



## Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Performance Plan

Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council



Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council  
Fiscal Year 2021  
Annual Performance Plan

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# Preface

Established by the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012, or the RESTORE Act, codified at 33 U.S.C. § 1321 (t), the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council (Council) is comprised of five Governors from the Gulf Coast States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas (States), the Secretaries from the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Army, Commerce, Agriculture, and Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency whom currently serves as the Council's Chairperson. Voting authority is often delegated to appointees of the governors and for the Secretary/Administrator serving as chair. (The chair casts the federal vote for the six federal members.) A Steering Committee has been established to handle various activities that do not require a RESTORE Council vote. The Steering Committee is led by the chair and an annually-rotating state co-chair.

In cooperation with our restoration partners, the Council is striving to establish a benchmark for collaborative work while facilitating efficient and responsible implementation of large-scale restoration projects across the Gulf. The Council recognizes the unique and unprecedented opportunity we have to implement a restoration effort in a way that restores and protects the Gulf Coast environment, reinvigorates local economies and creates jobs in the region. We are committed to working with Gulf communities and partners to invest in actions, projects, and programs that will ensure the long-term environmental health and economic prosperity of the Gulf Coast region.

The Council has oversight over the expenditure of 60% of the funds made available from the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund established by the RESTORE Act (Trust Fund). Under the Council-Selected Restoration Component of the RESTORE Act, 30% of available funding will be administered for Gulf-wide ecosystem restoration and protection according to a Comprehensive Plan developed by the Council. Another 30% will be allocated to the States under the Spill Impact Component according to a formula established by the Council through a regulation, and spent according to individual State Expenditure Plans (SEPs) to contribute to the overall economic and ecological recovery of the Gulf. The SEPs must adhere to four basic criteria and are subject to approval by the Council.

*This report is available on the internet at [RESTORE Council Website](#).*

# Introduction

Vision of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council 10-Year Funding Strategy: ***A healthy and productive Gulf ecosystem achieved through collaboration on strategic restoration projects and programs*** (from the [2016 Comprehensive Plan Update](#)).

The Gulf Coast region is vital to our Nation and our economy, providing valuable energy resources, abundant seafood, extraordinary beaches and recreational activities, and a rich cultural heritage. Its waters and coasts are home to one of the most diverse environments in the world—including over 15,000 species of sea life. More than 22 million Americans live in Gulf coastal counties and parishes, working in crucial U.S. industries like commercial seafood, recreational fishing, tourism, and oil and gas production. The region also boasts of a significant shipping industry with 10 of America’s 15 largest ports accounting for nearly a trillion dollars in trade each year.

Despite the tremendous economic, social and ecological importance of the Gulf Coast region, the health of the region’s ecosystem has been significantly impacted, most recently by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as by chronic and acute harm caused by other past and ongoing human actions. Restoring an area as large and complex as the Gulf Coast region is a costly and multi-generational undertaking. Over the past several decades, the Gulf Coast region has experienced loss of critical wetlands, erosion of barrier islands, imperiled fisheries, water quality degradation leading to, among many other impacts, one of the world’s largest hypoxic zones every year, alteration of hydrology, and other cumulative environmental impacts (e.g., an area the size of a football field are lost every hour in coastal Louisiana). While hurricanes (such as Michael, Katrina, Rita, Gustav and Ike), subsidence and other natural forces are also key factors in land loss, this may be exacerbated by human actions which have greatly reduced ecosystem resilience and thus made coastal wetlands more vulnerable to these natural stressors.

The Council plays a key role in helping to ensure that the Gulf’s natural resources are sustainable and available for future generations. Use of the Gulf restoration funds represent a great responsibility. The ongoing involvement of the people who live, work and play in the Gulf region is critical to ensuring that these monies are used wisely and effectively.

## Scope of Responsibilities

The Council was formally established in 2015 as a new, independent Federal Agency with a clear mission to implement a long-term, comprehensive plan for the ecological and economic recovery of the Gulf Coast region. Unlike most federal agencies, the Council does not receive funds through the annual federal appropriations process (all funds are received through the Trust Fund (Trust Fund)); however the Council does appear in the Appendix to the President’s Budget.

