

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

DARE COUNTY MULTI-TOWN SHORE PROTECTION PROJECT

Prepared for:

The Town of Duck
The Town of Southern Shores
The Town of Kitty Hawk
The Town of Kill Devil Hills



and

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



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1.0 Introduction

The towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills are seeking permits and authorizations allowing for a one-time renourishment event along their oceanfront shorelines. This proposed nourishment event, scheduled for construction during the summer of 2022, follows the initial 2017 project during which a total of 3,926,669 cubic yards (cy) of material was placed within the confines of these four municipalities. The proposed project will include placement along the oceanfront shorelines at Kitty Hawk and Southern Shores and portions of the oceanfront shorelines at Kill Devil Hills and Duck. Cumulatively, the project will require an estimated 6,589,633 cubic yards of material which will be obtained from the same offshore borrow area that was utilized during the 2017 project.

Prior to the 2017 nourishment event, the state of the shorelines within these jurisdictions had not historically provided an adequate level of storm protection, leaving the human and natural environments vulnerable to damage and erosion from coastal storms. Since the 2017 nourishment event, the town's shorelines have continued to erode due to chronic long-term erosion rates along with impacts associated with passing storms including Hurricane Dorian in September 2019.

The federal government first began evaluating the need for erosion mitigation and storm damage reduction along the northern Dare County shoreline following a resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1990 (USACE, 2000). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was authorized to study the state of shoreline conditions within portions of Dare County. The USACE published a Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement on Hurricane Protection and Beach Erosion Control in 2000, which recommended a nourishment project for 14.2 miles of coastline along Dare County (USACE, 2000). The towns of Nags Head, Kill Devil Hills, and Kitty Hawk were originally included in the federally authorized Dare County Storm Damage Reduction Project (Bodie Island Portion). However, due to difficulties and delays in securing funds for the federal Dare County Beaches Project, the project was never constructed.

In 2013, the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills decided to pursue the construction of their own storm damage reduction projects without any federal cost sharing. Although not part of the initial federal project, the towns of Duck and Southern Shores also decided to pursue a non-federal nourishment project to manage erosion along portions of their respective oceanfront shorelines and to provide storm damage reduction. In 2017, the four towns cost-shared and implemented a beach nourishment project that involved the placement of approximately 3.9 million (M) cubic yards of material over nearly 8.3 miles of oceanfront shoreline. Material used for the project was obtained from two offshore borrow areas within the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in federal waters. Great Lakes Dredge and Dock performed the dredging work in 153 days using three (3) hopper dredges; the Liberty Island, Dodge Island and Padre Island. Dredging began on May 23, 2017, placing material at the Town of Duck and was concluded on October 23, 2017 with nourishment at the Town of Kitty Hawk. A description of each town's component of the 2017 multi-town beach nourishment project, as constructed, is as follows:

Town of Duck: The beach fill design for the Town of Duck included a 20-foot-wide dune at elevation +20.0 feet NAVD fronted by a variable width berm at elevation +6.0 feet NAVD. A

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main fill section was constructed covering 7,915 feet of shoreline beginning on the north at profile station D-10, which is located near 140 Skimmer Way, and ending on the south near station D-19 which is located at the south property line of 137 Spindrift Lane. A five hundred (500) foot taper was constructed on the north end of the fill to provide a gradual merger of the project shoreline with the existing shoreline. Collectively, approximately 1.26M cubic yards of material was placed within this domain. Due to concerns with possible damage to sensitive instruments buried on its property, the USACE Field Research Facility requested no material be deposited directly along its shoreline. As a result, a taper was not provided at the south end of the project, rather, the volume of material originally included in the south taper was distributed along the southern extent of the main fill.

Town of Kitty Hawk and Town of Southern Shores: The beach fill design for the Town of Kitty Hawk included a 10-foot wide dune at elevation +12.0 feet NAVD fronted by a 60-foot wide berm at elevation +6.0 feet NAVD. A main fill section was constructed covering 18,989 feet of shoreline beginning on the north at profile station 0+00, which is located approximately 120 feet north of the pier at the Hilton Garden Inn, and ending on the south near station 189+87, which is located between East Sibbern Drive and East Arch Street. Since the Kitty Hawk project was constructed in conjunction with Kill Devil Hills, only one taper on the north end of the main fill was constructed. Originally, the north taper was designed to extend 1,000 ft. into the Town of Southern Shores. In January 2017, the Town of Southern Shores initiated the process to include the southern 1,500 ft. of its shoreline into the Kitty Hawk Project. As such, the main fill and taper section along the Town of Southern Shore's oceanfront shoreline extended a total of 2,500 ft. Thus, the Kitty Hawk with Southern Shores extension project included a total of 21,489 feet of shoreline and included the placement of 1,765,619 cy of material within the Town of Kitty Hawk and 80,510 cy of material within the Town of Southern Shores.

Town of Kill Devil Hills: The beach fill design for the Town of Kill Devil Hills included a 20-foot wide dune at elevation +15.0 feet NAVD fronted by a 40-foot wide berm at elevation +6.0 feet NAVD. SBEACH results and topographic data review suggested that no dune construction was required between 240+42 and 269+49 and south of 304+82 to achieve the design level of storm damage reduction. A main fill section was constructed covering 12,501 feet of shoreline beginning on the north at profile 189+87, which is located at the north Town limit, and ending on the south near station 314+88 which is located at Windsong Way. Since the Kill Devil Hills project was constructed in conjunction with Kitty Hawk, only one taper on the south end of the main fill was constructed. The south taper measured 1,009 feet and ended just north of the Prospect Avenue public access at station 324+97. Collectively, 817,359 cubic yards of material was placed within this domain.

Considering that the project area includes both terrestrial and marine areas within state waters, as well as marine areas within federal waters, it was decided the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the USACE would concurrently act as lead agency for the proposed project. Based on jurisdiction, BOEM will lead the coordination efforts with NMFS regarding the

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resources within the federal offshore borrow areas (i.e., beyond 3 nautical miles [nm]), and the USACE will lead the coordination efforts with NMFS in marine areas within the state of North Carolina's jurisdiction and USFWS regarding lands. Each of the four towns involved with the proposed project will utilize this EA to support their federal consultation efforts and support their respective permitting and leasing efforts with the USACE and BOEM.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the USACE and BOEM described the affected environment, evaluated potential environmental impacts and considered alternatives for the 2017 nourishment event in three separate 2015 Environmental Assessments (EAs). Specifically, these include EAs prepared for the Town of Duck (Appendix A), the Town of Kitty Hawk (CPE-NC, 2015a), and the Town of Kill Devil Hills (CPE-NC, 2015b). Because the proposed action will serve as a renourishment of the 2017 event, this EA supplements and summarizes the information included within the three 2015 EAs with respect to the environmental conditions and anticipated impacts. The previous 2015 EAs will be referenced throughout this document; one of the EAs is provided as a representative for all three in an appendix for convenience. This EA will be utilized to determine if the proposed action and alternatives, in light of new information, would have any significant effect on the human environment and whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed. Although the proposed action is similar to what was constructed in 2017, there are several aspects of the proposed project, including a substantially larger beach fill area along Southern Shores oceanfront shoreline, which differ from the 2017 project and will be expanded upon in detail within the following sections below.

1.1. Project Location

The towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills are located along the Atlantic coast of the Outer Banks within Dare County, North Carolina (Figure 1). Placement of fill material will occur along the entirety of the Towns of Southern Shores and Kitty Hawk's oceanfront shoreline and along a portion of the Town of Duck and Kill Devil Hill's oceanfront shoreline. The material used for this renourishment event will be obtained from a borrow area known as "Borrow Area A" located within the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in federal waters offshore of Dare County (Figure 1). Borrow Area A is located between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the town of Kill Devil Hills, NC.

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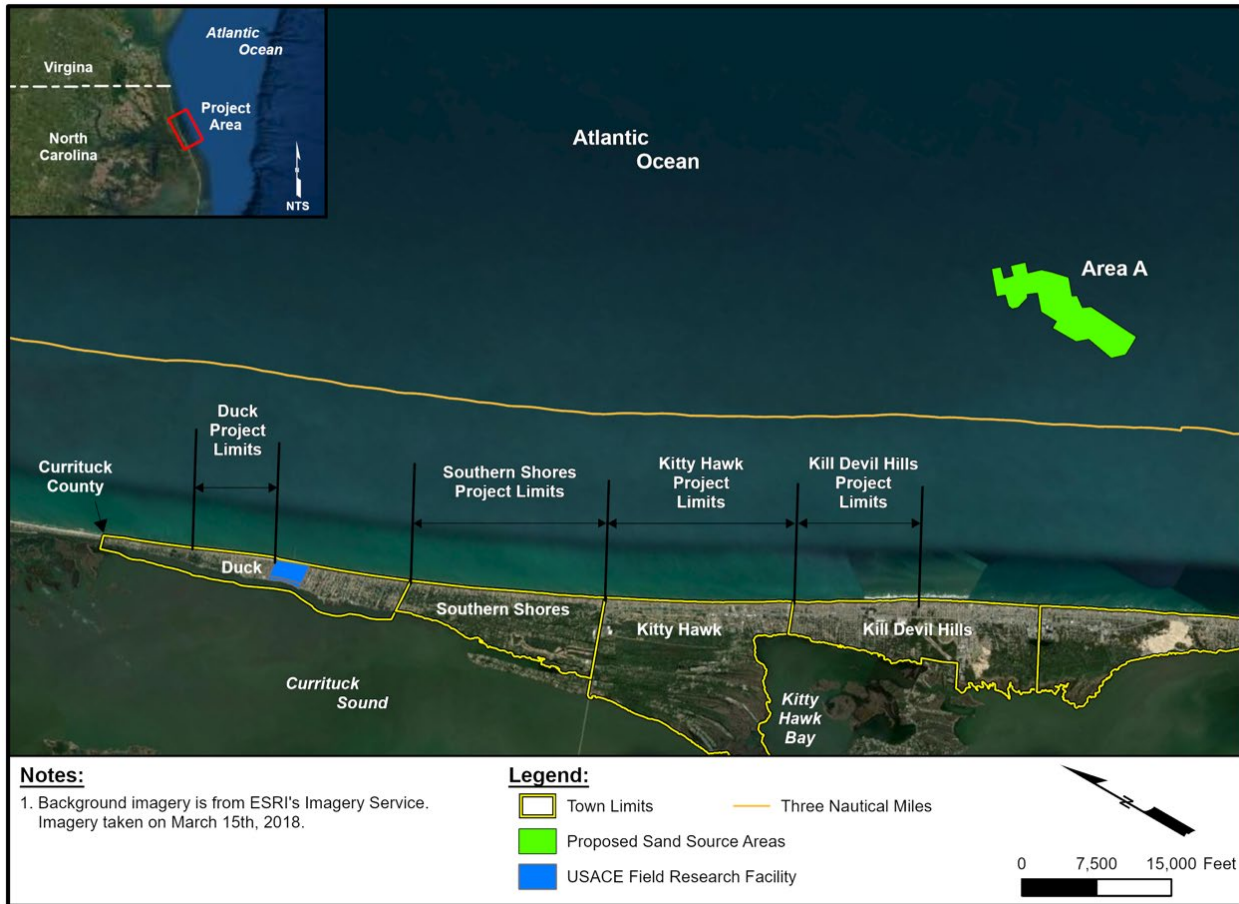


Figure 1. Project location map.

1.2. The Proposed Action

The proposed action will include a one-time sand placement event along an 11.65-mile section of oceanfront shoreline within the Towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills utilizing up to 6,589,633 cubic yards of material, including proposed taper sections (Figure 1). Beach quality sand will be obtained from an offshore borrow area (Borrow Area A) via a self-contained ocean-certified hopper dredge and/or a hydraulic cutterhead pipeline dredge. The project is expected to take approximately 3.5 to 9 months (but most likely approximately 5 months) to construct and is planned for the summer of 2022. This EA will consider impacts both during construction, as well as those that persist after construction ends. Placement onto the beach would be accomplished via submerged pipeline with direct pump-out. The type and number of dredges needed will be determined by the contractor. Should a cutterhead dredge be used, dredged material would be transported to the recipient beach via submerged pipeline. In the event a hopper dredge is used, pump-out stations will be implemented, and material will be transported to the beach via submerged pipeline. The specific locations of pipeline corridors and pump-out locations have not been determined at this time but will also be determined by the contractor and in compliance with environmental regulations. Once discharged, the sand will be shaped and graded according to the design template using earth-moving equipment such as bulldozers and excavators. The towns are proposing a year-round construction schedule such that dredging and placement may occur

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whenever it is deemed safest and most efficient by the contractor. The proposed borrow area for the project is located in federal waters approximately 5.0 to 6.5 miles offshore from the Town of Kill Devil Hills, NC. Details of the proposed project are discussed in Section 2.2.

BOEM is not undertaking nor is responsible for the proposed dredge-and-fill work, and therefore has a separate proposed action and purpose and need. The BOEM proposed action is to issue a lease for OCS sand to use in the proposed project under the authority granted to the Department of the Interior by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [OCSLA]. The Secretary of the Interior delegates the authority granted in OCSLA to BOEM for authorizing use of OCS sand resources for the purpose of shore protection and beach restoration.

1.3. Purpose and Need

Each of the four beach towns (Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Southern Shores) are focused on sustaining their respective beaches that support a significant portion of their local economies and maintains the towns' tax bases. Infrastructure protection, storm damage mitigation and rapid recovery from storm events are important considerations for each of the four towns. The Town of Kitty Hawk is also particularly concerned with the effects of flooding and are seeking a program that will serve to 1) reduce the vulnerability of public infrastructure including NC 12, town roads between NC 12 and U.S. Highway 158, and utilities to storm-induced erosion; 2) reduce flooding in many non-oceanfront areas throughout the Town during ocean overwash conditions, including portions of Highway NC 12 and U.S. Highway 158; and 3) reduce the vulnerability of homes within the Town that front the Atlantic Ocean and are exposed to wave events during nor'easters and other large storm events as well as natural trends.

In order to accomplish these stated goals, the towns are taking steps to maintain their oceanfront beaches and dunes to a configuration that 1) provides a reasonable level of storm damage reduction (and flood reduction at Kitty Hawk) to public and private development; 2) mitigates long-term erosion that could threaten public and private development as well as recreational opportunities and biological resources; and 3) maintains a healthy beach habitat that supports valuable shorebird and sea turtle nesting habitat.

The current purpose and need call for a one-time beach nourishment event along the oceanfront shoreline of each town. The towns will regularly monitor and re-evaluate the level of storm damage reduction and erosion mitigation that the existing beach provides on 5-year intervals. The towns have developed individual long-term management plans, however, due to the dynamic nature of the coastal system and the complexities involved with comprehensive multi-jurisdictional planning, they have proactively decided not to pursue a programmatic permitting approach. Rather, should the data indicate that the proposed project requires maintenance nourishment, the towns may seek new permits or permit modification to perform future maintenance work.

1.4 Scoping and Consultation History

On September 14, 2011, the Town of Kill Devil Hills held an interagency scoping meeting in Washington, NC with representatives from various state and federal agencies including the North

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Carolina Division of Coastal Management (DCM), North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The purpose of the meeting was to present the scope of a proposed locally sponsored shoreline protection project and to develop an agreed upon permitting approach and scope for the required environmental documentation. One outcome of the meeting was the decision to develop a “Project Information Document” that would provide the USACE with a summary of the relevant existing environmental documentation and biological data that pertains to the proposed Kill Devil Hills Shore Protection Project. The information provided within the document was to be used to assist the USACE in determining the appropriate environmental documenting requirements. Following the submittal of the document, the USACE responded that due to the likelihood of determining a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI), an Environmental Assessment (EA) would be the recommended approach regarding the required environmental documentation. The meeting minutes from the September 14, 2011 interagency scoping meeting are found within Appendix B.

Following the 2011 interagency meeting, two other beach towns in Dare County (Kitty Hawk and Duck) expressed interest in pursuing their own shoreline protection projects in light of continued erosion on their respective shorelines. Considering that all three towns were proceeding with similar nourishment projects, constructing these projects within the same year, either concurrently or sequentially, would reduce mobilization costs to the towns. Subsequently, an additional interagency meeting was held on June 19, 2013 with representatives from many of the same agencies to discuss proposed permitting and environmental documentation approaches for all three towns, (Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk and Duck). During the meeting it was determined that each town should apply for their own set of permits and develop their own separate EAs. However, representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) agreed that while individual EAs could be drafted for each of the three proposed projects, a single regional EFH assessment and a single batched Biological Assessment (BA) could be submitted to satisfy consultation requirements with NMFS and USFWS (i.e., under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Endangered Species Act, respectively) for the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills. The meeting minutes from the June 19, 2013 scoping meeting are found within Appendix B.

Because the project involved the use of an OCS borrow area, which fall under the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) jurisdiction, and placement of material on the beach, which falls under the USACE’s jurisdiction, it was determined that BOEM and the USACE would act as joint-lead agencies for NEPA purposes and would prepare joint NEPA documents. BOEM and the USACE agreed to cooperate, generally splitting lead agency status based on jurisdiction, in the required Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations; the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Management Act Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation (Section 305); the National Historic Preservation Act Section (NHPA) Section 106 process; and the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Section 307 consistency process. As codified in a cooperating agency letter between BOEM and USACE dated March 24, 2021, BOEM and the USACE will lead consultations based on their jurisdiction with other federal agencies to ensure that UFWS concerning effects from placement activities for species under their purview (i.e. nesting sea turtles).

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In a letter from BOEM to the USACE dated December 2, 2014, the environmental documentation and permitting approach as described above was codified. It stated that lead agency in Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation for potential impacts on protected species would be determined by jurisdiction. The BOEM was determined to be the lead agency and would consult with NMFS concerning potential effects from dredging activities for species under their purview (i.e. swimming turtles and whales). The USACE was determined to be the lead agency and consult with UFWS concerning effects from placement activities for species under their purview (i.e. nesting sea turtles). BOEM and the USACE consulted jointly with NMFS Habitat Conservation Division on EFH and requested NMFS to assign conservation recommendations by jurisdiction.

Following the submittal of the three EAs, Department of Army (DA) Individual Permits were issued to each of the three towns for the 2017 beach nourishment event (SAW-2014-02202, SAW-2014-02203, and SAW-2014-02204). Consultations with NMFS Protected Resource Division concluded with the issuance of [Biological Opinion](#) on May 16, 2016. Consultations with USFWS concluded with the issuance of a [Biological Opinion](#) on November 4, 2015, respectively (Appendix C). Consultation with NMFS Habitat Conservation Division in regard to EFH concerns resulted in a "no staffing" email with one recommendation. DCM issued Major Permits to each town as well (Town of Duck, #132-15; Town of Kitty Hawk, #133-15; and Town of Kill Devil Hills, #134-15).

An additional interagency scoping meeting convened on January 31, 2017 to discuss the Town of Southern Shore's desire to place beach fill material within a limited area of the Town's oceanfront shoreline (Appendix A). Due to the project's proximity to Kitty Hawk and their intention to construct the project in tandem with the other three beach town projects, regulatory agencies determined the applicant would apply for their own separate CAMA Major permit and modify Kitty Hawk's existing DA Individual permit. During consultation with the federal partners, the batched BA was also amended to include Southern Shore's project-specific information. DCM subsequently issued a CAMA Major Permit #59-17 to the Town of Southern Shores while the DA issued a modification of the Town of Kitty Hawk's Individual Permit SAW-2014-02204.

Subsequent the completion of the 2017 nourishment event and based on interest expressed by all four beach towns to pursue an additional nourishment event in the future, an interagency meeting convened on April 29, 2020 to discuss the permitting and environmental documentation approach that would be required for the future project (Appendix B). During the meeting, it was decided that each town would pursue their own respective set of permits. In order to satisfy NEPA documentation requirements, however, it was decided that one collective EA would be developed and would be inclusive of site-specific information for all four beach towns. It was also determined that the project-related actions, as presented during the scoping meeting, should be covered by the [2020 South Atlantic Regional Opinion \(SARBO\)](#) and the [2017 North Carolina Coastal Beach Sand Placement Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion](#). As such, the issuance of a new biological opinion as part of the federal consultation process with NMFS and USFWS are not anticipated, however the USACE will take the lead for all communications with NMFS regarding the application of the 2020 SARBO. Consultations with other federal agencies for the proposed project would be led in a similar fashion as the 2017 project as described above. This was codified in a cooperating agency letter between BOEM and USACE dated March 24, 2021. The letter also specifies that the USACE will be the lead agency for the National Historic Preservation Act

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(NHPA) Section 106 and will notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and relevant Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO). Furthermore, the USACE and BOEM will cooperatively work together with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) to ensure compliance with Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). Following all consultations, BOEM and USACE we will draft a joint FONSI, should the project warrant one.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the alternatives evaluated for responding to the risk of long-term erosion and storm damage to existing structures and infrastructure within the towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills. These alternatives were also evaluated to assess the problems associated with the protection of NC Highway 12 and inland portions within the Town of Kitty Hawk between NC Highway 12 and US Route 158 (N. Croatan Highway) against flooding caused by wave and storm surge overwash.

The effectiveness of the various alternatives to meet the project's purpose and need was initially determined through analyses previously conducted and presented in the 2015 EAs. The primary tools used for these analyses included the examination of LiDAR surveys, NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) 2011 Shoreline Change Update, SBEACH model, GENESIS model, and Wave Overtopping analysis (Table 1). A brief description of each of these tools are provided below and can be found in greater detail within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). The Town of Southern Shores 2017 beach fill project was not previously modeled; however, modeling has been conducted for the proposed project and is described in detail in Section 2.2.

Table 1. Tools used to evaluate each Town's alternatives in the 2015 EAs

	Duck	Kitty Hawk	Kill Devil Hills
LiDAR Surveys	X	X	X
DCM 2011 Shoreline Change Update	X	X	X
SBEACH Model	X	X	X
GENESIS Model	X		
Wave Overtopping Analysis		X	

- **LiDAR Surveys**

Shoreline changes along the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills were evaluated using LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data collected by USACE JALBTCX (Joint Airborne LiDAR Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise), USGS (U.S. Geological Survey), NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration). LiDAR is an optical remote sensing technology that measures the ground elevation or seafloor at relatively high spatial resolutions. LiDAR data are better suited for surveying sub-aerial platforms since light penetration may be restricted by water clarity. For this analysis, only elevations collected along the dry beach were evaluated.

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- **GENESIS Model**
The GENeralized Model for Simulating Shoreline Change (GENESIS) developed by Hanson & Kraus was used to evaluate the most desirable length of taper or transition sections on each end of the proposed beach nourishment area within the Town of Duck. GENESIS was also used to evaluate the alignment of the shoreline following an initial year of adjustment following the sand placement.
- **NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) 2011 Shoreline Change Update**
The NC DCM periodically updates shoreline change rates for the entire state for purposes of computing ocean hazard setback factors. DCM computes shoreline change rates using the “end point” method that measures the difference in position of an “early shoreline” with the shoreline shown on a more recent set of aerial photographs.
- **SBEACH Model**
Storm erosion modeling for the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills were conducted using the Storm Induced BEAch CHange Model (Larson and Kraus, 1989). SBEACH simulates the beach profile changes due to storm generated waves and water levels over the duration of the storm.
- **Wave Overtopping Analysis**
An assessment of the potential reduction in wave overtopping that could be achieved through the construction of the Kitty Hawk beach nourishment project was based on theoretical wave run-up elevations computed using the De Waal and Van der Meer (1992) method.

Two alternatives have been evaluated within this EA. These include:

- Alternative 1 – No New Action
- Alternative 2 – Applicant’s Preferred Alternative – Beach Nourishment from an Offshore Borrow Area within BOEM Waters

2.1 Alternative 1 - No New Action

Alternative 1 is defined as a continuation of the various actions the Towns have historically taken to protect their oceanfront shoreline and infrastructure from storm events and chronic erosion. These measures include town sponsored programs to install sand fencing along vulnerable sections of its shoreline in an attempt to rebuild dunes and actions by individual property owners to rebuild storm damaged dunes through the use of beach scraping (bulldozing). In addition, a limited number of individual property owners have installed temporary sandbag revetments to protect imminently threatened structures. Alternative 1 does not include maintenance of the 2017 nourishment project. With Alternative 1, BOEM would not issue a lease to access an OCS borrow area. Similarly, USACE would not permit any beach nourishment activities.

2.2 Alternative #2: Applicant's Preferred Alternative - Beach Nourishment from an Offshore Borrow Area within Federal Waters

Under Alternative 2, the four towns propose a one-time renourishment of the 2017 beach placement project for the areas determined to be at-risk for both long-term erosion and storm damage. This follows the initial beach nourishment project that occurred in 2017 within each of the four towns and encompassed the placement of 3,926,669 cubic yards (cy) of material along 8.3 miles of oceanfront shoreline utilizing material obtained from two offshore borrow areas located in federal waters. Details regarding the engineered design for the 2017 project can be found within the previously drafted EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). The 2017 project included the nourishment of the existing beach and dunes within the project area configured to an engineered design that met the town's purpose and needs. Prior to the implementation of the 2017 project, engineering analyses were performed to determine the number of at-risk structures within the project area due to long-term erosion and storm damage. In total, 170 structures were determined to be at-risk to damages associated with long-term erosion and 245 structures at-risk due to storm damage. To ensure that the design fill from the 2017 project will always present and available to protect the upland infrastructure, additional sand, also known as "advanced fill" was included in the project design. The advanced fill erodes at the long-term rate (e.g. x ft/yr) and, conceptually, once the advanced fill has dispersed and the design fill is beginning to erode, the next project (called a renourishment) will be implemented. Therefore, when a major storm occurs, at a minimum the design fill is present to reduce damage to the community. As anticipated, recent survey data has revealed that portions of the advanced fill placed during the 2017 project has eroded.

In order to maintain the level of shoreline protection afforded by that project, the proposed renourishment event includes an additional 5 years of advanced fill within the project area (including the expanded footprint within the Town of Southern Shores) is needed. Alternative 2, the applicant's preferred alternative, will seek to renourish the beach and dunes within the project area at all four beach towns utilizing material obtained from an offshore borrow area located in federal waters. Alternative 2, as described in greater detail within Sections 2.2.1 through 2.2.4, will seek to place 4,393,088 cubic yards of material along 11.65 miles of oceanfront shoreline. This will require the excavation of up to 6,589,633 cubic yards of material from the offshore borrow area known as "Borrow Area A". Therefore, BOEM's proposed action under Alternative 2 is to issue a lease for Borrow Area A, located in federal waters. The USACE's proposed action is to issue an Individual Permit. This alternative has been designed to renourish the 2017 design template and provide an additional 5 years of advanced fill while integrating additional stretches of shoreline, primarily located within the Town of Southern Shores, into the project area. Under Alternative 2, the Town of Southern Shores would receive up to 1,824,312 cubic yards of material along 21,625 linear feet of shoreline. The geographic extent, design configuration, and fill volumes of the 2017 nourishment project were previously described for each town in Section 1.0 above. Through the analysis of annual monitoring data and additional modeling efforts, some aspects of

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that initial project have been modified to ensure that Alternative 2 will serve to meet the purpose and needs of this proposed project.

In preparation of the proposed project, additional engineering efforts have been performed to evaluate design adaptations aimed at improving the performance of the 2017 beach nourishment project. For the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills, these efforts focused on mitigating erosive "hot spots", assessing the amount of advanced fill, and assessing the berm height elevation. In addition, recent engineering work has focused on evaluating the cost and efficiency of bolstering the dune design to provide additional storm damage reduction to public infrastructure and private development for the Town of Kitty Hawk. Engineering efforts for the Town of Southern Shores were limited for the 2017 project considering that only 1,500 feet of shoreline within the town limits received fill. Therefore, in order to develop a design for the Southern Shore's beach nourishment project, subsequent engineering efforts have entailed 1) conducting detailed design analysis focused on finalizing the established beach design, 2) optimizing fill distribution along the project area, and 3) updating advanced fill quantities based on the latest beach profile data. All four towns have conducted annual monitoring surveys of the town's oceanfront shorelines since 2017. These data have been used to evaluate the design recommendations described in the following paragraphs. An engineering report has been developed for each of the four town's component of the proposed project (CPE, 2021a; CPE, 2021b, CPE, 2021c, CPE, 2021d). In general, the following analyses have been performed within these reports to determine the finalized project design:

- **Beach Fill Performance Evaluation and Modeling**

In order to further evaluate the beach nourishment design alternatives and lateral diffusion losses, the highly advanced process-based model Delft3D has been employed. Delft3D is a world leading 3D modeling suite used to investigate hydrodynamics, sediment transport and morphology (beach and dune erosion) and water quality for coastal environments. A regional wave and flow model utilized by all four of the towns has been developed to evaluate project-specific engineering alternatives. After model calibration and following consultation with the towns, the Delft3D model was used to estimate nourishment volume losses for different nourishment designs. Four (4) beach re-nourishment design configurations aimed at optimizing project performance were simulated. These alternatives included variations in nourishment volume density (cy per length of shoreline) and various taper configurations. These alternatives were simulated using the Delft3D model for periods of one (1) year and five (5) years. The results of the model were evaluated in terms of annual volumetric losses from the project area.

- **Advanced Fill Volume Analysis**

A key component of a beach fill design is an assessment of periodic nourishment requirements needed to maintain the design profile during the interim period between nourishment events. This quantity of fill placed to maintain the design fill during the interim period between nourishment cycles is referred to as advanced fill. Evaluations of the volumetric change rates measured since the 2017 beach nourishment project as well as

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previously reported historic shoreline and volumetric changes have been determined. Engineers also used the results of the numerical modeling to better resolve expected diffusion losses. Through these analyses, volumes for advanced fill have been calculated.

- **Berm Height Elevation Analysis**

The initial beach fill design for the projects constructed at Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills in 2017 called for a variable width berm constructed at +6.0 ft. NAVD88. During construction of the projects, the constructed berm was overtopped during several high-water events. Water that overtopped the berm infiltrated the sand as water levels subsided, and eventually, the wave climate re-shaped the beach profile into a more natural configuration.

Engineers have evaluated the various beach profile data sets collected since the projects were constructed to determine if the +6.0 ft. NAVD88 elevation is the optimal elevation to construct the berm for the proposed project. When a beach project is constructed with a berm elevation that is too low, there is a risk that frequent overtopping of the berm can result in ponding of water on the berm, which can impact recreational users of the beach. Furthermore, if a berm is constructed at too high an elevation, increased and more severe scarping can occur as the profile is evolving in response to wave forces. The analysis has focused on optimizing the berm elevation to minimize both the risk of ponding and the risk of scarping.

- **Dune Design Analysis**

During the initial design of the Kitty Hawk project, the lack of dune seaward of many of the ocean front houses combined with budgetary constraints precluded the design and construction of a robust dune aimed at providing specific storm damage reduction. The design for the 2017 Kitty Hawk project entailed a 60-foot wide dune and the establishment of a “starter dune”. The starter dune was constructed, and sand fencing was placed on the dune to continue to trap sand. Recent observations of the starter dune show that it has grown both vertically and horizontally and is providing both flood mitigation and storm damage reduction. SBEACH, a profile-based storm simulation model, was used to evaluate the existing level of storm protection. Alternative dune designs were also evaluated to determine the increased volume of sand necessary to achieve a similar level of storm damage reduction designed for the projects in Duck and Kill Devil Hills.

- **Storm Vulnerability Analysis**

In addition to the Delft3D modeling conducted to evaluate long term fill volume losses (lateral losses), SBEACH, a cross-shore storm response model, was utilized to evaluate the ability of various beach fill profile designs to mitigate for the predicted impact of the design storm (Hurricane Isabel) at Southern Shores and Kitty Hawk. The existing cross-shore model calibration using the USACE's Field Research Facility (FRF) data in the vicinity of the project area was utilized. The wave boundary conditions for the cross-shore model were obtained from the calibrated regional Delft3D model. The cross-shore model was

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used to evaluate the ability of various beach fill profile designs to mitigate for the predicted impact of the design storm. The beach fill designs included beach fills with variable width berms and elevations, as well as design profiles that include both berms and variable width and elevation of dunes. Each design profile was then evaluated using the same design storm(s) used for the without project condition.

Results of these analyses have resulted in a project design with unique considerations for all four beach towns' oceanfront shorelines.. Collectively, the volume of fill material needed to construct the beach fill within each of the four towns amounts to 4,393,088 cubic yards to rebuild the design template and provide five (5) years of advanced nourishment (Table 2). Table 2 also depicts the fill extent and volumes of fill that were placed within each of the four towns during the 2017 nourishment project to serve as a comparison to this proposed project. The actual dredge volume for the proposed project could vary and be 15 to 20% higher than the fill volume, dependent upon the loss rate. The borrow area post-construction survey following the 2017 project revealed that approximately 3,543,800 cubic yards were removed from the offshore Borrow Area A during the project and 1,042,900 from offshore Borrow Area C. The difference between the as-built volumes measured in place on the beach and the volume removed from the borrow areas represents a retention rate of over 85%. Along with accounting for the losses anticipated during dredging, the BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shorelines prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 6,589,633 cy, or 50% more than the 4,393,088 cy of fill required by the preferred designs with advanced fill. Following the construction of the 2017 project, an after-dredge survey revealed that Borrow Area A still contained 12,829,500 cy of material, therefore this borrow area contains enough volume for this proposed project. A single BOEM lease would include the required dredge volumes from Borrow Area A for all four towns.

The proposed project may include the construction of additional dunes beyond what was constructed during the 2017 project and will also reconstruct those areas where portions of the previously constructed dune has been lost since the 2017 event. In these areas, the towns will install sand fencing along the portions of the dune that were re-constructed in accordance with either 15A NCAC 07K .0212 or 15A NAC 07H .0311(c). If sand fencing is to be installed under 15A NAC 07H .0311(c), the towns will limit fencing installation to the face of the constructed dune and will complete the installation after October 31.

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Table 2. Fill extents volumes along each beach town for the 2017 event and the proposed project

	2017 Fill Extent (linear feet)	Proposed Fill Extent (linear feet)	2017 Fill Volume (cubic yards)	Proposed Fill Volume (cubic yards)
Town of Duck	8,415	8,415	1,263,181	806,500
Town of Southern Shores	2,500	21,625	80,510	1,216,208
Town of Kitty Hawk	18,989	20,970	1,765,619	1,521,645
Town of Kill Devil Hills	13,510	14,464	817,359	848,735
TOTAL	43,469	65,474	3,926,669	4,393,088

Note: Proposed fill extent and volumes includes taper sections- if each of component of the project is constructed in tandem, some tapers will not be needed. Proposed fill volumes are representative of the beach design and advanced fill volumes plus 50% additional volume to account for losses during dredging and additional volume required if a storm event occurs prior to the proposed project. Dredged volumes may reach 6,589,633 cy.

The following sections provide the project design details for each of the four towns included in this project. Although each town has their own engineering design, the project will be constructed as one event to minimize costs and environmental disruptions.

2.2.1 Town of Duck Beach Nourishment Design

The proposed action is a one-time beach nourishment event that will include sand placement along a 1.6-mile section of the Town of Duck’s oceanfront shoreline using dredged material from within Borrow Area A. The proposed design consists of a 20-foot-wide dune at elevation +20 feet NAVD88, with a seaward slope of 1V:5H, fronted by a variable width berm at elevation +6 feet NAVD88. The main placement area begins near the northern property boundary of 140 Skimmer Way and extends approximately 7,914 feet southward, terminating in the middle of the parcel at 137 Spindrift Lane. Additionally, there is one 500-foot taper on the north end of the main fill, that extends from the northern boundary of the main placement to the property line between 126 and 128 Skimmer Way. The total linear extent of sand placement is approximately 8,415 feet (1.6 miles) (Figure 2). Plan views and cross sections of the design template are shown in Appendix D. Each cross-section corresponds with profiles with approximately 1,000-foot spacing. The total fill area below MHW is 3,023,609 square feet (69.41 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,488,346 square feet (34.17 acres), for a total disturbed area of 4,511,955 square feet (103.58 acres).

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 806,500 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; therefore, the total estimated dredge volume is 967,800 cubic yards. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area for this stretch would be 1,209,750 cy, or 50% more than the 806,500 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill.

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There are five proposed staging areas for this project. One is located at the USACE Field Research Facility, approximately 1,500 feet south of the southern extent of the project limits. This staging area would consist of an existing paved lot encompassing approximately 0.28 acres, and an associated dirt road would be used as a 1,060 linear feet construction access to the beach. Two other staging areas are located along Trinitie Drive and Duck Rd. The two staging areas on or in proximity to Trinitie Drive encompass approximately 0.06 and 0.08 acres, respectively. The construction access to the beach measures 286 feet. The staging area along Sound Sea Ave is approximately 0.27 acres with its construction access to the beach measuring approximately 352 linear feet. The last staging area, located on Acorn Oak Ave. The staging area on Acorn Oak Ave. encompasses 0.16 acres with a construction corridor measuring 3018 feet. Collectively, these five staging areas encompass a total of 0.97 acres. No impervious surfaces or alterations to the dunes will be required for use of these areas.

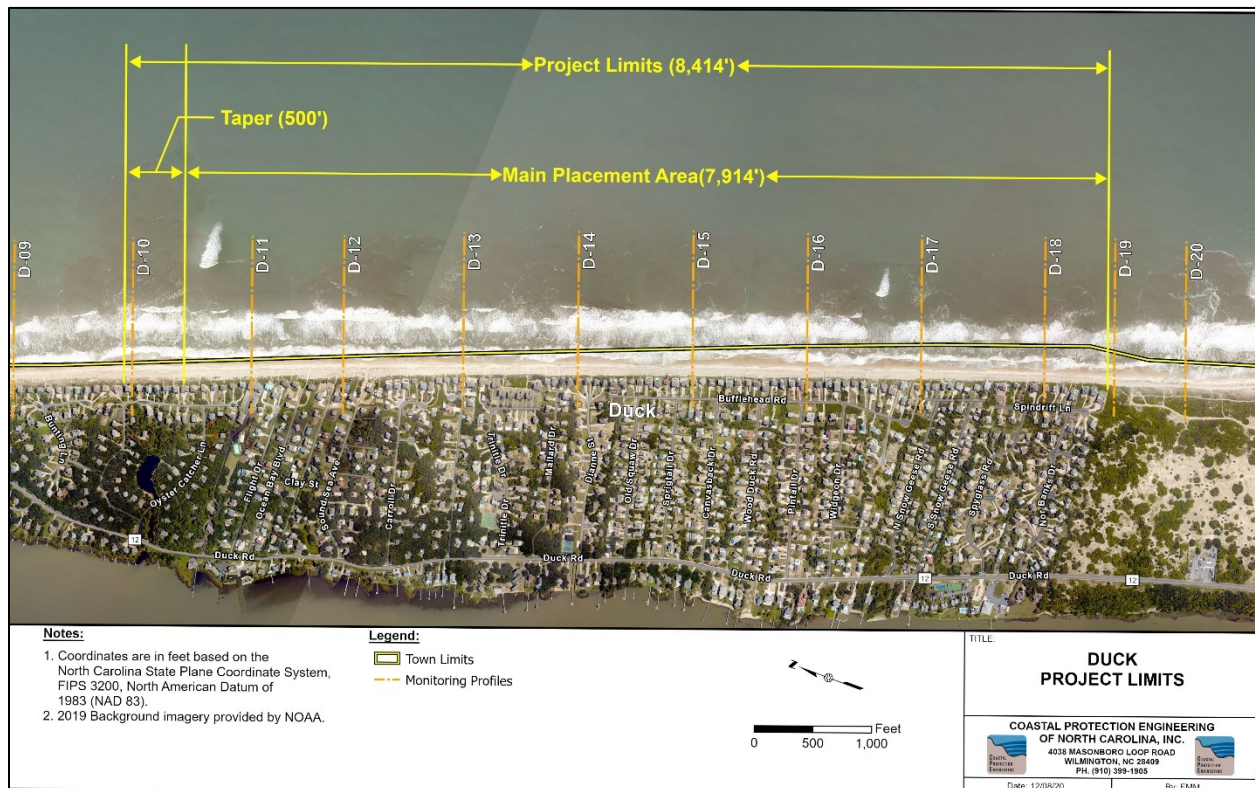


Figure 2. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Duck including the including the project limits, main placement area, and tapers

2.2.2 Town of Southern Shores Beach Nourishment Design

The portion of the proposed project occurring within the town limits of Southern Shores will include placement of up to 1,824,312 cubic yards of material obtained from within Borrow Area A along 21,625 linear feet of shoreline. This includes two ~1,000-foot taper sections; one extending to the north and the other extending to the south (if the project is constructed with the Town of Kitty Hawk receiving fill as expected, the southern taper section will not be needed)

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(Figure 3). The proposed construction template consists of an approximate 25- to 100-foot-wide berm at an elevation of +6 feet NAVD88. Dunes that require reshaping will be constructed at an elevation no higher than +15.0 feet NAVD88 with a dune crest width of 24.0 feet NAVD88. Plan views and cross sections of the design template are shown in Appendix E.

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 1,216,208 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging, or 1,459,450 cubic yards for Southern Shores. Accounting for contingency in the case of additional storm erosion, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 1,824,312 cy, or 50% more than the 1,216,208 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. The total fill area below MHW is 4,809,633 square feet (110.4 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,989,007 square feet (25.2 acres), for a total disturbed area of 6,798,640 square feet (156.1 acres).

Three staging areas will be established for this project. The first staging area is located within the public parking lot at Byrd Street in the Town of Kitty Hawk. This parking lot, which abuts the beach, will also include a construction corridor by which machinery can access the beach (Appendix E, sheet 3). Two additional staging areas will be in proximity to Hilcrest Drive within a grassy area and a volleyball court (Appendix E, sheet 10). These two staging areas will include a construction corridor as well. Finally, an additional construction access point will be located just north of the Kitty Hawk pier, extending from the public parking lot at the Hilton Garden Inn onto the beach (Appendix E, sheet 3). No impervious surfaces or alterations to the dunes will be required for use of these areas.

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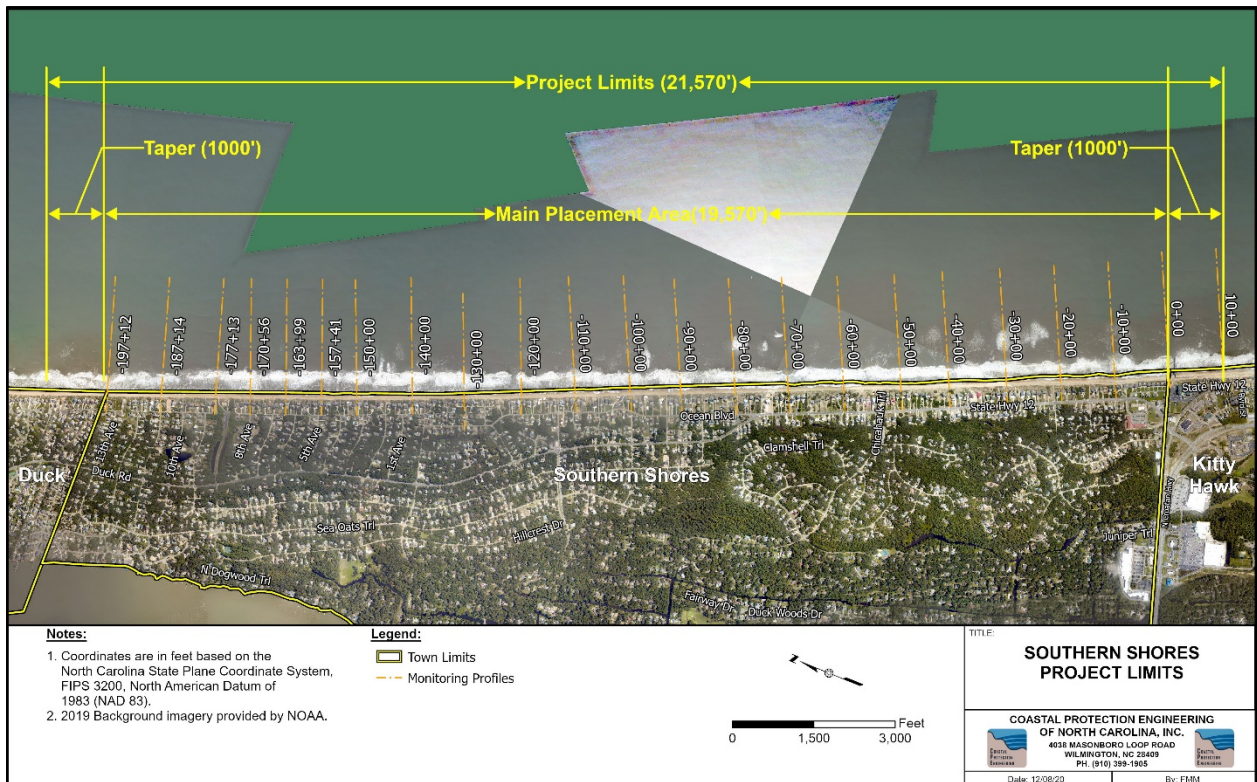


Figure 3. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Southern Shores including the including the project limits, main placement area, and tapers

2.2.3 Town of Kitty Hawk Beach Nourishment Design

The proposed action is a one-time beach nourishment project that would include sand placement along a total of 20,970 feet (3.97 miles) of oceanfront shoreline. The main placement area of the proposed project begins at the north town limit (baseline station 0+00) which is approximately 120 feet north of the Kitty Hawk Pier located at the Hilton Garden Inn. The main placement area extends 18,964 feet along the entire length of the Kitty Hawk ocean shoreline ending at approximately the Kitty Hawk/Kill Devil Hills town limits (baseline station 189+00). If the Kitty Hawk project is constructed as a stand-alone project, two taper sections would be included: a 1,000-foot taper on the north end and a 1,006-foot taper on the south end. The north taper would extend into the Town of Southern Shores, terminating at 8 Sea Bass Circle. The south taper would end at E. Helga Street in Kill Devil Hills, which is located at baseline station 199+00 (Figure 4). Plan views and cross sections of the design template are shown in Appendix E. Should the Kill Devil Hills project and Southern Shores portions of the proposed project be constructed simultaneously as the Kitty Hawk project, the northern and southern tapers would not be required.

The total fill area below MHW is 5,177,410 square feet (118.86 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 3,065,462 square feet (70.37 acres), for a total disturbed area of 8,242,872 square feet (189.23 acres). The proposed design template consists of a 60-foot-wide berm at elevation +6 feet NAVD88. A dune with a crest elevation of +18 feet NAVD88 and width of 25 feet will be provided

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landward of the constructed berm along the entire length of the project by pushing some of the material into a pile. Complete plan view and cross-sectional drawings of the proposed project are provided in Appendix F.

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 1,521,645 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; or 1,614,426 cubic yards. Accounting for potential storm losses, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 2,282,468 cy, or 50% more than the 1,521,645 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill.

Although the goal of the project is to provide beach fill along the shoreline of all four towns, the applicant may build all (20,970 linear feet and 2,282,468 cubic yards including tapers) or a portion of the proposed project. If, however, the beach fills within the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills are constructed concurrently, there would be no need to construct the southern taper into Kill Devil Hills.

There are three staging areas proposed for the project, and a construction corridor by which machinery can access the beach. These staging areas include the existing paved parking lots at Perry Street and Byrd Street and include a construction access corridor to the beach (Appendix A, Sheets 5 and 10). The third staging area at Helga Street is located adjacent to the beach (Appendix A, Sheet 3). One additional construction access corridor will be located just north of the Kitty Hawk pier at Station 0+00 extending from the public parking lot at the Hilton Garden Inn onto the beach (Appendix F).

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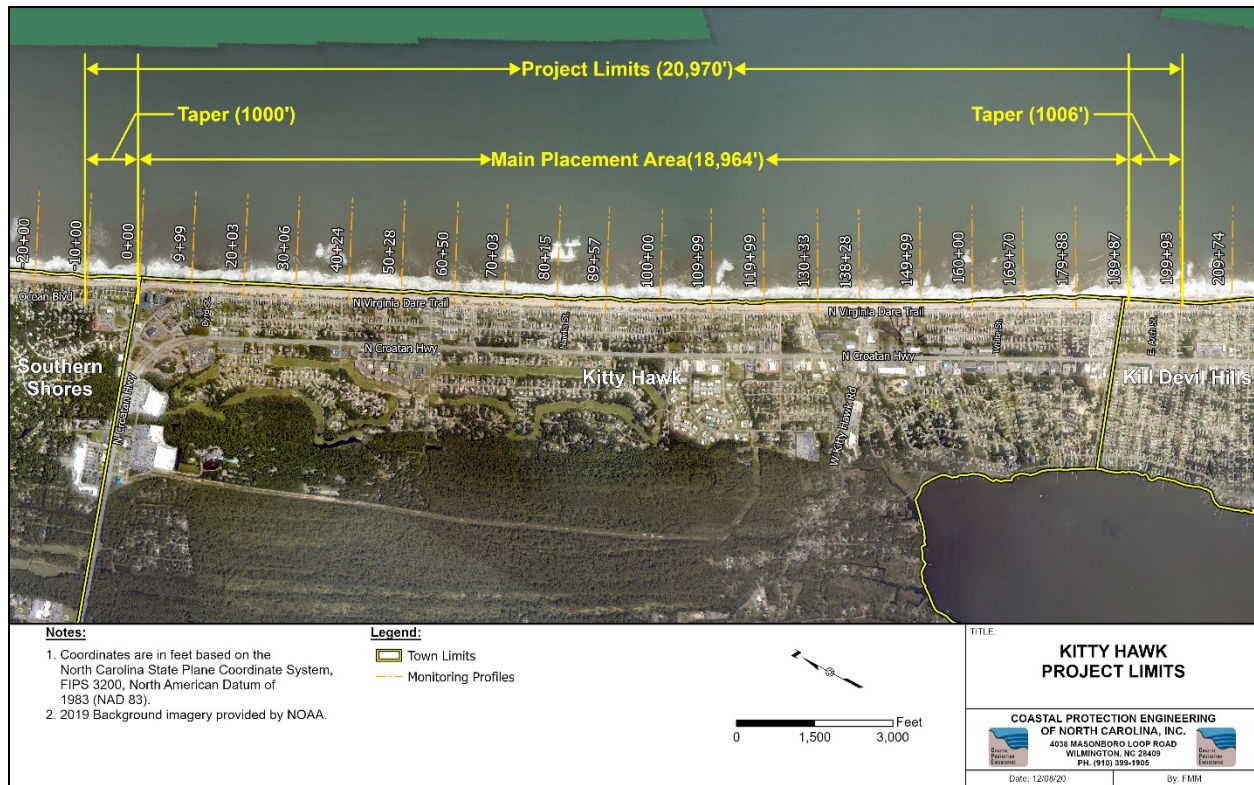


Figure 4. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Kitty Hawk including the including the project limits, main placement area, and tapers

2.2.4 Town of Kill Devil Hills Beach Nourishment Design

The proposed action is a one-time beach nourishment event that will include sand placement along a 2.73-mile section of oceanfront shoreline. The main fill portion of the proposed project (excluding tapers) begins at the north town limit (baseline station 189+00) and extends south to Windsong Way located near baseline station 314+88. The length of the main portion of nourished shoreline, excluding the tapers, is 12,500 feet. If the Kill Devil Hills project is constructed as a stand-alone project, two taper sections would be included, one on the south end and the other on the north end of the main placement area. The north taper would extend 933.2 feet into the Town of Kitty Hawk, terminating just south of Tateway Road at station 179+88. The south taper would extend 1,031 feet, ending at the Prospect Avenue public access at station 324+97. Thus, the maximum extents of the Kill Devil Hills project would include 14,464 feet (2.73 mi.) of shoreline (Figure 5). The proposed design includes a 20-foot-wide dune at elevation +15.0 feet NAVD fronted by a 40 ft. berm. Modeling results and topographic data indicate that no design dune is required between stations 240+42 and 269+49, and south of 304+82; therefore, only a 40-foot-wide berm will be constructed in these areas. The square footage of fill to be placed below MHW (1.2 ft. NAVD88) to the seaward tow of fill is 3,174,234 square feet (42.69 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,859,831 square feet (72.87 acres), for a total disturbed area of 5,034,065 square feet (115.57 acres).

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Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 848,735 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; therefore, the total estimated dredge volume is 1,018,482 cubic yards. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 1,273,103 cy, or 50% more than the 848,735 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. Following the construction of the 2017 project, an after-dredge survey revealed that Borrow Area A still contained 12,829,500 cy of material, therefore this borrow area contains enough volume for this project along with the other three towns' proposed projects.

As discussed above, the Town of Kitty Hawk is also seeking permits to allow the construction of a shore protection project along its entire oceanfront shoreline. Consequently, if the Kill Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk components are constructed concurrently the north taper section into Kitty Hawk would not be needed.

There are three proposed staging areas for this project. The staging area along the beach front at Helga Street encompassing approximately 0.54 ac. (23,495 sq ft) and has an associated 70' long construction corridor to the beach. The second staging area is located along 5th Street and encompasses approximately 0.02 ac. (1,030 sq ft) and has an associated 277' long construction corridor to the beach. The third staging areas is located at the Ashville Drive beach access. This staging area encompasses 0.04 ac (1,652 sq ft) and has an associated 285' construction corridor to the beach. Cumulatively, these staging areas encompass 0.60 ac (26,177 sq ft). No impervious surfaces or alterations to the dunes will be required for use of these areas.

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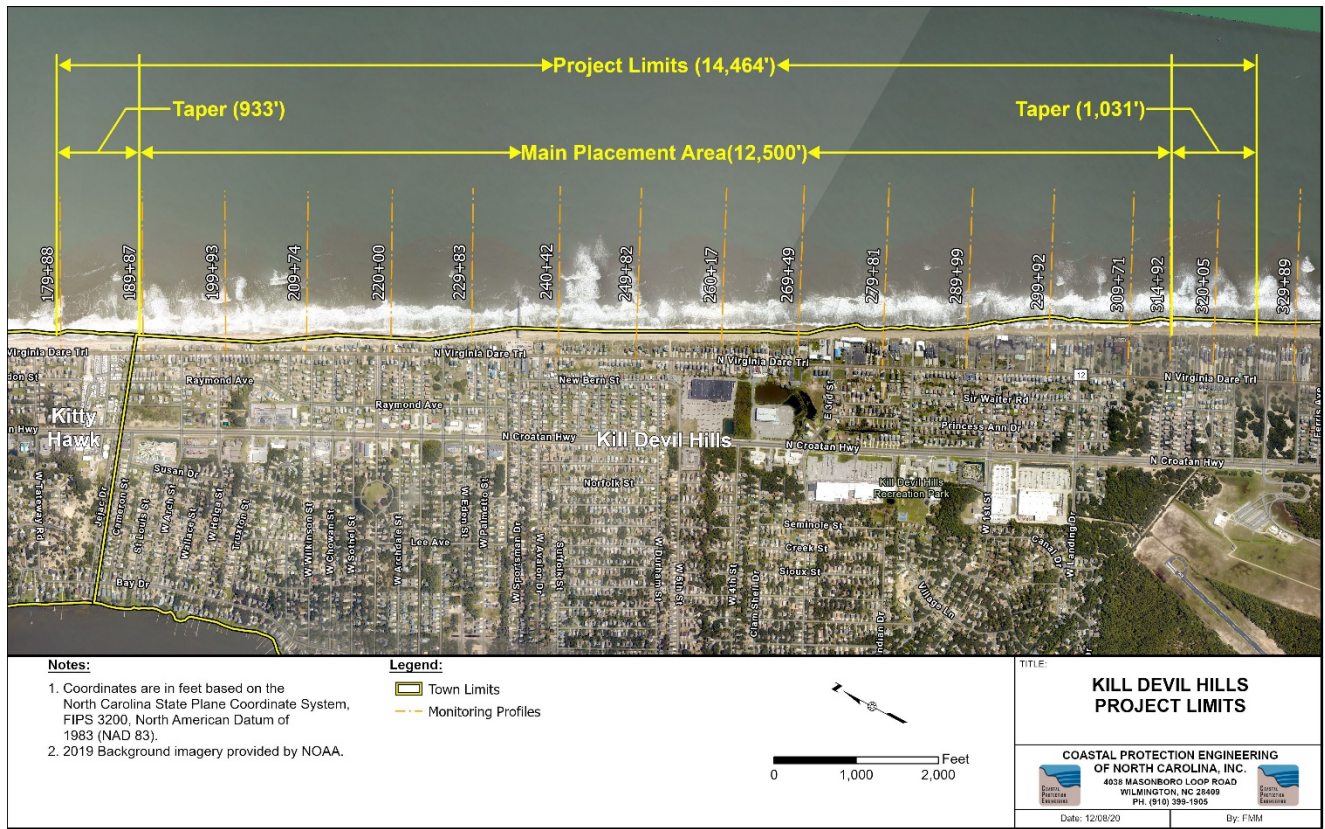


Figure 5. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Kill Devil Hills project including the project limits, main placement area and tapers.

2.2.5 Borrow Area Design

The estimated 6,589,633 cy of material needed to construct the project would be obtained from Borrow Area A as shown in Figure 6. The borrow area is located entirely within federal waters, i.e., seaward of the Submerged Lands Act Boundary, placing it under the jurisdiction of BOEM. Although two borrow areas (Borrow Area A and Borrow Area C) were used for the 2017 project, this proposed project will not utilize Borrow Area C as the remaining volume is insufficient.

As described in the 2015 EAs, in order to identify and characterize sand source material, CPE-NC used a systematic approach to marine sand searches developed by Finkl, Khalil and Andrews (1997), Finkl, Andrews and Benedet (2003), Finkl, Benedet and Andrews (2005), and Finkl and Khalil (2005). This methodology was used again for this proposed project when assessing the characteristics of the material within Borrow Area A. Proposed Borrow Area A is located on the Outer Continental Shelf between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the Towns of Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head in water depths between 50 and 60 feet and encompasses 1,173 acres. Prior to the construction of the 2017 project, survey data indicated that the Borrow Area A contained 16,373,400 cubic yards of material. The post-construction survey of the borrow area showed that approximately 3,543,900 was removed from the site during the 2017 operation. The post-construction volume remaining

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within Borrow Area A was determined in the fall of 2017 to be 12,829,500 cubic yards of material. No additional surveys have been performed within the borrow area since that time, however, it can be assumed that there has been some infilling within the dredge cuts (Liu et. al, 2020).

Borrow Area A has been divided into seven different design cuts with cut depths ranging from -58.5 to -68.0 ft. (Figure 6). The sediment compatibility analysis, as discussed in section 3.1.2 and 3.1.3, determined that the offshore borrow material in Borrow Area A meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) prior to the 2017 nourishment event. Cuts A3, A4, and A5 have been identified as portions of the borrow area not previously dredged during the 2017 construction project. Collectively these three cuts contain 5,153,700 cy of material which is less than the cumulative volume that may be required for this project (6,589,633 cubic yards). Because material was removed from Cuts A1, A2, A6, and A7 within the borrow area during the 2017 nourishment event, the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) has raised concerns about how potential infilling could have effected the compatibility of the material in these areas. It is the position of the applicant's engineering consultant, however, that the previous sediment compatibility analysis (Table 3) remains valid for Borrow Area A. Given concerns expressed by DCM staff regarding sediment compatibility of portions of the borrow area previously dredged, the applicant requests DCM to consider conditioning the permit to require the applicant to conduct updated bathymetric surveys and sediment sampling of portions of the borrow area previously dredged (Cuts A1, A2, A6, and A7) to evaluate the potential for infilling and sediment compatibility prior to construction of the project. The additional bathymetric surveys and sediment sampling would need to demonstrate sediment compatibility and potentially the volume of any sediment that has infilled previously dredged areas. It is the applicant's intent to conduct such surveys and sediment sampling/analysis during the months of April and May of 2020. In order to maintain the project schedule, the applicant has determined that permit decisions need to be made prior to August 2021. The recommended course of action would allow for DCM to continue its permit review while providing the applicant time to conduct the further investigations, which would be incorporated into bidding documents prior to the project being advertised for bid. Should DCM determine that the material within the previously dredged cuts is not compatible, the applicants will revisit the project design and only utilize the material available in Cuts A3, A4, and A5.

The cultural resource surveys identified three targets within Borrow Area A; therefore, "cultural resource buffers (no work zones)" were developed around the targets and are incorporated into the design (Figure 6). Further details regarding the cultural resource surveys within Borrow Area A are provided in section 4.7.

The sediment compatibility analysis (discussed in Section 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) determined the material in the offshore borrow area meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC). Results of the sand compatibility analyses are discussed further in sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

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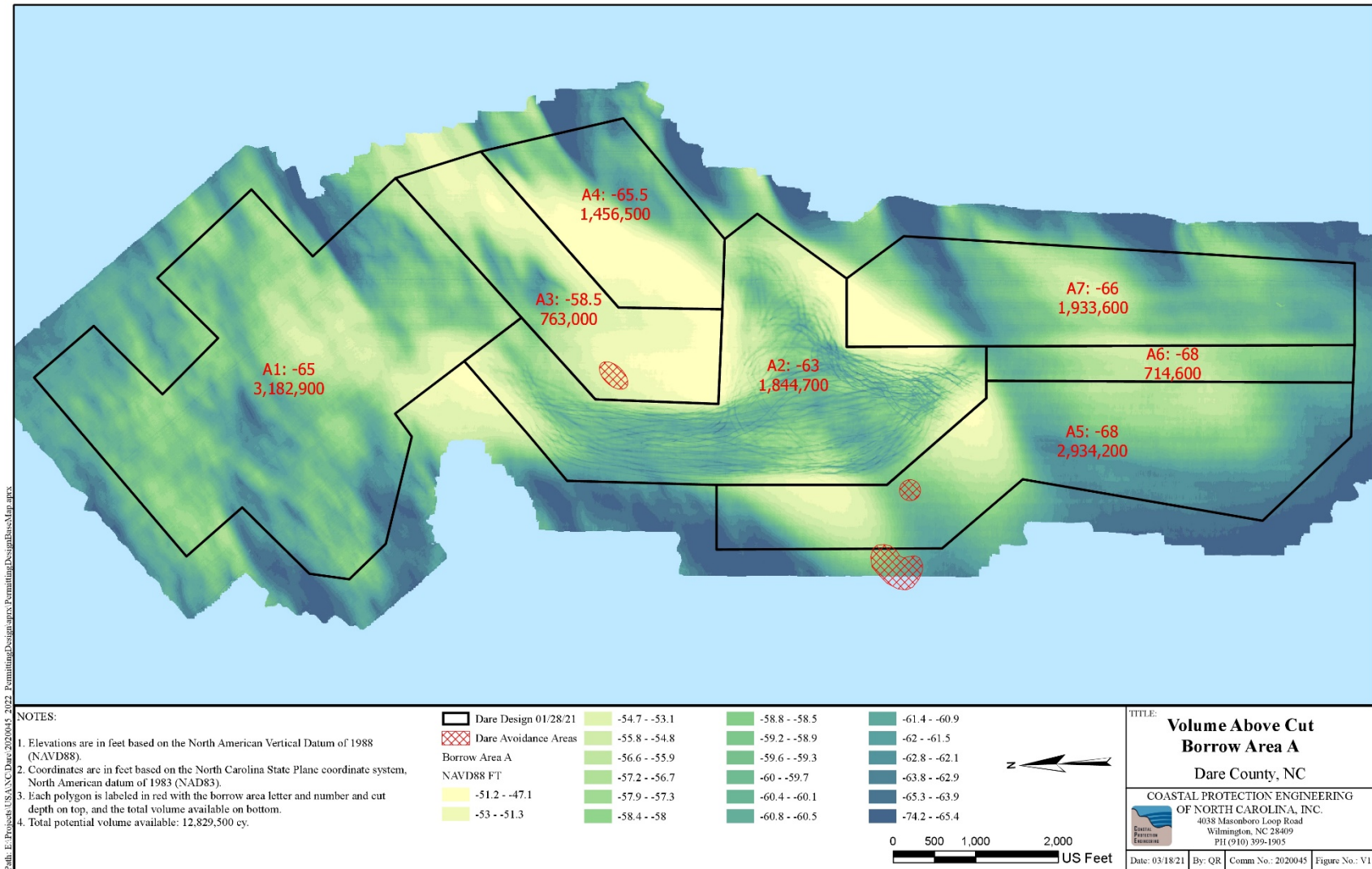


Figure 6. Map of Borrow Area A, showing preliminary design cuts and estimated volumes.

2.2.6 Construction Methods

To obtain material from the borrow area, the Applicant proposes to use either an ocean-certified, self-contained hopper dredge with direct pump-out, a cutterhead suction dredge, or a combination of the two. A hopper dredge is a self-propelled, maneuverable vessel that can independently load, transport and unload dredged material. The hopper dredge has a trailer suction pipe with a draghead that strips off layers of sediment and hydraulically suctions the material into the hopper. For the proposed project, material would be offloaded by direct pump-out through a submerged pipeline while the vessel is moored offshore. There are potential environmental impacts associated with using hopper dredges, such as entrainment of threatened and endangered species by the draghead, localized turbidity plumes at the draghead site and near the surface as the hoppers are filled. However, advances in design have included under hull release of overflow sediment and anti-turbidity valves, which help reduce sediment plumes (W.F. Baird and Associates, 2004). A cutter suction dredge is mounted on a barge and is therefore not self-propelled and requires a tug for transport. During operation, the cutter suction dredge is anchored at one corner by a spud, and the cutter suction dredge moves in an arc over the dredge area rotating around the spud. During dredging, material is hydraulically pumped up the suction pipe and discharged at a disposal site (may be upland or in-water) or to a barge for transport to the disposal site. Cutter suction dredges are limited by sea-state condition and do not perform well in areas of elevated sea states. Use of a cutterhead dredge is optimal when the fill location is within an economic pumping distance from the dredging location, typically less than 6 miles. Environmental effects include suspension of sediment around the cutterhead, or turbidity plumes resulting from pipeline leaks. The attributes of these dredge types are discussed in greater detail within the EAs developed for the 2017 nourishment project (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). The dredge types utilized will depend on many factors, including competition in the bid process, pumping or haul distance, depth and extent of dredging, environmental factors, and sea state conditions.

The towns aim to complete the project in the shortest time practicable, during a safe operating period and with the least environmental impact possible. Weather and sea-state conditions play a crucial role in the safety and efficiency of offshore dredging projects, particularly during the winter. The wave climate in the northern Outer Banks is reportedly among the most inclement on the U.S. eastern coast (Leffler *et al.*, 1996; Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). Accordingly, the towns propose a year-round construction schedule with a high likelihood that construction would occur during the calmer and safer summer months, just as the 2017 nourishment project was. The ability to perform construction year-round would provide the contractor the most flexibility and provide a safer and more economical work environment for offshore dredging activities in the northern Outer Banks. To allow for the greatest scheduling flexibility, no start and end date will be specified; rather, this will be up to the contractor and based on equipment availability and weather conditions. Based on the production rates experienced during the 2017 nourishment event, the project will likely require approximately 5 months to complete, although this could vary depending on whether the construction of each of the four

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town's components would be performed concurrently through one mobilization event or independently within multiple mobilizations. The maximum time anticipated for completion of the four components is 9 months; however, the contractor could utilize multiple pieces of equipment and construct the projects concurrently, leading to a minimum construction time of 3.5 months. These timeframes are based on the production rates for hopper dredges achieved during the 2017 nourishment project.

Should hopper dredges be utilized, the proposed project may employ relocation trawling as a means to reduce the potential for entrainment of protected species, such as sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon. Although the [2020 South Atlantic Biological Opinion \(SARBO\)](#) a consultation on impacts to protected species, does not require employing this mitigation measure to reduce the risk of takes, relocation trawling has been employed in select USACE dredging projects since the 1980's, and has proved to be a successful method to move protected species, particularly sea turtles, from a project area to reduce the risk of hopper dredge entrainment (Bargo *et al.*, 2009). More information regarding the protocols and techniques which will be employed for relocation trawling efforts are included within the previously drafted 2015 EAs (SARBO, 2020).

Once the material is discharged from the pipe onto the beach, onshore construction crews will shape the material into the desired construction template. The material is typically managed in a way that reduces turbidity by constructing shore parallel berms along which the water from the slurry will run, allowing additional time for material to settle out of suspension before the seawater returns to the ocean. Equipment such as bulldozers and front-end-loaders are typically used to shape sand on the beach and move pipes as necessary. At the location where the submerged pipeline comes ashore, the slurry flow is typically diverted with a 90-degree elbow to direct the flow towards the project area. As portions of the project are constructed, the pipeline is extended to allow for the next section of beach to be constructed.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

In July of 2020, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) updated its NEPA regulations and stated the Affected Environment section of an EA should succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration, including the reasonably foreseeable environmental trends and planned actions in the area(s). The Affected Environment within the proposed project area, as described below includes the fact that future berm and/or dune maintenance may occur on a regular basis in the future as a result of the proposed project. Impacts specific to the two alternatives considered are in Section 4.

