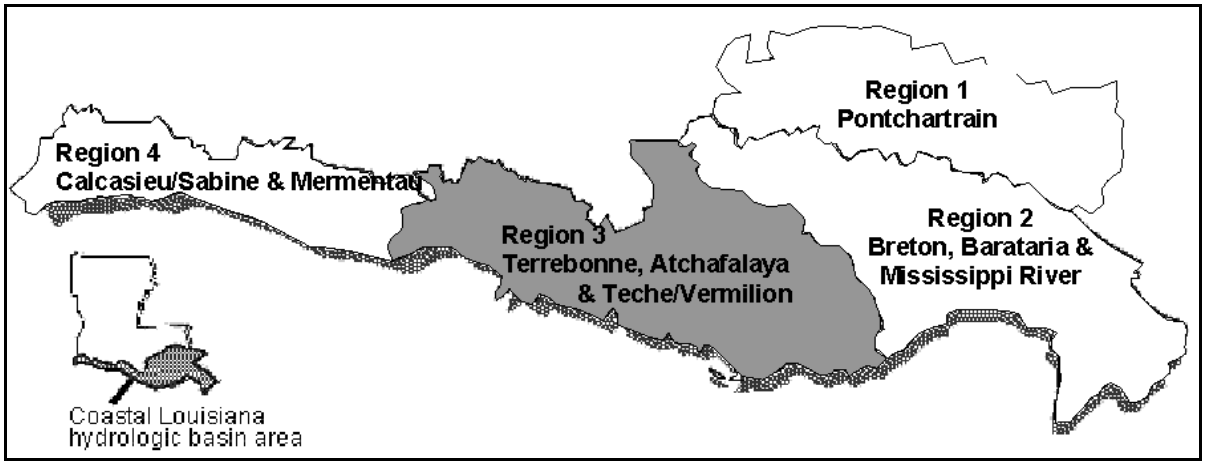
REGION 3



INTRODUCTION

Region 3 encompasses the Terrebonne, Atchafalaya, and Teche-Vermilion basins. It extends from Bayou Lafourche on the east, to Freshwater Bayou on the west, and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the boundary of coastal wetlands. It covers all or part of the following parishes: Lafourche; Terrebonne; Assumption; Iberville; St. Martin; Iberia; St. Mary; Lafayette; and Vermilion.

This region covers 1,078,800 acres of vegetated wetlands. These wetlands are classified as approximately 368,550 acres of cypress and bottomland forests, 298,300 acres of fresh marshes, 92,700 acres of intermediate marshes, 240,700 acres of brackish marshes, and 140,200 acres of saline marshes.

Estimates of land 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 1978 to 1990 indicate that the wetland loss rate was even higher during this shorter time period and averaged 6,912 acres per year.

The central and eastern portions of the Terrebonne Basin have experienced extensive losses of fresh and brackish marshes, which has been attributed to an intermediate to high natural subsidence rate and altered hydrology. These two factors have also led to excessive flooding in these wetlands which impairs plant health and productivity. Shoreline erosion along the fringes of bays and large lakes has also contributed to the basin's significant land loss. Wetland loss in the western portion of the Terrebonne Basin is less severe, and is primarily attributed to excessive marsh inundation and ponding of water.

The Atchafalaya Basin includes Atchafalaya Bay and adjacent marshes to the north. This is a very important area for wildlife because it is the site of an active delta, which naturally builds new habitat. This area also includes the Wax Lake Delta and the "Jaws", a smaller delta.

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.

Throughout Region 3, shoreline erosion has been severe along the fringes of large lakes and bays. Generally, there is support both from parish governments and the public in Region 3 to maintain present habitats in areas above the GIWW, and restore habitats in areas below the GIWW.

Coast 2050 identified specific ecosystem strategies for protecting and sustaining the region's coastal resources (Figure 9). These specific ecosystem strategies can be grouped into one of the following five general categories: restoring

swamps; restoring and sustaining marshes; protecting bay, lake, and Gulf shorelines; restoring barrier islands; and maintaining the Vermilion, West Cote Blanche, East Cote Blanche bay complex as brackish while reducing turbidity and sedimentation.

PROJECT INFORMATION

A total of 120 restoration projects have been authorized for Region 3 (Table 3). Project specific information is presented below organized by project funding source.

BREAUX ACT

A total of 43 projects have been authorized under the direction of the Breaux Act in Region 3, which are anticipated to benefit 22,883 acres of wetlands at a cost of $159,370,710. Projects constructed under the Breaux Act in Region 3 this year are East Timbalier Island Restoration, Phase 1 (TE-25), Oaks/Avery Canal Hydrologic Restoration, Increment I (TV-13a), and Lake Portage Landbridge, Phase I (TV-17).

Eight projects in Region 3 address imminent marsh loss due to changes in natural hydrology. Three of these projects focus on restoring marsh habitat by rerouting available freshwater into a watershed lacking adequate freshwater input. The Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration (TE-28) project was constructed in 2000, and both South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction (TE-39) and Atchafalaya Water to Central Terrebonne (TE-42) projects are currently in the design phase. Other projects, such as the Penchant Basin Plan without Shoreline Stabilization (TE-34a) and Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-26) are designed to restore a more natural hydrology through the installation of weirs and other water control devices. Both projects were constructed in 1999.

Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction and Hydrologic Management Alternative B (TE-32a), a combination freshwater diversion/hydrologic restoration project, will reduce saltwater intrusion and promote vegetation diversity. Similarly, Grand Bayou/GIWW Freshwater Diversion (TE-10) will maintain emergent wetlands by providing supplemental freshwater, nutrients, and sediment from the Atchafalaya River. These projects are currently in the design phase.

The beneficial use of dredged material project, West Belle Pass (TE-23), was constructed in 1998 and created 184 acres of wetlands in areas that had deteriorated to open water. The Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (AT-02) and Big Island Mining (AT-03) projects were also constructed in 1998 to enhance natural deltaic growth processes. The authorized Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-04) will also create new wetland habitat in the Atchafalaya Delta.

The five barrier island restoration projects constructed in Region 3 are East Island (TE-20), Trinity Island (TE-24), Whiskey Island (TE-27), and East Timbalier Island Phase I (TE-25) and Phase II (TE-30). Preliminary monitoring of both Phase I and II of the East Timbalier Island restoration project has indicated an increase in dune and supratidal habitat one year following the completion of construction. Combined, these five projects created an additional 590 acres of barrier island habitat. The New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-37) project, approved for construction, 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, which is currently in the design phase, is intended to restore the rapidly deteriorating eastern end of Timbalier Island by direct creation of dunes and marshes.

The Raccoon Island (TE-29) project, a demonstration project constructed in 1997, 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

during the first year indicate that the shoreline erosion rate was reduced between the breakwaters, and that substantial shoreline progradation occurred behind all but two of the eight breakwaters. Sediment accumulated an average of 8.5 cubic yards per linear foot of shoreline during this time period. More recent data suggest that shoreline erosion no longer occurs immediately behind the breakwaters.

