

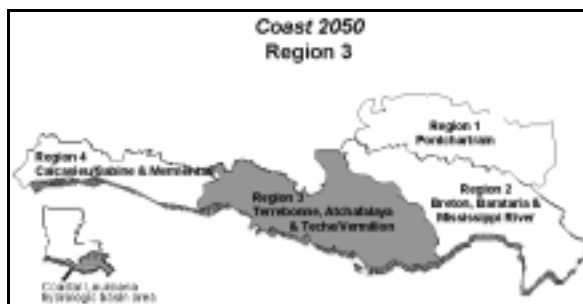
REGION 3

Region 3 encompasses the Terrebonne, Atchafalaya, and the Teche-Vermilion basins. The region extends from Bayou Lafourche on the east, to Freshwater Bayou on the west, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to the boundary of coastal wetlands as defined in the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan (La. Dept. of Natural Resources 1997). It covers all or part of the following parishes: Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption, Iberville, St. Martin, Iberia, St. Mary, Lafayette, and Vermilion.

This region contains 1,078,800 acres of vegetated wetlands which are classified as approximately: 156,650 acres of cypress and bottomland forest; 150,250 acres of cypress-tupelo swamps; 298,300 acres of fresh; 92,700 acres of intermediate; 240,700 acres of brackish; and 140,200 acres of saline marshes.

Terrebonne Basin is very diverse and contains a wide range of environments including forested wetlands and large lakes, fresh marshes, areas of highly organic fresh floating marshes, brackish marshes, saline marshes, and barrier islands. The central and eastern portions of Terrebonne Basin have experienced massive losses of fresh and brackish marsh. An intermediate to high natural subsidence rate and altered hydrology are the likely causes for these losses. These two factors also have led to excessive flooding in these wetlands. Shoreline erosion has been severe along the fringes of the bays and large lakes. Wetlands in the western portion of Terrebonne Basin have suffered some losses, although not as severe. Even though these wetlands have a lower loss rate, many of them are stressed by excessive flooding and ponding of water. Shoreline erosion has been severe along the fringes of large lakes and bays throughout Region 3.

The Atchafalaya Basin includes Atchafalaya Bay and associated marshes to



the north. The Teche/Vermilion Basin extends from Point Chevreuil to Freshwater Bayou and includes the fresh to brackish East and West Cote Blanche Bays and Vermilion Bay.

Generally, parish governments and the public in Region 3 would like to maintain present habitats in areas above the GIWW and revert back to past habitats in areas below the GIWW.

Specific Coast 2050 ecosystem strategies to attain this include: (1) restoring swamps by improving hydrology and drainage in the Verret subbasin; (2) restoring and sustaining marshes by maximizing the land-building potential of the Atchafalaya River and maximizing the beneficial influence of the Atchafalaya River to neighboring wetlands, and lowering water levels in the upper Penchant marshes; (3) maintaining the integrity of critical areas of the large lakes and bays; (4) restoring and maintaining the Isles Dernieres and Timbalier barrier island chains; (5) maintaining the Vermilion, West Cote Blanche, East Cote Blanche bay complex as brackish while reducing turbidity and sedimentation in these bays; (6) and reestablishing an artificial reef complex in the vicinity of historical reefs. Ecosystem strategies are illustrated in figure 9.

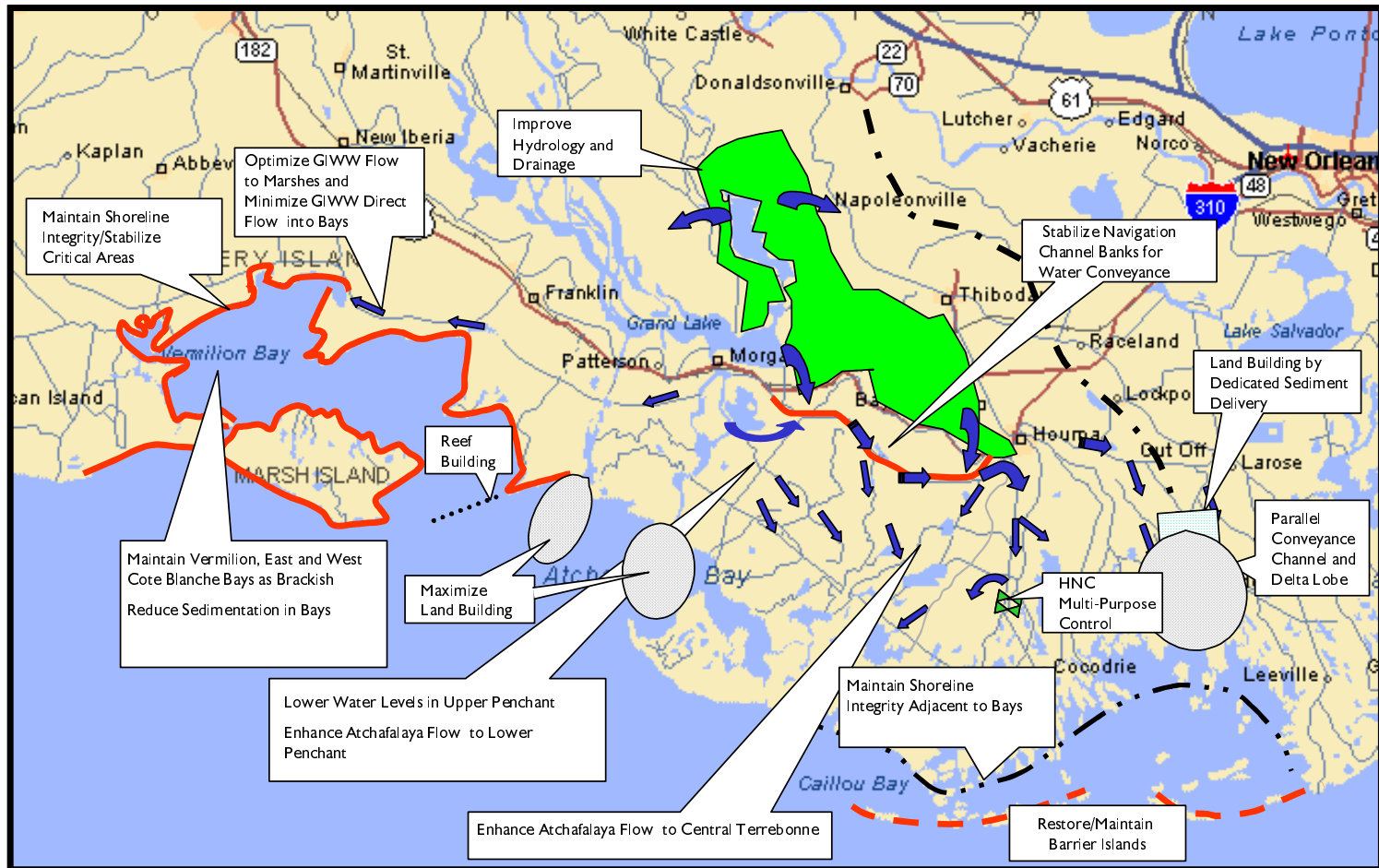


Figure 9. Coast 2050 Region 3 ecosystem strategies (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation Restoration Authority, 1998).

REGION 3 MONITORING RESULTS

Estimates of wetland loss from Region 3 indicate that between 1932 and 1990, a total of 247,650 acres of wetlands have been lost (an average of 4,270 acres per year). More recent estimates from the 1978-1990 time period indicate that the wetland loss rate was even higher during this shorter time period and averaged 6,912 acres per year. Wetland restoration projects have been authorized in 109 locations in Region 3.

BREAUX ACT (CWPPRA)

A total of 39 projects have been authorized under the direction of the Breaux Act, which are projected to benefit 20,371 acres with a current estimated cost of \$146,498,033.

Eight (8) projects have been authorized which will address imminent marsh loss due to changes in natural hydrology. Some of these projects such as Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration (TE-28), constructed in 2000, and South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction (TE-39) aim to restore marsh habitat by rerouting available fresh water into a watershed where freshwater input has been interrupted. While others such as Penchant Basin Plan without Shoreline Stabilization (TE-34a) and Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-26), constructed in 1999, are designed to restore a more natural sheetflow through the installation of weirs and other water control devices.

Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction and Hydrologic Management Alternative B (TE-32a) is a combination freshwater diversion/hydrologic restoration project in Region 3 and is anticipated to be constructed in 2001. Freshwater will be introduced into Lake Boudreaux to promote the growth of freshwater plants. These plants will reduce erosion and promote the deposition of sediment. The Grand Bayou/GIWW Freshwater Diversion (TE-10) project is also anticipated to be constructed in 2001.

The beneficial use of dredged material project, West Belle Pass (TE-23), was constructed in 1998 and utilized dredged material to create 184 acres of new wetlands in areas that had deteriorated. The Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (AT-02) and Big Island Mining (AT-03) projects were both constructed in 1998 to enhance the natural deltaic growth process. The marsh creation project Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-4) will also create new wetland habitat in the Atchafalaya Delta.

Five (5) barrier island projects in Region 3, East Island (TE-20), Trinity Island (TE-24), East Timbalier Island (Phase I and II; TE-25 and TE-30), and Whiskey Island (TE-27), involve the



Dredged material was used to increase the height and width of East Island (TE-20) in 1999.

placement of dredged material on the islands to increase their height and width to protect against breaching of the islands which would otherwise increase the rate of erosion. These projects have created 590 acres on the barrier islands. The New Cut

Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-37) project, currently in the planning stages, will reconnect East and Trinity islands by closing the breach that was originally created by Hurricane Carmen. Additionally, the Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-40) project, also in development, will restore the rapidly deteriorating eastern end of Timbalier Island by direct creation of dune and marsh.

The Raccoon Island (TE-29) project is a demonstration project constructed in 1997 which utilized segmented rock breakwaters on the Gulf of Mexico side of the island to protect the island from wave-induced erosion and to trap water-borne sediments. Beach profile analyses indicate that although shoreline erosion still occurred at a reduced rate between the breakwaters, substantial shoreline progradation occurred behind all but two (2) of the breakwaters during the first year. There was also an average accumulation of 8.5 cubic yards of sediment per linear foot of shoreline during this time period. More recent data suggest that shoreline erosion immediately behind the breakwaters has stopped.

The seven (7) shoreline protection projects are the Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), Mandalay Bank Protection (TE-



Raccoon Island (TE-29) immediately after construction of segmented breakwaters in 1997 (top) and one year after construction in 1998 (bottom).

41), Vermilion River Cutoff (TV-03), Boston Canal (TV-09), Freshwater Bayou Belle Isle to Lock (TV-11b), Lake Portage Land Bridge Phase 1 (TV-17), and the Weeks Bay/ Commercial Canal (TV-19) projects. Shoreline protection projects in Region 3 use either rock breakwaters, vegetation, or both to reduce the wave energy reaching the shoreline in order to reduce shoreline erosion. The rock breakwaters at Boston Canal have not only reversed erosion, but have accumulated approximately 4.5 feet of sediment resulting in the establishment of vegetated wetlands immediately behind the breakwaters.

Two (2) of the sediment/nutrient trapping projects include Little Vermilion Bay (TV-12) and “The Jaws” (TV-15) projects. These projects involve barriers which capture and hold sediments and nutrients. These barriers also decrease water velocity which facilitates the deposition of sediment. The Chenier Au Tigre Sediment Trapping (TV-16)



Closing a breach in the shoreline at the Point Au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22) project.

demonstration project will test the effectiveness of four sediment trapping devices.

The Falgout Canal (TE-17) and Timbalier Plantings (TE-18) projects utilized vegetation planted along the shoreline in an effort to minimize shoreline erosion. Falgout Canal also utilized wave-damping structures to decrease wave-induced stress on the plants. The Timbalier Island project utilized sand fencing to trap aeolian sand.

Thin Mat Flotant Marsh (TE-36), is a demonstration project to create flotant marsh utilizing panic grass (*Panicum sp.*) plugs and fertilizers. Four (4) projects have been deauthorized in Region 3.

NON-BREAUX ACT

State

Thirteen (13) restoration projects have been implemented by the Coastal Restoration Division and funded through the Wetlands Trust Fund. These projects are estimated to benefit 6,432 acres with a current estimated cost of \$10,642,932.



Flap-gated water control structure at Montegut (TE-01).

Marsh management is an active form of restoration that may include a system of weirs to control water level. Water level may be set to stimulate the growth of wetland plants or for wildlife. Five (5) state-funded marsh management projects [Montegut Wetlands (TE-01), Falgout Canal Protection (TE-02), Bayou



Wine Island Restoration project showing rock levee (top left) and dredge material (top right). Vegetation was later planted (bottom).

LaCache (Bush Canal), Bayou LaCache Wetland (TE-03), and Marsh Island Control Structure (TV-06)]. Have been constructed in Region 3.

Four (4) shoreline protection projects [Yellow Bayou (TV-02b), Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection (TV-11), Oaks/Avery Canal (TV-13), and Quintana Canal/Cypremort Point] were constructed in Region 3 between 1992 and 2000 to reduce shoreline erosion.

Lower Petite Caillou (TE-07b) is a hydrologic restoration project in Region 3 which was constructed in 1995 to decrease saltwater intrusion into the project area.

Wine Island Restoration created a rock dike surrounding the deteriorated Wine Island and utilized dredged material to increase the elevation and subaerial area of the island. This project has created more than 20 acres of wetlands.

One state-funded vegetation planting project (Spoilbank along GIWW) was implemented. A total of 1,600 trees were planted (800 black willow, *Salix nigra*, and 800 bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*) to reduce bank erosion. The effectiveness of



Volunteers assisting with the transport of Christmas trees in Terrebonne Parish.

Section 204/1135

Three (3) section 204/1135 projects have been implemented in Region 3. Two (2) of these projects, along the Houma Navigation Canal, were constructed in 2000. These projects utilized dredged material from routine maintenance of the Houma Navigation Canal to create new wetlands in deteriorated wetland open water areas. Acres benefitted have yet to be determined. The Wine Island Restoration project, constructed in 1991, rebuilt Wine Island with the use of dredged material.

various nutria exclusion devices was also tested.

Parish Coastal Wetlands Restoration Program

Christmas tree projects have been constructed at nine (9) locations, including Weeks Island at GIWW, Pelican Point/Shark Island, Atchafalaya River Delta, Hammock Lake, GIWW near Hanson's Canal, Shark Bayou, Vermilion Bay and Rainey Wildlife Refuge, and sites in St. Martin and Vermilion parishes. These projects include approximately 5,316 linear feet of active fences. These fences absorb wave energy, allowing suspended sediment to settle out of the water column. In the first three years after construction, over 660 cubic yards of sediment accumulated behind the Hammock Lake Christmas tree fences.



