





# **Goals of the Project:**

- Provide additional dredge material capacity
- Identify disposal alternatives that enhance Coastal Resilience

# **Phases of the Project:**

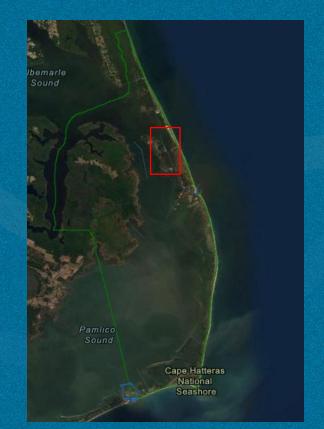
- 1. Needs Assessment
- 2. Develop Concepts to Evaluate
- 3. Evaluation Criteria
- 4. Provide County Recommendations (Short-Term & Long-Term):
- 5. Obtain permits for short-term alternatives



#### 8420000W 8415000W MANTEO SHALLOWBAG NORTH CHANNEL SHALLOWBAG BAY ROANOKE MANTEO SHALLOWBAG MAIN CHANNEL **RANGES 5 - 13** CROATAN SOUND WANCHESE MANTEO SHALLOWBAG **RANGES 14 A.B.C** MAIN CHANNEL 8415000W Legend: MANTEO-SHALLOWBAG BAY 1) Coordinates are in feet based on the Channels TO WANCHESE North Carolina State Plane Disposal Areas DARE COUNTY, NC Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 2) Aerial photography collected in 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD WILMINGTON, NC 28409 August 2019 by ESRI Basemap Services. 8,000

# **Project Area:**

Manteo-Shallowbag Bay to Wanchese portion of the Project

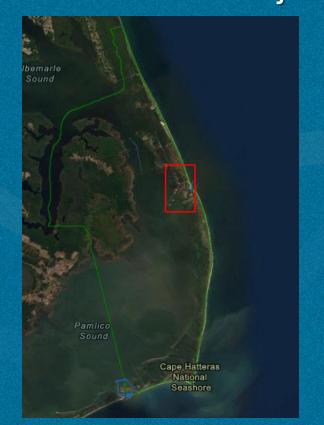




#### **RANGES 14 A.B.C** MANTEO SHALLOWBAG MAIN CHANNEL **RANGES 14 - 17 EXTENSION** WALTER SLOUGH CRACK **OREGON** INLET **HELL'S GATE TO BONNER BRIDGE OLD HOUSE** CHANNEL 1 & 2 **PAMLICO** Legend: **OLD HOUSE CHANNEL** Channels 1) Coordinates are in feet based on the TO OREGON INLET North Carolina State Plane Disposal Areas DARE COUNTY, NC Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 2) Aerial photography collected in 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD August 2019 by ESRI Basemap WILMINGTON, NC 28409 Services. 10,000

# **Project Area:**

Old House Channel to
Oregon Inlet and
Wanchese to Oregon Inlet
portions of the Project

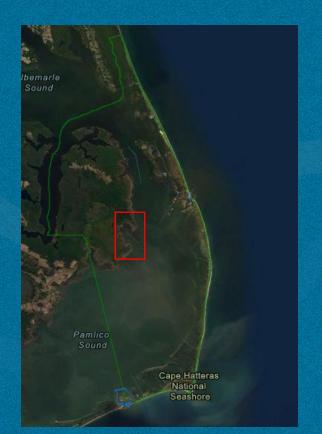




#### STUMPY POINT CHANNEL **PAMLICO** SOUND Legend: STUMPY POINT Channels 1) Coordinates are in feet based on the North Carolina State Plane Disposal Areas DARE COUNTY, NC Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 2) Aerial photography collected in 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD August 2019 by ESRI Basemap Services. 5,000

# **Project Area:**

Stumpy Point Channel portion of the Project

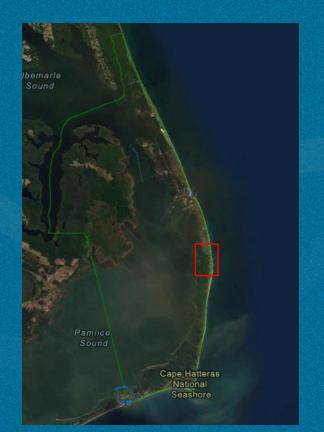




#### 3040000E **RODANTHE CHANNEL** RANGES 1 - 3 Rodanthe **PAMLICO** SOUND Legend: Notes: RODANTHE 1) Coordinates are in feet based on the Channels North Carolina State Plane Disposal Areas DARE COUNTY, NC Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 2) Aerial photography collected in 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD WILMINGTON, NC 28409 August 2019 by ESRI Basemap Services.