Aerial photograph of Racoon Island Breakwaters in 1997 (top) and 1999 (bottom).

Ten shoreline protection projects were authorized within Region 3. Construction is complete on the following five projects: Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22); Vermilion River Cutoff (TV-03); Boston Canal (TV-09); Lake Portage Land Bridge Phase I (TV-17); and Weeks Bay/ Commercial Canal (TV-19). The date of construction is still pending for Mandalay Bank Protection Demonstration (TE-41), Freshwater Bayou Belle Isle to Lock (TV-11b), GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43), North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration (TV-44), and the Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection and Oyster Reef Lake Athanasio Demonstration (TE-45). All projects, with the exception of the demonstration projects, utilize rock structures and/or vegetation to reduce the wave energy reaching the shoreline, thereby reducing shoreline erosion. The rock revetments at Boston Canal (TV-09) have not only stopped shoreline erosion, but have accumulated approximately 4.5 feet of sediment. This deposition of material has resulted in the establishment of vegetated wetlands immediately behind the rock structures.

The four sediment trapping projects in Region 3 are Little Vermilion Bay (TV-12), Sediment Trapping at the Jaws (TV-15), Four Mile Cut/Little Vermillion Bay (TV-18), and the Chenier Au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration (TV-16). These projects incorporate barriers which capture and hold both sediment and nutrients, and decrease water velocity, thereby facilitating marsh building processes. Little Vermilion Bay (TV-12) was constructed in 1999, and monitoring has been initiated. The Chenier Au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration was completed in 2000 and will test the effectiveness of four sediment trapping devices.

Two vegetation planting projects have been constructed in Region 3. The Falgout Canal Plantings (TE-17), completed in 1997, and Timbalier Plantings (TE-18), completed in 1996, utilized vegetation along the shoreline in an effort to minimize shoreline erosion. Falgout Canal (TE-17) also utilized wave-damping structures to decrease wave-induced stress on the plants, while the Timbalier Plantings (TE-18) utilized sand fencing to trap wind-born sand.

The Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement (TE-36) demonstration project was constructed in 2000 and will evaluate the effectiveness of various techniques (ie. wetland vegetation, plugs, and fertilizers) on the creation and enhancement of thin floating mats of marsh.

The Breaux Act Task Force officially deauthorized five projects in Region 3: Lower Bayou LaCache (TE-19); Flotant Marsh Fencing Demonstration (TE-31); Bayou Boeuf Pump Station (TE-33); Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River (TE-35); and Avoca Island (TE-35).

STATE

Twelve projects in Region 3, implemented by the CRD and funded by the Wetlands Trust Fund, are projected to benefit an estimated 5,199 acres of land at a cost of $9,529,610.

Four marsh management projects have been constructed in Region 1. Currently, rehabilitation plans are being developed for Montegut Wetland (TE-01), Falgout Canal Wetland (TE-02), and Bayou LaCache (TE-03) in order to evaluate project effectiveness and to recommend improvements, if necessary. Marsh Island Control Structures (TV-06), another marsh management project, was designed to improve habitat for waterfowl by installing flap-gated culverts and earthen canal plugs.

The four shoreline protection projects addressing shoreline erosion are Yellow Bayou (TV-02b), Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection (TV-11), Oaks/Avery Canal (TV-13), and Quintana Canal/Cypremort Point. All were constructed between 1992 and 2000.

Lower Petit Caillou (TE-07b), a hydrologic restoration project, was constructed in 1995 to decrease saltwater intrusion into the project area.

Spoilbank along GIWW, a state-funded vegetation planting project, was implemented in 1993. 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 various nutria exclusion devices were also tested. Point Farm Refuge Planting (TE-14), another state-funded vegetation project, was constructed in 1995 to create bottomland hardwood forests in former farmlands.

PARISH COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROGRAM

In Region 3, the following eight Christmas tree projects were maintained in 2001: 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 Parish. These projects include approximately 5,316 linear feet of active fences. Monitoring data from the Hammock Lake Christmas tree fence project indicate that over 660 cubic yards of sediment accumulated in the project area just three years after construction.

DNR/NRCS/SWCC VEGETATION PLANTING PROGRAM

Since 1988, a total of 48 vegetation planting projects have been implemented in Region 3. Several phases, which span over several years, exist for many of the planting projects. The following eight sites were planted in 2001: Petite Anse sites 5-9 and 15; Bayou Carlin at GIWW; Lake Cheniere Interior Marsh Demonstration; Hammock Bayou; Hammock Lake; Colony Establishment Demonstration; Round Lake; and Parish Line Canal.

SECTION 204/1135

Within Region 3, two section 204/1135 projects have been constructed, and one has been authorized. The Wine Island Restoration project, constructed in 1991, rebuilt the island with the use of dredged material. In 2001, the Houma Navigation Canal Mile 12 to 31.4 project was constructed. The authorized Houma Navigation Canal Cat Island Pass project is expected to be constructed in 2002. These projects utilize dredged material from routine maintenance of the Houma Navigation Canal to create wetlands in deteriorated marshes and open water areas.