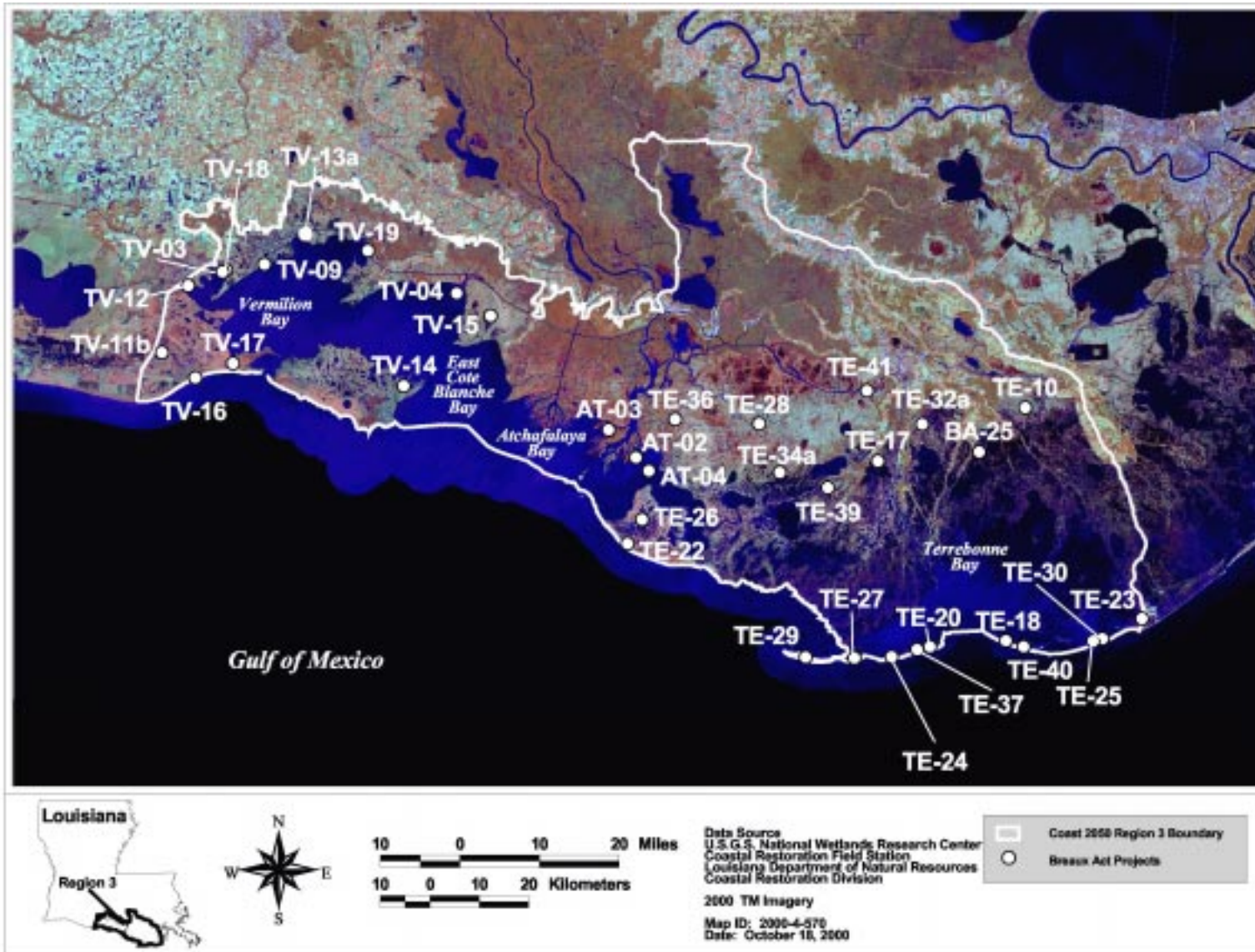
Christmas tree brush fence at Hammock Lake.

DNR/NRCS/SWCC Vegetation Planting Program

A total of 37 projects have been implemented under the Vegetation Planting Program in Region 3. Some sites have been planted in phases covering several project years. Since 1988, over 199,290 plants have been installed, covering a total of 678,940 linear feet.



Vegetation planted on Trinity Island.



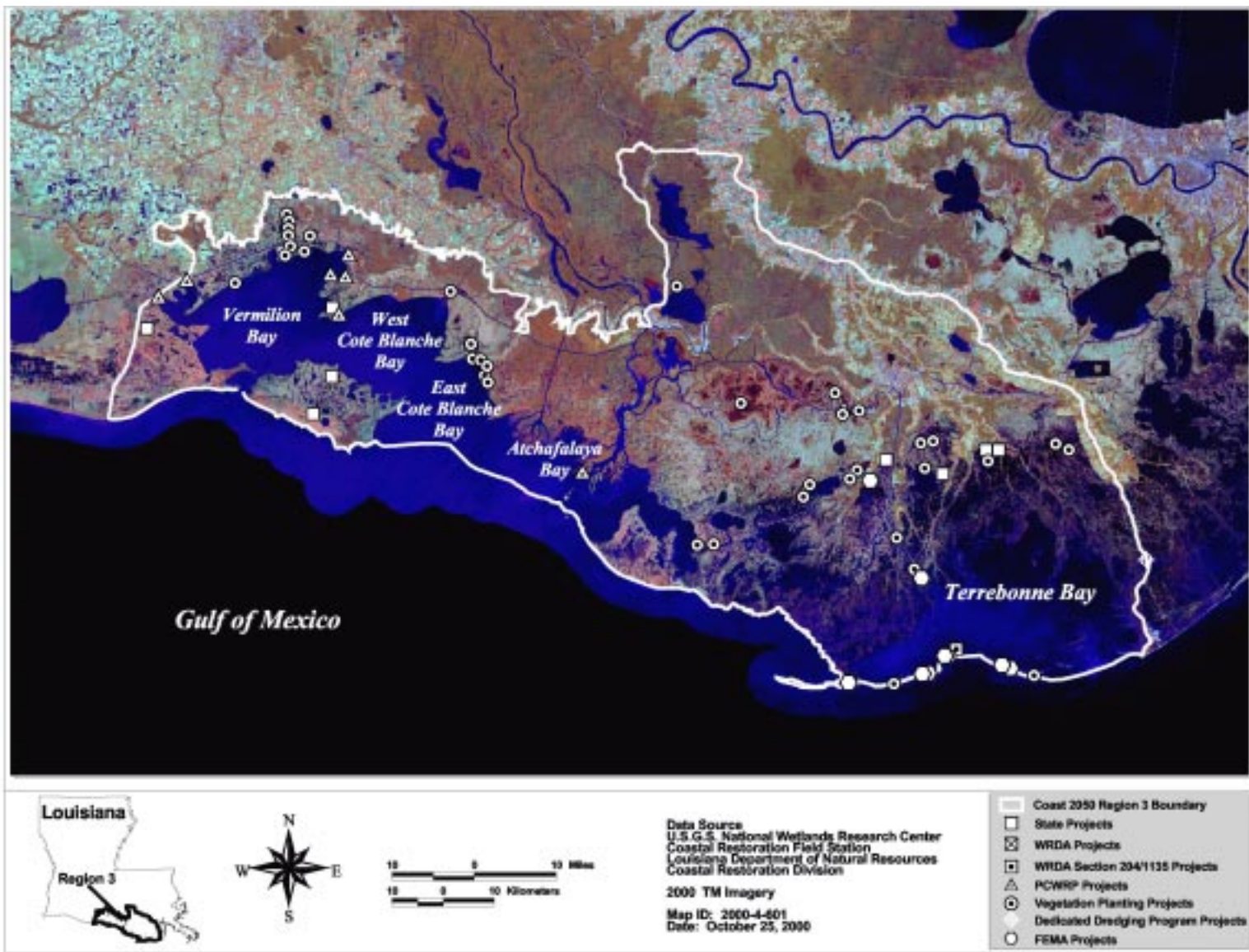


Figure 11. Location of completed or pending non-Breaux Act projects in Coast 2050 Region 3.

Table 3. Restoration projects completed or pending in Coast 2050 Region 3.

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act	AT-02 (PAT-2)	Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	SD/DM/MC	2	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	2,232	C	1998	I	\$907,810 \$2,559,023
		This project was authorized to enhance natural delta growth, which has been reduced as a result of maintenance dredging of the Atchafalaya River navigation channel, by re-opening Natal Channel and Radcliff Passes and restoring freshwater and sediment delivery to the East Delta lobe of the Atchafalaya River Delta. The channels were cut to 90 ft wide, 6 ft deep, and 6,300 ft long and construction was completed on March 27, 1998. Dredged material was pumped onto the adjacent marsh and shallow mudflats to increase marsh elevation and create new marsh. Baseline data have been collected as part of ongoing project monitoring.										
	AT-03 (XAT-7)	Big Island Mining (Increment 1)	SD/DM/MC	2	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	1,560	C	1998	I	\$4,136,057 \$7,550,903
		This project was authorized to enhance natural deltaic growth which had become hampered as a result of maintenance dredging of the Atchafalaya River navigation channel by restoring freshwater and sediment delivery processes to the northwestern portion of the Atchafalaya delta. Approximately 24,000 linear ft of distributary channels were completed in September 1998, extending from the Atchafalaya River into the shallow waters west of Big Island. Dredged material was placed in a pattern to mimic natural delta lobes and to create conditions conducive to trapping of riverine sediments and deltaic expansion. Baseline data have been collected as part of ongoing project monitoring.										
	AT-4 (XAT-11)	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	MC	9	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	589	NI	No Date	NI	\$1,484,633 \$1,855,792
		Castille Pass will be dredged to allow for the eastern flow of the Atchafalaya River to enhance natural deltaic creation and marsh building. Four (4) smaller distributary channels will also be constructed and the dredged sediment will be used to create deltaic lobes at marsh elevation. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.										
	TE-10 (XTE-49)	Grand Bayou/GIWW Freshwater Diversion	FD	5	USFWS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,808	I	2001*	I	\$5,135,468 \$10,303,446
		The objective of the project is to maintain emergent wetlands in this area by providing supplemental freshwater, nutrients, and some mineral sediments from the Atchafalaya River via the GIWW. Restriction of the Cut Off Canal will reduce saltwater intrusion and retain freshwater and the deepening of a portion of Bayou L'eau Bleu will provide for increased freshwater input. The USACE has developed a hydrologic model for this project to predict responses to the proposed hydrologic alterations.										
	TE-17 (TE-17)	Falgout Canal Plantings (Demonstration)	VP	1	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	C	1997	I	\$144,561 \$204,979
		Smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) was planted along the northern bank of Falgout Canal to prevent the canal shoreline from breaching and exposing the interior marshes to boat wakes. Additionally, six (6) different types of wave damping structures were constructed to provide protection to the vegetative plantings from boat wakes.										

