

Chapter 1 : Office of Governor John Bel Edwards

Project managers are responsible for a given project from "concept to completion", and project timetables reflect project delivery dates, rather than the more unpredictable bid letting date, to more accurately represent project schedules.

To become a State Representative, you must be? Long, the "new" State Capitol is now a symbol of pride and history for Louisiana. Completed in , it only took 14 months to build. The building itself stands on a acre lot and cost a mere five million dollars to build. If you get the chance to visit Baton Rouge, this magnificent building is a must see. The tallest capitol in the United States at feet and 34 floors, the front staircase is engraved with the names of the 50 U. The inside is just as beautiful, decorated with marble, bronze, murals, and sculptures. To get into both the Senate and House chambers you have to pass through beautiful bronze doors that literally weigh a ton each! Ironically, Huey Long was assassinated in the Capitol in , just three years after its completion. He is buried on the grounds of the building, and there is a statue of his likeness that faces the front of the Capitol. Group tours are offered by appointment, and are available seven days a week from 8: Do you know all the cool places in and around the Capitol? For more detail, take the Capitol History Tour? We have three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. One is the House of Representatives, the other is the Senate. Since we have two houses, our Legislature is called "bicameral. There are state representatives and 39 state senators. They are elected to represent us every four years, called a term. Every year, the Legislature meets in Baton Rouge, our state capital, to participate in legislative sessions. They write their ideas down, and we call these documents bills. If a bill gets the okay from both Houses, and the Governor likes it, it becomes a law. In even-numbered years we have a Regular Session in which all kinds of bills are introduced. In odd-numbered years we have Fiscal Sessions in which bills dealing with money matters may be introduced. Additionally, each member may prefile file before session begins not more than 5 bills that are not about money matters. Each member may also prefile an unlimited number of local or special bills bills that do not affect the entire state and 5 more fiscal or local bills once session begins. We also can have Special Sessions. If the Legislature is not in session, and something happens that needs to be discussed by both Houses, the Governor, or the Legislature itself can call a Special Session. Download our Activity and Coloring Books.

Chapter 2 : LBP Year in Review – Louisiana Budget Project

LA-E-Government Projects Book -PDF,"30 Cool Activities, Crafts, Experiments & More for Kids to Do to Learn About Your State!",Louisiana Government Projects,,eBook PDF,Louisiana Exp.

Archaic period[edit] Watson Brake, the oldest mound complex in North America During the Archaic period , Louisiana was home to the earliest mound complex in North America and one of the earliest dated complex constructions in the Americas. The Watson Brake site is an arrangement of human-made mounds located in the floodplain of the Ouachita River near Monroe in northern Louisiana. It has been dated to about BC. The site appears to have been abandoned about Evidence of this culture has been found at more than sites, including the Jaketown Site near Belzoni, Mississippi. The largest and best-known site is near modern-day Epps, Louisiana at Poverty Point. The Poverty Point culture may have hit its peak around , making it the first complex culture, and possibly the first tribal culture, not only in the Mississippi Delta but in the present-day United States. Its people were in villages that extended for nearly miles across the Mississippi River. These descendant cultures differed from Poverty Point culture in trading over shorter distances, creating less massive public projects, completely adopting ceramics for storage and cooking. The Tchefuncte culture were the first people in Louisiana to make large amounts of pottery. Ceramics from the Tchefuncte culture have been found in sites from eastern Texas to eastern Florida, and from coastal Louisiana to southern Arkansas. Map showing the geographic extent of the Baytown , Coastal Troyville and Troyville cultures The Middle Woodland period started in Louisiana with the Marksville culture in the southern and eastern part of the state [4] and the Fourche Maline culture in the northwestern part of the state. These cultures were contemporaneous with the Hopewell cultures of Ohio and Illinois , and participated in the Hopewell Exchange Network. At this time populations became more sedentary and began to establish semi-permanent villages and to practice agriculture , [5] planting various cultigens of the Eastern Agricultural Complex. The populations began to expand, and trade with various non-local peoples also began to increase. Trade with peoples to the southwest brought the bow and arrow [6] An increase in the hierarchical structuring of their societies began during this period, although it is not clear whether it was internally developed or borrowed from the Hopewell. The dead were treated in increasingly elaborate ways, as the first burial mounds are built at this time. Archaeologists have traditionally viewed the Late Woodland as a time of cultural decline after the florescence of the Hopewell peoples. Late Woodland sites, with the exception of sites along the Florida Gulf Coast, tend to be small when compared with Middle Woodland sites. Although settlement size was small, there was an increase in the number of Late Woodland sites over Middle Woodland sites, indicating a population increase. These factors tend to mark the Late Woodland period as an expansive period, not one of a cultural collapse. Population increased dramatically, and there is strong evidence of a growing cultural and political complexity, especially by the end of the Coles Creek sequence. Although many of the classic traits of chiefdom societies are not yet manifested, by CE the formation of simple elite polities had begun. Many Coles Creek sites were erected over earlier Woodland period mortuary mounds, leading researchers to speculate that emerging elites were symbolically and physically appropriating dead ancestors to emphasize and project their own authority. Map of the Caddoan Mississippian culture and some important sites The Mississippian period in Louisiana saw the emergence of the Plaquemine and Caddoan Mississippian cultures. This was the period when extensive maize agriculture was adopted. By AD in the northwestern part of the state the Fourche Maline culture had evolved into the Caddoan Mississippian culture. By AD Plaquemine had started to hybridize through contact with Middle Mississippian cultures to the north and became what archaeologist term Plaquemine Mississippian. These peoples are considered ancestral to historic groups encountered by the first Europeans in the area, the Natchez and Taensa peoples. Archaeological evidence that the cultural continuity is unbroken from prehistory to the present, and that the direct ancestors of the Caddo and related Caddo language speakers in prehistoric times and at first European contact and the modern Caddo Nation of Oklahoma is unquestioned today. The Bayougoula, in areas directly north of the Chitimachas in the parishes of St. They were allied with the Quinipissa -Mougoulacha in St. The Okelousa in Pointe Coupee parish. The Acolapissa in St. They were