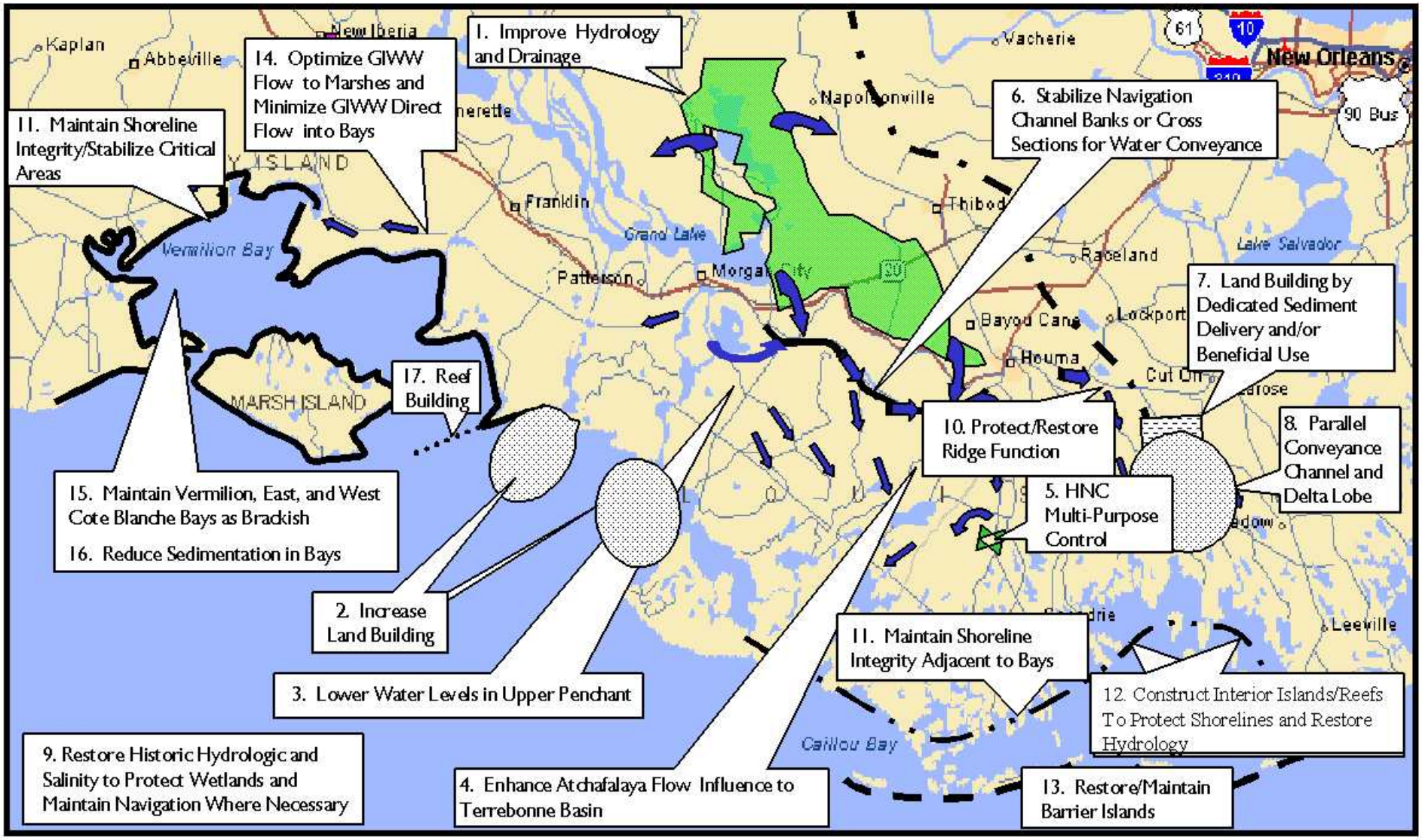


Figure 9. Coast 2050 Region 3 ecosystem strategies.

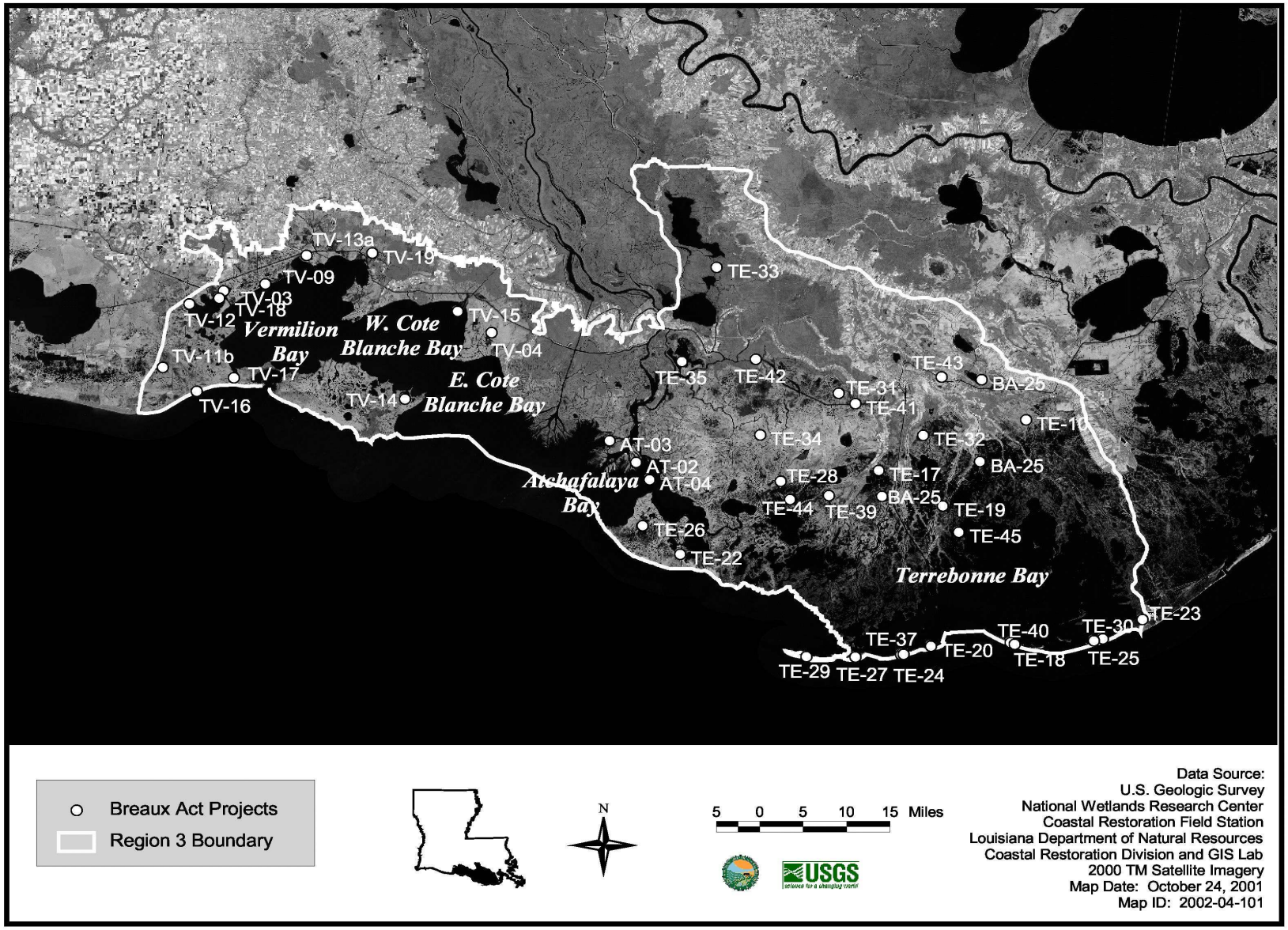


Figure 10. Location of Breaux Act projects authorized in Coast 2050 Region 3.

