly, but they really are not a way to evaluate research.
- See my previous comment about social science and community engagement.
- I was not part of the program four years ago, but the last two years has been informative and a learning process for me. I have conducted research along the Louisiana coast for more than 30 years and continue to study and publish on various coastal research subjects. Also, I was part of the BP Oil Spill Response for four years, so I know the area well and thoroughly enjoy learning about current research projects and how this research will be utilized to protect and help restore LA wetlands.

- The program seems to be going very well. I attended the State of the Coast Conference and was impressed by the presence of these projects at the conference.

14. Please provide feedback on how the LA-COE could better engage the External Review Board throughout the RFP process. (Max 4000 characters)
    - It would be better to have the feedback review webinar earlier, say 1 month after the review panel was completed. Although I clearly remember the review process was effective and efficient, I have long forgotten any sort of detail that would be relevant to making the process better.
    - I would have liked the opportunity to review materials on a bi-annual or annual basis that summarize progress on the funded projects.
    - Sending external reviewers summaries of research done in each year may be helpful. It allows to see progress and challenges researchers have and discussing them via emails and/or online interactions.
    - For the stipend/honorarium provided, I think that the review board's efforts and the COE's prior vetting of proposals seemed like a good balance of work.
    - See my previous comment about doing the review panel in person.
    - I would suggest that the team be engaged in reviewing the progress, reports, publications, presentations, etc. as a means of providing helpful performance input.

      The only thing I can suggest is perhaps a more robust presentation about the Master Plan itself for the review board. It was a long time ago so I may be forgetting a bit, but I remember relying a lot on prior knowledge of the plan. I don't know how I would have felt about the project if I had not known as much about CPRA and the Master Plan.

15. Please provide feedback on how the LA-COE could better engage the External Review Board throughout the RFP process. *(Max 4000 characters)*
    - It would be better to have the feedback review webinar earlier, say 1 month after the review panel was completed. Although I clearly remember the review process was effective and efficient, I have long forgotten any sort of detail that would be relevant to making the process better.
    - I would have liked the opportunity to review materials on a bi-annual or annual basis that summarize progress on the funded projects.
    - Sending external reviewers summaries of research done in each year may be helpful. It allows to see progress and challenges researchers have and discussing them via emails and/or online interactions.
    - For the stipend/honorarium provided, I think that the review board's efforts and the COE's prior vetting of proposals seemed like a good balance of work.
    - See my previous comment about doing the review panel in person.

- I would suggest that the team be engaged in reviewing the progress, reports, publications, presentations, etc. as a means of providing helpful performance input.
- The only thing I can suggest is perhaps a more robust presentation about the Master Plan itself for the review board. It was a long time ago so I may be forgetting a bit, but I remember relying a lot on prior knowledge of the plan. I don't know how I would have felt about the project if I had not known as much about CPRA and the Master Plan.
- It would be better to have the feedback review webinar earlier, say 1 month after the review panel was completed. Although I clearly remember the review process was effective and efficient, I have long forgotten any sort of detail that would be relevant to making the process better.
- I would have liked the opportunity to review materials on a bi-annual or annual basis that summarize progress on the funded projects.
- Sending external reviewers summaries of research done in each year may be helpful. It allows to see progress and challenges researchers have and discussing them via emails and/or online interactions.
- For the stipend/honorarium provided, I think that the review board's efforts and the COE's prior vetting of proposals seemed like a good balance of work.
- See my previous comment about doing the review panel in person.
- I would suggest that the team be engaged in reviewing the progress, reports, publications, presentations, etc. as a means of providing helpful performance input.
- The only thing I can suggest is perhaps a more robust presentation about the Master Plan itself for the review board. It was a long time ago so I may be forgetting a bit, but I remember relying a lot on prior knowledge of the plan. I don't know how I would have felt about the project if I had not known as much about CPRA and the Master Plan.

16. Lastly, if your expertise meets the review needs for our next RFP (anticipated for Spring 2024) would you be interested in participating in the ERB again