### The RESTORE Act

Spurred by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, the RESTORE Act was signed into law on July 6,

2012. The RESTORE Act envisions a regional approach to restoring the long-term health of the valuable natural ecosystems and economy of the Gulf Coast region. The RESTORE Act dedicates 80 percent of civil and administrative penalties paid under the Clean Water Act, after the date of enactment, by responsible parties in connection with the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill to the Trust Fund for ecosystem restoration, economic recovery, and tourism promotion in the Gulf Coast region. This effort is in addition to the restoration of natural resources injured by the spill that is being accomplished through a separate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) under the Oil Pollution Act. A third and related Gulf restoration effort is being administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation using funds from the settlement of criminal charges against BP and Transocean.

In addition to creating the Trust Fund, the RESTORE Act established the Council. The Council is currently chaired by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and includes the Governors of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas and the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Army, Homeland Security and the Interior, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

One of the Council's primary responsibilities is to develop a Comprehensive Plan to restore the ecosystem and the economy of the Gulf Coast region, and to update the Plan at least every five years. State Expenditure Plans, developed under the Spill Impact Component, are also submitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the RESTORE Act. Pursuant to the RESTORE Act, the Council approved the initial Comprehensive Plan in August 2013, which outlines an overarching framework for an integrated and coordinated approach for region-wide Gulf Coast restoration. The Council updated the Comprehensive Plan in December 2016 in recognition that future success depends upon collaboration among Council members, other Gulf restoration funding partners and the public. Collaboration is needed to break down potential bureaucratic stovepipes and leverage resources to ensure the greatest possible benefit from the Council's investments. Congress established the structure for this collaboration by creating a Council comprised of the States and six federal agencies.

## **The Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund**

The RESTORE Act directs the Council to use the best available science and give highest priority to ecosystem projects and programs that meet one or more of the following four Priority Criteria. The Council will use these criteria to evaluate proposals and select the best projects and programs to achieve comprehensive ecosystem restoration.

- Projects that are projected to make the greatest contribution to restoring and protecting the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region, without regard to geographic location within the Gulf Coast region.

- Large-scale projects and programs that are projected to substantially contribute to restoring and protecting the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast ecosystem.

- Projects contained in existing Gulf Coast State comprehensive plans for the restoration and protection of natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region.

- Projects that restore long-term resiliency of the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands most impacted by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill.

The funds supporting the Council's efforts are defined by the RESTORE Act, which divides funds

made available from the Trust Fund into five components, colloquially referred to as “buckets,” and sets parameters for how these funds will be spent.

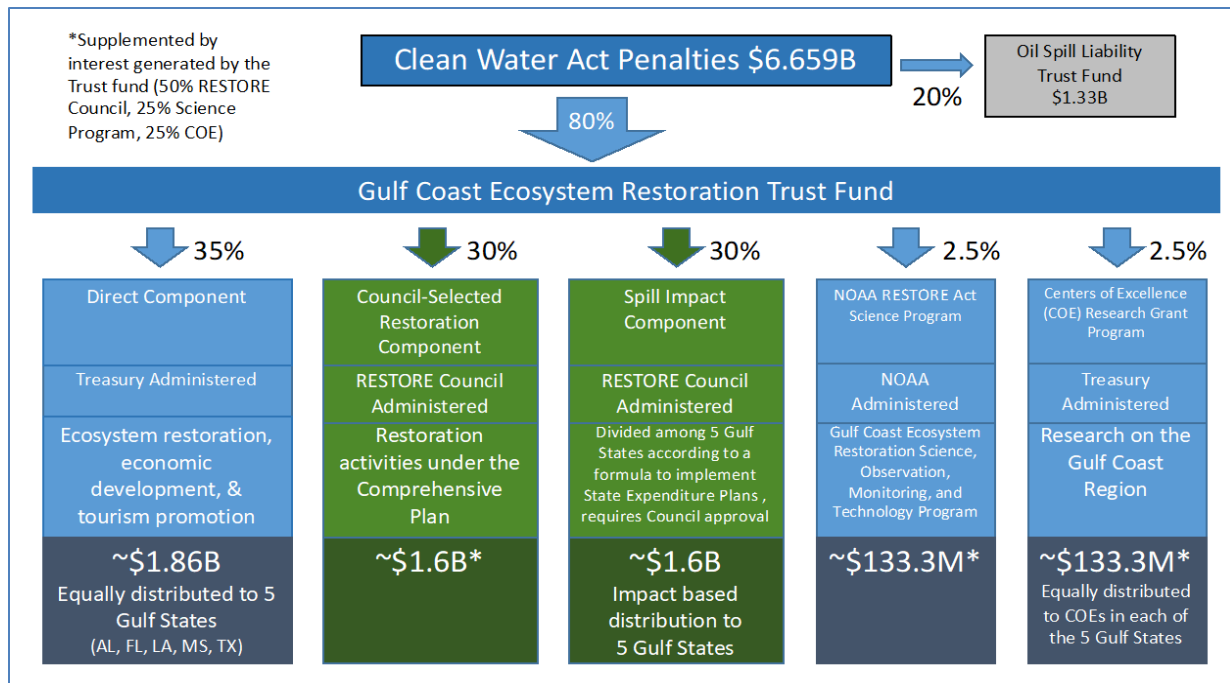
The Council is directly responsible for two of the five components, as follows:

