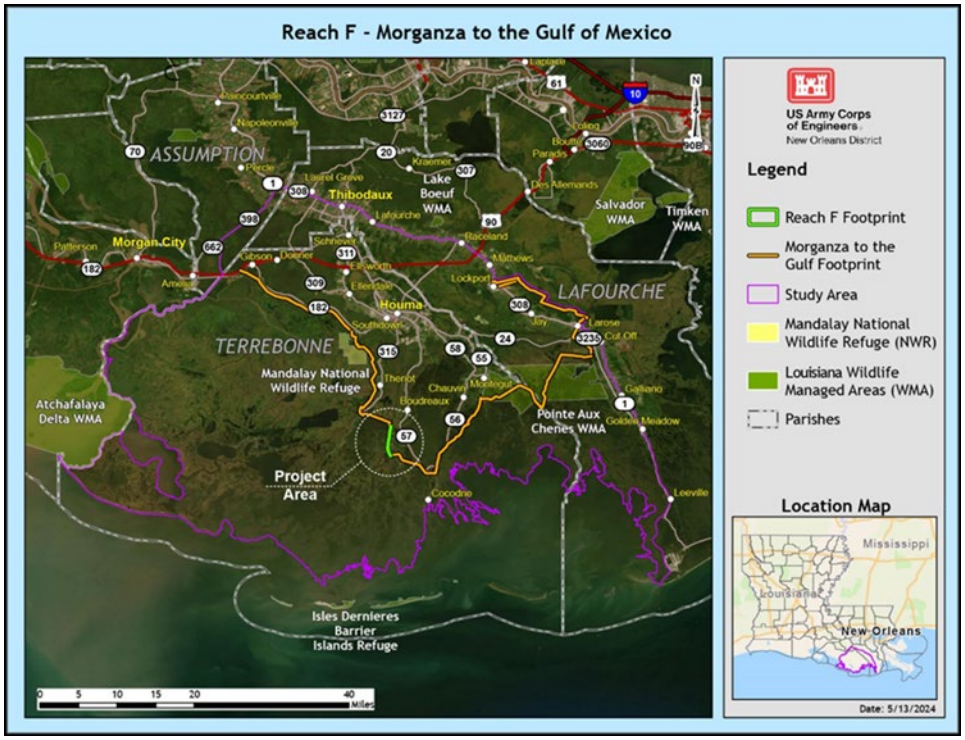
Mississippi Valley Division,
Regional Planning and Environment Division South

Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction Project, Morganza to the Gulf, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana



Appendix F: Attachment F.2 – Detailed Mitigation Project Descriptions

July 2026

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SECTION 1
West Terrebonne

The West Terrebonne project consists of creating approximately 170 acres of brackish/saline marsh in Terrebonne Parish that would be implemented within a larger marsh creation area (MCA) of approximately 6,431 acres (Figure 1). This project would offset the 31.18 AAHUs of brackish/saline marsh impacts anticipated as a result of the construction of the Morganza to the Gulf (MTG) Reach F Project.