# **Project Area:**

Rodanthe Channel portion of the Project

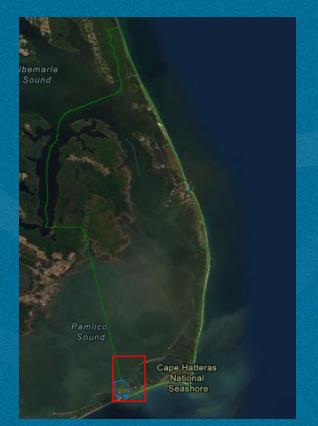




#### 2960000E 2970000E 2980000E PAMLICO SOUND **ROLLINSON CHANNEL RANGES 1-5 HATTERAS BARNEY CONNECTING CHANNEL** SLOUGH **CORRIDOR** SLOOP CHANNEL CORRIDOR HATTERAS OCEAN BAR HATTERAS TO CHANNEL HATTERAS INLET CHANNEL **RANGES 1-5** SOUTH FERRY CORRIDOR ATLANTIC OCEAN 2970000E 2980000E Legend: **ROLLINSON CHANNEL** 1) Coordinates are in feet based on the Channels TO HATTERAS INLET North Carolina State Plane Disposal Areas DARE COUNTY, NC Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 2) Aerial photography collected in 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD WILMINGTON, NC 28409 August 2019 by ESRI Basemap Services. 8,000

# **Project Area:**

Rollinson Channel to Hatteras Inlet portion of the Project





#### **Needs Assessment:**

- Maintenance Statistics: (# of Events, Volume per event, Frequency, etc.)
- Type of Material Dredged (% Silt, % Sand, % Gravel, USCS)

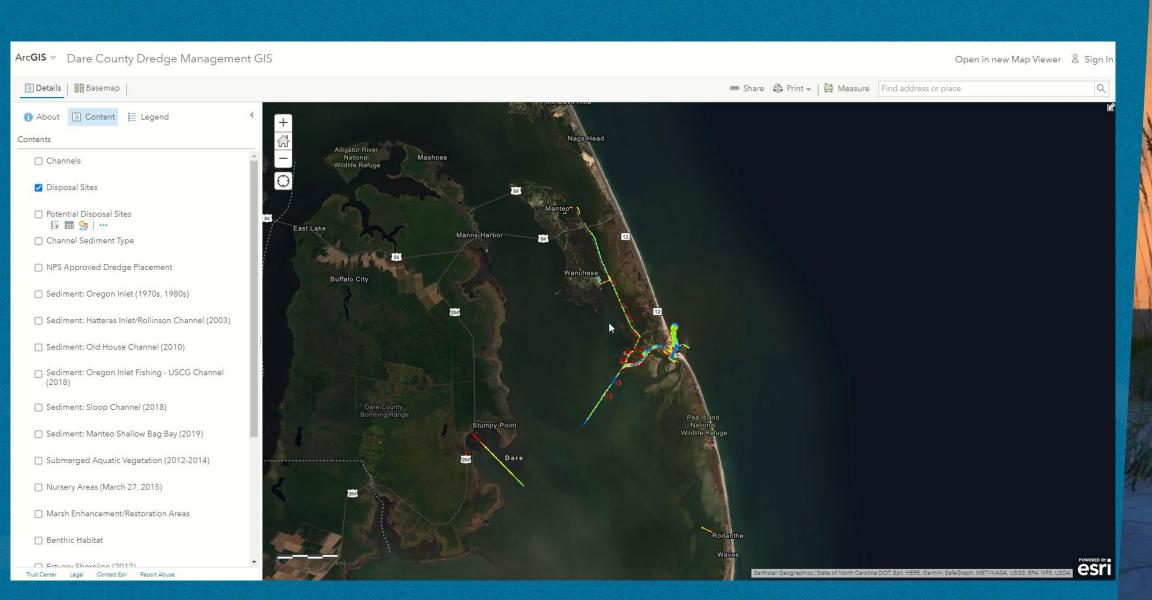
## **Stakeholder Engagement:**

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- NC Department of Transportation
- National Parks Service
- The Nature Conservancy

- The North Carolina Coastal Federation
- North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission



### **Needs Assessment:**





## **Concept Alternatives:**

- Placement of material along the shoreline to provide erosion mitigation and shoreline protection;
- Creation and restoration of bird islands that provide increased habitat;
- Thin layer placement of sediment in marshes to help these types of habitat keep up with seal level rise;
- Development of new confined disposal facilities (CDF) that can be mined for public or private benefit;
- The modification of CDFs to increase capacity;
- Marsh restoration projects like the Wanchese Section 204 Project; and
- Various concepts to facilitate routine maintenance conducted with the PPP dredge