*Council-Selected Restoration Component:* 30 percent of the funds (plus 50 percent of interest earned) will be administered for ecosystem restoration and protection according to the Comprehensive Plan developed by the Council. The Council approved and published an Initial Comprehensive Plan in August 2013.

*Spill Impact Component:* 30 percent of the funds are dedicated to the States based on a formula set forth in the RESTORE Act and established by the Council through a regulation. This allocation formula is based on a weighted allocation of the number of miles of shoreline of each State that experienced oiling as a result of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill; the inverse proportion of distance from *Deepwater Horizon* drilling rig to the middle of oiled shoreline in each State; and the average coastal county population in each State as of the 2010 Census. Each State will be required to have a State Expenditure Plan (SEP) in place for the use of these funds. The SEPs must be consistent with the Goals and Objectives of the Comprehensive Plan and are subject to Council approval in accordance with criteria set forth in the RESTORE Act. More information regarding SEP guidelines can be found on the RESTORE Council website (<https://www.restorethegulf.gov/our-work/spill-impact-component>).

On January 3, 2013, the United States announced that Transocean Deepwater Inc. and related entities had agreed to pay \$1 billion (plus interest) in civil penalties for violating the Clean Water Act in relation to their conduct in the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. In accordance with the consent decree, Transocean has paid all three of its installments of civil penalties plus interest to the U.S. Department of Justice. The U.S. Department of Justice has transferred 80 percent of these funds to Treasury for deposit into the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund, totaling \$816 million. On November 20, 2015 the federal court for the Eastern District Court of Louisiana ordered Anadarko Petroleum Corp. to pay a \$159.5 million civil fine; of this amount, \$128 million, including interest, has been deposited in the Trust Fund. Anadarko was the last defendant in the *Deepwater Horizon* spill Clean Water Act litigation.

On April 4, 2016, a federal court in New Orleans entered a consent decree resolving civil claims against BP arising from the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The resolution of civil claim totals for entities held responsible for the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill will yield more than \$20 billion, the largest civil penalties ever awarded under any environmental statute, and the largest recovery of damages for injuries to natural resources of The United States. Of these penalties, the RESTORE Act will provide \$5.33 billion (80 percent of \$6.659 billion) to the Trust Fund, based on the following: \$1 billion (plus interest) in civil penalties from Transocean Deepwater Inc. and related entities for violating the Clean Water Act in relation to their conduct in the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill; \$159.5 billion from a civil fine paid by Anadarko Petroleum Corporation; and \$5.5 billion (plus interest) from BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP) for a Clean Water Act civil penalty under the April 4, 2016 consent decree, payable over a fifteen-year period.



**Figure 1.** Allocation of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund based on settlements with BP, Transocean and Anadarko; RESTORE Council oversight components are highlighted in green.

## Council-Selected Restoration Component

The Council approved the Initial FPL in December, 2015 ([RESTORE Council's Initial Funded Priority List](#)). With this FPL, approximately \$156.6 million was approved for restoration and conservation activities that focus on habitat and water quality based on a watershed/estuarine approach, as well as several Gulf-wide projects. These activities are intended to provide near-term “on-the-ground” ecological results, while also building a planning and science foundation for future success. In 2018, the Council implemented the Commitment and Planning Support Funded Priority list (approximately \$20 million from FY18 to FY22). The Council intends to complete the next Funded Priority List during the third quarter of FY2020, with approximately \$360 million.