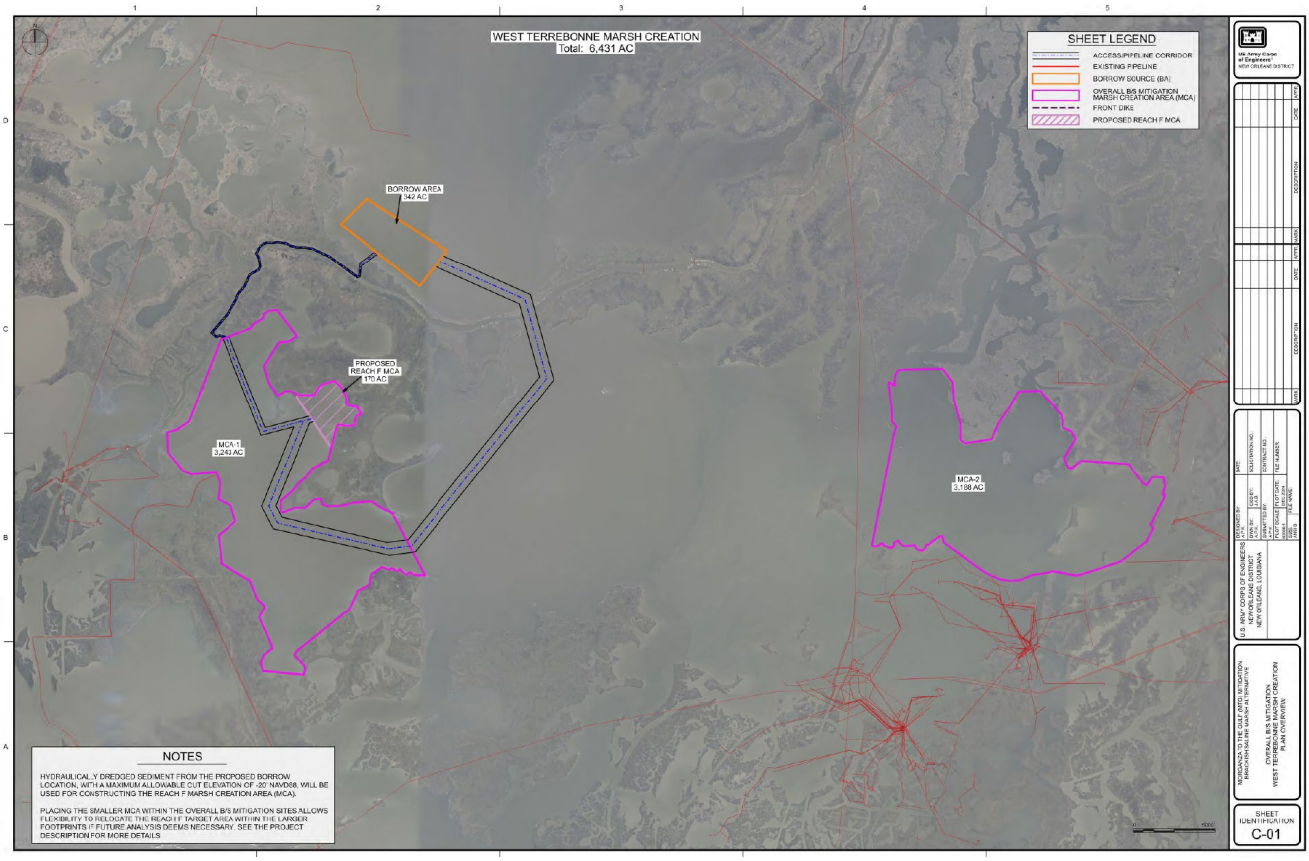

Figure 1. West Terrebonne Project Location

PROJECT LOCATION

The mitigation area is located in Terrebonne Parish approximately 8 miles south of Theriot, LA traveling down Bayou Dularge. It consists of two open water areas separated by Caillou Lake. The first is west of Caillou Lake, spans across Bay Voisin and King Lake (MCA-1). The second is on the east side of Caillou Lake, primarily located in Moncleuse Bay and extending north into Bay de L'Ouest (MCA-2). Construction of the 170-acre marsh project is

anticipated to be implemented in the northeast portion of King Lake; however, as advanced engineering proceeds, it could be relocated within the larger mitigation area if necessary.

Sufficient borrow necessary to construct the 170-acre project would be taken from a borrow site of approximately 342 acres on the southern side of Lake Mechant (Figure 1). The site can be accessed from Bayou Du Large or through Grand Pass and Caillou Lake.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Containment Dikes

The earthen perimeter dike will be fully-confined, constructed from onsite/interior borrow adjacent to the dikes. Construction of the containment dike includes a 5-foot crown width, 1V:5H side slopes that transition down to existing grade, and a +5.5' NAVD88 crown elevation to contain dredge slurry and provided a minimum 2-foot freeboard. A 30% settlement assumption was applied to the dike height and incorporated in the volumetric calculation. An estimated 497,000 CYs of borrow material would be required for the perimeter dike construction.

West Terrebonne Containment Dikes	
Total Perimeter Length (LF):	12,660
Crown Width (FT):	5
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	5
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.5
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.8
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.4
Dike Volume (CY):	497,000

Discharge Monitoring

Grade stakes will be placed throughout the project area. Discharge location will be monitored against grade stakes to determine movement needed within the marsh platform to achieve the most uniform platform possible with little mechanical relocation of high points post-construction.

Spill boxes will be strategically located along the limits of the perimeter dike adjacent to open water areas to serve as the effluent discharge points at the MCA. The intent is to capture most sediment suspended in the effluent discharge, but some material will still likely deposit in the adjacent open water locations. After marsh fill operations are completed and sufficient dewatering and compaction has occurred, the spill boxes will be removed.

Marsh Platform Lift

Once the perimeter containment dike and spill boxes are constructed, the marsh platform lift will commence. To build the marsh platform, it is proposed that sediment will be dredged from the designated borrow area in Lake Mechant using a hydraulic cutterhead. The sediment will then be pumped as slurry into the marsh creation area through a floating pipeline.

The contractor will be directed to fill the marsh creation area from the varying existing ground elevation to the max constructed fill elevation (final target elevation with the anticipated settlement), with the expectation the platform will ultimately settle into the necessary target elevation of +1.25' NAVD88. A +/- 0.5-foot tolerance during the fill operations will be allowable.

It's assumed only one (1) lift will be required for this project at this design stage, however this will need to be confirmed through field investigations and future geotechnical analysis. Subsidence, foundation settlement, fill compaction/shrinkage, dewatering, and construction losses were accounted for in the quantity calculation.

The selected parameters for the marsh fill operations are shown in the table below. The estimated total quantity of fill material includes the backfilling of internal dike borrow areas. Construction of the marsh platform would require approximately 2,596,000 CYs of borrow material.

West Terrebonne Marsh Creation Fill Area	
Area (AC):	170
Max Slurry Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+3.50
Target Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+1.25
Water Bottom Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.80
Intermediate Subsidence (MM/YR):	12.09
Assumed Settlement (FT):	1.0
Marsh Fill Volume (CY):	2,596,000

Borrow Plan

The material for the construction of the MCA is to be hydraulically dredged sediment obtained at the proposed borrow location in Lake Mechant. It is assumed this borrow area will provide suitable material for the construction of the marsh platform, as the material is assumed to have mixed sediment content according to the Louisiana Sand Resources Database (LA-0161) and other neighboring projects in the region.