Details regarding the affected environment associated with the 2017 nourishment project was provided in detail within the three 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC 2015a, CPE-NC 2015b). Because the proposed project would affect many of the same resources assessed in what was

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discussed within the 2015 EAs, the following section will serve to update and supplement the information already available in the 2015 EAs and expands upon the impacts associated with the Southern Shores component of the project as its footprint is much larger compared to the 2017 event.

3.1 Physical Environment

The four towns included within this proposed project are on the Outer Banks, a coastal barrier island system along the Atlantic coastline of northeastern North Carolina. The natural habitats within these towns follow a profile typical of a coastal barrier island system, transitioning east to west from open ocean to island shoreline, dune, over-wash (mud flat), salt marsh and finally, marine sound. The Project Area is defined as the boundary of where direct effects will occur and is inclusive of the area of nourishment along the shoreline and the OCS borrow area.

3.1.1 Geology and Geomorphology

The geomorphology of the North Carolina coastal environment has been described in detail within the 2015 EAs. In general, it is geographically divided into northern and southern zones by the paleotopographic high referred to as the Cape Lookout High. The region north of Cape Lookout lies within a structural basin known as the Albemarle Embayment and consists of a 90 m thick Quaternary stratigraphic record (Mallinson *et al.*, 2009). The northern zone has been shaped by multiple cycles of deposition and erosion related to global sea-level cycles during the Pleistocene epoch. Sea level rise during the present geological epoch (Holocene) has resulted in non-uniform deposition of coastal sediments over the eroded Pleistocene embayments. The modern North Carolina barrier island system is therefore superimposed upon multiple irregular, partially preserved and highly dissected geological strata and consists of sediments ranging from peat and mud to unconsolidated or semi-unconsolidated sands, gravel and shell beds.

The inner continental shelf of the Albemarle Embayment is characterized by abundant sediment deposition reflected in large shoal structures, as well as shoreface attached ridges and sorted bedforms (Thieler *et al.*, 2014). Sorted bedforms are subtle, large-scale regions of coarse sand with gravel and shell hash that trend obliquely to the coast. In a 2014 study, Thieler *et al.* identified large-scale bedforms present over broad areas of the inner shelf within Raleigh Bay in the Outer Banks. The bedforms begin about 500 m to approximately 11 km off the coast and span an area over 1000 km² between Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout. These features, also called rippled scour depressions, consist of coarser sediment in the troughs and finer sediments in the ridges (Thieler *et al.*, 2014).

The portion of the Albemarle Embayment extending south from the Town of Kitty Hawk to Cape Hatteras is characterized by a pattern of large, sediment rich, shoal structures (Thieler *et al.*, 2014). A shoal is a natural, underwater ridge, bank or bar consisting of sedimentary deposits, typically

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sand or gravel dominated, with bathymetric relief of 3 feet or greater and providing potentially important habitat (Rutecki et al, 2014). Major shoal features in this area include Oregon shoal, Platt Shoals, Wimble Shoals, Kinnakeet Shoals, and Diamond shoals (Figure 7). Borrow Area A also falls within this region, and is located in proximity of Oregon shoal – a triangular shaped shoal 15 km long and 3 km wide. The Oregon shoal spans approximately 34 km² and lies in 10 to 19 m water depth. This shoal merges with Oregon shoal in a series of large sand waves, and is covered with 1 to 1.5 m high sand waves with wavelengths of 400 m to 1,000 m.

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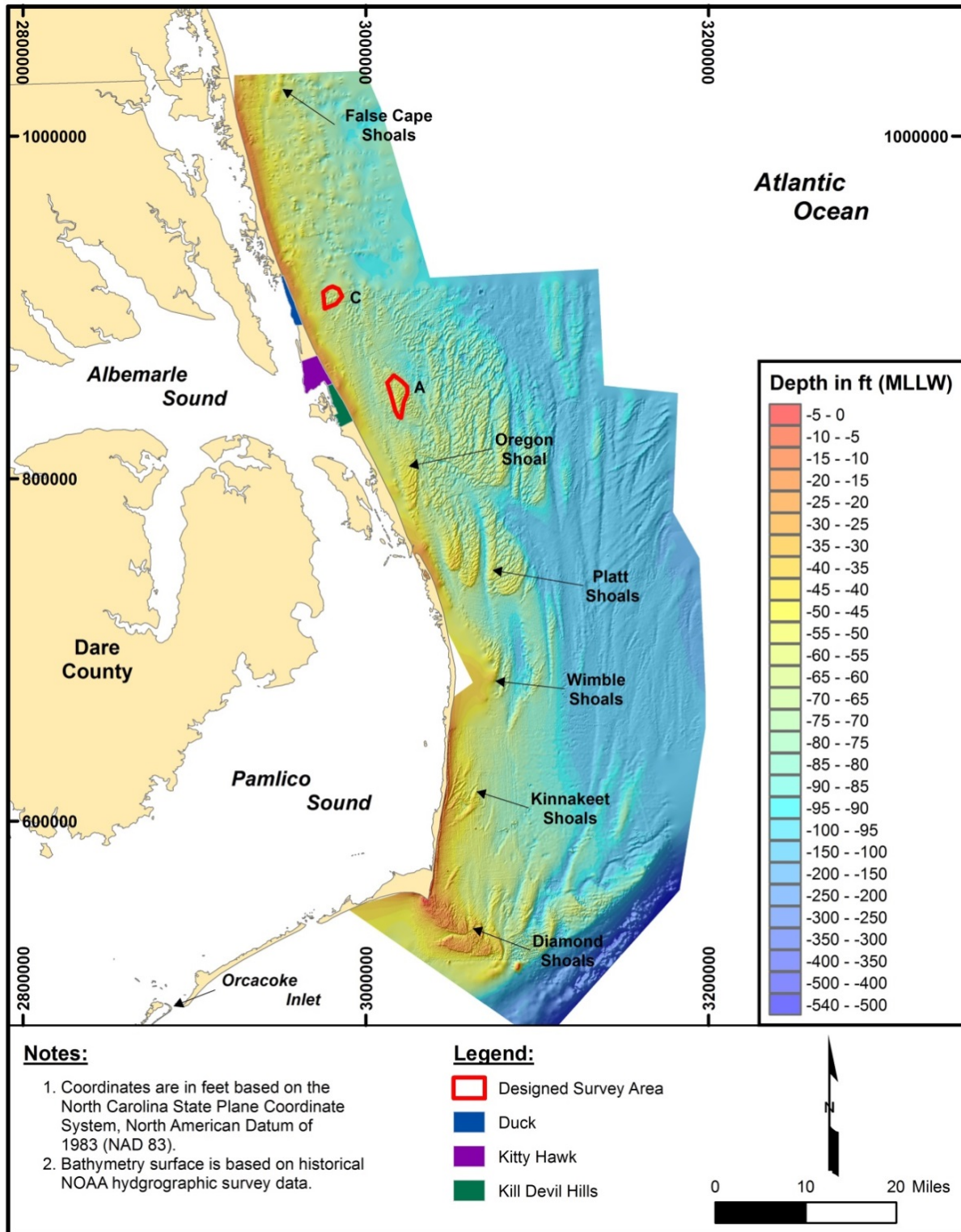


Figure 7. Regional bathymetry with potential borrow area and major shoal features. Note: Borrow Area C will not be utilized for this proposed project.

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3.1.2 Native Beach Sand Quality and Composition

Regional sediment composition, sediment size and sediment shape are among the many variables affecting a coastline’s morphology. Barrier islands in the Outer Banks are primarily composed of unconsolidated fine- to medium-sized quartz and shell (calcium carbonate) material (McNinch, 2004).

Taking material from offshore and placing it onto the beach has the potential to alter the physical characteristics of the native beach. To minimize the risk of such alterations, projects are designed to use similar sediment with regards to sorting, mean grain size, median grain size, and sediment composition. Furthermore, the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule (15A NCAC 07H .0312) sets state standards for nourishment projects to prevent the disposal of incompatible material on the native beach. More information regarding the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule can be found within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

Native beach material was collected and analyzed for the towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills prior to the construction of the 2017 beach nourishment event to ensure that the borrow material would be compatible. The details of the native beach sampling protocols are provided in the 2015 EAs with the results depicted in Table 3. In June 2020, samples of the Southern Shores native beach material were collected from 5 transects with 13 samples collected at each transect. Sampling began at the dune and extended seaward to the -20-foot NAVD contour. In keeping with the state standards, six of the samples were collected landward of mean low water, six seaward of mean low water and one at mean low water. The results of the characterization of the Southern Shores samples, as well as allowable limits for offshore borrow area material as determined by the State Sediment Criteria, are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Characteristics of the native beach material for each town and within Borrow Area A. The State sediment criteria allowances are displayed for each parameter.

Parameter	Borrow Area A	Duck	Southern Shores	Kitty Hawk	Kill Devil Hills	State Standard Allowance
Mean Grain Size	0.36	0.33	0.44	0.38	0.36	n/a
Munsell Color (Wet/Dry)	5/6	5/6	6/7	5/7	5/7	n/a
% Silt	0.83	1.01	1.23	0.94	0.90	Native + 5%
% Granular	1.42	3.89	6.03	6.38	5.15	Native + 5%
% Gravel	0.47	2.00	2.17	1.64	1.62	Native + 5%
% Carbonate	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Native + 15%

Note: There are no state standard allowances for mean grain size or Munsell color.

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Along with ensuring compatibility of the sand characteristics, the State Sediment Criteria also require quantification of clasts (rocks and shell) greater than 3-inches in diameter present on the native beach. As such, scientists conducted a pre-construction survey to determine the background levels of clasts (rocks) greater than 3-inches that exist along each of the four towns' beaches. Per the updated State Sediment Criteria language, the number of 3-inch clasts were quantified within five (5) 10,000 sq ft.² sections within each of these native beaches. Results identified 267, 65, 16, and 37 clasts greater than 3-inches within the survey areas at Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills, respectively. The criteria stipulate that borrow area material greater than 3-inches in diameter that is placed in the project area is considered incompatible if it is more than twice the background level that existed on the native beach before the project began. Since the June 2020 survey, the State has updated their guidance again and now also require a survey, using the same methodology described above, to determine the total number of sediments greater than or equal to one inch in diameter. Although this additional survey has not been conducted at this time, the Towns will perform it prior to the implementation of the proposed project.

3.1.3 Borrow Area Sand Quality and Composition

Analysis of sediment characteristics from within Borrow Area A, suggests that the material within meets or exceeds the standards for the each of the native beach at all four towns, per the State Sediment Criteria are presented in Table 3. Additional information pertaining to the geotechnical and geophysical efforts that were performed during the borrow area investigation are included within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). This material was placed along the oceanfront shorelines of all four towns during the 2017 nourishment event. As the beach was constructed, sediment samples were collected and visually inspected along the entire project area at approximately 100 ft. intervals in order to verify the compatibility of the material in terms of visual estimates of shell percentage, silt/clay content, grain size, and color. Based on these visual assessments, it was determined that the material from Borrow Area A matched the native material on the beaches in 201.

3.2 Littoral Processes

The four beach towns included within this proposed project are subject to littoral processes typical of the barrier islands that line the North Carolina coast. The islands are subject to winds, rising sea levels and strong storms that gradually push sand from the ocean side of the islands to the land side. The project area includes the intertidal and subtidal unconsolidated bottoms, as well as the offshore sand shoals within the borrow area. Coastal salinity is maintained at approximately 35 ppt year-round and water temperatures range from 49°F in January to 80°F in August. This coastline experiences semi-diurnal tides with an average tidal range of approximately 3 ft. Net water movement is from north to the south via a longshore current that veers toward the southeast in the summer and toward the southwest in the winter (Inman and Dolan, 1989).

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The predominant wave direction in the northern Outer Banks comes from the south to southeast in the spring and summer and from the north to northeast in the fall and winter. Annually, the wave heights typically range from 1.6 to 4.9 ft., with a mean wave height of about 3.3 ft. (USACE, 2006). Highest waves are generally associated with tropical storms and may occur in phase with hurricane surges which typically occur between the months of June and October. According to the USACE (2006), this area can experience waves in excess of 15 ft. during tropical storms, although they occur sporadically. These waves contribute to coastal erosion impacting both the beach berm and dunes. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has maintained a tide observation station at Duck, North Carolina called Tide Station 8651370 since 1978 (NOAA, 2020). The mean sea level trend for Duck is estimated at +4.77 mm/year, based on monthly mean tidal data recorded by Tide Station 8651370 from 1978 to 2019 (NOAA, 2020).

According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global mean sea level has been rising and will continue to do so during the 21st century. Climate models predict that rates of sea level rise will increase due to increased ocean warming and melting glaciers and ice sheets (IPCC, 2013).

3.3 Water Quality

The North Carolina Department of Natural Resources (NCDENR) Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) maintains water quality sampling sites throughout the state. Six sampling sites are located near the project area. These include station N5A (beach access at Springtail Drive at Duck), N7 (Hillcrest Drive at Southern Shores), N7A (1.5 miles north of Kitty Hawk Pier in Southern Shores), N12 (SR 1206 in Kitty Hawk), N12A (Sportsman Dr. in Kill Devil Hills), and N12B (3rd Street in Kill Devil Hills). The 2015 EAs indicated that these sampling sites maintained good water quality in terms of *Enterococci* bacteria (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). Between 2016 and 2020, there were only two sampling dates that contained elevated *Enterococci* levels above EPA standards. The remaining samples collected during this time period contained acceptable levels of bacterial indicating that these sampling sites continue to have generally good water quality levels in terms of *Enterococci*.

Water quality can also be measured by a number of different methods that quantify re-suspended sediments and the related effects of turbidity, light attenuation and water chemistry. Turbidity, expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), quantitatively measures the clarity of water, taking into account the scattering and absorption of light by suspended particles. The two reported major sources of turbidity in coastal areas are very fine organic particulate matter and sand sized sediments that are re-suspended around the seabed by local waves and currents (Dompe, 1993). Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are solids that are present anywhere in the water column. TSS can

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include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter, industrial wastes and sewage. Currently, there are no standards associated with TSS in North Carolina.

The inshore zone in proximity to the placement areas have free circulation of oceanic waters with little direct input of fine-grained material from inlets or estuaries. The surf zone is devoid of fines because of relatively high, wave-energy characteristics of the beach environment. The combination of low amounts of fine-grained sediments and frequent, high-wave energy off the coast tends to inhibit the accumulation of silts and clays. Low concentrations of fine-grained material tend to minimize the potential for pollutants to adsorb on particles and become concentrated within the proposed project area.

3.4 Air Quality

Ambient air quality standards are based on six common pollutants: particulate matter less than 2.5 m (PM-2.5); particulate matter 2.5 to 10 m (PM-10); carbon monoxide (CO); ozone (O₃); sulfur dioxide (SO₂); nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); and lead (Pb). According to the EPA, a geographic area that meets or is within the national ambient air quality standard is deemed an “attainment area”; an area that does not meet this standard is called a nonattainment area. Dare County as a whole is designated as an attainment area (USEPA, 2020).

3.5 Noise

Noise levels in the proposed project area are relatively low. No commercial or industrial activities exists within the proposed project area, the residential nature of the shorelines of the four towns generally equates to low ambient noise. Increases of the ambient noise levels along the placement area tend to originate from public use, such as recreational activity and traffic along Virginia Dare Trail. Natural noise levels, such as wind and pounding surf, vary and decibel levels can increase during storm events.

Ambient sound levels within coastal waters can vary seasonally and temporally, and are associated with shipping and industrial sounds, wind-and-wave induced sound, and biologically produced sound (Richardson et al. 1995). Reine et al. (2014) characterized ambient sound levels at an offshore borrow area to be quite high; sound pressure levels (SPLs) averaged 117 dB re 1μPa at the upper listening depths (3-m water depth) and 114.9 dB re 1μPa at the lower listening depth (9-m water depth). Overall average ambient SPL at the offshore borrow area was 116.1 re 1μPa.

3.6 Natural Setting

Natural habitats found within the project area include dry beaches, dunes and foredunes. Additional natural habitats that are designated as Essential Fish Habitat are discussed in Section

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3.7 below. The construction of the 2017 nourishment project modified aspects of the natural setting and are addressed accordingly below.

3.6.1 Beach and Dune

The beach and dune community within the project area is limited in extent due to development and a coastline that is receding due to storm events and beach erosion (Leatherman *et al.*, 2000). A description of these habitat types is provided in detail within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). The 2017 nourishment project modified the conditions of the dunes and beaches within the towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills. The project involved the placement of 1,263,181 cubic yards of sand along 1.6 miles of shoreline in the Town of Duck; 1,765,619 cubic yards along 3.8 miles of shoreline in the Town of Kitty Hawk; 80,510 cubic yards along 1,500 feet of shoreline in Southern Shores; and 817,359 cubic yards along 2.6 miles of the Kill Devil Hills shoreline. The fill placed within the Town of Duck included a 20-foot-wide dune with a beach berm constructed at a variable width. The fill design at Kitty Hawk included a 10-foot-wide "starter" dune fronted by a 60-foot beach berm. Recent observations of the starter dune show that it has grown both vertically and horizontally and is providing both flood mitigation and storm damage reduction. While no dune was constructed at Southern Shores, a beach berm was constructed. At Kill Devil Hills, a 20-foot-wide dune was constructed along with a design for a 40-foot beach berm. Additional material was placed on the beach berm along each town's shoreline to serve as advanced fill. Post-construction surveys were conducted in December (several months after the completion of the project) to determine the fill volume, fill density, and beach berm width as-built fill density along each town's shoreline as the material equilibrated. This information is depicted in Table 4.

Table 4. Distance of shorelines where sand placement occurred, post-construction volumes, and fill densities associated with the 2017 nourishment project.

	Distance of Shoreline (feet)	Pre-Construction to Dec. 2017 Volume ¹ (cubic yards)	As-Built Fill Density (cubic yards/foot)	Pre-Construction to Dec. 2017 Beach Width Change ²
Town of Duck	8,358	966,300	151.1	+110.9 ft.
Town of Southern Shores	1,500	121,713	53.7	+60.1 ft.
Town of Kitty Hawk	19,989	2,120,195	88.3	+97.8 ft.
Town of Kill Devil Hills	13,577	895,413	60.2	+37.1 ft.

¹ Volume change computed along the portion of the profile where AD and BD surveys overlap.

² Width of the beach at the Mean High Water (+1.2' NAVD88) Shoreline.

As discussed above, several tools were previously used to determine the impacts to the towns' oceanfront structures and infrastructure in response to long-term erosion and storm events (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). Since the 2017 nourishment event, erosion has

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continued along each of the four beach towns' oceanfront shorelines. Post-construction surveys have been completed annually in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. Since the 2017 nourishment event,, as anticipated,erosion has continued to occur along each of the four beach towns' oceanfront shorelines. Much of the erosion can be attributed to the loss of the advanced fill placed during the 2017 project. At the Town of Duck, a June 2020 survey indicated that 271,000 cubic yards of material had eroded from the project area since the December 2017 post-construction survey. This equates to a rate of -12.4 cy/ft./yr. when annualized. As of June 2020, the analysis indicates that the Town of Duck beach nourishment project had approximately 72% of the initial fill volume remaining as measured above the -24-foot NAVD88 contour (CPE-NC, 2020a). Comparison of beach profile data from December 2017 and June 2020 indicated the volume of beach fill remaining within the Southern Shores project area as of June 2020 was 47.5% (CPE-NC, 2020b). Profile-based volumetric analyses indicated that between December 2017 and June 2020, the Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills project areas lost approximately 901,600 cubic yards and 349,100 cubic yards, respectively. The volumetric losses indicate the volume of beach fill remaining within both projects as of June 2020 was 57.5% for Kitty Hawk and 58.6% for Kill Devil Hills (CPE-NC, 2020c). Without maintenance of the 2017 project, erosion is anticipated to continue along the shorelines of these four towns.

3.7 Essential Fish Habitat

The term "essential fish habitat" or EFH is defined under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and refers to waters and substrate necessary for fish to spawn, breed, feed or grow to maturity. Essential fish habitats are those necessary to maintain fish production consistent with a sustainable fishery and the managed species' contribution to a healthy ecosystem. The MSA provides for conservation and management of Federal fisheries and requires Federal fishery management plans to describe and identify essential fish habitat for managed fish species, to minimize to the extent practicable adverse effects on such habitat caused by fishing, and to identify other actions to encourage the conservation and enhancement of such habitat. A separate Essential Fish Habitat assessment (EFHA) document (Appendix C) has been developed to satisfy the MSA's consultation requirements with NMFS. The EFHA includes information regarding fisheries management, habitats designated as EFH within the project area, and managed species. The habitats designated as EFH include the marine water column, offshore shoals. Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC), nursery areas, and significant natural heritage areas. Managed species include coastal migratory pelagics, highly migratory species; snapper grouper complex; shrimp; summer flounder, scup and black seabass; red drum; bluefish and spiny dogfish. For more information regarding EFH, please refer to Appendix C.

3.8 Threatened and Endangered Species

This section includes a description the threatened and endangered species that could be present within the project area based upon their geographic range (Table 5). However, the actual occurrence of a species in the project area would depend upon the availability of suitable habitat,

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the seasonality of occurrence, migratory habits and other factors. The project area is defined by the stretch of shoreline receiving beach nourishment, the borrow area, temporary pipeline corridors, and the surrounding waters. For more information regarding the these species, please refer to the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

Table 5. Federally threatened, endangered, or proposed listed species, and designated critical habitats, that may occur in the vicinity of the project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Likelihood of Occurrence
Mammals			
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Endangered	Low
North Atlantic Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Endangered	Low
Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Endangered	Low
Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Endangered	Low
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Endangered	Low
Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Endangered	Low
Reptiles			
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered	Low
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Endangered	Low
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Endangered	High
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened (NWA DPS)	High
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Endangered	High
Fish			
Shortnose Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Endangered	Low
Atlantic Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Endangered (Carolina DPS)	Moderate
Vascular Plants			
Seabeach Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	Threatened	Low
Birds			
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Low
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	Endangered	Low
Rufa Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	Low
Critical Habitat			
Loggerhead Unit LOGG-N-1 (NMFS)		Designated	

3.8.1 West Indian Manatee

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The West Indian manatee is listed as a federally protected species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA). Sightings and stranding data suggest the West Indian Manatee (also known as the Florida manatee) regularly occurs within inland and coastal waters of North Carolina, and they have been sighted most frequently from June through October when water temperatures are warmest (above 71.6° F [22° C]) (USFWS, 2003a; USFWS, 2014a). Manatees may also overwinter in North Carolina where the discharge from power plants supports the warm water temperatures (USFWS, 2008). The USFWS has reported manatee sightings in the last 20 years in the counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. After compiling state-wide manatee sighting and stranding reports from 1991 to 2012, Cummings *et al.* (2014) reported there have been 99 manatee sightings in North Carolina. Sighting records varied between years and ranged from 0 to a peak of 30 sightings in 2012. Sightings were reported throughout North Carolina, although most were concentrated around the heavily populated coastal areas of Beaufort and Wilmington. Manatees were least commonly sighted in the open ocean and around marinas. With these factors in mind, the number of manatees potentially occurring in the project area is presumed to be low with the greatest likelihood of occurrence during the warmer months, in particular June through October.

3.8.2 Whales

All whales are protected under the MMPA and are under NMFS jurisdiction. There are five species of whales also listed as endangered under the ESA that are known to occur in the Western North Atlantic. These species include the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), fin whale (*B. physalus*), North Atlantic right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), sei whale (*B. borealis*) and sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

Until 2015, NMFS managed the endangered humpbacks as one global population. In September 2016, NMFS revised the ESA listing for the humpback whale to identify 14 Distinct Population Segments (DPS), list one as threatened, four as endangered, and identify nine others as not warranted for listing (81 FR 62259). With this decision, NMFS established that the health of one stock should be considered apart from other stocks. Today, within U.S. jurisdiction, there are four listed DPSs; the Central America, Mexico, West Indies, and Western North Pacific (DPSs are named by the breeding waters they return to in the winter months). The humpback whales that migrate through the waters of the project area are part of the West Indies DPS which have been de-listed, however they are still protected by the MMPA. Although not common in the project areas, sightings and stranding data queried from OBIS-SEAMAP indicate a number of humpbacks have been recorded within the area from Corolla to Nags Head, North Carolina (Halpin et al., 2009). Specifically, during the University of North Carolina Wilmington Right Whale surveys flown November 2005 and February 2006 a total of ten sightings were noted in this area. One of

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these humpback sightings occurred directly off Kitty Hawk, and a group of three humpbacks were sighted directly off Kill Devil Hills in February 2006 (UNCW, 2006).

The North Atlantic right whale population ranges primarily from calving and nursing grounds in coastal waters off the southeastern United States to summer feeding and mating grounds that include New England waters, the Bay of Fundy, Scotian Shelf and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Wintering grounds include waters off the southeastern United States where females give birth from December to March (NMFS, 2013a), as well as Cape Cod Bay (Brown and Marx, 1998). Between 2015 through September 2020, NOAA Fisheries has recorded one observation of right whales within the project area. On November 19, 2017, a mother and calf were observed swimming offshore from Kitty Hawk (NMFS, 2020). According to NOAA's 2019 Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Report, only 428 individual North Atlantic right whales remain (Hayes et al., 2019). Accordingly, these whales have a low likelihood of occurrence due to their low population size, and transient use of the project area as a migratory corridor.

Right Whale Slow Zones, a program that notifies vessel operators of areas where maintaining speeds of 10 knots or less to help protect right whales from vessel collisions, are established around areas where right whales have been recently seen or heard. These areas are identical to Dynamic Management Areas (DMA) when triggered by right whale visual sightings, but they will also be established when right whale detections are confirmed from acoustic receivers. Under this program, NOAA Fisheries provides maps and coordinates to vessel operators indicating areas where right whales have been detected. Mariners are encouraged to avoid these areas or reduce speeds to 10 knots or less while transiting through these areas for 15 days. No right whale critical habitat is designated within the project area.

The blue, fin, sei and sperm whales are considered oceanic whales and rarely venture into the shelf waters offshore North Carolina (Kenny and Winn, 1987; NMFS, 1998a). Therefore, these species are considered unlikely to occur within the project area.

3.8.3 Sea Turtles

There are five species of sea turtles that can be found nesting on the beaches of North Carolina, swimming in offshore waters, or both. These species include the leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), and the loggerhead sea turtle (*Carretta carretta*).

The loggerhead sea turtle, which occurs throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, was federally listed worldwide as a threatened species on July 28, 1978 (43 FR 32800). On September 22, 2011, the loggerhead sea turtle's listing under the Act was revised from a single threatened species to nine distinct population segments (DPS) listed as either threatened or endangered. Loggerhead sea turtles found in proximity to the project area

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are part of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS which is listed as threatened. Critical habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS has been established by both the USFWS and NMFS. While none of the USFWS designated critical habitat areas for the loggerhead sea turtle is found within the project area, NMFS's critical habitat area "Unit LOGG-N-01" which contains constricted migratory and winter habitat. The unit includes the North Carolina constricted migratory corridor and the overlapping northern half of the North Carolina winter concentration area. Unit LOGG-N-01 extends into the waters off the southernmost portion of Kill Devil Hills. In addition, Borrow Area A is within this critical habitat unit.

The green sea turtle was federally listed on July 28, 1978 (43 FR 32800). Breeding populations of the green turtle in Florida and along the Pacific Coast of Mexico are listed as endangered; all 97 other populations are listed as threatened. The leatherback sea turtle was federally listed as an endangered species on June 2, 1970 (35 FR 8491). Leatherbacks have the widest distribution of the sea turtles with nonbreeding animals recorded as far north as the British Isles and the Maritime Provinces of Canada and as far south as Argentina and the Cape of Good Hope (Pritchard, 1992). The hawksbill sea turtle was Federally listed as endangered on June 2, 1970 (35 FR 8491). The hawksbill is found in tropical and subtropical seas of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. The species is widely distributed in the Caribbean Sea and western Atlantic Ocean. The Kemp's ridley sea turtle was federally listed as endangered on December 2, 1970 (35 FR 18320). The Kemp's ridley has the most geographically restricted distribution of any sea turtle species. The range of the Kemp's ridley includes the Gulf coasts of Mexico and the U.S., and the Atlantic coast of North America as far north as Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

3.8.3.1 Sea Turtle Nesting Activity

Data provided by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) for the period from 2009 to 2013 show the leatherback, Kemp's ridley, green and loggerhead sea turtles have been documented nesting along the Northern Outer Banks (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b). Between 2015 and 2020, only Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtle nests were documented nesting within the project area. In North Carolina, sea turtle nesting season starts May 1 and ends August 31, although turtles have been documented nesting outside of these dates in the past. Between 2015 and 2019, a total of 52 sea turtle nests were documented along the shorelines of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Duck (Godfrey, pers. comm., June 25, 2020) (Table 6). Fifty were identified as loggerhead nests while two were identified as Kemp's ridley nests. An analysis regarding the trends of documented sea turtle nesting and hatchling emergence dates from throughout the state of North Carolina and specifically within the Outer Banks between 2009 and 2013 was presented in detail within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

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Table 6. Sea turtle nests documented between 2015-2019 within the project area.

Year	Duck	Southern Shores	Kitty Hawk	Kill Devil Hills
2015	3	2	2	2
2016	4	3	5	3
2017	1	2	0	3
2018	1	1	3	3
2019	3	4	6	1

During the 2017 nourishment project, turtle monitoring was conducted in accordance with the conservation measures, reasonable and prudent measures, and terms and conditions detailed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Biological Opinion](#) (BO) dated November 4, 2015. The turtle monitoring commenced on the night of May 23, 2017. The monitoring was conducted on a daily basis until September 15, 2017 by sea turtle monitors from the Network for Endangered Sea Turtles (NEST). In the early mornings at/or immediately after sunrise, additional volunteer sea turtle monitor(s) would conduct morning nesting activity surveys and drive the limits of the entire project area to look for any sea turtle crawl activity (i.e. false crawl or nesting). One loggerhead sea turtle nest was relocated during the project on July 6, 2017 near 4th Street in Kill Devil Hills.

3.8.3.2 Swimming Sea Turtles Offshore North Carolina

Numerous studies have shown that the Mid-Atlantic and South-Atlantic Bight, particularly the waters from North Carolina to New Jersey, provide important seasonal and migratory habitat for sea turtles, especially juvenile and adult loggerheads from the Northern U.S population. The Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB) includes oceanic waters from Cape Cod, Massachusetts to Cape Hatteras, NC; and the South Atlantic Bight (SAB) includes oceanic waters from Cape Hatteras, NC to Cape Canaveral, Florida. In a study spanning ten years (1998-2008), 68 female loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) were tagged following nesting on the beaches of North Carolina (NC), South Carolina (SC), and Georgia (GA) (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). Using satellite tags, their movements were tracked in order to document where the turtles spend their time while at sea. Tagging data indicated that these turtles migrated to areas offshore Cape Hatteras, NC to northern New Jersey (NJ) to forage and recover from the stresses of reproduction and nesting (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). The majority of the turtles (42 of 68) used migration routes over the continental shelf off Cape Hatteras, NC moving south to the South Atlantic Bight from mid-September through November, and north to the Mid-Atlantic Bight in from April through June (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). The width of the migratory corridor used by the turtles was constricted off Cape Hatteras, NC and was used over seven months of the year (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). This indicates that it is an important high-use area for female loggerheads and this should be considered when conducting activities there.

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Although loggerheads are the most common turtle occurring offshore of North Carolina, the state’s marine waters also provide important habitat for green and Kemp’s ridley sea turtles. A review of sightings reports obtained from commercial and recreational fishermen and the public indicate that sea turtles are present offshore North Carolina year-round. There were two seasonal peaks: one in spring (April to June) off the entire North Carolina coast, and one in late fall (October through December) off the northern North Carolina coast (Epperly *et al.*, 1995).

The Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) is a national network of volunteers that document sea turtles that are found stranded in the U.S. A stranded sea turtle is one that is located washed ashore or floating, alive or dead. If it is alive, it is generally in a weakened condition and may be sick or injured. The North Carolina STSSN has documented 2,461 stranded sea turtles offshore of Dare County between 2015 and 2019 (Table 7). The overwhelming majority of these turtles were identified as green sea turtles followed by loggerhead and Kemp's ridley. Additional sea turtle stranding data from previous years were included in the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

Table 7. Number of stranded sea turtles observed offshore Dare County between 2015-2019.

	Loggerhead	Green	Kemp's Ridley	Leatherback	Hawksbill	Unidentified
2015	64	203	55	3	0	1
2016	87	975	69	1	0	4
2017	157	284	88	12	0	4
2018	57	72	41	2	0	1
2019	47	197	31	1	0	5
TOTAL	412	1,731	284	19	0	15

In accordance with the [Biological Opinion](#) issued by NMFS for the 2017 project, trawling to determine relative abundance of sea turtles in the area, was required five days prior to the commencement of hopper dredging if SST is above 10°C. An abundance of a minimum of one turtle captured during preliminary abundance trawling would trigger the need for relocation trawling to be employed during the remainder of the dredging operation. On May 22, 2017, a loggerhead turtle was captured during preliminary abundance trawling. Therefore, relocation trawling was required during the remainder of the dredging operation. Once relocation trawling was required, it continued simultaneous with dredging operations. Relocation trawling occurred ahead of the dredges throughout the duration of dredging. During relocation trawling, 1 trawling vessel operated in tandem with each dredge actively digging in the borrow area. A total of 74 sea turtles were relocated during the construction of the project, 47 loggerheads and 9 leatherbacks from Borrow area A and 1 leatherback, 15 loggerheads, and 2 Kemp’s ridley relocated from Borrow area C. Turtles captured during relocation trawling were photographed, measured, biopsied for genetics, scanned for tags, and if necessary, PIT or Inconel tagged. They were relocated at least 3 nautical miles (nmi) away from the dredging area. All sea turtles captured by

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relocation trawling were flipper-tagged prior to release. Two (2) lethal takes of loggerhead turtles occurred during the entire project. Both takes occurred as a result of entrainment in the dredge's draghead. As required by the permit, BOEM was notified via phone and the incidental take form was provided to the USACE. Trawlers were onsite and operational during the lethal takes.

3.8.4 Shortnose Sturgeon

The shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) was listed as endangered on March 11, 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (a predecessor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973). NMFS later assumed jurisdiction for shortnose sturgeon under a 1974 government reorganization plan (38 FR 41370). Aside from seasonal migrations to estuarine waters, this species rarely occurs in the marine environment (NMFS, 1998b; Keiffer and Kynard, 1993). There are accounts of shortnose sturgeons occurring in the Atlantic Ocean offshore of NC (Holland and Yelverton, 1973; Dadswell *et al.*, 1984), however, these records are not well substantiated and there is speculation as to whether they were misidentified juvenile Atlantic sturgeon (Shortnose Sturgeon Status Review Team, 2010). Those shortnose sturgeon captured in the ocean are usually taken close to shore, in low salinity environments; there are no records of shortnose sturgeon in the NMFS database for the northeast offshore bottom trawl survey which occurs in waters >3 nmi from shore (NMFS, 1998b). This species is therefore considered highly unlikely to occur in the project area.

3.8.5 Atlantic Sturgeon

In 2009, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) petitioned NMFS to list the Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). As a result of the petition, four Distinct Population Segments were listed as endangered on February 6, 2012, including the South Atlantic DPS, the Carolina DPS, the Chesapeake Bay DPS and the New York Bight DPS. The project area falls within the range of the Carolina DPS.

Records from federal, private and state surveys also show that Atlantic sturgeon have been documented within nearshore Atlantic Ocean habitats from the North/South Carolina state line to off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay (Moser *et al.* 1998). Coastal North Carolina is considered one of several concentration areas along the northeastern U.S. where sturgeon have been shown to aggregate, and Stein *et al.* (2004) found the fish were often associated with inlets of the Outer Banks. An acoustic array deployed offshore Cape Hatteras has collected data on acoustically tagged Atlantic sturgeon (tagged by members of the Atlantic Cooperative Telemetry network) from February 2012 to May 2014. Data has been collected for 123 individual Atlantic sturgeon and indicate the highest numbers of detections have occurred during the months of November and March (Charles Banglely, *pers. comm.*, 2014). In general, few acoustically tagged Atlantic sturgeon were recorded passing the array during the summer months.

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A study conducted by Laney *et al.* (2007) also provides some insight into spatial distribution of Atlantic sturgeon in the marine waters offshore Virginia and North Carolina, based on incidental captures in winter tagging cruises conducted between 1988 and 2006. The surveys included sampling in and near extensive sand shoals adjacent to Oregon Inlet and Cape Hatteras. During the months of January and February from 1998 through 2006, investigations by bottom trawling captured 146 juvenile Atlantic sturgeons in depths from 9.1 to 21.3 m. (29.9 to 69.9 ft.) (Laney *et al.*, 2007). Captures typically occurred near shore at depths less than 18 m.

3.8.6 Seabeach Amaranth

Seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) is an annual plant that is native to Atlantic Ocean barrier island beaches. The USFWS listed the species as threatened on April 7, 1993 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Annual seabeach amaranth surveys performed between 1992 and 2009 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District in various locations throughout Dare County, including Bodie Island, Pea Island, Rodanthe, Avon, Buxton, Frisco to Hatteras, and Hatteras to the Hatteras Inlet revealed no occurrences. The National Park Service (NPS) has conducted annual surveys within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore (CAHA). At CAHA, seabeach amaranth populations fluctuated greatly from 1985 to 2004. No plants have been observed since 2005 and the plant is currently thought to possibly be extirpated from CAHA (NPS, 2016). The USFWS has no records of the species on the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (PINWR) but suitable habitat for this species does exist near Bonner Bridge. The nearest known population is at Cape Point, approximately 40 miles south of the inlet (USACE, 2000).

Previous beach nourishment projects have rebuilt habitat for seabeach amaranth and encouraged growth of some populations, as seen in Bogue Inlet (Dale Suiter, *pers.comm.*, 2007) and Wrightsville Beach (USFWS, 1996a). For example, historically, seabeach amaranth had been recorded on Wrightsville Beach, but after severe erosion and lack of nourishment during the 1970's no plants were recorded in surveys from 1980 – 1987. After two nourishment projects in 1980-81 and 1986, surveys in 1988 recorded nearly 3,000 plants. According to the USFWS (1996a), Wrightsville Beach had become one of the largest and least variable populations of seabeach amaranth known and had apparently reestablished itself (whether from a seedbank or from colonization is not known) on this renourished beach. However, surveys performed by the USACE have not recorded the species on Wrightsville Beach since 2011, when only two plants were observed. Prior to 2011, no plants had been recorded since 2008 (USACE, 2013a). This suggests the ephemeral nature of even well-established populations of seabeach amaranth. Another population displaying this ephemeral behavior is located in Bogue Banks, Carteret County, NC. Prior to 2001, the area surveyed between Fort Macon and Atlantic Beach supported substantial populations of seabeach amaranth, with plant counts numbering in the thousands some years. In 2001, the number of plants had fallen to 20. After nourishment, seabeach amaranth increased to

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over 5,000 plants in 2002, 2003 and 2004. In 2010, plant counts fell below 100 and by 2013, only one plant was found in the entire area surveyed within Carteret County (USACE, 2013a).

Seabeach amaranth monitoring was not required following the 2017 nourishment event at Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, Southern Shores, and Duck and, therefore, it is not known whether the plant has populated these areas. Regardless, due to the historic small numbers of plants observed in Dare County, it may be assumed that the plant is not well suited to thrive in the project area.

3.8.7 Piping Plover

The piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) was federally listed in 1986 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and three separate breeding populations were identified in North America: 1) the Atlantic Coast population (threatened), 2) the Northern Great Plains population (threatened) and 3) the Great Lakes population (endangered). Piping plovers are also listed as threatened throughout their wintering range (USFWS, 1996a). The Atlantic Coast population breeds along the east coast of North America from the Canadian Maritime Provinces to North Carolina. The Northern Great Plains population can be found breeding from southern Alberta to Manitoba and south to Nebraska. The Great Lakes population breeds along the shorelines of the Great Lakes. All three populations migrate to the coastal shorelines of the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and the beaches of the Caribbean Islands to winter (USFWS, 2012).

On July 10, 2002, the USFWS published a final rule to list 137 areas along the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas as Critical Habitat for wintering populations of piping plovers (66 FR 36038). The Critical Habitat closest to the project area is Unit NC-1. The northern boundary of NC-1 is approximately 24 km (15 mi) south of Kill Devil Hills, the southernmost of the four towns considered in this assessment. There is no critical habitat unit within the project area.

According to the USFWS, the piping plover may be found within all eight coastal counties of North Carolina (USFWS, 2014a). However, no piping plovers have been documented within the project area within at least the last five (5) years (Maria Dunn, pers. comm. June 19, 2020, eBird, 2020).

3.8.8 Rufa Red Knot

On December 11, 2014, the final rule listing the *rufa* red knot as threatened was published in the Federal Register (79 FR 238).

Although the Delaware Bay and coastal Virginia represent the largest stopover concentration of migrating *rufa* red knots, coastal North Carolina does support the birds during their spring and fall

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migrations. Surveys for the *rufa* red knots have been performed throughout the state and the data is maintained by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). Data NCWRC database was summarized within the 2015 EAs to determine total *rufa* red knot observations per month throughout the state from 1985 to 2013. This data shows that beaches in the vicinity of Dare County have historically supported roughly 10% of red knot occurrences from the northern region and 8% of statewide occurrences. However, the highly developed nature of the oceanfront shoreline likely deters any red knots from utilizing habitats within the project area. These four beach towns have narrow, heavily utilized beaches with dogs, pedestrians and vehicular traffic that discourages use by shorebirds (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, August 29, 2013). Therefore, while the birds may be present elsewhere within the county, it is not likely that red knots will occur within the project area. No observations of *rufa* red knots have been documented within the project area within at least the last five (5) years (Maria Dunn, *pers. comm.* June 19, 2020; eBird, 2020).

3.8.9 Roseate Tern

On November 2, 1987, the USFWS listed two populations of the Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*) as endangered and threatened. The population that nests in northeastern North America was determined to be endangered, while the Caribbean population (including nesting birds in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Florida) were listed as threatened. The roseate tern is a rare occurrence in North Carolina and is not listed as one of the bird species prioritized for conservation in the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission's Wildlife Action Plan (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, July 9, 2014). This species is primarily observed south of Cape Hatteras, particularly at Cape Point within Cape Hatteras National Seashore during the months of June through August. According to eBird, there have been opportunistic sightings of the roseate tern in Dare County; however, these occurrences have been rare. There are no records of the species nesting in the proposed project area (USFWS, 1999; eBird, 2020).

3.9 Cultural Resources

It is necessary to determine if any cultural resources, such as archaeological or historic artifacts and structures, exist within the Project Area and if they are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The federal statutes associated with these actions include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1987; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987.

The National Register of Historic Places was queried to identify any historic sites potentially present within the area of sand placement. Of the twenty-seven sites in Dare County that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places database, several were found to be within the project area (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

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In October 2014 remote-sensing surveys were performed by Tidewater Atlantic Research (TAR) to identify whether any cultural resources exist within the borrow areas used for the 2017 project (Borrow Area A and Borrow Area C). Analyses of survey results identified nine magnetic anomalies in Area A, four of which were considered potentially significant and recommended for avoidance and buffering. These buffers were implemented and were incorporated into the final borrow area design for the 2017 project.

Borrow Area A is located just over 11 miles to the southeast from a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) referred to as the Former Duck Target Facility Munitions Response Site (MRS) (Figure 8). A FUDS refers to a property that was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (DoD), that was transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986. The Duck Target Facility MRS was used from 1941 to 1965 as a practice bombing and rocket target range, and numerous types of rockets and practice bombs were used. Although over 1,000 tons of munitions have been removed or inspected at the site, these investigations have so far determined that all munitions present are munitions debris and scrap metal. During the construction of the 2017 project, two munitions were recovered in the dredge's screen box during dredging from within Borrow area A. The munitions were sucked up through the drag arm, passed through the dredge pump, and were recovered in the screener basket after the hopper was filled. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) staff from Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek, Virginia, initially indicated that the rounds did not appear volatile and that they believed it was safe to discharge the load and to continue dredging. In the interim, the dredge operator was asked by EOD to stow the munitions in a safe place on the boat and EOD would retrieve them the next day which it did. In addition to these two MECs, a testing cartridge was recovered by the dredge from within Borrow Area A. The testing cartridge was sucked up through the drag arm, passed through the dredge pump, and was recovered in the screener basket. EOD master tech out of Little Creek, Virginia, was immediately notified and soon stated that it was safe for work to continue and that it was not a hazard.

Additional information regarding cultural resources is included in the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

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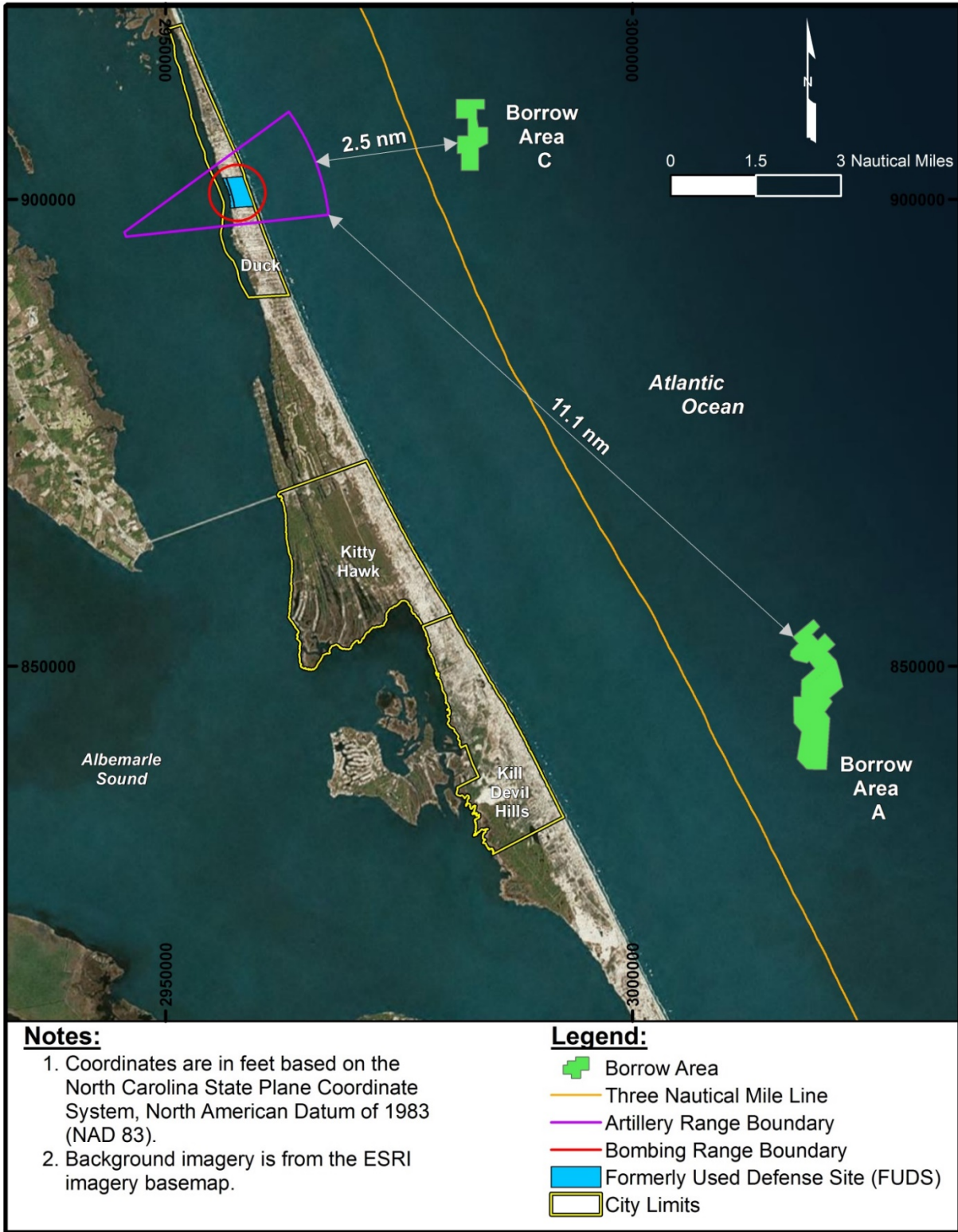


Figure 8. The location of the Duck Target Facility Munitions Response Site. Note: Borrow Area C will not be utilized for this proposed project.

3.10 Socioeconomic Resources

Tourism is the main economic driver in Dare County, as the area provides many recreational and scenic resources. In 2019, visitor spending brought in \$1.27 billion and also supported 13,880 jobs within the local economies within Dare County (Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, 2020). Annual Dare County tourism generates more than \$116.5 million in state and local tax revenue. In 2017, the median household income in Duck, Southern Shores, and Kitty Hawk was \$58,329, \$101,596, and \$64,997, respectively. At Kill Devil Hills, the median household income in 2017 was \$53,358 (City Data, 2020). In an attempt to attract year-round residents and due to the need for additional essential housing, Dare County has been exploring efforts to increase year-round essential housing in the unincorporated areas of the county.

The commercial fishing industry provides an annual economic benefit of 604 jobs and \$25 million within Dare County. Seafood packing and processing provides an additional annual economic impact of 149 jobs and \$31.6 million to the county (NC State University, 2016). Wanchese Industrial Park, Manns Harbor, and other locations have several boat building businesses with an economic impact of over 1000 jobs. The College of the Albemarle's Boat Building Pre-Employment Training Program provides graduates with the knowledge and skills for elite boat building manufacturing in the County that contribute over \$100 million in revenue for Dare County including marine support industries. The NCDOT State Shipyard in Manns Harbor maintains all North Carolina ferries and employs 78 permanent employees (NC State University, 2016).

3.11 Recreational and Scenic Resources

Dare County spans 110 miles of oceanfront shoreline that provides access to millions of residents and visitors each year. As a tourist destination, Duck has many recreational venues that include surf shops, kayak rental shops, bicycle rental shops, fishing rental shops, charter boat fishing, beach tours and bird watching. Other water-related recreational services provided are kite surfing, jet ski rentals and dive charters in the area. The Outer Banks are also known as a surfer's destination. Recreational fishing is also a major draw for tourists and locals alike. In-shore anglers, pier fishing, surf fishing and boat fishing collectively draw in revenue through fishing enthusiasts' hotel accommodations, rentals, dining and permits.

4.0 IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICANT'S PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR §§ 1508) were updated in July of 2020. The new regulations no longer distinguish between direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. Effects, or impacts, are now defined by the CEQ as "changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives, including those effects that occur

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at the same time and place as the proposed action or alternatives and may include effects that are later in time or farther removed in distance from the proposed action or alternatives".

Beach nourishment affects the infrastructural and economic aspects of the human environment. It can also have considerable positive and negative biological impacts on the many components of the beach ecosystem including terrestrial arthropods, marine zoobenthos, microphytobentos, shorebirds, vascular plants, nesting sea turtles and swimming marine fauna. Negative impacts dominate in short term, while long-term impacts depend on the ecological recovery of the system, which is influenced by the project timing, project size and location, techniques employed, sand quality and quantity and conditions prior to nourishment (Speybroeck *et al.*, 2006). In general, positive impacts include protection of upland structures and infrastructure, restoration of eroded beach and dune habitat for wildlife nesting and roosting, and potential benefits to local economies due to increased recreational opportunities. Table 8 provides a summary of the impact to the various resources that were determined for the actions associated with the 2017 nourishment project. The most significant difference between the 2017 project and the proposed project is the larger fill placement area along the Town of Southern Shores oceanfront shoreline. Although the extent has increased, the nature of the impacts provided in Table 8 still apply to the proposed project. Additional information regarding these impacts can be found in Appendix A and in the other 2015 EAs (CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

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Table 8. Comparison of potential impacts for each resource resulting from the two alternatives, summarized from the 2015 EAs for the 2017 project that are applicable to the Proposed Action.

Resource	Potential Impacts	
	Alt #1: No New Action	Alt #2: Proposed Action
Water Quality	No impacts.	Temporary turbidity increase at borrow area; temporary increase of turbidity in the nearshore waters at the fill site; impacts to benthic communities through light reduction and clogging of filter feeders.
Air Quality	No impacts.	Temporary and localized reduction in air quality due to emissions from construction equipment and dredging vessels.
Noise	Temporary increases due to construction associated with demolition or relocation efforts. Additional temporary and sporadic increase in noise levels due to use of construction equipment used for beach scraping or sandbag placement.	Temporary increase at beach fill site due to construction equipment and activities; temporary increase in marine sound at borrow area from dredging; higher peak sound pressure levels produced by hopper dredges may interfere with feeding, communication, or mating for marine life.
Beach and Dune Habitat	Continued loss of beach/dune in some areas due to long-term erosion and storms. Further habitat degradation from beach scraping and/or sandbag placement.	Increase in beach/dune habitat; temporary elimination of infaunal benthic community due to burial. May bury beach or dune vegetation present in the Project Area.
EFH – Marine Water Column	No impacts.	Temporary elevated turbidity levels at borrow site (mid-and inner-shelf) and fill site (surf zone) may cause adverse impacts to fish physiology (e.g., gill abrasion) and behavior (e.g., decreased feeding success).
EFH – Offshore Shoals	No impacts.	Removal of benthic organisms due to sand excavation; alteration of seabed topography may alter habitat value.
T&E Species	Loss of beach/dune habitat potentially utilized by sea turtles (nesting), red knots (foraging, roosting), piping plovers (nesting, foraging, roosting), seabeach amaranth (germination, growth); degradation of same habitats due to potential use of sand fencing, beach scraping, sandbags. Unabated erosion may cause continued reduction of habitat for sea turtles, red knots, piping plovers; removal of development from shoreline may reduce human disturbance to sea turtles, red knots, piping plovers.	Adverse impacts include: Possibility of entrainment of swimming sea turtles; Noise harassment to sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon; impacts associated with handling stress during relocation trawling for sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon; Burial of beach/subtidal infaunal prey species for birds; Loss of infaunal prey for Atlantic sturgeon; Harassment/injury to nesting and hatchling sea turtles from construction lighting and activities and possible nest relocation; Alteration of sea turtle nesting habitat; Disruption of foraging and roosting activity for piping plovers and red knots during active construction Positive impacts include: Increased beach habitat for nesting sea turtles.
Cultural Resources	No impact.	Potential for disturbance to unanticipated cultural resources not documented within the borrow areas, pipeline corridors, and pump-out locations, and sand placement areas.

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Socioeconomics	Loss of recreational beach from storms would decrease tourism revenue; Eventual removal of at-risk residential structures from tax base if damaged beyond repair; Reduction of lot value if structures damaged; temporary impact to habitability of at-risk commercial structure due to storm damages.	Temporary reduction in tourism and associated revenue due to construction activity and temporary closure of actively constructed beach sections; post-project increased tourism due to wider recreational beach; maintains the tax base of homes in the project area by reducing storm vulnerability. The commercial fishing industry provides an annual economic benefit of 604 jobs and \$25 million within Dare County.
Recreational and Scenic Resources	Loss of recreational beach from storm-induced erosion, Reduced aesthetics from beach scraping or sandbag projects, in the long term: reduced aesthetics from derelict structures. If structures are abandoned, storm-induced erosion may reduce amount of recreational opportunities afforded by the beach; deterioration of abandoned property will temporarily reduce aesthetic value of beach, reduce safety and usage of beach until demolition occurred. Relocation of structure may allow establishment of natural beach/dune communities, improved aesthetics.	Temporary reduction in tourism due to construction activity and temporary closure of actively constructed beach sections; Closure of areas in proximity to the offshore borrow areas to recreational boat traffic; reduced aesthetics due to construction equipment and offshore dredges; increased beach width supports more recreational activity and creates a more aesthetically pleasing beach.

The proposed project differs from the 2017 beach nourishment project in several ways. First, while the extent of the fill has expanded (most notably within the town limits at Southern Shores), the volume and fill density of material to be placed on the beach has been reduced. In addition, this project will only include the utilization of one borrow area: Borrow Area A. Due to these changes, the proposed project additional impacts beyond those summarized in Table 8 may be realized. These impacts are associated with the beach and dune habitat, EFH offshore shoals, threatened and endangered species (including nesting sea turtles, piping plovers, red knots, roseate terns, and seabeach amaranth), and cultural resources.

4.1 Effects on Beach and Dune Habitat

Sand placement and dune construction would contribute to development of a stable beach and dune habitat that may prove beneficial for many plant and animal species. This beneficial effect will occur along 8,414 linear feet (~1.6 miles) along the Town of Duck, 19,570 linear feet (~3.7 miles) along the Town of Southern Shores, 20,970 linear feet (~3.9 miles) along the Town of Kitty Hawk, and 14,464 linear feet (~2.7 miles) along the Town of Kill Devil Hills (including all taper sections). Collectively, this represents an additional 18,470 linear feet of beach berm and dunes compared to the 2017 nourishment event and if built concurrently will result in sand being placed along 11.65 miles of oceanfront shoreline. In consideration of this additional spatial coverage, greater impacts to the infaunal community that inhabits the intertidal and subtidal beach (e.g. polychaetes,

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amphipods, crustaceans, gastropods) as well as the biological community that depend on them such as ghost crabs, fish and a variety of seabirds and shorebirds will be incurred. However, numerous studies have demonstrated that nourishment does not prevent recolonization of the beach by infaunal organisms when performed properly and responsibly. An example of short-term recovery of beach infauna can be seen in the 2011 nourishment project at Nags Head Beach, North Carolina. The Town of Nags Head constructed a beach nourishment project from March through November 2011, and placed material along approximately 10 miles of oceanfront shoreline. Results from post-construction benthic monitoring have confirmed that the area impacted by sand placement on Nags Head beach has regained a viable assemblage of benthic organisms that is similar to non-impacted beaches both one year post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2013) and two years post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014). The year-2 post-construction surveys showed no significant differences between the nourished beach in Nags Head from the control beaches in the study in terms of mean difference of taxa richness and sand grain size. On the nourished beach, wintertime abundance was significantly higher two years post nourishment than pre-nourishment (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014).

4.2 Effects on Offshore Shoals EFH

Dredging at offshore shoals may result in effects associated with shoal morphology, benthic abundance and elevated turbidity. The proposed maximum extents of the borrow area encompass 1,173 acres or approximately 1.83 square miles. Relative to the extent of shoals in the region, the proposed project only has the potential to affect a comparably small area.

Potential long-term physical and biological impacts could occur if dredging significantly changes the physiography of the shoals. Sediment removal has the potential to alter seabed topography, particularly if sediment removal in the borrow area results in a deep hole. the borrow area is in a dynamic offshore environment with regular mixing and sediment transport, though these have not been explicitly measured for the dredge site so infilling rates are unknown.. In instances where infilling does not occur, the hydrology and hydrodynamics that drive benthic recolonization and recovery can subsequently be affected. The potential for creation of deeper holes is higher with a cutterhead than a hopper dredge. Prior to the construction of the 2017 project, survey data indicated that the Borrow Area A contained 16,373,400 cubic yards of material. The post-construction survey of the borrow area indicated that 12,829,500 cy remained indicating that 3,543,800 was removed from the site during the 2017 operation.

Benthic resources within the offshore borrow area will be affected during project construction by the removal of sediment. Benthic invertebrates that inhabit sand shoals provide structural fish habitat via the development of worm tubes, burrows and depressions. In addition, these invertebrates provide a foraging base for demersal feeders. Brooks et al. (2006) reviewed times for recovery from sand mining in U.S. Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico coastal waters. Reported recovery

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times generally ranged from 3 months to 2.5 years, with one study (Turbeville and Marsh, 1982) reporting changes in community parameters five years post-dredging. Time scales for recolonization also varied by taxonomic group. Polychaetes and crustaceans recovered most quickly (several months) while deep burrowing molluscs were slowest to recover (several years) (Brooks et al. 2006). Recolonization by opportunistic benthic species would be expected to begin soon after project construction ceases. Because of the opportunistic nature of the species, recovery would be expected to occur relatively rapidly in the order of less than 100 days from the migration of benthic organisms from adjacent areas and larval transport (Boyd and Rees, 2003; Newell et al., 2004). Benthos found in sand bottoms of high-energy environments, such as those within the project borrow area, tend to recover more quickly than those occurring in lower-energy environments with a higher percentage of fine particles (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). Faster recovery in shallow high-energy environments may reflect the adaptation of communities that occur in these habitats to frequent disturbance from episodic storm events (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). Monitoring studies of post-dredging effects and recovery rates of borrow areas indicate that most borrow areas usually show significant recovery by benthic organisms approximately 1 to 2 years after dredging and greater inter-annual variability than differences from the effects of dredging (USACE, 2013b). Burlas *et al.* (2001) monitored borrow sites with bathymetric high points off northern New Jersey and found that essentially all infaunal assemblage patterns recovered within 1 year after dredging disturbance, except recovery of average sand dollar weight and biomass composition, which required 2.5 years. With the expected relatively quick recovery of infaunal communities, the project is not expected to result in significant long-term impacts to benthic prey resources.

The potential for EFH turbidity effects are limited by the borrow source's low percentage of fines and rapid fallout during removal. Although turbidity plumes associated with dredging often are short-lived and affect relatively small areas (Cronin *et al.*, 1970; Nichols *et al.*, 1990), re-suspension and re-dispersion of dredged sediments by subsequent currents and waves can propagate dredge-related turbidity for extended periods after dredging ends (Onuf, 1994). Biological responses to turbidity depend on these physical factors, coupled with the type of organism, geographic location, and the time of the year. In the case of sand dredging from offshore shoals for beach nourishment, turbidity plumes at the borrow site are virtually nonexistent due to rapid settling of sand-sized particles, resulting in minimal, if any, sedimentation impacts relative to background transport processes (Louis Berger Group, 1999). Additionally, in an analysis of potential biological and physical impacts of dredging on offshore ridge and shoal features, CSA *et al.* (2009) confirmed that turbidity plumes and their effects are expected to be less important in unprotected offshore areas. This is due to sand settling more rapidly than clay and silt and offshore shoals tend to be coarser than inshore deposits (CSA et. al., 2009).

The effects of high turbidity on fish are thought to be primarily behavioral rather than physical because fish are motile and are able to move away from such disturbances (Kjelland et al. 2015;

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Wilber et al. 2005). In support of this notion, examples of TSS lethal concentrations and durations of exposure determined in lab settings are extremely high. Bottom-feeding fish species may be more tolerant of such events compared to species such as marine pelagics (Humborstad et al. 2006). Sublethal physical effects of suspended sediments to fish, however, do occur and may include clogging or coating of the gills, lesions, swelling, mucus and tissue production, less oxygen uptake, respiratory problems, and general changes to the structure of the gill (Wenger et al. 2017; Wilber and Clarke 2001). Potential consequences of these effects may include increased energy expenditure, reduced foraging, reduced growth, and high susceptibility to predation (Wilber and Clarke 2001).

4.3 Effects on Threatened and Endangered Species

Several of the federally listed species that may occur within the project area could be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Although these impacts were described in detail for the 2017 nourishment project (see Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b), several aspects of the proposed project may result in slightly different impacts for several of these species. Specifically, due to the increased extent of fill placed along the oceanfront shoreline, the impacts discussed in the 2015 EAs for nesting sea turtles, seabeach amaranth, piping plovers, and rufa red knots may be exacerbated. During the 2017 event, 3.9M cubic yards of material was placed over nearly 8.3 miles of oceanfront shoreline. The proposed project has been formulated to include the placement of 6,589,633 cy, however this volume is extremely conservative as it contains 50% more volume than the design and advanced fill currently calls for to account for volumetric losses during dredging and the potential for storm-induced erosion between the permitting effort and construction. Ultimately, this material will be spread over 11.65 miles of oceanfront shoreline.

Nesting Sea Turtles

Characteristics of the borrow material placed on the beach (including sand compaction, beach moisture content, sand color, sand grain size and shape, and sand grain mineral content) may alter sea turtle nesting behavior (Crain *et al.*, 1995). Nest site selection and digging behavior of the female can be altered, or deterred, if she finds the beach unsuitable. Additionally, escarpments may develop on nourished beaches and can prevent sea turtles from accessing the dry beach, causing the female to return to the water without nesting. This is energetically wasteful to the female and may result in overall decreased reproductive success. If unable to reach preferable nesting sites, females may also choose to deposit nests in unfavorable areas seaward of the escarpment making them vulnerable to washout (Crain *et al.*, 1995).

Projects that utilize fill material that is similar in grain size and composition to the nourishment area may prevent or reduce some of the adverse effects associated with nourishment efforts (Crain *et al.*, 1995). In April 2008, the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) adopted State Sediment Criteria Rule Language (15A NCAC 07H .0312) for borrow material aimed at preventing the disposal of incompatible material on the beach. The material proposed for use in the nourishment of the four towns will meet these criteria (Table 4) and consequently reduces

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many of the potential impacts to nesting and hatchling sea turtles. Despite the increased extent of fill that is proposed for this project, the use of compatible material will reduce the likelihood of any additional impacts to nesting sea turtles.

Seabeach Amaranth

Burial of seabeach amaranth plants present within the project footprint during sand placement is a potential direct impact to the species. Additionally, seabeach amaranth grows in dynamic coastal environments such as overwash areas and dune blowouts; therefore, stabilization of these areas through nourishment actually degrades the primary habitat. The nourishment portion of the proposed project could result in adverse effects as seed burial may deter germination the following season, depending upon the depth of disposal material (USFWS, 1993). Although seabeach amaranth seeds are accustomed to becoming wholly or partially buried by winter sand movement (USFWS, 1996a), if seeds become deeply buried due to nourishment activity, populations could be negatively affected (USFWS, 2002; 2010). Studies have shown that seedlings do not emerge from a depth of more than 1 or 2 cm (USFWS, 2010a). Burial of the seed bank may be particularly detrimental to isolated populations, as no nearby seed sources would be available to re-colonize the nourished site, contributing to fragmentation (USFWS, 2002). USFWS biologist Dale Suiter suggested it is likely that burial would delay germination of seeds, not prevent germination entirely (*pers. comm.*, 2007). The extent of the potential effects of burial relies on the nature of seabeach amaranth's seed bank and the importance of long distance and water dispersal of seeds; however, these topics need further study (USFWS, 1996a). In contrast, the restoration of the eroded shoreline may provide suitable habitat and encourage colonization post-nourishment, as has been observed following other nourishment projects. It should also be noted that while the above impacts may occur to seabeach amaranth, no recent (i.e. post-2009) surveys have been performed in the area; therefore, it is not known if any plants exist there currently. Therefore, despite the increase of fill extent for the proposed project compared to the 2017 project, no additional impacts to seabeach amaranth are anticipated.

Piping Plovers and Rufa Red Knots

Infaunal prey density has been shown to affect habitat use in shorebirds (Peterson *et al.*, 2006). The direct placement of sand will result in the burial and nearly complete mortality of benthic infauna along the beach and shallow water surf zones at the project nourishment locations. This would indirectly affect any adult and flightless chicks attempting to forage in the ocean intertidal zone within the 11.65-mile fill area which is a larger extent compared to the 8.3-mile fill area associated with the 2017 nourishment event. A wider and more stable beach following project construction may both positively and negatively affect both piping plovers and red knots. While it may provide a more consistent buffer between important bird habitat areas and upland development and associated human activities, it may also encourage more development and recreational use of the beach, further degrading habitat. The increase in beach width from beach nourishment activities should increase the amount of available roosting habitat, and eventually increase the amount of suitable foraging habitat after benthic invertebrates repopulate the nourished area. Because no piping plovers or red knots have been observed within the project area

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within the past five years, these impacts, both positive and negative, may not be realized by these shorebird species.

4.4 Effects on Cultural Resources

Excavation of the borrow area could unearth, crush, or otherwise damage any archaeological resources present within the path of the dredge or in an anchoring location. Cultural resource surveys identified a number of anomalies within Borrow Area A that are potentially culturally significant and will be avoided. The locations of potential pipeline corridors have not been identified at this time therefore no specific surveys have been performed. Pipeline corridors will be established by the contractor, and clearance surveys will be performed within the corridors prior to laying of pipe. The clearance surveys will be performed at the site of any submerged pipeline locations in advance of operations in or along the Outer Continental Shelf (shore-ward of the Three Nautical Mile Limit) and will consist of magnetometer and side scan sonar surveys.

Due to the extensive surveys and establishment of buffer zones around identified potential cultural resources within the borrow area, dredging activities are not expected to impact cultural resources within this area. Additionally, remote sensing surveys will be performed within portions of the pipeline corridors to ensure the corridors are free of, and avoid, potential cultural resources. Furthermore, according to the National Register of Historic Places, there are no historic or culturally significant sites documented within the Project Area. It is therefore concluded that the proposed dredging and sand placement activities will not affect cultural resources.

