

Marine Minerals Program

Building A National Sand Resource Inventory For The US Continental Shelf







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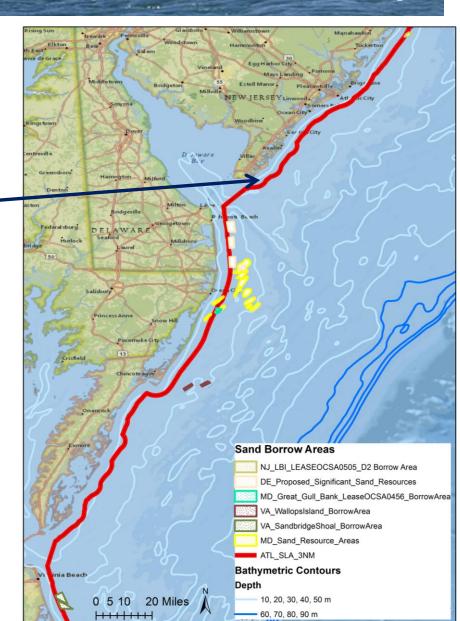
BOEM Jurisdiction and Authority

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



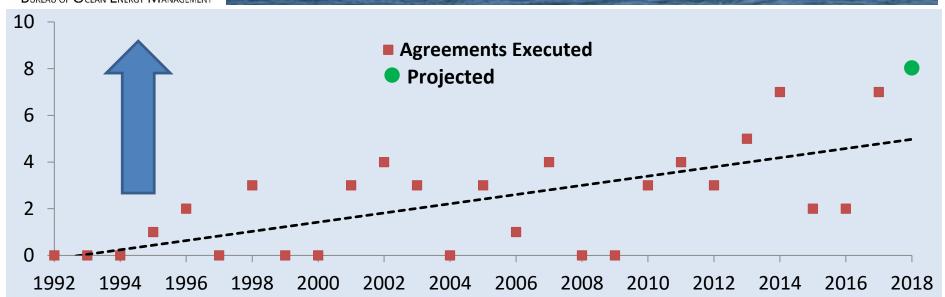


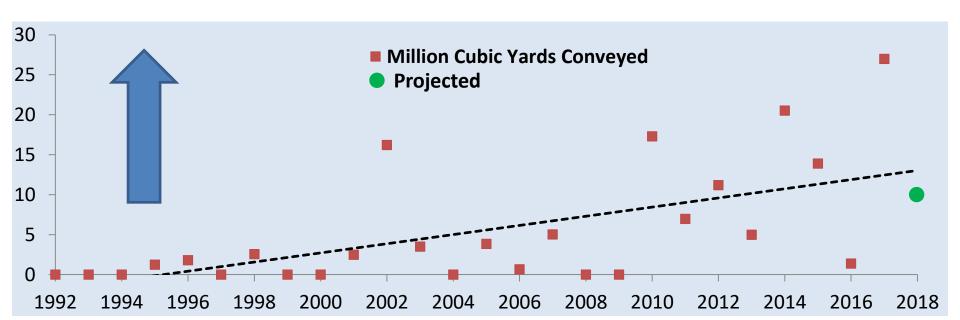
Stewardship Role

- 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 <u>safe and</u> <u>environmentally sound</u> 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?