## Spill Impact Component

Spill Impact Component funds will be invested in projects, programs, and activities developed by the States and identified in approved State Expenditure Plans (SEPs). The RESTORE Act allocates 30 percent of the Trust Fund to the Gulf Coast States under a formula established by the Council through a regulation, and spent according to individual SEPs. Each State will develop one or more SEPs describing how it will disburse the amounts allocated to it under the Spill Impact Component. These projects and programs will be implemented through grants to the States in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the RESTORE Act as well as the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

# Strategic Goals

One of the Council's primary responsibilities was to develop an Initial Comprehensive Plan to restore the ecosystem and economy of the Gulf Coast region. The Council approved and published an Initial Comprehensive Plan (Plan) in August 2013 that outlines overarching goals for restoring and protecting the natural resources of the Gulf ([2013 Initial Comprehensive Plan](#)).

The task of restoring the Gulf environment is a multi-generational undertaking. A comprehensive approach to Gulf restoration must include the engagement of a wide and diverse array of stakeholders, including federal, state and local governments, Tribes, private businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the general public. By working closely with our restoration partners, the Council believes it can make significant progress towards comprehensive Gulf restoration and provide substantial environmental and economic benefits to current and future generations.

A significant component in assisting the Council achieve ecosystem restoration of the Gulf is through its Comprehensive Plan. Following an extensive public feedback effort, the Council approved the [2016 Comprehensive Plan Update](#) on December 16, 2016. The Council's selections for the draft FPL were based on a variety of factors, including the need to respond to widely-recognized ecological stressors, foundational investment needs, substantial public input, support for certain high-value areas, and socioeconomic and cultural considerations. The Comprehensive Plan Update takes a holistic approach to restoration, recognizes the interconnected nature of coastal and marine ecosystems (a fundamental organizational principle of watersheds/estuaries), and the importance of addressing system-wide stressors that reduce ecosystem integrity. Moving forward, the Council will work to use this holistic approach before, during, and after the proposal development, review, and selection processes in order to maximize project benefits and track outcomes.

To provide the overarching framework for an integrated and coordinated approach for region-wide Gulf Coast restoration and help guide the collective actions at the local, state, tribal and federal levels, the Council has adopted five Strategic Goals as follows in the 2013

Comprehensive Plan, recommitting to them (with the addition of Water Quantity to Strategic Goal 2) in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update:

**Strategic Goal 1:** Restore and Conserve Habitat – Restore and conserve the health, diversity, and resilience of key coastal, estuarine, and marine habitats;

**Strategic Goal 2:** Restore Water Quality and Quantity – Restore and protect water quality of the Gulf Coast region's fresh, estuarine, and marine waters;

**Strategic Goal 3:** Replenish and Protect Living Coastal and Marine Resources – Restore and protect healthy, diverse, and sustainable living coastal and marine resources;

**Strategic Goal 4:** Enhance Community Resilience – Build upon and sustain communities with capacity to adapt to short- and long-term changes;

**Strategic Goal 5:** Restore and Revitalize the Gulf Economy – Enhance the sustainability and resiliency of the Gulf economy. The fifth goal focuses on reviving and supporting a sustainable Gulf economy to ensure that those expenditures by the Gulf Coast States authorized in the RESTORE Act under the Direct Component (administered by the Department of the Treasury) and the Spill Impact Component can be considered in the context of comprehensive restoration.

To achieve all five goals, the Council will support ecosystem restoration that can enhance local

communities by giving people desirable places to live, work, and play, while creating opportunities for new and existing businesses of all sizes, especially those dependent on natural resources. In addition, the Council will support ecosystem restoration that builds local workforce capacity.

## Strategic Objectives

The Council will select and fund projects and programs that restore and protect the natural resources, ecosystems, water quality, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region. Projects and programs not within the scope of these Strategic Objectives for ecosystem restoration will not be funded under the Council-Selected Restoration Component. The Strategic Objectives are not listed in any particular order, and the Council does not anticipate that restoration efforts funded under the Council-Selected Restoration Component will be equally distributed among these objectives. Further, restoration projects and programs are likely to achieve multiple objectives simultaneously.

**Strategic Objective 1:** Restore, Enhance, and Protect Habitats – Restore, enhance, and protect the extent, functionality, resiliency, and sustainability of coastal, freshwater, estuarine, wildlife, and marine habitats. These include barrier islands, beaches, dunes, coastal wetlands, coastal forests, pine savannahs, coastal prairies, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, and shallow and deep water corals.