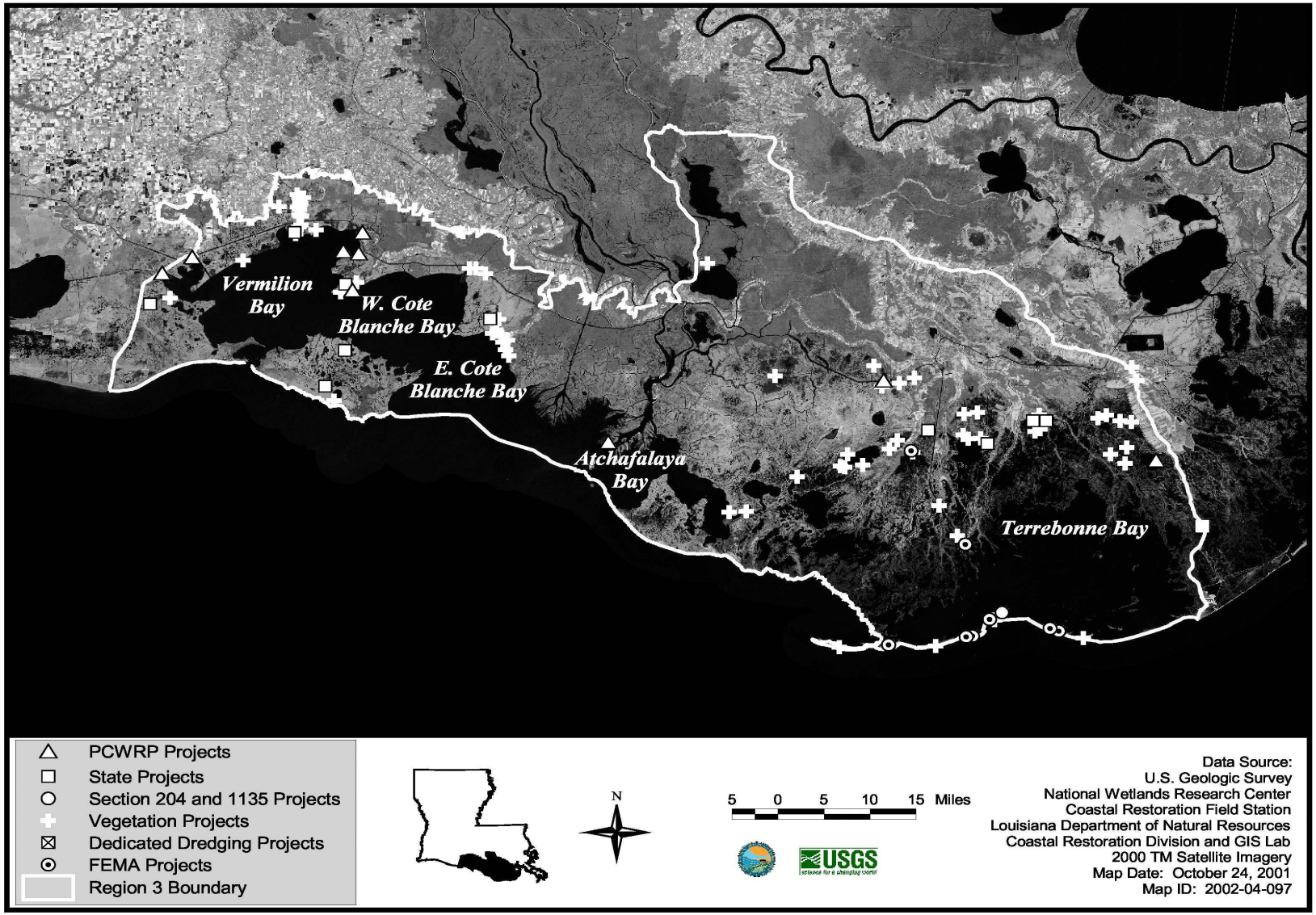


Figure 11. Location of PCWRP, State, Section 204 and 1135, Vegetation, Dedicated Dredging, and FEMA projects in Coast 2050 Region 3.