5.0 CONSERVATION AND MONITORING MEASURES

The following describes the actions and measures incorporated into the design and implementation of the Applicant’s Preferred Alternative.

A wide range of conservation and monitoring measures were established for the 2017 project. Due to the similarity of the proposed project, those measures, summarized below in Table 9 and described in greater detail within Appendix A, will also be employed as part of the proposed four-town nourishment project. These measures are included to avoid and minimize potential project related impacts to the resources found within the project area. Several conservation measures included within Table 9 refers to the 2020 SARBO.

Table 9. Summary of conservation and monitoring measures applicable to the Alternative #2: Proposed Action nourishment project, based on previous measures used for the 2017 nourishment project.

	Conservation/Monitoring Measure
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Borrow Area Design	The size and shape of the borrow areas have been designed such that a minimum number of turns will be required by the hopper dredge, which increases dredge efficiency and reduces the potential for sea turtle entrapment. Dredging will occur preferentially in naturally accreting areas of the shoal complex, avoiding erosional areas of the shoal to the extent possible, and will avoid creating deep depressions or pits.
Dredge Type	Construction of the project will be accomplished using cutterhead suction dredges, trailing suction hopper dredges, or a combination of the two. To minimize impacts from hopper dredging, the project will follow the standard hopper dredging conditions outline in the 2020 SARBO. Risk of entrapment will be reduced by use of a sea turtle deflector on the dredge's draghead. Every effort will be made to keep the dredge pumps disengaged when the hopper dredge dragheads are not firmly on the bottom. Also, the rotating cutterhead will not be lifted from the sediment surface during operations. Additionally, full-time NMFS-certified protected species observers will be present on the hopper dredge to document any sea turtle activity and monitor turtle takes through screening of inflow and/or outflow. Dredging operations will abide by the terms and conditions deemed necessary to minimize hopper dredging impacts to sea turtles set forth in the 1995 and 1997 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO).
Dredge Positioning	<p>Navigation and positioning software will be used by the contractor to accurately track the dredge location. The software will provide real-time dredge positioning and digging functions to allow color display of dredge shape, physical feature data as found in background Computer Aided Design (CAD) charts and color contour matrix files from hydrographic data collection software described above. The software will also provide a display of theoretical volume quantities removed during actual dredging operations. This ensures operations only occur within the borrow area and prevents unanticipated impacts to cultural or biological resources.</p> <p>Dredge anchors will not be placed any further than 200 feet from the edge of the areas to be dredged. The dredge contractor will be required to verify the location of the anchors with real time positioning each and every time the anchors are relocated. This prevents impacts to cultural resources.</p>
Pipeline Positioning	The pipeline alignment along the beach will be placed to avoid potential piping plover and red knot habitat or sea turtle nests. The alignment will be coordinated with, and approved by, the USACE. As-built positions of the pipeline will be recorded using GPS technology and included in the final construction observation report.
Pipeline Observations	Observations and assessments of the pipeline during construction will be performed to avoid pressurized leaks from the pipeline couplings or other equipment that may result in sediment plumes, siltation and/or elevated turbidity levels. The Towns, along with the associated engineer, will coordinate with the dredgers and have in place a mechanism to cease dredge and fill activities in the event that a substantial leak is detected. In the event that a substantial leak is detected (leaks resulting in turbidity that exceed state water quality standards). The contractor will cease dredge and placement activities until an appropriate repair of the affected equipment has been completed.
Construction Observations	Construction observation and contract administration will be periodically performed seven days/week, approximately twelve hours/day during periods of active construction. Most observations will be during daylight hours; however, random nighttime observations may be conducted. The Towns, the Engineer, or his duly authorized representative will provide onsite observation by an individual with training or experience in beach nourishment and construction observation and testing, and that is knowledgeable of the project design and permit conditions. The project manager will coordinate with the field observer. Multiple daily observations of the pump-out location will be made for quality assessment and quality control

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	(QA/QC) of the material being placed on the beach. The construction contractor will provide observations 24 hours per day during construction.
Sediment Compatibility	The Sediment Criteria Rule provides beneficial guidelines for both grain size and percent weight of calcium carbonate. However, other important characteristics such as organic content, heavy mineral content and color are not addressed. These aspects of the beach material will be considered. Maintaining adherence to this sediment criteria rule for material placed on the beach will reduce adverse impacts to the beach invertebrate community and would also reduce effects to sea turtle nest construction and incubation of the eggs. Multiple daily observations of the active placement locations will be made for QA/QC of the material being placed on the beach. Following construction, compaction of placed fill material will be inspected by the Towns, the Engineer or his duly authorized representative in coordination with the DCM and USACE. Compaction monitoring will begin after the material has been graded and dressed to the final slope and a period of time will be allowed for finer particles to be washed away and final settling of the material to occur prior to compaction monitoring. If the fill material appears to have a higher degree of compaction than that which is acceptable additional testing such as cone penetration testing will be considered. After subsequent testing, if it is determined that tilling is necessary to reduce compaction based on consultation with the appropriate agencies, the contractor will till the beach to a minimum depth of 36 inches throughout the constructed portion of the beach to loosen the compaction of the placed material. Beach tilling will only be performed as a result of an identified compaction problem based on agency consultation. Beach compaction monitoring and, if necessary, tilling would ensure that project impacts on sea turtle nesting are minimized.
Escarments	Visual surveys of escarpments will be made along the beach fill area immediately after completion of construction. Escarpments in the newly placed beach fill that exceed 18 inches for greater than 100 ft. shall be graded to match adjacent grades on the beach. Removal of any escarpments during the sea turtle hatching season (May 1 through November 15) shall be coordinated with the NCWRC, USFWS and the USACE. The likelihood of escarpment formation can be reduced by incorporating a beach design that closely resembles the native beach in terms of berm elevation, sediment size, and sediment sorting characteristics. The proposed project will be designed with a berm elevation of +6 ft. NAVD88, and sediment characteristics that fall within the ranges required by the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria.
Water Quality	During construction, shore parallel berms will be constructed on the beach to reduce nearshore turbidity impacts. These berms are designed such that the slurry will run parallel to shore, allowing sediment to settle out before the water is returned to the ocean. Turbidity monitoring during construction will be managed by the contractor. The contractor will be responsible for notifying the construction engineer in the event that turbidity levels exceed the state water quality standards. Measures that could be taken to subsequently reduce turbidity include moving the dredge to a different location, or asking the contractor to extend the berm, which would allow more time for fines to settle out before the water flows back into the ocean.
West Indian Manatee and Whale Monitoring	During construction or dredging activities, the contractor will adhere to the “Guidelines for Avoiding Impacts to the West Indian Manatee” created by the USFWS. Full-time NMFS-certified endangered species observers will be present on the hopper dredge(s) to alert dredge operators of any whales or manatees in the area. In the event a whale or manatee is spotted, the ship’s captain will make proper maneuvers to avoid collisions or injury to the marine mammals. Vessel operators will abide by the 10 kt (18.5 km/h) speed restrictions in any Dynamic Management Areas (DMAs) that may be established for North Atlantic right whales while underway. Operators will abide by NMFS Southeast Region marine mammal viewing guidelines and maintain 50 yds. from sea turtles and dolphins and 100 yds. from whales. Vessel operators will also follow the restricted vessel approach of 500 yds. established for North Atlantic right whales.

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<p>Sea Turtle Monitoring and Relocation Trawling</p>	<p>On the beach, artificial lighting used during nighttime construction activities will be angled or shielded to reduce deterrence of sea turtle nesting and hatchling disorientation.</p> <p>Should hopper dredges be utilized, the proposed project may employ relocation trawling as a means to reduce the potential for entrainment. If relocation trawling is implemented, standard relocation trawling conditions will be observed as set forth by NMFS, including specification for trawl time, handling, holding conditions, take and release and any tagging, etc. (SARBO, 2020).</p> <p>A sea turtle nest monitoring plan will be implemented through coordination with USFWS and NCWRC. Dare County is included in surveys conducted by Network for Endangered Sea Turtles (N.E.S.T), the volunteer organization which performs systematic surveys of the northern Outer Banks from the Virginia border to the southern tip of Nags Head. Surveys are performed throughout the nesting season (May through August), and include daily morning patrols to mark and protect newly laid nests, as well as monitoring during incubation period and emergence. Because the proposed project includes nourishment during the summer months (nesting season), monitoring will be needed to identify, and subsequently avoid burial or excavation of, existing nests during construction. This monitoring will be performed by trained individuals knowledgeable of the beach construction operations. In addition to monitoring surveys, nest relocation will be implemented by highly trained individuals and in coordination with the appropriate agencies.</p>
<p>Bird Monitoring</p>	<p>Although a project-specific bird monitoring plan will not be developed, existing programs established by the State, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and other entities are anticipated to continue monitoring piping plovers, <i>rufa</i> red knots, and other bird species along portions of the Outer Banks in Dare County.</p> <p>In addition, all personnel involved in the construction process along the beach will be trained to recognize the presence of piping plovers and red knots prior to the initiation of beach construction. Personnel will be provided photos of each species, which will be required to be kept at the construction site for quick reference. A contractor representative authorized to stop or redirect work will conduct a shorebird survey prior to 9:00 am each day of sand placement activities. The survey will cover the work area and any locations where equipment is expected to travel. The contractor will note any observance of red knots or piping plovers and submit observations to the USACE Wilmington District Office the next calendar day.</p>

6.0 CONCLUSION

This EA included updated information on resources previously analyzed. For those resources without updates, new information was not found to be relevant to the affected environment or proposed action. The avoidance and minimization measures as described above will be implemented as part of the proposed action. As analyzed within this EA, and in consideration of these mitigation measures, most impacts from the Alternative #2: Proposed Action are expected to be temporary and limited to the footprint of the project area. Because no significant impacts are anticipated, an EIS is not required; therefore, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is warranted.

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Appendices

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- B** Scoping Meeting Minutes
- C** Essential Fish Habitat Assessment
- D** Drawings for the Town of Duck Shoreline Protection Project
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- G** Drawings for the Town of Kill Devil Hills Shoreline Protection Project

Appedix A

Dare County, NC, Shoreline Protection Project (2015)
Environment Assessment

Final

October 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

For the Town of Duck Shoreline Protection Project

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
TOWN OF DUCK SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT**

Prepared for:
The Town of Duck, North Carolina



and

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



Prepared by:
Coastal Planning & Engineering of North Carolina, Inc.
Wilmington, North Carolina



September 2015

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Appendices

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Appendix E – Biological Assessment

Appendix F – Geotechnical Report

Appendix G - Correspondence

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Where is the Proposed Action Located?

The Duck Shoreline Protection Project (Project) is located along the Atlantic coast of the Outer Banks within Dare County, North Carolina. The proposed project includes a one-time beach nourishment event along a 1.7-mile section of the Town of Duck's (Town) oceanfront shoreline using material obtained from two Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) borrow areas located in federal waters offshore of Dare County (Figure 1). Borrow Area A is located between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore, while Borrow Area C is located between 4.1 and 5.2 miles offshore. The Towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, also within Dare County, are simultaneously pursuing similar beach nourishment projects. Due to their proximity and project similarities, the three projects may be constructed concurrently within the same dredging season.

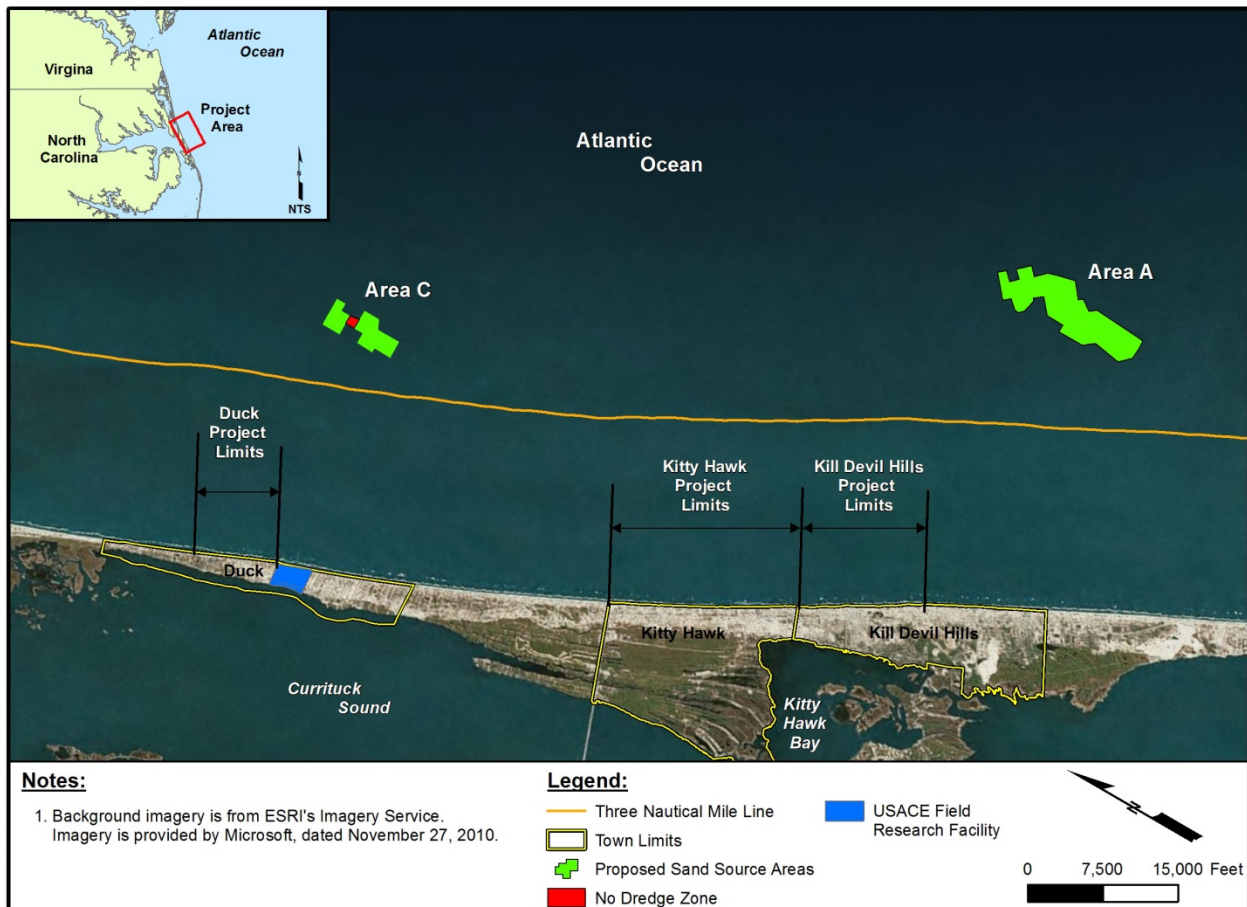


Figure 1. Map showing general site location (inset), as well as borrow source areas, project limits and municipal boundaries.

1.2. Scoping and Consultation History

On September 14, 2011, the Town of Kill Devil Hills held an interagency meeting in Washington, NC with representatives from various state and federal agencies including the North

Carolina Division of Coastal Management (NCDCM), North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The purpose of the meeting was to present the scope of a proposed locally sponsored shoreline protection project and to develop an agreed upon permitting approach and scope for the required environmental documentation. One outcome of the meeting was the decision to develop a “Project Information Document” (Appendix C) that would provide the USACE with a summary of the relevant existing environmental documentation and biological data that pertains to the proposed Kill Devil Hills Shore Protection Project. The information provided within the document was to be used to assist the USACE in determining the appropriate environmental documenting requirements. Following the submittal of the document, the USACE responded that due to the likelihood of determining a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI), an Environmental Assessment (EA) would be the recommended approach regarding the required environmental documentation.

Subsequent to the 2011 interagency meeting, two other beach towns in Dare County, Kitty Hawk and Duck, expressed interest in pursuing their own shoreline protection projects in light of continued erosion on their respective shorelines. Considering that all three Towns are proceeding with similar nourishment projects constructing these projects within the same year, either concurrently or sequentially, would reduce mobilization costs to the towns. Another interagency meeting was held on June 19, 2013 with representatives from many of the same agencies to discuss proposed permitting and environmental documentation approaches for all three towns, (Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk and Duck). The meeting minutes from both interagency meetings are presented in Appendix A.

Because the project involves use of OCS borrow areas, which fall under the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) jurisdiction, and placement of material on the beach, which falls under the USACE’s jurisdiction, it was determined that BOEM and the USACE would act as joint-lead agencies for NEPA purposes, and would prepare joint NEPA documents. BOEM and the USACE agreed to participate in the required Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations; the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Management Act Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation (Section 305); the National Historic Preservation Act Section (NHPA) Section 106 process; and the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Section 307 consistency process.

The proposed dredging of OCS borrow areas falls outside the scope of several existing biological opinions. The 1995/1997 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO) does not apply because 1) the USACE does not have regulatory jurisdiction over OCS borrow areas, and 2) the project is not being funded or undertaken by the USACE. The USACE has re-initiated consultation with the NMFS to include new species, actions and geographic areas in the SARBO. The presently proposed dredging activities would be covered under the re-initiated SARBO, since both the USACE and BOEM would be party to it. However, it cannot be assumed that the SARBO will be completed in time to be applicable to the Duck project; therefore, BOEM will need its own “stand-alone” biological opinion and Incidental Take Statement to authorize any potential protected species interactions occurring in federal waters. During the interagency meeting on July 19, 2013, representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) agreed that while individual Environmental

Assessments (EAs) could be drafted for each of the three proposed projects (resulting in three individual sets of permits), a single regional EFH assessment and a single Biological Assessment (BA) could be submitted to satisfy consultation requirements with NMFS and USFWS for the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills. The EFH and BA were each developed in a batched format, such that all three Towns were addressed within one document. Both the EFH and the BA have been submitted to the appropriate agencies to begin formal consultation. The EFH was submitted on December 8, 2014, and formal consultation is in progress. The BA was submitted to NFS on December 18, 2014 and formal consultation with began on July 7, 2015. Formal consultation with the USFWS began on June 23, 2015.

In a letter from BOEM to the USACE, dated December 2, 2014, it was stated that lead agency in Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation for potential impacts on protected species would be determined by jurisdiction. The BOEM will be lead agency and consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) concerning potential effects from dredging activities for species under their purview (i.e. swimming turtles and whales). The USACE will be the lead agency and consult with UFWS concerning effects from placement activities for species under their purview (i.e. nesting sea turtles). BOEM and the USACE will consult jointly with NMFS Habitat Conservation Division on EFH and request NMFS to assign conservation recommendations by jurisdiction. The USACE will be lead agency for the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, and will notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and relevant Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO). The USACE and BOEM will work with the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR), to ensure compliance with Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).

1.3. What is the Proposed Action?

The proposed action will include a one-time sand placement event along a 1.7-mile section of the Town's oceanfront shoreline (Figure 1). Beach quality sand will be obtained via a self-contained ocean-certified hopper dredge and/or a hydraulic cutterhead pipeline dredge. Placement onto the beach would be accomplished via submerged pipeline with direct pump-out. The type and number of dredges needed will be determined by the contractor. Should a cutterhead dredge be used, dredged material would be transported to the recipient beach via submerged pipeline. In the event a hopper dredge is used, pump-out stations will be implemented and material will be transported to the beach via submerged pipeline. The specific locations of pipeline corridors and pump-out locations have not been determined at this time, but will also be determined by the contractor. Once discharged, the sand will be shaped and graded according to the design template using earth-moving equipment such as bulldozers and excavators. The Town is proposing a year-round construction schedule such that dredging and placement may occur whenever it is deemed safest and most efficient by the contractor.

The proposed borrow areas for the project are located in federal waters, and range from 4.1 to 6.5 miles offshore of the Dare County coastline. Both borrow areas were developed in conjunction with the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, which are concurrently proposing nourishment projects. All three projects will be constructed within the same year, and it is possible that construction will be concurrent for all three Towns. Details of these methods are discussed in Section 2.2. This EA will evaluate a one-time nourishment event with a year-round construction window for the Town of Duck.

- Alternative 1 – Abandon/Retreat
- Alternative 2 – Applicant’s Preferred Alternative – Beach Nourishment with Offshore Borrow Areas within BOEM Waters
- Alternative 3 – No Action

The primary tools used to evaluate the effectiveness of the various alternatives in meeting the needs and objectives included:

- LiDAR surveys
- NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) 2011 Shoreline Change Update
- SBEACH model
- GENESIS model

LiDAR Surveys

Shoreline changes along the Town of Duck were evaluated using LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data collected by USACE JALBTCX (Joint Airborne LiDAR Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise), USGS (U.S. Geological Survey), NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration). LiDAR is an optical remote sensing technology that measures the ground elevation or seafloor at relatively high spatial resolutions. LiDAR data are better suited for surveying sub-aerial platforms since light penetration may be restricted by water clarity. For this analysis, only elevations collected along the dry beach were evaluated. Twelve (12) sets of LiDAR data collected over a 16-year period between 1996 and 2011 were used for the shoreline study. Details of the shoreline change analysis are provided in Appendix B.

The shoreline change rates determined from the LiDAR data were used to estimate when ocean front structures, including swimming pools, could become vulnerable to erosion damage.

NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) 2011 Shoreline Change Update

The NC DCM periodically updates shoreline change rates for the entire state for purposes of computing ocean hazard setback factors. DCM computes shoreline change rates using the “end point” method that measures the difference in position of an “early shoreline” with the shoreline shown on a more recent set of aerial photographs. For the 2011 update, DCM used an early shoreline interpreted from a 1940 set of aerial photos and the more recent shoreline determined from 2009 aerial photos. Since the DCM data covered a larger timeframe, the DCM shoreline change rates along the Town of Duck have less variability than the rates computed from the LiDAR data.

SBEACH Model

Storm erosion modeling for the Town of Duck was conducted using the Storm Induced BEAch CHange Model (SBEACH, Larson and Kraus, 1989). SBEACH simulates the beach profile changes due to storm generated waves and water levels over the duration of the storm.

The SBEACH analysis for Duck used storm characteristics associated with Hurricane Isabel to 1) determine which structures would be vulnerable to storm damage under existing conditions and 2) evaluate the potential for erosion response alternatives to reduce storm damage vulnerability. Hurricane Isabel impacted the area in September 2003 and produced a maximum

water level of +5.6 feet NAVD. The storm still-water level was measured at the USACE Field Research Facility (FRF).

In general, a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel would have a probability of occurring in any given year of between 4% to 5%, i.e., a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel would be expected to impact the area an average of once every 20 to 25 years. Notwithstanding the storm frequency, there is a 70% to almost 80% risk a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel will impact Duck over the next 30 years.

The SBEACH model was applied to each of the approximate 1000-foot baseline transects along Duck and the landward most point where the post-storm profile was one (1) foot below the pre-storm profile used as an indication of the landward limit of the storm's "impact". The impact point at each transect was generated using GIS software. If the impact line reached the front of a structure, as defined by the Dare County GIS data, or bisected the structure, that structure was deemed impacted by the storm. No attempt was made to determine the extent of the potential damage, only that the structure would be impacted to some degree. In addition to the main structures, the analysis included an assessment of the potential storm impacts on ocean front swimming pools.

Details of the SBEACH analysis along with figures showing the impact line for the Alternative 1 – Abandon/Retreat (which is also applicable to Alternative 3 – No Action) as well as the impact lines for various beach design options evaluated for Alternative 2 are provided in Appendix B.

The SBEACH analysis for the Abandon/Retreat Alternative (Alternative 1) provided an assessment of the number of structures at risk of storm damage should measures not be implemented to reduce the level of risk. The SBEACH runs for the various beach design options provided a relative measure of the potential reduction in storm damage to existing development relative to Alternative 1. This provided a basis for selecting the most cost-effective beach design option.

GENESIS Model

The GENeralized Model for Simulating Shoreline Change (GENESIS) developed by Hanson & Kraus (USACE, 1991) was used to evaluate the most desirable length of taper or transition sections on each end of the proposed beach nourishment area. GENESIS was also used to evaluate the alignment of the shoreline following an initial year of adjustment following the sand placement. The adjusted shoreline alignment was incorporated into the so-called "Hybrid" beach design that is discussed later. GENESIS determines shoreline changes relative to a fixed baseline based on the wave-driven, longshore sediment transport. The model assumes that shoreline change is directly proportional to volume change, the profile shape is relatively constant with time and the berm elevation and depth of closure is uniform. As such, it is a "one-line" model that calculates shoreline position rather than bathymetric changes.

In this EA, all three (3) alternative actions listed above were considered viable and were thus subjected to analysis of impacts to the human, physical and biological environments and threatened and endangered species.

2.1. Alternative #1: Abandon and Retreat

The existing shoreline management initiatives within the Town are limited to beach bulldozing or scraping, sand fencing, dune vegetation and truck haul to build and/or repair dunes. The Town does not allow the use of temporary sandbags to protect threatened structures. Essentially all of the shoreline management efforts are carried out by individuals or groups of individual property owners. Under Alternative 1, these activities would cease and buildings threatened by erosion, or ones that have a high probability of being damaged by a storms, would be moved landward to existing vacant lots or demolished and abandoned.

2.1.1. Long-Term Erosion Threat

Shoreline erosion rates determined from the analysis of the LiDAR data sets spanning the 15-year period from October 1996 to November 2011 varied along the shoreline with rates ranging from a maximum recession of 6.5 feet/year between Pintail Drive and N. Snow Geese Dr. to 3.5 feet/year of accretion between Skimmer Way and Ocean Pines Dr. In general, the shoreline south of Sea Tern Dr. to the northern boundary of the FRF is eroding while the shoreline north of Sea Tern Dr. is accreting. Average shoreline change rates determined from the LiDAR data applicable to various shoreline segments are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Average shoreline change rates from LiDAR data.

Shoreline Segment		Shoreline Distance (feet)	Average Shoreline Change Rate (ft./yr.)
From Station	To Station		
D-10	D-11	1,016	+3.5
D-11	D-12	782	+2.8
D-12	D-13	1,022	+1.3
D-13	D-14	976	-1.1
D-14	D-15	976	-2.9
D-15	D-16	975	-5.5
D-16	D-17	971	-6.5
D-17	D-18	1,050	-5.6
D-18	D-19	596	-4.4
D-19	D-20	606	-2.6
D-20	D-21 (FRF Pier)	868	-1.7

Updated shoreline change rates published by the DCM in 2011, which were based on measured changes between 1940 and 2009, indicate a more consistent trend with rates varying from essentially 0 feet/year near the FRF north property boundary to -2 feet/year between Sound Sea Ave. and Skimmer Way.

The relatively stable nature of the shoreline north of Sea Tern Dr. combined with the positioning of the ocean front structures implies very few ocean front structures north of Sea Tern Dr. would be impacted by long-term erosion over the next 30 years. In this regard, erosion of the shoreline was deemed to render the structures imminently threatened once the +6-foot NAVD contour encroached within 20 feet of the front of the structure. The +6-foot NAVD contour represents the approximate elevation of the natural berm crest in the area and is representative of the average wave run-up elevation under normal conditions. The 20-foot criteria used to determine if a structure would be imminently threatened by long-term erosion is generally the same definition of imminently threatened used by DCM.

Notwithstanding the absence of a threat from long-term erosion, 19 oceanfront structures north of Sea Tern Dr. are vulnerable to possible damage due to a storm comparable to Hurricane Isabel, which is discussed below.

South of Sea Tern Dr. to the north property line of the FRF, if shoreline erosion continued at rates determined from the LiDAR data, approximately 54 structures could be impacted over the next 30 years, as well as 20 swimming pools. Table 2 provides a summary of the number of structures and pools likely to be impacted by erosion in five-year increments during the next 30 years. The tax value of the structures was obtained from the Dare County website.

Table 2. Number of ocean front structures and swimming pools that could be imminently threatened by long-term erosion over the next 30 years.

5-Year Increment	Number Houses Impacted	Tax Value of Houses	Number Pools Impacted
0-5	0	0	0
6-10	2	\$402,000	7
11-15	19	\$8,015,000	5
16-20	17	\$6,034,000	6
21-25	8	\$3,376,000	1
26-30	8	\$5,731,000	1
Total	54	\$23,558,000	20

Of the 54 structures that would be impacted by long-term erosion over the next 30 years, 17 structures could possibly be moved back 30 to 50 feet on their existing lots to eliminate the risk of damage due to long-term erosion. However, some of these same structures are also at-risk of damage due to a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel (discussed below), and moving them back on the existing lot would not eliminate the threat of storm damage. Given this double threat, only 7 ocean front structures located between Ocean Bay Blvd. and Oyster Catcher Ln. could be moved back on the existing lot far enough to avoid damage from both long-term erosion and a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel. The remaining 47 structures at risk of damage due to long-term erosion would have to be moved to a new lot or demolished.

Currently, there are over 30 vacant lots in the area south of Oyster Catcher Lane to the north property line of the FRF. The average tax value of these lots is approximately \$254,000. If the Town adopts the Abandon/Retreat Alternative, in order to assure an orderly retreat, the Town should acquire enough lots to accommodate property owners who elect to relocate. At this time, there is no way to determine how many property owners would elect this option. With at least 47 structures needing to be moved to a new lot over the next 30 years to avoid damage from long-term erosion, assuming between 40% and 50% of the property owners elect to move the threatened structures, the Town would need to purchase at least 20 to 25 vacant lots at their current value and hold them available until such time the owners of the threatened structures decide to move.

Most of the vacant lots are located on side streets that run perpendicular to the shoreline. Since some areas along the ocean shoreline do not have a continuous road running parallel to the ocean shoreline, moving some of the erosion threatened structures would require hauling the homes back to Duck Road in order to access the vacant lots. Given the size of some of the structures at-risk from long-term erosion, moving all of the erosion threatened structures may not be practical.

Moving a structure to a new lot would maintain most of the tax value of the structure; however, the value of the lot would be removed from the Town’s tax base. The structures that are not moved would eventually be demolished. Demolition of the structures would remove the structure value from the Town’s tax base but could retain a portion of the tax value of the abandoned lot.

2.1.2. Storm Damage Risk

In addition to the threat of damage to ocean front structures due to long-term shoreline erosion, the SBEACH analysis of potential impacts to ocean front structures during storms, such as Hurricane Isabel, identified 83 structures that are at risk of damage due to a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel. Of this total, 34 are located north of Dianne St. to Oyster Catcher Lane and 49 south of Dianne St. to the north property line of the FRF. Table 3 provides a summary of the number and tax value of structures at risk of storm damage within these domains.

Of the 83 structures identified as being at-risk of damage due to a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel, 54 are included in the structures at-risk to damage due to long-term erosion. Therefore, the tax values of the structures threatened by long-term erosion, given in Table 3, are not additive to the tax values of structures at-risk of storm damage given in Table 2.

Under the Abandon/Retreat Alternative, the additional 29 structures at-risk of storm damage would also have to be moved or demolished in order to avoid future storm damage. Since only about 30 vacant lots are available within the Town of Duck south of Oyster Catcher Ln., most, if not all of the additional at-risk structures would probably have to be demolished.

Table 3. Summary of structures at-risk of storm damage.

Street to Street	Number structures at-risk of storm damage	Average tax value of at-risk structures	Total tax value of at-risk structures
Oyster Catcher Ln to Mallard Dr.	34	\$298,000	\$10,132,000
Mallard Dr. to FRF N. Prop. Line	49	\$448,000	\$21,952,000
Total	83		\$32,084,000

The storm damage risk assessment was conducted using the present position of the shoreline. If the long-term erosion trends continue along the shoreline south of Mallard Dr., the number of structures at risk of storm damage would increase over time. For example, if the shoreline continues to recede over the next 10 years at rates comparable to those determined from the LiDAR data, an additional eight (8) structures would become vulnerable to storm damage. During the ensuing 10 to 30 years, at least 10 more structures would become vulnerable to storm damage, a large segment of Bufflehead Rd., the seaward portions of N. Snow Geese Dr. and S. Snow Geese Dr. and all of Spindrift Ln.

Given the limited number of vacant lots within the town limits of Duck, all of the additional structures that would become at-risk of storm damage over the entire 30-year evaluation period would have to be eventually demolished. At-risk roads would also have to be abandoned and new street corridors established landward.

With regard to the timeframe as to when structures at-risk of storm damage, but not necessarily long-term erosion, should be moved or abandoned, the risk of a storm comparable to Hurricane

Isabel impacting the area over the next 5 to 15 years was evaluated to provide some guidance as to the most prudent timeframe in which to act. In this regard, assuming Hurricane Isabel has a frequency of 4% to 5% in any given year, the risk of a similar storm impacting the Town of Duck within the next 5 years would be between 18.5% and 22.6%. Over the next 15 years, the risk would increase to 45.8% to 53.7%. While there is not a definitive way to dictate when action should take place to move and/or abandon the structures at risk of storm damage, given the risk of a reoccurrence of a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel, most of the structures at-risk of storm damage should be moved or abandoned within the next 15 years. Note that for the most part, the majority of the structures at risk of damage due to a continuation of long-term erosion would also need to be moved or abandoned within the next 10 to 20 years.

2.2. Alternative #2: Applicant's Preferred Alternative - Beach Nourishment with Offshore Borrow Areas within Federal Waters

Under Alternative 2, the Town proposes a one-time beach nourishment project for the area determined to be at-risk for both long-term erosion and storm damage. The main placement area begins at the northern boundary of 140 Skimmer Way and extends approximately 7,670 ft. southward to the south property line of 137 Spindrift Lane, which is the property adjacent and to the northern boundary of the Field Research Facility. The project also includes a northern 500-ft. taper section that extends from the northern boundary of the main placement area to the north property line of 126 Skimmer Way. There is also a 500-ft. taper at the south end of the main placement area extending onto the Field Research Facility property. The total linear extent of the sand placement coverage is approximately 8,970 feet. (1.7 miles) (Figure 2)

The evaluation of the preferred beach design alternative included SBEACH analyses of several options to determine which option provided a reasonable degree of potential reduction in storm damage associated with a storm comparable to Hurricane Isabel. More details of this analysis are provided in the Engineering Report (Appendix B). The options evaluated included design templates that would only provide a berm seaward of the existing dune and multiple dune/berm options that would enhance the existing dune as well as provide a berm seaward of the dune. Based on the results of the SBEACH analysis, the preferred beach design includes a 20-ft wide dune at elevation +20 ft. NAVD88 with a seaward slope of 1V:5H. The dune will be fronted by a variable width berm at elevation +6 ft. NAVD88.

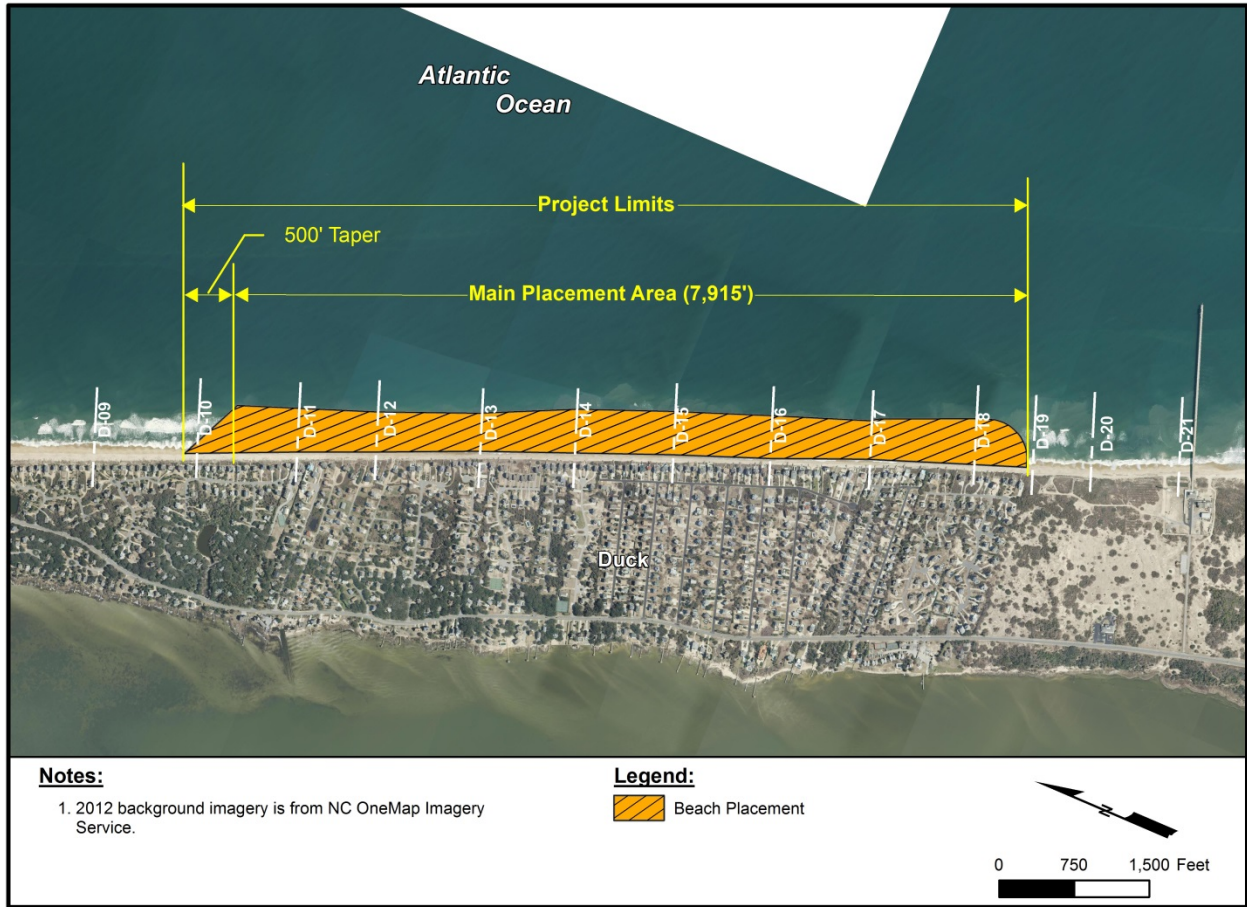


Figure 2. Project design for the Town of Duck, including the project limits, main placement area and tapers.

The initial alignment of the sand placement was established parallel to the existing shoreline by setting the seaward crest of the +6-foot berm an equal distance from the existing +6-foot contour. This shoreline position was used in the GENESIS model to determine how the material would respond to longshore sediment transport during the first year following placement. The one-year shoreline position and alignment was then used to adjust the alignment of the sand placement to incorporate the anticipated initial post-construction material adjustment. This adjustment included modifications in the width of the berm as several transects were slightly wider than 80 feet and others slightly less. With this berm adjustment, the landward crest of the dune at some transects was more than 20 feet seaward of the existing 20-foot NAVD contour. In those instances, the 20-foot dune crest was extended landward to intersect with the existing dune. The redesigned sand alignment, which included the basic 20-foot wide dune at +20 feet NAVD, was designated as the “Hybrid Design”. More discussion of the development of the Hybrid Design is given in Appendix B. A typical design template (cross-section) of the Hybrid Design is shown in Figure 3.

The Hybrid Design was evaluated for its storm damage reduction potential using SBEACH with the results indicating the Hybrid Design would reduce the number of at-risk structures from Oyster Catcher Lane to Mallard Drive from 34 to 6 (an 82% risk reduction) and from 49 to 1 from Mallard Drive to the FRF northern property line (a 98% reduction). For the entire project area, the Hybrid Design would reduce the number of structures at-risk of storm damage by 92%.

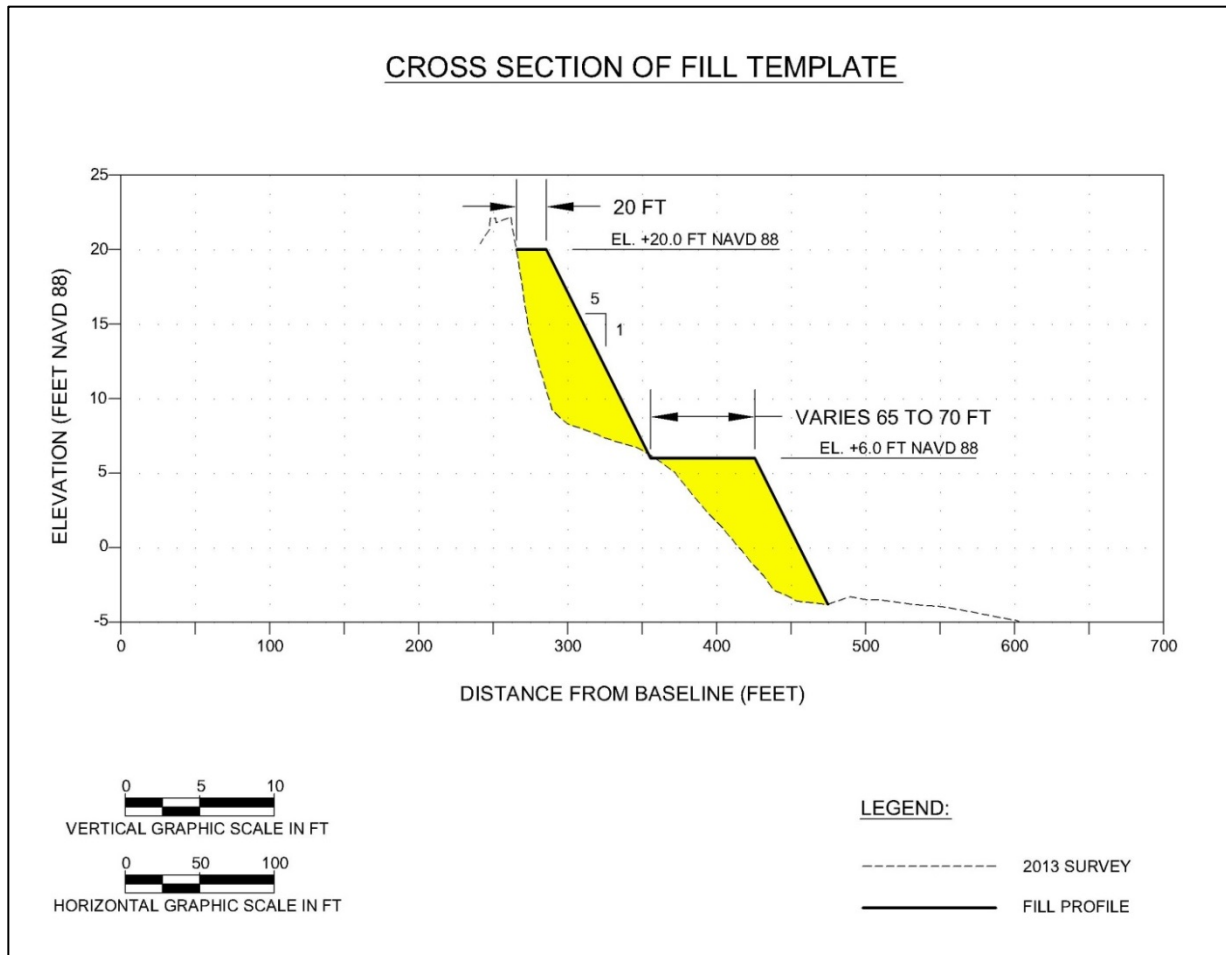


Figure 3. Typical design template for the Hybrid Design, showing 20 foot dune crest at +20 NAVD and variable width berm ranging from 65 to 75 feet at elevation +6 ft. NAVD88.

The volume of fill material needed to construct the Hybrid Design would be 898,000 cubic yards for the basic design plus an additional 234,000 cubic yards to provide five (5) years of advanced nourishment. Advanced nourishment is an additional volume of material that is placed during initial construction for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the project design for a period of time into the future; in this case, 5 years. The combination of design fill and advanced nourishment amounts to a total initial fill volume of 1,132,000 cubic yards.

Actual dredge volume could vary, and be 15 to 20 % higher than the fill volume, dependent upon the loss rate. Using a conservative estimate of 20% loss rate, the total dredged volume would be approximately 1,358,400 cy.

Mobilization and demobilization costs can run into the millions, therefore the volume of material to be dredged in any one operation should be as large as possible to keep the effective unit cost within reason. In this regard, the Duck project is being developed in conjunction with similar projects for the towns of Kill Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk. By combining nourishment of all three projects into one operation, the effective unit cost of the operation would be lowered to the

benefit of all three towns. Estimates of the initial costs for construction of the Duck Shore Protection Project are provided in Appendix B.

2.2.1. Borrow Area Design

The estimated 1,358,400 cy of material to construct the project would be obtained from one or both of the borrow areas A and C, shown in Figure 1. Both borrow areas are located entirely within federal waters, i.e., seaward of the Three Nautical Mile Line, placing them under the jurisdiction of BOEM. Borrow Area C is the closest to the Duck shoreline; therefore, it would likely be the primary borrow source.

In order to identify and characterize sand source material, CPE-NC used a systematic approach to marine sand searches developed by Finkl, Khalil and Andrews (1997), Finkl, Andrews and Benedet (2003), Finkl, Benedet and Andrews (2005), and Finkl and Khalil (2005). CPE-NC divided the investigation into three (3) sequential phases that were performed in coordination with BOEM. First, a comprehensive review of the recipient beach/project area and sediment resources offshore of the project area was conducted. Second, reconnaissance level geotechnical (jet probes) and geophysical (sub-bottom profiler, sidescan sonar, bathymetry, and magnetometer) surveys were performed. Third, design level geotechnical (vibracores) and geophysical (sub-bottom profiler, sidescan sonar, bathymetry, and magnetometer) investigations and borrow area design were completed. These investigations were conducted to evaluate the two target survey areas and ultimately delineate the Borrow Areas A and C. Design considerations for the proposed borrow area included:

- Construction of the project using both Hopper Dredge and Cutterhead Pipeline Dredges
- Location of sufficient sand to construct the three proposed beach nourishment projects for the Towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills
- Beach compatible sand with similar mean grain size and sorting as the project beaches
- Avoidance of environmentally sensitive areas such as hard bottom, sea grass beds, etc.
- Avoidance of potentially significant cultural resources
- Avoidance of nearshore impacts due to wave refraction over borrow areas

These efforts lead to the development of the borrow area designs shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. Proposed Borrow Area A is located on the Outer Continental Shelf between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the Towns of Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head in water depths between 50 and 60 feet. Borrow Area A covers approximately 1,246 acres and contains approximately 17,047,000 cubic yards of sand. Borrow Area A is divided into six different design cuts, with cut depths ranging from -58.5 to -68.5 ft. The sediment compatibility analysis (discussed in section 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) determined the offshore borrow material in Area A meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC). The cultural resource surveys identified three targets within Borrow Area A; therefore, “cultural resource buffers (no work zones)” were developed around the targets and are incorporated into the design (Figure 4). Further details regarding the cultural resource surveys within Borrow Area A are provided in section 4.7.

Proposed Borrow Area C is located on the Outer Continental Shelf between 4.1 and 5.2 miles offshore the Town of Duck in water depths between 55 and 65 feet. The proposed borrow area covers 354 acres and contain approximately 2,662,000 cubic yards of sand. Borrow Area C is

divided into five different cuts with cut depths ranging from -64.0 to -67.0 feet. A “no dredge zone was developed in the middle of Borrow Area C, where potentially unsuitable material exists. Additionally, “cultural resource buffers (no work zones)” associated with potentially significant cultural resources have been established and are included in the design (Figure 5). Further details regarding the cultural resource surveys within Borrow Area C are provided in section 4.7.

The stated volumes within both borrow areas meet the engineering requirements for the Duck design template plus dredging losses, which is estimated to be 1,358,400 cy. Additionally, Borrow Areas A and C contain sufficient amounts of compatible material to supply to engineering requirements for the Kitty Hawk and the Kill Devil Hills projects (Table 4).

Table 4. Total volume requirements for the Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills projects.

Town	Volume for Design (cy)	Dredged Volume (cy) (Design + 20% loss rate)
Duck	1,132,000	1,358,400
Kitty Hawk	1,871,000	2,245,200
Kill Devil Hills	913,000	1,095,400
Total	3,916,000	4,699,200

The sediment compatibility analysis (discussed in Section 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) determined the material in both offshore borrow areas meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC). Results of the sand compatibility analyses are discussed further in sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

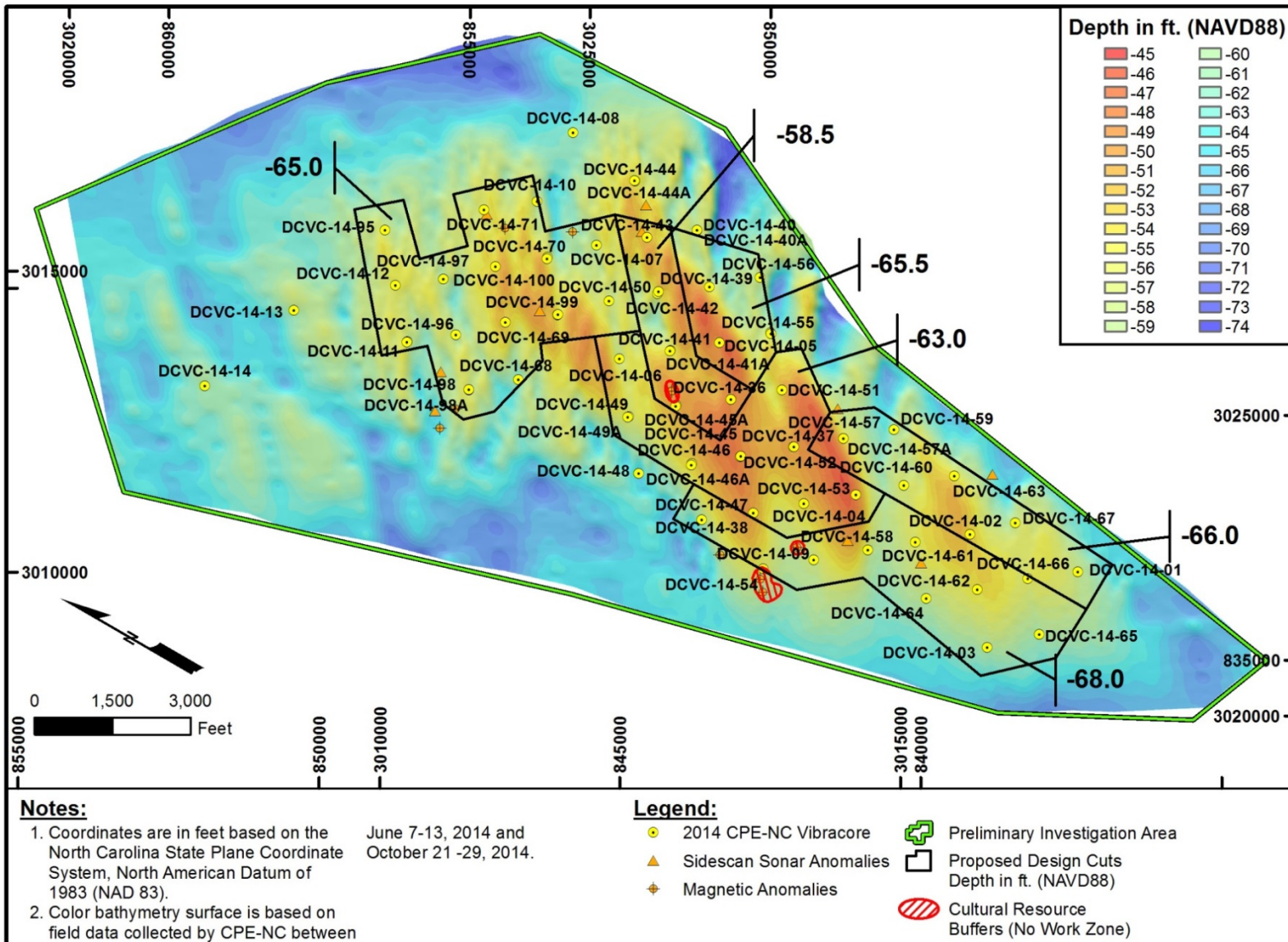


Figure 4. Map of Borrow Area A, showing preliminary design cuts, locations of vibracores, and cultural resource buffers. Locations of other identified magnetic anomalies and side scan sonar anomalies deemed not culturally significant are also shown.

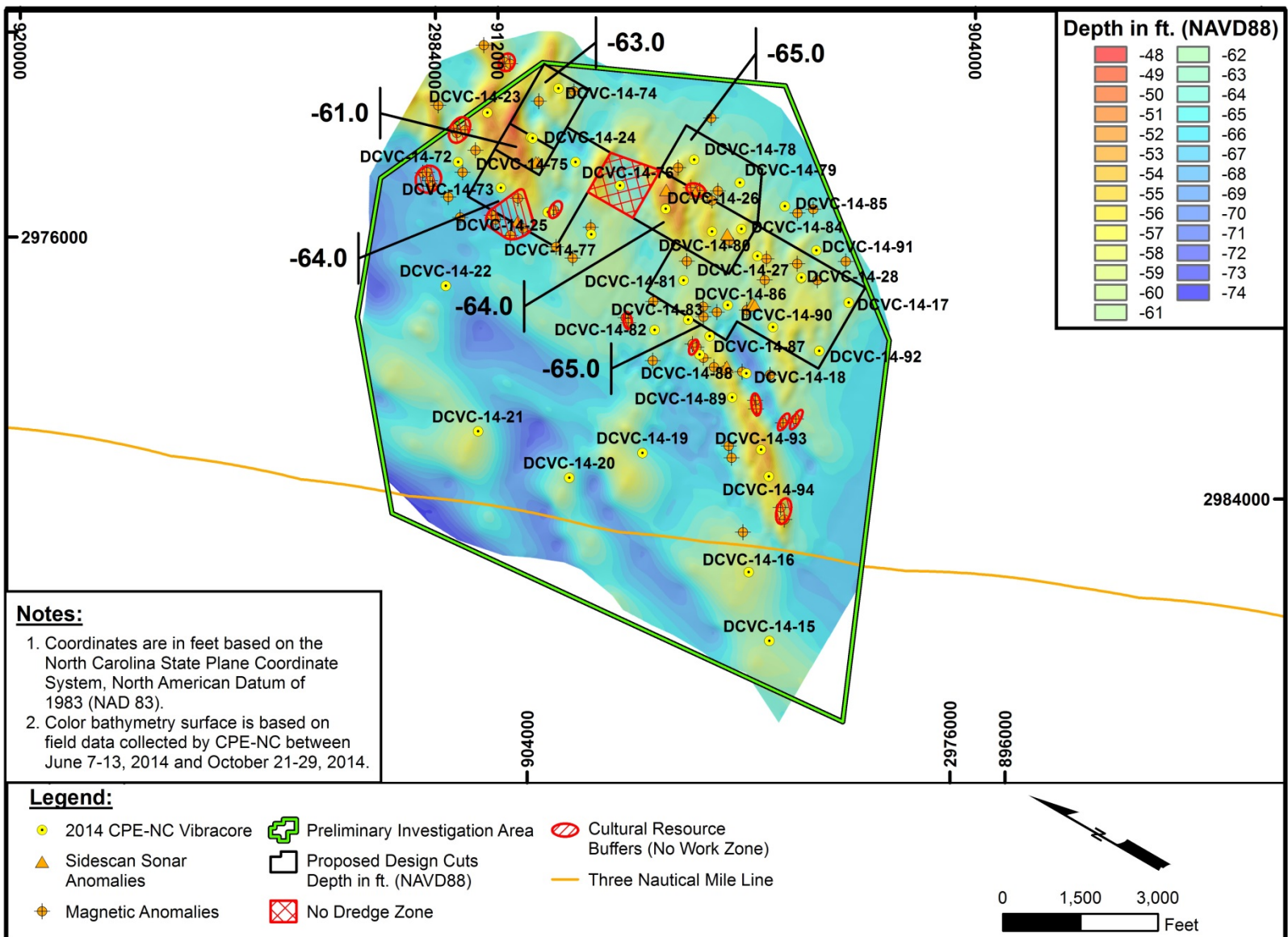


Figure 5. Map of Borrow Area C, showing preliminary design cuts, locations of vibracores, and cultural resource buffers. Locations of other identified magnetic anomalies and side scan sonar anomalies deemed not culturally significant are also shown

2.2.2. Construction Methods

To obtain material from the borrow areas, the Applicant proposes to use either an ocean-certified, self-contained hopper dredge with direct pump-out, a cutterhead suction dredge, or a combination of the two. The types utilized will depend on many factors, including competition in the bid process, pumping or haul distance, and depth and extent of dredging. The offshore borrow area locations are subjected to the most severe wave climate along the entire East Coast of the United States. Therefore, the potential for adverse sea conditions and construction schedule will be a major consideration in the selection of the dredging methods and equipment used.

2.2.2.1. Hopper Dredges

A hopper dredge is a self-propelled, maneuverable vessel that can independently load, transport and unload dredged material. The hopper dredge has a trailer suction pipe with a draghead that strips off layers of sediment and hydraulically suctions the material into the hopper. For the proposed project, material would be offloaded by direct pump-out through a submerged pipeline while the vessel is moored offshore. There are potential environmental impacts associated with using hopper dredges, such as entrainment of threatened and endangered species by the draghead, localized turbidity plumes at the draghead site and near the surface as the hoppers are filled. However, advances in design have included under hull release of overflow sediment and anti-turbidity valves, which help reduce sediment plumes (W.F. Baird and Associates, 2004). Efforts to mitigate the take of listed species include relocation trawling, both prior to and during project construction, and installation of turtle deflectors on dragheads. Additionally, the borrow areas have been designed to maximize efficiency and reduce entrainment risk through measures such as minimizing the number of turns and drag head “pick-ups” that would be required should a hopper dredge be used. Additional environmental considerations incorporated into the borrow area designs are discussed in section 7.1.1.

2.2.2.2. Cutter Suction Dredge

A cutter suction dredge is mounted on a barge, and is therefore not self-propelled and requires a tug for transport. During operation, the cutter suction dredge is anchored at one corner by a spud, and the cutter suction dredge moves in an arc over the dredge area rotating around the spud. During dredging, material is hydraulically pumped up the suction pipe and discharged at a disposal site (may be upland or in-water) or to a barge for transport to the disposal site. Cutter suction dredges are limited by sea-state condition and do not perform well in areas of elevated sea states. Use of a cutterhead dredge is optimal when the fill location is within an economic pumping distance from the dredging location, typically less than 6 miles. Environmental effects include suspension of sediment around the cutterhead, or turbidity plumes resulting from pipeline leaks. Turbidity created by a cutter suction dredge is generally less than that of a trailing suction hopper dredge since sediment re-suspension is confined to near the substrate and around the cutterhead. Rather than direct pipeline conveyance, cutter suction operations may also utilize a spider barge/scow operations when conducting hydraulic offloading, which introduces the potential for dredge overflow. Environmentally conscious developments have involved design improvements to the cutter suction dredge that increase accuracy and reduce mechanical disturbance of the seabed (McLellan and Hopman, 2000).

2.2.2.3. Management of Material on the Beach.

Once the material is discharged from the pipe onto the beach, onshore construction crews will shape the material into the desired construction template. The material is typically managed in a way that reduces turbidity by constructing shore parallel berms along which the water from the slurry will run, allowing additional time for material to settle out of suspension before the seawater returns to the ocean. Equipment such as bulldozers and front-end-loaders are typically used to shape sand on the beach and move pipes as necessary. At the location where the submerged pipeline comes ashore, the slurry flow is typically diverted with a 90-degree elbow to direct the flow towards the project area. As portions of the project are constructed, the pipeline is extended to allow for the next section of beach to be constructed.

2.2.2.4. Relocation Trawling

Should hopper dredges be utilized, the proposed project will employ relocation trawling as a means to reduce the potential for entrainment of protected species, such as sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon. Relocation trawling has been employed in select USACE dredging projects since the 1980's, and has proved to be a successful method for temporary displacement of sea turtles from a project area when hopper dredging was ongoing (Bargo *et al.*, 2009).

The protocols and techniques of relocation trawling were researched and developed by the USACE, and have become a standard practice for reducing lethal sea turtle takes during dredging projects. Two types of trawls may be used during hopper dredging projects. Sea turtle abundance trawling may be employed several days before commencement of dredging activity, and is used to determine the abundance of sea turtles in the area. Relocation trawling will be performed during active hopper dredging or in coordination with the NMFS. Essentially, this method employs a capture-relocation technique, and is targeted at the active dredging site within the borrow area. The distance covered by each tow may vary as dictated by large vessel traffic in the area, or by the size and configuration of the borrow site. A separate vessel, usually a shrimp trawler, deploys a trawling net ahead of the approaching dredge to remove sea turtles from the dredge's path. Typically, trawlers tow two specially designed 60-ft trawl nets in the vicinity of the dredge on a 12 or 24 hour schedule. The position at the beginning of each tow is determined from GPS positioning equipment, and tow speed is recorded at the approximate midpoint of each tow. Water temperature measurements are also taken twice per day, and weather conditions (air temperature, wind velocity and direction, sea state, wave height, precipitation) are recorded by instrumentation and visual observations aboard the trawler. If relocation trawling is implemented, standard relocation trawling conditions will be observed as set forth by NMFS including specification for trawl time, handling, holding conditions, take and release, any tagging, etc.

2.2.2.5. Construction Schedule

The Town aims to complete the project in the shortest time practicable, during a safe operating period and with the least environmental impact possible. Weather and sea-state conditions play a crucial role in the safety and efficiency of offshore dredging projects, particularly during the winter. The wave climate in the northern Outer Banks is reportedly among the most inclement on the U.S. eastern coast (Leffler *et al.*, 1996). The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) written in association with the 2010 Nags Head Beach Nourishment project presents a detailed

analysis of the local offshore wave climate, which is incorporated here by reference (USACE, 2010). In summary, data were obtained from the USACE Field Research Facility (FRF), located in Duck, NC, and are considered representative of conditions offshore of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk and Duck. The USACE (2010a) analyzed a three-year record of wave heights between January 2003 and December 2005 collected by Waverider Buoy 630, located 2.4 miles offshore in 55 feet of water. Waves were predominately from the east, with the highest-energy waves originating from the northeast. The USACE reported that during the three-year period analyzed, there was an annual average of 59 weather events producing wave heights in excess of 1.6 m, and an average of 5.3 storm events producing wave heights greater than 3.4 meters. Two storm events, one of which was Hurricane *Isabel*, produced wave heights in excess of 7 meters. Historical data also show the wave climate in the northern Outer Banks varies seasonally. Using a 21-year record of wave data area maintained by the USACE-FRF station, the USACE described:

“...average significant wave heights are greatest from September through April (3.4 – 3.9 ft.) and decrease from May through August (2.1 – 3.0 ft). Average wave periods remain consistent (~8–9 sec), with highest wave period being in September, coinciding with the peak of Atlantic hurricane season. Wave direction during the fall and winter is from the east-northeast, averaging between 70° and 80° from north, coinciding with larger waves produced from northeaster storms. During the spring and summer months, waves approach more from the east, averaging between 84E and 96E.”

The Nags Head EIS and feasibility study developed for the 2010-2011 Nags Head project suggest that, based on conditions encountered during two previous projects constructed in North Carolina, there is an inverse relationship between wave height and dredging efficiency when using a cutterhead pipeline dredge (Figure 6 and Figure 7) (USACE, 2000; USACE 2010). Larger, steeper waves are frequently generated by wintertime storms, and adversely impact dredging operations by decreasing safety, increasing downtime and total project cost. In the Nags Head FEIS, dredging efficiency for Dare County was calculated based on two other dredging projects completed in North Carolina, and was estimated to range from 81% in July to only 46% in February (USACE, 2000). A complete, detailed analysis of dredging efficiencies is included in the Biological Assessment developed for the 2010 Nags Head Beach Nourishment project (USACE, 2010, Appendix H), and is incorporated here by reference.

Due to the aforementioned sea state conditions, dredging during the winter months using a pipeline cutterhead dredge (October to March) increases the risk to crews, equipment and reduces dredging efficiency. For example, during nourishment operations along Bogue Banks in 2002 and 2003, cutter head dredge production was low despite short pumping distances (< 1 mile). Long period swells (greater than 7 to 8 seconds) put substantial strain on the equipment made control of the cuts difficult, causing dredging operations to shut down. This, in turn can result in damaged equipment, a longer construction period and reduced production efficiency, and potentially prolonging environmental impacts. Risks translate directly into costs whether the risks are related to safety, weather, financial, environmental or other factors.

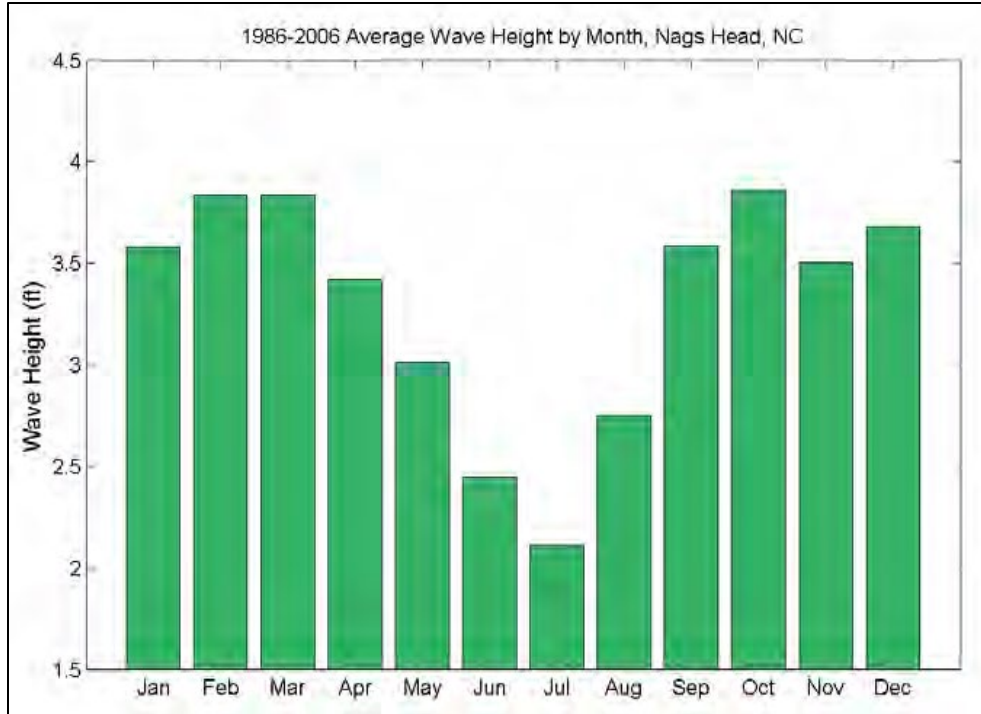


Figure 6. Monthly averaged wave heights near Nags Head, NC for the period 1986 – 2006 (graph from USACE, 2010; source data courtesy USACE-FRF).

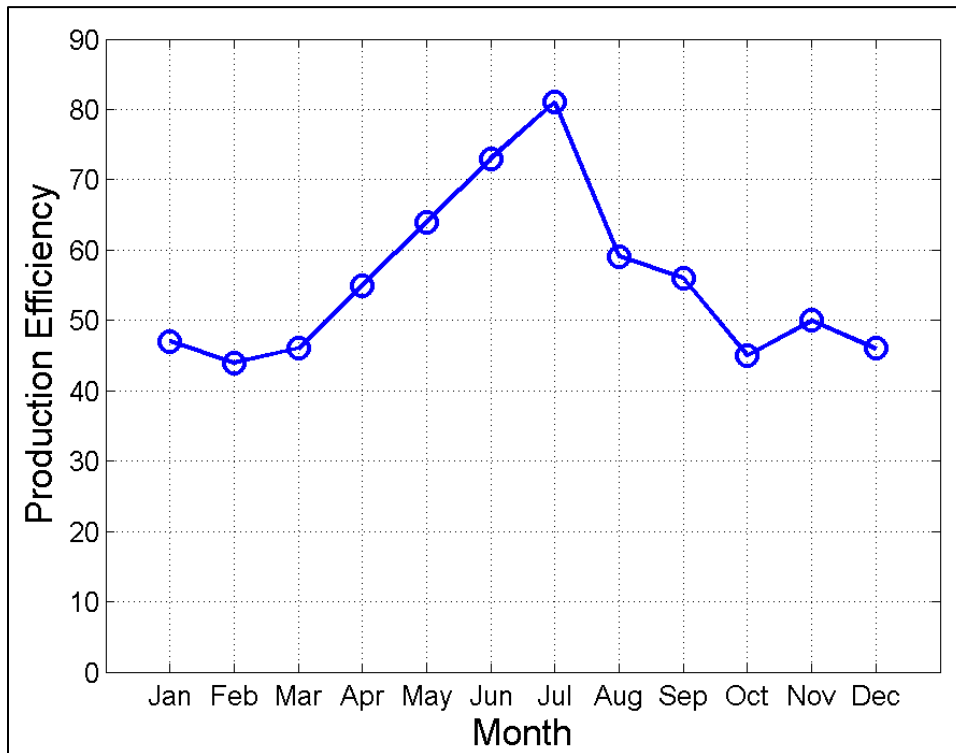


Figure 7. Estimated pipeline dredging efficiencies at Dare County, NC (graph from USACE, 2010; source data from USACE, 2000)

Hopper dredges are less affected by the adverse weather conditions of winter months than pipeline dredges. Pipeline dredges utilize a dredge ladder to support the cutterhead and intake pipe; this apparatus can be damaged during times of long period waves, which drive the ladder in and out of the cut during operations. Hopper dredges are less affected by ground swell because they do not insert a cutterhead into an underwater embankment; rather, they drag small suction heads across the bottom, leaving shallow cuts with each pass. For example, nourishment projects along Bogue Banks used both hopper dredges and a cutterhead to dredge an offshore borrow area during February and March. While cutterhead dredge efficiency was approximately 38%, the hopper dredges efficiencies were between 87 and 90%. The hopper dredges also had higher production rates, and lower percent down time due to weather (CSE 2003).