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-18 (TE-18)	Timbalier Island Plantings (Demonstration)	VP	1	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	N/A	C	1996	I	\$372,589
						Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			\$24,100	\$311,200	\$97,558	\$432,858
	Vegetation suited to the salinity and habitat of the barrier island was planted and sand fencing was constructed along several overwash areas to decrease wind-induced erosion, increase emergent vegetation cover, increase elevations in the vicinity of the sand fencing, and demonstrate the effectiveness of these management approaches in mitigating barrier island erosion.											
	TE-19 (TE-19)	Lower Bayou LaCache	MM	1	NMFS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	N/A		Deauthorized		\$1,694,739
						Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			\$93,304	\$0	\$6,321	\$99,625
	The project was originally authorized to reduce marsh loss and restore the area by retaining fresh water and limiting saltwater influx. However, because of problems with landrights and navigation, the project was officially deauthorized by the Breaux Act Task Force on 2/28/96.											
TE-20 (TE-20)	Eastern Isles Dernieres Phase 0 (East Island)	BI	1	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	9	C	1999	I	\$6,345,468	
					Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			\$386,117	\$7,847,564	\$511,530	\$8,745,210	
This project was authorized to rebuild and extend the life-expectancy of East Island, a barrier island in the Isles Dernieres chain, in Terrebonne Parish. Approximately 3,925,000 cubic yards of sand were dredged from adjacent waters and were used to build a retaining dune which was then hydraulically filled to create an elevated marsh platform sloping from the dunes to +4.0 ft. at the bay side of the island. Sand fences and vegetation were also installed to stabilize the sand and minimize wind-driven transport. Construction was complete in July 1999 and monitoring has been initiated.												
TE-22 (PTE-22/24)	Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	SP/HR	2	NMFS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	375	C	1997	I	\$1,069,589	
					Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez			\$242,270	\$2,105,131	\$562,262	\$2,909,663	
This project involves plugging a number of canals and the stabilizing of Mobil Canal-Gulf of Mexico breach to prevent saltwater intrusion into the interior of the island. Plugs were installed at strategic locations and the shoreline was armored along stretches vulnerable to breaching and overtopping during storms to reduce marsh loss and the potential for saltwater intrusion.												
TE-23 (PTE-27)	West Belle Pass Headland	DM/ SP	2	USACE	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Lafourche	474	C	1998	I	\$4,854,102	
					Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.			\$983,526	\$4,443,192	\$598,449	\$6,751,441	
This project utilized dredged material from maintenance dredging of Bayou Lafourche, installed several water control devices, and armored approximately 17,000 ft of shoreline to protect a deteriorated wetland area adjacent to Belle Pass and Bayou Lafourche to address site-specific wetland loss. The project utilized approximately 1,400,000 cubic yards of dredged material from Bayou Lafourche to rebuild approximately 184 acres of wetland on the west side of Belle Pass. Dredging was completed in June 1998, however the area was damaged by marsh buggies during project construction. Mitigation is pending and the project will not be fully accepted by DNR and the USACE until mitigation is implemented. Monitoring has been initiated.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-24 (XTE-41)	Eastern Isles Dernieres Phase 1 (Trinity Island)	BI	2	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	109	C	1999	I	\$6,907,897 \$10,785,706
		This project was authorized to rebuild and extend the life-expectancy of Trinity Island, a barrier island in the Isles Dernieres chain, expected to be lost by the year 2007 without restoration. Approximately 4,850,000 cubic yards of sand were dredged from adjacent waters and were used to build a retaining dune which was then hydraulically filled to create an elevated marsh platform sloping from the dunes to +4.0 ft. at the bay side of the island. Sand fences and vegetation were also installed to stabilize the sand and minimize wind-driven transport. Construction was complete in July 1999 and monitoring has been initiated.										
	TE-25 (XTE-67)	East Timbalier Island Restoration Phase 1	BI	3	NMFS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,913	C	2000	I	\$2,046,971 \$4,040,728
		The objective of the project is to increase the size and life expectancy of the island. This is the first of two projects approved to enhance East Timbalier Island. This phase involves the dredging of sand from submerged areas near the island and pumping that material to create dune and intertidal wetland habitats at three locations on the island which are extremely narrow and subject to storm overwash and breaching. Construction was complete in February 2000 and monitoring has been initiated.										
	TE-26 (PTE-23/26a/33)	Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	HR	3	NMFS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	509	C	1999	I	\$4,149,182 \$5,644,322
This project was authorized to A) restore interior marsh hydrology and B) to protect localized regions of Point as Fer Island from imminent loss. The project components include the reestablishment of a hydrologic separation of the island's two major watersheds utilizing dredge material from Atchafalaya Bay and the restoration of the island hydrology by plugging oil field access canals and gapping artificial spoil banks to restore natural hydrologic pathways (i.e., improve marsh sheetflow and flow through natural bayous). Construction was complete in August 1999 and baseline monitoring data have been collected.												
TE-27 (PTE-15bi)	Whiskey Island Restoration (Phase 2)	BI	3	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,239	C	1999	I	\$4,844,274 \$7,721,186	
	This project was authorized to rebuild and extend the life-expectancy of Whiskey Island, a barrier island in the Isles Dernieres chain, expected to be lost by the year 2007 without restoration. Approximately 2,852,875 cubic yards of sand were dredged from adjacent waters and were used to build a retaining dune which was then hydraulically filled to create an elevated marsh platform sloping from the dunes to +4.0 ft. at the bay side of the island. Sand fences and vegetation were also installed to stabilize the sand and minimize wind-driven transport. Construction was complete in July 1999 and monitoring has been initiated.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-28 PTE-26b)	Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration	HR	3	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	297	C	2000	I	\$4,717,928 \$5,662,176
		The project will restore interior marsh hydrology by replacing outdated and ineffective water control structures, installing new controls on existing canals, and protecting the shoreline along Superior Canal, Jug Lake, and Bayou DeCade to enhance fresh water, sediment and nutrient delivery to the project area from Bayou Penchant. Construction was completed in April 2000 and monitoring has been initiated.										
	TE-29 (PTE-15-vii)	Raccoon Island Breakwaters (Demonstration)	BI	5	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	N/A	C	1997	I	\$1,497,538 \$2,049,633
		Eight (8) detached, segmented breakwaters were constructed along the eastern end of the island to reduce the rate of shoreline retreat, promote sediment deposition along the beach, and protect seabird habitat. Breakwaters are 300 ft long and 10 ft wide at the crown. The project will evaluate the use of a segmented breakwater as a means to reduce the rate of barrier island erosion.										
	TE-30 (XTE-45/67b)	East Timbalier Island Restoration Phase 2	HR	4	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	215	C	2001*	I	\$5,752,404 \$13,765,015
		This is the second of two projects approved to enhance and extend the life expectancy of East Timbalier Island. Dredged material was placed from the center of the island to approximately 6,000 ft eastward at a width of approximately 935 feet. Due to a much higher than anticipated cut-to-fill ratio, hydraulic dredging was halted with only 45% of the planned fill area completed. Options are being investigated for completion of the project.										
TE-31 (XTE-54b)	Flotant Marsh Fencing (Demonstration)	SP	4	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A		Deauthorized		\$367,066 \$540,240	
	This project was authorized to conserve and restore floating marshes utilizing fences constructed across levee breaks as an alternative to depositing fill material or installing water control structures. However, the restoration techniques originally suggested for this project were not feasible. This project was recommended for deauthorization in October 2000.											
TE-32a (TE-7f)	Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction and Hydrologic Management Alternative B	FD/HR	6	USFWS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	619	I	2001*	I	\$9,831,306 \$10,519,383	
	The purpose of the project is to reduce saltwater intrusion and promote vegetative diversity by routing available freshwater from the north through the project area to the south. This project has a dredging component to facilitate freshwater distribution, as well as sluice gates under Hwy 57 and several outfall management structures to allow for drainage and reduce ponding of water.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breux Act (continued)	TE-33 (XTE-32i)	Bayou Boeuf Pump Station, Increment 1	HR	6	EPA	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	N/A	\$3,452	Deauthorized \$0	\$0	\$150,000 \$3,452
		This project was intended to develop information and recommend project features for protection and restoration in the Verret Basin. A critical part of the effort was to be public scoping/involvement at a cost of \$500,000. The federal sponsor, in concurrence with the State, requested that the project be deauthorized based on the belief that the project's objectives may be more appropriately achieved through the USACE Lower Atchafalaya Re-evaluation Study and consistency reviews of flood control projects. The project was officially deauthorized by the Breux Act Task Force on 7/23/98.										
	TE-34a (PTE-26i)	Penchant Basin Plan without Shoreline Stabilization (Increment 1)	HR	6	NRCS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	1,155	I \$1,669,054	No Date \$7,821,360	NI \$2,928,089	\$14,103,051 \$14,103,051
		Hydrologic restoration of the Penchant Bayou Basin will include dredging and marsh creation, the construction of weirs and plugs, and maintenance to existing weir structures. This project will combine long term realignment of Penchant Basin hydrology with restoration and protection measures aimed at maintaining the physical integrity of the area during the transition toward greater riverine influence. Project engineering and design is anticipated to begin in November 2000.										
	TE-35 (CW-5i)	Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River, Avoca Island	MC	6	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	St. Mary/ Terrebonne	N/A	\$66,159	Deauthorized \$0	\$0	\$6,438,400 \$66,159
		The project involved the beneficial use of dredged material from the Crew Boat Chute reach of the Atchafalaya River for marsh creation in the Avoca Island area. The project would have benefitted 434 acres at a cost of \$6,438,400. However, the cost of the project was estimated to be considerably higher than originally planned making it economically unjustifiable. The federal sponsor (USACE), in concurrence with the State, had requested that the project be deauthorized. The project was officially deauthorized by the Beaux Act Task Force on 7/23/98.										
	TE-36 (CW-DEMO)	Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement (Demonstration)	MC	7	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	C \$52,645	2000 \$18,000	I \$471,925	\$460,222 \$542,570
		This demonstration project will evaluate techniques to create and enhance thin floating mats of marsh, as well as the effects of water movement and sediments on these marshes. This project will induce development of thick, continually floating mats from a thin-mat floating marsh using plugs of wetland vegetation and fertilizers.										
TE-37 (TE-11a)	New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration	BI/MC	9	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	102	I \$902,786	2001* \$0	NI \$23,851	\$746,274 \$926,637	
	The objective of this project is to close the breach originally created by Hurricane Carmen between East and Trinity Islands through the direct creation of dune and marsh habitat. The project will also lengthen the structural integrity of the eastern Isles Dernieres through restoration of the littoral drift and addition of sediment into the nearshore system. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.											
TE-39 (PTE-28)	South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction	HR	9	NRCS	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	201	NI \$325,143	No Date \$0	NI \$71,346	\$396,489 \$396,489	
	This project's components include increasing the amount of Atchafalaya River water and sediment introduced into the marshes south of Lake Decade by installing a water control structure in the southern bank of the lake. In addition, shoreline protection adjacent to the proposed structure will be installed, as well as replacement of a weir in Lapeyrouse Bayou. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/ Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-40 (XTE-45a)	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	BI/MC	9	EPA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terbonne	273	NI \$1,669,678	No Date \$0	NI \$24,261	\$1,360,198 \$1,693,939
		Timbalier Island is migrating rapidly to the west/northwest. Thus, the western end of Timbalier Island is undergoing lateral migration by spit-building processes at the expense of erosion along the eastern end. The objective of this project is to restore the eastern end of Timbalier Island by direct creation of dune and marsh. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.										
	TE-41 (XTE- DEMO)	Mandalay Bank Protection	SP	9	USFWS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terbonne	N/A	NI \$273,015	No Date \$0	NI \$25,924	\$298,939 \$298,939
		This project is intended to develop new techniques for protecting and restoring easily erodible organic soils. In tact banks and breakthroughs will be treated to determine the cost effectiveness of demonstrated approaches. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.										
	TV-03 (FTV-03)	Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection	SP	1	USACE	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	65	C \$531,446	1996 \$1,187,791	I \$327,703	\$1,526,000 \$2,046,940
		The east bank of the Vermilion River Cutoff was stabilized by armoring the shoreline with a 6,520-ft (1,987 m) rock breakwater to maintain the shoreline position and protect the integrity of several thousand acres of the Onion Lake wetland complex.										
	TV-04 (TV-04)	Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	HR	3	NRCS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	2,223	C \$530,544	1999 \$4,142,300	I \$1,436,161	\$5,173,062 \$6,109,005
		Low-level weirs were constructed across seven (7) major water exchange avenues to reduce water exchange between marshes of Cote Blanche and East and West Cote Blanche bays to prevent scouring and persistent erosion of the interior marsh. In addition, the shoreline was armored on the southern boundary between Humble and British canals to minimize wave-induced erosion.										
	TV-09 (PTV-18)	Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection	SP	2	NRCS	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	378	C \$138,400	1995 \$536,800	I \$333,510	\$1,008,634 \$1,008,710
		The implementation of this project will conserve vegetated wetlands by reducing erosion through the dissipation of wave energy. Rock revetments and sediment traps were constructed along the shoreline at the mouth of Boston Canal to promote sediment deposition and to protect the shoreline and adjacent wetlands from continued wave-induced erosion, and vegetation was planted along 14 miles of Vermilion Bay shoreline to stabilize sediments and decrease shoreline erosion rates.										
TV-11b (XTV-27)	Freshwater Bayou Belle Isle to Lock	SP/HR	9	USACE	Sen. Gerald J. Theunissen Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	529	NI \$1,380,303	No Date \$0	NI \$118,664	\$1,498,967 \$1,498,967	
	This project was authorized to construct a rock dike along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock, to stop shoreline erosion and to protect the interior wetlands from increased tidal exchange and wave- and wake-induced erosion. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.											
TV-12 (PTV-19)	Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	SNT	5	NMFS	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	441	C \$335,413	1999 \$787,500	I \$337,283	\$940,065 \$1,460,196	
	This project is designed to optimize the retention of sediments from the Atchafalaya River to create new marsh areas in Little Vermilion Bay. The project created earthen terraces to provide marsh habitat and protect adjacent wetlands from wave erosion. Construction was completed in August 1999 and monitoring has been initiated.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TV-13a (XTV-25i)	Oaks/Avery Canals Hydrologic Restoration (Increment 1)	HR	6	NRCS	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia/ Vermilion	160	C	2001*	I	\$2,367,700
		This project will protect Vermilion Bay shoreline with vegetative plantings, protect the GIWW bankline with rock dikes, stabilize of water level variability north of the GIWW and east of Oaks Canal, and reestablish Bayou Petite Anse through Tigre Lagoon. An adjacent state-funded TV-13 project will install low-sill structures at the outfall of Oaks and Avery Canals to redirect more water flow through the part of Bayou Petite Anse south of the GIWW.										
	TV-14 (TV-5/7)	Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration	HR	6	USACE	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia/ Vermilion	408	C	2001*	I	\$4,094,900
		The project was authorized to stabilize the northeastern shoreline of Marsh Island, including the northern shoreline of Lake Sand, to restore historical hydrology. The project consists of the construction of 9 plugs in oil and gas canals at the northeast end of Marsh Island, the protection of the northeast shoreline of Marsh Island, and isolating Lake Sand from Vermilion Bay with dredged material. Construction is anticipated to be complete by February 2001.										
	TV-15 (PTV-19b)	Sediment Trapping at "The Jaws"	SNT	6	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	1999	C	2001*	I	\$3,167,400
		This project was authorized to reduce wave-induced shoreline erosion (currently 15 ft/yr) within the project area and promote the deposition of sediment by creating vegetated wetland terraces and reducing wave fetch. Distributary channels will be dredged to deliver water and sediment to the project area. Construction was initiated in July 2000.										
	TV-16 (CW-05)	Chenier Au Tigre Sediment Trapping (Demonstration)	SNT/ SP	6	NRCS	Sen. Gerald J. Theunissen Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	N/A	C	2000	I	\$500,000
		This demonstration project will field test the effectiveness of four devices designed to trap and retain sediment from gulf tides and potentially stabilize the existing shoreline on Chenier Au Tigre. Increased sediment accretion on the Gulf of Mexico side of the chenier is expected to act as an area of defense between the higher salinity seawater and the brackish marsh which lies immediately behind the chenier.										
	TV-17 (PTV-20)	Lake Portage Land Bridge Phase 1	SP	8	NRCS/ EPA	Sen. Gerald J. Theunissen Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	24	I	2001*	NI	\$1,013,820
		The project was authorized to address localized wetland loss and imminent shoreline breaching of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Portage. Project features include placement of a rock containment dike approximately 100 ft. off the Gulf shoreline and backfilling with dredged material from Lake Portage. A pipeline canal will also be backfilled from the Gulf to Lake Portage.										