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

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities: Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Activities: Construction	Activities: Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
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 $202,712	1998 $1,691,109	I $665,202	$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. This was achieved by re-opening Natal Channel and Radcliff Passes to restore freshwater and sediment delivery to the East Delta lobe of the Atchafalaya River Delta. The channels were cut to 90 feet wide, six feet deep, and 6,300 feet long, and construction was completed in March of 1998. Dredged material was pumped onto the adjacent marsh and shallow mudflats to increase marsh elevation and create new marsh. Evaluation of monitoring data indicated that only 70 of the projected 432 acres of marsh were created from the initial deposition of dredge material; however, this is twice the rate of land that was created naturally within the previous four years. Additionally, the majority of the created habitat was forested wetland instead of marsh, indicating that sediment elevations were too high.										
	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 $555,682	1997 $6,379,455	I $615,766	$4,136,057 $7,550,903
		Construction of the project ended September 20, 1997. A total of 7,510,088 cubic yards of dredge material was placed to create five disposal areas. Habitat mapping of 1998 aerial photography, taken immediately following construction, showed that the project created 157 acres. Of the 157 acres created, 106 were classified as scrub-shrub and 51 as fresh marsh. Elevation of the two intensively studied disposal areas ranged from approximately 0.5 feet to 4.0 feet (NAVD 88), which is nearly 2 feet higher than most naturally created islands in the Atchafalaya Delta. Due to the quick colonizing of black willow (*Salix nigra*), the areas classified as scrub-shrub have grown, and large portions of the project could now be considered forested wetland.										
	AT-04 (XAT-11)	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	MC/ SNT	9	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	589	NI $1,809,682	No Date $0	NI $46,110	$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 smaller tributary 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 I evaluation process.										
	TE-10 (XTE-49)	Grand Bayou/GIWW Freshwater Diversion	FD	5	USFWS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,808	I $1,046,112	No Date $3,437,573	I $5,037,632	$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. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	C $24,100	1997 $90,000	I $90,879	$144,561 $204,979
		Smooth cordgrass(*Spartina alterniflora*) 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 different types of wave dampening structures were constructed to protect the vegetation plantings. The project has been completed and monitoring results indicated that plantings were a failure due to the duration of flooding, and that the wave dampening structures did not reduce erosion rates alone.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-18 (TE-18)	Timbalier Island Plantings Demonstration	VP	1	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	N/A	C $24,100	1996 $311,200	I $97,558	$372,589 $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. Results indicated that fences, in fact, build dunes, and vegetation colonized the areas; however, once waves reached the fences, dunes were quickly washed away and fences were destroyed. Observations indicated that dunes did not rebuild again, and that fences need to be maintained in future dune building projects.										
	TE-19 (TE-19)	Lower Bayou LaCache	MM	1	NMFS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	N/A	$93,304	Deauthorized $0	$6,321	$1,694,739 $99,625
		The project was originally authorized to reduce marsh loss and restore the area by retaining freshwater and limiting saltwater influx. Because of problems with landrights and navigation, the project was officially deauthorized by the Breaux Act Task Force in February of 1996.										
	TE-20 (TE-20)	Eastern Isles Dernieres, East Island (Phase 0)	BI	1	EPA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	9	C $386,117	1999 $7,847,564	I $511,530	$6,345,468 $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 feet 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 of 1999. Initial monitoring indicated that fences have built dunes, and that vegetation survival was high (>70%) after one growing season; however, the current cover of vegetation on the bare sand is low (<20%), where initially planted. This indicates that an alternate planting design needs to be considered in future projects to maximize cover of bare sediments faster.										
	TE-22 (PTE-22/24)	Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	SP/HR	2	NMFS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	375	C $242,270	1997 $2,105,131	I $562,262	$1,069,589 $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. Initial monitoring data indicates that the project has not reduced canal erosion rates.										
	TE-23 (PTE-27)	West Belle Pass Headland	DM/ SP	2	USACE	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	474	C $983,526	1998 $4,443,192	I $598,449	$4,854,102 $6,751,441
		This project involved utilizing dredged material from maintenance dredging of Bayou Lafourche, installing several water control devices, and armoring approximately 17,000 feet 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 of 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, and the rock structure along Bayou Lafourche has stopped shoreline erosion as expected.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)		Eastern Isles Dernieres,				Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			C	1999	I	$6,907,897
	TE-24 (XTE-41)	Trinity Island (Phase I)	BI	2	EPA	Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	109	$425,112	$10,202,790	$157,804	$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 form the dunes to +4.0 feet 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. Initial monitoring indicated that fences have successfully built dunes and vegetation survival 1 growing season after planting was high (>80%); however, cover of bare sand planted areas was low (<30%), indicating alternate planting designs need to be considered in future projects to maximize cover of bare sediments faster.										
	TE-25 (XTE-67)	East Timbalier Island Restoration (Phase I)	BI	3	NMFS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,913	C $445,785	2001 $3,452,307	I $142,636	$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 completed in May 2001 and monitoring has been initiated.										
	TE-26 (PTE-23/26a/33)	Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	HR/MC	3	NMFS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	509	C $666,291	1999 $3,800,199	I $1,177,832	$4,149,182 $5,644,322
		This project was authorized to A) restore interior marsh hydrology and B) to protect localized regions of Point au 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. Monitoring data indicated that vegetation plantings have been successful and created marsh on a large portion of the dredge fill area. Hydrologic data is still being evaluated.										
	TE-27 (PTE-15bi)	Whiskey Island Restoration (Phase II)	BI	3	EPA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	1,239	C $595,424	1999 $6,986,449	I $139,313	$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 form the dunes to +4.0 feet at the bay side of the island. Vegetation was also installed to stabilize the sand and minimize wind-driven transport. Construction was complete in July 1999. Initial monitoring indicated that vegetation survival 1 growing season after planting was very low (<30%). Additionally, cover of bare sand planted areas was low (<15%), indicating alternate planting designs need to be considered in future projects to maximize cover of bare sediments faster. Elevation models from surveys indicate volume loss of sediment 1.5 years after deposition of >21,600 cubic yards of sediment from wind and overwash events indicating the need for sand fencing soon after construction.										
	TE-28 PTE-26b)	Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration	HR	3	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	297	C $312,500	2000 $2,921,300	I $2,428,376	$4,717,928 $5,662,176
		This 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. This will enhance freshwater, sediment and nutrient delivery to the project area from Bayou Penchant. Construction was completed in April of 2000 and monitoring has been initiated.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-29 (PTE-15-vii)	Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration	BI	5	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	N/A	C $200,482	1997 $1,373,569	I $214,133	$1,497,538 $1,788,184
		Eight 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 feet long and 10 feet wide at the crown. The project was initiated to evaluate the use of a segmented breakwater as a means to reduce the rate of barrier island erosion. The project has successfully met its goal of reducing shoreline erosion and increasing land coverage. Additional state funds are being expended to investigate the success of the project, and to develop a model which will allow better design of other breakwater projects along the coast.										
	TE-30 (XTE-45/67b)	East Timbalier Island Restoration (Phase II)	BI	4	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	215	C $905,521	No Date $12,714,453	I $145,041	$5,752,404 $13,765,015
		This is the second of two projects that have been 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 feet 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. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	$72,600	Deauthorized $252,600	$215,040	$367,066 $106,839
		This project was authorized to conserve and restore floating marshes by utilizing fences constructed across levee breaks as an alternative to depositing fill material or installing water control structures. The restoration techniques that were originally suggested for this project were not feasible. The project was officially deauthorized by the Breaux Act Task Force in October of 2001.										
	TE-32a (TE-7f)	Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction and Hydrologic Management (Alternative B)	FD/ HR	6	USFWS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	619	I $961,357	No Date $5,453,945	I $4,104,081	$9,831,306 $10,519,383
		The purpose of the project is to reduce saltwater intrusion and promote vegetation diversity by routing available freshwater from the north through the project area to the south. This project has a dredging component that will facilitate freshwater distribution. Sluice gates will also be constructed under LA Hwy 57 and several outfall management structures to allow for drainage and reduce ponding of water.										
	TE-33a (XTE-32i)	Bayou Boeuf Pump Station (Increment I)	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 aspect 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 through the review of flood control projects. The project was officially deauthorized by the Breaux Act Task Force in July of 1998.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-34a (PTE-26i)	Penchant Basin Plan without Shoreline Stabilization (Increment I)	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.										
	TE-35 (CW-5i)	Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River, Avoca Island	MC	6	USACE	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. 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. Although the project would have benefitted 434 acres at a cost of $6,438,400, the cost of the project was estimated to be considerably higher than originally planned making it economically unjustifiable. The Federal Sponsor, in concurrence with the State, had requested that the project be deauthorized. The project was officially deauthorized by the Beaux Act Task Force in July of 1998.										
	TE-36 (CW-DEMO)	Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement Demonstration	MC	7	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. 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 is designed to induce the development of thick, continually floating mats from a thin-mat floating marsh by using plugs of wetland vegetation and fertilizers. Construction was completed April of 2000. Initial observations indicated that maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*) transplants only survive when protected from herbivory and that fertilizer increased nutrient concentrations in both plant tissues and interstitial substrate water.										
	TE-37 (TE-11a)	New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration	BI/MC	9	EPA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	102	I $1,139,404	2002* $9,414,220	NI $42,410	$7,393,626 $10,597,034
		The objective of this project is to close the breach between East and Trinity Islands, that was originally created by Hurricane Carmen. The project will create dune and marsh habitat, and lengthen the structural integrity of the eastern Isles Dernieres by restoring the littoral drift and adding sediment into the near-shore system. This project has been approved for Phase II funding.										