The proposed borrow sites total to approximately 342 acres, and satisfies the overall volume needed by 106%.

Required Contract Borrow Quantity for the West Terrebonne Marsh Creation Area: 5,191,000 CY

West Terrebonne Borrow (Lake Mechant)	
Area (AC):	342
Max Allowable BEC (FT NAVD88):	-20
Assumed Depth of Material (FT):	10
Available Borrow Volume (CY):	5,510,000
Percentage of Need Met:	106%

Dike Degrade/Gapping

One to three years post-construction of the marsh platform, it is assumed that the site will settle down to the desired target elevation. At this time the dikes will be degraded down to elevation +1.25' NAVD88 (+/- 0.5-foot), in attempt to align with the surrounding marsh elevation. Gapping locations will also be included in this effort to enhance tidal exchange across the MCA. Excavated material will be disposed of within the marsh platform at any low locations within the project footprint. The estimated excavation quantity is approximately 17,000 CYs for the West Terrebonne Mitigation Area.

SECTION 2
North Barataria Bay

The North Barataria Bay project consists of creating approximately 181 acres of brackish/saline marsh in Terrebonne Parish that would be implemented within a larger marsh creation area (MCA) of approximately 6,791 acres (Figure 2). This project would offset the 31.18 AAHUs of brackish/saline marsh impacts anticipated as a result of the construction of the MTG Reach F Project.

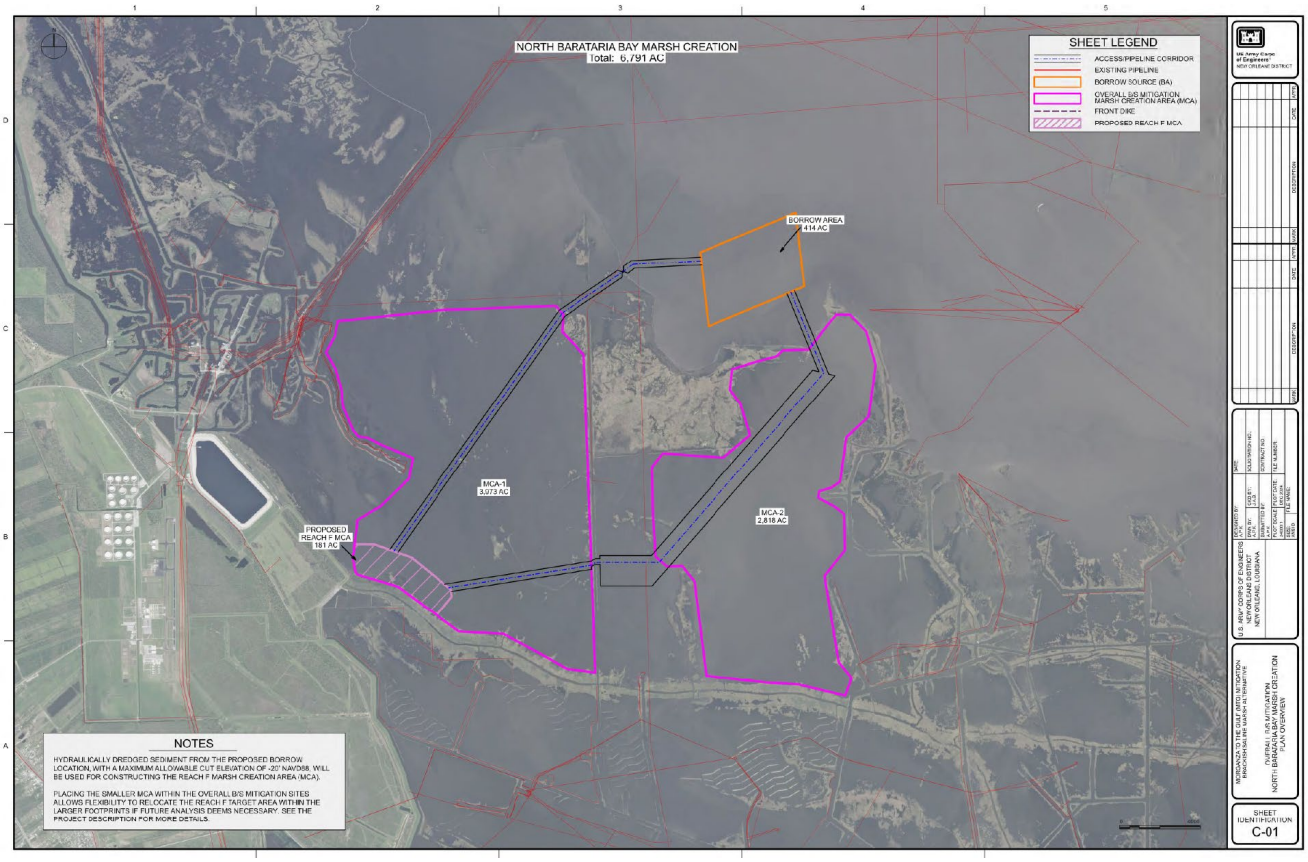

Figure 2. North Barataria Bay Project Location

PROJECT LOCATION

The mitigation area is located in Lafourche Parish near Galliano and Golden Meadow, LA. It consists of two marsh creation areas directly adjacent to each other. The first site is located in the open water between Bayou L'Ours ridge and Brusle Lake (MCA-1) and the second site encompasses Kings Canal just south of Round Lake (MCA-2). Construction of the 181-acre marsh project is anticipated to be implemented directly adjacent to the northern portion

of the Bayou L'Ours ridge inside of the MCA-1 footprint; however, as advanced engineering proceeds, it could be relocated within the larger mitigation area if necessary.