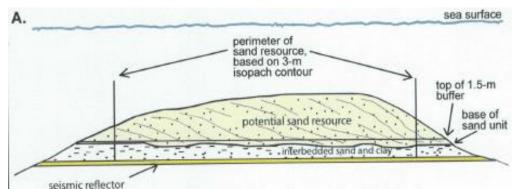


Resource Availability on OCS

- 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









State and BOEM Collaboration

- 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

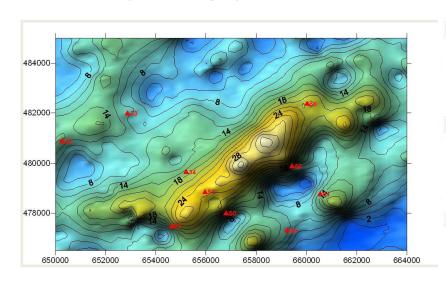


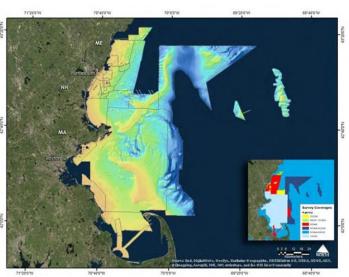


State Cooperative Agreement - Objectives

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



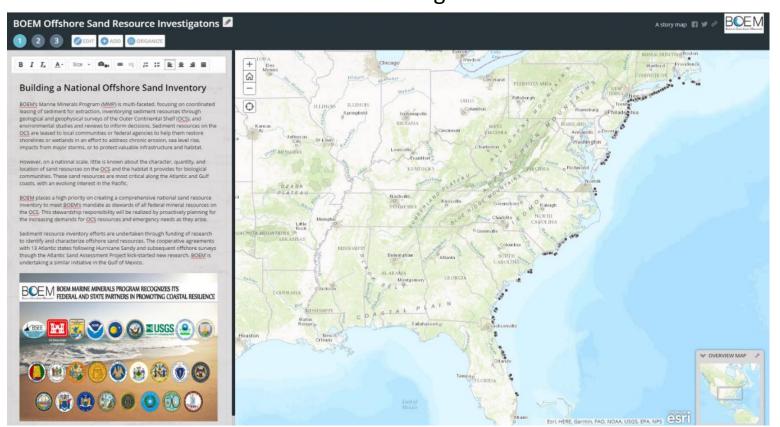






Building a National Offshore Sand Inventory

- 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



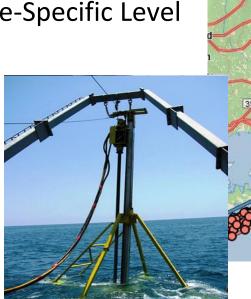




Atlantic Sand Assessment Project

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











Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS)

Data Accessibility / Authoritative Data Source



Partners

and Public

ROSSI

Regional Offshore Sand Source Inventory

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Products
Developed
Populated Data
Model

MarineCadastre.gov

ASTER
Analyzing Sea Turtle Entrainment Ris

LOUISIANA SAND/SEDIMENT RESOURCES DATABASE (LASARD)

SediSearch

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Columbia University | Earth Institute

2014 2016 2018

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ARCH 3, 1849

Unstructured

Data

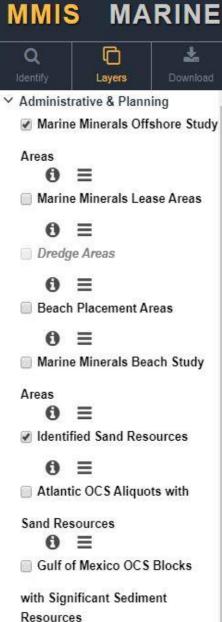
Developed

Data Model

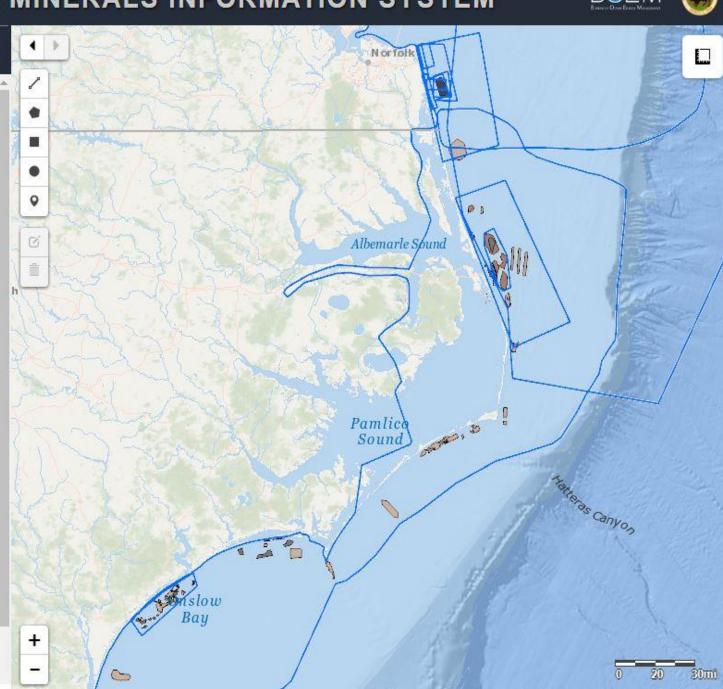
MMIS MARINE MINERALS INFORMATION SYSTEM







> Samples

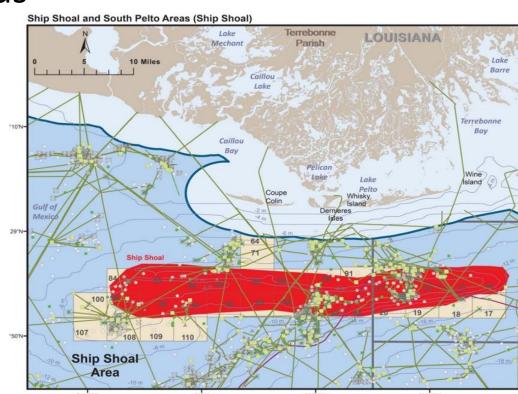




Potential Conflicting Uses

Types:

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





Future OCS Sand Needs

- BOEM supplies the sand for projects
- BOEM does not identify needs or plan projects <u>BUT</u>!
 - 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)





Northeast Region : Opportunities, Avenues & Outcomes

- 1. Increase availability of existing data
- 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