	TE-39 (PTE-28)	South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction	HR	9	NRCS	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	201	NI $325,143	No Date $0	NI $71,346	$396,489 $396,489
		This project includes the construction of a water control structure in the southern bank of the lake. This will increase the amount of Atchafalaya River water and sediment introduced into the marshes south of Lake DeCade. In addition, shoreline protection will be implemented adjacent to the proposed structure, and a weir in Lapeyrouse Bayou will be replaced. This project has been approved for Phase II funding.										
	TE-40 (XTE-45a)	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	BI/MC	9	EPA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	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; therefore 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 the direct creation of dunes and marsh. This project is in the Phase I evaluation process.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities: Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Activities: Construction	Activities: Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
Breaux Act (continued)	TE-41 (XTE-DEMO)					Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux			NI	No Date	NI	$298,939
		Mandalay Bank Protection	SP	9	USFWS	Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	$341,110	$0	$25,924	$367,034
		This project is intended to develop new techniques for protecting and restoring organic soils that can be easily eroded. Intact banks and breakthroughs will be treated to determine the cost-effectiveness of demonstrated approaches. This project is in the Phase I evaluation process.										
	TE-42 (Complex Project)	Move Existing Atchafalaya Water to Central				Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux			NI	No Date	NI	N/A
		Terrebonne	HR	9	USFWS	Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	St. Mary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		This project is intended to reduce marsh loss through the improved distribution of excess freshwater seasonally available in the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW). The project will benefit deteriorating marshes in central and/or eastern portions of the Terrebonne Basin.										
	TE-43					Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr., D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux			I	No Date	NI	$1,735,983
		GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	SP	10	NRCS	Rep. Carla Dartez, H.B. Downer, Jr., Damon J. Baldone, ,Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Terrebonne, Lafourche	2,019	$1,741,029	$0	$14,954	$1,735,983
		This project is intended to relieve Penchant Basin marshes from prolonged inundation, utilize the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River flow to specific locations in need of freshwater input, and restore deteriorated channel banks of the GIWW. This project is currently in the Phase I evaluation process.										
	TE-44	North Lake Mechant				Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			I	No Date	NI	$1,785,496
		Landbridge Restoration	SP/MC	10	USFWS	Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	534	$1,832,622	$0	$48,048	$1,785,496
		This project entails the creation of marsh through the deposition of dredged material, construction of five plugs, and the repair of a fixed-crest weir. This project will restore and protect a critical land bridge barrier between the easily erodible fresh marshes north of Bayou Decade and open waters of Lake Mechant. This project is currently in the Phase I evaluation process.										
	TE-45	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection and Oyster Reef Lake Athanasio				Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr.			I	No Date	NI	$528,894
		Demonstration	SP	10	USFWS	Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	N/A	$443,238	$0	$85,656	$528,894
		This demonstration project will include the construction of five different shoreline protection structures. The cost and effectiveness of these structures will be evaluated over an eight-year period. This project is currently in the Phase I evaluation process.										
	TV-03 (FTV-03)	Vermilion River Cutoff				Sen. Craig F. Romero			C	1996	I	$1,526,000
		Bank Protection	SP	1	USACE	Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	65	$531,446	$1,187,791	$327,703	$2,046,940
		The east bank of the Vermilion River Cutoff was stabilized by armoring the shoreline with a 6,520-foot rock breakwater to maintain the shoreline position and protect the integrity of several thousand acres of the Onion Lake wetland complex.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Breaux Act (continued)	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 major water exchange avenues to reduce water exchange between marshes of Cote Blanche and East and West Cote Blanche bays and 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 $154,742	1995 $524,439	I $333,510	$1,008,634 $1,012,691
		The objective of this project is to 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. Vegetation was also 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. Fred Hoyt 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 stop shoreline erosion, and to protect the interior wetlands from increased tidal exchange and wave and wake-induced erosion. This will be achieved by constructing a rock dike along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock. This project is in the Phase I 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 sediment 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 of 1999 and monitoring has been initiated.										
	TV-13a (XTV-25i)	Oaks/Avery Canals Hydrologic Restoration (Increment I)	HR	6	NRCS	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia/ Vermilion	160	C $322,500	2001 $1,056,000	I $995,097	$2,367,700 $2,373,597
		This project is designed to protect the Vermilion Bay shoreline, protect the GIWW banklines, and stabilize water level fluctuation north of the GIWW and east of Oaks Canal. Vegetation was planted and rock dikes were constructed. An additional state-funded project (TV-13), located adjacent to this particular project, will incorporate the use of low-sill structures placed at the outfall of Avery Canal to redirect additional water flow through one particular section of Bayou Petite Anse, located 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	367	C $606,466	2002* $3,083,750	I $1,373,747	$4,094,900 $5,063,963
		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 nine plugs to be placed 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 2002.										
	TV-15 (PTV-19b)	Sediment Trapping at "The Jaws"	SNT	6	NMFS	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	1,999	C $438,654	No Date $2,548,187	I $405,294	$3,167,400 $3,392,135
		This project was authorized to reduce wave-induced shoreline erosion (currently 15 feet/year) within the project area and promote the deposition of sediment. This will be achieved by creating vegetated wetland terraces and reducing wave fetch. Distributary channels will be dredged to deliver water and sediment to the project area.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities: Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Activities: Construction	Activities: Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
Breaux Act (continued)	TV-16 (CW-05)	Chenier Au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration	SNT/ SP	6	NRCS	Sen. Fred Hoyt Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	N/A	C $85,961	2000 $450,567	I $68,829	$500,000 $605,421
		This demonstration project will field test the effectiveness of rock breakwaters that are 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 a buffer between the higher salinity Gulf water and the brackish marsh, which lies immediately behind the chenier.										
	TV-17 (PTV-20)	Lake Portage Land Bridge (Phase I)	SP	8	NRCS/ EPA	Sen. Gerald J. Theunissen Rep. Mickey Frith	Vermilion	24	I $250,646	2001 $460,122	NI $192,239	$1,013,820 $1,013,820
		The project was authorized to address localized wetland loss and imminent shoreline breaching of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Portage. This will be achieved by the construction of a rock containment dike approximately 100 feet 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.										
	TV-18 (XTV-30)	Four Mile Cut/Little Vermilion Bay	SNT	9	NMFS	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	327	NI $543,495	No Date $0	NI $30,638	$459,306 $574,133
		The project consists of the construction of 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 I evaluation process.										
	TV-19 (PTV-13)	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal	SP/VP/ HR	9	USACE	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	138	NI $1,188,236	No Date $0	NI $41,101	$1,229,337 $1,229,337
		The objective of this project is to stop shoreline and bank erosion. This will be achieved by the construction of a retention levee and channel plugs, the dedicated placement of dredged material, re-vegetating critical areas, and armoring shore/bank areas with sheetpile revetment. 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 I evaluation process.										
State	TE-01	Montegut Wetland	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	1,655	C	1993	I	$1,023,487
		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 includes maintenance of approximately 3.5 miles of levee and the modification of two existing fixed-crest weirs by installing stop-logs and flapgates.										
	TE-02	Falgout Canal Wetland	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	1,300	C	1993, 1995	I	$840,000
		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 water control structures, and construction of a pumping station.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
State (continued)	TE-03	Bayou LaCache (Bush Canal)	MM	NA	NA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	171	C	1991	I	$355,572
		A water control structure in Bayou Lacache is needed to complete the Bush Canal Marsh Management Area. The structure is a four barrel prefabricated steel pipe structure with flap gates. The structure is 135 feet in length, consisting of four 48 inch 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. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	333	C	1995		$440,000
		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 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.										
	TE-14	Point Farm Refuge Planting	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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 (*Carya aquatica*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and cow oak (*Quercus michauxii*) (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 feet of the East Cote Blanche Bay shoreline. This will be achieved by constructing an oyster shell berm adjacent to the water's edge, to reduce shoreline erosion.										
	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 of 1993 at the northeast and southeast 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/ Vermilion	511	C	1994, 1996, 2001	I	$2,177,025
		This project conserves vegetated wetlands by maintaining the physical integrity of marshes that separate Freshwater Bayou and interior water bodies. The dominant project feature consists of the construction of 24,000 linear feet of rock dike, extending north to the confluence of Belle Isle Bayou and Freshwater Bayou. The original project was constructed in 1994; however, repairs were made to the structure in 1996 and 2001.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
State (continued)	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 portion 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 3,650 linear feet of rock breakwaters along the Vermilion Bay shoreline and approximately 3,375 of foreshore rock dike along the Vermilion Bay/Quintana Canal intersect and the south bank of the Quintana Canal.										
	TE-LDWF	Raccoon Island	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	197	C	1994	N/A	$2,459,500
		This project was a cooperative effort that utilized dredged material and vegetation to repair Raccoon Island from storm damage. Cooperators include the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR)/ Coastal Restoration Division (CRD), Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (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.										
		Spoilbank along the GIWW	VP	N/A	N/A	Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux	Terrebonne	1	C	1993	I	$9,400
		This project planted 8,000 feet of spoilbank along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway with black willow (*Salix nigra*) and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) in an effort to reduce further bank erosion. The effectiveness of different types of nutria exclusion devices were also tested.										
PCWRP		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.										
		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.										
		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 to promote the accumulation of sediment in an active delta.										
		Vermillion 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 shoreline from continued erosion and to accumulate sediment to promote marsh creation.										