**Strategic Objective 2:** Restore, Improve, and Protect Water Resources – Restore, improve, and protect the Gulf Coast region's fresh, estuarine, and marine water resources by reducing or treating nutrient and pollutant loading; and improving the management of freshwater flows, discharges to and withdrawals from critical systems.

**Strategic Objective 3:** Protect and Restore Living Coastal and Marine Resources – Restore and protect healthy, diverse, and sustainable living coastal and marine resources including finfish, shellfish, birds, mammals, reptiles, coral, and deep benthic communities.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Restore and Enhance Natural Processes and Shorelines – Restore and enhance ecosystem resilience, sustainability, and natural defenses through the restoration of natural coastal, estuarine, and riverine processes, and/or the restoration of natural shorelines.

**Strategic Objective 5:** Promote Community Resilience – Build and sustain Gulf Coast communities' capacity to adapt to short- and long-term natural and man-made hazards, particularly increased flood risks associated with sea-level rise and environmental stressors. Promote ecosystem restoration that enhances community resilience through the re-establishment of non-structural, natural buffers against storms and flooding.

**Strategic Objective 6:** Promote Natural Resource Stewardship and Environmental Education – Promote and enhance natural resource stewardship efforts that include formal and informal educational opportunities, professional development and training, communication, and actions for all ages.

**Strategic Objective 7:** Objective Improve Science-Based Decision-Making Processes – Improve science-based decision-making processes used by the Council.

**Management Focused Strategic Objective:** Organizational Excellence – Council staff will provide exceptional service to Council members, partner state and federal agencies, and public, private, and other stakeholders to support the Council's efforts to achieve integrated and coordinated efforts for region-wide Gulf Coast restoration.

# Performance Metrics

The Council has currently identified 56 performance-level metrics ([RESTORE Council Project Metrics](#)) for grants to states and Interagency Agreements (IAA) with the federal members funded through the Council-Funded Component (“Bucket 2”), and for grants funded under the Spill Impact Component (“Bucket 3”) of the RESTORE Act. These metrics will be used to monitor and evaluate the efficacy of projects and programs in meeting mission goals and objectives of the Council and track annual performance. For each of the performance metrics, the associated Strategic Objective supported by that metric is provided, along with the supporting activity/outcomes), metric description, and the overarching concomitant approach to support ecosystem restoration.

## Infusing Collaboration into the Process

Based on a 360-review of the process used to develop the 2015 Initial FPL that involved both Council and public input, the Council released the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update: Restoring the Gulf Coast’s Ecosystem & Economy ([2016 Comprehensive Plan Update](#)). The 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update presents the Council’s vision for long-term restoration in the Gulf of Mexico. This vision is to promote a “healthy and productive Gulf ecosystem achieved through collaboration on strategic restoration projects and programs.” The plan does not include a prescriptive process for selecting specific projects. Instead, it describes Council’s commitment to enhanced collaboration to ensure that future Council investments address the highest priority restoration needs of the Gulf.

The 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update also commits to enhanced coordination among restoration funding partners, public engagement and use of best available science in developing and selecting restoration projects. To that end, the Council approved a second FPL in January 2018, referred to as the Commitment and Planning Support FPL ([CPS FPL](#)). The Council is using the CPS FPL funds to support meeting the Comprehensive Plan commitments and developing potential areas for proposal development to support ecosystem restoration concepts and potential techniques to address environmental challenges and stressors in various watersheds, estuaries and broader geographic regions. An outcome of these meetings was the conceptualization and implementation of a Planning Framework process which was approved by the Council as the foundational basis to develop FPL 3 (target release date: third quarter of FY2020) and subsequent FPLs.

The RESTORE Council is using a collaborative process to help ensure that Council-Selected Restoration Component funded projects and programs complement restoration being accomplished through other funding streams. The priorities in this Planning Framework draft will inform the development of FPL3. The funding available through the Council, as well as the other DWH-related funding sources (including other components of the RESTORE Act, Natural Resource and Damage Assessment (DWH NRDA), and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund (NFWF GEBF)) presents an unprecedented opportunity to restore Gulf ecosystem conditions and functions, representing one of the most substantial investments in landscape-level restoration in U.S. history. However, these funds will not fully address all the ecosystem restoration needs of the Gulf given the multiple stressors impacting

the region, ranging from man-made sources like the DWH oil spill disaster, water quality/quantity issues and the annual offshore hypoxic zone, as well as naturally-occurring impacts including hurricanes. Because of these large-scale stressors and ever-changing conditions of these coastal environments, it is infeasible to restore the Gulf to conditions that were present at a specific time in the past. By working collaboratively among the Council members and with other DWH-related funding sources, as well as working with other federal, state, and philanthropic funds, great strides can be achieved to increase the resiliency of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem against these stressors.