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TV-18 (XTV-30)	Four Mile Cut/Little Vermilion Bay	SNT	9	NMFS	Sen. Craig F. Romero	Vermilion	327	NI	No Date	NI	\$459,306
						Rep. Troy Hebert			\$543,495	\$0	\$30,638	\$574,133
	The project consists of construction over 50,000 linear feet of terraces and distributary channels within Little White Lake, Vermilion Bay, and Onion Lake to abate wave induced shoreline erosion. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.											
	TV-19 (PTV-13)	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal	SP	9	USACE	Sen. Craig F. Romero	Iberia	138	NI	No Date	NI	\$1,229,337
Rep. Troy Hebert						\$1,188,236			\$0	\$41,101	\$1,229,337	
Project components include the construction of a retention levee, dedicated placement of dredged material, channel plugs, re-vegetating critical areas, and armoring shore/bank areas with sheetpile revetment to stop shoreline and bank erosion. In addition, a low-sill weir will be placed across Commercial Canal to reduce tidal energies and redirect Atchafalaya River water. This project is in the Phase 1 evaluation process.												
State	TE-01	Montegut Wetland	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	1,655	C	1993	I	\$1,023,487
						Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.						
	The project objective is to protect and enhance 4,200 acres of degraded wetland habitat in the Pointe au Chien Wildlife Management Area. The project design consists of levee maintenance and water control structure modification. Approximately 3.5 mi of levee required maintenance and two existing fixed-crest weirs were modified by installing stop-logs and flapgates.											
	TE-02	Falgout Canal Protection	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	1,300	C	1993, 1995	I	\$840,000
Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.												
The primary objectives of the project are to protect approximately 8,000 acres of marsh and cypress/tupelo swamp, reduce saltwater intrusion, and improve wildlife habitat by moderating water flux and tidal energy in the deteriorating wetland community. Anthropogenic changes, such as the construction of pipeline and access canals throughout the region's history, have altered its original hydrology. The project design consists of levee construction and maintenance, construction of seven (7) water control structures and construction of a pumping station.												
TE-07b	Bayou LaCache (Bush Canal)	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	171	C	1991	I	\$355,572	
					Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.							
A water control structure in Bayou LaCache is needed to complete the Bush Canal Marsh Management Area. The structure is a four (4) barrel prefabricated steel pipe structure with flap gates. The structure is 135 ft in length, consisting of four (4) 48" diameter steel pipes with steel diaphragm plates, steel pipe bracing, gate supports, walkways and structural steel shop-fabricated flap gates.												
TE-07b	Lower Petit Caillou	HR	NA	NA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D.	Terrebonne	333	C	1995		\$440,000	
					Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.							
The objective of this project is to decrease saltwater intrusion into the project area by re-routing freshwater discharge from the Lashbrook pumping station through the project area prior to entry into Lake Boudreaux. Outfall from the pumping station is discharged into Lashbrook Canal and flows into the project area. Project features include five (5) plugs on the perimeter of the project area to contain the pump discharge and promote sheetflow over the marsh surface, and shoreline stabilization along the northern spoilbank of Boudreaux Canal and the eastern shore of Lake Boudreaux.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/ Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
State (continued)	TE-14	Point Farm Refuge Planting	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	150	C	1995	C	\$192,016
	This project was developed to create bottomland hardwood forests in former farmlands within the Point Farm Refuge Area (PFRA). Approximately 108,900 seedlings of bitter pecan, water oak, and cow oak (with nutria exclusion devices) were planted within 300 acres of former farmland within the PFRA.											
	TV-02b	Yellow Bayou	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	52	C	1992	I	\$194,500
	The objectives of the project are to maintain the integrity of approximately 2,000 acres of interior marsh between Jackson Bayou and the British-American Canal and to stabilize 7,465 ft of the East Cote Blanche Bay shoreline. The specific goal is to reduce shoreline erosion by constructing an oyster shell berm adjacent to the water's edge.											
	TV-06	Marsh Island Control Structures	MM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	643	C	1993	I	\$453,500
	The objectives of this project are to reduce the rate of land loss, revegetate shallow open-water areas, and increase waterfowl food within the water management units. Flap-gated/stoplog culverts and earthen canal plugs were installed in October 1993 at the NE and SE units to control water exchange between the units and the surrounding water bodies. Within the management units, canal spoil banks were breached and ditches were constructed to facilitate water movement between interior marsh ponds.											
	TV-11	Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Gerald J. Theunissen Rep. Mickey Frith	Iberia	511	C	1994, 1996	I	\$2,456,425
This project conserves vegetated wetlands by maintaining the physical integrity of marshes that separate Freshwater Bayou and interior water bodies. The project consists of 24,000 linear ft of rock dike, commencing at the confluence of Belle Isle Bayou and thence northerly. Original project was constructed in 1994 and repairs were made to the structure in 1996.												
TV-13	Oaks/Avery Canal	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia/ Vermilion	160	C	2000	I	\$700,000	
This project will enhance the adjacent CWPPRA-funded TV-13a project by installing low-sill structures at the outfall of Oaks and Avery Canals to redirect more water flow through the part of Bayou Petite Anse south of the GIWW.												
TV-4355NP1	Quintana Canal/Cypremort Point	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	26	C	1998		\$684,610	
The project features approximately 3650 linear ft of rock breakwaters along the Vermilion Bay shoreline and approximately 3,375 of foreshore rock dike along the Vermilion Bay/Quintana Canal intersect and along the south bank of the Quintana Canal.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
State (continued)	TE-LDWF	Raccoon Island (state)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	197	C	1994	N/A	\$2,459,500
		This project was a cooperative effort to repair Raccoon Island from storm damage utilizing dredged material and vegetation. Cooperators include LDNR/CRD, LDWF/Fur and Refuge Division, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government (TPCG), South Terrebonne Tidewater Management and Conservation District, T. Baker Smith & Son, Inc., Coastal Engineering & Environmental Consultants, Inc., and Bean Dredging. Federal grant money was also utilized for this project by LDWF and TPCG.										
State (continued)		Spoilbank along the GIWW	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	1	C	1993	I	\$9,400
		This project planted 8,000 feet of spoilbank along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway with black willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>) and bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) in an effort to reduce further bank erosion. The effectiveness of different types of nutria exclusion devices were also tested.										
PCWRP		Weeks Island at GIWW	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	4	C	1992-2000	I	\$108,381
		Brush fences were constructed in 1992 to protect the shoreline and promote the accumulation of sediment adjacent to Weeks Island in Iberia Parish.										
		Pelican Point/Shark Island	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	3	C	1991	I	\$10,000
		Brush fences were constructed in 1991 to prevent the continued shoreline erosion of Pelican Point and Shark Island in Iberia Parish.										
		Vermilion Bay and Rainey Wildlife Preserve	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	319	C	1993-1995, 1997-2000	I	\$108,815
		Vegetation has been planted along the shoreline and interior marsh along and adjacent to Vermilion Bay to protect the shore+CI 77line from continued erosion and to accumulate sediment to promote marsh creation.										
TV-02a		Atchafalaya River Delta	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	1	C	1991, 1992	I	\$30,966
		Brush fences were constructed in 1992 to promote the accumulation of sediment in an active delta.										
TV-02a		Hammock Lake	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	6	C	1992, 1996	I	\$418,426
		Brush fences were constructed in 1990 to prevent erosion of the shoreline separating West Cote Blanche Bay from Hammock Lake and protect the adjacent marsh from erosion.										