The downtime associated with shutdown and redeployment represents the main factor contributing to inefficiency and the overall economics of the project. In a letter addressed to the Town of Nags Head, the Technical Director from the Dredging Contractors of America (DCA) stated "...it would be extremely dangerous and expensive" to conduct dredging operations during the winter months north of Oregon Inlet, due to the high risk of dangerous wave and storm events and the associated potential for frequent shut-downs of dredging operations (CSE, 2007 – Attachment 6). The warmer months between April and September are relatively calm compared to the fall and winter months. This period also corresponds with recommended "environmental windows" during which time sand placement and hopper dredging is typically discouraged to avoid construction during periods of high biological activity within coastal waters and beaches along the U.S. Atlantic coast. In North Carolina, it is generally recommended that sand placement and dredging projects occur from November 16 through April 30, to avoid peak sea turtle activity in nesting and marine areas, and from September 1 through March 31 to avoid the peak shorebird nesting seasons.

In consideration of the information provided above, the Town proposes a year-round construction schedule, with a high likelihood that construction would occur during the calmer and safer summer months. Year-round construction would provide the contractor the most flexibility and provide a safer and more economical work environment for offshore dredging activities in the northern Outer Banks. To allow for the greatest scheduling flexibility, no start and end date will be specified; rather, this will be up to the contractor and based on equipment availability and weather conditions. Based on estimated production rates, the Duck project will likely require approximately 3 months. The Kitty Hawk project will require approximately 3.5 months and the Kill Devil Hills project will require approximately 2.5 months. Construction of the three projects could be independent or concurrent. The maximum time anticipated for completion of the three projects is 9 months; however, the contractor could utilize multiple pieces of equipment and construct the projects in parallel, leading to a minimum construction time of 3.5 months. These timeframes are based on the production rates for hopper dredges achieved during the 2010-2011 Nags Head project. The production rates have been adjusted to account for distances from the project areas to the identified borrow areas. All timeframes assume that material will be obtained from Area A; however, if Area C is used, the construction time for the Duck project may decrease.

2.3. Alternative #3: No Action Alternative

The existing shoreline management program of the Town of Duck is limited to beach bulldozing or scraping, sand fencing, dune vegetation and truck haul to build and/or repair dunes. The Town of Duck does not allow the use of temporary sandbags to protect threatened structures. Under Alternative 3, these activities will continue.

Even if the limited measures by the town and individual property owners listed above continue, the same structures as identified under Alternative 1 as being at-risk of damage due to long-term erosion and storms would still be at risk under Alternative 3. However, in the case of Alternative 3, the at-risk ocean front structures would remain in place and would eventually be damaged beyond repair and have to be demolished and abandoned. Based on the risk analysis for a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel, there is better than a 50% chance that all 83 at-risk structures would be damaged beyond repair within the next 15 years. The 54 structures identified as being at risk of damage due to a continuation of long-term erosion, some of which are also included in the structures at-risk of storm damages, would also have to be demolished within the next 10 to 20 years. Demolition of the structures would remove the tax value of the structures from the town's tax base. The lots on which the at-risk structures are located would also decrease in tax value with the value essentially dropping to \$0.

The primary financial difference between Alternative 1 (Abandon/Retreat) and Alternative 3 (No Action) is individual property owners would not incur the cost of moving structures to inland lots but would incur cost for demolition.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1. Physical Environment

The Town of Duck is located on the Outer Banks, a coastal barrier island system along the Atlantic coastline of northeastern North Carolina. Duck is located at approximately at 36 ° 10' N, 75° 45' W with a maximum elevation of 45 feet above sea level. The town is situated between Corolla at its northern boundary, Southern Shores at its southern boundary and by the Currituck Sound to the west. Duck encompasses 5.52 sq. miles and is oriented in a north northwest/south southeast direction. The natural habitats follow a profile typical of a coastal barrier island system, transitioning from open ocean to island shoreline, dune, over-wash (mud flat), salt marsh and finally, marine sound. The Project Area is defined as the boundary of where direct effects will occur, and is inclusive of the area of nourishment along the shoreline (depicted in Figure 2) and the OCS borrow areas. Because it is not currently known whether a pipeline cutterhead dredged will be utilized, or the number of dredges needed, parameters such as pipeline corridors and number and location of pump-out locations cannot be determined at this time. These variables will be determined by the contractor. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that these entities may be a part of the project, and this EA considers the potential impacts that may be associated with their implementation.

3.2. Geology and Geomorphology

The geomorphology of the North Carolina coastal environment can be geographically divided into northern and southern zones by the paleotopographic high referred to as the Cape Lookout High. The region north of Cape Lookout lies within a structural basin known as the Albermarle

Embayment, and consists of a 90 m thick Quaternary stratigraphic record (Mallinson *et al.*, 2009). The northern zone has been shaped by multiple cycles of deposition and erosion related to global sea-level cycles during the Pleistocene epoch. Sea level rise during the present geological epoch (Holocene) has resulted in non-uniform deposition of coastal sediments over the eroded Pleistocene embayments. The modern North Carolina barrier island system is therefore superimposed upon multiple irregular, partially preserved and highly dissected geological strata and consists of sediments ranging from peat and mud to unconsolidated or semi-unconsolidated sands, gravel and shell beds.

The Northern Coastal Zone is characterized by a gentler land slope than the steeper Southern Coastal Zone, such that rising seas have produced longer barrier islands and the broad expanse of drowned river estuaries called the Albemarle-Pamlico estuarine system. These northern barrier islands project seaward to form Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks, and are interspersed by five inlets. The coastal system can be further divided into four geomorphic compartments, known as embayments, which are defined by capes and associated cape shoals (Riggs *et al.*, 2008). The Hatteras compartment, bounded in the south by Cape Hatteras and the associated shore-perpendicular sand shoal called Diamond Shoals, is oriented northeast, and therefore takes the brunt of frequent nor'easters (Riggs *et al.*, 2008).

The development of the slope and sandbars that characterize the beach and nearshore is highly influenced by this underlying geological framework (Riggs *et al.*, 1995; McNinch, 2004). The influence of this framework is even greater in areas with limited sand supply, such as North Carolina, where sediments for beach development are derived from the erosion and transport of sediments from adjacent beaches or the inner continental shelf (Thieler *et al.*, 2014).

The inner continental shelf of the Albemarle Embayment is characterized by abundant sediment deposition reflected in large shoal structures, as well as shoreface attached ridges and sorted bedforms (Thieler *et al.*, 2013). Sorted bedforms are subtle, large-scale regions of coarse sand with gravel and shell hash that trend obliquely to the coast. These features are easily identifiable through sidescan sonar surveys of the seafloor. They tend to be fairly low in relief, generally at or below 1 m (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). In a 2014 study, Thieler *et al.* identified large-scale bedforms present over broad areas of the inner shelf within Raleigh Bay in the Outer Banks. The bedforms begin about 500 m to approximately 11 km off the coast, and span an area over 1000 km² between Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout. These features, also called rippled scour depressions, consist of coarser sediment in the troughs and finer sediments in the ridges (Thieler *et al.*, 2014).

The morphology in the region extending from False Cape, VA to Kitty Hawk, NC consists of shore-oblique ridges composed of Holocene sand, that are oriented to the north-northeast. These irregularly spaced ridges are up to 4 meters higher than the surrounding bathymetry (Thieler *et al.*, 2014). The sea floor in the vicinity of Borrow Area C, located directly offshore of Duck, has been described as a large patchy veneer of fine-grained, Holocene sediment overlaying extensive deposits of ancient Pleistocene sediments exposed on the seafloor.

The portion of the Albemarle Embayment extending south from the Town of Kitty Hawk to Cape Hatteras is characterized by a pattern of large, sediment rich, shoal structures (Thieler *et al.*, 2014). A shoal is a natural, underwater ridge, bank or bar consisting of sedimentary deposits,

typically sand or gravel dominated, with bathymetric relief of 3 feet or greater and providing potentially important habitat. The term shoal complex refers to two or more shoals and adjacent morphologies, such as troughs, that are interconnected by past and or present sedimentary and hydrographic processes (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). Major shoal features in this area include Oregon shoal, Platt Shoals, Wimble Shoals, Kinnakeet Shoals, and Diamond shoals Figure 8. Borrow Area A also falls within this region, and is located in proximity of Oregon shoal – a triangular shaped shoal 15 km long and 3 km wide. This shoal spans approximately 34 km², and lies in 10 to 19 m water depth. This shoal merges with Oregon shoal in a series of large sand waves, and is covered with 1 to 1.5 m high sand waves with wavelengths of 400 m to 1,000 m.

A notable feature within the project area is what has been characterized as a large paleo-fluvial valley system, Roanoke/Albemarle Valley, between the present day Town of Kitty Hawk and Oregon Inlet. This feature is thought to influence local sea floor geomorphology as well as barrier island evolution. As many as four major branches of the Roanoke/Albemarle paleo-fluvial system intersect the shoreface offshore of Duck, Kitty Hawk, Kill Devil Hills, and Nags Head (Riggs et al., 1995). Bathymetric surveys of the nearshore between Kitty Hawk and Nags Head have identified several paleo channels greater than 500 m wide, and a 6 to 8 km wide paleo-channel at Kitty Hawk. Sea floor sediments in these paleo-channels are dominated by fluvial-rounded river gravels that outcrop in the shoreface. The presence of paleo channels infilled with both fine grained (silt and clay) and gravel material can be easily identified through seismic sub-bottom reflection profile surveys and sidescan sonar surveys performed during geotechnical and geophysical investigations of the borrow areas. Details and results of these surveys are presented in section 3.1.3

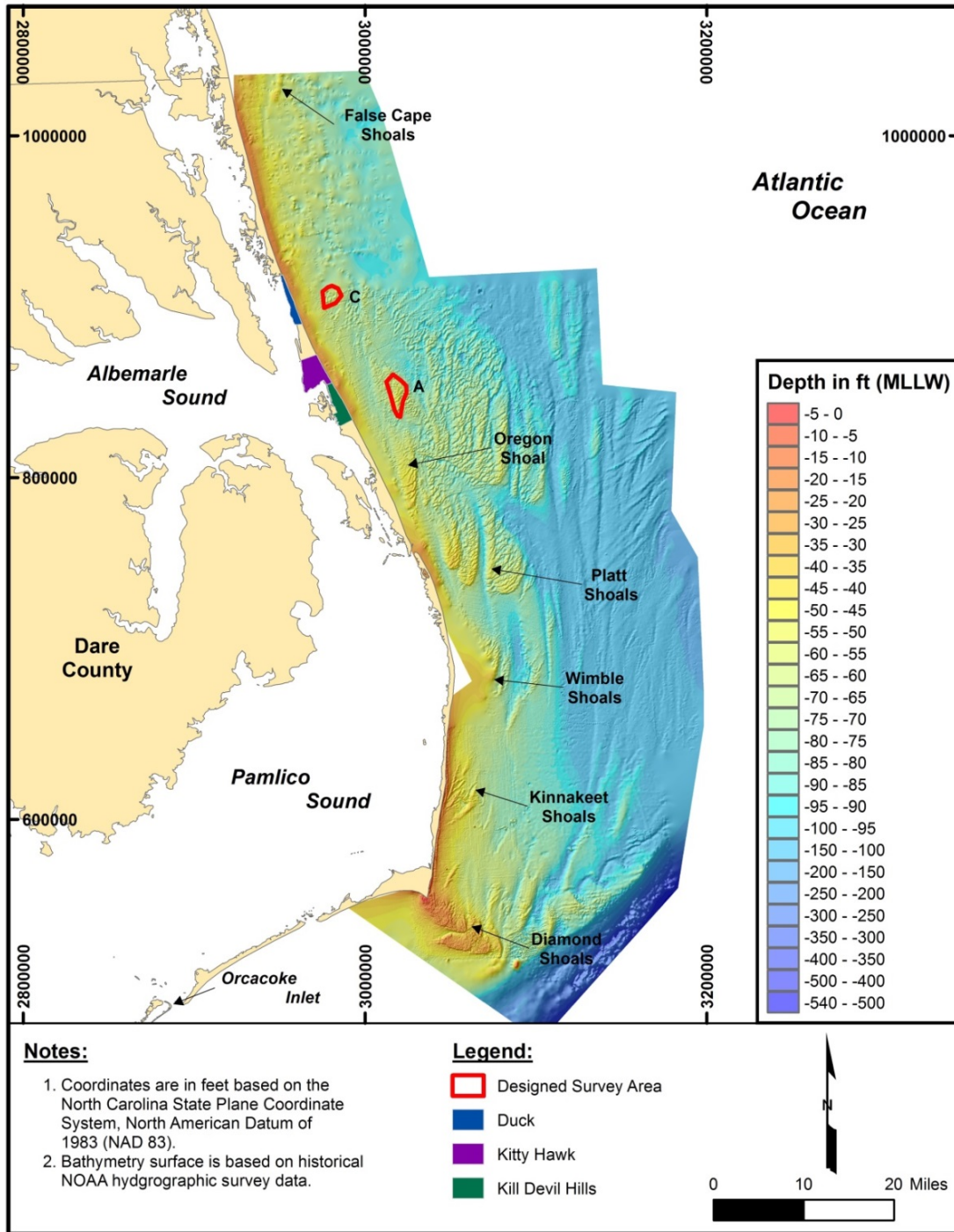


Figure 8. Regional bathymetry with potential borrow areas and major shoal features.

3.2.1. Native Beach Sand Quality and Composition

Regional sediment composition, sediment size and sediment shape are among the many variables affecting a coastline's morphology. Barrier islands in the Outer Banks are primarily composed of unconsolidated fine- to medium-sized quartz and shell (calcium carbonate) material (McNinch, 2004)

Taking material from offshore and placing it onto the beach has the potential to alter the physical characteristics of the native beach. To minimize the risk of such alterations, projects are designed to use similar sediment with regards to sorting, mean grain size, median grain size, and sediment composition. Furthermore, the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule (15A NCAC 07H .0312), sets state standards for nourishment projects to prevent the disposal of incompatible material on the native beach. The rule sets forth the following requirements to ensure the sediment characteristics of material placed on the recipient beach are compatible with the native sediment:

- The average percentage by weight of fine-grained sediment (less than 0.0625 mm) in each borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of fine-grained sediment of the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent.
- The percentage by weight of granular (coarse-grained) sediment (greater than or equal to 2 mm and less than 4.76 mm) in each borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of granular sediment of the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent.
- The percentage by weight of gravel (greater than or equal to 4.76 mm) in a borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of gravel-sized sediment for the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent.
- The average percentage by weight of calcium carbonate in a borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of calcium carbonate of the recipient beach characterization plus 15 percent.

In October 2013 and August 2015, samples of the Duck native beach material were collected from 5 transects with 13 samples collected at each transect. Sampling began at the dune and extended seaward to the -20-foot NAVD contour. In keeping with the state standards, six of the samples were collected landward of mean low water, six seaward of mean low water and one at mean low water. The results of the characterization of the Duck samples, as well as allowable limits for offshore borrow area material as determined by the State Sediment Criteria, are provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Characteristics of the Duck Native Beach Material. The State sediment criteria allowances are displayed for each parameter. There are no state standard allowances for mean grain size or Munsell color. Calculated cutoff values for material considered compatible with the Duck native beach sediments are also displayed.

Parameter	Duck Native Beach	State Standard Allowance	State Standard Cutoff for Compatible Material
Mean Grain Size	0.33	n/a	n/a
Munsell Color (Wet/Dry)	5/6	n/a	n/a
% Silt	1.01	Native + 5%	5.01
% Granular	3.89	Native + 5%	8.89
% Gravel	1.77	Native + 5%	6.77
% Carbonate	2.0	Native + 15%	17.00

3.2.2. Borrow Area Sand Quality and Composition

Because the sediment in these offshore areas is not part of the active littoral system, the sediment may differ from the beach in terms of size and composition. Using material for beach nourishment that differs significantly from the recipient beach can alter the physical characteristics of the native beach, thereby affecting project performance and the natural and human environment. Taking material from offshore and placing it onto the beach has the potential to alter the physical characteristics of the native beach. To minimize the risk of such alterations, projects are designed to use similar sediment with regards to sorting, mean grain size, median grain size, and sediment composition. Furthermore, the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule (15A NCAC 07H .0312) sets state standards for borrow material aimed at preventing the disposal of incompatible material on the native beach. The rule limits the amount of material by weight in a borrow area with a diameter equal to or greater than 4.76 mm and less than 76 mm (gravel), between 4.76 mm and 2.0 mm (granular), and less than 0.0625 mm (fines) to no more than 5% above that which exists on the native beach. Additionally, the rule requires the proportion of calcium carbonate in borrowed material not to exceed 15% above that of the native beach. Preliminary analysis of sediment characteristics suggest that the material within borrow areas A and C meets or exceeds the standards for the Duck native beach, per the State Sediment Criteria are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Composite summary sediment characteristics of the offshore borrow area within BOEM jurisdiction.

Parameter	Borrow Area A	Borrow Area C	Compatibility Standards for Duck Native Beach
Mean Grain Size (mm)	0.36	0.28	n/a
Sorting (Phi)	0.90	1.09	n/a
Wet/Dry Munsell Color	5/6	5/6	n/a
Fines (%)	0.83	1.36	5.01
Granular (%)	1.48	2.21	8.89
Gravel (%)	0.52	1.09	6.77
Carbonate (%)	1.0	8.0	17.0

The composite data presented in Table 6 represents the material mapped within the horizontal and vertical limits of the designed borrow areas. Based on signatures of known substrate, the bottom material across the borrow areas is predominately unconsolidated fine to medium grained sand overlaying unconsolidated and semi-consolidated silty-sand and sandy-silty clays. The sand deposits form large, high relief sand shoals superimposed with smaller scale sand waves (refer to the Geotechnical and Geophysical Investigation Report, Appendix F). The borrow areas contain coarser grained sediment grading into finer grained sediments with depth, and percent fines increase with depth as well. Therefore, excavation of the borrow area using a hopper dredge, which typically excavates shallow layers of sand from the upper portion of a sand deposit, may result in the placement of sand with a mean grain size coarser than the composites listed in Table 6. Conversely, the use of a cutterhead suction dredge, which typically dredges deeper deposits

within a defined sand deposit than a hopper dredge, would result in the placement of sand with a mean grain size comparable to the composite listed in Table 6. An important consideration is that a turtle deflector installed in the draghead requires a certain amount of ‘overdepth’ dredging, in order accommodate effective plowing of the draghead. Therefore, to ensure only compatible material is obtained from the borrow area, a two –foot buffer has been incorporated into the borrow area design, such that two-feet of compatible material exists below each of the design cut depths presented in Figure 4 and Figure 5. This will ensure that a drag head equipped with a turtle deflector on a hopper dredge, or the rotating cutter head on a pipeline dredge, will have enough clearance to operate effectively.

Along with ensuring compatibility of the sand characteristics, the State Sediment Criteria also require quantification of clasts (rocks and shell) greater than 3-inches in diameter present on the native beach. As such, scientists conducted a pre-construction survey to determine the background levels of clasts (rocks) greater than 3-inches that exist on the Duck native beach. Per the State Sediment Criteria, the number of 3-inch clasts were quantified within a 50,000 sq ft.² section of the Duck native beach; results identified 25 clasts greater than 3-inches within the survey area. The criteria stipulates that borrow area material greater than 3-inches in diameter that is placed in the project area is considered incompatible if it is more than twice the background level that existed on the native beach before the project began.

A recent nourishment project completed in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina resulted in a higher concentration of limestone clasts being placed on the beach from an offshore borrow area than anticipated. As a result, a major concern among permitting and environmental agencies is the potential for other projects utilizing offshore borrow material for beach nourishment to result in higher concentrations of rocky material being deposited onto the beach. As described above, the regional coastal geomorphology north of Cape Lookout is quite different than that of Onslow Bay. The inner continental shelf in this region is characterized by abundant sediment deposition reflected in large shoal structures and shoreface attached ridges as well as sediment poor portions of sorted bedform outcrop (Thieler et al., 2014). The underlying geologic framework of the offshore area in the Albemarle Embayment Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) is a depositional basin characterized by a Quaternary sequence (Riggs et al. 1994). The Dare County project is not expected to result in high concentrations of rocky material being placed on the beach for a number of reasons. First, vibrocore data collected during the geophysical and geotechnical investigations of the borrow areas A and C show a very low occurrence of rock fragments within the borrow areas. Of the 72 vibrocores taken within the two borrow areas, only 5 (6.9%) of these cores contained one isolated rock fragment each. Specifically, in borrow area A, there were 3 individual rock fragments ranging in size from 0.75” to 1.25”. In area C, there were 2 individual rock fragments ranging in size from 0.25” to 1.5”. These isolated occurrences of small rock suggest the borrow material does not contain high concentrations of material greater than 3-inches and will likely meet state sediment criteria standards when placed on the beach.

The paucity of rock observed within the outer banks borrow area vibrocores is telling of the marked differences in the inner continental shelf geology off the Outer Banks versus that within Onslow Bay, where the North Topsail Beach borrow area is located. The continental shelf in Onslow Bay is considered sediment starved, and is characterized by a complex sequence of rocky outcrops and a thin veneer of Holocene sand. By contrast, as discussed previously in section 3.1.1, the areas in which proposed borrow areas A and C are located are characterized by

large shoals and sand ridges. Rocky material can be found in paleo-channels, such as the Roanoke/Albemarle paleo-fluvial valley system. The seismic surveys conducted for development of borrow areas A and C did determine the presence of some paleo-channels within the survey area. However, these areas were avoided in borrow area design as vibrocores showed that the channel fill material was not beach compatible. Furthermore, the 30-m spacing between each swath of the seismic surveys should provide adequate coverage to prevent missing any paleo-channels present within the borrow areas.

Archival literature studies regarding the geological setting of the project area were conducted as part of the geotechnical and geophysical surveys for the proposed project. These studies found no indication that hardbottom habitats are present within, or in the vicinity of, the borrow areas. Additionally, previous geotechnical and geophysical investigations have not indicated the presence of hardbottoms in the area. Namely, as part of the development of the Environmental Impact Statement on Hurricane Protection and Beach Erosion Control for Dare County Beaches, (USACE, 2000), the USACE completed extensive surveys for potential offshore sand resources, including approximately 535 miles of high resolution seismic reflection and CHIRP sonar profiles followed by over 200 vibrocores offshore Dare County. Finally, analysis of the sidescan sonar data acquired by CPE-NC for the present project indicated no presence of hardbottom habitats, consolidated rock outcrop within or in the vicinity of the borrow areas.

3.3. Littoral Processes

Duck is subject to littoral processes typical of the barrier islands that line the North Carolina coast. The islands are subject to winds, rising sea levels and strong storms that gradually push sand from the ocean side of the islands to the land side. The Project Area includes the intertidal and subtidal unconsolidated bottoms, as well as the offshore sand shoals within the borrow areas. Coastal salinity is maintained at approximately 35 ppt year round and water temperatures range from 49°F in January to 80°F in August. This coastline experiences semi-diurnal tides with an average tidal range of approximately 3 ft. Net water movement is from north to the south via a longshore current that veers toward the southeast in the summer and toward the southwest in the winter (Inman and Dolan, 1989).

3.3.1. Waves

The predominant wave direction is from the south to southeast in the spring and summer and from the north to northeast in the fall and winter. Annually, the wave heights typically range from 1.6 to 4.9 ft., with a mean wave height of about 3.3 ft. (USACE, 2006). Highest waves are generally associated with tropical storms and may occur in phase with hurricane surges. According to the USACE (2006), this area can experience waves in excess of 15 ft. during tropical storms, although they occur sporadically. Figure 9 presents a wave rose from Wave Information System (WIS) station 63221 located offshore and near Duck in 17 meters deep. Examination of hindcast data shows the majority of waves higher than 0.5 m come from the northeast and the east northeast.

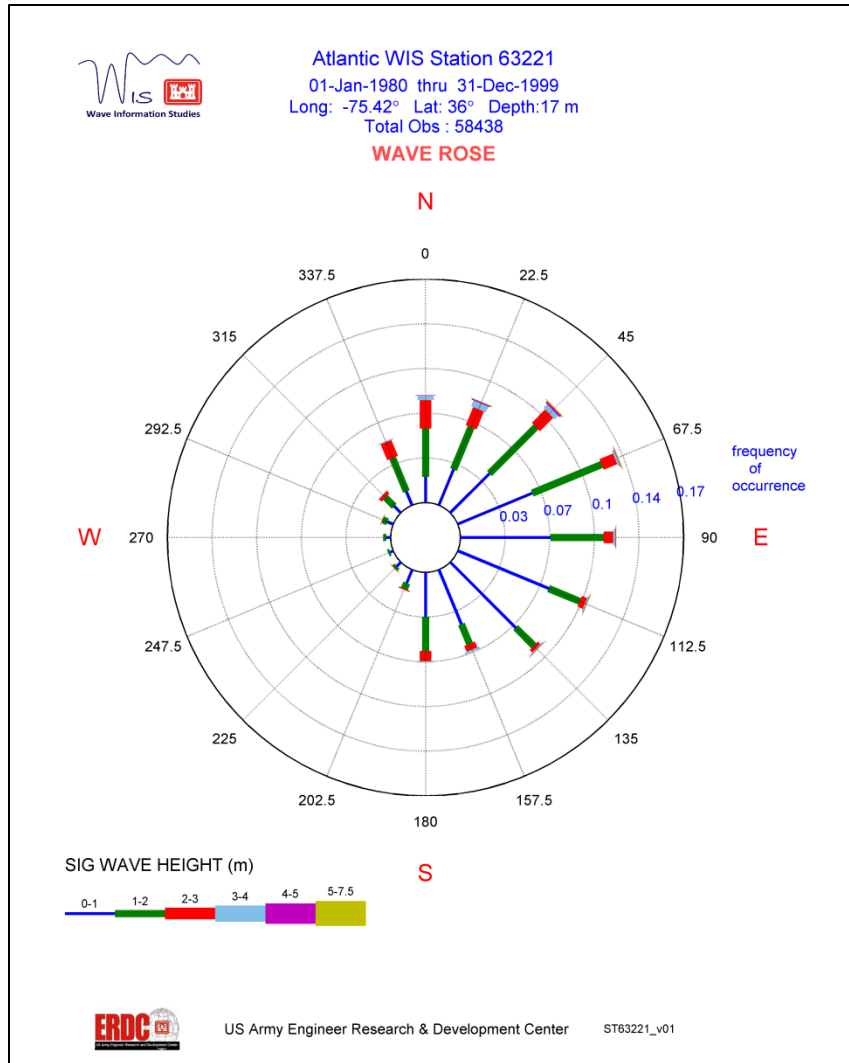


Figure 9. Wave rose from Wave Information System (WIS) 63221 (1980-1999) located offshore of the Project Area.

3.3.2. Storms

Although not available for Duck, historical storm data for nearby Elizabeth City (approximately 30 miles northwest of Duck) show the area is brushed or hit by a tropical system every 2.37 years. This area is directly hit by a hurricane (experiences hurricane force winds for at least a few hours) once every 14.2 years, and is most likely to be hit in late August to early September. In the past 142 years, Elizabeth City was hit by a tropical system 60 times. Of these storms, 39 (65%) were tropical storms and 21 (35%) were hurricanes (www.hurricane-city.com, 2014). Nor'easters, or strong areas of low pressure that tend to form off the east coast, tend to influence the coastline of the Outer Banks more frequently than hurricanes and tropical storms. Nor'easters can cause severe coastal flooding, coastal erosion, hurricane force winds or blizzard conditions; these conditions are usually accompanied with very heavy rain or snow, depending on when the storm occurs.

3.3.3. Erosion

Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach and dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents or drainage. Storm-generated waves and wind also contribute to coastal erosion. Erosion may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks or merely the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments whereby erosion in one location may result in accretion elsewhere, as the sand is veritably "moved" from one stretch of beach to another. Wave action can be either constructive or destructive. While constructive wave action aids in building up the beach by leaving deposits of sand, alternatively destructive wave action may remove more sand than is deposited. An imbalance of the latter results in an eroded beach and the aforementioned oceanographic and littoral variables contribute to this occurring.

3.4. Sea Level Rise

According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2013), the long-term global mean sea level trend estimate from 1901 to 2010 is 1.7 mm/year, for a total sea level rise of 0.19 m. The latest IPCC report states that global mean sea level will continue to rise during the 21st century, and climate models predict that rates of sea level rise will increase due to increased ocean warming and melting glaciers and ice sheets (IPCC, 2013). Therefore, the impacts of changing sea levels to coastal and estuarine zones must be considered in Civil Works programs.

On October 1, 2011, the USACE distributed an Engineering Circular (EC) setting parameters for the inclusion of the effects of projected sea level rise for all phases of USACE coastal projects. This consideration includes the planning, engineering, design, construction, operation and maintenance phases (EC 1165-2-212). Because projects are implemented at a local or regional scale, it is important to distinguish between global mean sea level (GMSL) and local mean sea level (MSL). According to the USACE (1996), global mean sea level (GMSL) change is defined as a global change of oceanic water level. Local mean sea level (MSL) changes result from the collective effects of GMSL and regional changes, such as local land elevation changes. Local mean sea level trends can be estimated using historical tidal gauge records. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has maintained a tide observation station at Duck, North Carolina called Tide Station 8651370 since 1977 (NOAA, 2013). This station presently is in working order and continues to collect tide data. The mean sea level trend for Duck is estimated at 4.59 mm/year, based on monthly mean tidal data recorded by Tide Station 8651370 from 1978 to 2011 (NOAA, 2013).

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

4.1. Water Quality

The waters of the Atlantic Ocean contiguous to that portion of Pasquotank River Basin that extends from the North Carolina-Virginia State Line to the northeast tip of Ocracoke Island are classified as SB by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources. Class SB waters are tidal salt waters protected for all SC uses in addition to primary recreation. Primary recreational activities include swimming, skin diving, water skiing and similar uses involving human body contact with water where such activities take place in an organized manner or on a frequent basis. Class SC waters are all tidal salt waters protected for secondary recreation such as fishing, boating and other activities involving minimal

skin contact; fish and noncommercial shellfish consumption; aquatic life propagation and survival; and wildlife.

The North Carolina Department of Natural Resources (NCDENR) Division of Marine Fisheries maintains water quality sampling sites throughout the state. One station near the project area, labeled N5A and located at the beach access at Springtail Drive, has been active since January 1, 1997. This station currently indicates good water quality levels, with enterococci levels within the EPA standards for swimming (Figure 10).

Water quality can be measured by a number of different methods that quantify re-suspended sediments and the related effects of turbidity, light attenuation and water chemistry. Turbidity, expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), quantitatively measures the clarity of water, taking into account the scattering and absorption of light by suspended particles. The two reported major sources of turbidity in coastal areas are very fine organic particulate matter and sand-sized sediments that are re-suspended around the seabed by local waves and currents (Dompe, 1993). Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are solids that are present anywhere in the water column. TSS can include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter, industrial wastes and sewage. Currently, there are no standards associated with TSS in North Carolina.

The inshore zone along Duck has free circulation of oceanic waters with little direct input of fine-grained material from inlets or estuaries. The surf zone is devoid of fines because of relatively high, wave-energy characteristics of the beach environment. The combination of low amounts of fine-grained sediments and frequent, high-wave energy off the Duck coast tends to inhibit the accumulation of silts and clays. Low concentrations of fine-grained material tend to minimize the potential for pollutants to adsorb on particles and become concentrated within the proposed project area.

4.2. Air Quality

Ambient air quality standards are based on six common pollutants: particulate matter less than 2.5 m (PM-2.5); particulate matter 2.5 to 10 m (PM-10); carbon monoxide (CO); ozone (O₃); sulfur dioxide (SO₂); nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); and lead (Pb). According to the EPA, a geographic area that meets or is within the national ambient air quality standard is deemed an “attainment area”; an area that doesn't meet this standard is called a nonattainment area. Dare County as a whole is designated as an attainment area (USEPA, 2014).

4.3. Noise

Noise levels in the proposed project area are relatively low. No commercial or industrial activities exists within the proposed project area, the residential nature of the shoreline in Duck generally equates to low ambient noise. Increases of the ambient noise levels in Duck tend to originate from public use, such as recreational activity and traffic along Virginia Dare Trail. Natural noise levels, such as wind and pounding surf, vary and decibel levels can increase during storm events.

Ambient sound levels within coastal waters can vary seasonally and temporally, and are associated with shipping and industrial sounds, wind-and-wave induced sound, and biologically

produced sound (Richardson et al., 1995). Reine et al. (2014) characterized ambient sound levels at an offshore borrow area to be quite high; sound pressure levels (SPLs) averaged 117 dB re 1 μ Pa at the upper listening depths (3-m water depth) and 114.9 dB re 1 μ Pa at the lower listening depth (9-m water depth). Overall average SPL at the offshore borrow area was 116.1 re 1 μ Pa.

4.4. Natural Setting

Natural habitats found within the Project Area include dry beaches, dunes and foredunes. Additional natural habitats that are designated as Essential Fish Habitat are discussed in Section 4.5 below.

4.4.1. Beach and Dune

Dunes are vegetated mounds of unconsolidated sediments that lie landward of the active beach. Dune formation occurs when winds carrying beach sediments encounter resistance from vegetation, thereby causing the wind to deposit this material. Typically, dunes are comprised of finer sands, while those in the berm and beach face are coarser (Rogers and Nash, 2003). Dunes are dynamic geologic features that continually accrete and erode from factors such as seasonal fluctuations in wave height and storm activity (Rogers and Nash, 2003). Dune vegetation is essential to maintaining dune structure, and generally consists of hearty plants tolerant of extreme conditions such as sea oats, beach elder, and beach grasses. Dune vegetation typical along the uppermost dry beach of Duck includes beach spurge (*Euphorbia polygonifolia*), sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*) and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*). The foredune includes American beach grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), panic grass (*Panicum amarum*), sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*) and salt meadow hay (*Spartina patens*) (USACE, 2000) Figure 11. The beach and dune community within the Project Area is limited in extent due to development and a coastline that is receding due to storm events and beach erosion (Leatherman *et al.*, 2000) (Figure 11).

Beaches are formed from the deposition and accumulation of material by way of coastal currents and wave transport. Beaches are constantly evolving and often experience periods of erosion during winter by way of rough seas and strong winds. During the calmer spring and summer months, the beach often experiences accretion. The intertidal zone or wet beach is the area that is cyclically exposed due to tidal exchange. These habitats are comprised mainly of sandy bottoms that support many benthic and infaunal organisms and provide foraging areas for birds and finfish. The dry beach begins at the berm and slopes gently upwards to the foot of the dune and provides habitat for roosting birds and invertebrates such as the ghost crab (*Ocypode quadrata*). The exposed environment of North Carolina sandy beaches leads to low diversity, but high abundance of organisms that can survive in the high-energy environment.



Figure 10. Beach and dune community near the southern project limits, facing south toward the Duck research pier (left), and facing north (right). Images were taken on May 1, 2014.

4.5. Essential Fish Habitat

4.5.1. Fishery Management

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) of 1976, amended on October 1996 and also referred to as the Sustainable Fisheries Act, was enacted by the U.S. Congress to protect marine fish stocks and their habitat, prevent overfishing while achieving optimal yield and minimize bycatch to the extent practicable. Congress defined Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity". The MSFCMA requires that EFH be identified for all fish species federally managed by the Fishery Management Councils (FMC) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Eight FMC were established under the MSFCMA to manage living marine resources within federal waters and are required to describe and identify EFH designations in their respective regions. Each of these councils is responsible for developing Fishery Management Plans (FMP) to achieve specified management goals for fisheries. The FMP includes data, guidelines for harvest, analyses and management measures for a fishery. Each FMP must describe the affected fishery, analyze the condition of the fishery, and describe and identify relevant EFH.

In close coordination, both the South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (SAFMC) and the Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (MAFMC) manage marine fisheries in the federal waters off the North Carolina coast. Federal water limits off the North Carolina coast extend from 3 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles. In addition, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) manages fisheries in the state waters of all 15 Atlantic coast states from Maine to Florida. The ASMFC manages fish stocks within the state waters of North Carolina from the coastline to three nautical miles offshore.

The SAFMC is responsible for the conservation and management of fish stocks within the federal 200-mile limit of the Atlantic off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and east Florida to Key West. The seven states that comprise the MAFMC are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina (North Carolina is also on the South Atlantic Council). The MAFMC also works with the ASMFC to manage summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, bluefish and spiny dogfish. The SAFMC broadly defines EFH habitats for all of its managed fisheries in a generic management plan amendment that contains

life stage based EFH information for each of the federally managed species. The SAFMC currently manages eight fisheries that include coastal migratory pelagics, coral and live bottom habitat, dolphin and wahoo, golden crab, shrimp, snapper grouper, spiny lobster and Sargassum. Of these eight fisheries, only the snapper grouper complex contains species that are considered overfished. Both the recreational and commercial snapper grouper fisheries are highly regulated and progress continues to be made as more species are removed from the overfished list each year. The other fisheries are expected to continue into the future at productive sustainable levels (SAFMC, 2014).

The MAFMC is responsible for the conservation and management of fish stocks in the federal waters off the coasts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. They have prepared multiple FMPs with amendments to identify EFH for each life stage (eggs, larvae, juvenile and adults) of its managed fisheries (Table 7). The MAFMC identifies several broad areas designated as EFH in estuarine and marine environments. The six FMPs developed by the council are the golden tilefish; summer flounder, scup, black sea bass; dogfish; surfclam and ocean quahog; Atlantic mackerel, squid, and butterflyfish; and bluefish (MAFMC, 2014).

NMFS has also prepared multiple FMPs with amendments to identify EFH within its authority. Four fisheries (billfish, swordfish, tuna and sharks) are managed under the FMPs of NMFS and are classified as Highly Migratory Species (HMS). NMFS geographically defines EFH for each HMS along the Atlantic coast. The defined EFH areas are species-specific and include shallow coastal waters, offshore waters inside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), offshore waters outside the EEZ and inshore waters along the Atlantic coast (NMFS, 2010).

The North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission (NCMFC) manages commercially and recreationally significant species of fisheries found in state marine or estuarine environments. The NCMFC designates Primary Nursery Areas (PNA) that are included as EFH by the SAFMC.

Table 7. EFH for managed species within coastal North Carolina. Not all species within a management unit have EFH designated; such species have ‘none’ within the life stages column.

Management Agency	Management Species group	Plan	Common name	Scientific name	EFH life stages
SAFMC	Calico Scallop		Calico scallop	<i>Argopecten gibbus</i>	A
SAFMC	Coastal Migratory Pelagics		Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	E L P J A
SAFMC			Dolphin	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	L P J A
SAFMC			King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	J A
SAFMC			Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	L J A
SAFMC			Corals	100s of species	Florida only
SAFMC	Golden Crab		Golden crab	<i>Chaceon feneri</i>	A
SAFMC	Shrimp		Brown shrimp	<i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i>	E L A
SAFMC			Pink shrimp	<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>	E L A
SAFMC			Rock shrimp	<i>Sicyonia brevirostris</i>	A
SAFMC			Royal red shrimp	<i>Pleoticus robustus</i>	A
SAFMC			White shrimp	<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>	E L A
SAFMC	Snapper Grouper		Blackfin snapper	<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>	J, A
SAFMC			Blueline tilefish	<i>Caulolatilus microps</i>	E, A
SAFMC			Golden tilefish	<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>	A
SAFMC			Grav snapper	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	L, A
SAFMC			Greater amberjack	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	J, A
SAFMC			Jewfish	<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	Florida only
SAFMC			Mutton snapper	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>	Florida only
SAFMC			Red porgy	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	E L J A

SAFMC		Red snapper	<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>	L, P, J, A
SAFMC		Scamp	<i>Mycteroperca phenax</i>	A
SAFMC		Silk snapper	<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>	J, A
SAFMC		Snowy grouper	<i>Epinephelus niveatus</i>	E L A
SAFMC		Speckled hind	<i>Epinephelus drummondhavi</i>	A
SAFMC		Vermillion snapper	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>	J, A
SAFMC		Warsaw grouper	<i>Epinephelus nigritus</i>	E A
SAFMC		White grunt	<i>Haemulon plumieri</i>	E, L, A
SAFMC		Wreckfish	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	A
SAFMC		Yellowedge grouper	<i>Epinephelus flavolimbatus</i>	E L A
SAFMC	Spiny Lobster	Spiny Lobster	<i>Panulirus argus</i>	L J A
MAFMC	Atlantic Mackerel, Squid Butterfish	Atlantic butterfish	<i>Peprilus triacanthus</i>	None
MAFMC		Atlantic mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	None
MAFMC		Long finned squid	<i>Loligo pealei</i>	None
MAFMC		Short finned squid	<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>	None
MAFMC	Atlantic Surfclam & O Cear Quahog	Ocean quahog	<i>Artica islandica</i>	None
MAFMC		Surfclam	<i>Spisula solidissima</i>	None
MAFMC	Bluefish	Bluefish	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	L J A
MAFMC	Spiny Dogfish	Spiny dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	J A
MAFMC	Summer Flounder, Scup Black Sea Bass	Black sea bass	<i>Centropristis striata</i>	E L J A
MAFMC		Scup	<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i>	E L J A
MAFMC		Summer flounder	<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	L J A
NMFS	High Migratory Species	Blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	E L J A
NMFS		Longbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>	J A
NMFS		Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	E L J A
NMFS		White marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	J A
NMFS		Atlantic angel shark	<i>Squatina dumerili</i>	None
NMFS		Atlantic sharpnose shark	<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>	J A
NMFS		Basking shark	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	None
NMFS		Big nose shark	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>	J
NMFS		Bigeve sand tiger shark	<i>Odontaspis noronhai</i>	None
NMFS		Bigeve sixgill shark	<i>Hexanchus vitulus</i>	None
NMFS		Bigeve thresher shark	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	E L P J S A
NMFS		Blacknose shark	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	J A
NMFS		Blacktip shark	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	J A
NMFS		Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	J S A
NMFS		Bonnethead	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>	J A
NMFS		Bull shark	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	J
NMFS		Carribbean reef shark	<i>Carcharhinus perezii</i>	Research Area
NMFS		Carribbean sharpnose shark	<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>	None
NMFS		Dusky shark	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	A
NMFS		Finetooth shark	<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i>	E L P J S A
NMFS		Galapagos shark	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	None
NMFS		Great hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	J A
NMFS		Lemon shark	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	J A
NMFS		Longfin mako shark	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	E L P J S A
NMFS		Narrowtooth shark	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>	None
NMFS		Night shark	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	J A
NMFS		Nurse shark	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	J A
NMFS		Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	J S A
NMFS		Porbeagle shark	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	None
NMFS		Sand tiger shark	<i>Odontaspis taurus</i>	J A
NMFS		Sandbar shark	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	J A
NMFS		Scalloped hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	J A
NMFS		Sharpnose sevengill shark	<i>Heptanchias perlo</i>	None
NMFS		Shortfin mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	E L P J S A
NMFS		Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	J
NMFS		Sixgill shark	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	None
NMFS		Smalltail shark	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i>	None
NMFS		Smooth hamerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	None
NMFS		Spinner shark	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	J A

NMFS		Thresher shark, common	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	None
NMFS		Tiger shark	<i>Galeocerdo cuvieri</i>	J S A
NMFS		Whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	None
NMFS		White shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	J
NMFS		Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	E L J S A
NMFS		Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	A
NMFS		Atlantic bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	J A
NMFS		Atlantic yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	E L J S A
NMFS		Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	E L J S A
NMFS		Western Atlantic bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	E L J S A

1. These Essential Fish Habitat species were compiled from **Essential Fish Habitat: A Marine Fish Habitat Conservation Mandate for Federal Agencies**, February 1999 (Revised 10/2001) (Appendices 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8). Although 49 species are listed in Appendix 3 under National Marine Fisheries Service management, only 35 of these species have EFH listed in Appendix 8.

2. Life stages include: **E** = Eggs, **L** = Larvae, **P** = PostLarvae, **J** = Juveniles, **S** = SubAdults, **A** = Adults

3. Organizations responsible for Fishery Management Plans include: **SAFMC** (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council), **MAFMC** (Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council; **NMFS** = National Marine Fisheries Service)

4.5.2. Habitats Designated as EFH

Aside from the life-stage based EFH defined for managed fish species, the SAFMC and MAFMC have designated eight habitats as EFH, listed in Table 8. Of those habitats listed, only the marine water column is found within the Project Area. The marine water column will be temporarily affected by an increase in turbidity, and potentially by a decrease in dissolved oxygen (DO), as a result of dredging in the offshore borrow areas and by the placement of sand onto the beach. Additionally, transient indirect effects to the marine water column, surf zone, offshore shoals and managed species are expected due to benthic resources being temporarily effected by the removal of sediment within the offshore borrow areas and through burial with sand placement along the oceanfront shoreline. Brief descriptions of the marine water column, offshore shoals and managed species present within the Project Area are continued below.

There are no estuarine areas located within the Project Area. Also, as determined from sidescan sonar data acquired during geophysical surveys of the borrow areas (discussed in section 3.1.1), there are no hardbottom habitats within or in the vicinity of the project area. There are also no coral and coral reefs, artificial/manmade reefs or Sargassum essential fish habitat marine areas located with the Project Area. There are no potential impacts for these EFH categories and they will not be discussed further.

Table 8. Essential Fish Habitat identified in FMP Amendments of the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic FMC's (NMFS, 2010).

SAFMC	MAFMC
Estuarine Areas	Estuarine Areas
Estuarine Emergent Wetlands	Seagrass
Estuarine Scrub/Shrub Mangroves	Creeks
Oyster Reefs and Shell Banks	Mud Bottom
Intertidal Flats	Estuarine Water Column
Palustrine Emergent and Forested Wetlands	
Aquatic Beds	
Estuarine Water Column	
Marine Areas	Marine Areas
Live/Hard Bottoms	(None)
Coral and Coral Reefs	
Artificial/Manmade Reefs	
Sargassum	
Water Column	

4.5.2.1. Marine Water Column

The SAFMC and MAFMC designate the marine water column as an EFH. The marine water column is divided into oceanographic zones that are defined by physical parameters of the water column such as temperature, salinity, density and others. Three oceanographic zones are defined for the North Carolina area including outer shelf (131 to 230 ft.), mid-shelf (66 to 131 ft.) and inner shelf (0 to 66 ft.). These zones are influenced by the Gulf Stream, winds, tides and freshwater runoff (SAFMC, 1998).

Marine water column environments in proximity to the Project Area include the inner shelf waters associated with the proposed borrow areas and the surf zone waters associated with the placement of sand on the oceanfront shorelines of the Towns. Managed fish species that utilize marine water column EFH in North Carolina waters are managed by the ASMFC, NCDMF, NMFS, SAFMC and MAFMC and are discussed in Section 4.5.1 above.

4.5.2.2. Offshore Shoals

Although not identified as Essential Fish Habitat in the FMP Amendments of the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic FMC's (NMFS, 2010), offshore shoal environments are utilized by many fish species and NMFS has identified shoal complexes as EFH for Coastal Migratory Pelagics and Highly Migratory Species (SAFMC, 1998; NMFS, 2009). A physical description of the shoal features in vicinity of the project area is provided in section 3.1.1. The functional value shoals provide for fishes has been described to include spawning, shelter and foraging habitat (CSA, Inc *et al.*, 2009). Multiple life stages of a number of fish species have been documented in shoal and

ridge/trough complexes. These features may serve as refuge for juveniles and schooling planktivores, habitat for species that serve as prey for demersal fishes, and spawning sites for some demersal fishes and schooling planktivores

4.5.3. Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) are subsets of designated EFH and are defined as rare, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially ecologically important or located in an environmentally stressed area. The SAFMC and the MAFMC have designated HAPC areas to focus conservation priorities on specific habitat areas that play a particularly important role in the life cycles of federally managed fish species. HAPC may include high value intertidal and estuarine habitats, offshore areas of high habitat value or vertical relief and habitats used for migration, spawning and rearing of fish and shellfish (NMFS, 2004).

Areas identified as HAPC by the NMFS and the FMCs in the South Atlantic and North Carolina are presented in Table 9 below (NMFS, 2010). There are no designated HAPC identified within the Project Area.

Table 9. Geographically defined HAPC identified in the FMP Amendments affecting the South Atlantic area (NMFS, 2010).

South Atlantic HAPC	Project Area Habitat
Council-Designated Artificial Reef Special Management Zones	Not Applicable
Hermatypic Coral Habitat and Reefs	Not Applicable
Hard bottoms	Not Present
Hoyt Hills	Not Applicable
Sargassum Habitat	Not Applicable
State-Designated Areas of Importance to Managed Species	Not Applicable
Submerged Aquatic Vegetation	Not Applicable
North Carolina HAPC	Project Area Habitat
Big Rock	Not Applicable
Bogue Sound	Not Applicable
Pamlico Sound at Hatteras/Ocracoke Inlets	Not Applicable
Capes Fear, Lookout & Hatteras (sandy shoals)	Not Applicable
New River	Not Applicable
The Ten Fathom Ledge	Not Applicable
The Point	Not Applicable

4.5.4. Nursery Areas

The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) has designated three categories of nursery areas, Primary, Secondary and Special Secondary Nursery Areas. Primary Nursery Areas (PNAs) encompass approximately 80,000 acres throughout North Carolina. PNAs are typically shallow with soft muddy bottoms and surrounded by marshes and wetlands. They are found in the upper portions of bays and creeks, where the low salinity and abundance of food is ideal for young fish and shellfish. To protect juveniles, many commercial fishing activities are prohibited in these waters. Secondary Nursery Areas (SNAs) are located in the lower portion of bays and creeks. As juvenile fish and shellfish develop, primarily blue crabs and shrimp, they move into these waters. Trawling is prohibited in SNAs. Special SNAs are found adjacent to SNAs, but closer to the open waters of sounds and the ocean. These waters are closed for a majority of the year when juvenile species are abundant (Deaten *et al.*, 2010). There are no NCDMF designated PNAs in the proposed Project Area.

4.5.5. Significant Natural Heritage Areas

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) serves as an information clearinghouse in support of conservation of the rarest and most outstanding elements of natural diversity in the state. These elements of natural diversity include plants and animals that are so rare or natural communities that are so significant that they merit special consideration in land-use decisions. There are no anticipated direct or indirect impacts to significant natural heritage or managed areas associated with the proposed Project Area.

4.5.6. Managed Species

Managed species that have the marine water column or shoals listed as an EFH and that may be present in the Project Area include coastal migratory pelagics, highly migratory species; snapper grouper complex; shrimp; summer flounder, scup and black seabass; red drum; bluefish and spiny dogfish. The following narratives briefly describe each of these groups or species.

4.5.6.1. Coastal Migratory Pelagics

Prior to the 1980's, king and Spanish mackerel catches were essentially unregulated. Introduction of airplane reconnaissance and large power-assisted gill net vessels in the commercial fishery took advantage of the schooling nature of the fish and greatly increased catches. Harvests by both recreational and commercial fishermen in the 1970's and early 1980's exceeded reproductive capacity and led to overfishing. Federal regulations were implemented in 1983 to control harvest and rebuild dwindling stocks of king and Spanish mackerel. Different migratory groups were later managed separately, and quotas, bag limits and trip limits established to rebuild the mackerel fisheries. Gear regulations included the elimination of drift gill nets in 1990. Since the implementation of management measures, stocks have been increasing (SAFMC, 2014).

The Coastal Migratory Pelagic (Mackerel) FMP for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic regions is a joint management plan between the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and SAFMC. Beginning in January 2012, in addition to managing separate migratory groups of king mackerel and Spanish mackerel, the two fishery management councils have added separate migratory groups of cobia to the FMP.

Essential fish habitat for coastal migratory pelagic species includes sandy shoals of capes and offshore bars, high profile rocky bottom, barrier island ocean-side waters and waters from the surf to the shelf break zone, including *Sargassum*. In addition, all coastal inlets and all state-designated nursery habitats are of particular importance to coastal migratory pelagics.

[Spanish Mackerel \(*Scomberomorus maculatus*\)](#)

Spanish mackerel make north and south migrations depending on water temperature, with 68° F being a preferred minimum. Spanish mackerel can be found from April to November in North Carolina's waters, then they migrate south to the Florida coast in the late fall. They may be found as far inland as the sounds and coastal river mouths in the summer months. Spanish mackerel spawn from May to September (SAFMC, 1998).

[King Mackerel \(*Scomberomorus cavalla*\)](#)

Similar to Spanish mackerel, water temperature and prey availability trigger inshore and offshore migrations of king mackerel. In the winter and early spring, king mackerel congregate just inside the Gulf Stream along the edge of the continental shelf. During the summer and fall, they move inshore along the beaches and near the mouths of inlets and coastal rivers. King mackerel prefer water temperatures between 68° F and 78° F (SAFMC, 1998).

[Cobia \(*Rachycentron canadum*\)](#)

Cobia have a world-wide distribution preferring warm water temperatures from 68° to 86° F. Cobia are pelagic fish, and typically congregate off North Carolina to spawn in May and June. However, spawning has been observed in shallow bays and estuaries with the young heading offshore after hatching (FLMNH, 2010). Cobia typically migrate south in the fall to over-winter in warmer waters. EFH for cobia includes, but is not limited to high salinity bays, estuaries, seagrass habitat, sandy shoals and rocky bottom (SAFMC, 1998).

[Highly Migratory Species](#)

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species are managed under the dual authority of the MSFCMA and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Under the MSFCMA, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) must manage fisheries to maintain optimum yield by rebuilding overfished fisheries and preventing overfishing. Under ATCA, NMFS is authorized to promulgate regulations, as may be necessary and appropriate, to implement the recommendations from the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Before this action, tunas, swordfish and sharks were managed under the 1999 FMP for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish and Sharks (and its 2003 amendment) and billfish were managed under the 1988 Atlantic Billfish FMP (and its 1999 amendment). The 2006 final HMS FMP combined the management of all Atlantic HMS into one FMP (NMFS, 2006).

In Amendment 1 to the consolidated HMS FMP released in 2009, NMFS updated identification and descriptions for EFH and revised existing EFH boundaries for Atlantic HMS (NMFS, 2009). Table 10 identifies the marine waters in vicinity of the project that are designated as EFH for HMS and their life stage.

Table 10. HMS and their life stage that have marine waters in vicinity of the Project designated as EFH.

Tuna	Life Stage¹	Sharks	Life Stage
Bluefin (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	J	Sandbar (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>)	YOY, J, A
Skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	J, A	Silky (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>)	YOY, J, A
Yellowfin (<i>Thunnus albacres</i>)	J	Spinner (<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>)	J, A
Billfish	Life Stage	Tiger (<i>Galeocerdo cuvieri</i>)	YOY, J, A
Sailfish (<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>)	J	Sand Tiger (<i>Carcharias taurus</i>)	YOY, J, A
Sharks	Life Stage	Angel (<i>Squatina dumerili</i>)	J, A
Scalloped Hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)	J, A	Sharpnose (<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>)	A
Dusky (<i>Carcharhinu obscurus</i>)	YOY, J, A	Thresher (<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>)	YOY, J, A

¹ Young of the Year (YOY), Juvenile (J), Adult (A)

Snapper Grouper Complex

Ten families of fishes containing 73 species are managed by the SAFMC under the snapper grouper FMP. Association with coral or hard bottom structure during at least part of their life cycle and their contribution to an interrelated reef fishery ecosystem is the primary criteria for inclusion within the snapper grouper plan. There is considerable variation in specific life history patterns and habitat use among species included in the snapper grouper complex (SAMFC, 1998).

Essential fish habitat for snapper grouper species includes coral reefs, live/hard bottom, submerged aquatic vegetation, artificial reefs and medium to high profile outcroppings on and around the shelf break zone from shore to at least 600 feet where the annual water temperature range is sufficiently warm to maintain adult populations. EFH includes the spawning area in the water column above the adult habitat and the additional pelagic environment, including *Sargassum*, required for larval survival and growth up to and including settlement. In addition, the Gulf Stream is an essential fish habitat because it provides a mechanism to disperse snapper grouper larvae. Essential fish habitat for specific life stages of estuarine dependent and nearshore snapper grouper species includes areas inshore of the 100-foot contour such as attached macroalgae; submerged rooted vascular plants; estuarine emergent vegetated wetlands; tidal creeks; estuarine scrub/shrub; oyster reefs and shell banks; unconsolidated bottom; artificial reefs; and coral reefs and live/hard bottom.

Given the lack of EFH present near the Project Area and space constraints in this document, thorough characterizations of this diverse multispecies complex is omitted but may be referenced in the SAFMC FMP (SAFMC, 1998).

[Penaeid Shrimp \(Brown Shrimp \(*Penaeus aztecus*\), Pink Shrimp \(*Penaeus duorarum*\), White Shrimp \(*Penaeus setiferus*\)](#)

Penaeid shrimp are reported to spawn offshore, moving into estuaries during the post-larval stage during the early spring. As the shrimp grow larger, they migrate to higher salinity environments. In late summer and fall, they return to the ocean to spawn (NCDMF, 2006).

For penaeid shrimp, EFH includes inshore estuarine nursery areas, offshore marine habitats used for spawning and growth to maturity, and all interconnecting water bodies as described in the Habitat Plan. Inshore nursery areas include tidal freshwater (palustrine); estuarine and marine emergent wetlands; tidal palustrine forested areas; mangroves; tidal freshwater, estuarine and marine submerged aquatic vegetation and subtidal and intertidal non-vegetated flats. This applies from North Carolina through the Florida Keys.

[Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass](#)

Summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*), scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*) and black sea bass (*Centropristus striata*) are managed by the MAFMC. The three species are considered part of an offshore-wintering guild of fish, a migratory group of warm temperate species that are intolerant of colder, inshore winter conditions (MAFMC, 2014).

[Summer flounder \(*Paralichthys dentatus*\)](#)

Adult summer flounder emigrate from North Carolina estuaries beginning in November as water temperatures decrease and spawning takes place in continental shelf waters (MAFMC, 2014). Larvae immigrate to the higher salinity areas of estuaries becoming common January through April. Juveniles are present year-round at salinities between 5 ppt to > 25 ppt (MAFMC, 2014). Adult summer flounder are common in estuaries in November and December, but typically not present January through March as they will have migrated to warmer offshore waters to over-winter. Juveniles are abundant year-round in estuarine waters from 5 ppt to >25 ppt salinity. From January to April larval summer flounder are rare at lower salinities (5 ppt to 25 ppt), becoming common at salinities > 25 ppt (MAFMC, 2014). This stage (larval) of the life cycle is reported as most abundant in nearshore waters (12 – 50 miles offshore) at depths between 30 and 230 feet from November to May in the southern part of the Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAFMC, 2014). EFH for summer flounder has been identified as shelf waters and estuaries from Albemarle Sound, North Carolina through to St. Andrew/Simon Sounds, Georgia for the larval, juvenile and adults stages (MAFMC, 2014).

[Scup \(*Stenotomus chrysops*\)](#)

Scup are a schooling continental shelf species of the Northwest Atlantic that undertake extensive migrations between coastal waters and offshore waters. Spawning occurs from May through August, peaking in June. Scup spawn once annually over weedy or sand-covered areas. Juvenile and adult scup are demersal, using inshore waters in the spring and moving offshore in the winter. About 50% of age-2 scup are sexually mature (at about 17 cm total length, or 7 inches), while nearly all scup of age 3 and older are mature. Adult scup are benthic feeders and forage on a variety of prey, including small crustaceans (including zooplankton), polychaetes, mollusks, small squid, vegetable detritus, insect larvae, hydroids, sand dollars, and small fish. The Northeast Fisheries Science Center food habits database lists several shark species, skates, silver hake, bluefish, summer flounder, black sea bass, weakfish, lizardfish, king mackerel and goosefish as predators of scup (MAFMC, 2014). Essential Fish Habitat for scup includes

demersal waters, sands, mud, mussel beds and seagrass beds, from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

Black Sea Bass (*Centropristus striata*)

The northern population of black sea bass spawns in the Middle Atlantic Bight over the continental shelf during the spring through fall, primarily between Virginia and Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Spawning begins in the spring off North Carolina and Virginia, and progresses north into southern New England waters in the summer and fall. Collections of ripe fish and egg distributions indicate that the species spawns primarily on the inner continental shelf between Chesapeake Bay and Montauk Pt., Long Island. Adult black sea bass are also very structure oriented, especially during their summer coastal residency. Unlike juveniles, they tend to enter only larger estuaries and are most abundant along the coast. A variety of coastal structures are known to be attractive to black sea bass, including shipwrecks, rocky and artificial reefs, mussel beds and any other object or source of shelter on the bottom. Essential Fish Habitat for black sea bass consists of pelagic waters, structured habitat, rough bottom shellfish, and sand and shell, from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina (MAFMC, 2014).

Red Drum

Red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) are managed solely by the ASFMC through Amendment 2 to the Interstate FMP (ASFMC, 2014). Red drum populations along the Atlantic coast are managed through the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (Atlantic Coastal Act). Unlike the MSFCMA that addresses fishery management by federal agencies, the Atlantic Coastal Act does not require the ASFMC to identify habitats that warrant special protection because of their value to fishery species. Nonetheless, the ASFMC identifies habitats used by the various life stages of red drum for management and protection purposes (ASFMC, 2013).

Red drum occur in a variety of habitats distributed from Massachusetts to Key West, Florida on the Atlantic coast. Spawning occurs at night in the fall (August through October) along ocean beaches and near inlets and passes and in high salinity estuaries with optimal temperatures being between 72° to 86° F (SAFMC, 1998; ASMFC, 2013). In North Carolina, spawning adults were reported to be common in salinities above 25 ppt (ASMFC, 2013). Juveniles are reported to prefer shallow shorelines of bays and rivers and shallow grass flats in the sounds (SAFMC, 1998).

Adult red drum migrate seasonally along the Atlantic coast. Reports from fishermen and menhaden spotter pilots indicate that red drum typically arrive at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina between March and April, some entering Pamlico Sound and others proceeding up the coast. They are expected about a week later at Oregon Inlet and three weeks to a month later in Virginia. Red drum leave Virginia in most years by October and North Carolina by November (SAMFC, 1998).

The SAFMC recognizes several habitats as EFH for red drum from Virginia to Florida. In North Carolina, these natural communities include tidal freshwater, estuarine emergent vegetated wetlands, submerged rooted vascular plants, oyster reefs and shell banks, unconsolidated bottom, ocean high salinity surf zones, and artificial reefs. Of the designated EFH, HAPC have been recognized for red drum by the SAFMC. Areas that meet the criteria for HAPC in North Carolina include all coastal inlets, all state-designated nursery habitats of particular importance

to red drum, documented sites of spawning aggregations, other spawning areas identified in the future, and areas supporting submerged aquatic vegetation (NCDMF, 2008b).

Bluefish

Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) are managed by the NMFS as a single stock under a joint FMP collaboratively developed by the MAFMC and the ASMFC and implemented in 1990. Bluefish are considered warm water migrants, preferring waters above 57° to 61° F (Shepherd and Packer, 2006). Generally, juvenile bluefish occur in North Atlantic estuaries from June through October, Mid-Atlantic estuaries from May through October, and South Atlantic estuaries March through December, within the "mixing" and "seawater" zones. Adult bluefish are found in North Atlantic estuaries from June through October, Mid-Atlantic estuaries from April through October, and in South Atlantic estuaries from May through January in the "mixing" and "seawater" zones. Bluefish adults are highly migratory and distribution varies seasonally and according to the size of the individuals comprising the schools. Juveniles utilize estuaries as nursery areas and then emigrate to warmer offshore waters when temperatures approach 59° F (Shepherd and Packer, 2006). Bluefish can tolerate temperatures of 53.2° to 86.7° F, but exhibit signs of stress at both extremes. They can survive temporarily in waters of 45.5° F but juveniles cannot survive below 50° F (Lund and Maltezos, 1970).

Bluefish EFH has been designated for marine areas north of Cape Hatteras based on life stage. Based on the maps provided in Amendment 1 to the Bluefish FMP (MAFMC, 2014), EFH for all life stages of bluefish exists within or in proximity to the Project Area, with an emphasis on young of the year (YOY) and adult bluefish surveys showing the most dense coverage near the Project Area.

Spiny Dogfish

In North Carolina, the spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) is currently included in the Interjurisdictional FMP, which defers to ASMFC/MAFMC/NEFMC FMP compliance requirements. It is managed jointly under the MAFMC and the North East Fisheries Management Council (NEFMC) FMPs (NCDMF, 2008a).

The spiny dogfish is a long-lived species with an estimated life expectancy of 25 to 100 years and is reported to be one of most abundant sharks in the world. Spiny dogfish are found in oceans and coastal zones, are rarely found in the upper reaches of estuaries and do not occur in fresh water. Generally, spiny dogfish are found at depths of 33 to 1475 ft. in water temperatures ranging between 37° and 82° F. The preferred temperature range is 45° to 55° F. Spiny dogfish migrate seasonally, moving north in the spring and summer and south in fall and winter (MAFMC, 2014). They are most common in shelf waters in North Carolina from November through April, at which time they begin their northward migration toward Newfoundland and Labrador. Pregnant females and pups are present from February through June in North Carolina waters, with the preferred pupping area located around the Cape Hatteras shoals (MAFMC, 2014).

North of Cape Hatteras, EFH is the waters of the continental shelf from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina in areas that encompass the highest 90% of all ranked ten-minute squares for the area where adult dogfish were collected in the NEFSC trawl surveys.

Based on figures within the Spiny Dogfish FMP (MAFMC, 2014), this includes marine water located within the Project Area.

4.6. Threatened and Endangered Species

The species under consideration within this biological assessment were identified from updated lists of threatened and endangered (T&E) species provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (NMFS, 2014e; USFWS, 2014a). These lists were combined to develop the following composite list of T&E species that could be present in the project area based upon their geographic range. However, the actual occurrence of a species in the project area would depend upon the availability of suitable habitat, the seasonality of occurrence, migratory habits and other factors.

Table 11 provides a list of these T&E species that may be found in the various habitats within the Project Area. The Project Area is defined by the stretch of shoreline receiving beach nourishment, and the borrow areas. Although not explicitly defined at this time, any pipeline corridors associated with a cutterhead dredge and hopper dredge pump out operations will also be considered part of the Project Area. Any potential impacts on federally listed T&E species would be limited to those species that occur in habitats encompassed by the Project Area.

Table 11. Federally threatened, endangered or proposed listed species, and designated or proposed critical habitats, that may occur in the vicinity Project Area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status
Mammals		
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Endangered
North Atlantic Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Endangered
Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Endangered
Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Endangered
Finback Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Endangered
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Endangered
Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Endangered
Reptiles		
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Endangered
Kemp’s Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Endangered
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened-NWA DPS ¹
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Endangered
Fish		
Shortnose Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Endangered
Atlantic Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Endangered–Carolina DPS ³
Vascular Plants		
Seabeach Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	Threatened
Birds		
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	Endangered
Rufa Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened
Critical Habitat		
North Atlantic Right Whale Southeast U.S. unit expansion (NMFS)		Proposed
Piping plover Unit NC-11 (USFWS)		Designated
Loggerhead Unit LOGG-T-NC01 (USFWS)		Designated
Loggerhead Unit LOGG-N-1 (NMFS)		Designated
¹ There are nine distinct population segments of the loggerhead sea turtle listed as either threatened or endangered. The Northwest Atlantic Ocean (NWA) Distinct Population Segment (DPS) was listed as Threatened (76 FR 58868). ² Green sea turtles are listed as threatened, except for breeding populations of green turtles in Florida and on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, which are listed as endangered. ³ NMFS listed two Atlantic sturgeon DPSs that spawn in the southeast (the Carolina and the South Atlantic) (77 FR 5919). There are an additional three Atlantic sturgeon DPSs in the northeast that spawn in the northeast (the Gulf of Maine, New York Bight, and Chesapeake) (77 FR 5880). Depending on the project area, a combination of DPSs may be present, particularly in marine waters. Please see Federal Register Notices for additional information.		

