

Northeast Sediment Sources and Needs



Jeff Waldner, PG
Marine Minerals Division
Office of Strategic Resources (OSR)
Jeffrey.Waldner@boem.gov

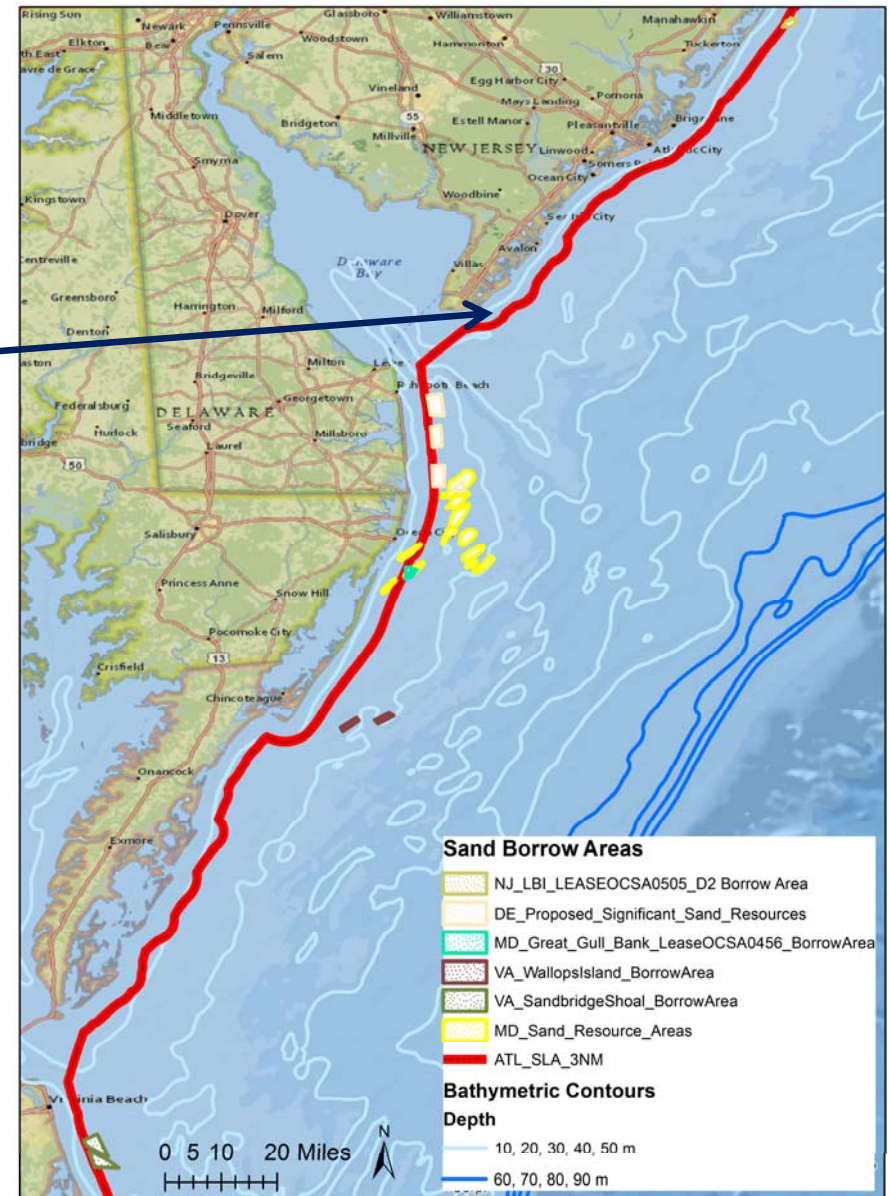


Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) or Federal jurisdiction begins seaward of the Submerged Lands Act (SLA) boundary.

Generally 3 nautical miles (nm) from shore (but 3 leagues or 9 nm offshore Texas and west coast of Florida) and extends 200 nm.

BOEM's Authority = OCS Lands Act (43 U.S.C. § 1331, et. seq.)