The Planning Framework serves as a “bridge” from one FPL to the next. It is not intended to describe all of the restoration needs of the Gulf. Rather, the Planning Framework identifies priorities that will strategically link past and future restoration funding decisions. As the 2015 Initial FPL focused on Comprehensive Plan goals related to habitat and water quality, the Planning Framework will provide an indication of the types of resources, habitats, and geographic areas where the RESTORE Council will focus in a given FPL. In this way, this first Planning Framework draft signals priorities designed to continue building on previous investments in habitat and water quality, while expanding opportunities to meet Comprehensive Plan goals and objectives in the future. Thus, the Planning Framework also serves as a “bridge” between the Council’s overarching goals and objectives identified in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update and the specific restoration projects and programs approved in subsequent FPLs.

## Performance Goals and Indicators for Fiscal Year 2020

### **Performance Goal 1: Promote a Gulf-Wide Comprehensive Approach to Restoration**

#### **Performance Indicator 1:**

**A Gulf-wide comprehensive approach is applied to consideration of restoration efforts through the cooperative examination and analysis of outcomes and lessons learned from previously implemented projects (including project monitoring data), scientific and technical developments, changing policy, public input, and other planning considerations by Council members, the NGO community, interested stakeholders and the public.**

#### **Performance Indicator 2:**

**The Council determination of future funding priorities is informed by**

consideration of the entirety of restoration activities funded by the RESTORE Act, DWH NRDA, NFWF GEBF, and other restoration efforts in the Gulf of Mexico region.

### **Performance Indicator 3:**

**Coordination and collaboration among members and other restoration efforts of Gulf restoration maximize the Council’s “return on investment” as demonstrated by the following actions:**

- a) Develop for Council review a 2021 Update to the Comprehensive Plan.*
- b) Evaluations of the Commitment and Planning Support awards demonstrate that the funding provided adequate resources for Council members to achieve the coordination and collaboration commitments of the Comprehensive Plan.*

### **Performance Indicator 4:**

**Application of Best Available Science, and adaptive and data management principles maximize the quality, objectivity, and integrity of information used in the selection and execution of RESTORE projects under both the Council-Selected Restoration and State Expenditure Plan components of the RESTORE Act, and clearly documents and communicates risks and uncertainties. In 2021, the Council employ a variety of activities that promote enhanced application of BAS at all stages of project/program development, execution and documentation.**

## **Performance Goal 2: Council-Selected Restoration Program Performance Excellence**

*Effective and efficient implementation and administration of the Council-Selected Restoration Program to achieve the goals of the Act.*

### **Performance Indicator 1:**

**A draft Planning Framework is updated that highlights ecosystem restoration strategies for Funded Priority List 4.**

### **Performance Indicator 2:**

**Efficiency of the Environmental Compliance processes to support Council actions is advanced through:**

- a) Effective processes for the determination of environmental compliance of Category 2 projects for funding consideration by the Council are developed to support the*

*evaluation of the efficacy of moving Category 2 projects under the Initial FPL to Category 1.*

- b) The efficiency and effectiveness of Council environmental compliance is enhanced by the Council participation in the interagency regulatory efficiency team and the sharing of efficiency tools and practices.*

### **Performance Indicator 3:**

#### **Programmatic Staff Management of Grant and Interagency Agreements.**

- a) The programmatic component of the Council staff review of grant and Interagency Agreement applications for funding under FPL 3 meet the timelines established by the RESTORE Act, Council Guidelines and the Notice of Funds Availability. This will include review of submissions for best available science and environmental compliance with NEPA and other environmental federal regulations.*
- b) Post-award management and oversight ensures that grants funded under the Initial FPL and FPL 3 are on schedule to achieve intended results.*