Sufficient borrow necessary to construct the 181-acre project would be taken from a borrow site of approximately 414 acres from Little Lake nearing Round Lake (Figure 2). The site can be accessed from the open waters of the identified MCA-1 and MCA-2 footprints.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Containment Dikes

The earthen perimeter dike will be fully-confined, constructed from onsite/interior borrow adjacent to the dikes. Construction of the containment dike includes a 5-foot crown width, 1V:5H side slopes that transition down to existing grade, and a +5.75' NAVD88 crown elevation to contain dredge slurry and provided a minimum 2-foot freeboard. A 30% settlement assumption was applied to the dike height and incorporated in the volumetric calculation. An estimated 578,000 CYs of borrow material would be required for the perimeter dike construction.

North Barataria Bay Containment Dikes	
Total Perimeter Length (LF):	12,920
Crown Width (FT):	5
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	5
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.75
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.50
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.3
Dike Volume (CY):	578,000

Discharge Monitoring

Grade stakes will be placed throughout the project area. Discharge location will be monitored against grade stakes to determine movement needed within the marsh platform to achieve the most uniform platform possible with little mechanical relocation of high points post-construction.

Spill boxes will be strategically located along the limits of the perimeter dike adjacent to open water areas to serve as the effluent discharge points at the MCA. The intent is to capture most sediment suspended in the effluent discharge, but some material will still likely deposit in the adjacent open water locations. After marsh fill operations are completed and sufficient dewatering and compaction has occurred, the spill boxes will be removed.

Marsh Platform Lift

Once the perimeter containment dike and spill boxes are constructed, the marsh platform lift will commence. To build the marsh platform, it is proposed that sediment will be dredged from the designated borrow area in Little Lake using a hydraulic cutterhead. The sediment will then be pumped as slurry into the marsh creation area through a floating pipeline.

The contractor will be directed to fill the marsh creation area from the varying existing ground elevation to the max constructed fill elevation (final target elevation with the anticipated settlement), with the expectation the platform will ultimately settle into the necessary target elevation of +1.25' NAVD88. A +/- 0.5-foot tolerance during the fill operations will be allowable.

It's assumed only one (1) lift will be required for this project at this design stage, however this will need to be confirmed through field investigations and future geotechnical analysis. Subsidence, foundation settlement, fill compaction/shrinkage, dewatering, and construction losses were accounted for in the quantity calculations.

The selected parameters for the marsh fill operations are shown in the table below. The estimated total quantity of fill material includes the backfilling of internal dike borrow areas. Construction of the marsh platform would require approximately 2,813,000 CYs of borrow material.

North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation Fill Area	
Area (AC):	181
Max Slurry Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+3.75
Target Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+1.25
Water Bottom Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.50
Intermediate Subsidence (MM/YR):	13.92
Assumed Settlement (FT):	1.1
Marsh Fill Volume (CY):	2,813,000

Borrow Plan

Given the uncertainties at this design stage, several borrow areas were identified as potential sources of dredge material to achieve the required elevations for the marsh platforms and meet habitat goals.

The material for the construction of the MCA is to be hydraulically dredged sediment obtained at the proposed borrow location in Little Lake. It is assumed the borrow area will provide suitable material for the construction of the marsh platform, as the material is assumed to have mixed sediment content. According to the Louisiana Sand Resources

Database (LA-0161) and other neighboring projects in the region, Little Lake is primarily fines with some sand content.

The proposed borrow site totals to approximately 414 acres, and satisfies the overall volume needed by 119%.

Required Contract Borrow Quantity for the North Barataria Bay Marsh Creation Area: 5,625,000 CYs

North Barataria Bay Borrow (Little Lake)	
Area (AC):	414
Max Allowable BEC (FT NAVD88):	-20
Assumed Depth of Material (FT):	10
Available Borrow Volume (CY):	6,680,000
Percentage of Need Met:	119%

Dike Degrade/Gapping

One to three years post-construction of the marsh platform, it is assumed that the site will settle down to the desired target elevation. At this time the dikes will be degraded down to elevation +1.25' NAVD88 (+/- 0.5-foot), in attempt to align with the surrounding marsh elevation. Gapping locations will also be included in this effort to enhance tidal exchange across the MCA. Excavated material will be disposed of within the marsh platform at any low locations within the project footprint.

SECTION 3
Three Mile Bay

The Three Mile Bay project consists of creating approximately 229 acres of brackish/saline marsh in Terrebonne Parish that would be implemented within a larger marsh creation area (MCA) of approximately 8,728 acres (Figure 3). This project would offset the 31.18 AAHUs of brackish/saline marsh impacts anticipated as a result of the construction of the MTG Reach F Project.