allied with the Tangipahoa in Tangipahoa parish. The Taensa , in northeastern Louisiana particularly Tensas parish. They were allied with the Appaloussa in St. The Chitimacha in the southeastern parishes of Iberia, Assumption, St. Martin, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. They were allied with the Washa in Assumption parish, the Chawasha in Terrebonne parish, and the Yagenechito to the east. Many current place names in the state, including Atchafalaya , Natchitouches now spelled Natchitoches , Caddo , Houma , Tangipahoa , and Avoyel as Avoyelles , are transliterations of those used in various Native American languages. The expedition encountered hostile tribes all along river. Natives followed the boats in large canoes, shooting arrows at the soldiers for days on end as they drifted through their territory. The Spanish, whose crossbows had long ceased working, had no effective offensive weapons on the water and were forced to rely on their remaining armor and sleeping mats to block the arrows. About 11 Spaniards were killed along this stretch and many more wounded. Neither of the explorations made any claims to the territory for Spain. French exploration and colonization

[edit] Further information: French colonization of the Americas European interest in Louisiana was dormant until the late 17th century, when French expeditions, which had imperial, religious and commercial aims, established a foothold on the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast. With its first settlements, France lay claim to a vast region of North America and set out to establish a commercial empire and French nation stretching from the Gulf of Mexico through Canada. It was also establishing settlements in Canada, from the Maritimes westward along the St. Lawrence River and into the region surrounding the Great Lakes. The French colony of Louisiana originally claimed all the land on both sides of the Mississippi River and north to French territory in Canada around the Great Lakes. Although British forces had occupied the "Canadian" posts in the Illinois and Wabash countries in , they did not occupy Vincennes or the Mississippi River settlements at Cahokia and Kaskaskia until , after the ratification of the peace treaty. It competed with the Dutch, and later English, across the northern tier for fur trade with the Native Americans. The fur trade also helped cement alliances between Europeans and Native American tribes. The settlement of Natchitoches along the Red River in present-day northwest Louisiana was established in by Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, making it the oldest permanent settlement in the territory that then composed the Louisiana colony. The French settlement had two purposes: The settlement soon became a flourishing river port and crossroads. Sugar cane plantations were developed first. In the nineteenth century, cotton plantations were developed along the river. Over time, planters developed large plantations but also lived in fine homes in a growing town, a pattern repeated in New Orleans and other places. They were concentrated along the banks of the Mississippi and its major tributaries, from Louisiana to as far north as the region called the Illinois Country , in modern-day Indiana , Illinois and Missouri. Initially Mobile , and briefly Biloxi served the capital of the colony. In , recognizing the importance of the Mississippi River to trade and military interests, France made New Orleans the seat of civilian and military authority. The Illinois Country exported its grain surpluses down the Mississippi to New Orleans, which climate could not support their cultivation. The lower country of Louisiana modern-day Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana depended on the Illinois French for survival through much of the eighteenth century. European settlement in the Louisiana colony was not exclusively French; in the s, German immigrants settled along the Mississippi River in a region referred to as the German Coast. Africans and early slavery[edit] In , two French ships arrived in New Orleans, the Duc du Maine and the Aurore , carrying the first African slaves to Louisiana for labor. This region between the Senegal and Gambia rivers had peoples who were closely related through history: Midlo-Hall says that this concentration of peoples from one region of Africa strongly shaped Louisiana Creole culture. They likely differed in religions. Some slaves from Senegambia were Muslims while most followed their traditional spiritual practices. Commentators may have attributed more similarities to slaves taken from among these areas than the Africans recognized among themselves at the time. Spanish rule did not affect the pace of francophone immigration to the territory, which increased due to the English expulsion of the Acadians from Canada. Several thousand French-speaking refugees from Acadia now Nova Scotia , Canada migrated to Louisiana after expulsion by the newly ascendant British, after conflicts in Canada. The first group of around arrived in , led by Joseph Broussard called "Beausoleil". The Acadian refugees were welcomed by the Spanish as additions of Catholic population. Their descendants came to be called Cajuns. Both free and