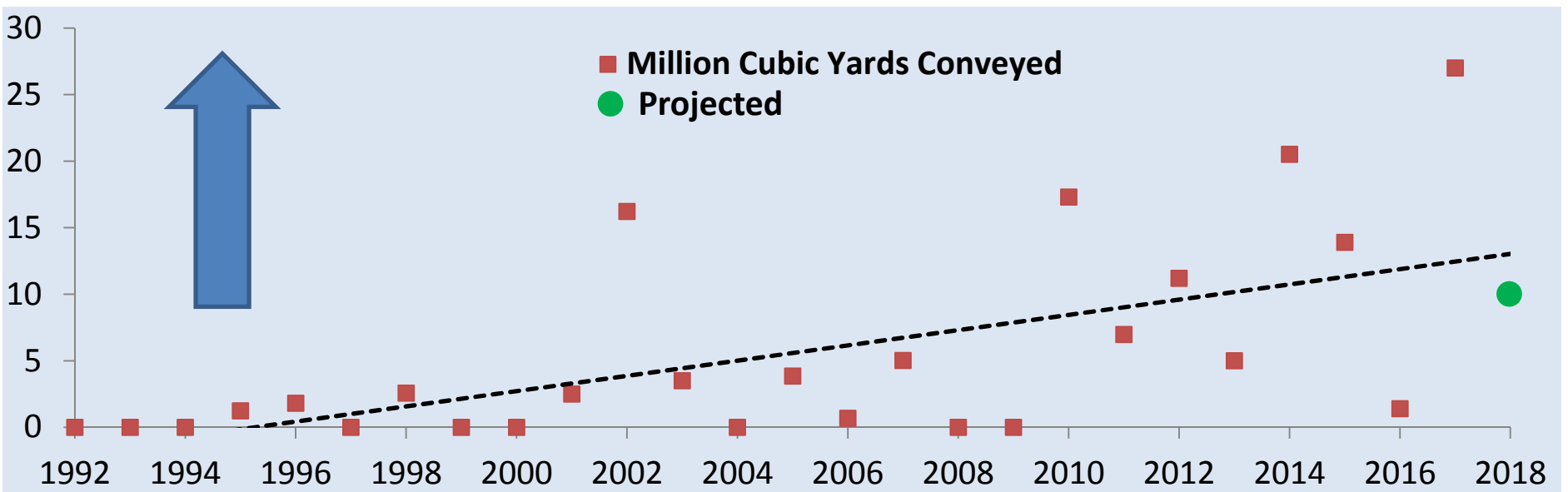
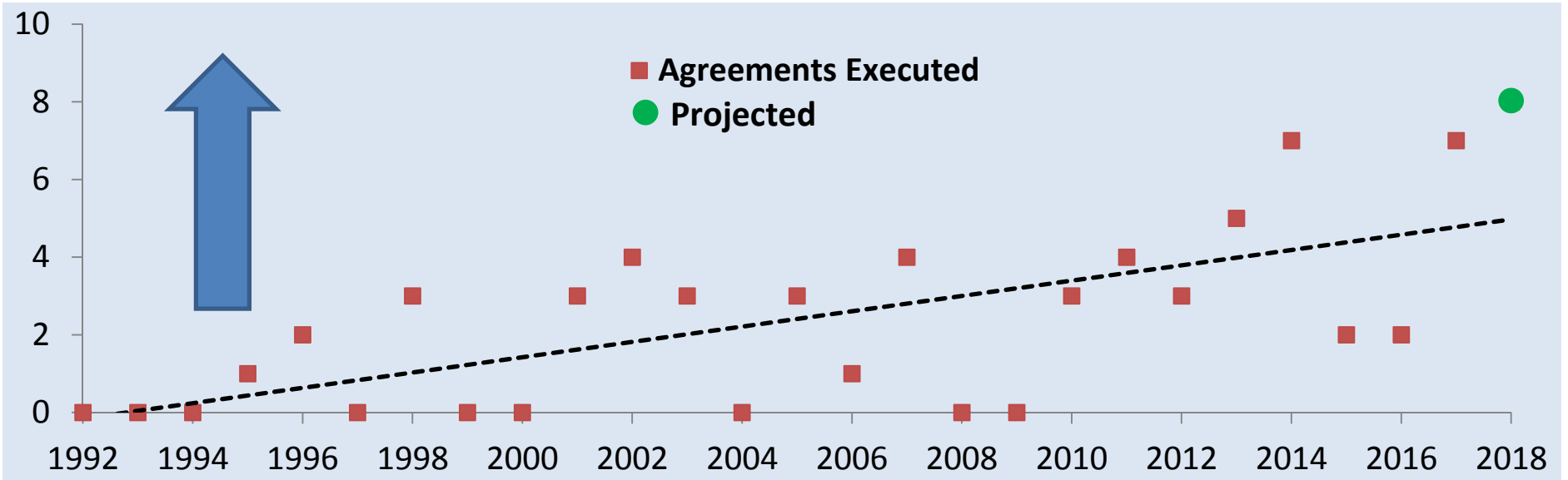
Regulations = 30 CFR Parts 580, 581, 582, and 583



- **BOEM is responsible for managing development of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) non-energy marine mineral resources.**
- **As the nation's steward for these resources, BOEM must ensure that the removal of any mineral resource is done in a safe and environmentally sound manner.**
- **As a responsible steward and resource manager, BOEM needs to know where and how much resource may be available in order to make informed decisions on its use.**
- **DOI and BOEM play a critical role in shoreline protection projects - without sand/material projects cannot be constructed.**



Increasing Demand for OCS Sand



What is Driving OCS Demand ?

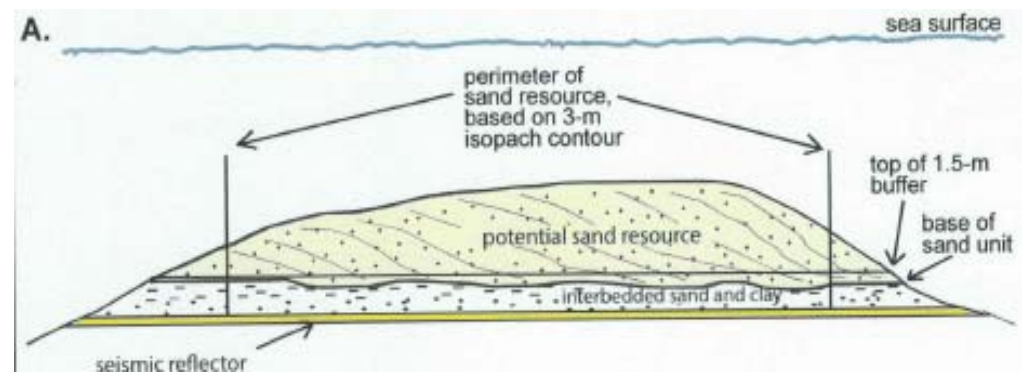
- **Diminishing Resources in State Waters**
- **Environmental Concerns w/ Dredging in State Waters**
- **Larger & Higher Quality Resources in Federal Waters**
- **Increased Recent Storm Activity ?**
- **More States Interested in OCS Sand (8 total)**
 - Recent: NJ (2014) and MS (2016)
 - Future: DE, MD, NY and others (?)
 - **Northeast Region?**



“Bad news...we’ve run out of unlimited resources”