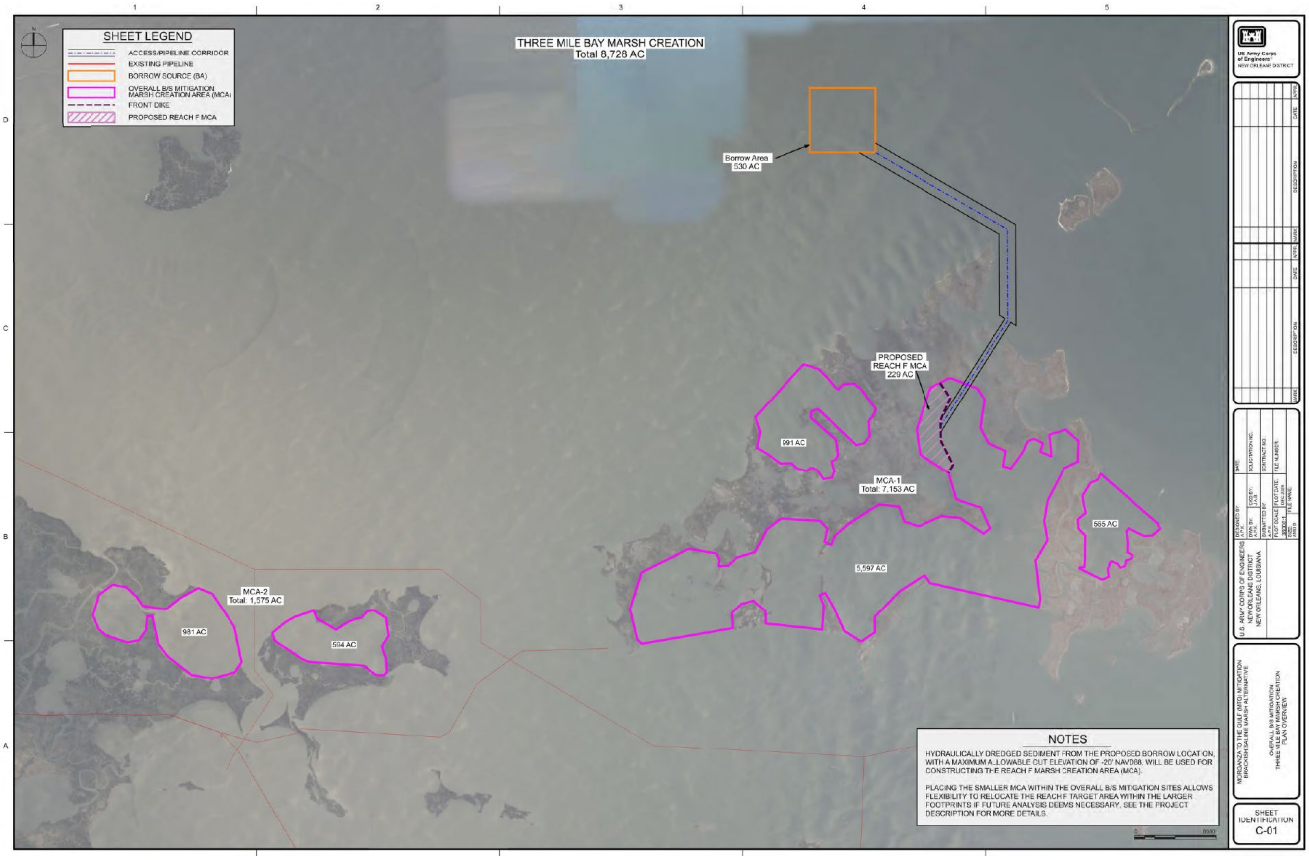

Figure 3. Three Mile Bay Project Location

PROJECT LOCATION

The mitigation area is located in St. Bernard Parish near the Louisiana eastern state borderline. The project is situated in between Lake Borgne and Chandeleur Sound in the vicinity of the Biloxi State Wildlife Management Area.

It consists of two marsh creation areas separated by Three Mile Bay. The first site (MCA-1) is to the east, spanning across multiple water bodies such as: Johnson Bay, SE and NW Jack Williams Bay, Bayou Creque, Turkey Bayou, and Oyster Bay. MCA-1 consists of three distinct cells designed to minimize any impact on the surrounding marsh area. The second site (MCA-2) is on the west side of Three Mile Bay, consisting of two cells separated by Nine Mile Bayou. These cells encompass Blind Bay and Kennedys Lagoon. Construction of the 229-acre marsh project is anticipated to be implemented along the northwestern rim of Bayou Creque; however, as advanced engineering proceeds, it could be relocated within the larger mitigation area if necessary.

Sufficient borrow necessary to construct the 229-acre project would be taken from a borrow site of approximately 530 acres in Lake Borgne (Figure 3). Access corridors for construction equipment will transit through the open waters of Lake Borgne and Oyster Bay.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Containment Dikes

The earthen perimeter dike will be fully-confined, constructed from onsite/interior borrow adjacent to the dikes. This alternative requires two dike sections, classified as front and back dikes, due to the project's exposure to wave/fetch action in the areas adjacent to open water. The front containment dikes will be constructed with an 8-foot crown width and the back dikes, located against existing marsh, will have a 5-foot crown width. Both sections have a 1V:3H side slope that transition down to existing grade and constructed to a crown elevation of +5.5' NAVD88 to contain dredge slurry and provided a minimum 2-foot freeboard. A 30% settlement assumption was applied to the dike height and incorporated into the volumetric calculations.