enslaved populations increased rapidly during the years of Spanish rule, as new settlers and Creoles imported large numbers of slaves to work on plantations. Although some American settlers brought slaves with them who were native to Virginia or North Carolina, the Pointe Coupee inventories of the late eighteenth century showed that most slaves brought by traders came directly from Africa. In settlements from New Orleans to Pointe Coupee north of Baton Rouge included 3, free persons and 4, slaves. By the census, which included West Florida, there were 19, free persons and 24, slaves in Lower Louisiana. Although the censuses do not always cover the same territory, the slaves became the majority of the population during these years. Records during Spanish rule were not as well documented as with the French slave trade, making it difficult to trace African origins. The volume of slaves imported from Africa resulted in what historian Gwendolyn Midlo Hall called "the re-Africanization" of Lower Louisiana, which strongly influenced the culture. Documents have revealed that he harbored secret ambitions to reconstruct a large colonial empire in the Americas. This notion faltered, however, after the French attempt to reconquer Saint-Domingue after its revolution ended in failure, with the loss of two-thirds of the more than 20, troops sent to the island to suppress the revolution. After French withdrawal in , Haiti declared its independence in as the second republic in the Western Hemisphere. Incorporation into the United States and antebellum years €" [edit] Main article: The Florida Parishes were annexed from the short-lived and strategically important Republic of West Florida , by proclamation of President James Madison in The Haitian Revolution resulted in a major emigration of refugees to Louisiana, where they settled chiefly in New Orleans. The thousands of Haitian immigrants included many free people of color , whites , and enslaved Africans. Some refugees had earlier gone to Cuba , and came from Cuba in another wave of immigration in The free people of color added substantially to the Creoles of color community in New Orleans and white Haitian immigrants added substantially to the French Creole community of New Orleans. These immigrants enlarged the French-speaking community. All of the limited number of U.

Chapter 3 : blog.quintoapp.com - Government

Louisiana Government Grants. The federal government and Louisiana's department of finance has set aside \$15, million dollars in federal grants and \$11, million dollars in other forms of federal financial aid for citizens and permanent residents who live in Louisiana.