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
PCWRP (cont'd)		GIWW near Hanson Canal	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	3	C	1991, 1992, 1993, 1998	I	\$95,152
	Brush fences were constructed in 1991, 1992, and 1993 to protect the shoreline along the GIWW near Hanson's Canal from boat-induced waves and erosion.											
		Shark Bayou	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	34	C	1996	I	\$8,250
	Vegetation was planted along 15,000 linear feet of the Weeks Bay shoreline near Shark Bayou to decrease shoreline erosion.											
		St. Martin Parish	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia		C	1993-2000	I	\$108,900
	St. Martin Parish has partnered with Iberia Parish annually since 1993 and worked together with their projects at Weeks Island and Shark Bayou.											
Vegetation		Lake Decade	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	55	C	1988, 1991, 1995, 1997	I	\$33,222
	The objective of this project is to restore an eroding shoreline by providing a vegetative barrier against wave induced shoreline erosion. A total of 6,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>), 400 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>), and 2000 roseau cane (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) were planted.											
		Wine Island	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	24	C	1991, 1994, 1995	I	\$36,612
	The objective of this project was to vegetate newly deposited dredge material. A total of 2,500 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>), 400 black mangrove (<i>Avicennia germinans</i>), and 2,500 marshhay cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>) were planted.											
		Falgout Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	26	C	1992, 1997, 1998	I	\$15,153
	The objective of this project is to re-establish a pipe line canal bank where erosion is occurring. Smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) was planted along the bank in 1992 and giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) was planted in 1998.											
	Isles Dernieres	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	286	C	1992	I	\$221,480	
Approximately 25,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted on Trinity Island to stabilize the dune, prevent loss of sand due to winds and trap additional wind-borne sand.												
	Montegut	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	8	C	1993, 1996	I	\$4,949	
The objective of this project is to provide shoreline stability to an area of the Montegut levee where approximately 200 feet of sheetpile was installed. Approximately 730 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Timbalier Island	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	133	C	1988	I	\$78,736
	Approximately 11,600 marshhay cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>) were planted on Timbalier Island to stabilize the sand, prevent it's loss due to winds, and trap additional wind-borne sand.											
		Levee Stabilization	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	2	C	1991	I	\$2,825
	This project site is located on a spoilbank in Terrebonne Parish. Six marsh grass species were cultivated either by direct seeding or transplanting seedlings in 3" peat pots. They were: common bermuda (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) seed, seashore saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>) peat pots, marshhay cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>) peat pots, Atlantic coastal panic grass (<i>Panicum sp.</i>) seed and peat pots, gulf cordgrass (<i>Spartina spartinae</i>) peat pots, Seashore paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) peat pots.											
		Lake Boudreaux	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	18	C	1992, 1994	I	\$10,543
	The objective of this project is to protect and stabilize a levee through the establishment of vegetative material to prevent erosion. A total of 1,555 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.											
		L.L. & E. TC-T3	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	1	C	1994	I	\$509
	The objectives of this project are to retain flotant and detrital material in a freshwater marsh by utilizing fences in order to form plugs in spoil levee breeches, and to use 75 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) as a low energy method of retaining detritus.											
		Fourleague Bay	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	5	C	1995	I	\$2,712
	The objective of this project was to protect a segment of Fourleague Bay shoreline from wind generated wave energy utilizing approximately 400 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>).											
	Bayou DeCade - Roseau	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	5	C	1995	I	\$2,712	
The objective of this project is to increase protection to this embankment by planting 400 roseau cane (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). This species will provide soil stability through potentially extensive rootmass.												
	H-H	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	6	C	1996	I	\$3,390	
The primary objective of this project is to introduce 300 nursery grown giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) and 200 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) alongside an oil location canal, which is situated in a fresh marsh.												
	Blue Hammock	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Darte	Terrebonne	2	C	1995	I	\$1,356	
This project was designed to prevent shoreline erosion by establishing a stand of smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) by installing 200 plants within the intertidal zone.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Bayou Piquante	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	2	C	1996	I	\$1,220
		The objective of this project is to re-establish emergent vegetation on a natural bayou bank to act as a buffer for boat generated waves and to filter out any suspended detrital material so that it is retained within the interior marsh. A total of 180 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) were planted.										
		Lake Hatch GIWW	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	6	C	1997	I	\$3,390
		The objective of this project is to plant 500 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) to create a living natural barrier across breeches in the Intercoastal Canal levee which are allowing wave energy to destroy fragile, organic, freshwater marsh behind the levee.										
		Bayou Blue Bullwhip	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Terrebonne	23	C	1998	I	\$13,560
		The objective of this project is to re-establish emergent vegetation on a natural bayou bank to act as a buffer for boat generated waves and to filter out any suspended detrital material so that it is retained within the interior marsh. A total of 200 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>), 2,480 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>), and 200 roseau cane (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) were planted.										
		Bayou Chauvin Pipe Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	21	C	1998, 2000	I	\$12,543
		The objective of this project is to reduce boat wave induced shoreline erosion on the edge of a pipeline canal bank which serves as a buffer. A total of 850 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) and 1,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.										
		Houma Navigation Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	32	C	1999	I	\$18,984
		The objective of this project is to plant 2,800 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) along the shoreline of the Houma Navigation Canal to buffer boat wave energy from eroding canal bank.										
	Shell Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	74	C	2000	I	\$43,392	
	The objectives of this project are to establish 4,400 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) to revegetate an interior marsh that has subsided and establish 2,000 giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) along canal bank to protect a narrow shoreline which has nearly eroded into the adjacent marsh.											
	Cocodrie Pump-in	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	23	C	2000			\$13,560
	The objective of this project is to establish vegetation on a new pump-in area by planting 1,000 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) and 1,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>).											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Jackson Bayou Wetlands	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	5	C	1991	I	\$3,793
	The objective of this project was to vegetate an open pond area in interior marsh. Approximately 785 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) and 35 giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) were planted.											
		Bayou Milhomme	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Martin	5	C	1994	I	\$2,949
	The objective of this project is to plant approximately 435 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) along the protection levee on Bayou Milhomme to establish a buffer to prevent additional shoreline erosion.											
		Hidalgo	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	60	C	1995, 1997, 1999	I	\$35,161
	The objective of this project is to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment. A total of 2,120 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>), 1,533 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>), and 1,533 giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) were planted.											
		Bayou Sale '96	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	2	C	1996	I	\$1,085
	The objective of this project is to plant 800 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.											
		Jaws	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	7	C	1996, 1999	I	\$4,068
	The objective of this project is to plant 600 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will trap available sediment and prevent the loss of sediment already established											
	St. Mary Land Co. '96 and #3	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	36	C	1996	I	\$21,018	
The objective of this project is to utilize 3,100 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.												
	Humble Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	23	C	1998	I	\$13,560	
The objective of this project is to create a stand of emergent vegetation that will provide a living barrier against wave induced marsh erosion. Approximately 2,000 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) were planted.												