Three Mile Bay Containment Dikes	
Total Perimeter Length (LF):	15,760
Total Required Dike Volume (CY):	586,000
Back - Earthen Dikes	
Length (LF):	8,410
Crown Width (FT):	5
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	3
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.5
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-3.8
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.7
Back Dike Volume (CY):	302,000

Front – Earthen Dikes	
Length (LF):	7,350
Crown Width (FT):	8
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	3
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.5
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-3.8
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.7
Front Dike Volume (CY):	284,000

Discharge Monitoring

Grade stakes will be placed throughout the project area. Discharge location will be monitored against grade stakes to determine movement needed within the marsh platform to achieve the most uniform platform possible with little mechanical relocation of high points post-construction.

Spill boxes will be strategically located along the limits of the perimeter dike adjacent to open water areas to serve as the effluent discharge points at the MCA. The intent is to capture most sediment suspended in the effluent discharge, but some material will still likely deposit in the adjacent open water locations. After marsh fill operations are completed and sufficient dewatering and compaction has occurred, the spill boxes will be removed.

Marsh Platform Lift

Once the perimeter containment dike and spill boxes are constructed, the marsh platform lift will commence. To build the marsh platforms, it is proposed that sediment will be dredged from the designated borrow area in Lake Borgne using a hydraulic cutterhead. The sediment will then be pumped as slurry into the marsh creation area through a floating pipeline.

It's assumed only one (1) lift will be required for this project at this design stage, however this will need to be confirmed through field investigations and future geotechnical analysis. Subsidence, foundation settlement, fill compaction/shrinkage, dewatering, and construction losses were accounted for in the quantity calculations.

The selected parameters for the marsh fill operations are shown in the table below. The estimated total quantity of fill material includes the backfilling of internal dike borrow areas. Construction of the marsh platform would require approximately 3,793,000 CYs of borrow material.

Three Mile Bay Marsh Creation Fill Area	
Area (AC):	229
Max Slurry Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+3.50
Target Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+1.25
Water Bottom Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-3.80
Intermediate Subsidence (MM/YR):	8.83
Assumed Settlement (FT):	0.75
Marsh Fill Volume (CY):	3,793,000

Borrow Plan

The material for constructing the MCA will be hydraulically dredged sediment sourced from the proposed borrow location in Lake Borgne. It is assumed that this borrow area will provide suitable material for the construction of the marsh platform, as the sediment is expected to have a mixed content, based on data from the Louisiana Sand Resources Database (LA-0161) and other regional projects.

The proposed borrow site totals to approximately 530 acres, and satisfies the overall volume needed by 113%.

Required Contract Borrow Quantity for the Three Mile Bay Marsh Creation Area: 7,586,000 CYs

Three Mile Bay Borrow (Lake Borgne)	
Area (AC):	530
Max Allowable BEC (FT NAVD88):	-20
Assumed Depth of Material (FT):	10
Available Borrow Volume (CY):	8,553,000
Percentage of Need Met:	113%

Dike Degrade/Gapping

One to three years post-construction of the marsh platform, it is assumed that the site will settle down to the desired target elevation. At this time the dikes will be degraded down to elevation +1.25' NAVD88 (+/- 0.5-foot), in attempt to align with the surrounding marsh elevation. Gapping locations will also be included in this effort to enhance tidal exchange across the MCA. Excavated material will be disposed of within the platform at any low locations within the project footprint. The estimated excavation quantity is approximately 23,000 CYs for the Three Mile Bay Mitigation Area.

SECTION 4
Isle de Jean Charles

The Isle de Jean Charles project consists of creating approximately 425 acres of brackish/saline marsh in Terrebonne Parish that would be implemented within a larger marsh creation area (MCA) of approximately 16,709 acres (Figure 4). This project would offset the 31.18 AAHUs of brackish/saline marsh impacts anticipated as a result of the construction of the MTG Reach F Project.