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Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
PCWRP (continued)		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.										
		Weeks Island at GIWW	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	5	C	1992-2001	I	$126,381
		Brush fences were constructed to protect the shoreline and promote the accumulation of sediment adjacent to Weeks Island in Iberia Parish.										
	TV-02a	Hammock Lake	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	6	C	1992 - 2001	I	$458,426
		Brush fences were constructed to prevent erosion of the shoreline separating West Cote Blanche Bay from Hammock Lake, and to protect the adjacent marsh from erosion.										
		St. Martin Parish	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	0	C	1993-2001	I	$126,900
		Since 1993, St. Martin Parish has partnered annually with Iberia Parish and worked together on their projects at Weeks Island and Shark Bayou.										
Vegetation		Lake DeCade	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	83	C	1988,1989	I	$3,354
		A total of 6,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants, 400 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants, and 2000 roseau cane *(Phragmites australis)* plants were used to restore an eroding shoreline by providing a vegetation barrier against wave-induced erosion.										
		Point au Chein	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Lafourche	17	C	1988, 1989	I	$6,500
		A total of 12,290 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to stabilize the bank behind newly constructed wave dampening devices.										
		Timbalier Island	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	133	C	1988	I	$78,736
		A total of 11,600 marshhay cordgrass *(Spartina patens)* plants were used on Timbalier Island to stabilize the sand, prevent its loss due to winds, and trap additional wind-borne sand.										
		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
		A total of 785 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants and 35 giant cutgrass *(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* plants were used to vegetate an open water area in the interior marsh.										
		Vermilion/Weeks Bay	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	92	C	1991	I	$56,500
		A total of 20,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to create a stand of vegetation that will protect the Weeks Bay shoreline from wave-induced erosion.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Vermilion Bay North	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	17	C	1991	I	$10,453
		A total of 3,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to protect the north shore of Vermilion Bay from wave induced erosion.										
		Levee Stabilization	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	2	C	1991	I	$2,825
		Six marsh grass species were planted on a spoilbank in Terrebonne Parish in order to stabilize the levee. These included common bermuda *(Cynodon dactylon)*, seashore saltgrass *(Distichlis spicata)*, marshhay cordgrass *(Spartina patens)*, Atlantic coastal panic grass *(Panicum sp.)*, gulf cordgrass *(Spartina spartinae)*, seashore paspalum *(Paspalum vaginatum)*.										
		Wine Island	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	24	C	1991, 1994, 1995	I	$36,612
		A total of 2,500 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants, 400 black mangrove *(Avicennia germinans)* trees, and 2,500 marshhay cordgrass *(Spartina patens)* plants were used to vegetate newly deposited dredge material.										
		Falgout Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	26	C	1992, 1997, 1998	I	$15,153
		Smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* was planted along the bank in 1992 and giant cutgrass *(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* was planted in 1998 in order to re establish an eroded pipeline canal bank.										
		Bayou Petie Carlin	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	65	C	1992	I	$38,205
		A total of 4,635 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants and 1,000 seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*) plants were used to protect the shoreline of Bayou Petie Carlin from wave- induced erosion.										
		Isles Dernieres	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	275	C	1992	I	$195,600
		A total of 25,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used on Trinity Island to stabilize the dune, prevent loss of sand due to winds, and trap additional wind-borne sand.										
		Lake Boudreaux	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	18	C	1992, 1994	I	$10,543
		A total of 1,555 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to protect and stabilize a levee through the establishment of vegetation material.										
		Montegut	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	8	C	1993, 1996	I	$4,949
		A total of 730 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to provide shoreline stability to an area of the Montegut levee where approximately 200 feet of sheetpile was installed.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Petite Anse sites 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, 2001	I	$194,008
		A total of 56,000 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) plants and 600 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used at several projects in order to revegetate mudflats, stabilize new spoil, protect the shoreline, and trap sediment with established vegetation.										
		Thibodaux Oxbow	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	5	C	1994	I	$3,774
		A total of 1,140 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to revegetate mudflats and stabilize new spoil.										
		Bayou Milhomme	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Martin	5	C	1994	I	$2,949
		A total of 435 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used along the protection levee on Bayou Milhomme to establish a buffer against additional shoreline erosion.										
		L.L. & E. TC-T3	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	1	C	1994	I	$509
		A total of 75 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used to retain flotant and detrital material in a freshwater marsh to use as a low energy method of retaining detritus, and to form plugs in spoil levee breeches.										
		Fourleague Bay	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	5	C	1995	I	$2,712
		A total of 400 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) plants were used to protect a segment of Fourleague Bay shoreline from wind-generated wave erosion.										
		Blue Hammock	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	2	C	1995	I	$1,356
		This project was designed to prevent shoreline erosion by establishing a stand of smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* by installing 200 plants within the intertidal zone.										
		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
		A total of 2,120 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants, 1,533 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants, and 1,533 giant cutgrass *(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.										
		Bayou DeCade - Roseau	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	5	C	1995	I	$2,712
		A total of 400 roseau cane *(Phagmites australis)* plants were used to increase protection to this embankment by providing soil stability through a potentially extensive rootmass.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		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
		A total of 800 California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.										
		H-H	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	6	C	1996	I	$3,390
		A total of 300 giant cutgrass*(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* plants and 200 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used alongside a canal which is situated in a fresh marsh.										
		Jaws	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	7	C	1996, 1999	I	$4,068
		A total of 600 California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will trap available sediment and prevent the loss of the 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
		A total of 3,100 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus*) plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.										
		Bayou Carlin	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	24	C	1996	I	$14,069
		A total of 2,075 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.										
		Bayou Piquante	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	2	C	1996	I	$1,220
		A total of 180 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used to re establish emergent vegetation on a natural bayou bank, provide a buffer for boat-generated waves, and filter suspended detrital material so that it is retained within the interior marsh.										
		Washout	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	3	C	1997	I	$1,627
		A total of 60 roseau cane*(Phragmites australis)* plants and 180 smooth cordgrass*(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used 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.										
		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
		A total of 5,980 smooth cordgrass*(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to establish a stand of emergent vegetation that will prevent shoreline erosion and trap available sediments.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Lake Hatch GIWW	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	6	C	1997	I	$3,390