- **Several factors determine the availability and feasibility of dredging OCS sand:**

- Compatibility
- Water depth
- Sediment thickness
- Resource area shape
- Transport distances
- Environmental impacts
- Conflicting uses

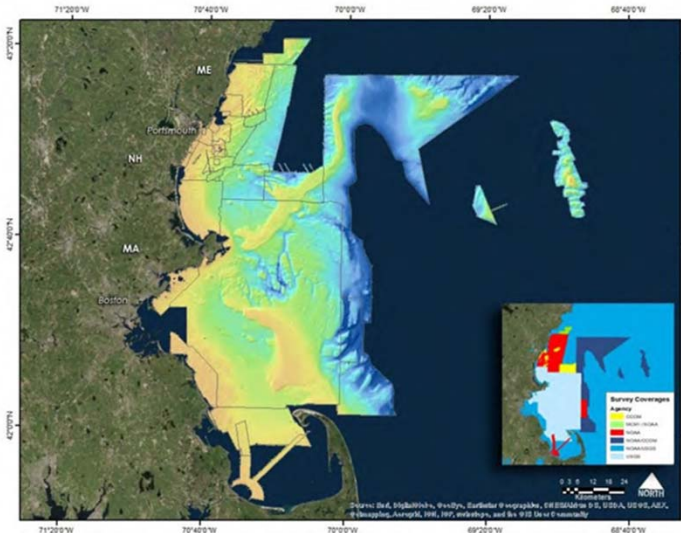
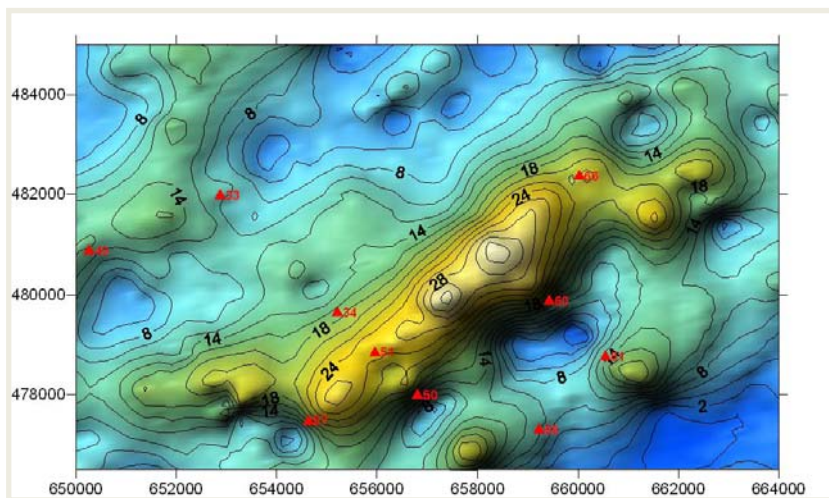


- **History of BOEM/state cooperative agreements**
 - Since early 1990s
 - Have worked w/ 18 states (Atlantic, GOM, Pacific)
 - Currently have 15 active agreements
 - Invested tens of \$\$ millions
 - Reports on website (<https://www.boem.gov/Marine-Mineral-Resource-Evaluation>)



Thematic Elements of State Cooperative Agreements

1. Develop a database of existing geologic and geophysical data
2. Determine states' need for sand based on:
 - a. Communities at Exposure
 - b. Infrastructure
 - c. Critical Habitat
3. Compile and analyze existing sand resources data
4. Identify data gap areas where future information needs to be collected



Building a National Offshore Sand Inventory

1. Proactively plan for the increasing demands for OCS resources
2. Help communities meet longer-term needs, while maximizing the lifecycle of these resources.
3. Initiate and direct early and ongoing engagement.
4. Identify environmental studies for maximum benefit and understanding
5. Coordinate with state and federal agencies

BOEM Offshore Sand Resource Investigations

1 2 3 EDIT ADD ORGANIZE

Building a National Offshore Sand Inventory

BOEM's Marine Minerals Program (MMP) is multi-faceted, focusing on coordinated leasing of sediment for extraction, inventorying sediment resources through geological and geophysical surveys of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and environmental studies and reviews to inform decisions. Sediment resources on the OCS are leased to local communities or federal agencies to help them restore shorelines or wetlands in an effort to address chronic erosion, sea level rise, impacts from major storms, or to protect valuable infrastructure and habitat.

However, on a national scale, little is known about the character, quantity, and location of sand resources on the OCS and the habitat it provides for biological communities. These sand resources are most critical along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with an evolving interest in the Pacific.

BOEM places a high priority on creating a comprehensive national sand resource inventory to meet BOEM's mandate as stewards of all federal mineral resources on the OCS. This stewardship responsibility will be realized by proactively planning for the increasing demands for OCS resources and emergency needs as they arise.

Sediment resource inventory efforts are undertaken through funding of research to identify and characterize offshore sand resources. The cooperative agreements with 13 Atlantic states following Hurricane Sandy and subsequent offshore surveys through the Atlantic Sand Assessment Project kick-started new research. BOEM is undertaking a similar initiative in the Gulf of Mexico.