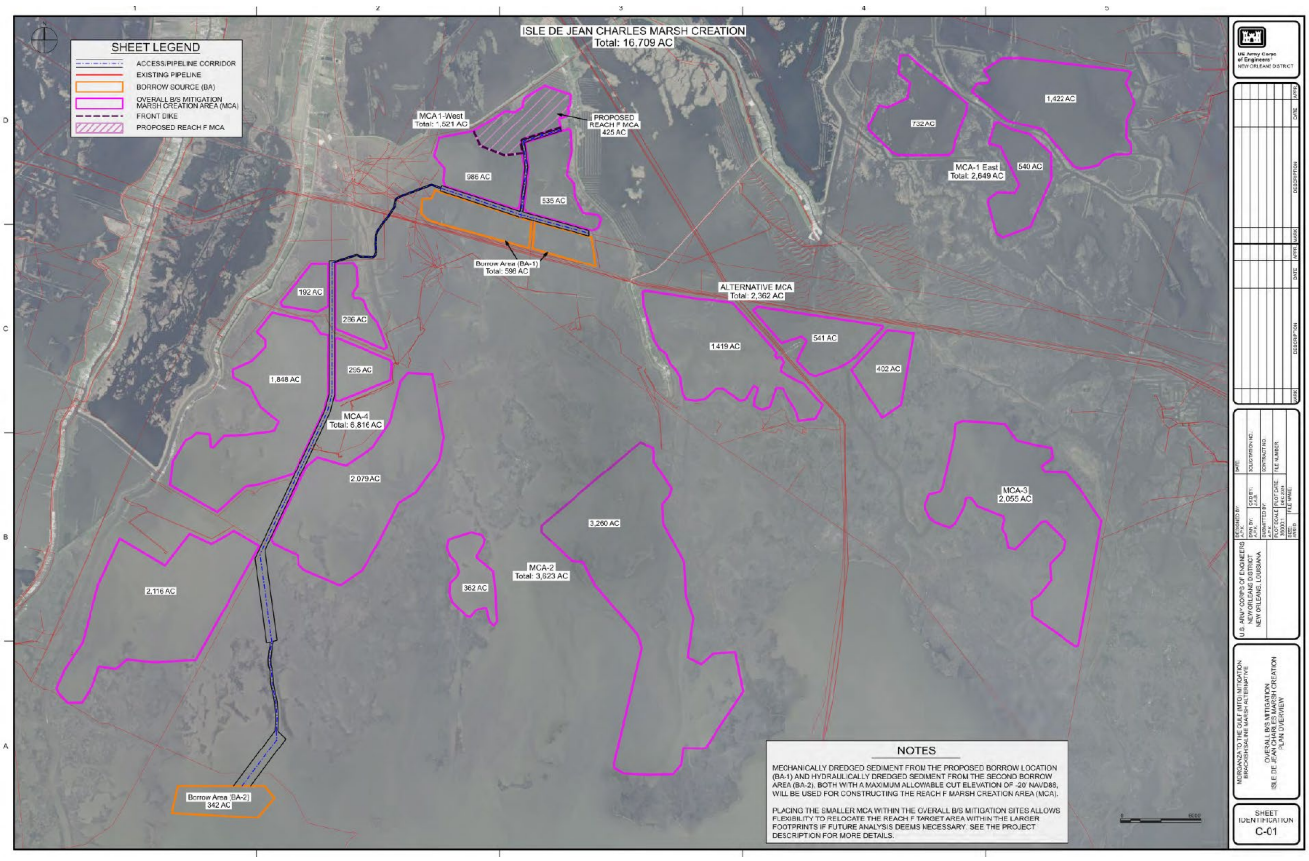

Figure 4. Isle de Jean Charles Project Location

PROJECT LOCATION

The mitigation area is located in Terrebonne Parish, with some portions extending into Lafourche Parish. It is divided into four distinct marsh creation areas labeled as MCA-1, MCA-2, MCA-3, and MCA-4. Additionally, an alternative MCA was also identified during project development. These sites span a significant distance, with some areas located up to 10 miles apart, necessitating their compartmentalization to reduce the project's complexity

and align with the required level of design for this study. The town of Isle de Jean Charles, LA, serves as the focal point of the mitigation area.

MCA-1 is the northernmost marsh creation area, comprising two cells categorized as MCA-1 East and MCA-1 West. MCA-1 East is located in Lafourche Parish and includes three cells near the Pointe aux Chenes Wildlife Management Area, extending to Lake Bully Camp and the surrounding area adjacent to Bayou Bouillon, just north of Lake Cheniere. This area is accessible via Bayou Pointe au Chien and several other existing bayous and pipeline corridors, eventually leading to Cutoff Canal and open water areas near the marsh. MCA-1 West consists of two cells located to the west of Bayou St. Jean Charles, south of Wonder Lake, and below existing terrace fields. Access to this site is provided through existing pipeline corridors, bayous, and open water areas, connecting to the identified borrow areas.

MCA-2 consists of two cells centrally located in the overall project vicinity, situated within Lake Tambour. MCA-3 is located in the southeastern region of the project area, encompassing a single cell west of the Bayou Pointe au Chien limits, near Lake Billiot. This site lies along the parish boundary between Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. The alternative MCA is identified directly to the east of the town of Isle De Jean Charles, LA and falls in between the MCA-1 East and MCA-3 footprints. Each of these marsh areas can be accessed through existing bayous and open water areas in the vicinity.

MCA-4 is the westernmost marsh creation area, consisting of five cells. Located adjacent to Bayou Terrebonne, along South Madison Road, this area encompasses Madison Bay and Billy Goat Bay to the north. Access to MCA-4 for construction will be through Bayou Terrebonne and Madison Canal and other open water areas.

Construction of the 425-acre marsh project is anticipated to be implemented in most northern corner of the MCA-1 West footprint; however, as advanced engineering proceeds, it could be relocated within the larger mitigation area if necessary.