4.6.1. West Indian Manatee

The West Indian manatee is listed as a federally protected species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA). An adult manatee is, on average, 10 ft. (3 m) long, weighs approximately 2,200 lbs. and is typically referred to as the "sea cow." The coloring of the manatee is grayish brown, which contributes to the difficulty in detecting manatees in silt-laden waters. This mammal can be found in shallow waters (5-20 ft. [1.5-6.1 m]) of varying salinity levels including coastal bays, lagoons, estuaries and inland river systems. Manatees primarily feed on aquatic vegetation, but can be found feeding on fish, consuming between four and nine percent of their body weight in a single day (Schwartz, 1995; USFWS, 2014f). Sheltered areas such as bays, sounds, coves and canals are important areas for resting, feeding and reproductive activities (Humphrey, 1992).

The West Indian manatee occupies the coastal, estuarine and some riverine habitats along the western Atlantic Ocean from Virginia to the Florida Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Islands, Mexico, Central America and northern South America (Garcia-Rodriguez *et al.*, 1998; USFWS, 2014g). The West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) includes two subspecies, the Florida manatee (*T. m. latirostris*) and the Antillean manatee (*T. m. manatus*). Within U.S. waters, the Florida manatee can be found throughout the southeastern U.S., including North Carolina, while the Antillean manatee is found in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (Lefebvre *et al.*, 2001). As the Antillean manatee does not occur within the southeastern U.S., this biological assessment will only evaluate the Florida manatee population.

No statistically robust estimate of population size is currently available for manatees (USFWS, 2014g). The current, best available information includes the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FWC) 2011 counts, and suggests a minimum population size of 4,834 individuals in the Florida stock (Laist *et al.*, 2013). Occurrence throughout the southeastern U.S. changes seasonally, as the manatees seek out warmer water temperatures. During the winter months (October through April), the entire U.S. population typically moves to the waters surrounding Florida (Humphrey, 1992).

The greatest threat and cause of mortality for manatees is boat collisions. Other dangers to the species include entanglement in fishing lines, entrapment and entanglement in locks, dams and culverts, loss of warm-water refuge areas, and exposure to cold. Long-term and cumulative impacts are associated with a loss of aquatic vegetated habitat and blocking of estuarine and riverine systems (Runge *et al.*, 2007).

Sightings and stranding data suggest the Florida manatee regularly occurs within inland and coastal waters of North Carolina, and they have been sighted most frequently from June through October when water temperatures are warmest (above 71.6° F [22° C]) (USFWS, 2003a; USFWS, 2014f). Manatees may also overwinter in North Carolina where the discharge from power plants supports the warm water temperatures (USFWS, 2008). The USFWS has reported manatee sightings in the last 20 years in the counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. After compiling state-wide manatee sighting and stranding reports from 1991 to 2012, Cummings *et al.* (2014) reported there have been 99 manatee sightings in North Carolina. Sighting records varied between years, and ranged from 0 to a peak of 30 sightings in 2012. Sightings were reported throughout North Carolina, although

most were concentrated around the heavily populated coastal areas of Beaufort and Wilmington. Manatees arrived in North Carolina in April, and sightings were most common from June to October, when water temperatures were above 20° C (68° F). Sightings declined with water temperature in November, and manatees appeared to be absent from the region from December through February (Cummings *et al.*, 2014). Within northeastern North Carolina, sightings have increased since 2011, which may be due to greater awareness and improved survey efforts (Cummings *et al.*, 2014). The greatest number of manatee sightings occurred within the Intracoastal Waterway, sounds, bays, rivers and creeks. Manatees were least commonly sighted in the open ocean and around marinas. The number of manatees potentially occurring in the Project Area is not known, but is presumed to be low with the greatest likelihood of occurrence during the warmer months, in particular June through October.

4.6.2. Whales

All whales are protected under the MMPA and are under NMFS jurisdiction. There are six species of whales also listed as endangered under the ESA that are known to occur in the Western North Atlantic. These species include the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), fin whale (*B. physalus*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), North Atlantic right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), sei whale (*B. borealis*) and sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). The blue, sei and sperm whales are considered oceanic whales and rarely venture into the shelf waters offshore North Carolina (Kenny and Winn, 1987; NMFS, 1998a). Therefore, these species are considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area and will not be evaluated further in this biological assessment.

The major threats to the whale species discussed below are largely the same and include entanglement in fishing gear and collisions with ships. The commercial hunting of whales is illegal in U.S. waters, and therefore this threat has been vastly minimized. However, ship collisions remain a significant threat to these species. According to the large whale ship strike database, of the 292 records of confirmed or possible ship strikes to large whales, 44 records (15%) were of humpback whales, the second most often reported species next to fin whales (75 records or 26%) (Jensen and Silber, 2004). Of the five documented ship strikes resulting in serious injury or mortality for North Atlantic humpback whales from January 1997-December 2001, three were located in North Carolina and South Carolina waters. Collisions with vessels are consistently identified as one of the most severe threats affecting recovery of the North Atlantic right whale (Kraus *et al.* 2005; Waring *et al.* 2014). Though the total level of human-caused mortality and serious injury is unknown, current data indicate that it is significant. The annual rate of human-caused mortality and serious injury due to ship strikes for the period from 2007 to 2011 was reportedly 0.8 whales per year, which exceeds the rate of potential biological removal (Waring *et al.*, 2014)). Historical and continued commercial harvesting outside U.S. waters pose an additional threat to fin, humpback and North Atlantic right whales, as does overfishing of prey species, habitat degradation, climate and ecosystem change and disturbance from marine noise and whale watching activities.

Fin whale

Fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) were listed as endangered throughout their range on December 2, 1970 under the ESA and are considered “depleted” under the MMPA. There are two subspecies of fin whales, one in the North Atlantic and one in the southern ocean. The

present assessment will focus only on the North Atlantic subspecies *B.p. physalus*. Fin whales are the second largest whale species, reaching sizes of 75-85 ft. They have a sleek, streamlined body with a distinctive falcate dorsal fin positioned two-thirds of the way back on the body. Coloration is counter shaded, with the upper part of the body black or brownish grey, and a white underbelly.

The fin whale is extensively distributed throughout the North Atlantic, ranging from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean northward to the arctic pack ice. Although not well defined, migration patterns are thought to follow a “southward flow” in the fall from Newfoundland to the calving grounds in the West Indies (Clark, 1995). Fin whales fast in the winter during migrations and feed in the summer and fall on krill and small schooling fish. These whales can be found in social groups of a small number of fin whales or feeding in large groups that include other whales and dolphins (NMFS, 2014b). Feeding areas are generally thought to occur offshore and north of New England but fin whales have been seen feeding as far south as the coast of Virginia (Hain *et al.*, 1992). Off the eastern United States, sightings are common along the 200-m isobaths, but sightings have occurred within both shallower and deeper waters, including submarine canyons along the shelf break (Kenney and Winn, 1987; Hain *et al.*, 1992). To gain a better understanding of their distribution, Hain *et al.* (1992) analyzed fin whale sightings data from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to approximately Nova Scotia, Canada, within continental shelf waters from the shoreline to 5 nm seaward of the 1,000 fathom isobath. Results indicated frequent and wide-ranging distribution over shelf waters, with a predominance of sightings (65%) in the 21-100 m. range. While sightings were reported in depths less than 21 m., the nearshore areas of North Carolina were among the few areas identified as being “rarely or never occupied by fin whales”. However, recent sightings data available in OBIS-SEAMAP show several fin whale occurrences within North Carolina shelf waters (Halpin *et al.*, 2009), a number of which were in the vicinity of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, less than 5 miles from shore at approximately 20 m depth (McLellan, 2001; UNCW, 2006). These nearshore sightings were recorded during the UNCW Right Whale Aerial Surveys (2006) and the UNCW Marine Mammal Sightings (2001) and occurred in February both years.

Humpback whale

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) were listed as endangered throughout their range on December 2, 1970 under the ESA and are considered “depleted” under the MMPA. Humpbacks are circumglobal, and are often found in protected waters over shallow banks and shelf waters for breeding and feeding. The humpback is a medium-sized baleen whale, reaching as much as 51 feet and 34 metric tons at maturity. The body is short and rotund, and is accentuated by exceptionally long flippers. As a baleen whale, major prey species for humpbacks include small schooling fishes (herring, sand lance, capelin, mackerel, small pollock and haddock) and large zooplankton, mainly krill (up to 1.5 tons per day) (NMFS, 2014c). Distinguishing behaviors including breaching displays, slapping the water surface with flukes or flippers, bubble feeding. Humpbacks are also known for their varied and rich vocabulary of sounds, or “songs”. Both males and females reach sexual maturity around 9 years of age, and the females generally give birth approximately every two years (Johnson and Wolman, 1984). During spring, summer and fall, feeding grounds for the Gulf of Maine population of humpback whales extend from the eastern coast of the U.S. to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland/Labrador and western Greenland. During the winter, this population migrates from the North Atlantic down to the West Indies to mate and calf (NMFS, 2014c), passing the

North Carolina coastline while en-route. It is thought that most adult and newborn humpbacks migrate well offshore in deep waters (NMFS, 1991), and are on breeding grounds from January to April (Katona and Beard, 1990; Whitehead, 1992). Nevertheless, not all whales migrate to the West Indies during winter. Sighting and stranding reports suggest that sexually immature whales migrate to Mid-Atlantic States to feed during the winter, and they may utilize the nearshore waters as feeding grounds (Swingle *et al.*, 1993; Wiley *et al.* 1995). Swingle *et al.* (1993) documented juvenile humpback whales feeding within 4 km of shore near Chesapeake Bay during the period of January through March 1991, and feeding behavior was observed in shallow water (2.5–6 m). Analysis of stranding data from 1985 – 1992 from New Jersey to southern Florida also suggests presence of juvenile whales during much of the year (Wiley *et al.*, 1995). Strandings occurred with greatest frequency in April, and the highest number of strandings occurred within the area from the Chesapeake Bay to Cape Hatteras. Strandings occurred throughout the fall (October – December), winter (January – March) and spring (April – June) seasons, but few occurred during the summer (July – September). For all years, no strandings occurred within July and August (Wiley *et al.*, 1995).

More recently, sightings and stranding data queried from OBIS-SEAMAP indicate a number of humpbacks have been recorded within the area from Corolla to Nags Head, North Carolina (Halpin *et al.*, 2009). Specifically, during the University of North Carolina Wilmington Right Whale surveys flown during the period from October 2005 to April 2006, ten sightings were noted in this area. These surveys were flown in parallel lines from the South Carolina/North Carolina border to the south end of Assateague Island, Virginia. One of these humpback sightings occurred directly off Kitty Hawk, and a group of three humpbacks were sighted directly offshore the Kitty Hawk/Kill Devil Hills boundary in February 2006 (UNCW, 2006). Additionally, one stranding occurred on December 21, 2007 along the shoreline of southern Corolla, the town adjacent to and north of Duck (Virginia Aquarium Stranding Response Program, 2008).

[North Atlantic right whale](#)

North Atlantic right whales (*Eubalaena glacialis*) were listed as endangered throughout their range on December 2, 1970 under the ESA and are considered “depleted” under the MMPA. These large baleen whales have a stocky body, and can reach up to 70 tons in weight and 50 feet in length at maturity. North Atlantic right whales have black coloration, no dorsal fin, and a large head that is often covered with callosities. Two large plates of baleen hang from the upper jaw, and are used to strain zooplankton from the water. North Atlantic right whales may live up to 50 years in age, and females generally birth their first calf at 10 years of age (NMFS, 2013e). The North Atlantic right whale population ranges primarily from calving and nursing grounds in coastal waters off the southeastern United States to summer feeding and mating grounds that include New England waters, the Bay of Fundy, Scotian Shelf and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Wintering grounds include waters off the southeastern United States where females give birth from December to March (NMFS, 2013e), as well as Cape Cod Bay (Brown and Marx, 1998). However, not all reproductively active females return to calving grounds each year (Kraus *et al.*, 1986), and the whereabouts of much of the population during winter remains unknown (NMFS, 2005). In the spring and summer, right whales migrate to the higher-latitude New England waters (Hamilton and Mayo, 1990) and Canadian waters during summer and fall (Winn *et al.*, 1986). Although the mid-Atlantic waters south of Cape Cod and north of the Georgia/Florida wintering grounds are not considered “high use” areas, they do serve as migration corridors (NMFS,

2013e). Additionally, recent surveys suggest mother/calf pairs may use the area from Cape Fear, North Carolina to South Carolina as wintering/calving areas as well (NMFS, 2005). According to the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, there have been 19 right whale sightings off the coast of North Carolina from January 1, 2010 to May 2014. It should be noted that each of these sightings might not indicate a separate individual or group; it may be that the same whale had been spotted multiple times. Reported sightings occurred during the months of February, March, April and December (NEFSC, 2014). Additionally, an adult and calf were sighted from the relocation trawler operating during the Bogue Banks Phase II Nourishment project on March 30, 2004. The same pair was also seen the same day from the dredge operating during the Morehead City Project (USACE, 2013c).

In 1994, the NMFS designated critical habitat for what was considered at the time to be the North Atlantic population of northern right whales that consisted of parts of Cape Cod Bay and Stallwagen Bank, the Great South Channel of the coast of Massachusetts for feeding. The critical habitat also included waters adjacent to the coasts of Georgia and the east coast of Florida for calving and nursery habitat. It was since determined that genetic data supports three distinct right whale lineages as separate species: North Atlantic right whales, North Pacific right whales, and southern right whales. After listing North Atlantic and North Pacific right whales as separate species under the ESA, NOAA Fisheries was petitioned to revise critical habitat for the North Atlantic right whales. NMFS therefore proposed revised critical habitat for the North Atlantic right whale on February 20, 2015 (80 FR 9314). The newly proposed critical habitat expands greatly on the previous designation, demonstrated by Figure 12, but does not approach the vicinity of the project area.

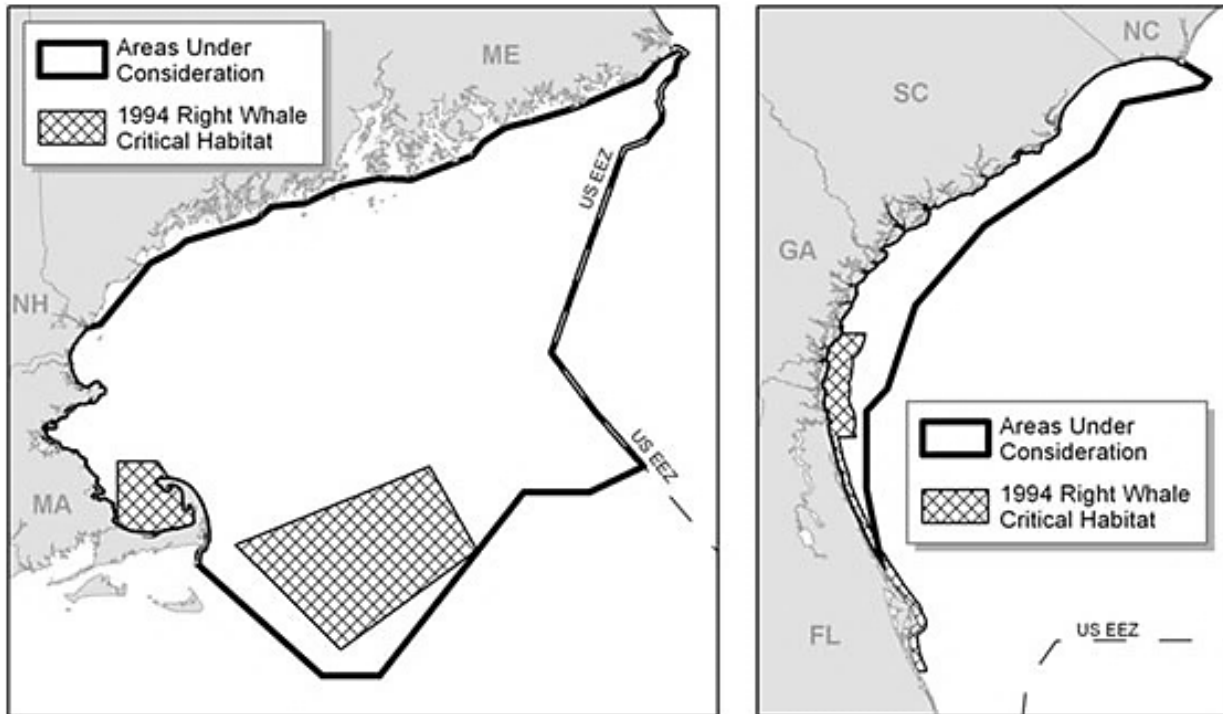


Figure 11. Comparison of current right whale critical habitat and the proposed areas under consideration. Image: NOAA Fisheries, 2015.

4.6.3. Sea Turtles

There are five species of sea turtles that can be found nesting on the beaches of North Carolina, swimming in offshore waters, or both. These species include the leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), and the loggerhead sea turtle (*Carretta carretta*).

4.6.3.1. Sea Turtle Nesting Activity in North Carolina

Data provided by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) for the period from 2009 to 2013 show the leatherback, Kemp's ridley, green and loggerhead sea turtles have been documented nesting along the Northern Outer Banks (Figure 13– Figure 17). In North Carolina, sea turtle nesting season starts May 1 and ends August 31, although turtles have been documented nesting outside of these dates in the past. According to Matthew Godfrey with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, a leatherback sea turtle nested on April 16, 2000 and April 18, 2007 on Hatteras Island. Additionally, two nests were laid on the night of April 30 (found on May 1) in 2004 and 2007 on Cape Lookout. It is possible that other nests have been laid will before May 1, but were not detected because the area was not monitored in April.

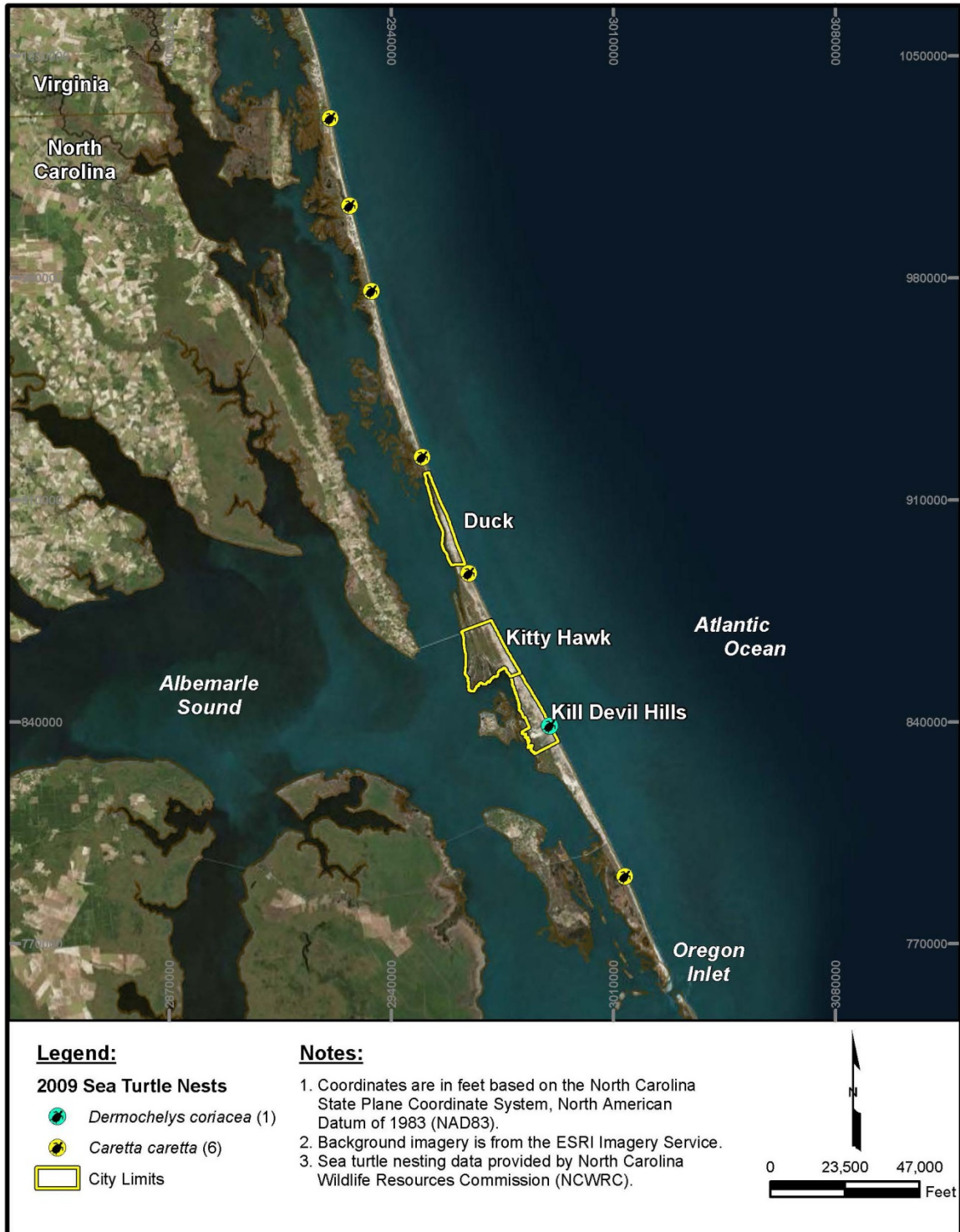


Figure 12. Number and species of sea turtle nests recorded from Oregon Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border in 2009. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, May 22, 2014).



Figure 13. Number and species of sea turtle nests recorded from Oregon Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border in 2010. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, pers. comm., May 22, 2014).



Figure 14. Number and species of sea turtle nests recorded from Oregon Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border in 2011. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, pers. comm., May 22, 2014).

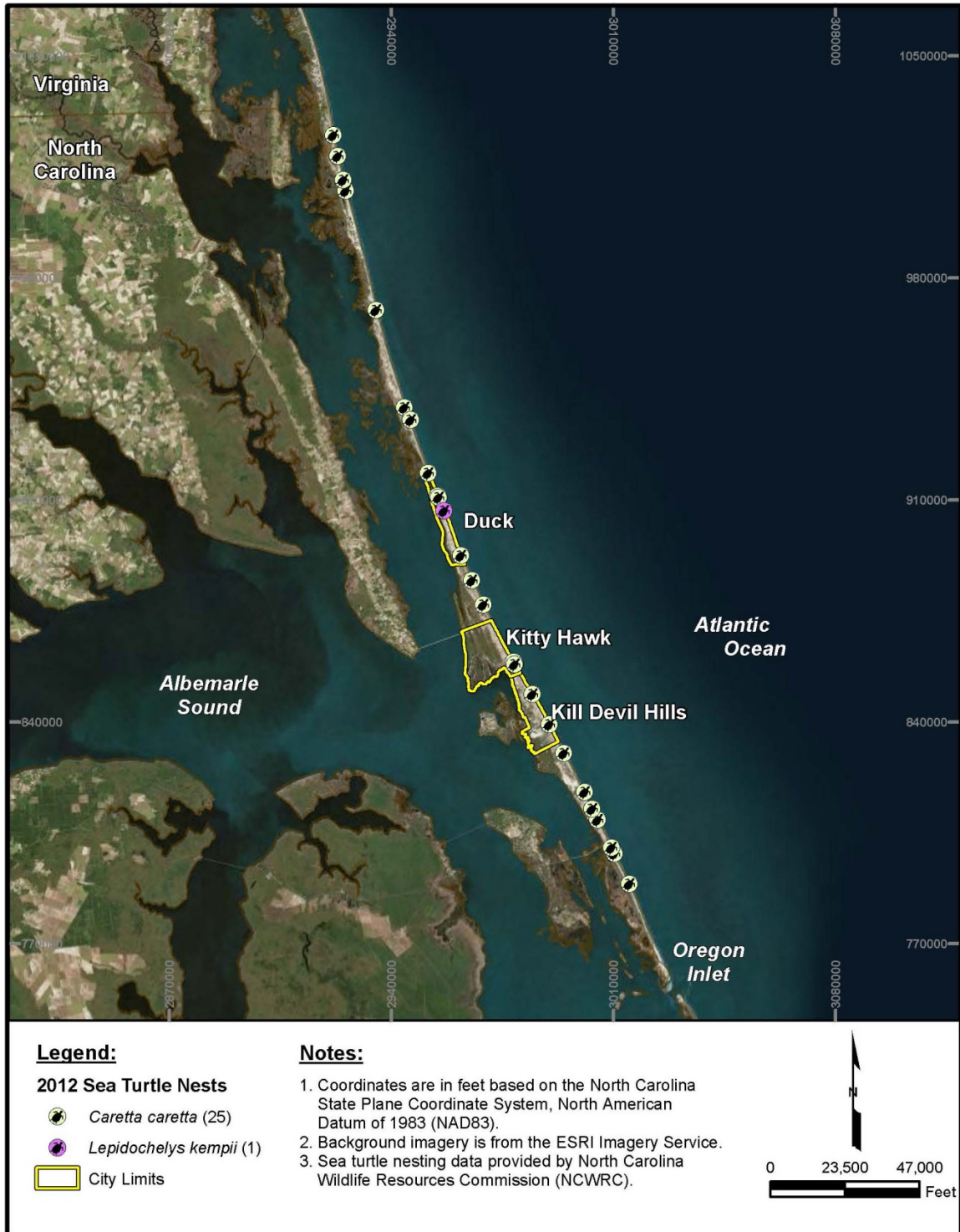


Figure 15. Number and species of sea turtle nests recorded from Oregon Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border in 2012. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, pers. comm., May 22, 2014).

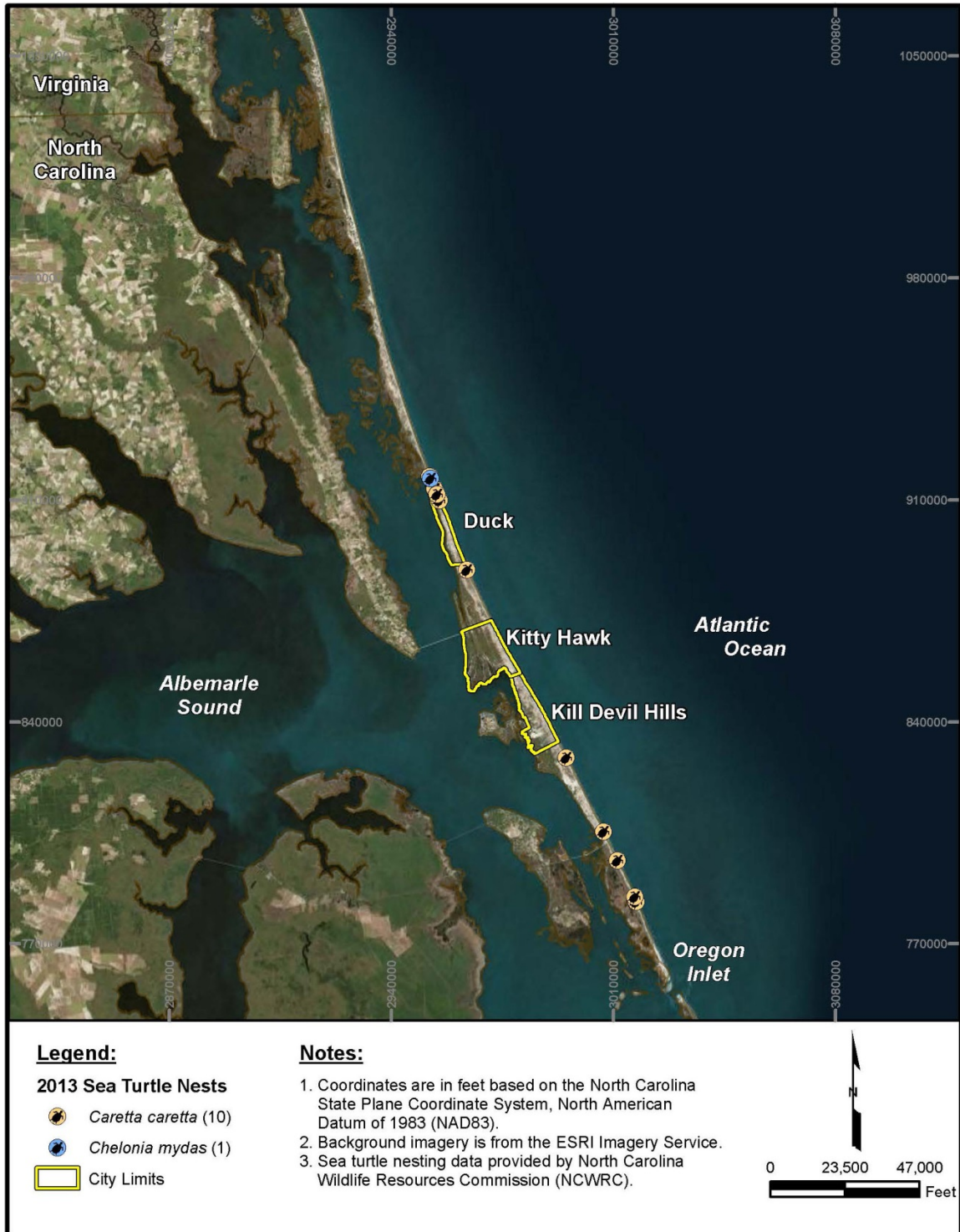


Figure 16. Number and species of sea turtle nests recorded from Oregon Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border in 2013. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, pers. comm., May 22, 2014).

Sea turtle nesting data, provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014), were analyzed to quantify monthly nesting activity throughout North Carolina. Data were provided for eight locations including Ocean Isle, Oak Island, Wrightsville Beach, Topsail Island, Emerald Isle, Atlantic Beach, Cape Hatteras and Oregon Inlet to the NC/VA border from 2009 to 2013. The dates of nesting and hatchling emergences for all sea turtle species combined were examined to determine the most active periods of nesting activity. Figure 18 presents daily nesting and hatchling emergence activity observed throughout the five years of analysis (2009-2013). Over the five years, 2,023 nests were documented. The earliest recorded nesting occurred on May 11 and the earliest recorded hatchling emergence occurred on July 11. The latest recorded nesting occurred on October 7 and the latest recorded hatchling emergence occurred on November 15.

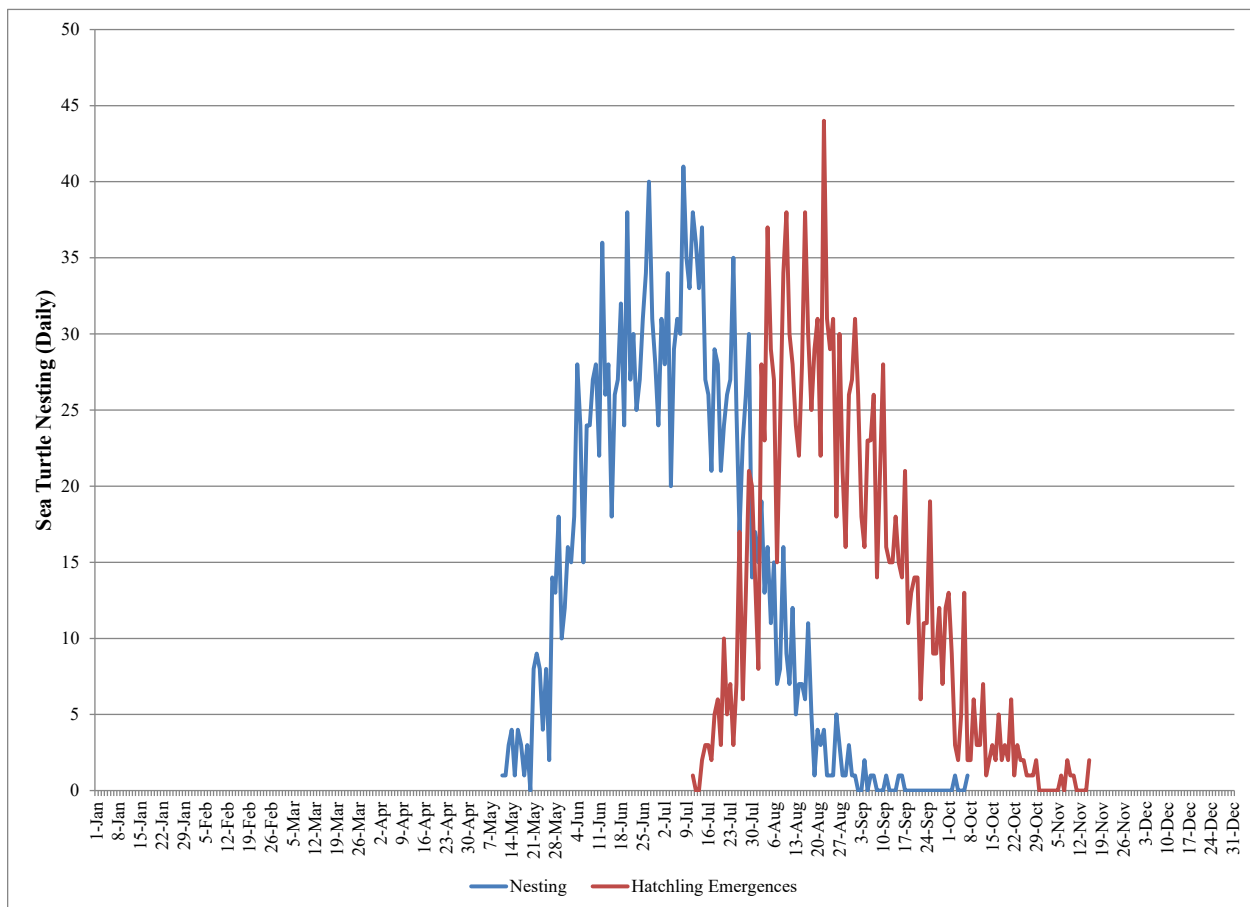


Figure 17. Daily nesting (blue line) and hatchling emergence (red line) observed for all sea turtle species throughout North Carolina between 2009 and 2013.

Nest Counts

To determine when, on average, the most nesting activity occurred throughout the season in North Carolina, statewide nesting counts over the five-year period were grouped into eleven, two-week increments. A two-week increment was used in order to maintain large enough sample sizes necessary for statistical analyses (not feasible at the daily scale), yet allowed for a finer level of comparison than monthly increments. When summed over the five year period, nest counts were generally highest during June and July, while the fewest number of nest counts

occurred toward the end of the season (September through October) (Figure 19, Table 12). The number of nests counted during the month of May essentially made up 7% of total nesting, while the period between August 10 and October 7 constituted 5% of total nesting. It can therefore be said that the majority (82%) of nesting occurred between June 1 and August 9 (Table 12).

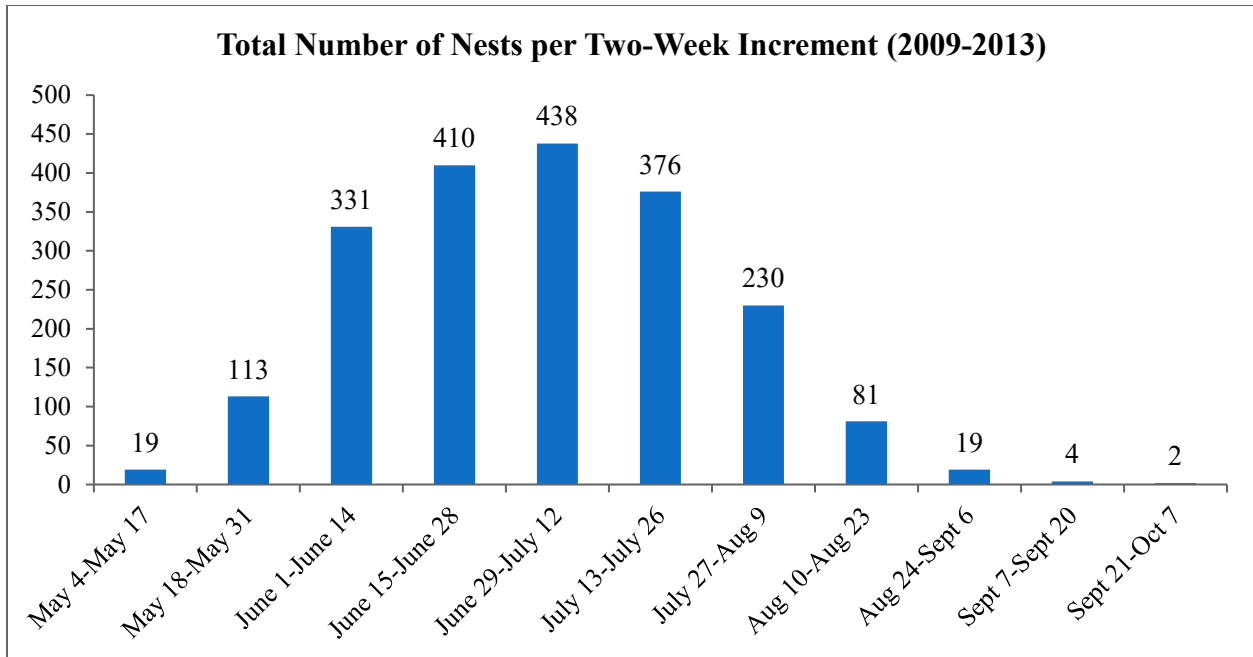


Figure 18. Total number of nests counted within two-week increments over the course of 2009 through 2013 throughout North Carolina.

Table 12. Total number of nests observed within each two-week increment used in the analyses. Nesting counts were combined over the five years of analysis (2009 to 2013).

Week Block	<i>n</i> (number of days)	Mean Nest Counts/Day (\pm SD)	Total Number of Nests	% of Total Nesting
May 4-May 17	70	0.27 (0.70)	19	1%
May 18-May 31	70	1.61 (1.86)	113	6%
June 1-June 14	70	4.73 (2.76)	331	16%
June 15-June 28	70	5.86 (2.81)	410	20%
June 29-July 12	70	6.26 (2.67)	438	22%
July 13-July 26	70	5.37 (3.01)	376	19%
July 27-Aug 9	70	3.29 (2.45)	230	11%
Aug 10-Aug 23	70	1.16 (1.30)	81	4%
Aug 24-Sept 6	70	0.27 (0.56)	19	1%
Sept 7-Sept 20	70	0.06 (0.23)	4	0.2%
Sept 21-Oct 7	85	0.02 (0.15)	2	0.1%
Total Nests			2023	100%

To determine where significant increases or decreases in nest counts occurred throughout the season, counts during the two-week increments were compared using non-parametric statistical

analyses. Because the nesting data were non-normal, a Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA was run to compare the effect of time on nest counts when counts were grouped into two-week increments. The Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA does not require the data to be normally distributed and is essentially an analysis of variance performed on ranked data. Results of the Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA indicated there was a significant effect of time on nest counts at the $p < 0.05$ level for the eleven two-week groupings [$H_{(10, 785)} = 573.0429, p = 0.000$]. Post-hoc comparisons of mean ranks between all groups revealed a number of significant differences between two-week blocks. The p-values associated with each of these comparisons are displayed in Table 13. It is important to note that the Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA is a non-parametric test based on ranks of the data, not the arithmetic means. The post-hoc test is therefore also a comparison of the mean ranks of all pairs of groups, and the mean rank (R) for each group is displayed in the table. Taken together, these results suggest nesting does vary with time throughout the nesting season. Nesting counts during May 4 through May 17 were significantly lower than the subsequent seven two-week blocks between May 18 and August 23. There was a period of eight weeks, from June 1 to July 26, in which nesting counts were significantly higher than any other two-week blocks. The four, two-week increments within this period were not statistically different from one another in terms of nesting counts (Table 13). The first significant decrease in nesting counts occurred between the two-week blocks of July 27 to August 9 and August 10 to August 23. It is also interesting to note that first two-week period in the nesting season is statistically similar to the last six weeks (Table 13), suggesting that nesting activity quickly increases in the beginning of the season, but continues in low numbers for a longer period toward the end of the season. It can be concluded that, based on data compiled from 2009 to 2013, the least amount of nesting occurred from May 4 to May 17 at the beginning of the season, and from August 24 to October 7 at the end of the season.

Hatchling Emergences

Similar to the nest count data, nest emergence counts over the five-year period were grouped into two-week increments, spanning July 11 to November 15. Because emergences were only recorded on five separate days during the final two-week increment (October 31 to November 15), the sample size (n) would have been 5 for this group. This n would have been substantially smaller than the n 's of the remaining two-week groupings; therefore, these data were rolled into the previous grouping for the sake of statistical comparisons. As a result, there are eight groupings of hatchling data: seven two-week groupings and one spanning one month (Figure 20). When emergences are summed for each two-week grouping over the five-year period, it becomes apparent that the greatest number occurred during mid-August, and the least have occurred from July 11 to July 24 and October 16 to November 15 (Figure 20, Table 14). Emergences occurring during July 11 to July 24 (3%), and October 2 to November 15 (7%) accounted for approximately 10% of total emergences. It follows that the majority of emergences occurred from July 25 to September 4 (65%), with the peak number occurring during August 8 to August 21.

Table 13. Post-hoc multiple comparisons *p*-values (2-tailed) of mean ranks of nesting counts. Mean rank of each two-week group are also provided (R). Red values indicate a significant difference.

Week Block	May4 - May17	May18- May31	June1- June14	June15- June28	June29- July12	July13- July26	July27- Aug9	Aug10- Aug23	Aug24- Sept6	Sept7- Sept20	Sept21- Oct7
R	202.14	356.69	574.34	624.81	645.49	597.88	496.36	330.25	208.38	171.3	164.36
May4 - May17		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
May18-May31	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
June1-June14	0.00	0.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
June15-June28	0.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
June29-July12	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July13-July26	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July27-Aug9	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.04	0.01	0.44		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug10-Aug23	0.05	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.08	0.00	0.00
Aug24-Sept6	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08		1.00	1.00
Sept7-Sept20	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00		1.00
sept21-Oct7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	

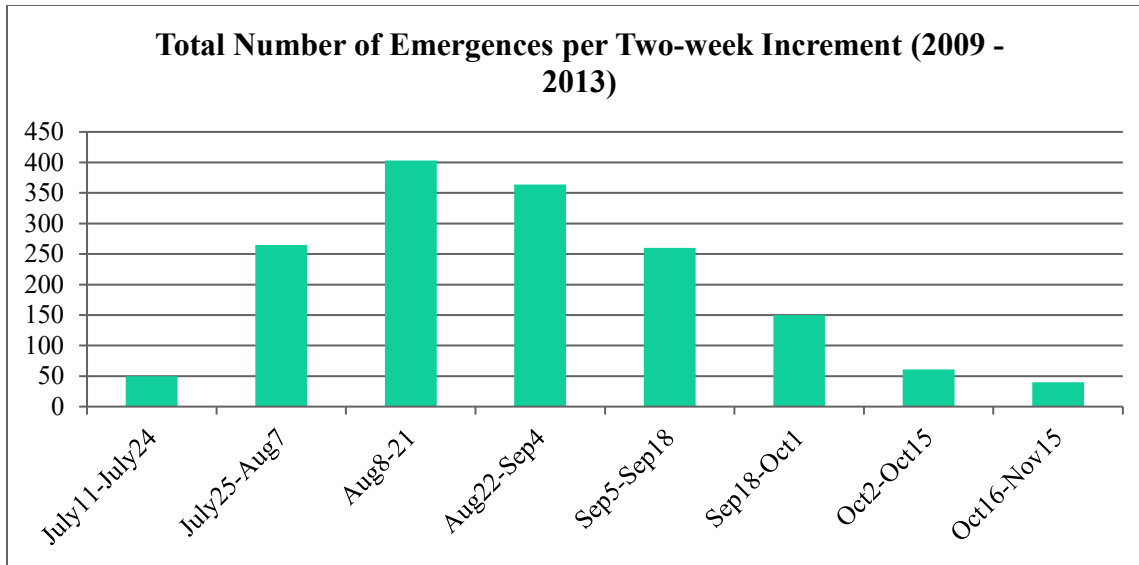


Figure 19. Total number of emergences counted within two-week increments over the course of 2009 to 2013.

To determine when significant increases or decreases in nest emergences occurred, counts during two-week increments were compared using a non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA. Results of the Kruskal-Wallis indicated time has an effect on number of nest emergences at the $p < 0.05$ level when data are grouped into two-week increments [$H_{(8,414)} = 140.3825, p = 0.00$]. Post-hoc comparisons of mean ranks between all groups show a number of significant differences between the two-week increments. The p-values associated with each comparison are displayed in Table 15. The first significant increase occurred between the two-week increments of July 11 to July 24 and July 25 to August 7. There was essentially no significant difference in emergences between the July 25 to August 7, August 8 to August 21 and August 22 to September 4 two-week periods.

Table 14. Summary of hatchling emergence activity per two-week block observed throughout the five-year period (2009 to 2013). The term *n* refers to the number of days for which emergences were observed.

Week Block	<i>n</i> (# days on which emergences occurred)	Mean Emergences/ Day (\pm SD)	Sum of all Emergences	% of Total Emergences
July 11-July 24	29	1.7 (1.3)	50	3%
July 25-Aug 7	61	4.3 (2.7)	265	17%
Aug 8-21	69	5.8 (3.14)	403	25%
Aug 22-Sep 4	67	5.4 (3.49)	364	23%
Sep 5-Sep 18	69	3.8 (2.38)	260	16%
Sep 18-Oct 1	56	2.7 (1.96)	150	9%
Oct 2-Oct 15	33	1.8 (1.37)	61	4%
Oct 16-Nov 15	30	1.3 (0.66)	40	3%
Total			1593	100%

Table 15. Post-hoc multiple comparisons *p*-values (2-tailed) of mean ranks. Mean ranks (R) of each two-week group are also provided. Red values indicate a significant difference.

Week Block	July11-July24	July25-Aug7	Aug8-21	Aug22-Sep4	Sep5-Sep18	Sep18-Oct1	Oct2-Oct15	Oct16-Nov15
<i>R</i>	<i>104.12</i>	<i>240.66</i>	<i>288.6</i>	<i>266.64</i>	<i>217.93</i>	<i>165.54</i>	<i>112.79</i>	<i>79.917</i>
July11-July24		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.00	1.00
July25-Aug7	0.00		0.63	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Aug8-21	0.00	0.63		1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug22-Sep4	0.00	1.00	1.00		0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep5-Sep18	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.49		0.42	0.00	0.00
Sep18-Oct1	0.70	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.42		1.00	0.04
Oct2-Oct15	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00		1.00
Oct16-Nov15	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.00	

4.6.3.2. Sea Turtle Nesting Activity in the Outer Banks

A regional analysis was also completed to determine if the Outer Banks differed from the rest of North Carolina in terms of nesting activity (nest counts and emergences). To do so, all data were grouped into three regions: South (Long Bay), Central (Onslow Bay), and North (Outer Banks). As the length of surveyed beach differed between regions (South Region = 20 miles, Central Region = 43.5 miles, North Region = 109 miles) a comparison of an average nesting density (nests/mile surveyed) and per season (May through October) was made to determine if there were differences between regions. Hartley's F test was conducted to compare the nesting density per region and no statistically significant differences were found between variances ($F_{\max} = 7.2 < F_{\text{crit}} = 10.8$). As this data was homoscedastic, a one way ANOVA for treatments was conducted and there were no statistically significant differences between mean nesting density per region (ANOVA [$F_{(2,15)} = 0.795, p = 0.470$]) (Figure 21). Likewise, a comparison of an average hatchling emergence density (emergences/mile surveyed) per season (July-November) was made to determine if there were differences between regions. A Hartley's F test determined there were no significant differences between variances of emergence density between regions ($F_{\max}=11.2 < F_{\text{crit}} =15.5$. A one-way ANOVA for treatments also showed no significant differences between mean emergence density per region (ANOVA [$F_{(2,12)} = 1.19, p= 0.36$]).

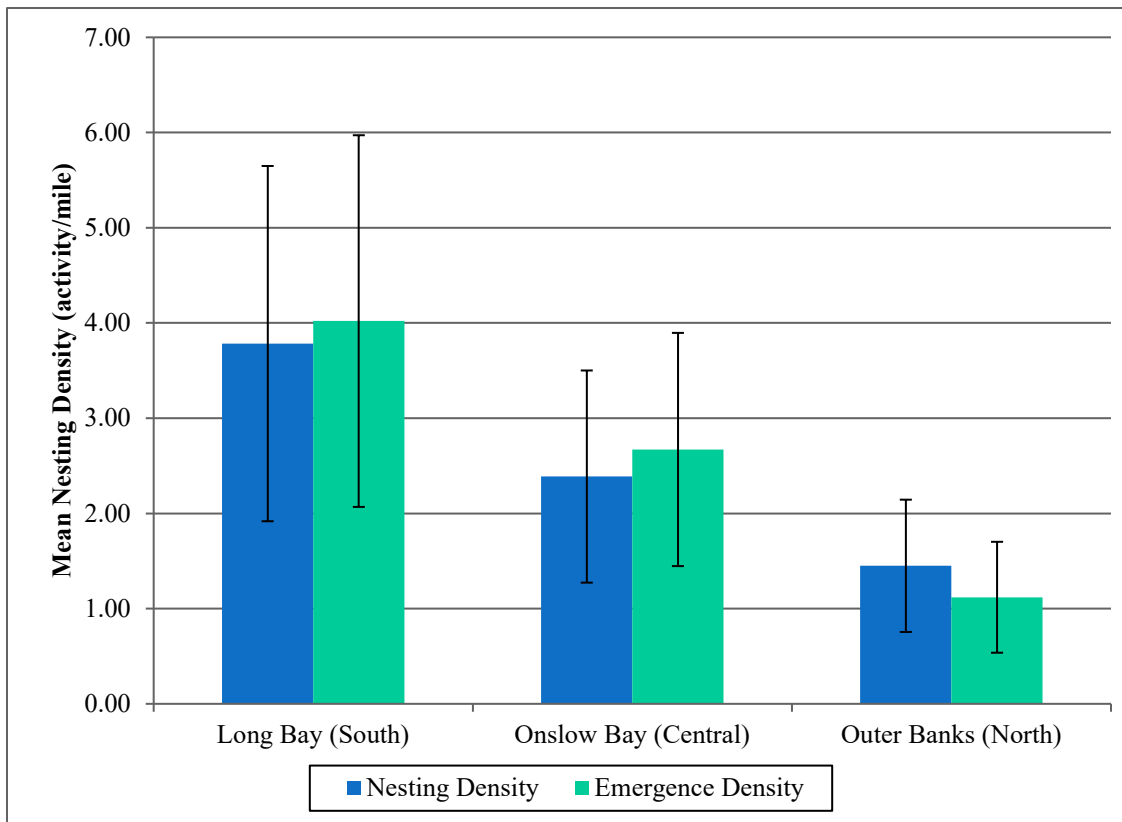


Figure 20. Mean nesting density (\pm standard error) and mean emergence density (\pm standard error) per region throughout the five years of analysis (2009-2013).

Nest Counts

Monthly activity was analyzed to show which months were most active for sea turtle nesting within each region. In each region, the majority of nesting occurred in June and July (Figure 22).

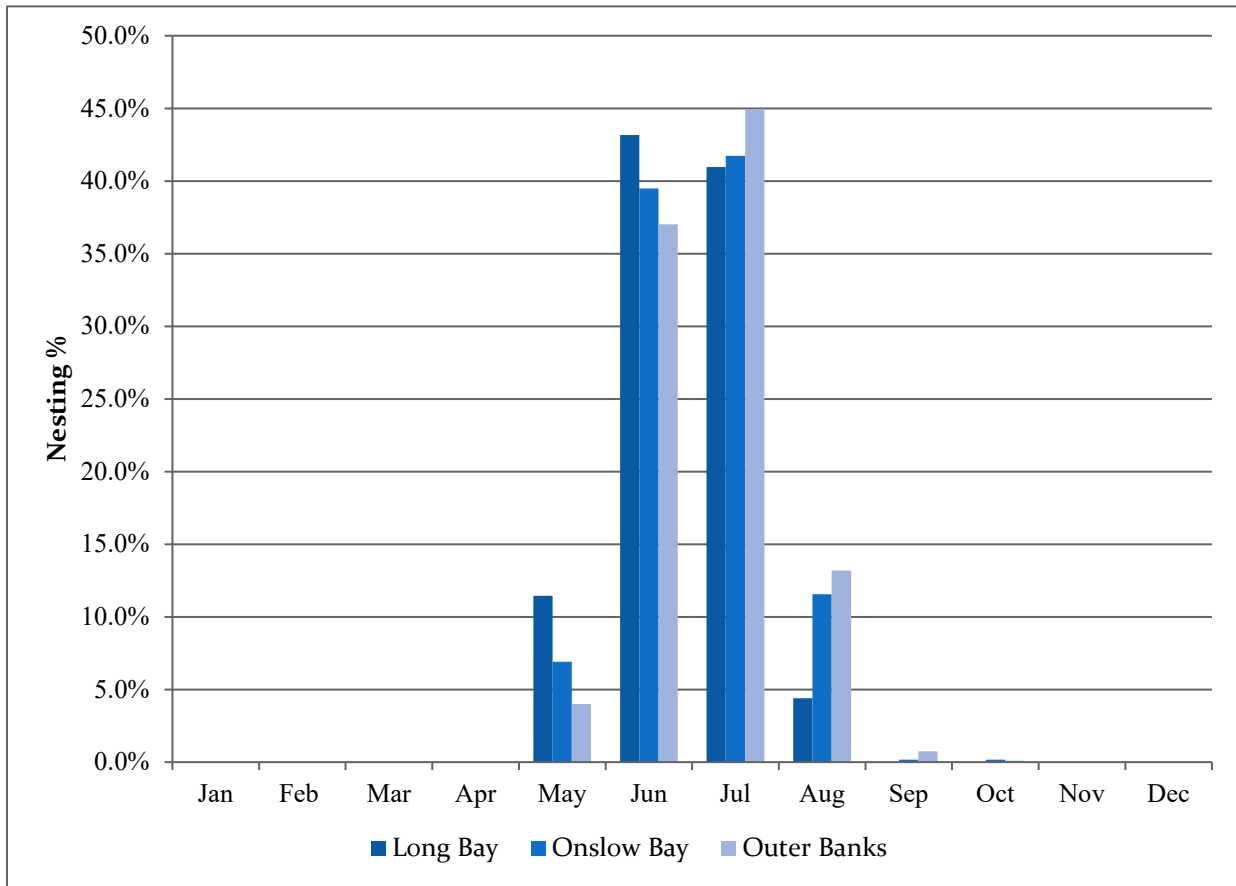


Figure 21. Monthly nesting observed within each region throughout the five years of analysis (2009-2013).

A comparison of monthly nesting within the Northern Region was made to determine if there were monthly differences in nest counts. Within the Outer Banks, Hartley's F test was conducted to compare the nests per month and statistically significant differences were found between variances ($F_{\max} = 4968.5 < F_{\text{crit}} = 29.5$). As this data was heteroscedastic, the Games-Howell test was conducted to determine if there were significant differences in nest counts between months. Significant differences in monthly nesting were found between May and June, May and July, June and August, June and September, July and September, June and October, and July and October (Table 16).

Table 16. Multiple comparisons of nesting per month within the Outer Banks using the Games-Howell test. Mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level for cells highlighted in yellow.

Month 1	Month 2	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	mean difference	Games-Howell q statistic	df	Critical value of q (at p=0.05)
May	Jun	-103.97	-21.23	-62.60	8.64	5.77	5.71
May	Jul	-141.84	-13.36	-77.60	7.42	4.79	6.14
Jun	Jul	-79.15	49.15	-15.00	1.26	6.90	5.38
May	Aug	-43.57	8.77	-17.40	3.47	7.67	5.23
Jun	Aug	3.60	86.80	45.20	5.95	6.53	5.48
Jul	Aug	-3.38	123.78	60.20	5.63	5.19	5.94
May	Sep	-14.69	27.09	6.20	1.95	4.19	6.55
Jun	Sep	25.16	112.44	68.80	10.52	4.04	6.67
Jul	Sep	16.96	150.64	83.80	8.40	4.02	6.70
Aug	Sep	-2.29	49.49	23.60	6.02	4.12	6.60
May	Oct	-13.73	28.53	7.40	2.35	4.02	6.70
Jun	Oct	26.23	113.77	70.00	10.73	4.00	6.71
Jul	Oct	18.14	151.86	85.00	8.53	4.00	6.71
Aug	Oct	-1.28	50.88	24.80	6.37	4.01	6.70
Sep	Oct	-1.90	4.30	1.20	2.40	4.69	6.20

Hatchling Emergence

A regional analysis was completed between the South (Long Bay), Central (Onslow Bay), and North (Outer Banks) regions, to determine if there was a spatial preference to hatchling emergence. Monthly activity was analyzed to show which months were most active for sea turtle hatchling emergence. In each region, the majority of emergences occurred in August and September (Figure 23).

Within the Outer Banks, a Hartley's F test was conducted to compare the emergences per month and statistically significant differences were found between variances ($F_{max} = 3784.333 < F_{crit} = 25.2$). As this data was heteroscedastic, the Games-Howell test was conducted to determine if there were significant differences in emergences between months. Significant differences in monthly emergences were only found between August and November (Table 17).

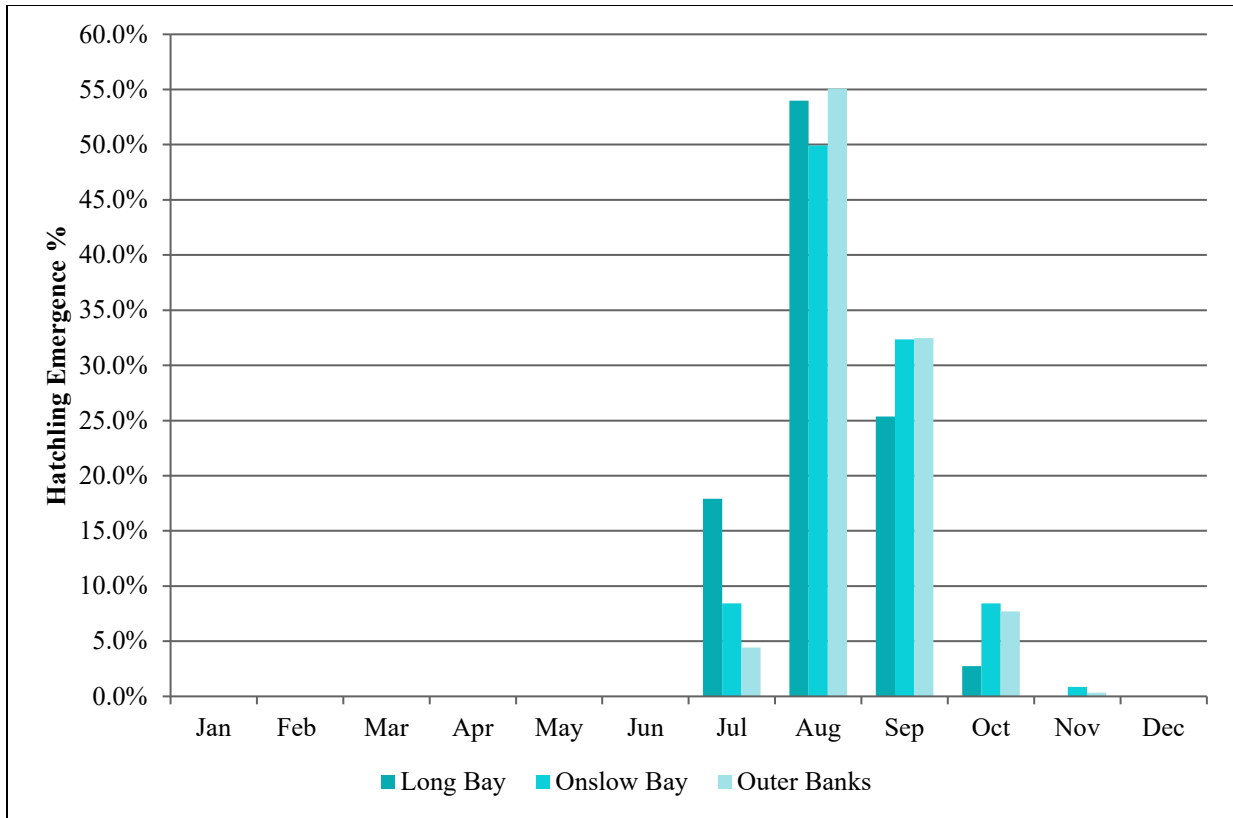


Figure 22. Monthly hatching emergences observed at each region throughout the five years of analysis (2009-2013).

Table 17. Multiple comparisons of hatching emergences per month within the Outer Banks using the Games-Howell test.

Month 1	Month 2	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	mean difference	Games-Howell q statistic	df	Critical value of q (at p=0.05)
Jul	Aug	-126.96	3.36	-61.80	5.77	4.28	6.08
Jul	Sep	-100.19	31.79	-34.20	3.16	4.27	6.09
Aug	Sep	-45.61	100.81	27.60	1.84	8.00	4.89
Jul	Oct	-16.24	8.24	-4.00	1.62	7.48	4.97
Aug	Oct	-7.74	123.34	57.80	5.43	4.16	6.16
Sep	Oct	-36.19	96.59	30.20	2.81	4.16	6.17
Jul	Nov	-7.26	17.26	5.00	2.54	4.06	6.24
Aug	Nov	0.59	133.01	66.80	6.34	4.00	6.29
Sep	Nov	-27.80	106.20	39.20	3.68	4.00	6.29
Oct	Nov	-0.33	18.33	9.00	5.99	4.11	6.21

4.6.3.3. *Swimming Sea Turtles Offshore North Carolina*

Numerous studies have shown that the Mid-Atlantic and South-Atlantic Bight, particularly the waters from North Carolina to New Jersey, provide important seasonal and migratory habitat for sea turtles, especially juvenile and adult loggerheads from the Northern U.S population. The

Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB) includes oceanic waters from Cape Cod, Massachusetts to Cape Hatteras, NC; and the South Atlantic Bight (SAB) includes oceanic waters from Cape Hatteras, NC to Cape Canaveral, Florida. Loggerhead sightings data compiled for the Atlantic Marine Assessment Program for Protected Species show the presence of this species inside the 200-m isobaths is well-documented during the spring (NOAA, 2012) (Figure 24). The occurrence and distribution of sea turtles along the Atlantic coast has been shown to be tied to sea surface temperature (SST) (Coles and Musick, 2000; Braun-McNeill *et al.*, 2008). In addition, Mansfield *et al.* (2009) show that site fidelity of juvenile loggerheads can be due to changes in environmental parameters such as water temperature as well as prey availability. Throughout the region, water temperatures increase rapidly in March and April and decrease rapidly in October and November; these temperature changes are quicker in nearshore waters. An analysis of historical tracking and sightings data conducted by the Turtle Expert Working Group (TEWG) indicates that the shelf waters (out to the 200-meter isobaths) off North Carolina are seasonally “high-use areas” for certain life stages of loggerhead sea turtles (TEWG, 2009). During the winter months (January through March), very few loggerheads occur coastally north of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. During the spring (April through June), summer (July through September) and fall (October through December), the nearshore waters from the North Carolina/South Carolina border up to the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia serve as high-use areas for juvenile and adult nesting females. Similarly, male loggerheads frequent the nearshore waters of the mid-Atlantic Bight from the spring through the fall (essentially April through December), with a high-use area in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras. Braun-McNeill *et al.* (2008) show that loggerhead turtle presence off Cape Hatteras (based on sightings, strandings, and incidental capture records) occurred when 25% or more of the area exceeded SST of 11°C (51.8°F). Satellite tagging studies of juvenile loggerheads performed by Mansfield *et al.* (2009) also demonstrate that the waters of Virginia and North Carolina serve as important seasonal habitat for juvenile sea turtles from May through November, and the Cape Hatteras area creates a “migratory bottleneck” that warrants “special management consideration”.

In a study spanning ten years (1998-2008) 68 female loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) were tagged following nesting on the beaches of North Carolina (NC), South Carolina (SC), and Georgia (GA) (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). Using satellite tags, their movements were tracked in order to document where the turtles spend their time while at sea. Tagging data from the “Northern Recovery Unit (NRU) turtles” (those turtles nesting in this area of the United States) indicate that they migrate to areas offshore Cape Hatteras, NC to northern New Jersey (NJ) to forage and recover from the stresses of reproduction and nesting (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). The majority of the NRU tagged turtles (42 of 68) used migration routes over the continental shelf off Cape Hatteras, NC moving south to the SAB from mid-September through November, and north to the MAB in from April through June (Griffin *et al.*, 2013) (Figure 25). The width of the migratory corridor used by the turtles was constricted off Cape Hatteras, NC and was used over seven months of the year (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). This indicates that it is an important high-use area for female loggerheads and this should be considered when conducting activities there.

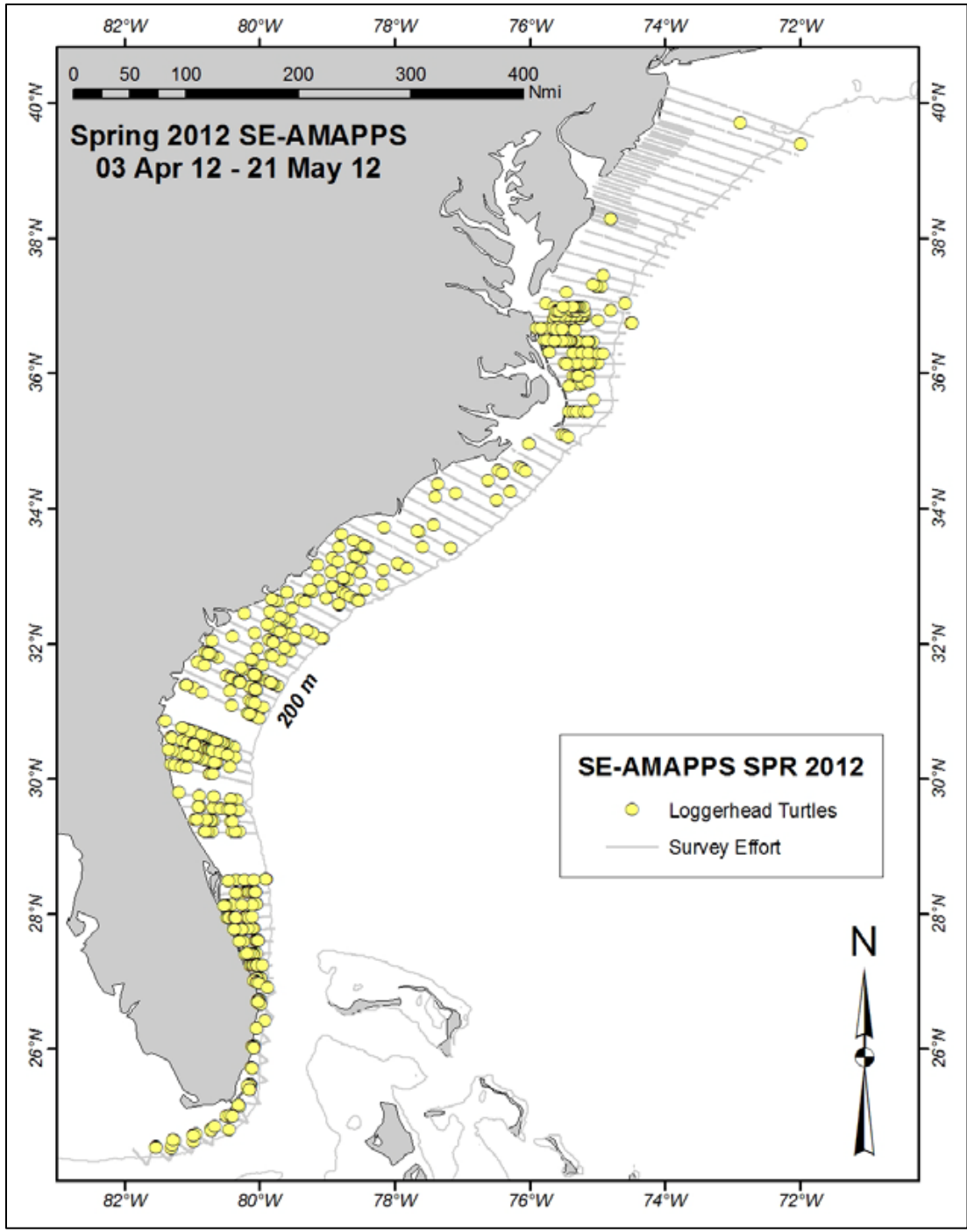


Figure 23. Loggerhead turtle sightings during the Southeast AMAPPS spring 2012 aerial survey. Image from NOAA, 2012.