Site Search A little bit about Louisiana Louisiana is not a major scholarly website put together by a staff of technology geeks, but rather a working document. I have moved on from the public school system but I have not stopped my building at this website. I continue to write, create, research, and build things that I can use in my own classroom as I have moved on to a private then on to a local Charter school. After that I was forced into retirement for medical reasons. I am still creating and collecting lots of Louisiana DVDs and materials that can help you if you just take a minute and look around. Never knowing just what someone will be researching led me to put together a page on " Louisiana License Plates. I was interested in seeing just how often the state has changed styles of plates. As I gather additional photos I will add them to the page. You can purchase many of these plates through eBay. I continue to write, create, research, and build things that I can use in my own classroom as I have moved on to a private school then on to a local Charter school. Once in a while I am honored to receive a Louisiana book that I get to read and recommend to my own supporters. A new The Treasure Team book has been a very good read. Mary van Rheene joined ranks with artist Allen Ebarb to create an interesting adventure book about north Louisiana. The book has been a fun read and I highly recommend you trying it. I will get back with you just as soon as it become available to the public. As you have already found out, there is not much out there for us. I need your help but if not, I am still post as many things as I can come up with. If you find something you can use, have at it. The site is here for you. What I really need is for teachers to stop thinking that their lessons are NOT good enough. Many fellow teachers are looking for one "bright idea" to use in class. No one really needs a "full blown, GLE-encoded, state mandated lesson". Most of us have those, we just need that one little worksheet or activity to round out our own lessons. So please take the time to send an email and attach that word document that you put together last week. Make it a habit. Help us all help the kids. At Louisiana I strive to have just the right filler that has been field tested by other teachers in the state. If every teacher in the state would send in just one small idea this site would be overflowing with tried-and-true solutions to that "What do I do for this lesson? Feel free to exchange ideas anytime. All I ask is that you "exchange" - one of mine for one of yours. I have added many Louisiana Indian links. I have also added lots of items that I have gotten from other contributors on TpT. They have been so gracious to allow me to redo them and then post the revised "Louisiana" items here. I also collect old Louisiana post cards so you will find a gallery of views here also. I am trying to update this site with all of my own lesson plans and with the help of student observers from McNeese and my students teachers I will add even more questions, maps, graphs, and charts. They are designed for either block or regular schedule. Posting all of them for your use is now my new goal. Louisiana will only work if YOU help make it happen. If you get only one idea for your class here, please return the favor by sending in a lesson idea of yours. Other teachers are always interested in finding new material, so please email me some of yours. I will continue to watch what people are looking for and try to add it to this site. Understand that this site is an on-going project of a working Louisiana history teacher, not some full-time webmaster. If you have any comments, tips, suggestions, or just want to help, please do so at the email link above. Teaching this subject each day drives me to want to make it as user-friendly as possible. Also I ask that you spread the word about the site. It would be nice to get a couple of ideas from every parish in the state. Also I ask that you spread the word about this site. The more people who visit, the more ideas we all will get. The more ideas we get, the more you and they will visit. It would be nice to get some school information from every school and every parish in the state. And Still adding each week Email Greg Testimonials Find out what other teachers are saying! Last year was my first year of teaching, and I cannot tell you how much I used this site. This was one of the only websites that I found that contained any material on LA history. I do have some of my own activities that I will be emailing you. When I use your activities, my students really enjoyed it! I would love to be able to observe your

classroom! I think that your website was awesome and I hope and pray that you put it back up so my students can enjoy the wonderful activities! I am getting together with my fellow 8th grade teacher Jeff Corbello and we are going to send you more things we used during the year. We love the site and would love to see it expand and help other teachers around the state! Just wanted you to know you got me through. I teach at Ascension Catholic where Brenda Harp taught many years ago. We still do her Mardi Gras Idea and go to the nursing home. I have not had an original thought in years! My students really get into a lesson when they see how interconnected everything they learn is. I LOVE how turning a lesson into a contest completely motivates the students to finish and keeps them on task I saw your forum post. Truth of the Matter! Have a good one!. Please check out my Louisiana Studies materials. I think you will find them highly interesting and reasonably priced. I figure I could help you as much as you are helping all the other Louisiana history teachers around the state. I saw your post on the Forum, and was excited to see another person from Louisiana! I looked through your store, and you have some really great resources! I had the privilege of teaching Louisiana History to my 4th graders a lot of years. That idea just popped in my head. It would be helpful for those selling items that are state specific You might remember I was the first teacher to rate your American History Magazine cover back in and featured you on my blog called Teacher Park. In fact I received another message from your Twitter account in the last hour. Did it with a high school archaeology class we were in a bit of the doldrums and this was perfect to get them going again. If you can, feel free to post an enthusiastic four stars for it. I also blogged about it with pictures and a video if you want to check it out. Thanks again for the great activity. Ed I love your products. They are so real and useable. Thank you so much for representing Louisiana for us on TPT! Have you joined the Louisiana Blogger meet up on facebook? If interested, please e-mail me, Have a fabulous day! You might remember me, we worked together at the LouisianaVoices Institute in Lafayette years ago. We were taught some really great stuff and went on some great adventures during that week. I have sent you some of my ideas, worksheets, and materials that I came up with after learning what we did. I noticed you have some great photos of that week. Have a great school year. I have been so excited about teaching Louisiana History, and I feel ten times more prepared now that I have found you!!! You are the best!!! I am teaching eighth grade Louisiana History in Bossier Parish for the first time this year, and I have spent the last two hours, and a good bit of my "back to school" teacher bonus, obtaining your awesome resources for my classes this year. I just felt I had to e-mail you to thank you personally for sharing your wealth of knowledge and resources. I hope you have a blessed year, and again, thank you so very much for sharing!