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Vermilion/Weeks Bay	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	92	C	1991	I	\$56,500
		The objective of this project was to create a stand of vegetation that will protect the Weeks Bay shoreline from wave induced erosion. A total of 20,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.										
		Vermilion Bay North	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	17	C	1991	I	\$10,453
		The objective of this project is to prevent the North shore of Vermilion Bay from wave induced erosion. Approximately 3,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.										
		Bayou Petite Carlin	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	65	C	1992	I	\$38,205
		The objective of this project is to prevent the shoreline of Bayou Petite Carlin from wave induced erosion by planting approximately 4,635 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) and 1,000 seashore paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>).										
		Petite Anse site 5,6,7,8,9, and 15	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	282	C	1994, 1995, 1998, 2000	I	\$178,710
		The Petite Anse plantings consist of several projects with the objectives of introducing adaptable revegetation on mudflats to hold new spoil in place, protect the shoreline and trap new sediment with established vegetation. A total of 56,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) and 600 California bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>) have been planted.										
		Thibodaux Oxbow	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	5	C	1994	I	\$3,774
		The objective of this project is to introduce adaptable revegetation on mudflats to hold new spoil in place by planting 1,140 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>).										
	Bayou Carlin	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	24	C	1996	I	\$14,069	
	The objective of this project are to plant 2,075 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.											
	Tiger Lagoon #1 and #2	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	37	C	1997, 2000	I	\$26,306	
	The objective of this project is to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediments. A total of 5,980 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/ Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Washout	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	3	C	1997	I	\$1,627
		The objective of this project is to plant 60 roseau cane (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and 180 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will create a living barrier against wave induced shoreline erosion and protect an area where the Vermilion Bay shoreline is in danger of breaching into an adjacent oilfield canal.										
		Point au Chein	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Lafourche		C	1988, 1989	I	\$13,888
		The objective of this project was to stabilize the bank behind newly constructed wave damping devices. A total of 12,290 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) were planted.										
		Company Canal Levee	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	31	C	2000	I	\$18,306
		The objectives of this project are to establish a vegetative barrier using 2,700 giant cutgrass (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>) to slow shoreline erosion along Company canal and to provide seed for natural revegetation.										
		Luke Landing	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	12	C	2000	I	\$6,780
		The objectives of this project are to plant 1,000 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) that will create stands of emergent vegetation and provide a living barrier against boat and wave induced erosion, trap sediment, and provide a seed source for natural regeneration of emergent vegetation.										
	Oaks Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	36	C	2000	I	\$26,442	
	The objectives of this project are to plant 5,200 smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) to produce a living barrier of plants that will slow erosion of canal banks and levees, accrete available sediment, to provide habitat for wildlife, and make a seed source available for natural regeneration.											
Section 204/1135		Houma Navigation Canal, Cat Island Pass	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne		C	2000		
		This Section 204 project will investigate the feasibility of beneficially using the dredged material from the bar channel area in lieu of the Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site. The project area is approximately 35 miles south of Houma, LA at the mouth of the navigation channel in Terrebonne Bay. This project is anticipated to be completed in 2000, but has no estimated cost at this time.										
	Houma Navigation Canal, Mi 12 to 31.4	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne		C	2000			
	This Section 204 project is currently investigating the feasibility of providing bank stabilization in areas of need along the Houma Navigation Canal, approximately 5 miles south of Houma, LA. The bank stabilization structure will be constructed in conjunction with maintenance dredging events and will be utilized to provide for beneficial use in future maintenance dredging events. This project is anticipated to be completed in 2000, but has no estimated cost at this time.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Sect. 204/1135 (continued)	DSR-81558	Wine Island Restoration	DM	NA	NA	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	37	C	1991	N/A	\$1,007,000
		This Section 1135 project was a cooperative effort with the USACE in the use of beneficial dredging from a scheduled Houma Navigational Canal maintenance dredging project. Wine Island was restored with the beneficial use of dredged material.										
Dedicated Dredging		Leeville (North)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	11	I	2001*	N/A	\$198,750
		This project will create approximately eleven (11) acres of new marsh at three (3) locations west of LA Hwy 1 and north of the Leeville Bridge. Permitting is complete on the three (3) sites, and landrights have been obtained. Preparation of the final plans and specifications is in progress.										
Other	DSR-81784	Timbalier Island (FEMA 1999)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	N/A	C	2000	N/A	\$181,394
		This FEMA project repaired sand fencing on Timbalier Island destroyed during a series of tropical storms and hurricanes in the fall of 1998.										
	DSR-81785	Falgout Canal (FEMA 1999)	MM	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	C	2000	N/A	\$7,070
		This FEMA project replaced flap gates on water control structures damaged during tropical storms and hurricanes in the fall of 1998. The installation of the new flapgates was completed by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.										
	DSR-81786	East Island (FEMA 1999)	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	N/A	C	2000	N/A	\$89,940
		This FEMA project involved the planting of marsh vegetation on the dune and Lake Pelto shoreline of East Island. This area is part of a CWPPRA project damaged by a series of tropical storms and hurricanes in the fall of 1998. A total of 4,280 smooth cordgrass, 500 black mangrove, and 6,147 roseau cane were planted in April 2000.										
DSR-81787	Whiskey Island (FEMA 1999)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	1,259	C	2000	N/A	\$581,566	
	This FEMA project involved the installation of sand fencing and the planting of vegetation to repair areas of Whiskey Island damaged by tropical storms and hurricanes during the fall of 1998. This area is part of a CWPPRA project area and CWPPRA funds were combined with the FEMA funds for these repairs. Repairs were completed in August 2000.											
DSR-81557	Houma Navigational Canal Levee Maintenance (FEMA)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	4,000	C	1995	N/A	\$218,165	
	This FEMA project involved the repair of segments of the western bank of the Houma Navigational Canal damaged by Hurricane Andrew in 1992.											