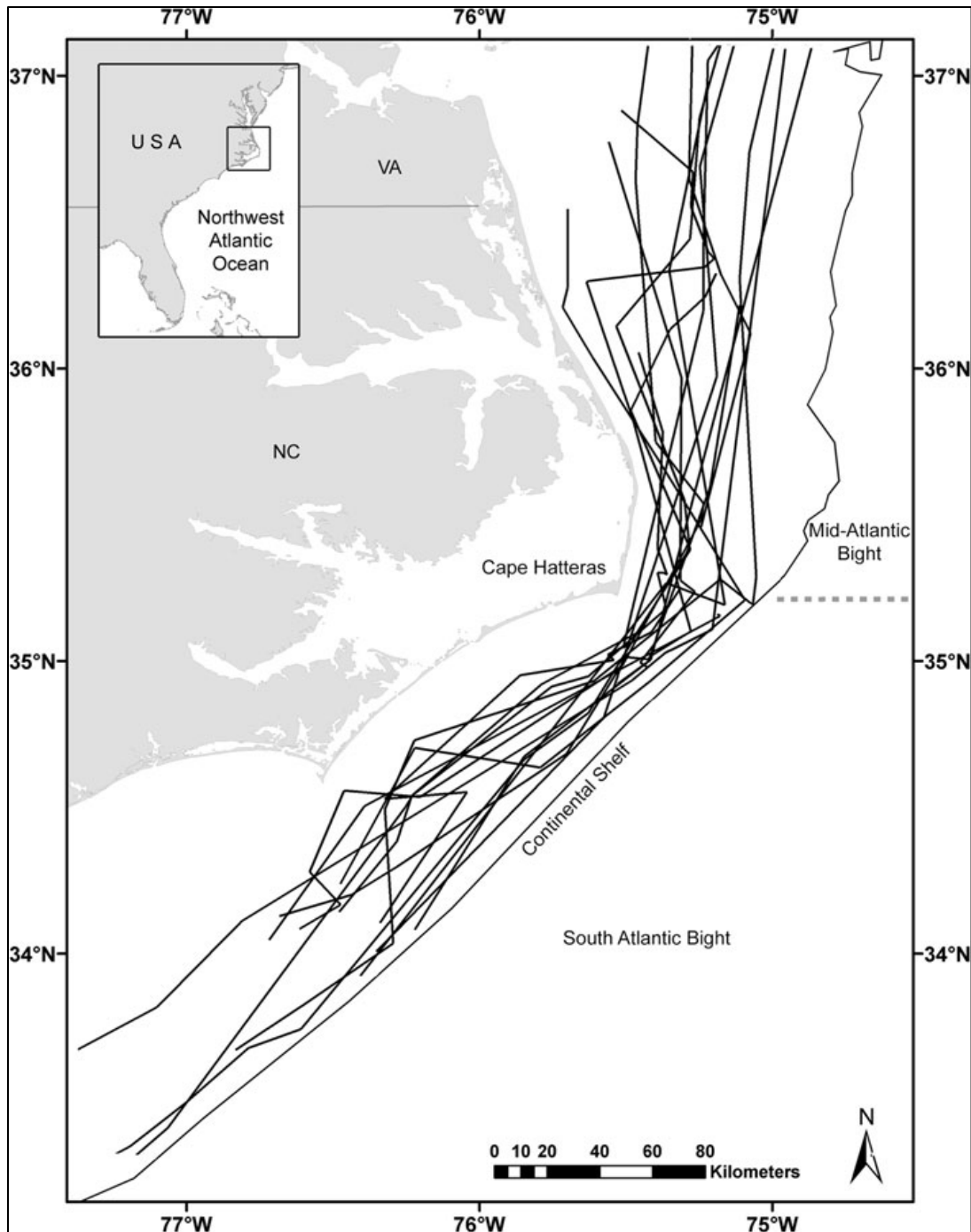


Figure 24. Migration routes (post-nesting and inter-foraging segments) of satellite-tracked loggerhead turtles ($N = 15$) represented by individual *black lines* in the Cape Hatteras, North Carolina (NC) region. The *horizontal dotted line* separates the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Bights. Figure from Griffin *et al.*, 2013.

Although loggerheads are the most common turtle occurring offshore of North Carolina, the state’s marine waters also provide important habitat for green and Kemp’s ridley sea turtles. A review of sightings reports obtained from commercial and recreational fishermen and the public

indicate that sea turtles are present offshore North Carolina year-round. There were two seasonal peaks: one in spring (April to June) off the entire North Carolina coast, and one in late fall (October through December) off the northern North Carolina coast (Epperly *et al.*, 1995). Sightings were generally greatest in offshore water (>5.6 km from shore), except during the period from May to June, when nearshore (<5.6 km) sightings were equal to offshore sightings. Leatherbacks were also documented nearshore in “large numbers” in early May, presumably with the appearance of prey. The sightings data also indicated the leatherbacks subsequently moved northward along the beach, and leatherback presence declined by late June (Epperly *et al.*, 1995).

Sea turtle stranding data from 2013 in North Carolina show that of 897 total recorded strandings, 553 (62%) occurred in the months of January through March and November through December. Of these 553, 13% (71) were loggerheads, 65% (362) were green turtles and 21% (115) were Kemp’s ridley turtles. The remaining 1% (5) were unidentified. The higher number of strandings for green and Kemp’s ridley turtles may be due to their lower tolerance for cooler water temperatures; however, the strandings also indicated that these species are in fact present throughout the year in waters off North Carolina (seaturtle.org, 2013).

Table 18. Total number of sea turtle strandings recorded per month in North Carolina in 2013. Totals are reported for each species. Abbreviations in the table are interpreted as the following: CC=*Caretta caretta*; CM=*Chelonia mydas*; LK=*Lepidochelys kempii*; DC=*Dermochelys coriacea*; EI=*Eretmochelys imbricata*; HY=hybrid; UN=unidentified. (Table modified from seaturtle.org, 2013).

Species by Month								
Month	CC	CM	LK	DC	EI	HY	UN	Total
January	25	108	35	0	0	0	2	170
February	6	9	12	0	0	0	2	29
March	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	15
April	8	8	5	0	0	0	1	22
May	24	15	17	1	0	1	3	61
June	34	9	14	2	0	0	1	60
July	25	17	12	1	0	0	3	58
August	26	0	7	0	0	0	5	38
September	22	16	14	0	0	0	1	53
October	17	21	10	0	0	0	4	52
November	22	176	44	0	0	0	1	243
December	12	63	21	0	0	0	0	96
Total	227	448	194	4	0	1	23	897

While in foraging areas and migratory corridors, sea turtles can come into contact with fisheries, dredging activities, as well as other offshore activities. Therefore, bycatch records can be useful tools for determining sea turtle presence in nearshore and oceanic waters. The 2011 NMFS Bycatch Report includes estimates of bycatch from 2001 through 2006. Per the referenced report, bycatch is defined as discarded catch of any living marine resource and as unobserved mortality due to a direct encounter with fishing gear (NMFS, 2011). Loggerheads are the most common

species of sea turtle to be taken as bycatch in fisheries operations (Griffin *et al.*, 2013). The highest numbers of sea turtles caught as bycatch occur in the Southeast Region by the reef fish, Atlantic pelagic longline, and southeastern Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico shrimp trawl fisheries (NMFS, 2011). The most common species taken as bycatch are loggerheads, followed by Kemp's ridley, and leatherbacks (NMFS, 2011). Sea turtle bycatch estimates for the North Carolina southern flounder pound net fishery were 536 loggerheads, 107 green turtles, and 13.6 Kemp's ridley turtles; and estimates for the North Carolina inshore gillnet fishery were 37 green turtles, 19 leatherbacks and 4 loggerhead turtles (NMFS, 2011). The fisheries with the highest level of sea turtle bycatch (based on 2001 data only) were the Gulf of Mexico and Southeastern Atlantic shrimp trawl fisheries with the majority of turtles caught being Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles (NMFS, 2011).

4.6.3.4. *Leatherback Sea Turtles*

The leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) was listed as an endangered species on June 02, 1970 (under a law that preceded the Endangered Species Act of 1973), and subsequently listed as endangered throughout its range in the United States under the ESA (35 FR 8491). Critical Habitat is designated for this species in Sandy Point, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands and surrounding waters (44 FR 17710).

The leatherback is one of the largest sea turtles with an average sized adult weighing 450 kilograms (1,000 lbs) (Pritchard, 1997). It is barrel-shaped in appearance with a rigid leather-like carapace. The front flippers are paddle-like without claws and proportionally longer than those of any other sea turtle (USFWS, 2014c). The average leatherback nest depth is approximately 90 cm (35.4 inches) or less (Stefanie Oullette, *pers. comm.*, 2006). Considered to be the most pelagic of sea turtle species, leatherback hatchlings migrate offshore and remain pelagic throughout their adult lives. Leatherbacks feed throughout the water column from depths of 50 m (164 ft.) recorded in Australia, to surface waters and nearshore shallow environments of 4 m (13 ft.). These turtles primarily prey upon jellyfish, squid, shrimp and other fishes (Bjorndal, 1997).

While the leatherback has a worldwide distribution in temperate and tropical waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, it is not found in large numbers anywhere (USFWS, 2013c; USFWS, 2014c). Nesting populations of leatherback sea turtles were first discovered in the 1950's; however, most were not recorded until the 1960's and 1970's (Lutz and Musick, 1997). In 1995, an estimated 34,500 females nested worldwide, and global nesting populations are currently estimated between 34,000 and 94,000 adult leatherbacks (USFWS, 2013c). Major nesting grounds discovered in Mexico once contributed over 65% to the total known populations worldwide (Pritchard, 1997). However, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Mexico leatherback nesting population has declined dramatically to less than one percent of its estimated size in 1980. The largest nesting populations are now found in Indonesia, West Papua, Columbia and French Guiana (USFWS, 2013c).

The U.S. range of the leatherback extends from Nova Scotia south to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Small nesting populations occur in Florida, St. Croix and Puerto Rico (USFWS, 2013c). Although nesting in the State of North Carolina is rare, Rabon *et al.* (2003) confirmed seven leatherback turtle nests between Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras. The nesting frequency included two nests in 1998, four nests in 2000 and one nest in 2002. Leatherback sea turtles nest an average of five to seven times within a nesting season with an observed maximum of eleven

nests. The average inter-nesting interval is about nine to ten days (USFWS, 2013c). Therefore, Rabon *et al.* (2003) hypothesized that the nesting activities observed in North Carolina could be attributed to a single female. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) reported one leatherback false crawl in North Carolina in 2007 (S. Everhart, *pers. comm.*, 2007). More recently, data provided by the NCWRC shows three leatherback nests were documented between 2009 and 2013, one in the northern Outer Banks (Figure 13) and two in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore (Table 19) (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014). Of these nests, one occurred in Kill Devil Hills on June 18, 2009.

While infrequently found in inshore waters, Epperly *et al.* (1995) reported that on average, 15 leatherback sea turtles per year were sighted in inshore waters (within three miles from shore) of North Carolina between 1989 and 1992. According to Epperly *et al.* (1995), these inshore sightings coincided with the appearance of prey, and leatherback sightings diminished by late June. Sightings data from the AMAPPS surveys have also documented infrequent occurrence of leatherbacks in the shelf waters off North Carolina (Figure 26) (NOAA, 2012).

Table 19. Leatherback sea turtle nests recorded in North Carolina between 2009 and 2013. Data provided by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014).

Location	Date
Northern Outer Banks (Kill Devil Hills)	06/18/2009
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	06/28/2009
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	07/09/2012

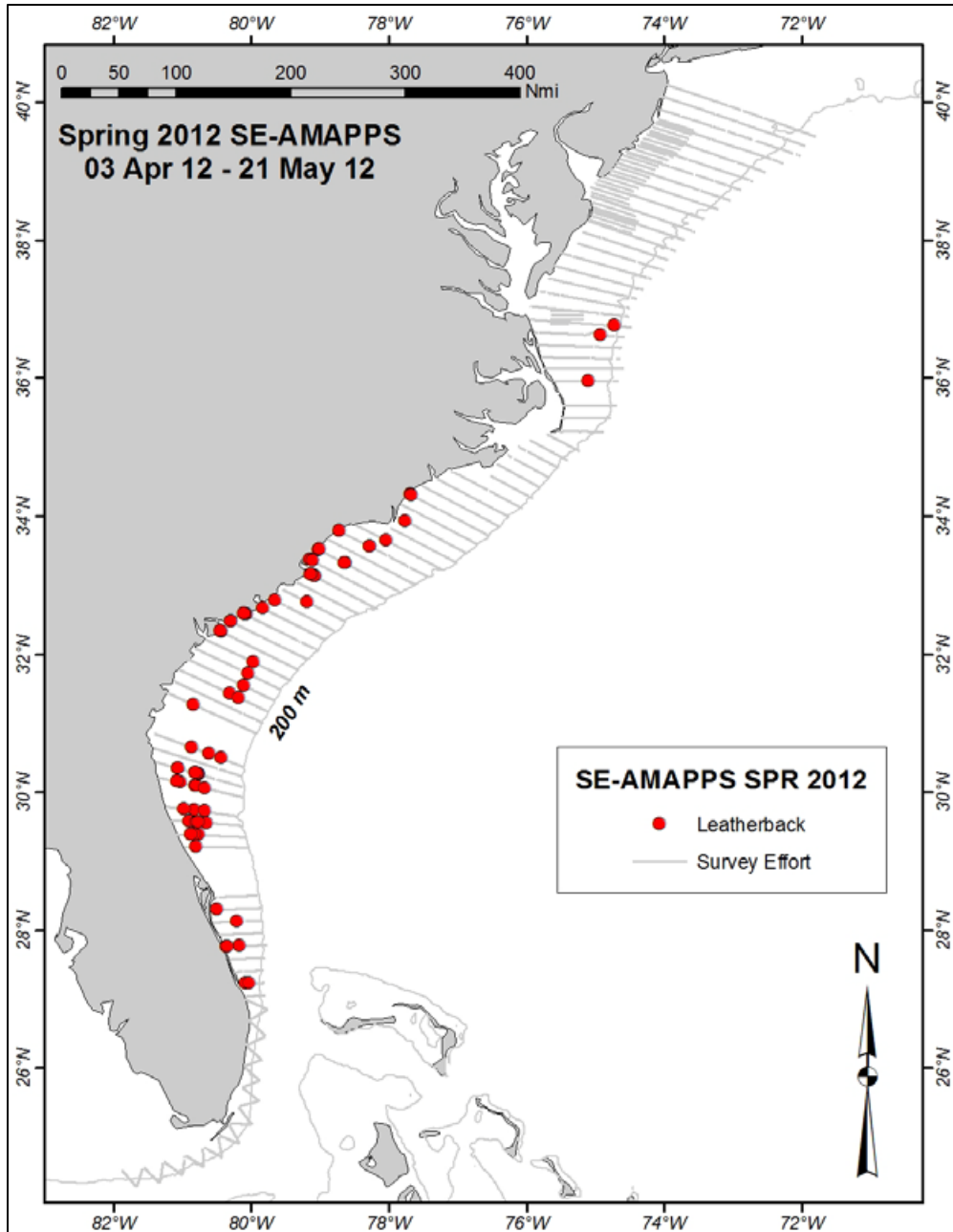


Figure 25. Sightings of leatherback sea turtles during the spring 2012 AMAPPS surveys. Image from NOAA, 2012.

4.6.3.5. Hawksbill Sea Turtles

The hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) was listed as endangered in 1970. A Critical Habitat designation has also been identified for the waters surrounding Mona and Monito Islands of Puerto Rico (63 FR 46693). These islands provide primary foraging habitat for several life stages for this species (NMFS, 2013b; USFWS, 2013a).

Hawksbill turtles are usually found in tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans from 30°N to 30°S latitude (NMFS, 2013b). These turtles are widely distributed in the Caribbean and the western Atlantic Ocean. Hawksbill turtles prefer the clear shallow waters of coral reefs, creeks, estuaries and lagoons in tropical areas. Their diet primarily consists of sponges but also includes algae, fish, mollusks and other benthic species found in the nearshore zone. Adults may reach up to 3 feet in length and weigh on average about 300 pounds (USFWS, 2013a). The hawksbill has experienced major population declines, due primarily to human exploitation for the shell trade. Panama, once a major nesting location, now supports only a remnant nesting population. Mexico and Cuba now host the largest nesting sites within the Caribbean. Nesting numbers totaled 534 to 891 females during the period between 2001 and 2006 in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. An estimated 400 to 833 females nested in Cuba in 2002 (USFWS, 2013a).

Hawksbills nest in low numbers on scattered beaches. Females lay on average 3 to 5 nests per season that contain 130 eggs per nest (NMFS, 2013b; USFWS, 2013a). Nesting season varies with locality, but most nesting occurs sometime between April and November (USFWS, 2013a). There have been no reported nesting activities of hawksbill sea turtles on the beaches within the Project Area (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2010).

Hawksbill neonate behavior is similar to other sea turtles; they remain pelagic for several years before returning to coral reef habitats. Juveniles move from pelagic to coastal habitats at a much smaller size than other turtles (5 to 21 cm [1.9 to 8.2 in] straight carapace length) (Musick and Limpus, 1997). Juveniles are not often seen in waters deeper than 65 feet (Witzell, 1983); however, they are frequently associated with floating *Sargassum* in the open ocean (Musick and Limpus, 1997).

Within the U.S., hawksbill turtles are most common in the waters surrounding Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and Florida (NMFS, 2013b). Hawksbills are recorded in the continental U.S. from all the Gulf States and from the eastern seaboard as far north as Massachusetts, but sightings north of Florida are rare (NMFS, 2013b). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Carolina Office reports that the presence of hawksbill sea turtles along the North Carolina coast is rare (USFWS, 2014b) and no nests of this species have been documented by the NCWRC during the period from 2009 to 2012 (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014). Therefore, it is considered unlikely this species will occur within the Project Area.

4.6.3.6. Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtles

The Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*) was listed as federally endangered under the ESA on December 2, 1970 (35 FR 18319). The range of Kemp's ridley includes the Gulf coast of Mexico, the Atlantic coast of North America as far north as Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the Gulf coast of the U.S., especially Padre Island, Texas. A few records exist for the Azores, Morocco and the Mediterranean Sea (USFWS, 2013b; NMFS, 2013c). Kemp's ridleys are the smallest of the eight species of sea turtles, averaging 35 to 45 kilograms (78 to 100 lbs.) with an average length between 60 and 70 cm. (24 and 28 in.) (Marquez 1994; NMFS, 2013c). Juvenile Kemp's ridley turtles feed primarily on crabs, clams, mussels and shrimp and are most commonly found in productive coastal and estuarine areas. Recruitment from pelagic habitats occurs at a carapace size between 20 and 25 cm. (7.9 and 9.8 in.) (Lutcavage and Musick, 1985).

Female Kemp’s ridley turtles exhibit large-scale synchronized nesting, a phenomenon called “arribadas”. During an arribada, females emerge onshore in large numbers to nest, usually during the daylight hours (NMFS, USFWS and SEMARNAT, 2011; NMFS, 2013c). Females generally nest from May to July, and lay two to three clutches in a season. Hatchling emergence occurs generally at night after 45 to 58 days of incubation. Nesting aggregations discovered at Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas, Mexico in 1947 were estimated to include over 40,000 females. Within decades, however, the population was estimated to be around 300 nesting females. The species appears to be in the early stages of recovery and the number of nests counted annually at all monitored beaches suggest a female nesting population of 5,500 (NMFS, USFWS and SEMARNAT, 2011). Conservation measures initiated in the late 1970’s are thought to be contributing to the Kemp’s ridley population recovery; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 20,570 nests in Mexico and 199 nests in the U.S. in 2011. However, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature still lists the Kemp’s ridley as Critically Endangered (NMFS, USFWS and SEMARNAT, 2011).

Unlike other sea turtle species that are widely distributed, the Kemp’s ridley is mostly restricted to the Gulf of Mexico (Miller, 1997). The largest nesting populations occur on the coastal beaches of the Mexican states of Tamaulipas and Veracruz (NMFS, USFWS and SEMARNAT, 2011). Smaller nesting events occur near Padre Island National Seashore, Texas. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, rare nesting events have also been recorded in Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina (USFWS, 2013b). Data from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) show four Kemp’s ridley sea turtle nests have been documented in North Carolina between 2009 and 2013, all of which occurred in the Outer Banks (Table 20). Two of these nests were deposited along Cape Hatteras National Seashore in June and August (Table 20). The other two nestings occurred in Corolla (Figure 14) and Duck (Figure 16), both during June (Table 20).

Table 20. Kemp’s ridley sea turtle nests documented in North Carolina from 2009 to 2013. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014).

Location	Date
Northern Outer Banks (Corolla)	07/09/2010
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	06/16/2011
Northern Outer Banks (Duck)	06/14/2012
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	08/14/2013

Hatchlings are dispersed within the Gulf and Atlantic by oceanic surface currents. They have also been sighted in shallow coastal waters along the east coast of the United States. Kemp’s ridley sea turtles are commonly observed migrating within North Carolina inshore waters during the spring and fall and occasionally found stranded on the beaches of North Carolina (Mihnovets, 2003). These strandings may be attributed to juveniles being caught in the southern Gulf of Mexico Loop Current that eventually moves these turtles east and north along the western Atlantic coast (Musick and Limpus, 1997).

4.6.3.7. Green Sea Turtles

Breeding populations of the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) in Florida and the Pacific coast of Mexico have been federally listed as endangered, while all other populations have been listed as threatened under the ESA since July 28, 1978. Additionally, Critical Habitat was designated for the coastal waters surrounding Culebra Island, Puerto Rico (NMFS, 2013a). Green sea turtles are mid- to large-sized sea turtles that reach an average weight of 136.2 kg (303 lbs.) (Pritchard, 1997). In the North Atlantic, green sea turtles leave their pelagic habitats and enter coastal feeding grounds when they have reached a carapace length of 30 to 40 cm (11.8 to 15.8 inches) (Lutcavage and Musick, 1985). Their shell is heart-shaped, of variable color and becomes smooth during the adult phase. Feeding habitats for adults are specific to seagrasses and marine algae, while hatchlings may be found feeding on various marine plants and animals. Green sea turtles are generally found near seagrass habitats in shallow aquatic environments, such as nearshore reefs, bays and inlets (NMFS, 2013a). Coral reefs and rocky patches may also be utilized for shelter and feeding when seagrass is not available (Hirth, 1997).

The green sea turtle is globally distributed and generally ranges throughout warm tropical and temperate waters of more than 140 countries. Their nesting and feeding grounds are predominantly located along coastal areas between 30° N and 30° S. The green sea turtle nesting season of southern U.S. populations generally occurs between June and September, but varies depending upon its locality. Nest depth ranges between 60 and 90 cm (23.6 and 35.4 inches) (Stefanie Oullette, *pers. comm.*, 2006). The clutch size of a female turtle varies from 75 to 200 eggs with an incubation time from 45 to 75 days (USFWS, 2014e). Hatchling incubation time and sex determination are both temperature dependent (Hays *et al.*, 2001). Green sea turtle hatchlings emerge at night and migrate offshore spending several years feeding and growing in oceanic current systems (USFWS, 2012a).

Along the U.S. beaches of the Atlantic, green turtles primarily nest in Florida. Less significant nesting populations have been identified in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina (USFWS, 2012a). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2014) reports that the green sea turtle has been observed in Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico and Pender Counties. While green sea turtles have been sighted, primarily from spring through fall, along the entire North Carolina coastline, nesting activities have only been observed in Onslow, Brunswick, Hyde, Dare and Currituck Counties (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014).

Nesting survey data provided by the NCWRC indicates 48 green sea turtle nests have been recorded within North Carolina from 2009 through 2013. The earliest nest was laid on June 7, 2011, along the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and the latest nest was laid October 3, 2013 on Topsail Island. Of the 48 nests documented, only one nest was laid north of Oregon Inlet; this nest was deposited in Duck on July 17, 2013 (Figure 17).

4.6.3.8. Loggerhead Sea Turtles

The loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) was listed under the ESA as threatened throughout its range on July 28, 1978 (43 FR 32800). On September 22, 2011, the listing was revised from a single threatened population to nine Distinct Population Segments (DPS) with four listed as threatened and the remaining five listed as endangered. Within the Northwest Atlantic Distinct

Population Segment (NWA DPS), five nesting recovery units have been identified through genetic DNA analysis and include: 1) the Northern recovery unit from southern Virginia to the Georgia-Florida border; 2) Peninsular Florida recovery unit from the Florida-Georgia border, following the eastern coastline south and around to Pinellas County on Florida's west coast; 3) the Dry Tortugas, Florida recovery unit including loggerheads nesting on the islands west of Key West, Florida; 4) the Northern Gulf of Mexico recovery unit, from Franklin County along Florida's northwest coast through Texas; and 5) the Greater Caribbean recovery unit, which includes loggerheads originating from all other nesting assemblages within the Caribbean (Mexico through French Guiana, The Bahamas, Lesser Antilles, and Greater Antilles (USFWS, 2012b).

Loggerheads are large reddish-brown turtles weighing between 91-159 kilograms (200-350 lbs) (Pritchard, 1997). The average carapace length of an adult southeastern U.S. loggerhead is about 92 cm (3 ft) with an associated body mass weighing 133 kg (293 lbs). Adult loggerheads nest at night along sandy beaches and may nest from one to seven times within a nesting season (NMFS, 2013d; USFWS, 2012b). The average nest depth for loggerhead sea turtles is 61 cm (24 inches) (Stefanie Oullette, *pers. comm.*, 2006). Loggerhead sea turtles are the only marine sea turtles that have been reported to nest predominantly outside of the tropics (Bolten and Witherington, 2003).

Hatchling loggerheads migrate offshore into the Gulf Stream where they move at a northeastward trajectory into the northwestern Atlantic. These neonate turtles have been shown to venture out of the Gulf Stream and into meso-scale eddies, continue into the North Atlantic Gyre or into the Sargasso Sea where they can be found in drifting masses of *Sargassum* macroalgae until they have grown into much larger juveniles (Fletmeyer, 1978; Mansfield *et al.*, 2014). Loggerhead sea turtles will remain within the open ocean for several years before leaving their pelagic habitats to return to their coastal foraging and nesting habitats (Klinger and Musick, 1995; Bolten *et al.*, 1993). Recruitment into coastal habitats occurs when their carapace length is between 25 and 70 cm (9.8 and 27.5 in) (Lutcavage and Musick, 1985; Bolten *et al.*, 1993).

The loggerhead is widely distributed, inhabiting different oceanic zones throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans (USFWS, 2012d). According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2012), loggerhead sea turtles predominantly nest along the western coasts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Major nesting aggregations include Masirah Island (Oman), Australia and south Florida.

Eighty percent of all loggerhead nesting that occurs in the southeastern U.S. takes place in Florida. The Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge (ACNWR), a 20-mile stretch of coastline found along the east coast of Florida, is considered the most important nesting area for loggerhead turtles in the western hemisphere. Over 625 nests per kilometer have been recorded by researchers within the ACNWR (NMFS, 2013d). Loggerhead sea turtle nesting occurs to a lesser extent on suitable beaches on islands off the Gulf states, Georgia, South Carolina, and along the entire North Carolina coastline, including Dare County where the Project Area is located (NCDENR, 2001; USFWS, 2014a). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that although declines in nesting since the 1970's have been documented, no long-term trend data is available for the Northern subpopulation (USFWS, 2012b). Bolten and Witherington (2003) reported that studies on the northern subpopulation from 1989 to 1998 illustrated a stable or

declining population trend. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission analyzed trends in loggerhead nesting in Florida and found no demonstrable trend for the period between 1998 to 2013, indicating a reversal in the decline detected prior to 1998. Between 1989 and 2013, there was an almost 30% positive change in nest counts (FWC, 2014).

Nesting survey data provided by the NCWRC indicate 1,634 loggerhead sea turtle nests were recorded within North Carolina from 2009 through 2013. The earliest nest recorded was May 11, 2012, and the latest record of the season occurred on October 7, 2009. Of the total nests recorded in North Carolina, 67 (4.1%) occurred along the northern Outer Banks, north of Oregon Inlet. Nests in this region were recorded from May through September, with the majority being recorded during June and July (Figure 27).

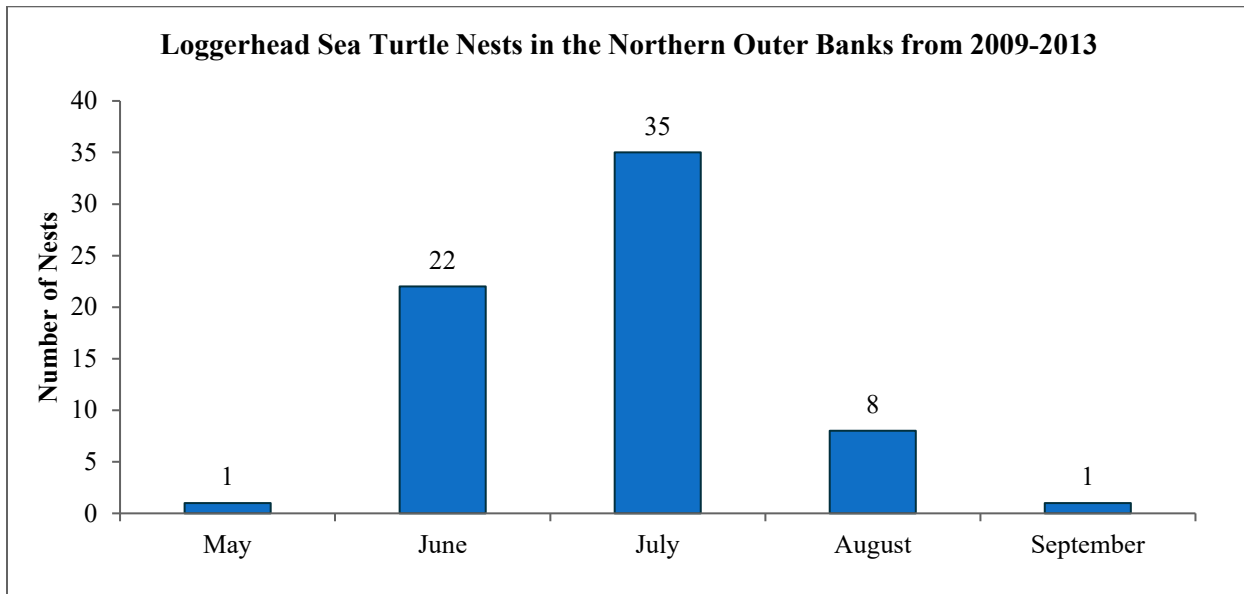


Figure 26. Number of loggerhead sea turtle nests recorded along the northern portion of the Outer Banks, north of Oregon Inlet, from 2009 to 2014. Data provided by the NCWRC (Matthew Godfrey, *pers. comm.*, 2014).

Designated Critical Habitat for Loggerhead Sea Turtles

On July 10, 2014, the USFWS designated 1,102 km. of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastlines as terrestrial critical habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean Distinct Population Segment (NWA DPS) of loggerhead sea turtles. Critical habitat is designated on sandy beaches capable of supporting a high density of nests in North Carolina (Brunswick, Carteret, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties), South Carolina (Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, and Georgetown counties), Georgia (Camden, Chatham, Liberty, and McIntosh counties), and Florida (Bay, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gulf, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Palm Beach, Sarasota, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia counties). The designation also includes non-continuous sections of coastline from Alabama and Mississippi. Department of Defense lands are exempt from critical habitat designation. Maps of the specific terrestrial critical habitat locations may be found in the FWS Final Rule (79 FR 39756). In North Carolina, the northernmost segment of the terrestrial Critical Habitat, referred to as LOGG-T-NC-01, is located on Bogue Banks, approximately 125 miles south of Dare County (Figure 28). There are no units designated within Dare County.

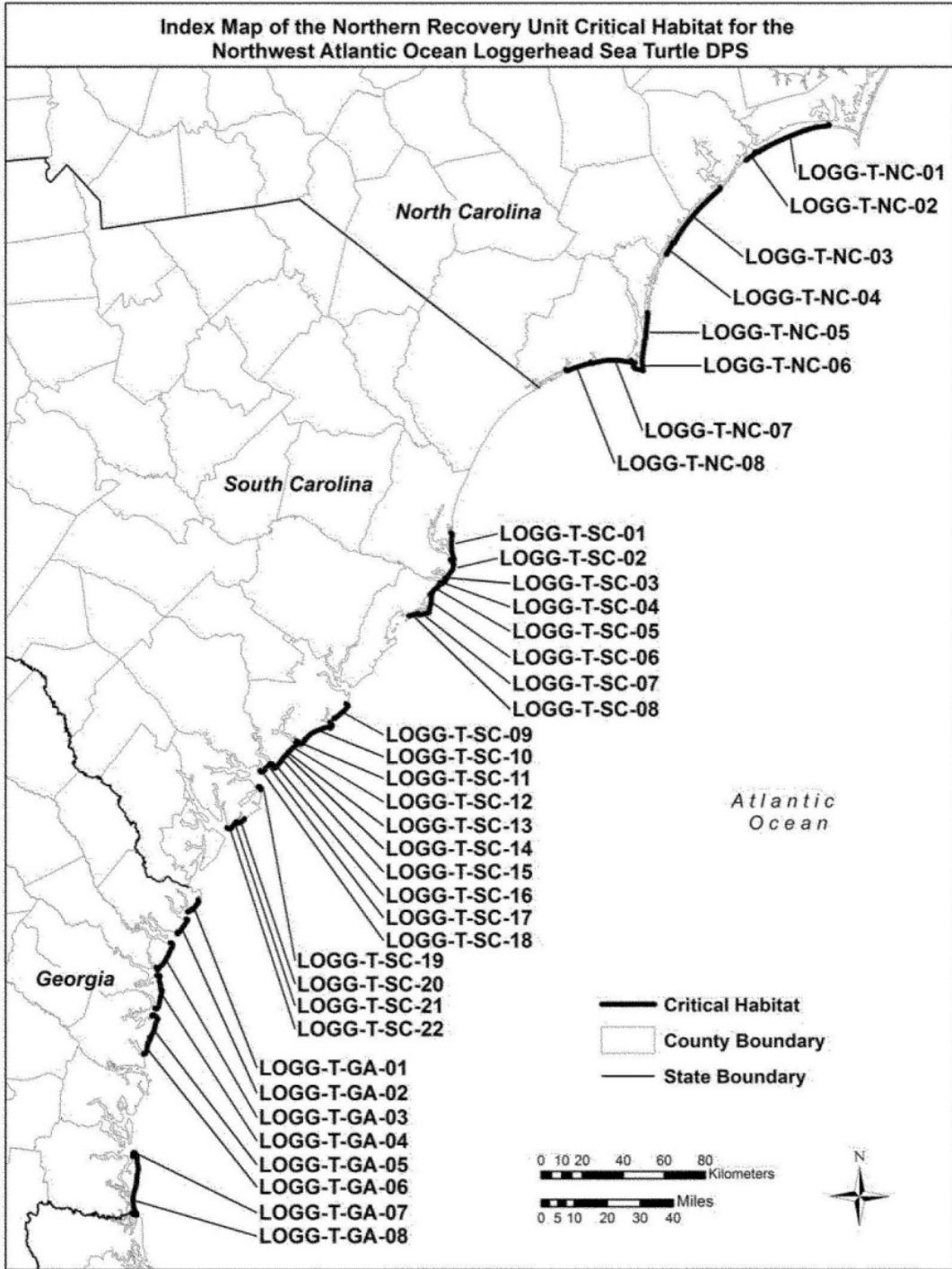


Figure 27. Terrestrial critical habitat proposed by the USFWS for the loggerhead sea turtle (Northwest Atlantic DPS). The northernmost unit is LOGG-T-NC01, located in Carteret County, NC and does not extend into the Project Area.

Additionally, on July 10, 2014 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) designated marine critical habitat within the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico for the NWA DPS of the loggerhead sea turtle. Open water critical habitat was designated for nearshore reproductive

habitat, breeding habitat, migratory habitat, and winter habitat and is located along the U.S. Atlantic coast from North Carolina south to Florida and into the Gulf of Mexico. Critical habitat is designated offshore of the U.S. Atlantic coast coincident with the Gulf Stream to the edge of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) stretching from approximately 38° North latitude, 71° West longitude south to the Gulf of Mexico-Atlantic border. Detailed descriptions and maps may be found in the NMFS Final Rule for critical habitat designation (79 FR 39856). Unit LOGG-N-01 is the northernmost unit within North Carolina and the closest to Dare County. This unit is defined in the Federal Register as (79 FR 39856):

LOGG-N-1 - North Carolina Constricted Migratory Corridor and Northern Portion of the North Carolina Winter Concentration Area: This unit contains constricted migratory and winter habitat. The unit includes the North Carolina constricted migratory corridor and the overlapping northern half of the North Carolina winter concentration area. NMFS defined the constricted migratory corridor off North Carolina as the waters between 36° N latitude and Cape Lookout (approximately 34.58° N) and from the shoreline (MHW) of the Outer Banks, North Carolina, barrier islands to the 200-m depth contour (continental shelf).

The constricted migratory corridor overlaps with the northern portion of winter concentration area off North Carolina. The western and eastern boundaries of winter habitat are the 20-m and 100-m contours, respectively. The northern boundary of winter habitat starts at Cape Hatteras (35°16' N) in a straight latitudinal line between the 20- and 100-m depth contours and ends at Cape Lookout (approximately 34.58° N) (Figure 29).

According to the above description, there is no designated critical habitat that falls within the municipal boundaries of Duck, however, unit LOGG-N-1 extends into the waters off the southernmost portion of Kill Devil Hills. One of the proposed borrow areas, Borrow Area A, is located within the portion of unit LOGG-N-1 containing only constricted migratory habitat.

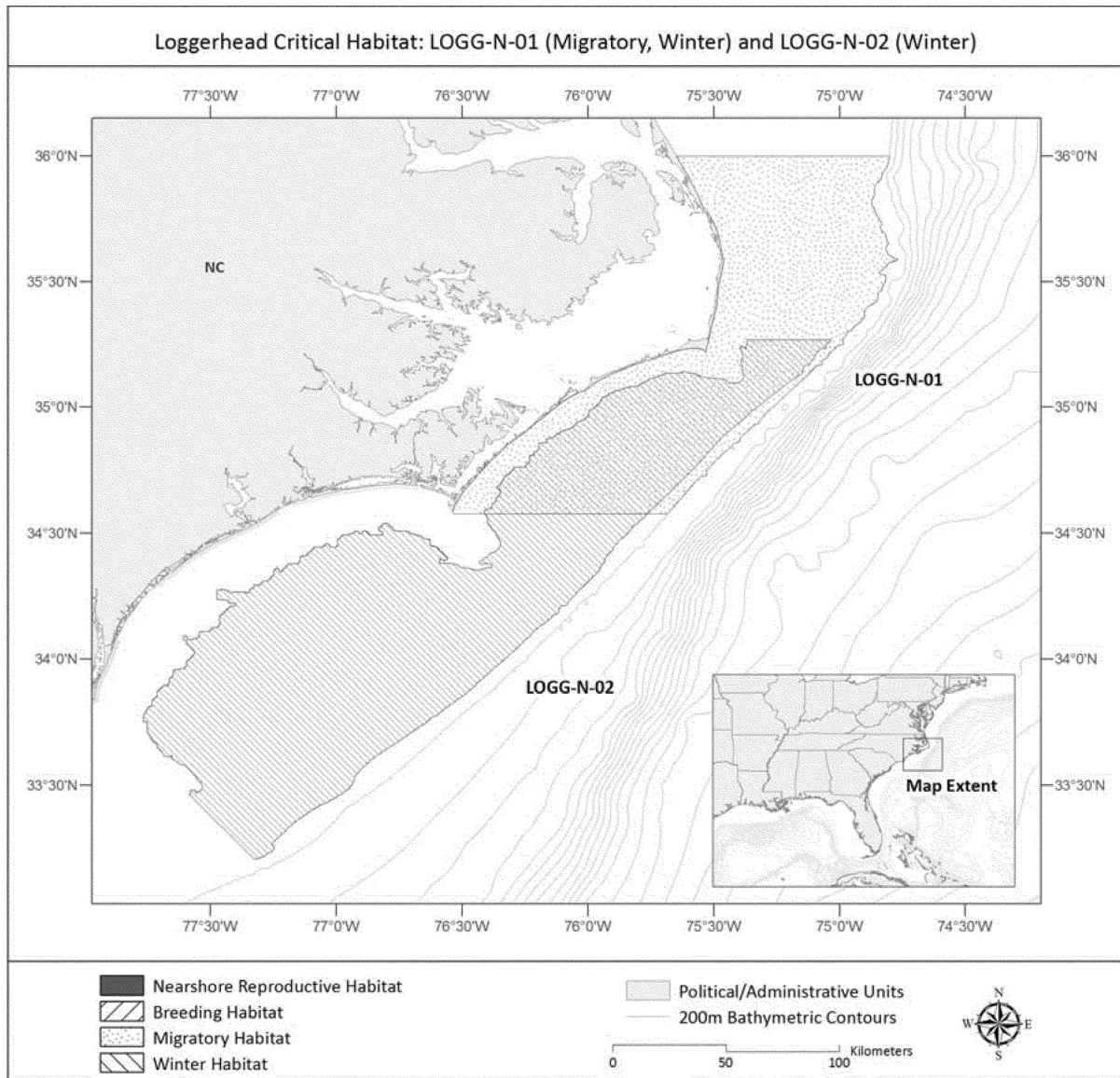


Figure 28. Location of the NMFS designated loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat in proximity to the Project Area.

4.6.4. Shortnose Sturgeon

The shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) was listed as endangered on March 11, 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (a predecessor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973). NMFS later assumed jurisdiction for shortnose sturgeon under a 1974 government reorganization plan (38 FR 41370). The shortnose sturgeon is the smallest of the three sturgeon species that are found in eastern North America, rarely exceeding a length of 1.4 m. (4.7 ft.) and a weight of 23 kg (50.7 lbs) (NMFS, 2014d). Shortnose sturgeons are bottom feeders, typically feeding on crustaceans, insect larvae, worms, mollusks and some plants (NMFS, 1998b). They appear to feed either in freshwater riverine habitats or near the freshwater/saltwater interface. This species is anadromous, primarily utilizing riverine and estuarine habitats, migrating between freshwater and mesohaline river reaches. Spawning occurs in upper, freshwater areas, typically in January and February while feeding and overwintering

activities may occur in both fresh and saline habitats. Aside from seasonal migrations to estuarine waters, this species rarely occurs in the marine environment (NMFS, 1998b; Keiffer and Kynard, 1993). There are accounts of shortnose sturgeons occurring in the Atlantic Ocean offshore of NC (Holland and Yelverton, 1973; Dadswell *et al.*, 1984), however, these records are not well substantiated and there is speculation as to whether they were misidentified juvenile Atlantic sturgeon (Shortnose Sturgeon Status Review Team, 2010). Those shortnose sturgeon captured in the ocean are usually taken close to shore, in low salinity environments; there are no records of shortnose sturgeon in the NMFS database for the northeast offshore bottom trawl survey (NMFS, 1998b). This species is therefore considered highly unlikely to occur in the project area.

4.6.5. Atlantic Sturgeon

In 2009, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) petitioned NMFS to list the Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). As a result of the petition, four Distinct Population Segments were listed as endangered on February 6, 2012, including the South Atlantic DPS, the Carolina DPS, the Chesapeake Bay DPS and the New York Bight DPS. The project area falls within the range of the Carolina DPS. Atlantic sturgeon are similar in appearance to shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) but can be distinguished by their larger size, smaller mouth, different snout shape and scutes (NMFS, 2014a). The Atlantic sturgeon is a long-lived, estuarine dependent, anadromous fish. They are benthic feeders and typically forage on invertebrates including crustaceans, worms and mollusks. Atlantic sturgeon can grow to approximately 14 feet long and can weigh up to 800 pounds (NMFS, 2014a). They are bluish-black or olive brown dorsally (on their back) with paler sides and a white belly.

Adults range from St. Croix, Maine southward to the St. Johns River in Florida (NMFS, 2014a). These fish undergo seasonal migrations to and from freshwater, but spend much of their adult life in the marine environment for growth (Stein *et al.*, 2004; Atlantic Sturgeon Status Review Team, 2007). Atlantic sturgeons are found offshore primarily during the fall to spring months of approximately October to March. However, different life stages will utilize the marine environment during the summer as well. Although Atlantic sturgeons spawn repeatedly, they do not necessarily spawn every year (Smith and Clugston, 1997). Atlantic sturgeon spawning intervals range from one to five years for males and two to five years for females (NMFS, 2014a). During non-spawning years, adults may utilize marine waters year-round (Bain, 1997). Spawning adults migrate upriver in spring, beginning in February to March in the south, April to May in the mid-Atlantic, and May to June in Canadian waters. In some areas, a small spawning migration may also occur in the fall. Spawning occurs in flowing water between the salt front and fall line of large rivers. Following spawning, males may remain in the river or lower estuary until the fall while females typically exit the rivers within 4 to 6 weeks (NMFS, 2014a). Juveniles move downstream and inhabit brackish waters for a few months and when they reach a size of about 30 to 36 inches, they move into nearshore coastal waters (Smith, 1985). Tagging data indicates that these immature Atlantic sturgeons travel widely once they emigrate from their natal (birth) rivers.

Records from federal, private and state surveys also show that Atlantic sturgeon have been documented within nearshore Atlantic Ocean habitats from the North/South Carolina state line to

off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay (Moser *et al.* 1998). Collins and Smith (1997) reported the occurrence of Atlantic sturgeons in the Atlantic Ocean off South Carolina in months of low water temperatures (November–April) from nearshore to well offshore in depths up to 40 meters. The rivers, estuaries and nearshore waters of coastal North Carolina serve as important habitat for Atlantic sturgeon. Coastal North Carolina is considered one of several concentration areas along the northeastern U.S. where sturgeon have been shown to aggregate, and Stein *et al.* (2004) found the fish were often associated with inlets of the Outer Banks. An acoustic array deployed offshore Cape Hatteras has collected data on acoustically-tagged Atlantic sturgeon (tagged by members of the Atlantic Cooperative Telemetry network) from February 2012 to May 2014. The array consists of 12 VR2W receivers placed 1.6 km apart, from nearshore to just shy of 20 km offshore. Data has been collected for 123 individual Atlantic sturgeon and indicate the highest numbers of detections have occurred during the months of November and March (Charles Bangley, *pers. comm.*, September 15, 2014). In general, few acoustically tagged Atlantic sturgeon were recorded passing the array during the summer months. The array has picked up signals from sturgeon released from Connecticut through Georgia, and the data suggest the area may be a “hotbed for Atlantic sturgeon” (Rulifson, *pers. comm.*, September 11, 2014) (Figure 30).

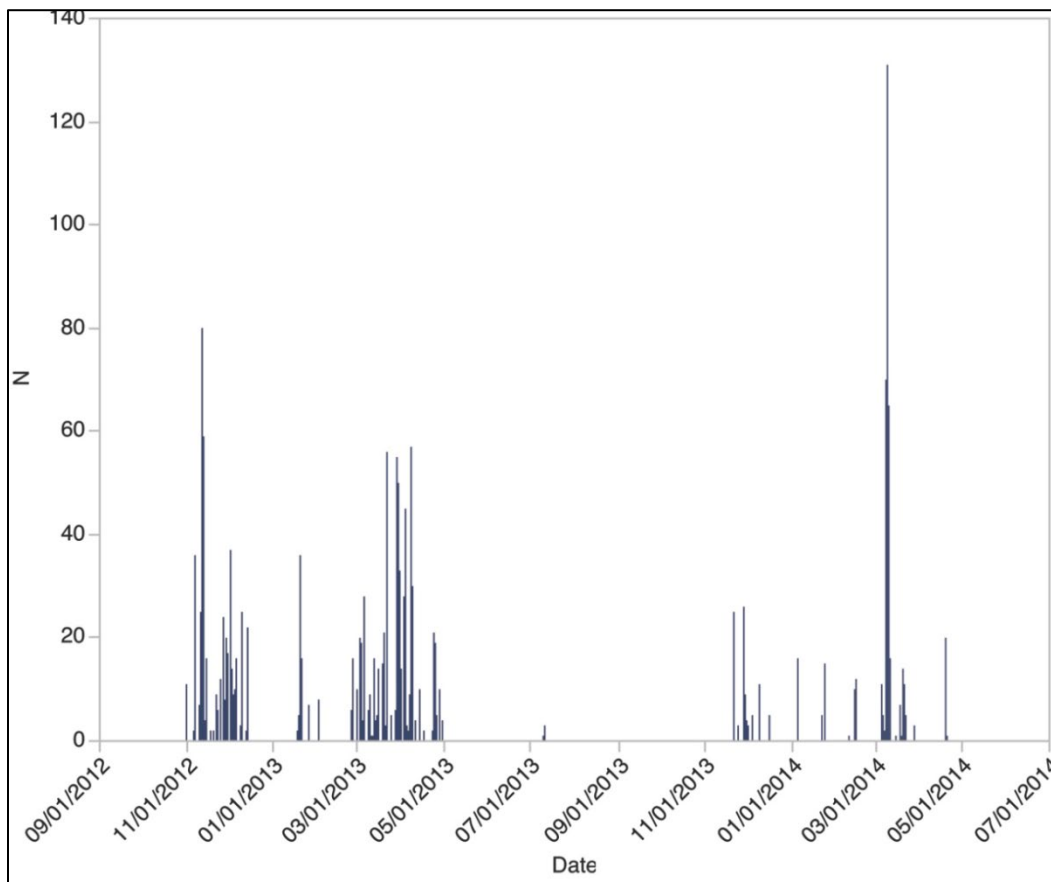


Figure 29. Atlantic sturgeon detections recorded by acoustic array located offshore Cape Hatteras, NC. Sturgeon were tagged by the Atlantic Cooperative Telemetry Network (Charles Bangley, *pers. comm.*, September 15, 2014)

A study conducted by Laney *et al.* (2007) also provides some insight into spatial distribution of Atlantic sturgeon in the marine waters offshore Virginia and North Carolina, based on incidental captures in winter tagging cruises conducted between 1988 and 2006. The surveys included sampling in and near extensive sand shoals adjacent to Oregon Inlet and Cape Hatteras. During the months of January and February from 1998 through 2006, investigations by bottom trawling captured 146 juvenile Atlantic sturgeons in depths from 9.1 to 21.3 m. (29.9 to 69.9 ft.) (Laney *et al.*, 2007). Numbers of Atlantic sturgeon captured and tagged in a given year ranged from 0 (1993, 1995) to 29 (2006). Atlantic sturgeon were encountered in 4.2% of tows, with the percentage varying from 0 in 1993 and 1995 to 12.6% in 1988. Captures typically occurred near shore at depths less than 18 m. Capture patterns suggested that Atlantic sturgeon were likely aggregating to some degree. Many of the fish were captured over sandy substrates. Total lengths of captured Atlantic sturgeon ranged from 577 to 1,517 mm (mean of 967 mm), suggesting that most fish were juveniles. Limited tagged returns and genetic data suggest that fish wintering off North Carolina constitute a mixed stock.

Sturgeons are distributed within areas that provide foraging opportunity. The narrow depth ranges and substrate types preferred by sturgeon correspond with bottom features that likely support depth-specific concentrations of prey (Stein *et al.*, 2004; Kynard *et al.*, 2000). Analysis of commercial fishery by-catch data suggests that, along the northeastern U.S., migratory sub-adults and adults show preference for shallow (10 to 50 meters) coastal areas dominated by gravel and sand substrate (Stein *et al.*, 2004). Within the mid-Atlantic Bight (including coastal North Carolina), sturgeon may prefer even shallower depths (25 meters or less). Coastal features, such as inlets and mouths of bays, support high concentrations of Atlantic sturgeon presumably due to the physical and biological features produced by outflow plumes (Stein *et al.*, 2004). This species has also been shown to utilize sand shoals in the mid-Atlantic Bight. Atlantic sturgeon were collected during otter trawl surveys over the Beach Haven Ridge, a large shoal feature located about 11 kilometers offshore New Jersey in water depths ranging from 2 to 19 meters (Milstein and Thomas, 1977). In a study analyzing the physical and biological characteristics of offshore sand shoals, CSA International *et al.* (2009) suggest pelagic and demersal species that were found affiliating with shoals were likely seeking food, shelter, orientation or a break from the currents.

4.6.6. Seabeach Amaranth

Seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) is an annual plant that is native to Atlantic Ocean barrier island beaches. Historically, this species was found from Massachusetts to South Carolina, but is currently only found in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina (USFWS, 2011b). A reduction in range, population sizes and number of seabeach amaranth populations prompted the USFWS to list the species as threatened on April 7, 1993 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Seabeach amaranth grows in low clumps comprised of sprawling, fleshy, reddish branches with dark leaves. The plant is profusely branched and generally grows to 1 meter (39 inches) in diameter. Flowering begins as soon as plants have reached sufficient size, sometimes as early as June, but more often beginning in July and continuing until the death of the plant in late fall. Seed production commences in July or August and peaks in September during most years, but continues until the death of the plant (USFWS, 1993; USFWS, 1996b; USFWS, 2011b).

The primary habitat of seabeach amaranth consists of overwash flats at accreting ends of islands as well as lower foredunes and upper strands of non-eroding barrier island beaches. It may form small temporary populations in other habitats, including sound-side beaches, blowouts in foredunes, and sand and shell material placed as beach nourishment or dredge spoil (USFWS, 1993; USFWS, 2011b). The plant is typically found at elevations from 0.2 to 1.5 meters (0.6 to 4.9 feet) above mean high tide (Weakly and Bucher 1992) and is an effective sand binder, building dunes where it grows. A single large plant may be capable of creating a dune up to 60 centimeters (23.6 inches) high, containing 2 to 3 cubic meters of sand, although most are smaller (Weakley and Bucher, 1992). Seabeach amaranth appears to function in a relatively natural and dynamic manner, allowing it to occupy suitable habitat as it becomes available (USFWS, 1993).

Annual seabeach amaranth surveys have been performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District (CESAW) throughout North Carolina's coastal counties. In accordance with conditions set forth in the 1993 Biological Opinion for various beach disposal projects occurring in North Carolina, these surveys are performed along beaches subject to USACE activity. Since 1991, the USACE has surveyed a number of locations within Dare, Carteret, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover and Brunswick counties, with the last survey completed in 2013. From 1992 to 2009, scattered surveys were performed at various locations throughout Dare County, including Bodie Island, Pea Island, Rodanthe, Avon, Buxton, Frisco to Hatteras, and Hatteras to the Hatteras Inlet. No seabeach amaranth has been identified in the USACE surveys. It should be noted that not all areas were surveyed every year, and no surveys were performed in 2006 (USACE, 2013b). Also, no surveys have been conducted within Dare County since 2009 as no USACE activity has occurred on the beaches (Theresa Bullard, *pers. comm.*, May 16, 2013). The National Park Service (NPS) has conducted annual surveys within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore (CHNS), but as of 1995, no plants had been found (USACE, 2000). The USFWS has no records of the species on the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (PINWR) but suitable habitat for this species does exist near Bonner Bridge. The nearest known population is at Cape Point, approximately 40 miles south of the inlet (USACE, 2000).

Among those threats presently affecting the range and habitat for seabeach amaranth, the USFWS listed shoreline stabilization as one of the primary threats (USFWS, 2007). In many ways, hard (groins, seawalls and jetties) and soft (sand placement) beach stabilization efforts are considered a leading contributor to the decrease in the population (USFWS, 1996b; 2002). By stabilizing beaches and overwash areas, these practices reduce or remove the dynamic coastal areas that serve as primary habitat for seabeach amaranth, and are considered a major cause of loss of suitable habitat for the species. However, hard and soft shoreline protection measures may also result in beneficial effects. For example, beach erosion is considered one of the primary causes of population decline for seabeach amaranth due to loss of suitable habitat. The plant is not found on beaches where the foredune is scarped by undermining water at high or storm tides; therefore, it is dependent on an upper beach habitat that is not flooded during the growing season from May into the fall (USFWS, 1996b). This type of habitat is rare on severely eroded barrier islands. Under natural conditions, storm-related beach erosion and dune movement disturb, alter or remove seabeach amaranth habitat, but do not pose a threat to the continued existence of the species (USFWS, 1993; USFWS, 2011b). However, coastal development and beach armoring (i.e. seawalls) has curtailed the ability of barrier beaches to respond naturally to these pressures, ultimately resulting in destruction of habitat for seabeach amaranth (USFWS, 1993; 2002). Estimates of sea level rise also threaten to undermine existing habitat further.

Accretion that occurs upstream of a groin may create or maintain a shoreline that would otherwise be completely lost to erosion. In this way, stabilization of beaches through successful implementation of nourishment or hard structures (such as groynes) can create or maintain habitat for seabeach amaranth (USFWS, 2002). However, it is important to note that this species depends on dynamic coastal processes to create primary habitat, such as overwash areas; therefore, any shoreline stabilization will likely make the habitat marginal and ultimately be detrimental to the range-wide persistence of the species (USFWS, 2002).

Previous beach nourishment projects have rebuilt habitat for seabeach amaranth and encouraged growth of some populations, as seen in Bogue Inlet (Dale Suiter, *pers.comm.*, 2007) and Wrightsville Beach (USFWS, 1996b). For example, historically, seabeach amaranth had been recorded on Wrightsville Beach, but after severe erosion and lack of nourishment during the 1970's no plants were recorded in surveys from 1987 – 1980. After two nourishment projects in 1980-81 and 1986, surveys in 1988 recorded nearly 3,000 plants. According to the USFWS (1996b), Wrightsville Beach had become one of the largest and least variable populations of seabeach amaranth known and had apparently reestablished itself (whether from a seedbank or from colonization is not known) on this renourished beach. However, surveys performed by the USACE have not recorded the species on Wrightsville Beach since 2011, when only two plants were observed. Prior to 2011, no plants had been recorded since 2008 (USACE, 2013a). This suggests the ephemeral nature of even well-established populations of seabeach amaranth. Another population displaying this ephemeral behavior is located in Bogue Banks, Carteret County, NC. Prior to 2001, the area surveyed between Fort Macon and Atlantic Beach supported substantial populations of seabeach amaranth, with plant counts numbering in the thousands some years. In 2001, the number of plants had fallen to 20. After nourishment, seabeach amaranth increased to over 5,000 plants in 2002, 2003 and 2004. In 2010, plant counts fell below 100 and by 2013, only one plant was found in the entire area surveyed within Carteret County (USACE, 2013a).

4.6.7. Piping Plover

The piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) was federally listed in 1986 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and three separate breeding populations were identified in North America: 1) the Atlantic Coast population (threatened), 2) the Northern Great Plains population (threatened) and 3) the Great Lakes population (endangered). Piping plovers are also listed as threatened throughout their wintering range (USFWS, 1996a). The Atlantic Coast population breeds along the east coast of North America from the Canadian Maritime Provinces to North Carolina. The Northern Great Plains population can be found breeding from southern Alberta to Manitoba and south to Nebraska. The Great Lakes population breeds along the shorelines of the Great Lakes. All three populations migrate to the coastal shorelines of the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and the beaches of the Caribbean Islands to winter (USFWS, 2012c).

Piping plover are small shorebirds weighing approximately 42.5 to 56.7 grams (1.5 to 2 ounces), measuring 17.8 centimeters (7 inches) in length, with an average wingspan of 38.1 centimeters (15 inches). Piping plovers resemble a sandpiper with the upper body parts a pale brownish or grayish in color and a white underbody (S. Everhart, *pers. comm.*, 2007). Distinguishing features are noticeable during the summer months, and include a black band across the forehead, a second black band forming a ring around the neck and orange legs. During the winter months, the black

bands fade and are not visible and the legs fade to a pale yellow. Coloring and size of both the male and female adults are similar. Plovers primarily feed on invertebrates endemic to the wet sand environment between mean low and mean high water (USFWS, 1996a).

As of the 1986 listing, the USFWS (2011a) estimated that 790 piping plover breeding pairs existed in the Atlantic Coast population (including Canada). By 1996, 1,348 breeding pairs were documented. The number of breeding pairs has continued to steadily increase, reaching 1,438 pairs in 2000, 1,690 pairs in 2002 (USFWS, 2011a) and 1,782 pairs in 2010 (USFWS, 2011a). However, overall population growth has been tempered by abrupt declines within recovery units. For example, the number of piping plover breeding pairs in North Carolina decreased from 55 pairs in 1989 to 24 pairs in 2003. Nevertheless, estimates indicate a slight increase occurred in breeding pairs to 37 in 2005 and 46 in 2006 (USFWS, 2011a). Overall, the southern recovery unit of the Atlantic Coast population increased by 66% between 1989 and 2008 with the majority of this increase occurring between 2003 and 2005 (USFWS, 2009a).

Coastal habitats along the U.S. Atlantic coast serve a variety of ecological functions for piping plovers. For nesting, piping plovers utilize dry sand habitats above the high tide line along coastal beaches, spits and flats at the ends of barrier islands, gently sloping foredunes, blowout areas within primary dunes and washover areas (USFWS, 2010a). Nests are usually found in sparsely vegetated dune and beach environments (USFWS, 2003b; Cohen *et al.*, 2008a), although they may nest under patches of beach vegetation (USFWS, 1996a). Nests are shallow, scraped depressions made of fine sand, pebbles, shells or cobble (Patterson, 1991). In North Carolina, non-breeding piping plovers primarily use bayshore beaches and sound islands for foraging and ocean beaches for roosting and preening (Cohen *et al.*, 2008).

According to the USFWS, the piping plover may be found within all eight coastal counties of North Carolina (USFWS, 2014a). The spring migration of piping plovers occurs from March 1 through April 30 and piping plovers have been documented arriving on their breeding grounds in North Carolina beginning as early as mid-March. Eggs can be found along the nesting habitat from mid-April through late July (Sue Cameron, *pers. comm.*, 2007). At the age of 25 to 35 days, chicks are able to fly and leave the nest (USFWS, 1996a). By mid-July, adults and young may begin to depart for their wintering areas. In North Carolina, fall migration for the new chicks and adult parents begins in mid-July and can extend through the end of November (S. Cameron, *pers. comm.*, 2007). Aside from breeding activities, the North Carolina coastline serves as habitat for migration activities of the Atlantic Coast population, as well as wintering grounds for all three breeding populations. Piping plovers are therefore present year-round in North Carolina and utilize the coastal habitats for foraging, roosting, nesting, wintering and migrating (Sarah Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, April 18, 2014).

Since the 1980's, breeding pairs of piping plovers in North Carolina have been surveyed annually; the state also participates in a winter survey held every five years, the last of which was performed in 2011. Data on piping plovers during their migration are more scant because they are not part of a formal survey but are recorded opportunistically in a variety of surveys including the International Shorebird Surveys, which determine fall and spring migration counts. Other opportunistic piping plover data are gathered during monitoring performed by consultants as part of permit requirements, NGO and agency surveys for other purposes including research and by the public (Sarah Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, March 26, 2014). Additional data from winter

surveys, or un-specified surveys, dating back to 1965 are also included in the database. It should be noted that it is likely that piping plovers are present outside these survey efforts but are not recorded in a systematic manner. Thus, lack of data at a location or during a period does not imply piping plover absence, it only implies no surveys were conducted (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, April 18, 2014).

The data from the aforementioned surveys are maintained by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) and are summarized in Table 21. Statewide data were broken down into the following regions: southern (all sampling locations from Bird Island to Bald Head Island), central (all sampling locations from Fort Fisher to Fort Macon State Park) and northern (all sampling locations from Beaufort Inlet to Currituck). Habitats surveyed included oceanfront beaches of barrier islands, sand shoals, dredge spoil islands, natural marsh islands and mainland bayshores. Because the various surveys were not performed systematically or using the same methodology, data are not standardized across all surveys. Table 21 shows piping plovers have been observed within all three regions during all months of the year. The total number of piping plover observations was highest in the summer months (July through September) for the Central and Northern regions, and in the spring for the southern beaches. The lowest number of observations was recorded from December to February for all three regions. Overall, total piping plover observations were highest in July and August and lowest during the winter months throughout the state (Table 21). These two months also correspond with the highest number of surveys performed; therefore, it is not clear whether the trends are seasonally driven or the result of survey effort. The northern region supported the greatest number of piping plover observations ($n = 21,029$) and also the greatest number of surveys performed; therefore, it cannot be determined if the results are driven by regional differences in piping plover occurrence or survey effort. Breeding pairs were observed in all three regions but only during the months of May, June and July (Table 22). The highest number of breeding pair observations during July in all three regions, as well as overall. The northern region supported the greatest number of observations of breeding pairs. The NCWRC's definition of a "breeding pair" was not provided.

Data were also summarized for Bodie Island, which is in the northern region and is the closest area surveyed to the Project Area. The last piping plover surveys along Bodie Island occurred in 2008, during which 62 piping plover observations were recorded: 29 in March, 2 in July and 31 in August. Surveys were not performed in any other months during 2008. Sightings data for individuals and breeding pairs are available from 1965 to 2008 and are summarized by month in Table 21. During this time, there were 2,247 piping plover observations along Bodie Island, which represents 11% of observations within the northern region and 8% of statewide observations. The total number of observations was highest in August (508), followed closely by December (406). Breeding pairs were observed only in June and July, which makes up less than 1% of statewide observations.

Piping plovers have been found year-round during surveys on Bodie Island, (including the area from Oregon Inlet to approximately the northern town limit of Nags Head), and total counts for the area comprise a substantial portion of total statewide counts. When totaled from 1965 to 2013, observations on Bodie Island represent 8% and 12% of statewide counts during the months of July and August, respectively, and 29% of statewide counts during both April and May.

It should be noted that, while it is likely that piping plovers are present outside these aforementioned survey efforts, observations are not obtained in a systematic manner. Thus, lack of data at a location or time period does not imply piping plover absence, it only implies that no surveys were conducted (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, April 18, 2014).

Table 21. Total number of piping plover observations per month within the northern, central and southern regions of North Carolina as compared to the total number of individuals observed within Bodie Island, North Carolina from 1965 to 2013. The last two rows in the table display the Bodie Island observations as a percentage of both statewide and northern region observations. To display monthly trends, rows are color-coded such that the lowest values are shaded green and the highest values are shaded red.

Region	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	*Winter	Total
Statewide														
Northern Region	720	789	1311	1064	328	887	3883	4979	2618	1823	1000	1551	76	21029
Central Region	303	305	653	510	243	163	482	788	666	474	299	223	54	5163
Southern Region	16	5	77	30	23	16	53	17	19	34	7	5	32	334
Statewide Monthly Totals	1039	1099	2041	1604	594	1066	4418	5784	3303	2331	1306	1779	162	26526
Bodie Island														
Bodie Island Beaches	31	25	129	312	95	12	310	580	183	87	73	406	4	2247
<i>% of North Region</i>	4%	3%	10%	29%	29%	1%	8%	12%	7%	5%	7%	26%	5%	11%
<i>% of Statewide</i>	3%	2%	6%	19%	16%	1%	7%	10%	6%	4%	6%	23%	2%	8%

Table 22. Total number of piping plover breeding pair observations per month within the northern, central and southern regions of North Carolina as compared to the total number of nesting pairs observed within Bodie Island, North Carolina from 1965 – 2008. The last two rows in the table display the Bodie Island observations as a percentage of both statewide and northern region observations. To display monthly trends, rows are color-coded such that the lowest values are shaded green and the highest values are shaded red.

Location	Jan through April	May	June	July	Aug through Dec	*Winter	Total
Statewide							
Northern Region	0	4	448	797	0	0	1249
Central Region	0	11	50	70	0	0	131
Southern Region	0	4	6	19	0	0	29
Statewide Monthly Totals	0	19	504	886	0	0	1409
Bodie Island							
Bodie Island Beaches	0	0	3	8	0	0	11
<i>% of North Region</i>	0%	0%	0.7%	1.0%	0%	0%	0%
<i>% of Statewide</i>	0%	0%	0.6%	0.9%	0%	0%	0%

Critical Habitat

On July 10, 2002, the USFWS published a final rule to list 137 areas along the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas as Critical Habitat for wintering populations (66 FR 36038). A Critical Habitat designation recognizes specific areas “that are essential to the conservation of a listed species, and that may require species management considerations or protection.” Eighteen critical habitat units for the wintering piping plover have been designated within seven of the eight coastal counties in North Carolina, with the exception of Currituck County (66 FR 36038; 73 FR 62816). There is no critical habitat unit within the Town of Duck. The Critical Habitat closest to the Towns is Unit NC-1 (Figure 31), which the USFWS delineates to be the following

“Unit NC-1 is approximately 8.0 km (5.0 mi) long, and consists of about 196 ha (485 ac) of sandy beach and inlet spit habitat on Bodie Island and Pea Island in Dare County, North Carolina. This is the northernmost critical habitat unit within the wintering range of the piping plover. Oregon Inlet is the northernmost inlet in North Carolina, approximately 19.0 km (12.0 mi) southeast of the Town of Manteo, the county seat of Dare County...The unit begins at Ramp 4 near the Oregon Inlet Fishing Center on Bodie Island and extends approximately 8.0 km (5.0 mi) south to the intersection of NC Highway 12 and Salt Flats Wildlife Trail...” (73 FR 62816).