Chapter 4 : Business Incentives | Louisiana Economic Development

» *View All Architect and Engine bids in Louisiana* «Previous 1 2 3 - 15 Next» *Sign-Up Free e-mail alert Daily bid notification View Demo blog.quintoapp.com is part of Government Contracts USA, offering a range of services in government contracts, government RFPs, government bids and government procurement systems.*

Because Missouri public housing was racially segregated until , the 33 story buildings were originally built to house segregated sects of young, middle-class whites and Blacks; but the projects became the home of mostly African American inhabitants as St. Unlike most public housing plots, Pruitt-Igoe survived for only a short period of time. Reports of muggers waiting to rob residents in the stairwells as they trekked between elevator floors fueled high crime rates. By , Pruitt-Igoe housed only six hundred people in 17 of its original 33 buildings. That same year, federal authorities agreed to demolish parts of Pruitt-Igoe. By , the rest of the Pruitt-Igoe was demolished. Located in the western part of the borough of Queens, the houses are technically two separate complexes North and South Houses that house nearly 7, people. Architects designed the collection of six-story buildings in a unique Y shape hoping to give residents more access to sunlight. During the s, a majority of Queensbridge residents were white. Since, they have become inhabited by predominantly African American and Latino families. Gun violence and a vibrant illegal drug-trade sum up their details of the harsh realities living in Queensbridge. Completed in , the developments were named after Robert Taylor, the first Black student to enroll at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology back in . Composed of 24 story high-rises and a total of 4, units, the Robert Taylor Homes were once home to Mr. During its time, the Robert Taylor homes housed some of the poorest residents in the country. With such poverty, the Robert Taylor Homes recorded some of the highest rates of violent crime and gang activity in Chicago. Police brutality and a lack of employment fueled a sense of hostility among African Americans living in Jordan Downs and throughout Watts. The world witnessed these social tensions during the Watts riots. Gang violence in the 80s and 90s highlighted the plight that still persists today. When construction began in , the development bordered Louisiana Ave. Fourteen years later, the complex was expanded north six additional city blocks to Clara Street. Marcy, the 11th Governor of New York, who later served as the U. Secretary of War and U. Its 1, apartments house more than 4, residents. Made up of 3, units at its peak, Cabrini Green housed more than 15, people.

Chapter 5 : Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

This unique book combines state-specific facts and 30 fun-to-do hands-on projects. The Government Projects Book includes making a three branches state government tree and adding leaves of each branch's functions, designing a simple census questionnaire, staging a mock classroom election, holding a meeting with Robert's Rules of Order and more!

Chapter 6 : Louisiana Government Projects

The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) and the City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge Government (City/Parish) propose the Louisiana State Highway (LA) 73 (Government Street) project which consists of rehabilitating the existing pavement and implementing a "road diet" to incorporate bicycle and pedestrian friendly concepts.

Chapter 7 : Louisiana Federal and Government Construction Projects - Building Plans - Dodge Projects

Our forefathers established a democratic government, but in order for it to function for us today, we need modern facilities. And if you are a contractor who specializes in federal buildings in Louisiana, this is the page for you.

Chapter 8 : History of Louisiana - Wikipedia

Louisiana Department of Health (LDH), a department directly under the governor and civil service, protects and promotes health and ensures access to medical, preventive and rehabilitative services for all citizens of the State of Louisiana.

Chapter 9 : Project List - Developing Baton Rouge - Construction Projects

Louisiana's state government looks a lot like our federal government. We have three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative Branch makes laws for the state, the Executive Branch enforces the laws passed by the State Legislature, and the Judicial Branch makes sure these laws don't violate either our state or federal.