		A total of 500 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* were used to create a living natural barrier across breeches in the Intercoastal Canal levee which allows wave energy to destroy fragile, organic, freshwater marsh behind the levee.										
		Bayou Blue Bullwhip	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Terrebonne	23	C	1998	I	$13,560
		A total of 200 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants, 2,480 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants, and 200 roseau cane *(Phragmites australis)* plants were used to re-establish emergent vegetation on a natural bayou bank, provide a buffer for boat generated waves, and filter suspended detrital material so that it is retained within the interior marsh.										
		Humble Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	23	C	1998	I	$13,560
		A total of 2,000 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants were used to create a stand of emergent vegetation that will provide a living barrier against wave-induced marsh erosion.										
		Bayou Chauvin Pipe Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	21	C	1998, 2000	I	$12,543
		A total of 850 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants and 1,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to reduce boat-indued shoreline erosion on the edge of a pipeline canal.										
		Houma Navigation Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	32	C	1999	I	$18,984
		A total of 2,800 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used along the shoreline of the Houma Navigation Canal in order to buffer boat-wave energy and decrease bank erosion.										
		Company Canal Levee	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Loulan Pitre, Jr.	Lafourche	31	C	2000	I	$18,306
		A total of 2,700 giant cutgrass *(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* were used along Company Canal to establish a vegetation barrier, slow shoreline erosion, and provide seed for natural revegetation.										
		Shell Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	74	C	2000	I	$43,392
		A total of 4,400 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants and 2,000 giant cutgrass *(Zizaniopsis miliacea)* plants were used to revegetate an interior marsh that has subsided near the canal bank, and protect a narrow shoreline which is beginning to erode into the adjacent marsh.										
		Cocodrie Pump-in	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	23	C	2000	I	$13,560
		A total of 1,000 California bulrush *(Schoenoplectus californicus)* plants and 1,000 smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to establish vegetation on a new pump-in area.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Oaks Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Vermilion	36	C	2000	I	$26,442
		A total of 5,200 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to produce a living barrier of plants that will slow erosion of canal banks and levees, accrete available sediment, provide habitat for wildlife, and make a seed source available for natural regeneration.										
		Luke Landing	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	12	C	2000	I	$6,780
		A total of 1,000 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora)* plants were used to create stands of emergent vegetation, provide a living barrier against boat and wave-induced erosion, trap sediment, and provide a seed source for natural regeneration of emergent vegetation.										
		Bayou Carlin - GIWW	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Craig F. Romero Rep. Troy Hebert	Iberia	20	C	2001	N/A	$10,202
		A total of 1800 stems of California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) were planted along Bayou Carlin between Commercial Canal and the GIWW in order to reestablish the shoreline of Bayou Carlin, slow water movement along the shoreline, and allow for additional sediment accumulation.										
		Lake Cheniere Interior Marsh Demonstration	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Open Seat	Lafourche	10	C	2001	N/A	$32,723
		Both black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted on the shoreline of Lake Cheniere, near Point aux-Chenes, to create a buffer against shoreline erosion.										
		Hammock Bayou	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	6	C	2001	N/A	$6,273
		A total of 1,640 stems of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted along Hammock Bayou near its confluence with West Cote Blanche to decrease the rate of shoreline erosion, stabilize the bank of Hammock Bayou, and to trap additional sediment.										
		Hammock Lake	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	4	C	2001	N/A	$21,173
		A total of 360 stems of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted along the shoreline of Hammock Lake near Cypremort Point in order to accrete additional sediment and protect the shoreline of Hammock Lake from further erosion. An added benefit of this project was the protection of an isolated population of leafy three-square (*Scirpus robustus*), a beneficial species for wildlife.										
		Colony Establishment Demonstration	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	7	C	2001	N/A	$3,500
		A total of 1,000 stems of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted near Oyster Lake in an expansive mud flat, approximately two miles southeast of Cypremort Point, between Hammock Lake and Oyster Lake. Vegetation was planted in a grid formation in order to encourage ongoing, self-sustaining marsh growth in this particular shallow-water area, and to provide additional fisheries and wildlife habitat.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Vegetation (continued)		Round Lake	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. D.A. "Butch" Gautreaux Rep. Jack D. Smith	St. Mary	6	C	2001	N/A	$3,606
		A total of 560 stems of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted along the shoreline of Round Lake, an interior lake located about three miles southeast of Cypremort Point, in order to reduce tidal exchange into the marsh, trap available sediment, and provide seed for natural regeneration.										
		Parish Line Canal	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Fred Hoht Rep. Lloyd "Mickey" Frith	Vermilion	23	C	2001	N/A	$11,204
		A total of 2,000 stems of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) were planted along Parish Line Canal, just west of the Iberia/Vermilion parish line, in order to provide a buffer against shoreline erosion and trap available sediment.										
Section 204/1135	DSR-81558	Wine Island Restoration	DM	NA	NA	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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.										
		Houma Navigation Canal, Mile12 to 31.4	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Carla Blanchard Dartez	Terrebonne	N/A	C	2000	N/A	N/A
		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 projects was completed in 2000, but has no estimated cost at this time.										
		Houma Navigation Canal, Cat Island Pass	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	Terrebonne	50	C	2002*	N/A	N/A
		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 2002, but has no estimated cost at this time.										
Other	DSR-81557	Houma Navigational Canal Levee Maintenance (FEMA)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. 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.										
	DSR-81558	Wine Island (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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 Navigational Canal maintenance dredging project. The island was repaired to pre-Hurricane Andrew condition and planted with vegetation to stabilize the sediment.										

(continued)

Program	Project Number State/Federal	Project Name	Project Type	PPL	Agency/ Sponsor	Senator/Representative	Parish	Anticipated Acres Benefitted	Activities			Original Baseline Cost (top) and Current Cost Estimate (bottom)
									Engineering, Design, and Landrights	Construction	Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring	
Other (continued)	DSR-81560	East Island Repair Protection (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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.										
	DSR-81559	Timbalier Island Repair (FEMA)	DM	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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-81784	Timbalier Island (FEMA 1999)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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 flapgate culvets was completed by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.										
	DSR-81786	East Island (FEMA 1999)	VP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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 (*Spartina alterniflora)*, 500 black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), and 6,147 roseau cane (*Phragmites australis*) were planted in April 2000.										
	DSR-81787	Whiskey Island (FEMA 1999)	SP	N/A	N/A	Sen. Reggie P. Dupre, Jr. Rep. Damon J. Baldone	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 repairs. Repairs were completed in August 2000.										

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 dredged material projects; WRDA=Water Resources Development Act; Mitigation=mitigation projects implemented by the Coastal Restoration Division.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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 I only. Vegetation program project costs are estimated based on plant size and quantity.