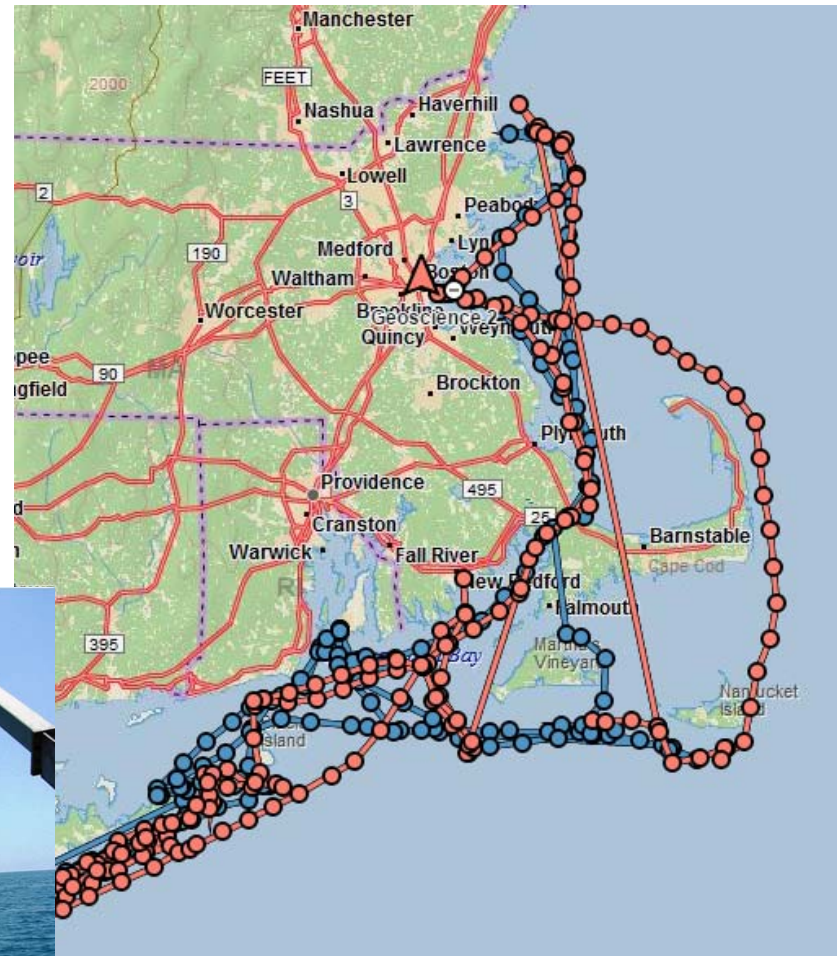
BOEM MARINE MINERALS PROGRAM RECOGNIZES ITS FEDERAL AND STATE PARTNERS IN PROMOTING COASTAL RESILIENCE

Partners include: ARS, BSEE, BOEM, EPA, FEMA, HHS, IOWA, MISSOURI, USGS, and many others.

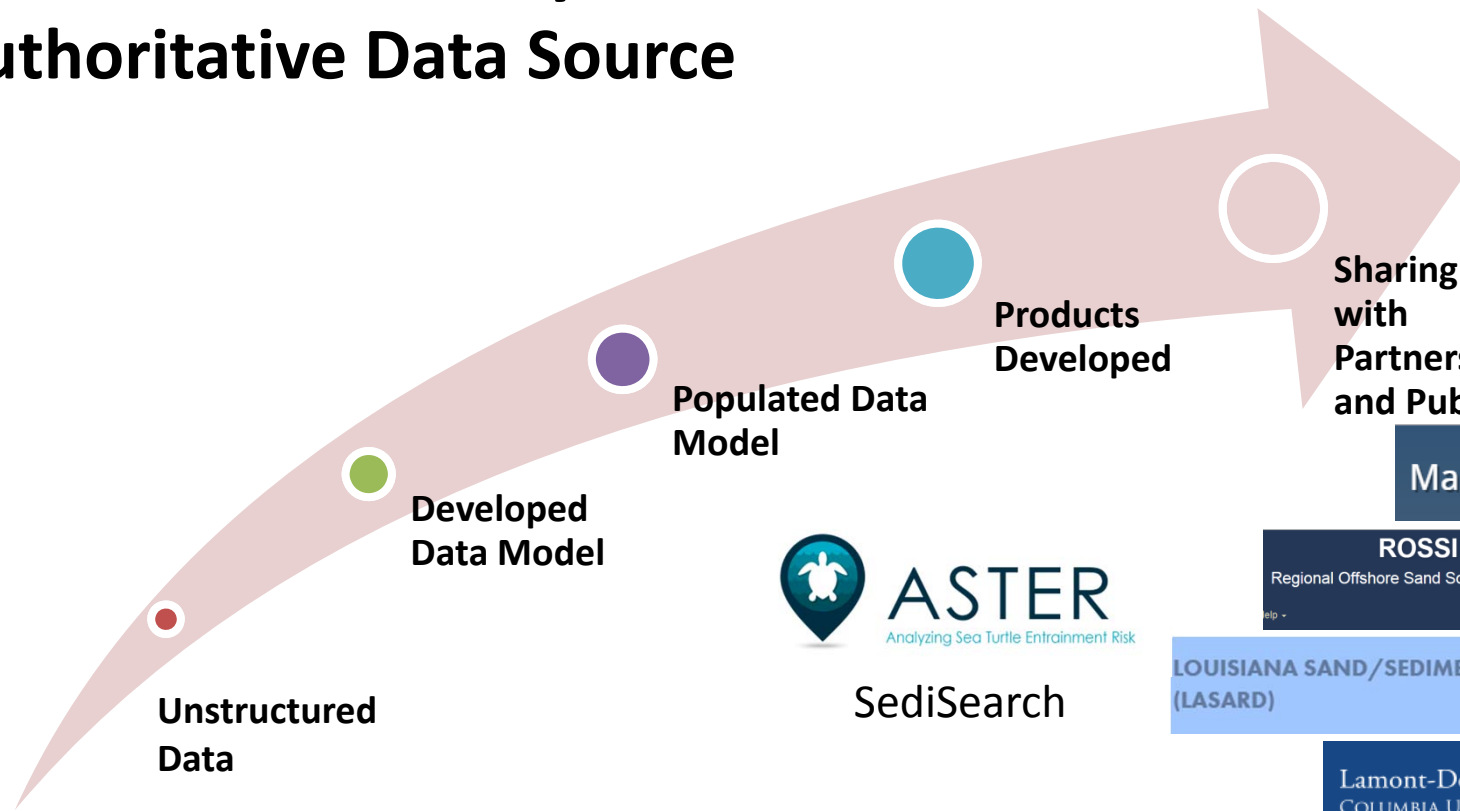
ESRI, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS



- Geophysical and Geological Surveys
- Data Acquisition Plan in coordination w/ states
- 3– 8 nm offshore
- Miami, Florida to Massachusetts
- Reconnaissance and Site-Specific Level



Data Accessibility / Authoritative Data Source



Unstructured
Data

Developed
Data Model

Populated Data
Model

Products
Developed

Sharing
with
Partners
and Public



MarineCadastre.gov

ROSSI

Regional Offshore Sand Source Inventory



LOUISIANA SAND/SEDIMENT RESOURCES DATABASE
(LASARD)

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY | EARTH INSTITUTE

2014

2016

2018

11

2015

2017



MMIS MARINE MINERALS INFORMATION SYSTEM



Identify Layers Download

Administrative & Planning

Marine Minerals Offshore Study

Areas



Marine Minerals Lease Areas



Dredge Areas



Beach Placement Areas



Marine Minerals Beach Study

Areas



Identified Sand Resources



Atlantic OCS Aliquots with

Sand Resources



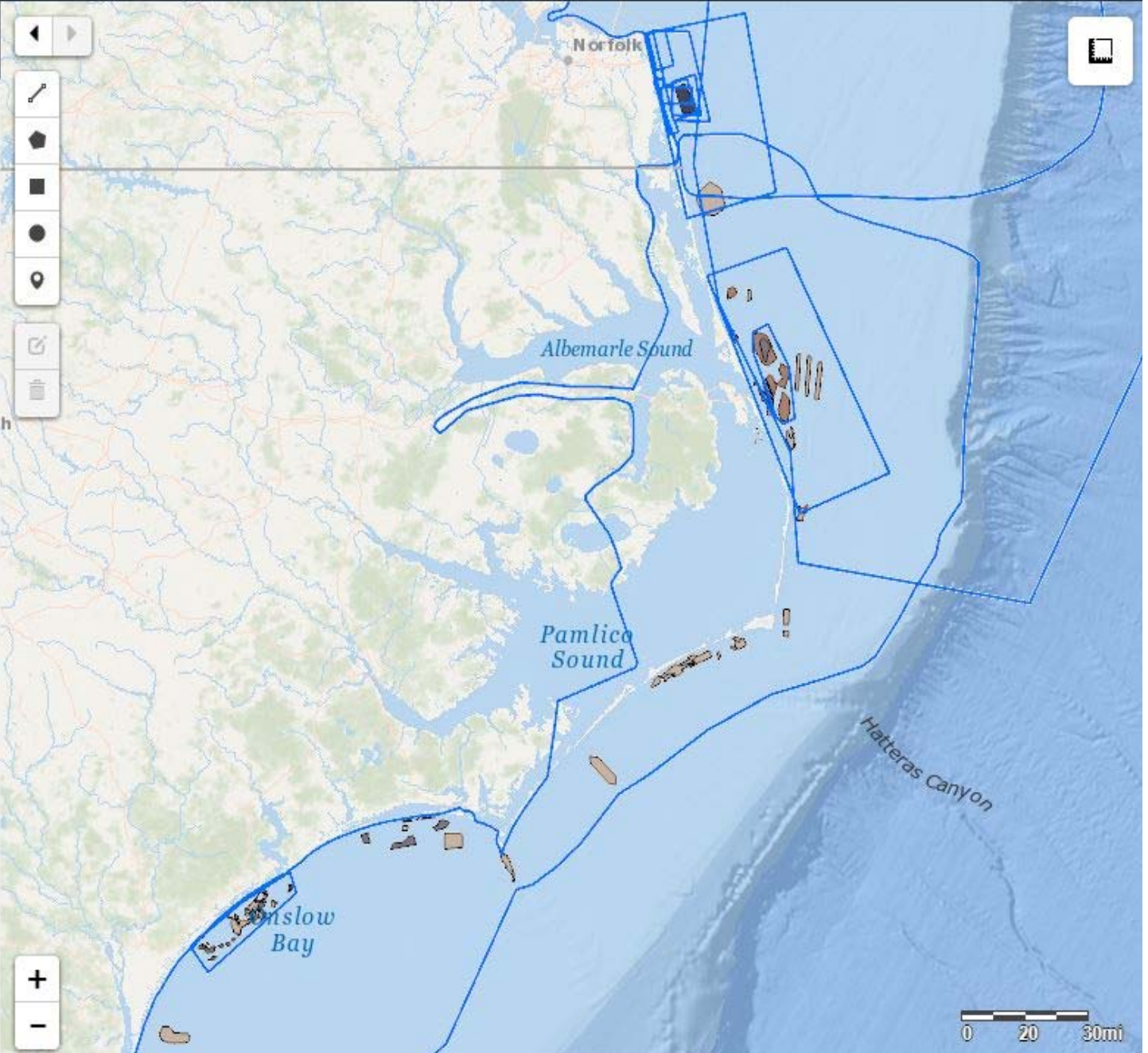
Gulf of Mexico OCS Blocks

with Significant Sediment
Resources



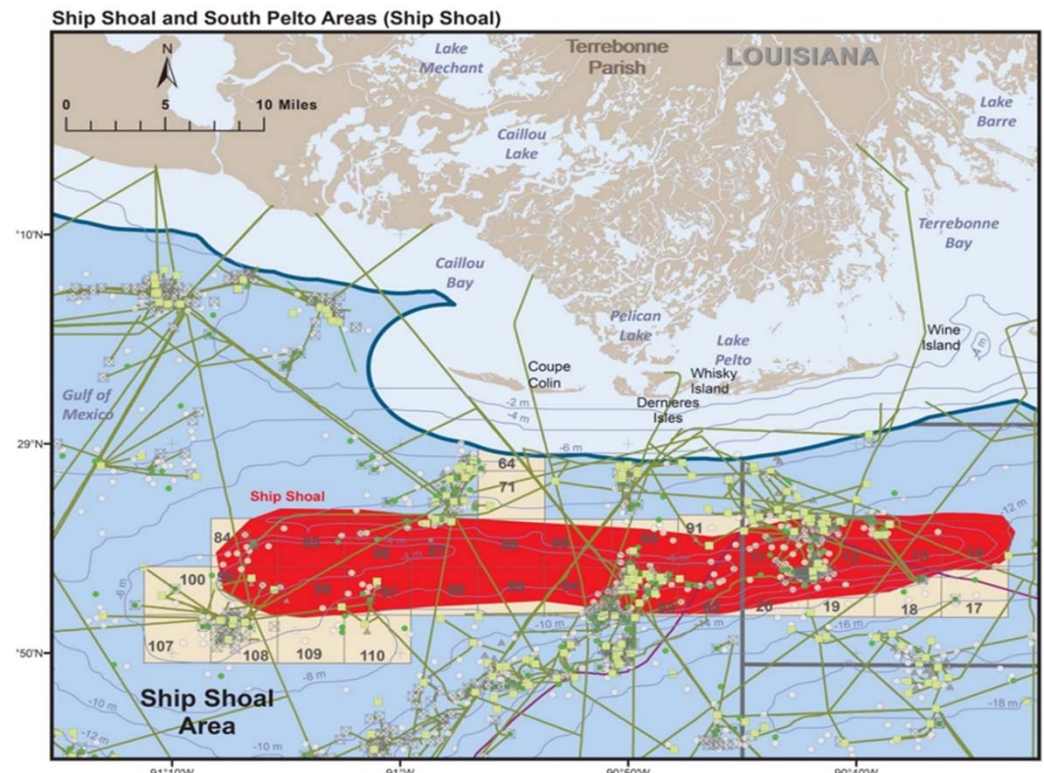
> Samples

> Contact



Types:

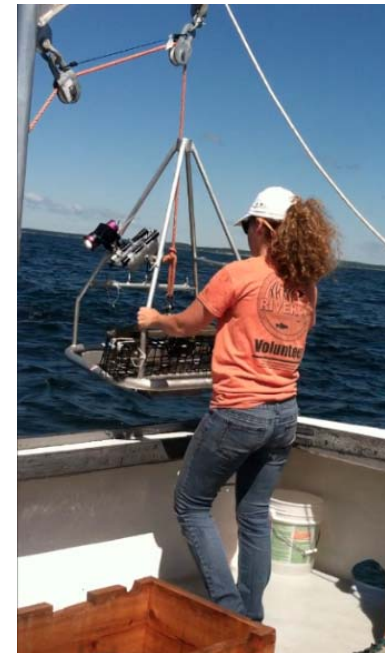
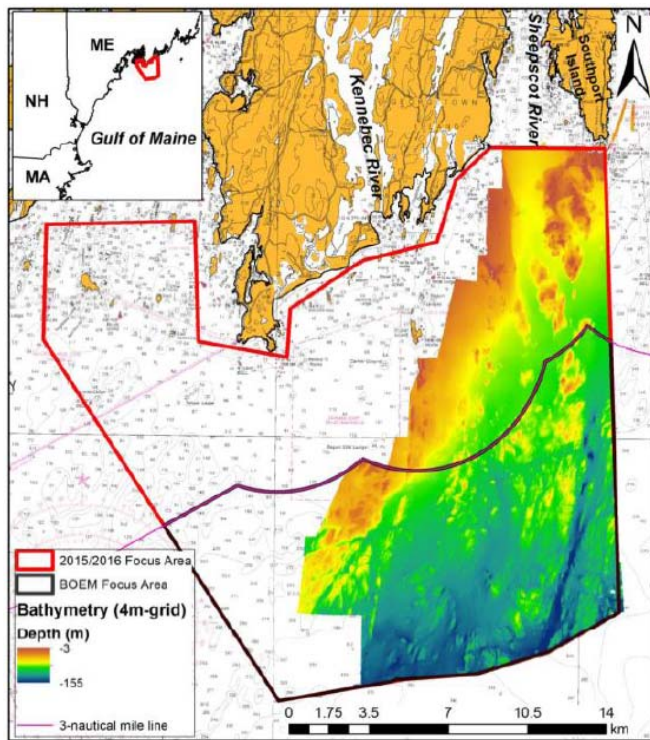
- Fiber optic and electric transmission cables, pipelines, platforms
- Other material demands
- Fishing
- Heavy mineral mining