# **Alternatives Screening:**

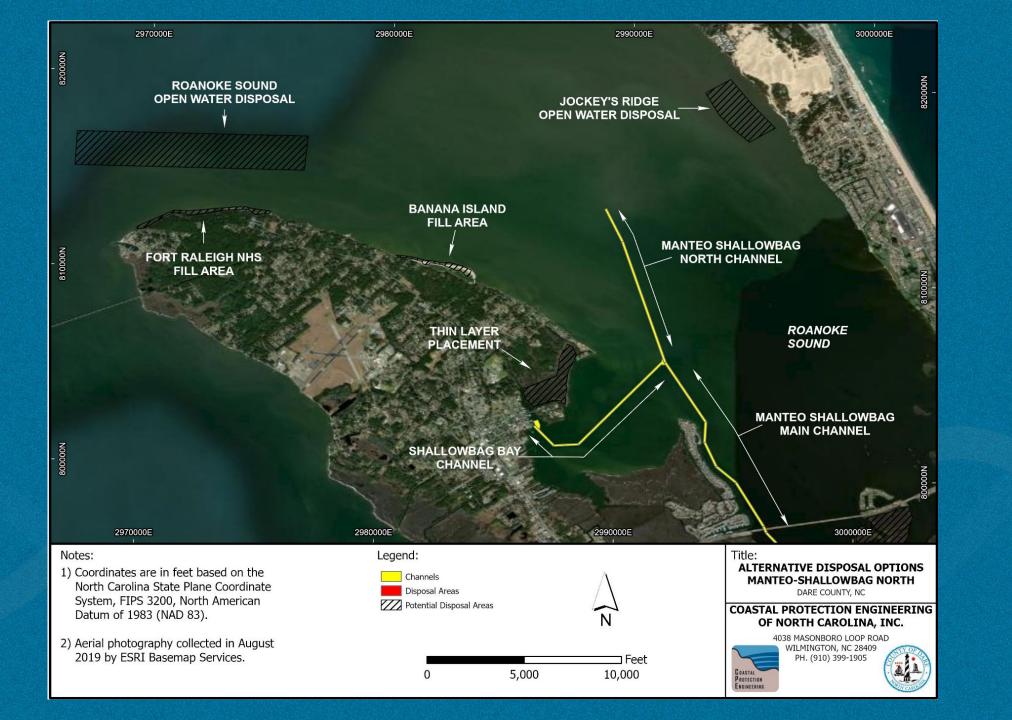
- Relative Cost;
- Long-Term Capacity Provided
- Relative Difficulty to Permit
- Necessity to Obtain Easements and/or the Need to Acquire Property
- Potential for Cost Sharing with Partners
- Amount of Beneficial Uses



## **Recommendations:**

- 1. Specific recommended concepts to pursue in the short-term to increase dredge material capacity;
- 2. Numerical modeling to evaluate alternatives in Northern Roanoke Sound





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- 2. Numerical modeling to evaluate alternatives in Northern Roanoke Sound
- 3. Establish a Web-based GIS For Dredge Material Management
- 4. Data Collection for CDFs
- 5. CAP Program







### **Recommendations:**

- 1. Specific recommended concepts to pursue in the short-term to increase dredge material capacity;
- 2. Numerical modeling to evaluate alternatives in Northern Roanoke Sound
- 3. Establish a Web-based GIS For Dredge Material Management
- 4. Data Collection for CDFs
- 5. CAP Program
- 6. Beneficial Use of Dredge Material Pilot Projects



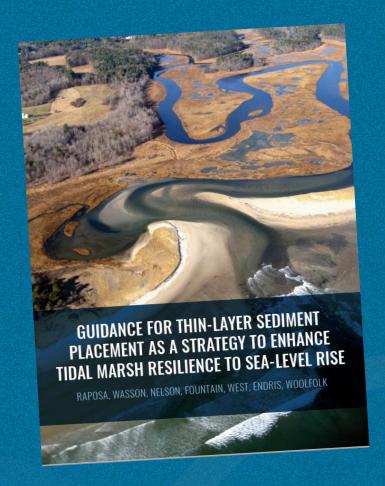
# The USACE 2020 Regional Sediment Management Optimization Update

The majority of dredged material in the Wilmington District consists of sand, silt, mud, and clay that is not suitable for beach placement. The State of North Carolina does not have nearshore placement provisions that allow for or provide criteria for placement of material with higher fine material content than beach quality material. An opportunity for a research proposal could include an analysis of non-beach-quality material in key project areas to determine the volume and value of sediment that could be placed beneficially if the state's percent-fines regulations were modified or exempted.



# The USACE 2020 Regional Sediment Management Optimization Update

Open water and TLP are two strategies that keep sediment in the active system; save available capacity in upland and offshore placement areas; and are typically the least-cost placement options. Wetland creation projects can support healthy ecosystems and provide significant placement capacity. These strategies, as well as other potential opportunities such as filling of relict dredge holes and coastal and wetland habitat restoration projects, could be explored by the Wilmington District.



Sponsored By: National Estuarine Research Reserve Funded By: NOAA

- Modern tidal marsh ecosystems evolved over thousands of years to withstand the storm-driven deposition of large volumes of sediment on the marsh plain.
- flood management infrastructure... have in many locations altered the natural movement of water and sediment from watersheds to tidal wetlands, and from high-energy shorelines to low-energy backbarrier embayments.
- TLP has the potential to functionally re-create these natural episodic processes, thereby improving and maintaining topographic, substrate, and ecological diversity in tidal wetlands.
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency encourages the use of dredged sediment and provides a general approach and steps for considering dredging and beneficial use.
- Since the TLP approach is one of the few viable alternatives to protect marshes in their current locations, and since past projects and experimental plots have shown promise, we recommend that funders and permitters facilitate the implementation of project-scale (beyond plot-scale), carefully selected, well-designed and monitored restoration projects using TLP.