Sufficient borrow necessary to construct the 425-acre project would be taken from a borrow site of approximately 598 acres in Wonder Lake (BA-1) and 342 acres in Lake Barre (BA-2) (Figure 4). The site can be accessed from the open water areas in Wonder Lake and Lake Barre, traversing through other surrounding bayous and existing pipeline corridors connecting the borrow pits to the MCA.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Containment Dikes

The earthen perimeter dike will be fully-confined, constructed from onsite/interior borrow adjacent to the dikes. This alternative requires two dike sections, classified as front and back dikes, due to the project's exposure to wave/fetch action in the areas adjacent to open water. The front containment dikes will be constructed with an 8-foot crown width and the back dikes, located against existing marsh, will have a 5-foot crown width. Both sections

have a 1V:5H side slope that transition down to existing grade and constructed to a crown elevation of +5.75' NAVD88 to contain dredge slurry and provided a minimum 2-foot freeboard. A 30% settlement assumption was applied to both the front and back dike heights and incorporated into the volumetric calculation. An estimated 708,000 CYs of borrow material would be required for the perimeter dike construction.

Isle de Jean Charles Containment Dikes	
Total Perimeter Length (LF):	20,010
Total Required Dike Volume (CY):	708,000
Back – Earthen Dikes	
Length (LF):	11,580
Crown Width (FT):	5
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	5
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.75
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.90
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.5
Dike Volume (CY):	267,000
Front – Earthen Dikes	
Length (LF):	8,430
Crown Width (FT):	8
Slope Run (1V: **X'** H):	5
Top of Dike Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+5.75
Base Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.90
Assumed Settlement (FT):	2.5
Dike Volume (CY):	441,000

Discharge Monitoring

Grade stakes will be placed throughout the project area. Discharge location will be monitored against grade stakes to determine movement needed within the marsh platform to achieve the most uniform platform possible with little mechanical relocation of high points post construction.

Spill boxes will be strategically located along the limits of the perimeter dike adjacent to open water areas to serve as the effluent discharge points at the MCA. The intent is to capture

most sediment suspended in the effluent discharge, but some material will still likely deposit in the adjacent open water locations. After marsh fill operations are completed and sufficient dewatering and compaction has occurred, the spill boxes will be removed.

Marsh Platform Lift

Once the perimeter containment dike and spill boxes are constructed, the marsh platform lift will commence. To build the marsh platform, it is proposed that sediment from the proposed borrow pit located within Wonder Lake (BA-1) will be excavated via mechanical dredge and barged to the disposal area. Additional material required to construct the platform will be hydraulically dredged sediment obtained from Lake Barre (BA-2); pumped as slurry into the MCA through a floating pipeline.

The contractor will be directed to fill the marsh creation area from the varying existing ground elevation to the max constructed fill elevation (final target elevation with the anticipated settlement), with the expectation the platform will ultimately settle into the necessary target elevation of +1.25' NAVD88. A +/- 0.5-foot tolerance during the fill operations will be allowable.

It's assumed only one (1) lift will be required for this project at this design stage, however this will need to be confirmed through field investigations and future geotechnical analysis. Subsidence, foundation settlement, fill compaction/shrinkage, dewatering, and construction losses were accounted for in the quantity calculations.

The selected parameters for the marsh fill operations are shown in the table below. The estimated total quantity of fill material includes the backfilling of internal dike borrow areas. Construction of the marsh platform would require approximately 6,030,000 CYs of borrow material.

Isle de Jean Charles Marsh Creation Fill Area	
Area (AC):	425
Max Slurry Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+3.75
Target Elevation (FT NAVD88):	+1.25
Water Bottom Elevation (FT NAVD88):	-2.90
Intermediate Subsidence (MM/YR):	13.83
Assumed Settlement (FT):	1.1
Marsh Fill Volume (CY):	6,030,000

Borrow Plan

Given the uncertainties at this design stage, several borrow areas were identified as potential sources of dredge material to achieve the required elevations for the marsh platforms and meet habitat goals.

The fill material for the construction of the MCA is to be mechanically dredged sediment obtained from Wonder Lake and hydraulically dredged material sourced from Lake Barre. It is assumed these borrow areas will provide suitable material for the construction of the marsh platform, as the material is assumed to have mixed sediment content according to the Louisiana Sand Resources Database (LA-0161) and other neighboring projects in the region.

The proposed borrow areas total to approximately 940 acres, and satisfies the overall volume needed by 126%.

Required Contract Borrow Quantity for the Isle de Jean Charles Marsh Creation Area: 12,059,000 CYs

Isle de Jean Charles Borrow	BA-1 (Mechanical)	BA-2 (Hydraulic)
Area (AC):	598	342
Max Allowable BEC (FT NAVD88):	-20	-20
Assumed Depth of Material (FT):	10	10
Available Borrow Volume (CY):	9,642,000	5,524,000
Percentage of Overall Need Met:	80%	46%

Dike Degrade/Gapping

One to three years post-construction of the marsh platform, it is assumed that the site will settle down to the desired target elevation. At this time the dikes will be degraded down to elevation +1.25' NAVD88 (+/- 0.5-foot), in attempt to align with the surrounding marsh elevation. Gapping locations will also be included in this effort to enhance tidal exchange across the MCA. Excavated material will be disposed of within the marsh platform at any low locations within the project footprint. The estimated excavation quantity is approximately 78,000 CYs for the Isle de Jean Charles Mitigation Area.