### **Performance Indicator 4:**

#### **Compliance Staff Management of Grant and Interagency Agreements.**

- a) The grants and compliance component of the Council staff review of grant and Interagency Agreement applications for funding under FPL 3 meet timelines established by the RESTORE Act, Council Guidelines and the Notice of Funds Availability.*
- b) Post-award management and oversight is carried out for all grants and Interagency Agreements. Pre- and post-award reviews ensure compliance with all administrative and regulatory requirements under the RESTORE Act, Part 200, the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, support mitigation of applicable critical risks in the Council Risk Profile and IPERIA, and meet other federal regulatory requirements.*

### **Performance Goal 3: Spill Impact Program Performance Excellence**

*Effective and efficient implementation and administration of the Spill Impact Program achieve the goals of the Act.*

### **Performance Indicator 1:**

#### **Programmatic Staff Management of Grants.**

- a) The programmatic component of the Council staff review of grant and Interagency Agreement applications for funding under the SEP processes meet timelines established by Council Standard Operating Procedures. This includes review of submissions for best available science and environmental compliance with NEPA and other environmental federal regulations.*
- b) Post-award management and oversight ensures that grants and agreements are on schedule to achieve intended results.*

## **Performance Indicator 2:**

### **Compliance Staff Management of Grants.**

- a) *The grants and compliance component of the Council staff review of grant applications for funding under each state's SEP, meet timelines established by the RESTORE Act, Council Guidelines and the Notice of Funds Availability.*
- b) *Post-award management and oversight will be carried out for all grants and Interagency Agreements.*
- c) *Pre- and post-award reviews ensure compliance with all administrative and regulatory requirements under the RESTORE Act, 2 C.F.R. Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, support mitigation of applicable critical risks in the Council Risk Profile and IPERIA, and meet other federal regulatory requirements.*

## **Performance Goal 4: Operational Excellence**

*An administrative infrastructure that supports team work, collaboration, synergy between functional areas and overall operational excellence to provide excellent services, programs and outcomes to the Gulf Coast region is maintained.*

## **Performance Indicator 1:**

**Effective oversight of grant and interagency agreement post-award cash disbursement processes supports the prevention of improper payments.**

## **Performance Indicator 2:**

**Grant and IAA drawdowns are compliant with award terms and conditions, and consistent with the progress achieved and milestones met.**

## **Performance Indicator 3:**

**Applications include relevant and adequate justification for the selection of particular metrics and an adequate proposal for scientific monitoring.**

## **Performance Indicator 4:**

**Reported progress towards metrics provides a useful gauge of the success of the project or program. Reports include a description of the methodology for quantifying results for each metric and monitoring the achievement of the metrics.**

## **Performance Goal 5: Management Excellence**

*Council staff will provide exceptional service to the Council members and their accompanying*

*state and federal agencies, as well to the many stakeholders associated with restoration of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem by meeting programmatic, administrative and customer service objectives.*

#### **Performance Indicator 1:**

**Requisite reports submitted in timely manner.**

#### **Performance Indicator 2:**

**OIG audit findings and recommendations addressed in a timely manner.**

#### **Performance Indicator 3:**

**All Council operations required by the RESTORE Act are monitored and audited by the Department of Treasury OIG, and audit recommendations are promptly implemented.**

#### **Performance Indicator 3:**

**Records are management in accordance with NARA guidelines.**

#### **Performance Indicator 4:**

##### **Workforce.**

- a) Decisions regarding human resources and HR requirements support the transition from an entrepreneurial start-up operation to a steady-state operational mode.*
- b) Workforce initiatives support the 21st Century Cross-Agency Priority Goal and its Sub-goals:
  - i) Enabling simple and strategic hiring practices,*
  - ii) Improving employee performance management and engagement, and*
  - iii) Reskilling and redeploying human capital resources.**
- c) Regulation is issued to implement the first implementing government-wide nondiscrimination requirements under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, which prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin.*

#### **Performance Indicator 5:**

##### **Organizational Risk Assessed and Risk Mitigation Factors Employed.**

- a) Organizational risk assessment recommendations meet all OMB Circular A-123 requirements; documentation of tactical level risk mitigation activities is completed.*
- b) Administrative and financial policies and procedures are continually reviewed and*

*updated as necessary.*

- c) Enterprise Risk Management practices are fully integrated into the Agency's day to day decision-making and management practices.*
- d) Completion of project and program site visits serve as useful tools to provide technical assistance to our recipients while simultaneously mitigating critical risks on the Council's risk profile.*