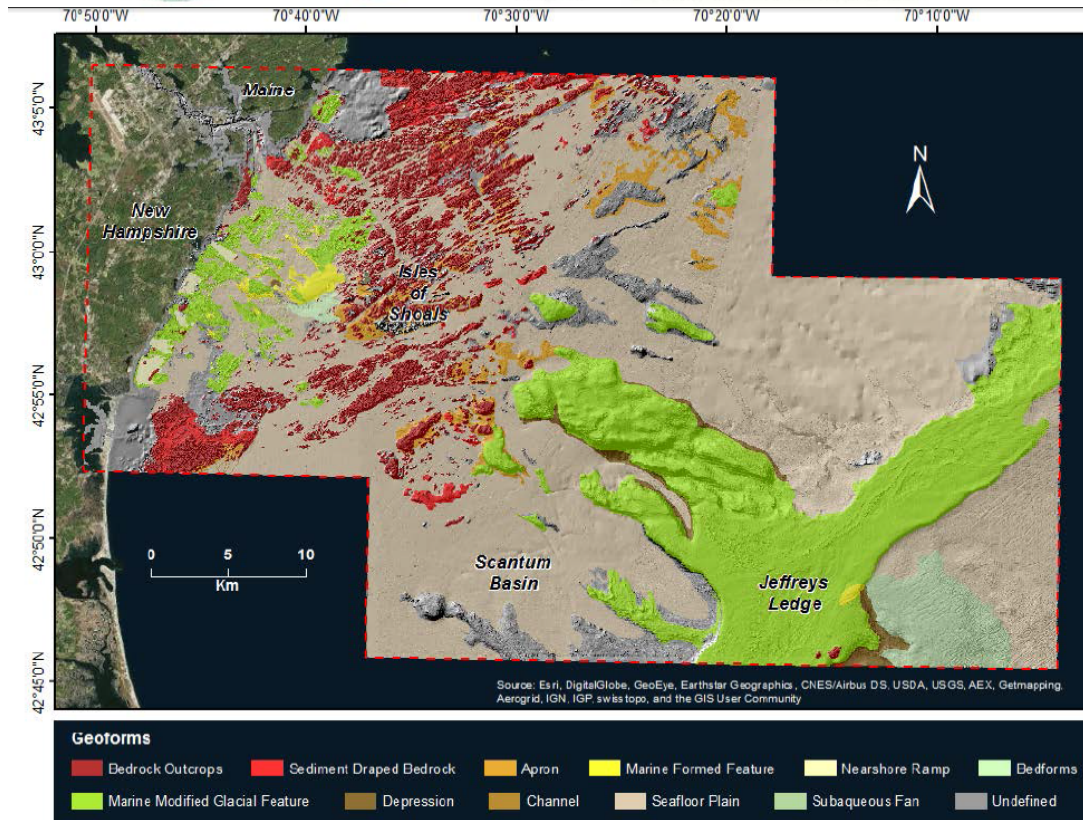
- **BOEM supplies the sand for projects**
- **BOEM does not identify needs or plan projects BUT !**
 - Where, how much, and when material is needed are critical for management decisions
 - Planning is challenging when oftentimes need driven by last storm event and projects are funded individually
 - Regional perspective – FL example (Irma)



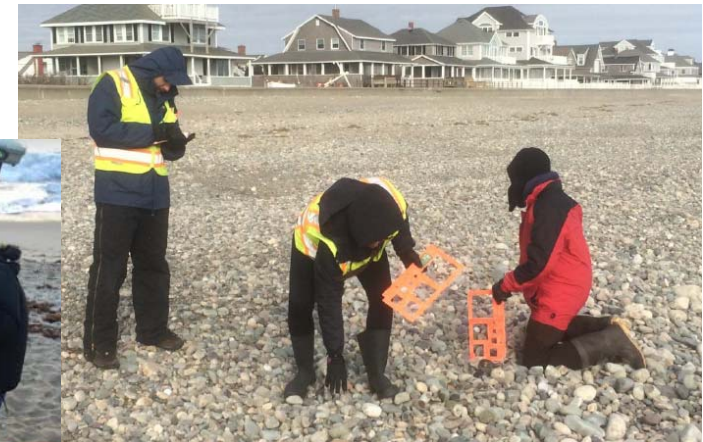
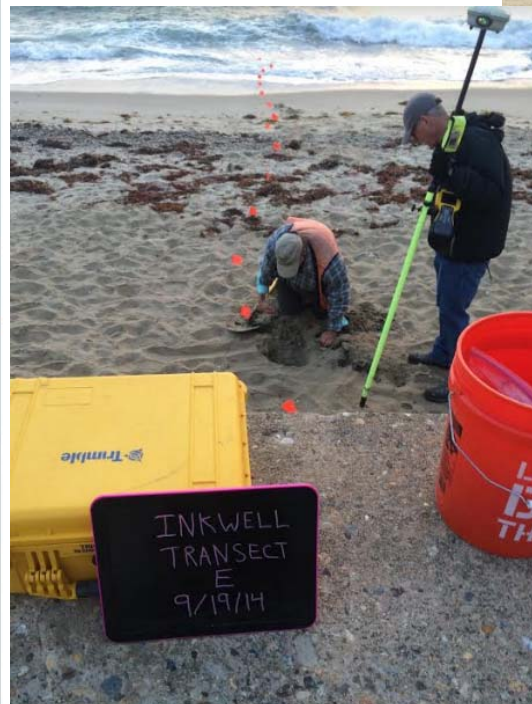
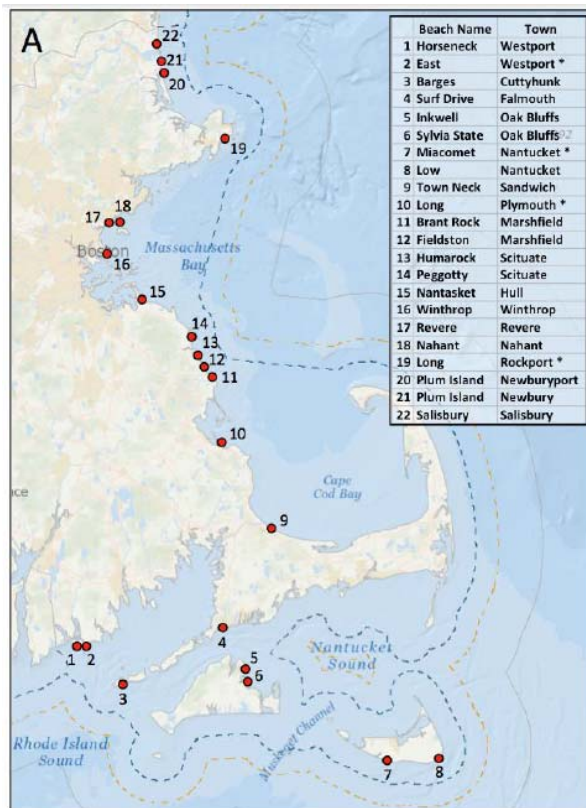
Aggregate Exploration and Habitat Classification: Tools for Building Resiliency in Maine