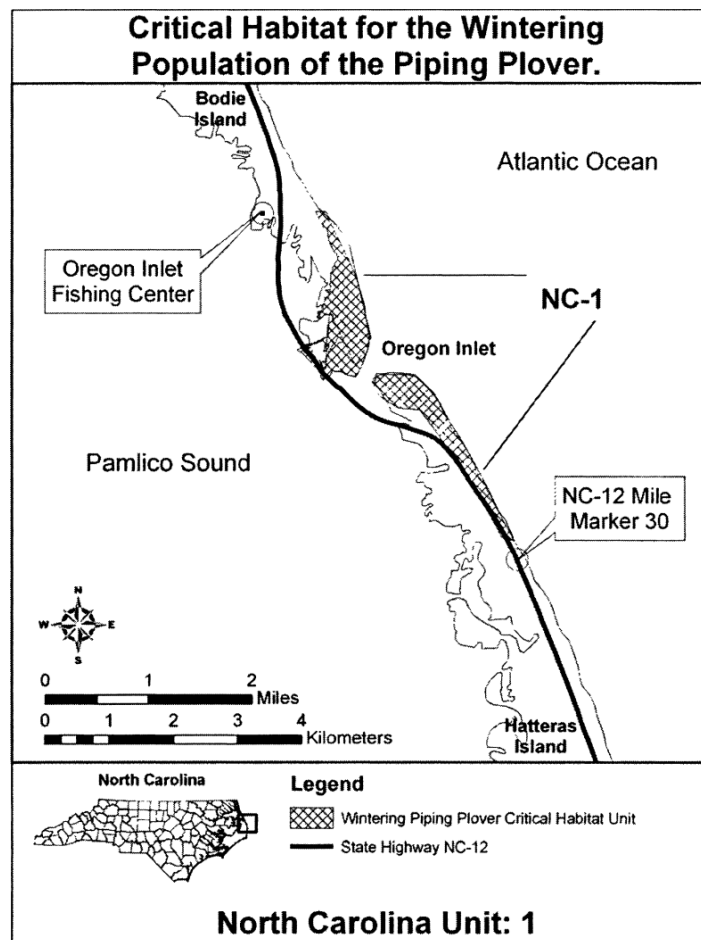


Figure 30. Wintering piping plover critical habitat unit NC-1. Image from 73 FR 62840.

4.6.8. Rufa Red Knot

The *rufa* red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) is one of the six subspecies red knots and one of the three that resides in the Western Hemisphere. Subspecies *rufa* winters in northern Brazil, the greater Caribbean and along the U.S. coast from Texas to North Carolina. Due in part to substantial population declines in the 1990's and 2000's, the USFWS released a proposed rule to list the *rufa* red knot as threatened on September 30, 2013 (78 FR 60023). On December 11, 2014, the final rule listing the *rufa* red knot as threatened was published in the Federal Register (79 FR 238). Population estimates for subspecies *rufa* up to the early 1990s were 100,000-150,000, one of the smallest red knot populations worldwide. During the 1990s, this fell to around 80,000. By the early 2000s, the population may have dropped to 35,000 to 40,000. The population now numbers 18,000 to 33,000 (NatureServe, 2013). The *rufa* red knot population decline that occurred in the 2000's was caused primarily by reduced food availability from increased harvests of their key prey species, the horseshoe crab, and was exacerbated by small changes in the timing that knots arrived at the Delaware Bay. Decreased foraging success during migration has been linked to decreased breeding success and the probable increased mortality of adults. Wintering *rufa* red knots tend to concentrate at a few localities where habitat loss or reduced food availability can influence a sizable proportion of entire populations. Additionally, climate change may have long-term effects on coastal foraging areas, due to sea level rise, and its Arctic breeding grounds due to habitat change (USFWS, 2014d). The 2010 Spotlight Species Action Plan prepared by the USFWS attributes the destruction and modification of the *rufa* red knot's habitat, and particularly the decline of key food resources resulting from reductions in horseshoe crabs, as a significant threat. The shore of the Delaware Bay is the only significant breeding area for horseshoe crabs on the Atlantic coast of North America. The *rufa* red knots rely on the eggs of horseshoe crabs as a food source to fuel the migratory flight from the wintering grounds of Chile and Argentina, to the breeding grounds of the Arctic. Along the North Carolina coast, threats to migration stopover habitat include beach erosion, human disturbance and competition with other species for limited food sources.

Rufa red knots winter at the southern tip of South America and breed above the Arctic Circle, requiring the birds to fly over 9,300 miles from south to north every spring and reverse the trip every autumn (USFWS, 2014d). The spring migration is broken into non-stop segments of 1,500 miles or more with the birds converging at critical stopover areas along the entire Atlantic coast. Red knots are faithful to these specific sites, and will stop at the same locations year after year (USFWS, 2010b). Mole crabs (*Emerita talpoida*) and coquina clams (*Donax* sp.) are reportedly an important food source for migrating knots in North Carolina (Gilbert Grant, *pers. comm.*, March 20, 2014). Birds arrive at stopover areas with depleted energy reserves and must quickly rebuild their body fat to complete their migration to Arctic breeding areas. During their brief 10 to 14-day stay in the mid-Atlantic, *rufa* red knots typically double their body weight (USFWS, 2010b).

Although the Delaware Bay and coastal Virginia represent the largest stopover concentration of *rufa* red knots, coastal North Carolina does support the birds during their spring and fall migrations. Various surveys for *rufa* red knots have been performed throughout the state and data from these surveys is maintained by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). These surveys are performed at discrete times of year, as well as opportunistically to fulfill various permit requirements or research interests. Surveys are not performed

systematically or monthly, therefore, it should be emphasized that lack of data in the NCWRC database does not imply absence of the species; rather, it implies only that no surveys were performed at that time (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, March 26, 2014). Data from the various surveys within the NCWRC database were summarized to determine total *rufa* red knot observations per month throughout the state from 1985 to 2013. Habitats surveyed include oceanfront beaches along barrier islands, dredge material islands and sand and inlet shoals. It should be noted that surveys for the *rufa* red knot in North Carolina are quite varied, inconsistent and were not conducted every month or in all years. Therefore, it cannot be determined if red knots were present at un-surveyed times or locations.

The data from the aforementioned surveys are summarized in Table 23. Statewide data were broken down into the following regions: southern (all sampling locations from the North Carolina-South Carolina state line to Bald Head Island), central (all sampling locations from Fort Fisher to Fort Macon State Park) and northern (all sampling locations from Beaufort Inlet to Currituck). Habitats surveyed included oceanfront beaches of barrier islands, sand shoals, dredge spoil islands, natural marsh islands and mainland bay shores. Table 23 shows *rufa* red knots have been observed throughout the state during all months of the year. The greatest number of observations occurred during May, followed by April. The northern region has supported a substantial number of red knot observations with 31,218 *rufa* red knots recorded from 1986 to 2013. Surveys occurred all months except November and birds have been observed during each month. The majority of surveys have been performed in May, which corresponds with the highest number of observations. May also corresponds with the greatest number of surveys.

Data were summarized for Dare County, including all barrier islands and inlet shoals extending from the Hatteras Inlet to the northern limit of Southern Shores. Table 23 shows that red knots have been observed during the months of January, April, May and June, with the greatest number of observations occurring in May. These were also the only months surveyed; therefore, it is not known if the birds occur in the area during other months. The greatest number of surveys also occurred in May; therefore, it may be the larger counts are driven by survey effort. Nevertheless, the data indicate red knots do occur within Dare County during the surveyed months.

Based on available data, it can be concluded that red knots have historically utilized numerous locations in the northern region of coastal North Carolina, including Dare County, and may occur outside the environmental dredge windows in substantial numbers. The birds also appear to occur in highest numbers from April to June; however, it is unclear whether these large numbers are true seasonal differences or the result of a larger survey effort.

Although these data show that beaches in the vicinity of the Project Area (Dare County) have historically supported roughly 10% of red knot occurrences from the northern region and 8% of statewide occurrences, the highly developed nature of the Duck oceanfront shoreline likely deters any red knots from utilizing habitats within the Project Area. Duck has a narrow, heavily utilized beach with dogs, pedestrians and vehicular traffic that discourages use by shorebirds (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, August 29, 2013). Therefore, while the birds may be present elsewhere within the county, it is not likely that red knots will occur within the Project Area.

Table 23. Total number of *rufa* red knots observed per month within the northern, central and southern regions of North Carolina as compared to the total number observed within Dare County, North Carolina from 1986 to 2013. The last two rows in the table display the Dare County observations as a percentage of both statewide and northern region observations. To display monthly trends, rows are color-coded such that the lowest values are shaded green and the highest values are shaded red.

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
Statewide													
North	868	168	52	2991	20163	1949	886	1793	923	889		536	31,218
Central	135	135	14	64	2386	30	0	0	0	0	109	49	2,922
South	50	18		1990	742	81							2,881
Statewide Monthly Totals	1053	321	66	5045	23291	2060	886	1793	923	889	109	585	37,021
Dare County													
Dare County Monthly Totals	35				1950								1,985
% of Northern Region	4%				9.7%								8%
% of Statewide	3%				8.3%								7%

4.6.9. Roseate Tern

On November 2, 1987, the USFWS listed two populations of the Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*) as endangered and threatened. The population that nests in northeastern North America was determined to be endangered, while the Caribbean population (including nesting birds in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Florida) were listed as threatened. Roseate terns measure approximately 15 inches long with a wingspan about twice the length. They are distinguished by a black bill, pale coloration and rosy chests during summertime. In the winter, the black cap is replaced with a white forehead. Roseate terns breed primarily on small offshore islands, rocks, cays and islets. Rarely do they breed on large islands. They have been reported nesting near vegetation or jagged rock, on open sandy beaches, close to the waterline on narrow ledges of emerging rocks or among coral rubble (USFWS, 1998). The roseate tern is a rare occurrence in North Carolina and is not listed as one of the bird species prioritized for conservation in the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission’s Wildlife Action Plan (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, July 9, 2014). This species is primarily observed south of Cape Hatteras, particularly at Cape Point within Cape Hatteras National Seashore during the months of June through August. According to eBird, there have been opportunistic sightings of the roseate tern in Dare County; however, these occurrences have been rare. Sightings have occurred during the months of June, July and August (eBird, 2014). There are no records of the species nesting in the proposed Project Area (USFWS, 1999; eBird, 2014).

4.7. Cultural Resources

It is necessary to determine if any cultural resources, such as archaeological or historic artifacts and structures, exist within the Project Area and if they are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The federal statutes associated with these actions include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665); the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1987; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987.

The National Register of Historic Places was queried to identify any historic sites potentially present within the area of sand placement. Of the twenty-seven sites in Dare County that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places database, only the Caffey's Inlet Life Saving Station is located within the town limits of Duck. Located at 1461 Duck Road, the historic site is north of the Project Area and will not be affected. Underwater sites include the shipwrecks *USS Monitor* and *USS Huron*. The *USS Monitor* is a 179 ft. iron-hulled steamship wreck located about 26 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. In 1973, the wreck site was designated as the United States' first marine sanctuary, and remains one of only thirteen marine sanctuaries created to protect a cultural resource. The *USS Huron* is an iron sloop-rigged steam gunboat shipwreck located approximately 250 yards off of Nags Head beach. The *USS Huron* was designated as North Carolina's first "Historic Shipwreck Preserve" in 1991.

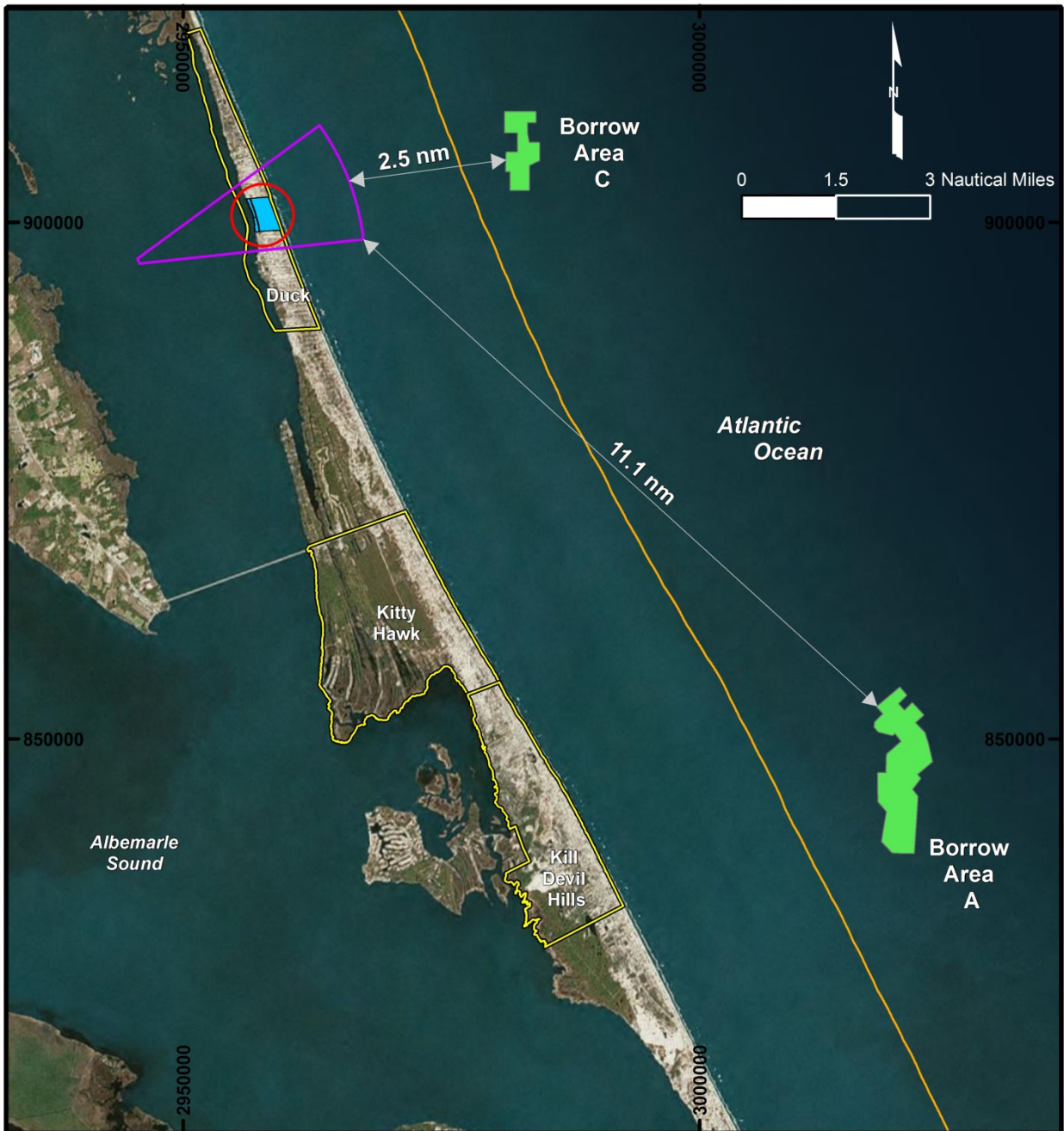
In October 2014 remote-sensing surveys were performed to identify whether any cultural resources exist within the proposed borrow areas. CPE-NC contracted with Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) of Washington, NC to assist with the conduct of a magnetometer, sidescan sonar, sub-bottom profiler and fathometer survey of the proposed borrow sites. The magnetometer identifies ferrous metal objects that could be associated with shipwreck remains, while the sidescan sonar uses sound to produce images of the bottom surface and any exposed shipwreck or other material. TAR analyzed the resultant data to identify any evidence indicative of submerged cultural resources, and produced a report in coordination with BOEM standards (Appendix D). Analyses identified nine magnetic anomalies in Area A, four of which were considered potentially significant and recommended for avoidance and buffering (Figure 4). In area C, there were 65 magnetic anomalies, 27 of which were considered potentially significant and recommended for avoidance and buffering (Figure 5). These buffered anomalies in Area C have signature characteristics suggestive of potentially significant cultural resources such as shipwreck remains, and could be associated with a wreck charted immediately east of the survey area. As a result three buffer areas were established within Area A (Figure 4) and 12 buffers were established within Area C (Figure 5); these buffers have been designated No Work Zones and will be avoided during dredging. Refer to Appendix A for the complete professional archaeological assessment report. Clearance from the State Historic Preservation Office will be obtained prior to project commencement.

Prior to these remote sensing surveys, TAR historians consulted the shipwreck inventories of numerous entities including museums, state historical archives, and research institutions throughout the state (see full report in Appendix D). The literature and archival investigations focuses on primary and secondary source materials associated with historical development of the North Carolina Outer Banks. Although the project area lies within the "Graveyard of the Atlantic", an area famed for a high number of shipwrecks due to the presence of dangerous shoals and intervening treacherous currents, no known or historically documented shipwrecks were identified within the survey area. The borrow areas do coincide with the vicinity of a sixteenth century anchorage site. One charted wreck is identified immediately east of Borrow Area C. In consideration of this information, TAR recommends the project area "be considered as an area of high sensitivity for submerged cultural resources".

The borrow areas are located offshore of a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) referred to as the Former Duck Target Facility Munitions Response Site (MRS) (Figure 32). A FUDS refers to a property that was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (DoD), that was transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986. The Duck Target Facility MRS was used from 1941 to 1965 as a practice bombing and rocket target range, and numerous types of rockets and practice bombs were used. The MRS consists of two sub ranges: a Bombing Target comprised of 649 acres, and a Rocket Target comprised of 8,202 acres. Per requirement of the DoD, the Military Munitions Response Program is required to identify via inventory all FUDS locations, and address defense sites with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC). MEC's include unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM) and explosive compounds that pose an explosive hazard. According to site history compiled by the USACE, only practice munitions were used at the Duck Target Facility MRS. Numerous investigations and removal actions have been conducted within the Duck Target MRS between 1971 and 2008, therefore a large amount of data exist for the area (Table 24). Although over 1,000 tons of munitions have been removed or inspected at the site, these investigations have so far determined that all munitions present are munitions debris and scrap metal. No confirmed MEC have been identified. The proposed borrow areas are located well offshore the Duck Target Facility MRS, with borrow area C located 2.5 nm to the east and borrow area A located just over 11 miles to the southeast (Figure 32).

Table 24. Past removal efforts conducted at the Duck Target Facility Munitions Response site

Event	Year
U.S. Navy Clearance	1971
USMC Response and Preliminary Assessment	1992
Interim Removal Action-Time Critical Removal Action/Construction Support	1993
USMC Removal Action for Construction Support	1994
Archive Search Report	1994
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Investigation	1996
OE Removal Action Human Factors Applications, Inc. (NTCRA)	2000
OE Removal Action, Environmental Hazards Specialists International (NTCRA)	2000
Archive Search Report Supplement	2004
ESTCP Demonstration of Underwater Equipment	2005
USACE Huntsville Five Year Reviews	2006
Removal Action (NTCRA)	2007
Site Inspection	2008



Notes:

1. Coordinates are in feet based on the North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).
2. Background imagery is from the ESRI imagery basemap.

Legend:







-  Borrow Area
-  Three Nautical Mile Line
-  Artillery Range Boundary
-  Bombing Range Boundary
-  Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)
-  City Limits

Figure 31. The location of the Duck Target Facility Munitions Response Site, which has been declared as a Formerly Used Defense Site. The borrow areas are located well offshore of the Rocket Target range boundary, represented by the purple cone

4.8. Socioeconomic Resources

Tourism is the main economic driver in Duck, as well as Dare County, as the area provides many recreational and scenic resources. In 2011, tourism alone brought in \$877 million and also supported 11,260 jobs within the local economies within Dare County (Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, 2012). In Duck, the Occupancy Tax, paid by visitors that rent hotels and homes in the area, contributed \$1,004,468.00 to the local economy. For Duck, the most common industries include Accommodation and Food Services, Administrative and Support, Waste Management Services, and Retail Trade.

According to the United States Census Bureau (USCB) (2010), Duck has a year-round resident population of approximately 369 and is primarily a tourist destination. The Town contains 2,597 housing units with 2,340 of these listed as vacant (vacation) homes. Estimated per capita income in 2012 is \$29,686. According to citydata.com, Duck issued only three new house construction permits with a median cost of \$544,100 in 2012. The estimated average home/condo value in 2012 as \$300,884 (citydata.com)

4.9. Recreational and Scenic Resources

Dare County spans 110 miles of oceanfront shoreline that provides access to millions of residents and visitors each year. As a tourist destination, Duck has many recreational venues that include surf shops, kayak rental shops, bicycle rental shops, fishing rental shops, charter boat fishing, beach tours and bird watching. Other water related recreational services provided are kite surfing, jet ski rentals and dive charters in the area. The Outer Banks are also known as a surfer's destination. Recreational fishing is also a major draw for tourists and locals alike. In-shore anglers, pier fishing, surf fishing and boat fishing collectively draw in revenue through fishing enthusiasts' hotel accommodations, rentals, dining and permits.

5.0 IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH ALTERNATIVE

Beach nourishment affects the infrastructural and economic aspects of the human environment. It can also have considerable positive and negative biological impacts on the many components of the beach ecosystem including terrestrial arthropods, marine zoobenthos, microphytobentos, shorebirds, vascular plants, nesting sea turtles and swimming marine fauna. Negative impacts dominate in short term, while long term impacts depend on the ecological recovery of the system, which is influenced by the project timing, project size and location, techniques employed, sand quality and quantity and conditions prior to nourishment (Speybroeck *et al.*, 2006). In general, positive impacts include protection of upland structures and infrastructure, restoration of eroded beach and dune habitat for wildlife nesting and roosting, and potential benefits to local economies due to increased recreational opportunities.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR §§ 1508.7 and 1508.8) defines direct effects as those caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are defined as those caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate and related effects on air, water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Cumulative impact is the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over time. The following sections describe the negative and positive impacts anticipated for the human environment as well as the abiotic and biotic components of the coastal system for each of the alternatives.

5.1. Water Quality

5.1.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Turbidity along the Outer Banks is generally lowest in the summer months and highest in the winter months, corresponding with winter storm events. The abandon and retreat alternative does not involve any activities affecting the marine environment, therefore turbidity events will continue to fluctuate naturally. The intertidal areas are subject to periodic increases in turbidity resulting from storms and wave activity. Turbidity levels near the beach placement sites will not be affected if the abandon and retreat alternative is taken.

5.1.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

One concern associated with nourishment projects is the effect on water quality, particularly concerning turbidity and sedimentation at the borrow site and in the surf zone adjacent to the nourished beach. When sediment re-suspension occurs, larger particles will likely settle out; however, the finer sediments will remain suspended for longer periods, or even indefinitely in turbulent water (Adriaanse and Coosen, 1991). Suspended particles may interfere with the biological functions of some organisms such as feeding, respiration, reproduction and potentially cause predator avoidance. High turbidity and silt loads can have detrimental impacts to filter feeding organisms associated with nearshore benthic communities including amphipods, isopods, decapods, polychaetes, mollusks and others. The conditions of diminished light penetration can detrimentally affect the photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton, the primary producers of energy production.

Depending on the type of dredge being used, temporary sediment plumes will arise from various sources during borrow area dredging. In the case of a hopper dredge, sediment re-suspension will result as the draghead moves over the seafloor, as well as during the discharge of overflow while filling the hopper. Sediment re-suspension that results from overflow as the hopper is being filled generally only occurs during a portion of the filling time. The time required to fill a hopper (fill cycle) can vary, but on average may take 45 minutes to one hour when dredging sandy substrates. The first 1/3 of the cycle involves filling the hopper with sand and water. For the remaining 2/3 of the fill cycle, sand replaces the water in the hopper, and the water sporadically overflows back into the ocean. Turbidity plumes can also be created sub-surface at the drag head site. These plumes are localized to the immediate vicinity of the drag head and do not reach the surface (LaSalle *et al.*, 1991). The sediment plume generated by hopper dredging has been shown to extend 1,640 to 4,000 feet from the dredge, and is generally reported to be short-term (Hitchcock *et al.*, 1999; Anchor Environmental 2003; Roman-Sierra *et al.*, 2011). The length and shape of the plume depends, in part, on the hydrodynamics within the water column as well as the sediment grain size. In sandy substrates typical of borrow sites, the grain size is larger and

the extent of sediment suspension is therefore more restricted. The borrow areas presently proposed for the Duck project will be composed of high-quality sand, with low organics and biological oxygen demand. Therefore, re-suspended material is expected to have a quicker settling time, and have no appreciable effects on the dissolved oxygen, pH or temperature. Additionally, the hydrodynamics of the open-ocean environment at the borrow sites allows adequate mixing with oxygen rich surface waters. Accordingly, it is anticipated the proposed project would have only minor impacts to the marine water column at the borrow areas.

Cutter suction pipeline dredges generate comparatively lower amounts of suspended sediment and plumes are confined to within a few meters of the drilling cutterhead at the seafloor. A cutter suction dredge functions by drilling below the surface of the substrate; therefore, the sediment plumes created from the drilling cutterhead are generally highly localized (CSA *et al.*, 2009). Additionally, the material is hydraulically moved from the cutterhead /sediment interface directly into a pipeline, eliminating the hopper-filling stage and associated overflow. Although unlikely, a leaking submerged pipeline can also be a source of elevated turbidity (Michel *et al.* 2013). At the placement site, turbidity will increase within the surf zone due to pipeline discharge and can affect hundreds of meters of shoreline. Several studies of similar projects involving sand placement activities have shown elevated concentrations within the nearshore extend an alongshore distance of 1,310 to 1,640 feet from the discharge pipe in the swash zone, and dissipate on the order of hours (Shubel *et al.*, 1978; Burlas *et al.*, 2001; Wilber *et al.*, 2006). The beach quality material that will be placed along the shorelines for the proposed project will have a low percentage of fine-grained sediment, thus the turbidity plume generated is anticipated to be comparable to these studies, and temporary.

Although unlikely, a cutterhead dredge may be used in conjunction with spider and hopper barges, especially in cases of long distances. Loading of material onto a hopper barge can lead to hopper overflow, in which overspill of surplus sediment/water mixture from the hopper will result in surface plumes. As discussed above for the hopper dredge scenario, the spatial and temporal extent of these plumes depends on many factors, such as sediment characteristics, particle-size, and hydrodynamics at the site.

The borrow areas proposed for this Alternative consist of high-quality sand; therefore, dredging these areas is expected to result in sediment plumes that will be temporary and highly localized at the offshore borrow area. In the nearshore adjacent to the nourished beach, the discharged sediment will temporarily elevate turbidity levels, possibly beyond levels naturally occurring in the turbulent surf zone. To minimize turbidity impacts in the nearshore realm, shore-parallel berms will be constructed to encourage settling-out of material from the slurry before it is returned to the ocean. The preferred alternative is therefore not expected to result in long-term adverse impacts to water-quality in the nearshore or offshore marine environment.

5.1.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

The no action alternative will impart no change on natural or anthropogenic activities already occurring in the Project Area. The status quo involves short-term solutions to storm protection taken by the property owners such as erecting sand fencing, occasional beach scraping and placement of sand bags. None of these activities will affect the turbidity levels in the marine

environment and turbidity events will continue to fluctuate naturally. Turbidity levels will not be affected if the no action alternative is taken.

5.2. Air Quality

5.2.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

The abandon and retreat alternative will result in no adverse impacts to air quality.

5.2.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

A temporary reduction in air quality will occur as a result of emissions created by the engines and generators associated with offshore dredges and support vessels, as well as shore-based construction equipment such as loaders, dozers, pumps, trucks and forklifts. The primary emissions would result from the burning of fossil fuels by this equipment. Variables that will affect the impact to ambient air quality include the amount of material dredged, the distance from shore at which the dredge operates, and meteorological conditions (e.g. wind velocity and direction). Generally, the dredge produces the majority of emissions during a nourishment project.

To ensure the proposed activity's emissions do not violate National Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria pollutants, including (carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), lead (Pb), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrocarbons (HC) and particulate matter (PM), an emissions analysis was performed to estimate the levels of each of these pollutants that may be generated during project construction. In cooperation with BOEM, ENVIRON International Corp. and the Woods Hole Group developed a Dredging Project Emissions Calculator (DPEC) to estimate the emissions levels that would be generated by proposed beach nourishment and coastal restoration projects (ENVIRON International Corp. and Woods Hole Group, 2013). This Microsoft Access program can be used to calculate emissions during multiple phases of a project, from dredging, to pump-out and sand placement, thereby providing a basis to determine conformity with regulations and impacts analysis. The analysis was run for the Duck Shoreline Protection Project using a large hopper dredge with 6,540 cy hopper capacity, and borrow area A, which represents the farthest distance the dredge would need to travel. The analysis also included auxillary equipment (such as tenders, tow boats and crew boats) as well as shore-based equipment (such as loaders and excavators). Estimated emissions levels generated by the DPEC for this project are shown in Table 24. The total project emissions are dominated by CO₂ followed by NO_x. For the purposes of evaluating air quality impacts in this EA, emissions are considered to be minor if the Proposed Action would result in an increase of 250 tons per year or less for any criteria pollutant. The 250 tons per year value is used by the EPA in its New Source Review standards as an indicator for impact analysis for listed new major stationary sources in attainment areas. No similar regulatory thresholds are available for mobile source emissions. Lacking any mobile source emission regulatory thresholds, this threshold is used to equitably assess and compare mobile source emissions. For the assessment of greenhouse gases, the CEQ-recommended 25,000 tonnes (27,500 tons) threshold is applied. The emissions will be localized and will not result in any significant or long-term impact to ambient air quality in Duck. Importantly, all equipment will be maintained to appropriate emissions standards.

Table 25. Summary of project emissions by source and location. NOx represents the sum of NO and NO2 emissions; VOX

Type	Mode	Emissions (tons)						
		HC	VOC	CO	NOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO ₂
Inside State Waters								
Crew Boat		0.16	0.17	0.93	5.81	0.13	0.13	394.68
Tender1		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tow Boat		0.31	0.33	2.09	10.69	0.22	0.21	789.36
Bulldozer		0.02	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.02	0.02	70.84
Bulldozer		0.02	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.02	0.02	70.84
Excavator		0.02	0.02	0.09	0.20	0.02	0.02	71.63
Dredge Vessel Generator	Transit	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.16	0.00	0.00	11.09
Dredge Vessel Main	Transit	0.04	0.04	0.72	3.06	0.06	0.06	197.35
Dredge Vessel Generator	Pumping	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.58	0.01	0.01	40.14
Dredge Vessel Main	Pumping	0.14	0.15	2.61	11.09	0.22	0.21	714.11
Outside State Waters								
Dredge Vessel Generator	Dredging	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.46	0.01	0.01	32.12
Dredge Vessel Main	Dredging	0.11	0.12	2.09	8.87	0.18	0.17	571.29
Dredge Vessel Generator	Transit	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.48	0.03	0.03	102.62
Dredge Vessel Main	Transit	0.36	0.38	6.66	28.35	0.56	0.55	1825.52
All Locations and Sources								
Total Emissions		1.27	1.33	15.82	71.21	1.51	1.46	4891.60

5.2.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

The no action alternative will result in no adverse impacts to air quality.

5.3. Noise

5.3.1. Associated Impacts with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Noise levels within the Project Area are relatively low. The abandonment of structures within the Project Area will not elevate ambient noise. The relocation of residential or commercial structures would require a degree of construction activity dependent on the size, number and type of buildings being relocated and noise levels would be elevated due to operation of construction equipment. As it is not known at this time which structures in imminent danger would be abandoned versus relocated, it is not feasible to estimate the extent or period for which noise levels would be elevated.

5.3.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

During dredging activities, noise levels will increase above the ambient levels at the borrow areas and beach site due to the presence of construction equipment and personnel. Marine dredging produces broadband, continuous, low frequency sound that can be detected over considerable distances and may trigger avoidance reactions in marine mammals (Thomsen *et al.*, 2009) and other organisms. The sound produced is dependent on many factors including, but not

limited to, substrate type, sediment type being dredged, type of equipment used and skill of the dredge operator. The variation in noise emitted by equipment type is related to how the machinery makes contact and extracts material from the sea floor. Clarke *et al.* (2002) performed a study of underwater noise produced by various types of dredging equipment, including a hydraulic cutter suction dredge and a trailing suction hopper dredge. Recordings of a hydraulic cutter performing maintenance dredging in Mississippi Sound, Mississippi emitted noise as the cutterhead was turned at 1 – 10 rpm within the substrate. Sounds were continuous and fell within the 70 to 1,000 Hz range while sound pressure levels peaked between 100 to 110 dB re 1 μ Pa rms. In the case of a hopper dredge, much of the sounds emitted during the active dredging process are produced by propeller and engine noise, pumps and generators. Similar to a cutter suction dredge, most of the sound energy produced fell within the 70 to 1,000 Hz range and was continuous in nature. However, Clarke *et al.* (2002) reported peak pressure levels recorded by a listening platform ranged from 120 to 140 dB re 1 μ Pa rms for hopper dredges, which is comparatively much higher than a cutter suction dredge. A more recent study evaluated sound levels produced by hopper dredges operating in an offshore environment during sediment excavation, transport of material, and pump-out of material (Reine *et al.*, 2014). When averaged across all dredging activities, SPLs averaged 142.31 dB at a distance of 50 meters, and grew progressively less to 120.1 dB at 1.95 km. At all distances from dredging activity, sound levels were highest during sediment removal activities and transition from transit to pump-out, and were quietest during flushing of pipes at pump-out (132.45 dB). At a distance of 2.5 km, sounds attenuated to ambient levels.

Sound plays an important role in the marine environment; however, the function of sound in the ecology of many marine animals is not entirely understood. The extraction of sand from the marine environment produces sound that elevates levels above ambient and may disturb or cause injury to some marine fauna such as invertebrates, fishes, mammals and sea turtles. For example, in marine cephalopods, exposure to low-frequency sound was found to cause acoustic trauma to sensory structures responsible for the animals' sense of balance and position (Andre *et al.*, 2011). Sound can also prove detrimental to fishes, especially those considered "hearing specialists" that have specialized hearing structures and those with swim bladders. The frequency and sound levels emitted by dredges overlap the range of hearing for some fish species, meaning dredging can cause adverse effects such as behavioral changes or physiological damage (Thomsen *et al.*, 2009). Impacts from dredging noise incurred by certain threatened and endangered species (e.g. manatees, whales and sea turtles) are discussed further in Section 5.6.

At the placement site, noise levels will also be elevated during beach construction due to the presence of heavy machinery such as excavators and front-end loaders. Noise disturbance created by heavy machinery may drive birds and sea turtles from their foraging or nesting activities (Speybroek *et al.*, 2006). Noise levels will only be elevated during active construction and will return to pre-construction levels upon project completion.

5.3.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

The no action alternative will impart no change on natural or anthropogenic activities already occurring in the Project Area. Under the status quo, property owners within the project area have resorted to short-term solutions to storm protection such as erecting sand fencing, occasional beach scraping and placement of sand bags. Ambient noise levels will temporarily increase due

to operation of equipment to complete these measures, such as bulldozers, but will return to ambient after project completion. No long-term impacts to noise levels will occur with the no action alternative.

5.4. Beach and Dune Habitat

5.4.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Analysis of historical shoreline trends using LiDAR data and DCM shoreline change rates show moderate recession rates tempered by some areas of accretion along the Duck shoreline (refer to Section 2.1). Abandonment or relocation of threatened structures likely would not alter these trends and recession/accretion would continue at similar rates. Because the abandon and retreat alternative would not reduce or mitigate shoreline recession within the Project Area, loss of beach and dune habitat will continue to occur in some areas. This translates into reduction or degradation of sea turtle nesting habitat in these receding areas.

The abandon and retreat alternative does not address the purpose and need item of providing storm damage reduction to imminently threatened structures over the next 5 years. As a result, storm damages may be incurred in the form of acute erosion or dune overwash, but these changes would likely be naturally restored after a period of accretion.

5.4.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Much of the dune community along the Duck shoreline has been lost due to a combination of development and erosion. Sand placement and dune construction would contribute to development of a stable beach and dune habitat that may prove beneficial for many plant and animal species. During construction, impacts to extant dune vegetation may occur, as dune construction may result in sand placement directly on existing vegetation. However, the majority of the project area is largely devoid of dune vegetation due to the presence of development and erosion.

Placing sand on the beach during summertime will correspond with the recruitment period for many infaunal species. Construction would therefore negatively impact the infaunal community that inhabits the intertidal and subtidal beach (e.g. polychaetes, amphipods, crustaceans, gastropods) as well as the biological community that depend on them such as ghost crabs, fish and a variety of seabirds and shorebirds. However, numerous studies have demonstrated that nourishment does not prevent recolonization of the beach by infaunal organisms when performed properly and responsibly. An example of short-term recovery of beach infauna can be seen in the 2011 nourishment project at Nags Head Beach, North Carolina. The Town of Nags Head constructed a beach nourishment project from March through November, 2011, and placed material along approximately 10 miles of oceanfront shoreline. Results from post-construction benthic monitoring have confirmed that the area impacted by sand placement on Nags Head beach has regained a viable assemblage of benthic organisms that is similar to non-impacted beaches both one year post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2013) and two years post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014). The year-2 post-construction surveys showed no significant differences between the nourished beach in Nags Head from the control beaches in the study in terms of mean difference of taxa richness and sand grain size. On the nourished beach, wintertime abundance was actually significantly higher two years post

nourishment than pre-nourishment (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014).

5.4.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

A barrier island is a dynamic feature that naturally undergoes erosion of the beach and dune from the seaward side and accretion on the backside of the island. In this way, the island essentially “moves” with changing sea states. It is this ability to adapt that allows these features to persist. However, development along the Duck shoreline prevents this natural erosion/accretion cycle from occurring resulting in sand that will be progressively lost but not replenished naturally. This may result in progressive loss and possible elimination of the remaining beach and dune habitat and the ecological services these areas provide. The loss of beach would threaten sea turtle nesting habitat and result in a reduction in foraging and nesting grounds for shorebirds and seabirds that frequent the Town of Duck shoreline.

Additionally, continued erosion along the Duck beaches would increase the risk of storm damages to the human and natural environments. As a result, armoring measures (i.e. sand fences, sand bags, and beach scraping) potentially undertaken by property owners to reduce the threat of storm damage would further degrade the dune habitat and result in negative impacts to the biological communities. While installation of sand fencing and sandbags may encourage dune formation and increase storm protection, respectively, these efforts do little in the way of mitigating shoreline recession. Sandbags are considered Temporary Erosion Control Structures and are regulated under NCAC 7H .0308(a)(2), though they may persist for many years beyond their permitted use. If left un-maintained, the sandbags can begin to deteriorate or become damaged, littering nearby nearshore waters and beaches.

5.5. Essential Fish Habitat

5.5.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

The abandon and retreat alternative is not expected to result in any adverse impacts to EFH.

5.5.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

There are no estuarine areas or associated EFH within the project area. As determined by geotechnical and geophysical surveys, there are also no known live/hard bottoms, coral and coral reefs, artificial/manmade reefs or *Sargassum* essential fish habitat marine areas located within the Project Area. As such, there are no potential impacts to these EFH categories.

There are two habitats that are considered EFH within the Project Area: the marine water column and offshore shoals. The marine water column within the Project Area includes the inner shelf waters around the borrow area and pump-out site and the surf zone adjacent to the section of shoreline proposed for nourishment.

5.5.2.1. Effects on Marine Water Column

The proposed borrow areas are located between 4.1 and 6.5 miles offshore (Figure 1). The water column within and surrounding the borrow areas will be impacted by elevated turbidity levels resulting from various aspects of dredging activities, discussed previously in section 5.1.2.

The physical disturbance of sediment created by the use of a dredge in the offshore borrow areas can negatively affect the physiology and feeding behavior of visually orienting fish via increased turbidity within the water column (Wilber et al., 2003). Depending on the type of dredge being used, temporary sediment plumes will arise from various sources during borrow area dredging. In the case of a hopper dredge, sediment re-suspension will occur as the draghead moves over the seafloor and during the discharge of overflow while filling the hopper. Cutter suction dredges generate comparatively lower amounts of suspended sediment and plumes are confined to within a few meters of the drilling cutterhead at the seafloor. A cutter suction dredge functions by drilling below the surface of the substrate; therefore, the sediment plumes created from the drilling cutterhead are generally highly localized (CSA et al., 2009). Additionally, the material is hydraulically moved from the cutterhead/sediment interface directly into a pipeline, eliminating the hopper-filling stage and associated overflow. A leaking submerged pipeline can also be a source of elevated turbidity (Michel et al. 2013). Although unlikely, a cutterhead dredge could be used in conjunction with a spider barge/scow set-up creating the potential for surface sediment plumes created by hopper overflow.

Studies of past dredging projects indicate the extent of the sediment plume is generally limited to a distance of 1,640 to 4,000 feet from the dredge and that elevated turbidity levels are generally short-lived, approximately an hour or less (Hitchcock et al. 1999; Anchor Environmental 2003; Wilber et al. 2006). The length and shape of the plume depend on the hydrodynamics of the water column and the sediment grain size. Similarly, multiple studies have been conducted on past beach nourishment projects to determine the extent and duration of elevated suspended solids levels down current of a dredge's discharge pipe. In general, elevated concentrations were limited to within an area 1,310 to 1,640 feet of the discharge pipe in the swash zone (Schubel et al. 1978; Burlas et al. 2001; Wilber et al. 2006). As shown in Table 6 above and discussed in Section 3.1.3, the material within the borrow area is comprised of large mean grain size and low silt content. Therefore, rapid fallout of suspended material is anticipated and the potential for turbidity impacts within the marine water column EFH are limited; . In addition, the high-energy environment combined with the borrow area sediment characteristics deems adverse effects from lowered DO unlikely.

5.5.2.2. *Effects on Surf Zone*

The beachfront surf zone, a subcategory of the marine water column EFH, is characterized as a high-energy shallow area located between the marine intertidal habitat where waves form and break. This surf zone is habitat to many benthic organisms and a foraging ground for finfish. The surf zone has been designated as EFH by the SAFMC because of the ecological functions it provides to aquatic resources.

The proposed Project's temporal and spatial effects on surf zone habitat and associated invertebrate prey species along the collective 8 miles of oceanfront shoreline of the Project Area could adversely affect other fishes of commercial, recreational or ecological importance such as Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulates*), spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) and Florida pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*). These species serve as prey for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, cobia and others that are managed by the SAFMC and for highly migratory species (e.g., billfishes and sharks) that are managed by NMFS. Effects to managed species are discussed in section 5.5.2.3.

Placing sand directly along the surf zone can be expected to increase turbidity levels within the water column infauna; Bodge (2002) reported turbidity levels elevated 3.9 nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) above ambient within a hopper dredge pump-out location for a nourishment project in Brevard County, Florida. However, the sand obtained from the borrow area has a large grain-size and low percent fines, therefore settle out will likely occur rapidly. Additionally, ambient turbidity levels within the surf zone are typically quite high and variable; therefore, project impacts will be minimal and short-term

Sand placement will also result in burial of benthic infaunal communities within the surf zone. Although the infaunal communities in the surf zone will be directly impacted during construction, it is expected that these communities will recover in a short period due to recolonization from adjacent communities. Benthic monitoring is frequently required for beach nourishment monitoring programs, therefore a number of studies documenting infaunal response to nourishment are available. A study on the northern New Jersey coastline by Wilber *et al.* (2003) concluded that a temporary reduction in benthos did not detrimentally affect prey consumption of fish that forage in the nourished area.

While the number of trophodynamic studies linking surf-zone fish and non-fish communities is limited, researchers have evaluated the dominant prey for many surf zone and nearshore fish species. Hackney *et al.* (1996) identified both the mole crab (*Emerita talpoida*) and the coquina clam (*Donax variabilis*) as dominant prey items in the trophic web for the majority of surf zone and nearshore fish of the South Atlantic Bight. Although the effects remain short-term, there is a difference in recovery rate attributable to the season in which a project is constructed. A literature review of the effects of beach nourishment on benthic habitat prepared by Taylor Engineering (2009), for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection evaluated a wide variety of sites along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and spanned the years of 1980 to 2007. The review concluded that benthic habitat within nourished areas typically recovered within 2 to 7 months. Variability was attributed to the season in which fill activities occurred and the compatibility of the fill material, with winter projects having less of an impact.

The Nags Head beach nourishment project, completed in 2011, was conducted during the peak period of benthic productivity spanning the months of May through October. The fill area included approximately 10 miles of oceanfront shoreline and utilized an offshore borrow source located within states waters. The Year 1 post-construction monitoring report for the project was released in June of 2013. The report concluded that benthic populations in the nourished beach as well as the offshore borrow area were not significantly different from control stations and demonstrate viable populations of organisms during the earliest post project sample events (CZR, 2013). The Year 2 post-construction monitoring report confirmed the results of the Year 1 report. Both reports concluded benthic populations along the beach as well as the offshore borrow area were generally no different from control stations and demonstrated viable populations of organisms during the post-construction sampling events (CZR, 2014).

In summary, although seasonality of project construction may affect the recovery time of benthic communities, affects to benthos within nourished areas continue to be shown as minimal and transient. The project is not expected to result in significant or long-term impacts to this EFH or benthic prey resources due to a number of factors, including: the expected quick recovery of infaunal communities expected within one to two years, the presence of non-impacted adjacent

communities, quality of nourishment material, and mobility and adaptability of fish species found within the surf zone EFH,

5.5.2.3. *Effects on Offshore Shoals*

Dredging at offshore shoals may result in effects associated with shoal physiology, benthic abundance and elevated turbidity. The proposed maximum extents of the borrow areas encompass a cumulative total of 1600 acres or approximately 2.5 square miles. Relative to the extent of shoals in the region, the proposed project only has the potential to affect a comparably small area.

Potential long-term physical and biological impacts could occur if dredging significantly changes the physiography of the shoals. Sediment removal has the potential to alter seabed topography, particularly if sediment removal in the borrow area results in a deep hole. Numerical modeling of morphological changes associated with sand mining has been used to show borrow area location can drive whether infilling of an excavated area will occur (CSA International *et al.*, 2009). A borrow area located in an active shoal area will likely be in-filled, while an un-active area will not. In instances where in-filling does not occur, the hydrology and hydrodynamics that drive benthic recolonization and recovery can subsequently be affected. The potential for creation of deeper holes is higher with a cutterhead than a hopper dredge. Importantly, these concerns have been taken into account during borrow area design development.

Benthic resources within offshore borrow areas will be affected during project construction by the removal of sediment. Benthic invertebrates that inhabit sand shoals provide structural fish habitat via the development of worm tubes, burrows and depressions. In addition, these invertebrates provide a foraging base for demersal feeders. Similar to the surf zone effects described above, recolonization by opportunistic species would be expected to begin soon after project construction ceases. Because of the opportunistic nature of the species, rapid recovery would be expected to occur from the migration of benthic organisms from adjacent areas and larval transport. Benthos found in sand bottoms of high-energy environments, such as those within the project borrow areas, tend to recover more quickly than those occurring in lower-energy environments with a higher percentage of fine particles (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). Faster recovery in shallow high-energy environments may reflect the adaptation of communities that occur in these habitats to frequent disturbance from episodic storm events (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014).

Benthic communities on the offshore shoals are known to vary seasonally. This seasonal variation becomes less apparent with distance offshore and increasing depth. Slacum *et al.* (2006) surveyed mobile benthic species on shoals and nearby habitats off Delaware and Maryland (16 to 25 kilometers off the coast, in 5 to 22 meters depth) and found significant seasonal variation in assemblages at both shoals and reference sites. Species richness and abundance were both highest in summer and fall, and lowest in winter (Normandeau Associates Inc., 2014). Regardless, monitoring studies of post-dredging effects and recovery rates of borrow areas indicate that most borrow areas usually show significant recovery by benthic organisms approximately 1 to 2 years after dredging and greater inter-annual variability than differences from the effects of dredging (USACE, 2013a). Burlas *et al.* (2001) monitored borrow sites with bathymetric high points off northern New Jersey and found that essentially all infaunal assemblage patterns recovered within 1 year after dredging disturbance, except recovery of

average sand dollar weight and biomass composition, which required 2.5 years. Similar to the effects determination for the surf zone, with the expected relatively quick recovery of infaunal communities, the Project is not expected to result in significant long-term impacts to benthic prey resources.

As described in the Mid and Inner Shelf Waters Effects Determination above, the potential for EFH turbidity effects are limited by the borrow source's low percentage of fines and rapid fallout during removal. Although turbidity plumes associated with dredging often are short-lived and affect relatively small areas (Cronin *et al.*, 1970; Nichols *et al.*, 1990), re-suspension and re-dispersion of dredged sediments by subsequent currents and waves can propagate dredge-related turbidity for extended periods after dredging ends (Onuf, 1994). Biological responses to turbidity depend on all of these physical factors, coupled with the type of organism, geographic location, and the time of the year. In the case of sand dredging from offshore shoals for beach nourishment, turbidity plumes at the borrow site are virtually nonexistent due to rapid settling of sand-sized particles, resulting in minimal, if any, sedimentation impacts relative to background transport processes (Louis Berger Group, 1999). Additionally, in an analysis of potential biological and physical impacts of dredging on offshore ridge and shoal features, CSA *et al.* (2009) confirmed that turbidity plumes and their effects are expected to be less important in unprotected offshore areas. This is due to sand settling more rapidly than clay and silt and offshore shoals tend to be coarser than inshore deposits (CSA *et al.*, 2009).

5.5.2.4. Effects on Managed Species

The physical disturbance caused by dredging and the placement of sand onto the beach may affect fish distribution patterns. However, it is anticipated that changes in turbidity from dredging operations will be less significant than changes in background levels that will occur during the range of environmental conditions experienced in the Project Area (Lally and Ikalainen, 2001). Additionally, any managed species migrating through, or potentially near the Project Area are expected to avoid active construction areas. Effects to managed species in regards to turbidity are expected to be transient and minimal.

The precise nature of any obligate association of demersal or pelagic fishes with shoals is not known, but it appears that many fish species rely on shoal features as a part of a broader, cross-shelf habitat (CSA *et al.*, 2009). Regardless, as discussed in the prior Section and shown in Figure 4, the proposed borrow area design and cuts will have a minimal effect on the individual shoal and a minor effect on the shoal complex in the area. Adverse effects to managed species from the relatively small affected area are not anticipated.

Additionally, as discussed and documented above, effects to benthic resources and consequentially to managed species or managed species' prey sources are also expected to be transient. With the availability of adjacent undisturbed areas and fleeting effects within the Project Area, indirect effects to managed species in regards to prey loss and disturbance are expected to be short-lived and minimal.

5.5.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Continuation of the status quo is not expected to result in any adverse impacts to EFH.

5.6. Threatened and Endangered Species

Several threatened and endangered species may occur directly within or near the Project Area, and thus may be affected by the proposed project. Because these species and the potential effects of the Duck shoreline protection project are similar to the proposed projects for the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, a batched Biological Assessment was developed to concurrently address all three projects in one document. The potential effects to threatened and endangered species are discussed in the following sections, and the effects determinations developed in the Batched Biological Assessment are summarized in Table 23. The potential project impacts and the implementation of conservation measures were taken into account for each effect determination.

Table 26. Federally threatened, endangered, or proposed listed species that may occur in the Project Area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Effect Determination			
		Nourishment	Cutterhead Dredge	Hopper Dredge	Relocation Trawling
Mammals					
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
North Atlantic Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	No Effect	MANLAA	MANLAA	MANLAA
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	No Effect	MANLAA	MANLAA	MANLAA
Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	No Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Finback whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Reptiles					
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	MALAA	No Effect	No Effect	MALAA
Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	MALAA	MANLAA	MALAA	MALAA
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	MALAA	MANLAA	MALAA	MALAA
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	MALAA	MANLAA	MALAA	MALAA
Fish					
Shortnose Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Atlantic Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	No Effect	No Effect	MANLAA	MANLAA

Plants					
Seabeach Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	MANLAA	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Birds					
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	MANLAA	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Rufa Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	MANLAA	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Critical Habitat					
NARW Southeast U.S. unit expansion		No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification
Piping plover Unit NC-11		No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification
Loggerhead Unit LOGG-T- NC01		No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification
Loggerhead Unit LOGG-N-01		No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification	No adverse modification

5.6.1. West Indian Manatee

5.6.1.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

The abandon and retreat alternative will not involve any in-water work, or impacts to habitats utilized by manatees. This alternative will therefore have no effect on West Indian manatees.

5.6.1.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Project Impacts

One of the major threats to the West Indian manatee is collisions with watercraft, resulting in serious injury or mortality. Manatee and vessel interactions are possible while a dredge is underway to and from a fill site. Although dredging may occur during the warmer spring and summer months, the open ocean habitat within the Project Area is not commonly used by manatees (Cummings *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, the likelihood of manatees occurring within the operational area of the dredge is low. Additionally, the project will not affect estuarine habitats and there is no submerged aquatic vegetation (primary food source for manatees) near the Project Area.

The noise associated with project construction activities could potentially affect manatees. Marine mammals are highly vocal and dependent on sound for many ecological functions making them particularly susceptible to noise impacts. For example, manatees have been shown to select grassbeds with lower ambient noise for frequencies below 1 kHz. Noise levels within the nearshore environment will likely be elevated due to construction activities associated with the placement of sand onto the receiving beaches. As stated above, however, manatees do not commonly utilize the nearshore environment off North Carolina; therefore, it is considered unlikely manatees will occur within the Project Area.

Conservation Measures

During construction or dredging, the contractor will adhere to the “Guidelines for Avoiding Impacts to the West Indian Manatee” developed by the USFWS. Fulltime NMFS-certified protected species observers will be present on the hopper dredge to alert the dredge operator of any marine mammals, including manatees, in the area. In the event a manatee is spotted, the ship’s captain will make proper maneuvers to avoid collisions or injury to the marine mammals.

Effects Determination

Due to the unlikelihood that West Indian manatees will be found within the Project Area, the nourishment and dredging activities associated with the proposed project will have no effect on West Indian manatees.

5.6.1.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

The no action alternative will not impact any habitats utilized by West Indian manatees, and will therefore not affect this species.

5.6.2. Whales

5.6.2.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Activities under this alternative will not impact any habitats utilized by whales, and will therefore have no effect on any whale species.

5.6.2.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Project Impacts

Of the six species considered, only the humpback whale and the North Atlantic right whale would be expected to occur within the Project Area. Although fin whales may occur within the nearshore waters of North Carolina during the winter, it is likely these individuals would be migratory. Fin whales are not anticipated within coastal waters of North Carolina during the summer, as they would likely be on their feeding grounds in Northern waters.

The major concern for humpback or North Atlantic right whales occurring within the Project Area will be the possibility of collisions with the hopper dredge or other vessels. Due to their critical population status, slow speeds and tendency to linger at the surface, vessel collisions are the greatest threat for North Atlantic right whales (NMFS, 2012). Collisions with the dredge are most likely to occur while sailing to and from the offloading site. Vessel speed has been shown to affect the probability of lethality of a collision substantially, and is therefore considered a major concern for North Atlantic right whales. Speeds at which dredges typically operate while dredging, or underway while loaded, are generally less than 10 knots, which is below the speed recommended by the NMFS if North Atlantic right whales are spotted. Hopper dredges cruising while empty can reach speeds of 10 knots or higher, especially if traversing long distances between the borrow area and pump out location. Table 26 presents typical dredging speeds for various operations, based on information provided by various contractors. The risk of vessel collision is highest while the dredge is underway to and from the borrow area, as it will operate at slightly faster speeds. Laist *et al.* (2013) reports that of 41 ship strike accounts for which vessel speed has been reported, no lethal or severe injuries occurred at speeds below 10 knots and no collisions have been reported for speeds of less than 6 knots. The potential for an

interaction between the dredge and a listed species increases with the level of dredging effort required for the project. Dredging effort includes parameters such as the total volume of material dredged, number and size of dredges used and total number of dredge days. Distance from the borrow area to the pump-out site and the number of trips made between them factor into dredging effort.

Table 27. Typical dredging operations based on information provided by potential dredge contractors.

Operation	Typical Values
Speed	
Dredging	1 – 3 kts
Underway (loaded)	5 – 8 kts
Underway (empty)	10 – 11 kts
Hopper Fill Time	45 min – 75 min
Overflow	Sporadic, only during 2/3 of fill time

The noise produced by dredging activity while the dredge is stationary may also impact North Atlantic right whales and humpback whales if they are present near the Project Area. As discussed in the previous section, underwater noise of anthropogenic origin can potentially affect or alter normal migration patterns, communication, foraging and breeding habits. During dredging activities, noise levels will increase above the ambient levels at the borrow areas.

Conservation Measures

As discussed for the West Indian manatee, full-time NMFS certified endangered species observers will be present on any hopper dredge(s) used to alert operators of marine mammals, including whales and manatees, in the area. Should a whale be spotted, the captain will take necessary measures to avoid collisions or injury with them. Vessel operators will abide by the 10 kt (18.5 km/h) speed restrictions in any Dynamic Management Areas (DMAs) that may be established while underway. Operators will abide by NMFS Southeast Region marine mammal viewing guidelines and maintain 50 yds from sea turtles and dolphins and 100 yds from whales. Vessel operators will also follow the restricted vessel approach of 500 yds established for North Atlantic right whales.

Effects Determination

The proposed project will have no effect on sei, sperm, or blue whales as the project area does not fall within their pelagic habitat. Likewise, the fin whale is not anticipated within the project area, and the project will have no effect on this species.

While the Humpback and North Atlantic right whales may occur in the vicinity of the Project Area, the likelihood of a summertime construction schedule reduces the potential that either species will be present during construction. During this time, the whales are generally found on, or migrating to, the northern feeding grounds. Furthermore, adherence to speed restrictions, the Southeast Region marine mammal viewing guidelines, and the Right Whale Early Warning System will reduce interaction with these animals and minimize potential impacts. The dredging activities associated with the proposed project therefore may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect humpback or North Atlantic right whales. Nourishment activities (e.g., sand

placement) will have no impact on these whale species. There is no proposed critical habitat for the North Atlantic Right whale within the project area; therefore the project will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for this species.

5.6.2.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Activities under the no action alternative will not impact any habitats utilized by whales, and will therefore have no effect on any whale species.

5.6.3. Sea Turtles

5.6.3.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Under the abandon retreat alternative, no action will be taken to provide storm damage reduction the environmental resources in the Project Area. All temporary erosion management efforts (including beach scraping, sand fencing, dune vegetation planting, and small truck haul projects) will cease, essentially allowing erosion to continue unabated. Erosion and storm-damage analyses estimated over eighty structures would need to be moved or demolished within the next ten to twenty years. Relocation or demolition of all the structures would likely ensue over the course several years up to decades, therefore erosion would likely continue to encroach upon existing infrastructure, and the beach habitat would continue to be lost. In some cases, more drastic measures, such as sand bags, may be implemented until relocation could occur; these structures result in the loss of nesting habitat as well.

5.6.3.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Sea turtles utilize different habitats in different phases of their life cycle. While sea turtles spend the vast majority of their life within the marine environment, they also utilize the beach for nesting purposes. Beach nourishment activities, including dredging of marine substrate and placement of sand on oceanfront beaches, may lead to several effects on swimming and nesting sea turtles. Beach nourishment activities occurring outside the typical environmental windows recommended for sea turtles (November 16 through March 31 for hopper dredges; November 16 through April 30 for cutterhead dredges) could exacerbate these impacts as construction would coincide with warmer water temperatures and periods of increased sea turtle activity within North Carolina waters and beaches. Therefore, impacts are addressed for sea turtles both within the water column and on the nesting beach.

Potential Water Column Impacts

The greatest risk of direct impacts to swimming sea turtles comes from interactions with the dredging vessels, where vessel strikes or entrainment by dredging equipment can result in injury or fatality. The risk of entrainment is largely associated with hopper dredges, which can directly kill turtles if crushed by, or caught in, the drag heads during dredging (NMFS, 1991).

Approaches to mitigating these threats include implementing environmental windows for dredging activities, conducting sea turtle relocation trawling ahead of the dredge, installing turtle deflectors on the dragheads, and requiring specific draghead operational measures to promote the efficacy of turtle deflecting dragheads and minimize the time that dragheads are off the bottom with the pumps on. The turtle deflector is a rigid shield installed over the draghead that pushes a sand wave ahead of the draghead and displaces turtles away from the immediate suction field.

Even with these mitigation measures, turtle takes still occur on occasion. NMFS has hypothesized that the number of turtle interactions is positively associated with the volume of material dredged and time spent dredging, such that takes increase as the volume and duration of dredging increases (NMFS, 2012).

Although loggerhead sea turtles are the species most commonly documented within Dare County, takes of other turtle species have occurred during offshore dredging projects. According to the USACE's Sea Turtle Warehouse database, among the six nourishment projects within the Wilmington District of the USACE SAD that utilized offshore borrow areas, two projects resulted in turtle takes (Table 27). A total of six turtle takes occurred, including two juvenile loggerheads, three juvenile Kemp's ridley turtles, and an additional loggerhead of unknown age. Although sizes were not recorded for most takes, one juvenile loggerhead was measured to be 71.12 cm straight carapace length (SCL). Of particular note is the relatively high number of takes that occurred during the Bogue Banks Nourishment Project - Phase I completed from November 26, 2001, to April 11, 2002. Although this project was characterized by a longer duration and larger amount of material dredged, the first four turtle takes occurred after twenty days of dredging. The project adhered to mitigation measures including drag head deflectors and construction well within the environmental windows recommended for the project (December 1 through March 31); however, relocation trawling had not yet started for the project, which may have contributed to the high number of takes. Other possible contributing factors include a higher temperature (64.4° F) than was reported for those projects that did not result in takes. Additionally, notes within the database indicate that a diver was sent down to explore why takes were occurring, and suggested that an "...abundance of old tires in the area attracted sea life which the turtles were feeding on (i.e. crustaceans, octopus bycatch)." It was also reported that observers witnessed an "appearance of *Sargassum* during time of December takes" (USACE, 2013b). Relocation trawling was implemented during three of the four projects presented in Table 27, and did not cause turtle takes. However, one dolphin take did occur as a result of relocation trawling during the Bogue Banks Phase I Nourishment Project.

There are also five beach nourishment projects documented within the Norfolk district, only one of which resulted in a turtle take. One loggerhead was taken during the Virginia Beach Hurricane Protection Project, which took place from April 1 to May 10, 2002. Although no pre-dredge or relocation trawling was performed, the deflectors were used on the draghead. Only a portion of the carapace was recovered, therefore no additional information regarding the individual is available (i.e. sex, size, age). The remaining four projects took place during the winter or spring months, with the exception of the Sandbridge Beach nourishment project. This was accomplished from May 16, 1998 to July 21, 1998 and utilized offshore borrow area B. The only mitigative measure used was deflectors on the draghead; no relocation or pre-dredge trawling was employed.

The data discussed above suggest juvenile sea turtles are present in nearshore waters during the month of December; this concurs with the spatial distributions of juvenile and adult loggerheads presented by the Turtle Expert Working Group (TEWG) (TEWG, 2009). Based on satellite telemetry tracks of 248 loggerhead sea turtles, the TEWG concluded that few to no juvenile turtles occur close to shore north of Cape Hatteras during the winter (January through March). High-use areas occurred from the North Carolina-South Carolina border to the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia from spring (April through June) through fall (October through December). The historic

satellite tracking data analyzed by the TEWG showed juvenile turtles had a higher frequency of occurrence off the Carolinas south of Cape Hatteras during the colder months of fall and winter.

Of the takes presented in Table 27, the one turtle measured was a loggerhead with 71.12 cm SCL. The TEWG defines five life stages for loggerhead sea turtles by non-rigid size classes and habitat usage. Stage I (hatching to 15 cm SCL) and II juveniles (15 cm to 63 cm SCL) are entirely oceanic, while Stage III juveniles (41cm to 82 cm SCL) can be oceanic or neritic. Stage IV juveniles (63 cm to 100 cm SCL) and Stage V adults can also be oceanic or neritic. The 71.12 cm loggerhead turtle taken falls into the Stage III juvenile category.

Considering the TEWG studies and USACE take data, it appears that the takes reported for the Bogue Banks Phase I nourishment do not represent an anomaly in sea turtle abundance; but rather can be explained by the location (south of Cape Hatteras), habitat (neritic), and season (December) in which the takes occurred. Other species including the green, leatherback and Kemp's ridley sea turtles have also been documented within nearshore waters of North Carolina; however, only the Kemp's ridley turtles have reportedly been killed during offshore dredging projects within the SAD Wilmington District (Table 27). Nevertheless, there remains the potential for each of these species to occur in the Project Area, and to therefore incur adverse project related impacts.

Should hopper dredges be utilized, the proposed project will employ relocation trawling (as described in Section 2.2.2 of the present document) as a means to reduce the potential for entrainment of protected species, such as sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeons. This method can successfully reduce the number of turtles taken by entrainment during dredging projects. For example, during the 2013 West Destin Beach Restoration project, in Okaloosa County, Florida, 23 green, loggerhead, Kemp's ridley and leatherback sea turtles were successfully relocated by trawling, and no lethal takes occurred during the project (USACE, 2013c). However, relocation trawling results in the non-lethal take of protected species, and there is also a documented history of lethal take of both protected and non-protected species. During the 2002 Bogue Banks Phase I Beach Nourishment Project, although four sea turtles were successfully relocated, one dolphin was lethally taken by the trawler. Additionally, five sea turtles were taken by the dredge during this project (USACE, 2013c).

In the Biological Opinion developed for the Shoreline Restoration Protection Project in Fort Story, Virginia Beach, the NMFS hypothesized that the number of sea turtle-dredge interactions is dependent upon factors such as time of year that dredging occurs, the terrain of the dredged area and the presence or absence of sea turtle habitat within the dredged area (NMFS, 2012). The proposed project may occur wholly or partially during the time period when loggerhead, green, Kemp's ridley and leatherback sea turtles are most abundant, which, coupled with the use of a hopper dredge, elevates the potential for entrainment. Additionally, a portion of the migratory critical habitat unit LOGG-N-1 for the loggerhead sea turtle slightly overlaps the southernmost portion of Duck. Furthermore, there is a history of green sea turtle takes during dredging of navigation channels in North Carolina. Although the risk of entrainment is reduced during offshore dredging projects, there remains the possibility that green sea turtles could be entrained during the proposed project. Finally, implementation of relocation trawling could result in the capture of loggerhead, green, leatherback and Kemp's ridley sea turtles. Considering the above listed factors and historical data, it is considered likely that sea turtles will be present in the

vicinity of the borrow areas and the proposed project may adversely affect swimming loggerhead, green, leatherback and Kemp's ridley sea turtles.

Similar to the potential affects due to entrainment, potential affects resulting from vessel collisions are also elevated due to the proposed construction schedule outside of the typical environmental window. The risk of collision also depends upon the amount of time the animal remains near the surface of the water (NMFS, 2012). The greatest risk of collision would occur when the dredge is transiting between the offshore borrow area and the nearshore pump-out location. While vessel collisions are a significant source of mortality for swimming sea turtles, it is assumed that turtles are more likely to avoid slower moving vessels, such as dredges, due to a greater amount of time to maneuver out of harm's way. To date, there has been no hardbottom areas that would serve as sea turtle foraging habitat identified in or near the borrow areas. Therefore, it is most likely any sea turtles present will be swimming in the water column or on the surface to breathe rather than on the bottom foraging. This may increase the chance of a collision; while at the same time reduce the potential for entrainment.

Table 28. Dredging projects within the Wilmington District of the USACE South Atlantic Division using offshore borrow areas. Any records of turtle takes, conditions at time of take, and pertinent biological information are also included. A designation of 'n/a' indicates no data are available.