(Continued)

Restoration Program ¹	Project Number ²	Project Name	Project Type ³	PPL ⁴	Agency/Sponsor ⁵	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted ⁶	Activities ⁷			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom) ⁸
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring	
Other (continued)	DSR-81558	Wine Island (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	25	C	1995	N/A	\$253,579
	This FEMA project was a cooperative venture with the USACE in the use of beneficial dredging from a scheduled Houma Navigation Canal maintenance dredging project. The island was repaired to pre-Hurricane Andrew condition and planted with vegetation to stabilize the sediment.											
	DSR-81559	Timbalier Island Repair (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	70	C	1996	N/A	\$551,653
This FEMA project closed a major breach created by Hurricane Andrew and provided a 300-foot-wide elevated marsh platform to stabilize the island. Vegetation was also planted to stabilize the sand.												
DSR-81560	East Island Repair Protection (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Michael R. Robichaux M.D. Rep. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.	Terrebonne	25	C	1996	N/A	\$633,179	
This FEMA project constructed an elevated marsh platform in an area of a Terrebonne Parish project destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Vegetation was also planted to stabilize the sand.												

¹ Restoration Program: Breaux Act=Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA); State=Restoration projects funded entirely by the State of Louisiana through the Coastal Restoration Division; PCWRP=Parish Coastal Wetlands Restoration Program; Vegetation=DNR/NRCS/SWCC Vegetation Planting Program; Section 204/1135= Water Resource Development Act Sections 204 and 1135 beneficial use of dredge material projects; WRDA=Water Resources Development Act; Mitigation=mitigation projects implemented by the Coastal Restoration Division.

² Project Number: State Number (Federal Number)

³ Project Type: HR=Hydrologic Restoration; DM=Beneficial Use of Dredged Material; MM=Marsh Management; MC=Marsh Creation; SP=Shoreline Protection; FD=Freshwater Diversion; VP=Vegetation Planting; SNT=Sediment and Nutrient Trapping; SD=Sediment Diversion; BI=Barrier Island.

⁴ PPL: Priority Project List (as authorized by the Breaux Act Task Force).

⁵ Agency/Sponsor: NRCS=Natural Resources Conservation Service; USFWS=U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; USACE=U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; EPA=Environmental Protection Agency; NMFS=National Marine Fisheries Service.

⁶ Anticipated Acres Benefitted: N/A for Breaux Act demonstration and deauthorized projects.

⁷ Activities: C=Completed; I=Initiated; NI=Not Initiated; N/A=Not Applicable; a date in the construction column indicated construction completion date or anticipated date (*).

⁸ Original Baseline Costs and Current Cost Estimates for Breaux Act projects are from the USACE. Costs for other restoration programs are from DNR's Contract and Budget Section. Original Baseline Cost and Current Cost Estimate both include Contingency funds. Breaux Act PPL 9 project costs are for Phase 1 only. Vegetation program project costs are estimated based on plant size and quantity.