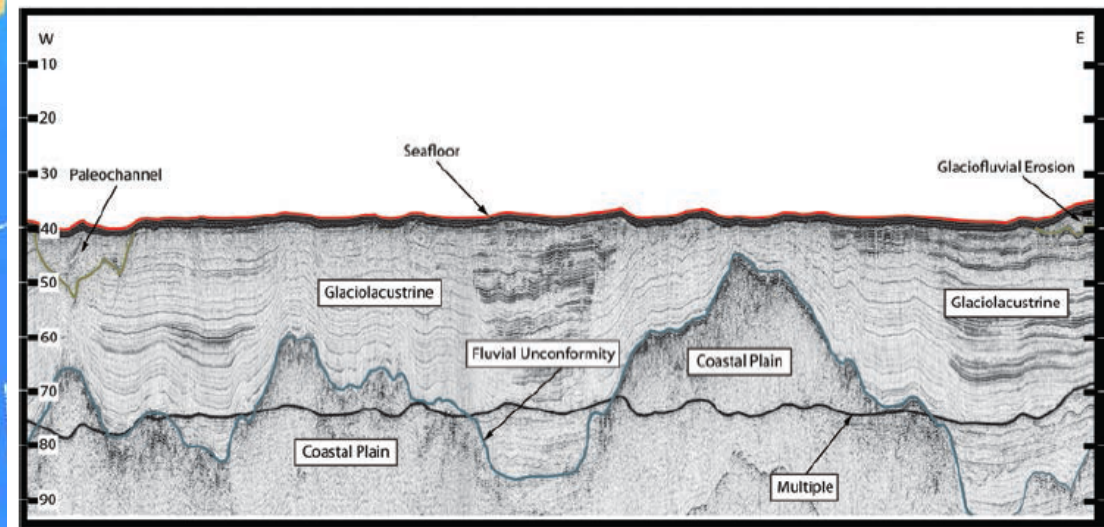
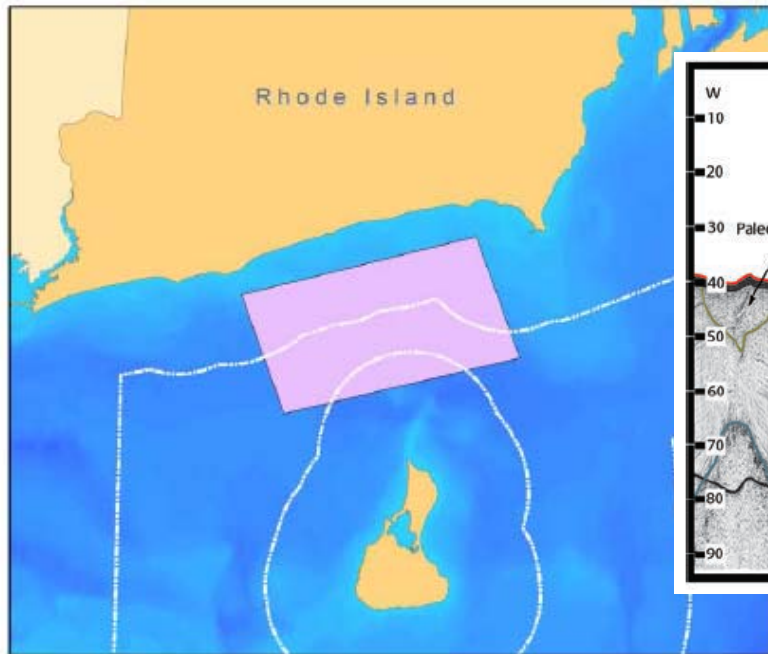
Assessment of Offshore Sources of Sand and Gravel for Beach Nourishment in New Hampshire



Sand Resource Assessment at Critical Beaches on the Massachusetts Coast

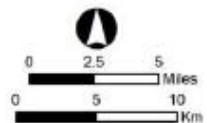


Identification of Sand/Gravel Resources in Rhode Island Waters While working Toward a Better Understanding of Storm Impacts on Sediment Budgets



Legend

- 2015 - 2016 Geophysical Survey Area
- Area 3 - 8 Nautical Miles Offshore



- 1. Increase availability of existing data**
- 2. Develop a Needs Assessment and Sand Inventory for states, region, and Atlantic Coast**
- 3. Improve long-term sustainability and geomorphic function of resources**
- 4. Utilize and develop collaborative web tools for states and Federal government**
- 5. Identify data gaps for future surveys and implement large scale data acquisition and collaboration**
- 6. Identify shared use stakeholders, determine environmental impacts and implement studies.**
- 7. Increase communication between Federal, state agencies and stakeholders**



For More Information

Jeff Waldner
Marine Minerals Program
jeffrey.waldner@boem.gov

703-787-1779

<https://www.boem.gov/Marine-Minerals-Program/>