Project Info	Name	Bogue Banks Beach Nourishment-Phase I					Bogue Banks Beach Nourishment-Phase II	Kure and Carolina Beach Shore Protection Project	Bogue Banks Beach Nourishment-Phase II	Nags Head Beach Nourishment Project	Emerald Isle Post-Irene Renourishment Project
	Project Dates	11/26/01 - 4/11/02					2/5/03 - 3/27/03	3/11/04 - 3/22/04	3/23/2004 - 3/30/04	5/24/11 - 10/27/11	2/27/13 - 3/24/13
	Total Days Dredging	165					74	11	16	180	n/a
	Total Cubic Yards	1,869,390					989,895	324,453	n/a	4,615,126	630,000
	Sea Temperature	18°C/ 64.4°F	18°C/ 64.4°F	18°C/ 64.4°F	18° C/ 64.4° F	16° C/ 60.8° F	16° C/ 60.8° F	12° C ± 3/ 53.6° F	12.7±3°C / 54.86°F	23-24°C/73.4-75.2°F	11.8°C/53.2°C
	Borrow Source	Offshore Bogue Banks					Offshore Bogue Banks	Offshore Borrow Area	Offshore Bogue Banks	Offshore Nags Head	Offshore Dredged Material Disposal Site
Take Info	Species	Loggerhead	Loggerhead	Kemp's Ridley	Kemp's Ridley	Kemp's Ridley	Loggerhead	None	None	None	None
	Date of Take	12/15/2001	12/15/2001	12/15/2001	12/15/2001	4/11/2002	3/19/2003	None	None	None	None
	Condition	Dead	Dead	Dead	Alive, Died later	Injured; Released	Dead	None	None	None	None
	Age	Juvenile	Juvenile	Juvenile	Juvenile	Juvenile	Unknown	None	None	None	None
	SCL(cm)	71.12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	None	None	None
Conservation Measures Implemented	Pre-dredge Trawling?	No					No	No	No	No	No
	Relocation Trawling?	Yes: 12/22/01-12/31/01 (after takes occurred)				Yes: 3/28/02-4/11/02	Yes: 3/13/03-3/27/03	No	Yes: 3/23/04-3/30/04	Yes(non-capture): 5/22/11 - 10/27/11	Yes: 2/27/2013 - 3/24/13
	Deflector Used?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(non-capture): 5/22/11 - 10/27/11	Yes
	Within Windows?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Potential Impacts to Nesting and Hatchling Sea Turtles

The loggerhead sea turtle is the species most commonly observed nesting in North Carolina. As stated in section 4.6.1.3, loggerhead nesting along the northern Outer Banks (north of Oregon Inlet) constitutes 4.1% of total nesting activity that has occurred throughout North Carolina from 2009 through 2014. According to the Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the loggerhead sea turtle, the loggerhead nesting season typically ranges from late April to early September, with hatchling emergence occurring between late June and early November (NMFS and USFWS, 2008). Green, leatherback, and Kemp's ridley sea turtles have also been documented nesting along the northern Outer Banks, although to a much lesser extent than loggerhead sea turtles. Beach nourishment activities occurring during nesting season therefore have the potential to directly impact nesting females and hatchlings of these species. As discussed in section 4.6.3, in the past, there has been significantly more sea turtle nesting between June and July than the other months within the nesting season. Additionally, significantly more hatchling emergences were found to occur between July 25 and September 4. It is therefore considered likely that dredging activities occurring during these periods have the greatest chance for affecting nesting and hatchling sea turtles.

The effects of a nourishment project to nesting and hatchling sea turtles depend in part on the type of nourishment material used. An improperly re-nourished beach (i.e., one that does not adequately mimic the physical composition and profile) can negatively affect sea turtle nesting success, as well as hatchling emergence and survival. Nest site selection and digging behavior of the female can be strongly influenced by the compaction and compatibility of the nourished beach with a natural beach (Lutcavage *et al.*, 1997). If the nourishment sand is dissimilar from the native sand, results can include changes in sand compaction, beach moisture content, sand color, sand grain size and shape, and sand grain mineral content, all of which may alter sea turtle nesting behavior (Crain *et al.*, 1995). Nest site selection and digging behavior of the female can be altered, or deterred, if she finds the beach unsuitable. Additionally, escarpments may develop on nourished beaches and can prevent sea turtles from accessing the dry beach causing the female to return to the water without nesting. This is energetically wasteful to the female and may result in overall decreased reproductive success. If unable to reach preferable nesting sites, females may also choose to deposit nests in unfavorable areas seaward of the escarpment making them vulnerable to washout (Crain *et al.*, 1995).

To provide the most suitable sediment for nesting sea turtles, the color of the nourishment material must resemble the natural beach sand in the area. A change in sediment color due to beach nourishment could alter the natural incubation temperatures of sea turtle nests (Morreale *et al.*, 1982). Sex determination in hatchlings is dependent upon temperature, where higher temperatures tend to skew the hatchling sex ratio in favor of female hatchlings (Broderick *et al.*, 2001; Mrosovsky and Provancha, 1992; Ackerman, 1997). The thermal tolerance range for development of sea turtle embryos falls within 25 to 27°C (77 to 80.6°F) and 33 to 35°C (91.4 to 95°F), and the threshold temperature at which sex determination occurs falls around 28 to 30°C (82.4 to 86°F) (Ackerman, 1997). The temperature at which a nest incubates is determined, in part, on the sand color. Lighter sand will result in a lower incubation temperature, while darker sand will cause higher incubation temperatures. Therefore, it is possible that a change in sediment color on a nourished beach could alter sex ratios of hatchlings in sea turtle nests.

Aside from compatibility of the nourishment material, the functionality of a newly nourished beach as sea turtle nesting habitat also depends upon the design profile, e.g. slope and elevation. In a report assessing how beach nourishment construction templates can affect sea turtle nesting, PBS&J and Ecological Associates, Inc. (2007) lists the following among the principle documented impacts:

- Traditionally built nourished beaches tend to be wide and flat, whereas heavily nested natural beaches are often relatively narrow and steeply sloped. Alteration of beach profile (width, slope, and elevation) presents nesting turtles with different tactile and visual cues that may affect pre-emergent assessments of beach suitability (i.e., affect the number of emergences onto the beach), nesting success (percentage of emergences resulting in nests), and nest site selection. Reductions in nesting success and/or relative nest densities are typically observed on most traditionally nourished beaches.
- Changes in beach elevation and slope following nourishment may also alter incubation environments relative to natural beaches and can affect the prevalence of scarping.
- Patterns of nest placement are altered on nourished beaches relative to natural beaches. A disproportionate number of nests are placed along the seaward edge of the beach berm. These nests are more susceptible to erosion during periods of profile equilibration. As a nourished beach equilibrates, a substantial amount of sand can be lost along the seaward edge of the beach berm. Nests placed in this area of equilibration experience high rates of loss due to “washout”.

Furthermore, the authors suggest creation of a wider beach may result in additional energy expenditures for females and hatchlings due to greater crawl distances between the nest site and the ocean (PBS&J and Ecological Associates, Inc., 2007).

In an attempt to address the above risks and improve the quality of habitat provided by beach nourishment, construction of beach nourishment projects has typically been restricted to occurring outside the sea turtle nesting season. Additionally, constructed beaches are designed to mimic the native beach in terms of elevation, slope and sediment composition, such that scarping is limited and the biological performance is maintained.

The proposed project is pursuing year-round construction, therefore it is possible construction and subsequent equilibration of the profile may occur during a portion of the nesting season. However, the proposed projects will incorporate a design that closely resembles the native beach, with an upper beach slope of 1:10. These pre-cautions will reduce the potential for dramatic changes to the beach slope, and allow for more subtle adjustments during the equilibrium process, improving the quality of sea turtle nesting habitat provided by the new beach.

Importantly, the potential impacts addressed above may extend into multiple nesting seasons following the nourishment. Welch *et al.* [no date] found significant effects from nourishment such that loggerheads largely avoided nesting on a nourished beach and nests deposited on the nourished beach were placed in unfavorable locations. Rumbold *et al.* (2001) found that loggerhead sea turtle nesting density decreased, and false crawls increased, in the first two

nesting seasons following nourishment, although these changes were lessened during the second season following nourishment. Therefore, while nourishment may result in an increase in available nesting habitat for sea turtles, it is not certain to result in more nesting (Ecological Associates, Inc., 1999).

Projects that utilize fill material that is similar in grain size and composition to the nourishment area may prevent or reduce some of the adverse effects associated with nourishment efforts (Crain *et al.*, 1995). The design of the beach involves the use of compatible beach material to widen the existing dry beach, thereby increasing the amount of available suitable nesting habitat for sea turtles. In April 2008, the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) adopted State Sediment Criteria Rule Language (15A NCAC 07H .0312) for borrow material aimed at preventing the disposal of incompatible material on the beach. The new rule limits the amount of material by weight in the borrow area with a diameter equal to or greater than 4.76 mm and less than 76 mm (gravel), between 4.76 mm and 2.0 mm (granular) and less than 0.0625 mm to no more than 5% above that which exists on the native beach. The material proposed for use in the nourishment of the three towns will meet these criteria (Table 5 and Table 6) and consequently reduces many of the potential impacts to nesting and hatchling sea turtles.

The proposed project may affect sea turtles in various other ways. Project construction during sea turtle nesting season poses the risk for direct mechanical destruction or burial of nests, and the potential for encounters with construction equipment on the beach during nesting activities. The presence of heavy machinery on the beach at night can create barriers to nesting females (if stationary). Tracks left by heavy machinery in the sand may affect hatchlings as they crawl toward the water. Studies have shown that hatchlings become diverted not because they are unable to maneuver out of the tracks (Hughes and Caine, 1994), but because the sides of the rut cast a shadow, causing the hatchling to lose sight of the horizon (Mann, 1977). Driving over unmarked nests may destroy them, or cause sand compaction that adversely affects nest site selection, digging behavior, clutch viability and hatchling emergence (Mann, 1977; Nelson and Dickerson, 1989). Artificial lighting associated with the project may also directly affect sea turtle nesting and hatchling behavior. Artificial lighting on beaches tends to deter sea turtles from emerging from the sea to nest (Witherington and Martin, 1996). Project lighting can also result in the hatchling disorientation. Hatchlings, which use visual cues to locate the sea once they emerge from the nest, can be misdirected by artificial lighting (Dickerson and Nelson, 1989; Lorne and Salmon, 2007). Following beach nourishment projects, the wider and flatter beach berm may expose turtles and their nests to artificial lighting that was less visible, or not visible at all, from nesting areas before the project, leading to greater hatchling disorientation and possible mortality (Trindell *et al.*, 2005; Brock *et al.*, 2008). However, the dune incorporated into the design may help reduce this risk. The dune construction may also help initiate nesting by females that would have otherwise abandoned the nesting attempt on the nourished beach (Brock *et al.*, 2008)

Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat

The closest segment of terrestrial Critical Habitat for the loggerhead sea turtle, unit LOGG-T-NC01, is located 125 miles to the south of Dare County; there is no USFWS designated critical habitat within the project area. The offshore North Carolina Constricted Migratory Corridor Critical Habitat unit LOGG-N-01 does not extend into the Town of Duck. One of the two proposed borrow areas (Borrow Area A) fall within the boundaries of this unit. The portion of the unit the encompasses the borrow area is considered constricted migratory critical habitat,

which consists of 1) constricted continental shelf area relative to nearby continental shelf waters that concentrate migratory pathways; and 2) passage conditions to allow for migration to and from nesting, breeding, and/or foraging areas. The constricted migratory corridor serves as a concentrated migratory pathway for loggerheads transiting to neritic foraging areas in the north and back to winter, foraging and/or nesting areas in the south. While the majority of loggerheads pass through this corridor from April to June and September to November, loggerheads are present in the area from April through November. Periods in which loggerheads are present in these areas vary with water temperatures and individual migration patterns.

In the final rule designating critical habitat for the loggerhead sea turtle, the NMFS highlights special management considerations for the physical or biological features (PBF) of constricted migratory habitat, and states that the "...primary impact to the functionality of the migratory routes...would be a loss of passage conditions that allow for free and efficient migration along the corridor." Of major concern are large-scale or multiple construction activities that alter the habitat to such a degree that large scale deviations of migration patterns result. The NMFS also highlights activities that may, but will not likely impact important characteristics of the habitat, including the "Dredging and disposal of sediments that results in altered habitat conditions needed for efficient passage" (79 FR 39856).

The proposed activities may result in elevated turbidity levels in the immediate vicinity of the dredge, and this impact will be greater for hopper dredges and scow/barge operations than pipeline cutterhead dredges. However, the turbidity plumes will be temporary and localized at the dredging site, and should not result in large-scale deviation from migration patterns. Additionally, the proposed borrow areas encompass a very small area (2.5 square miles or 1600 acres) relative to the much larger area encompassed by the entire LOGG-N-01 unit.

Conservation Measures

Several measures will be taken to reduce impacts to swimming, nesting, and hatchling sea turtles. To decrease risk of entrainment by the hopper dredge, a turtle relocation trawling plan will be implemented. The applicant will electronically monitor the locations of trawlers and hopper dredges so that trawling is implemented to maximum effectiveness. The terms and protocols that will be implemented in association with relocation trawling are discussed in section 1.3.5. Risk of entrainment can be further reduced by use of a sea turtle deflector, which is a rigid device mounted on the draghead that effectively pushes a sand wave ahead of the draghead and displaces the sea turtle outside the immediate suction field. The efficacy of the draghead lies, in part, on proper installation, but also proper maneuvering by the dredge operator. Therefore, specific hopper dredging protocols will be in place to ensure effective plowing of the dragheads. To prevent impingement of sea turtles within the water column, every effort will be made to keep the dredge pumps disengaged when the dragheads are not firmly on the bottom. In the case of a cutterhead dredge, the rotating cutterhead will not be lifted from the sediment surface during active dredging operations. Additionally, full-time NMFS-certified protected species observers will be present on the hopper dredge to document any sea turtle activity and monitor turtle takes. The 1995 and 1997 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO) sets forth several reasonable and prudent measures deemed necessary to minimize hopper dredge impacts to sea turtles; these will be implemented in the proposed project.

On the beach, several steps will be taken to minimize construction impacts to nesting and hatchling sea turtles. Artificial lighting used during nighttime construction activities will be angled and/or shielded to reduce deterrence of sea turtle nesting and hatchling disorientation. Sea turtle nest monitoring is also considered an important part of sea turtle conservation, therefore a sea turtle nest monitoring and avoidance/relocation plan will be implemented through coordination with USFWS and NCWRC. Dare County is included in surveys conducted by Network for Endangered Sea Turtles (N.E.S.T), the volunteer organization which performs systematic surveys of the northern Outer Banks from the Virginia border to the southern tip of Nags Head. Surveys are performed throughout the nesting season (May through August), and include daily morning patrols to mark and protect newly laid nests, as well as monitoring during incubation period and emergence. These surveys have been performed since 1981. Because the Duck project proposes nourishment during the summer months (nesting season), monitoring will be needed to identify, and subsequently avoid burial or excavation of, existing nests during construction. This monitoring will be performed by trained individuals knowledgeable of the beach construction operations.

In addition to these monitoring surveys, efforts will be taken to reduce potential impacts to incubating sea turtle eggs. One manner of doing so is to relocate nests deemed in danger of being impacted by construction activities. Sea turtle nest relocation is a management tool with the potential to aid or impair the recovery of sea turtle populations. The primary benefit associated with relocating sea turtle nests (clutches) is to abate threats that would otherwise compromise the hatching and emergence success rate. Where clutches would otherwise have been lost, and where populations require intervention, clutch relocation may be an acceptable management practice for conservation of marine turtle populations. Some studies, including Hopkins & Murphy (1983) and Stancyk *et al.* (1980), have shown that the relocation of presumed “doomed” eggs increases nest productivity. In the case of beach nourishment activities, nests may be crushed, buried, or unearthed by construction equipment, therefore moving a nest out of the activity area may be beneficial. That said, there are potential negative effects associated with relocating eggs as well. Nest relocating that is unnecessary or improperly executed can result in movement-induced mortality of embryos, or adverse changes to hatchling fitness or sex-ratios due to changes in the egg chamber environment. Studies evaluating hatch success reported higher hatch success rates in relocated than *in situ* nests, lower hatch success rates in relocated than *in situ* nests and no difference in hatch success between relocated and *in situ* nests (Bimbi 2009; Pintus *et al.*, 2009; Tuttle, 2007; Wyneken *et al.*, 1988). However, implementing measures, such as strict adherence to decision criteria for relocation and using only highly trained personnel, can improve the effectiveness of this technique. For the proposed project, trained personnel will be employed to monitor for sea turtle nests and relocate them out of the project area as necessary.

Effects Determination

Due to the proposed year-round project schedule, there is a high likelihood construction will occur during periods of high sea turtle abundance and activity, both in water and on the beach. Therefore, sand placement activities will likely adversely affect sea turtle species that nest within the project area, including the leatherback, Kemp’s ridley, green and loggerhead sea turtle. Additionally, the potential use of hopper dredges is likely to adversely affect these four species via risk of entrainment. Although employed as a conservation measure, relocation trawling is also considered likely to adversely affect swimming sea turtles via non-lethal take. While cutterhead dredging may occur while sea turtles are present, the risk of entrainment by a

cutterhead is low and is therefore not likely to adversely affect these species. The conservation measure discussed previously will reduce the potential for adverse impacts. The only species with Critical Habitat within the project area is the loggerhead sea turtle, unit LOGG-N-01. The unit may be affected through elevated turbidity plumes created by the cutterhead and hopper dredges. However, it is anticipated the turbidity plumes will be temporary and localized, and will therefore not alter migratory patterns of the loggerhead sea turtle. Dredging is therefore not expected to destroy or adversely modify the Critical Habitat unit LOGG-N-01. Relocation trawling will occur within the unit, but will not alter the migratory habitat or cause large scale deviations from migratory movements; therefore, this activity will not destroy adversely modify the critical habitat unit. There is no terrestrial critical habitat with the project limits on the beach, therefore sand placement will have no effect on this Critical Habitat unit.

5.6.3.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the Duck shoreline will experience the same long-term erosion rates and risk of storm damage as discussed under the abandon and retreat alternative, which will ultimately result in loss of nesting habitat for sea turtles over the next 20 to 25 years. Additionally, the nesting habitat may be further degraded by efforts of property owners within the Project Area to afford their properties storm protection temporarily, including beach scraping, sand fencing and sand bagging. Placing hard structures such as sand fences and sand bags along the beach creates obstacles to nesting females, and, in the case of sand bags, may exacerbate erosion seaward of the bag. These items may also obstruct hatchling sea turtles attempting to traverse the beach to get to the ocean.

5.6.4. Shortnose Sturgeon

5.6.4.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

The abandon and retreat alternative will not involve any activity that affects the spawning, migratory, foraging or overwintering habitat of the shortnose sturgeon, and will therefore have no effect on this species.

5.6.4.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Potential Impacts

Shortnose sturgeons primarily utilize riverine and estuarine habitats, neither of which is located in the proposed Project Area. Spawning occurs in upper, freshwater areas, typically in January and February while feeding and overwintering activities may occur in both fresh and saline habitats. Aside from seasonal migrations to estuarine waters, this species rarely occurs in the marine environment (NMFS, 1998b; Keiffer and Kynard, 1993). Shortnose sturgeons appear to feed either in freshwater riverine habitats or near the freshwater/saltwater interface (NMFS, 1998b). Although shortnose sturgeons are capable of entering open ocean water, it has been suggested that the species appears hesitant to do so, which likely limits extensive migrations of this species. (Gilbert, 1989).

Effects Determinations

Dredging will not occur within the typical spawning or foraging grounds for the shortnose sturgeon; therefore, the dredging and sand placement activities will not affect the shortnose sturgeon or its habitat.

5.6.4.3. *Associated Impact with No Action Alternative*

The no action alternative will not involve any activity that affects the spawning, migratory, foraging or overwintering habitat of the shortnose sturgeon, and will therefore have no effect on this species.

5.6.5. Atlantic Sturgeon

5.6.5.1. *Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative*

The abandon and retreat alternative will not involve any activity that affects the spawning, migratory, foraging or overwintering habitat of the Atlantic sturgeon and will therefore have no effect on this species.

5.6.5.2. *Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative*

Project Impacts

Atlantic sturgeons are known to inhabit the nearshore waters in North Carolina (Moser and Ross, 1995; Laney *et al.*, 2007). The project area does not include suitable spawning grounds for the Atlantic sturgeon, as the closest spawning grounds are located in the Roanoke River and Albemarle Sound. However, Atlantic sturgeon spend much of their life history in the marine environment and can be found there year-round; therefore, the possibility of transient individuals occurring near the Project Area during dredging operations on the offshore sand shoals cannot be ruled out.

Dredging offshore sand shoals will have various effects on the physical and biological environments of these features. Dredging these areas is expected to alter the benthic community by removing sediments and benthic invertebrates, thereby disrupting trophic energy flow from mined sites until re-establishment of the community occurs (CSA International *et al.*, 2009). Removal of sediment from a borrow area may create a depression in the seafloor, and excavations may be deep enough such that infilling of the depression is prevented. This is more likely with a cutterhead dredge, which operates below the surficial layer of sediment; hopper dredges typically make shallow excavations. The depression left by a dredged area that does not refill may affect the hydrodynamics and hydrology that affects recolonization and recovery of benthic invertebrates. The ability of fish populations to recolonize dredged areas is largely unknown, but is thought to depend on degree of association with the dredged feature and reestablishment of the trophic structure of the features (CSA International *et al.*, 2009). A simulation of morphologic changes associated with offshore sand mining using numerical modeling suggests that borrow area location will determine whether infilling will occur. If dredging is performed in an active shoal area, the dredged area will be filled; conversely, if the dredged area is in an un-active area, the depression will not be refilled (CSA International *et al.*, 2009). Location and excavation depth were taken into account during borrow area design for the Duck project. The proposed borrow areas lie within, or in close vicinity to, large, active shoals that should facilitate physical and biological recovery. Additionally, the design cuts do not exceed the depths of the surrounding bathymetry such that excavation of Borrow Areas A and C will not create deep depressions, regardless of whether a cutterhead or hopper dredge is used.

The ocean environment may be affected by elevated turbidity levels resulting from placement of sand; however, any increase should be transient and restricted to the nearshore environment.

Although Atlantic sturgeons are highly mobile, there is conflicting evidence on whether they will evade dredging activities. Moser and Ross (1995) noted that Atlantic sturgeon occupied both undisturbed areas as well as regularly dredged areas and were present during dredging operations in the Wilmington Harbor. Alternatively, in a study of Atlantic sturgeon presence at an open-water disposal site in an estuarine transition zone, Hatin *et al.* (2007) found a significant decrease in presence of Atlantic sturgeon after sand disposal occurred. The authors suggest habitat modification was likely the driving factor, rather than elevated turbidity or reduction of dissolved oxygen levels, which are more likely to occur when the material disposed is silt-clay, not sand. Furthermore, Atlantic sturgeon frequently use estuarine zones with high levels of suspended matter. Because only beach quality sand will be placed into the nearshore environment of the Project Area, turbidity levels are not expected to reach levels considered detrimental to Atlantic sturgeon.

Vessel strikes have been reported as a threat to Atlantic sturgeon but have only been reported to occur in river systems (NMFS, 2012). For the proposed project, the greatest risk of collision would occur when the dredge is transiting between the offshore borrow area and the nearshore pump-out location. Similar to the sea turtles, it is assumed that Atlantic sturgeon are more likely to avoid slower moving vessels, such as dredges operating at approximately 5 to 11 kts while transiting, as they are considered highly mobile and able to maneuver away from an approaching dredge. Because Atlantic sturgeon will not likely be at the surface and are highly mobile, the chance of a collision is considered unlikely.

The greatest threat for Atlantic sturgeon occurring in the Project Areas would be the potential for entrainment by the hopper dredge; this risk is not as much of a concern with cutterhead dredges. Entrainment data from projects within the USACE North Atlantic Division suggest that entrainment risk for Atlantic sturgeon is much higher in channel or river dredging projects than offshore or coastal project. The USACE reports 17 interactions with Atlantic sturgeon during 12 separate river and harbor dredging operations along the entire U.S. east coast from 1990 to 2011. Of these 17 interactions, 15 involved entrainment in hopper dredges (NMFS, 2012). While only seven were measured and confirmed to be juveniles, the NMFS deemed it likely that all entrained individuals were juveniles as the large size of adult sturgeon relative to the opening of the draghead would prevent their entrainment. By comparison, the USACE reported only three entrainments of Atlantic sturgeon among 31 coastal and offshore projects between 1998 and 2011. Pre-dredge trawling and relocation trawling was employed during 3 of the 31 offshore/coastal projects, and a total of 16 Atlantic sturgeon were successfully removed using these methods. No takes were documented during trawling or dredging activities during these projects, despite the fact that Atlantic sturgeon were obviously present in the vicinity of construction. The NMFS suggests the low level of interactions may have been due, in part, to the use of pre-dredge trawling and relocation trawling (NMFS, 2012).

In the Biological Opinion developed for a shoreline restoration project in Virginia Beach, Virginia, the NMFS put forth several factors that may contribute to the likelihood of entrainment for large mobile animals, such as Atlantic sturgeon (NMFS, 2012). It was suggested that risk of entrainment is high where space is limited, as in rivers and channels, such that restricted movement inhibits the chance to escape an approaching dredge. Entrainment risk would also be elevated where there are higher numbers of individuals, as in aggregation areas. Additionally, sturgeons are benthic feeders and are commonly found foraging along the bottom. Because

hopper dredge dragheads operate along the bottom, there would be a greater risk of entrainment if dredging of this type occurred within foraging areas.

These risk factors, along with knowledge of sturgeon behavior, can be used to assess the threat of entrainment at the offshore dredge sites that may be utilized by sturgeon during the summer months. Because an offshore borrow area is an open ocean environment, movements would not be restricted and sturgeon may therefore be able to avoid an approaching dredge (NMFS, 2012). There is evidence to suggest sturgeon may not behave in this manner, however. During a channel dredging project, Moser and Ross (1995) noted that shortnose sturgeon regularly moved through an area during dredging operations; however, one Atlantic sturgeon moved within 100 m of a hydraulic pipeline dredge on two separate occasions, showing no signs of behavioral changes. While this suggests sturgeon behavior may not be negatively impacted by dredging, it may also imply that, although mobile, sturgeon may not readily swim away from an approaching dredge. Risk of entrainment may also vary with location of the dredge site in offshore waters. An offshore borrow area may exist within sturgeon migration corridors, in which case, the fish may be highly mobile and positioned higher in the water column, which could lower entrainment risk (NMFS, 2012). However, as discussed in Section 4.6.1.5, sturgeon distribution was found to be concentrated within a narrow depth range offshore North Carolina, suggesting the fish are aggregating with bottom features that support prey. Therefore, it is possible that migrating sturgeon forage within coastal North Carolina waters. Because sturgeons are bottom feeders, they would be vulnerable to entrainment if a dredge is operating within these areas of higher distribution. Additionally, the proposed use of a hopper dredge elevates the risk of entrainment.

Conservation Measures

Full time NMFS certified endangered species observers will be present on the hopper dredge to document any endangered species activity and monitor takes through screening of inflow and/or outflow. Risk of entrainment will be reduced by keeping the dredge pumps disengaged when the hopper dredge dragheads are not firmly on the bottom. Also, the rotating cutterhead will not be lifted from the sediment surface during active dredging.

Effects Determination

Atlantic sturgeon may be present near the Project Area and susceptible to entrainment by hopper dredges. However, although Atlantic sturgeon may occur offshore year-round, they are most frequently documented during offshore during the cooler months. The likelihood of a summertime construction schedule reduces the potential for this species to be located in the vicinity of the borrow areas. Additionally, the proposed borrow areas are not located in river, harbor or channel areas and instead are located in the unconfined open ocean environment outside of any known congregating or spawning areas. It is therefore anticipated that any Atlantic sturgeon occurring within the Project Area would be able to maneuver away from the approaching dredge. In this way, dredging activities may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect Atlantic sturgeon. While relocation trawling has the potential to result in the capture and temporary displacement of any Atlantic sturgeon present in the pathway of the dredge, the anticipated low numbers of this species during construction deems relocation trawling unlikely to adversely affect Atlantic sturgeon.

5.6.5.3. *Associated Impact with No Action Alternative*

The no action alternative will not involve any activity that affects the spawning, migratory, foraging or overwintering habitat of the Atlantic sturgeon, and will therefore have no effect on this species.

5.6.6. Seabeach Amaranth

5.6.6.1. *Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative*

Under the abandon and retreat alternative, no action will be taken to provide storm damage reduction to the environmental resources in the Project Area. Storm vulnerability analyses indicate a high probability that a large hurricane similar in magnitude to Hurricane Isabel will impact the area within 20 to 25 years, in which case much of the dry beach and dune that may serve as habitat for seabeach amaranth will likely be lost. Consequently, the abandon and retreat alternative could adversely affect this species. However, as discussed in above, seabeach amaranth is likely not found along the Duck shoreline due to development and heavy recreational use of the beach; therefore, it is not likely to adversely affect seabeach amaranth.

5.6.6.2. *Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative*

As discussed in Section 4.6.1.6, beach stabilization efforts have the potential to affect seabeach amaranth negatively. Burial of seabeach amaranth plants present within the project footprint during sand placement is a potential direct impact to the species. Additionally, seabeach amaranth grows in dynamic coastal environments such as overwash areas and dune blowouts; therefore, stabilization of these areas through nourishment actually degrades the primary habitat. The nourishment portion of the proposed project could result in adverse effects as seed burial may deter germination the following season, depending upon the depth of disposal material (USFWS, 1993). Although seabeach amaranth seeds are accustomed to becoming wholly or partially buried by winter sand movement (USFWS, 1996b), if seeds become deeply buried due to nourishment activity, populations could be negatively affected (USFWS, 2002; 2010). Studies have shown that seedlings do not emerge from a depth of more than 1 or 2 cm (USFWS, 2010a). Burial of the seed bank may be particularly detrimental to isolated populations, as no nearby seed sources would be available to re-colonize the nourished site, contributing to fragmentation (USFWS, 2002). USFWS biologist Dale Suiter suggested it is likely that burial would delay germination of seeds, not prevent germination entirely (*pers. comm.*, 2007). The extent of the potential effects of burial relies on the nature of seabeach amaranth's seed bank and the importance of long distance and water dispersal of seeds; however, these topics need further study (USFWS, 1996b). In contrast, the restoration of the eroded shoreline may provide suitable habitat and encourage colonization post-nourishment, as has been observed following other nourishment projects. It should also be noted that while the above impacts may occur to seabeach amaranth, no recent (i.e. post-2009) surveys have been performed in the area; therefore, it is not known if any plants exist there currently.

Effects Determinations

The nourishment portion of the proposed project could adversely affect sea beach amaranth, as seed burial may deter germination the following season if the disposal material is too deep. Because a summertime construction schedule would coincide with the growing season for sea beach amaranth, sand placement and dune construction may result in burial of plants. However,

seabeach amaranth has not been recorded in past USACE surveys for the species in the Project Area. Therefore, the sand placement associated with the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect seabeach amaranth.

5.6.6.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the Duck shoreline will experience the same long-term erosion rates and storm vulnerability discussed under the abandon and retreat alternative, which will likely result in a loss of beach and dune habitat over the next 20 to 25 years. Additionally, this habitat may be further degraded by efforts of property owners within the project area to afford their properties storm protection temporarily, including beach scraping, sand fencing and sand bagging. There is conflicting evidence that sand fencing may adversely affect this species. On the one hand, sand fencing may stabilize dunes such that the plant communities undergo succession to species that outcompete seabeach amaranth, which prefers unstable, dynamic environments. Contrastingly, plants have been observed thriving in areas where sand fencing occurs, such as Bogue Banks, NC (USFWS, 2009b). Placement of sand bags generally occurs in the narrow strip of sand where seabeach amaranth would occur. As previously stated, it is unlikely seabeach amaranth would occur within the project area due to the level of development and recreational use of the beach. Therefore, the No Action Alternative is not likely to affect seabeach amaranth adversely.

5.6.7. Piping Plovers

5.6.7.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Under the abandon retreat alternative, no action will be taken to provide storm damage reduction the environmental resources in the Project Area. All temporary erosion management efforts (including beach scraping, sand fencing, dune vegetation planting, and small truck haul projects) will cease, essentially allowing erosion to continue unabated. Erosion and storm-damage analyses estimated over eighty structures would need to be moved or demolished within the next ten to twenty years. Relocation or demolition of all the structures would likely ensue over the course several years up to decades, therefore erosion would likely continue to encroach upon existing infrastructure, and the beach habitat would continue to be lost. In some cases, more drastic measures, such as sand bags, may be implemented until relocation could occur; these structures result in the loss of nesting habitat as well.

5.6.7.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Project Impacts

Because piping plovers occur year-round in North Carolina, construction may overlap with the presence of wintering, breeding or migrating piping plovers. The data provided by the NCWRC indicates that piping plovers have been observed along Bodie Island and that breeding activity occurs there as well. If piping plovers are present within the Project Area, they will be temporarily disturbed by the staging, storage and transportation of equipment, materials, supplies and workers on the beach in support of the sand placement onto the beach. Noise associated with construction may stress the piping plovers during the projected construction period by causing them to spend more time being alert than foraging and resting (Burger, 1994). Responses to noise levels are difficult to predict and the frequency, duration and intensity of noise must be taken into account. Higher noise levels may result in a startle response such as flushing from

nests when incubating eggs, or interruption of feeding or courtship (USFWS, 2010a). These disturbances will likely cause piping plovers to seek out and use alternative habitat areas outside of the influence of project activity; however, these direct impacts would be temporary.

Infaunal prey density has been shown to affect habitat use in shorebirds (Peterson *et al.*, 2006). The direct placement of sand will result in the burial and nearly complete mortality of benthic infauna along the beach and shallow water surf zones at the project nourishment locations. This would indirectly affect any adult and flightless chicks attempting to forage in the ocean intertidal zone within the Project Area. While adults may seek out alternate foraging areas adjacent to the Project Area, chicks would be unable to and hence would be adversely impacted.

A wider and more stable beach following project construction may both positively and negatively affect piping plovers. While it may provide a more consistent buffer between important bird habitat areas and upland development and associated human activities, it may also encourage more development and recreational use of the beach, further degrading habitat. With increased development comes the potential for increases in populations of domesticated and feral animals that predate on piping plover nests. At the same time, beach nourishment may benefit plovers by creating new habitat in an area where erosion has degraded or reduced available habitat. The increase in beach width from beach nourishment activities should increase the amount of available roosting habitat, and eventually increase the amount of suitable foraging habitat after benthic invertebrates repopulate the nourished area.

Beaches near the Project Area (Bodie Island) have historically supported 12% of piping plover observations within the northern region and 10% of statewide observations. However, in the case of the three towns, shoreline recession coupled with residential development has greatly reduced the amount of dry beach available for roosting and nesting, as well as wet beach for foraging. Additionally, the beaches in these areas are heavily utilized recreationally, with pedestrians, dogs and vehicular traffic that discourages use by shorebirds (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, August 29, 2013). Therefore, it is not likely that piping plovers will occur within the Project Area.

Conservation Measures

All personnel involved in the construction process along the beach will be trained to recognize the presence of piping plovers prior to the initiation of beach construction. Personnel will be provided photos to help with species identification; these photos will be kept at the construction site for quick reference. A contractor representative authorized to stop or redirect work will conduct a shorebird survey prior to 9:00 am each day of sand placement activities. The survey will cover the work area and any locations where equipment is expected to travel. The contractor will note any observance of piping plovers and submit observations to the USACE the next calendar day.

Effects Determinations

Construction activities associated with sand placement may temporarily affect nesting, roosting or foraging activities of piping plovers. Although piping plovers have been recorded along Bodie Island, the heavily developed and utilized nature of the beaches in Duck likely deters occurrence of the species in the project area. It is therefore determined that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect piping plovers. There is no piping plover critical habitat

within the project area; therefore the project will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for this species.

5.6.7.3. *Associated Impact with No Action Alternative*

Under the no action alternative, the Duck shoreline will experience the same long-term erosion rates and risk of storm damage as discussed under the abandon and retreat alternative, which will ultimately result in a loss of beach and dune habitat over the next 20 to 25 years. Additionally, this habitat may be further degraded by efforts of property owners within the project area to temporarily afford their properties storm protection, including beach scraping, sand fencing and sand bagging. These activities can temporarily disrupt benthic communities (beach scraping) and reduce amount of habitat available (sand bagging). Regardless, it is unlikely piping plovers would occur within the project area due to the level of development and recreational use of the beach.

5.6.8. *Rufa Red Knot*

5.6.8.1. *Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative*

Under the abandon retreat alternative, no action will be taken to provide storm damage reduction the environmental resources in the Project Area. All temporary erosion management efforts (including beach scraping, sand fencing, dune vegetation planting, and small truck haul projects) will cease, essentially allowing erosion to continue unabated. Erosion and storm-damage analyses estimated over eighty structures would need to be moved or demolished within the next ten to twenty years. Relocation or demolition of all the structures would likely ensue over the course several years up to decades, therefore erosion would likely continue to encroach upon existing infrastructure, and the beach habitat would continue to be lost. In some cases, more drastic measures, such as sand bags, may be implemented until relocation could occur; these structures result in the loss of nesting habitat as well.

5.6.8.2. *Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative*

Project Impacts

Although the Delaware Bay and coastal Virginia represent the largest stopover concentration of *rufa* red knots, coastal North Carolina does support a relatively small number of red knots during their spring migration. In North Carolina, shore protection projects occurring outside the environmental dredging windows, particularly during the months of April through June, may affect migrating red knots. Construction activities will likely cause the birds to seek out other areas for foraging or roosting, expending extra energy to do so. Because the birds arrive at stopover locations with depleted energy reserves, having to seek out alternate foraging areas could be detrimental to weight gain before departing to the next stopover. There is some evidence to suggest that red knots are selective in their foraging sites, and preferred sites may be based on location in relation to night roosts as well as prey size and type (Cohen *et al.*, 2010). The authors of Cohen *et al.* (2010) suggest “commuting” from night roosts to foraging sites is energetically costly; birds were found to prefer a distance no greater than 4 km (~2.5 mi) between the two. The ability of red knots to successfully locate suitable undisturbed habitat outside the project area may therefore depend on the availability of preferred prey, and night roosts that provide adequate space, shelter, and distance to foraging areas. Departing for the next stopover with depleted energy reserves could result in cumulative weight problems that prove

detrimental to survival and successful reproduction once the birds reach nesting grounds in the arctic.

Shore protection projects involving sand placement may also indirectly affect the foraging success of red knots by reducing or eliminating the infaunal prey source. Key infaunal prey species for red knots include coquina clams, mole crabs and marine worms, all of which will be susceptible to burial and smothering in a beach nourishment project. Although the infaunal communities will likely be directly impacted during construction, it is expected that these communities would recover in a short period due to re-colonization of infaunal organisms from adjacent undisturbed habitat. In a literature review of the effects of beach nourishment on benthic habitats covering documentation of a wide variety of sites along the United States coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, Taylor Engineering, Inc. (2009) concluded that most studies have found impacts to benthic habitat to be short-term, as most benthos are adapted to a dynamic environment. Nelson (1985) also found organisms that reside in intertidal zones are more adaptable to fluctuations in their environment, including high sediment transport and turbidity levels. Therefore, long-term effects to the infaunal community are not expected to result from a project placing material onto the beach. An example of a project that constructed a beach fill project spanning a considerable length of shoreline was completed in Nags Head in 2011. The Town of Nags Head implemented a beach nourishment project and placed material along approximately 10 miles of oceanfront shoreline. As stated in Section 5.4.2, results from post-construction benthic monitoring have confirmed that the area impacted by sand placement on Nags Head beach has regained a viable assemblage of benthic organisms that is similar to non-impacted beaches both one year post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2013) and two years post-construction (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014). The year-2 post-construction surveys showed no significant differences between the nourished beach in Nags Head from the control beaches in the study in terms of mean difference of taxa richness or sand grain size. On the nourished beach, wintertime abundance was actually significantly higher two years post nourishment than pre-nourishment (CZR Incorporated and CSE, Inc., 2014).

Conservation Measures

All personnel involved in the construction process along the beach will be trained to recognize the presence of piping plovers and red knots prior to the initiation of beach construction. Personnel will be provided species identification photos, which will be required to be kept at the construction site for quick reference. A contractor representative authorized to stop or redirect work will conduct a shorebird survey prior to 9:00 am each day of sand placement activities. The survey will cover the work area and any locations where equipment is expected to travel. The contractor will note any observance of red knots or piping plovers and submit observations to the USACE Wilmington District Office the next calendar day.

Effects Determination

Beach nourishment activities have the potential to affect red knots directly due to disturbance and indirectly due to impacts to benthic prey sources. A reduction in the infaunal prey base could adversely affect red knots by causing them to expend valuable and depleted energy reserves to locate prey in adjacent areas. However, the adaptability and rapid recovery of benthic communities, sufficient periods between maintenance events and proximity of adjacent non-affected and less disturbed habitats, all serve to reduce the level of impact to *rufa* red knots. In addition, one of the many planning initiatives identified in the 2010 USFWS Action Plan

includes habitat enhancement and restoration, including sand nourishment and beach restoration; hence the proposed project may serve to benefit the species after recovery occurs (USFWS, 2010b). The project therefore may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the *rufa* red knot. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Impacts to red knots resulting from the no action alternative will be similar to those discussed for piping plovers. With no action, the current long-term erosion rates and risk of storm damage will continue as the status-quo, and may ultimately result in loss of beach and dune habitat over the next 20 to 25 years. Additionally, this habitat may be further degraded by efforts of property owners within the Project Area to afford their properties storm protection temporarily, including beach scraping, sand fencing and sand bagging. These activities can temporarily disrupt benthic communities (beach scraping) and reduce amount of habitat available (sand bagging). Regardless, it is unlikely red knots would occur within the Project Area due to the level of development and recreational use of the beach. Therefore, the No Action Alternative is not likely to affect red knots adversely.

5.6.9. Roseate Turn

5.6.9.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

There have been opportunistic, but rare, sightings of the roseate tern within Dare County, and specific nesting locations within the state are largely unknown (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, July 9, 2014). The abandon and retreat alternative will have no effect on the roseate tern.

5.6.9.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Project Impacts

Construction of the proposed project will not affect habitats preferred by this species for nesting (densely vegetated areas of coastal islands, among rock rip-rap or coral rubble piles), or foraging (shallow bays, tidal inlets and channels, sandbars with rapidly moving water) nor will it significantly affect food resources on which it depends during migrations (most often small schooling fish).

Effects Determination

The proposed project will have no effect on the roseate tern.

5.6.9.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

With the absence of roseate turn habitat and lack of observations within the project area, the No Action Alternative is not likely to affect roseate terns adversely.

5.7. Cultural Resources

5.7.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

There are no imminently threatened structures of historical or cultural importance along the shoreline where sand will be placed. As a result, abandonment or relocation of any structures along the shoreline within the Project Area will not affect any cultural resources.

5.7.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Excavation of the borrow areas could unearth, crush, or otherwise damage any archaeological resources present within the path of the dredge or in an anchoring location. Cultural resource surveys identified a number of anomalies within both Borrow Area A and C that are potentially culturally significant. The locations of potential pipeline corridors have not been identified at this time, therefore no specific surveys have been performed. However, thorough literature review identified only one shipwreck documented in the vicinity of the borrow area. This shipwreck is located east of Borrow Area C and will be avoided should pipeline corridors need to be established in that area. Should a cutterhead pipeline dredge be used, pipeline corridors will be established by the contractor, and clearance surveys will be performed within the corridors prior to laying of pipe. The clearance surveys will be performed at the site of any submerged pipeline locations in advance of operations in or along the Outer Continental Shelf (shore-ward of the Three Nautical Mile Limit) and will consist of magnetometer and side scan sonar surveys.

Conservation Measures

Within the proposed borrow areas, cultural resource buffers have been established for the protection of the identified potential cultural resources, and will be strictly adhered to. No dredging or anchoring of dredges and associated vessels will occur within the Cultural Resource Buffers.

Should markers indicative of cultural resources be identified within pipeline corridors, a buffer will be established around each potential resource. All bottom disturbing activities, including anchoring, spudding, or laying of pipe will strictly adhere to any buffers established.

In the event that the dredge operators discover any archaeological resources prior to dredging operations in the borrow areas, within pipeline corridors or in the vicinity of placement operations, the appropriate agencies will be notified within 24 hours and will be coordinated with on the measures needed to evaluate, avoid, protect, and, if needed, mitigate adverse impacts from an unanticipated discovery. If any archaeological resources are discovered while conducting dredging operations, the dredge and/or placement operations will be halted immediately and the dredge will avoid the resource and contact the resource agencies. If investigations determine that the resource is significant, the Parties will together determine how best to protect the resource.

Effects Determination

Due to the extensive surveys and establishment of buffer zones around identified potential cultural resources within the borrow areas, dredging activities are not expected to impact cultural resources within these areas. Additionally, should cutterhead dredges be used, remote sensing surveys will be performed within portions of the pipeline corridors that fall within the OCS to ensure the corridors are free of, and avoid, potential cultural resources. Furthermore, according to the National Register of Historic Places, there are no historic or culturally significant sites documented within the Project Area. It is therefore concluded that the proposed dredging and sand placement activities will not affect cultural resources.

The USACE's investigations into the presence of military munitions at the Duck Target Facility have determined that only practice munitions were used at the site. Additionally, the borrow areas fall well outside the "range fan" associated with the target site. Finally, the numerous removal efforts have resulted in over 1,000 tons of munitions being removed from the site, none

of which were identified as MEC. It is therefore not anticipated that the project will encounter any MEC within the project area.

5.7.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

No impacts are anticipated for cultural resources, offshore or on land, with the no action alternative.

5.8. Socioeconomic Resources

5.8.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

As discussed in Section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, SBEACH and shoreline change analyses demonstrated a total of 83 structures and 20 swimming pools are vulnerable to damages from long term erosion and storms comparable to Hurricane Isabel. The total tax value of all 83 at-risk structures combined amounts to \$32,084,000. Most of these structures would need to be relocated to entirely new lots or abandoned and demolished within the next 10 to 20 years. There are only 30 vacant lots currently available in the Town of Duck, and the average tax value of these lots is \$254,000. In anticipation of relocation needs, and to facilitate a smooth relocation process, the Town would need to purchase most, if not all, of the 30 vacant lots and hold them until needed. While this measure ensures that space will be available for relocation of structures, it also prevents new home buyers from purchasing these properties and contributing to the Town's tax base.

The storm damage risk analysis was evaluated based on present-day shoreline position. If erosion continues at the current rate, the number of at-risk structures would increase over time. Given that the structures labeled as vulnerable in the current analysis greatly overwhelms the amount of vacant lots available to support relocation, any additional at-risk structures would eventually need to be demolished. At-risk roads would have to be abandoned, and new street corridors would need to be established.

The economic effects of the abandon retreat alternative are difficult to predict, as it is not known how many of the property owners would choose relocation or demolition. The change to values of at-risk structures depends on whether they are moved, or abandoned and demolished. If a structure is moved, it will maintain its tax value, however the value of the lot will be lost. On the other hand, if a structure is demolished, the tax value of the building itself will be lost, but the value of the parcel will be at least partially maintained.

5.8.2. Associated Impact with Preferred Action Alternative

Due to the proposed year-round construction window, there is a high likelihood that construction activities will be performed during the peak of tourist season in Duck. During periods of active construction, sections of the beach will be closed to the public to ensure public safety. Likewise, the borrow areas and pump-out locations will be closed to boat traffic. These safety measures, coupled with increased noise and decreased aesthetics of construction equipment on the beach, may result in a temporary reduction in the number of beach visitors and associated revenue to local hotels, rentals, shops, and restaurants. On the other hand, the project will involve workers temporarily moving into the community and purchasing food, housing, and supplies. These impacts will occur during one summer season while the project is being constructed. Upon

completion of the project there will be several benefits to the socioeconomics of the Town. A wider beach will create more space for recreational activities, while affording the residential and commercial properties there a greater level of storm damage reduction. This will sustain the beaches that support the local economy and maintain tax base, as well as prevent the Town from incurring the costs associated with demolition or relocation of the structures. These impacts will likely occur on the order of several years, or the life of the project.

The Outer Banks Visitors Bureau was contacted regarding impacts to tourism incurred during the Nags Head Beach Nourishment project. Through anecdotal information, representatives from the Bureau indicated the project both positively and negatively impacted the Town of Nags Head. Lee Nettles, executive director of the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau stated the importance of disseminating information about the project to the public via hoteliers and rental companies, commenting "...for the most part, if people know what was going to happen, they were able to adjust their expectations appropriately. Many people were genuinely curious...to an extent, it was an attraction of sorts." An additional comment indicated "It was a hassle and did cause some negative impacts during execution, but the positive of a more substantial shoreline still mostly in place three years after the fact, far outweighs that few months of inconvenience (*pers. comm.*, Lee Nettles, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau).

Based on this information, it is estimated that the project will result in inconveniences to visitors and residents of the beach via traffic disturbances, closures of some beach sections, and unsightly equipment on the beach. However, it is not anticipated that the project will result in a substantial reduction of hotel or vacation rental bookings, and will therefore not drastically impact revenue for the town. Additionally, the Town can be proactive and inform visitors of sand pumping schedule to ensure the quality of their beach vacation is maintained.

5.8.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, no additional attempts would be made to reduce or mitigate shoreline recession or the threat of storm damages beyond the status quo. As such, property owners would be expected to continue to implement temporary protection measures such as sand fences, beach scraping or sand bagging. As a result, the same structures as identified under Alternative 1 as being at-risk of damage due to long-term erosion and storms would still be at risk under Alternative 3. However, in the case of Alternative 3, the at-risk ocean front structures would remain in place and would eventually be damaged beyond repair and have to be demolished and abandoned. Based on the risk analysis for a storm similar to Hurricane Isabel, there is a better than 50% chance that all 83 at-risk structures would be damaged beyond repair within the next 15 years. The 54 structures identified as being at risk of damage due to a continuation of long-term erosion, some of which are also included in the structures at-risk of storm damages, would also have to be demolished within the next 10 to 20 years. Demolition of the structures would remove the tax value of the structures from the town's tax base. The lots that the at-risk structures are located on would also decrease in tax value with the value essentially dropping to zero.

5.9. Recreational and Scenic Resources

5.9.1. Associated Impact with Abandon and Retreat Alternative

Scenic resources will deteriorate if any of the at-risk properties are abandoned and left to the elements. Damages incurred by the structures from coastal processes such as winds, waves and erosion will eventually render the structures uninhabitable and may make the beach area in the immediate vicinity unsafe for any recreational activities. The recreational value of the beach will also depreciate as storm induced erosion reduces the amount of beach available for activities such as beach driving, walking, surf fishing, etc.

5.9.2. Associated Impact with Applicant’s Preferred Alternative

The proposed year-round construction schedule for the project means construction may occur during peak recreation season in Duck. Beachgoers will temporarily be exposed to elevated noise levels due to construction activities on the beach, and sections of the beach and nearshore environment will be off-limits to the public for safety reasons. After completion of the project, the resultant wider beach will allow for more recreational activities and increased aesthetics to local and visiting beach users.

5.9.3. Associated Impact with No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, impacts to the scenic and recreational resources will be similar in nature to the abandon and retreat alternative. As storm-induced erosion causes shoreline recession, the short-term protection measures potentially taken by some property owners can alter the recreational and aesthetic value of the beach. Activities such as beach scraping and sand bag placement effectively reduce the amount of recreational beach available, as well as reduce the aesthetic nature of the shoreline. In this way, no action can negatively impact recreational and scenic resources of the Duck shoreline.

5.10. Impacts Comparison of Alternatives

For comparative purposes, each of the major impacts discussed for the three alternatives are summarized in Table 28.

Table 29. Comparison of potential impacts for each resource resulting from the three alternatives.

Resource	Potential Impacts		
	Abandon/Retreat	Proposed Action	No Action
Water Quality	No impacts.	Temporary turbidity increase at borrow area; temporary increase at fill site; indirect detriment to benthic communities through light reduction and clogging of filter feeders.	No impacts.
Air Quality	No impacts.	Temporary and localized reduction in air quality due to emissions from construction equipment and dredging vessels	No impacts.
Noise	Temporary increases due to construction associated with demolition or relocation efforts.	Temporary increase at beach fill site due to construction equipment and activities; temporary increase in marine sound at borrow areas from	Possible temporary and sporadic increase in noise levels due to use of construction equipment used for beach scraping or sand

		dredging; higher peak pressure levels produced by hopper dredges may be detrimental to marine life	bag emplacement
Beach and Dune Habitat	Continued loss of beach/dune in some areas due to long-term erosion and storms.	Increase in beach/dune habitat; temporary elimination of infaunal benthic community. May bury beach or dune vegetation present in the Project Area.	Continued loss of beach/dune in receding areas due to long-term erosion and storms; potential further degradation of habitat from beach scraping or sand bag emplacement.
EFH – Marine Water Column	No impacts.	Temporary elevated turbidity levels at borrow site(mid-and inner-shelf) and fill site (surf zone) may cause adverse impacts to fish physiology and behavior; burial of benthic infauna in surf zone	No impacts.
EFH – Offshore Shoals	No impacts.	Removal of benthic organisms due to sand excavation; alteration of seabed topography may alter habitat value temporarily	No impacts.
T&E Species	Unabated erosion may cause continued reduction of habitat for sea turtles, red knots, piping plovers; removal of development from shoreline may reduce human disturbance to sea turtles, red knots, piping plovers.	Adverse impacts include: Entrainment of sea turtles; Noise harassment to sea turtles; Burial of beach/subtidal infaunal prey species; Harassment/injury to nesting and hatchling sea turtles from construction lighting and activities; Alteration of sea turtle nesting habitat; Disruption of foraging and roosting activity for piping plovers and red knots during active construction Positive impacts include: Increased beach habitat for sea turtles (nesting), red knots (foraging, roosting), piping plovers (nesting, foraging, roosting), seabeach amaranth (germination, growth)	Loss of beach/dune habitat potentially utilized by sea turtles (nesting), red knots (foraging, roosting), piping plovers (nesting, foraging, roosting), seabeach amaranth (germination, growth); degradation of same habitats due to potential use of sand fencing, beach scraping, sand bags
Cultural Resources	No impact.	Potential for disturbance to unanticipated cultural resources not documented within the borrow areas, pipeline corridors, and pump-out locations, and sand placement areas.	No impact.
Socioeconomics	If at-risk structures are abandoned, the value of structures and lots will be	Cost of project implementation may be reduced if performed in	Loss of recreational beach from storms would decrease tourism revenue; Eventual

	removed from tax base; If relocated, structure will maintain value, original lot will decrease; expenditure to purchase new lots for relocation; reduction in volume and cost of material needed to construct beach nourishment project.	conjunction with Duck and Kill Devil Hills; temporary reduction in tourism and associated revenue due to construction activity and temporary closure of actively constructed beach sections; post-project increased tourism due to wider recreational beach; maintains the tax base of homes in the Project Area by reducing storm vulnerability	removal of at-risk residential structures from tax base if damaged beyond repair; Reduction of lot value if structures damaged; Temporary impact to habitability of at-risk commercial structure due to storm damages.
Recreational and Scenic	If structures are abandoned, storm-induced erosion may reduce amount of recreational opportunities afforded by the beach; Deterioration of abandoned property will temporarily reduce aesthetic value of beach, reduce safety and usage of beach until demolition occurred. Relocation of structure may allow establishment of natural beach/dune communities, improved aesthetics	Temporary reduction in tourism due to construction activity and temporary closure of actively constructed beach sections; Closure of areas in proximity to the offshore borrow areas to recreational boat traffic; Reduced aesthetics due to construction equipment and offshore dredges; Increased beach width supports more recreational activity and creates a more aesthetically pleasing beach	Loss of recreational beach from storm-induced erosion, Reduced aesthetics from beach scraping or sand bag projects, in the long term: reduced aesthetics from derelict structures.

6.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The Council of Environmental Quality defines cumulative impacts as:

“The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.” (NEPA 40 CFR 1508.7)

Cumulative impacts may occur as temporal (e.g. time crowding or time lagging) or spatial (e.g. space crowding, cross-boundary, or fragmentation). The likelihood that multiple projects will occur throughout coastal North Carolina contributes to time-crowded and space-crowded cumulative effects. Currently, there are several non-federal beach nourishment/construction projects within the state that have been proposed or are currently in the permitting process, some of which also propose to construct outside the environmental windows (Table 29). The three projects within Dare County - including Duck, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills – may or may not be constructed concurrently; however they will all likely occur in 2016.

Table 30. Proposed federal and non-federal beach nourishment projects within North Carolina and the projected start dates. After the Dare County Projects, all other projects are listed chronologically in the table.

Project	Projected Start Date
Duck	February 2016
Kitty Hawk	February 2016
Kill Devil Hills	February 2016
North Topsail Beach	November 2014
Topsail Beach	November 2014
Figure Eight Island	November 2015
Ocean Isle Beach	November 2015
Bald Head Island	Winter 2015/2016
Rodanthe	Summer 2016
Carolina Beach	Winter 2016/2017
Kure Beach	Winter 2016/2017
Caswell Beach	Winter 2017/2018
Wrightsville Beach	Winter 2018/2019
Atlantic Beach/Ft. Macon	Winter 2019/2020
Emerald Isle	Winter 2019/2020
Pine Knoll Shores	Winter 2022/2023
Salter Path	Winter 2022/2023

As can be seen in the table, various other projects are also slated to occur during 2016. Carolina and Kure beaches will be constructed during the winter, within the environmental windows typically recommended for nourishment projects. While they will not occur at the same time as Duck, there is the potential for any time lag effects to occur simultaneously with those resulting from Duck.

As previously discussed, the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills are pursuing nourishment projects similar in nature to the Duck project, and the projects will likely be coordinated between the three towns. The three towns are all pursuing constructing their respective projects outside the environmental windows. The proximity of these beaches and timing of the projects leads to the potential of time-crowded and space-crowded impacts in Dare County.

It is also important to evaluate the amount of beach habitat that could be impacted by beach nourishment in the foreseeable future, relative to the entire North Carolina shoreline. Table 30 presents a summary of the miles of shoreline that are currently managed, under development for a beach management program, or could potentially be managed in the future. In the case of Duck, the proposed project will involve approximately 1.68 miles of nourished shoreline, representing less than 0.01% of the 326 miles of oceanfront shoreline in North Carolina. Going further, there are 124 miles of shoreline that are either actively managed in a beach nourishment program or under development for one. Additionally, when the municipalities that *could potentially* seek management in the future are considered, the total amount of managed shoreline could reach 163 miles. Considering an average nourishment interval of 4.4 years, up to 11.4% (37 miles) of shoreline could be nourished per year. This number assumes all projects will be constructed during the same year, and is therefore the maximum amount of shoreline that could be nourished in a given year. Actual mileage of nourished shoreline per year will likely vary

from this number. Additionally, it is not likely that all projects will pursue summertime dredging, therefore the type and magnitude of direct and indirect impacts will vary.

Table 31. Summary of beach nourishment projects in North Carolina that are authorized, being pursued, or may be pursued in the foreseeable future.

Status of Beach Management	Miles of Shoreline	Average Nourishment Interval	% of NC Shoreline.
Currently Managed	86	4.4	6
Currently Managed and Under Development	124	4.4	8.7
Currently Managed, Under Development, and Potentially Managed	163	4.4	11.4

6.1. Water Quality

The water quality along the beaches in Duck and the Outer Banks in general, is very high. Offshore borrow areas targeted for beach nourishment projects are generally comprised of “clean” sand with a low percentage of fine material. As a result, sediment plumes generated while dredging are generally short-lived, measurable on a scale of thousands of meters, and are not considered a source of concern (Michel *et al.*, 2014). In the proposed project, the dredging and placement of high quality sand will limit the amount of turbidity created within both the offshore borrow area and nearshore surf zone. There are no long-term adverse impacts to water quality anticipated for the proposed project. Therefore, cumulative impacts are also not anticipated within the Project Area.

6.2. Air Quality

It can be assumed that insignificant additions of greenhouse gases will be emitted from dredge and construction equipment. There are no long-term adverse impacts to air quality anticipated for the proposed project. As a result, the project will not contribute to cumulative impacts to air quality within or near the Project Area.

6.3. Noise

There are many sources of sound in the marine environment, and sound produced in one location can perpetuate for long distances, reaching areas many miles from the source. Within the Project Area, the most likely sound sources include noise from commercial shipping activities, commercial and recreational fishing vessels and dredging activities. Although the hearing thresholds for many marine organisms are unknown, it has been determined that hopper dredging noise overlaps the hearing spectrum for baleen whales and possibly sea turtles. Although increased noise levels from the proposed project will be temporary, and not likely to cause injury, the cumulative impact of many sources of marine noise may mask biologically important sounds for these and other marine animals.

Additional sources of marine noise that may occur within the project area in the foreseeable future include geological and geophysical (G&G) activities. The survey activities may include various geophysical and geological technologies to search for oil and gas, wind turbine siting

locations, as well as sand and other mineral surveys. One of the major concerns with these activities stems from the potential impacts to marine life that would result from the sound used during the various survey activities. The resulting sound may be detrimental to individual marine mammals, fishes and other marine organisms in the area.

6.4. Natural Setting and Wildlife

Current factors affecting the beach and dune setting include increasing population along the coast, increasing recreational use of coastal habitats and increasing development. In many cases, the presence of hard structures (roads, homes, commercial buildings) prevents the shoreline from naturally responding to erosional forces, precluding natural accretion. When developed shorelines are faced with sea level rise and storm-induced erosion, the amount and quality of natural beach habitat is innately decreased. All of these elements cumulatively encroach upon natural beach and dune habitat that serves as storm protection for the human environment and habitat for wildlife.

It is reasonable to expect that the factors affecting the beach and dune habitat will continue, as will the demand for shoreline nourishment and increased storm protection. The major impacts to these habitats resulting from future nourishment projects will likely be similar to the proposed project. Firstly, burial of the infaunal community will be complete and instantaneous, removing an important food source for many animals. The period anticipated for infaunal recovery varies, but is generally reported to be less than one-year post disturbance. Secondly, the project will artificially create a new, larger beach and dune. As the sand is reshaped by natural forces (sun, wind, rain, waves), the beach can eventually provide habitat suitable for flora and fauna, such as nesting habitat for sea turtles. This is only true if the restored beach is sufficiently representative of the native beach in shape and composition. The restored beach is still subject to the above listed anthropogenic and natural forces that will continually result in loss of the beach. This creates the need for repeated nourishment projects. For example, the volume of material that will be placed along the project shoreline in Duck includes five years of advanced nourishment. Thereafter, the beach will be maintained through a program of periodic nourishment. The larger beach welcomes more human activity such as recreation and development and may make it unsuitable habitat for some species, such as piping plovers and seabeach amaranth.

Cumulative impacts to the beach and dune environment may be time crowded (as in maintenance nourishment occurring frequently on a single beach) and/or space crowded (multiple beaches within a region undergoing nourishment simultaneously). In essence, if numerous beach nourishment projects with relatively insignificant negative impacts are clustered spatially and temporally, the result could be a summation of affects such that they become large scale and significant.

6.5. Threatened and Endangered Species

6.5.1. West Indian Manatee

The greatest threat to manatees is watercraft strikes, and it is reasonable to expect that these collisions will continue to take place in the future. However, the proposed project will not occur within primary habitat (warm water sites or areas containing submerged aquatic vegetation), and manatees reportedly do not frequent open ocean areas where dredging will occur. There are no

cumulative impacts to manatees within the Project Area and the proposed project is therefore not expected to contribute to cumulative effects for the West Indian Manatee.

6.5.2. Humpback and North Atlantic Right Whales

In addition to those threats previously discussed in section 4.6.1.2, it is reasonable to expect that federal and non-federal beach nourishment projects will continue to occur for many coastal towns of North Carolina in the foreseeable future. Although humpback and North Atlantic right whales may be present within coastal waters of North Carolina, they are most commonly observed in the fall, winter and spring; therefore, the proposed project does not pose a significant risk for direct impacts to whales. The proposed project is therefore not expected to contribute to cumulative effects for either whale species.

6.5.3. Sea Turtles

Activities that cumulatively threaten the survival of all sea turtle species include mortality or injury from fisheries by-catch, vessel strikes, marine debris ingestion or entanglement, environmental contamination and disease. Some of these factors may occur within the Project Area and are expected to continue in the future. Threats to nesting and hatchling success include disturbance from humans (unintentional or intentional harassment of nesting females or hatchlings), coastal development (increased lighting issues, reduced nesting habitat quality and quantity), predation and nest washout.

The proposed beach nourishment project may compound several of these threats and therefore may contribute to these negative cumulative impacts. Project construction that occurs 24 hours-per-day exposes nesting females and hatchlings to affects caused by artificial lighting used at night. These affects include false crawls, nest deposition in unfavorable areas and hatchling disorientation and subsequent mortality. As artificial lighting from coastal development already poses a great risk to sea turtles, the proposed project could potentially exacerbate these impacts. The construction activities and presence of machinery on the beach may also deter females from nesting, resulting in an increase in the number of false crawls. Other nighttime human activity reduces nesting success by preventing nesting females from emerging to nest, or causing them to abandon a nesting attempt. Additionally, beach furniture and recreational equipment left on the beach overnight can create barriers to females and hatchlings.

The proposed project aims to create a more stable, wider beach that may lead to a greater anthropogenic use such as increased recreational activities and more urban development to support growing tourism. An increase in development brings with it domesticated animals such as cats, dogs and other wildlife that are attracted to an urban setting such as raccoons and foxes. These animals may prey on eggs and hatchlings, exacerbating the natural predation pressure.

The likelihood that multiple nourishment projects will occur throughout coastal North Carolina also contributes to these cumulative impacts. Currently, there are several non-federal beach nourishment/construction projects within the state that have been proposed or are currently in the permitting process, some of which also propose to construct outside the environmental windows (Table 29). In essence, numerous beach nourishment projects could lead to reduced nesting success, increased hatchling mortality and a larger draw for tourism, development and subsequent negative impacts across a large area. It is important to evaluate the amount of sea

turtle nesting habitat in North Carolina that could be impacted by beach nourishment in the foreseeable future. Table 30 evaluates the current and potential beach nourishment activities affecting the North Carolina coastline, which spans 326 miles. In the case of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk and Duck, the proposed projects will involve a combined 8 miles of nourished shoreline, representing just over 2% of the oceanfront shoreline in North Carolina. Going further, there are 124 miles of shoreline that are actively managed either in a beach nourishment program or under development for one. Additionally, when the municipalities that *could potentially* seek management in the future are considered, the total amount of managed shoreline could reach 163 miles. With an average nourishment interval of 4.4 years, up to 11.4% (37 miles) of shoreline could be nourished per year. This number assumes all projects will be constructed during the same year, and is therefore the maximum amount of shoreline that could be nourished in a given year. Actual mileage of nourished shoreline per year will likely vary from this number. It is not likely that all projects will pursue summertime dredging; therefore, the type and magnitude of direct and indirect impacts to sea turtles will vary and is difficult to predict.

Beach erosion is also considered a threat to sea turtles due to loss and degradation of nesting habitat. While erosion can be remedied through beach nourishment projects, if they are designed and constructed such that the new beach does not mimic the native beach in composition or profile, sea turtles can be negatively affected. It follows that if multiple projects produce improperly designed beaches with poor-quality sediment, the cumulative impacts to turtles could be negative and quite substantial. However, when designed and constructed properly, a re-nourished beach may benefit sea turtles by providing a stable nesting habitat. Therefore, if the culmination of beach nourishment projects within the region were able to construct turtle friendly beaches, the resulting cumulative effect would be a substantial increase in habitat available for nesting.

6.5.4. Atlantic and Shortnose Sturgeon

The proposed project will not occur within habitats utilized by the shortnose sturgeon, as this species has rarely been sighted in the marine environment. There are no cumulative effects for this species within the Project Area. However, the Atlantic sturgeon may utilize the offshore marine environment throughout the year, therefore the Project Area may contain habitat used by migrating and foraging individuals. Cumulative effects for Atlantic sturgeon that occur within the Project Area include by-catch of sturgeon in fisheries targeting other species, and habitat degradation of foraging areas resulting from shoal dredging. Continued beach nourishment projects are likely to occur throughout the Atlantic sturgeon's range. Many of these projects, like those for beaches on the Outer Banks, will likely propose dredging of offshore sand shoals as a source of beach restoration material that may also serve as foraging or aggregation areas for Atlantic sturgeon. Dredging of multiple offshore sand shoals may result in detrimental changes in physical and environmental characteristics of these features resulting in degradation of this habitat.

6.5.5. Seabeach Amaranth

Seabeach amaranth is threatened, in part, due to loss of suitable habitat caused by dune and beach erosion. Proposed beach nourishment projects will provide suitably sorted, beach-compatible material and will offer potential habitat for seabeach amaranth colonization. Previous beach nourishment projects have rebuilt habitat for seabeach amaranth and have had long-term

benefits to populations, as seen in Bogue Inlet (Dale Suiter, *pers. comm.*, 2007) and Wrightsville Beach (USFWS, 1996b). The cumulative impact that would result from multiple beach nourishment projects throughout this species range is therefore considered beneficial.

6.5.6. Piping Plover

Disturbance from humans, motorized vehicles and pets are cited as some of the major contributors to the decline of the Atlantic coast population of this species. As discussed in Section 5.9.2, the proposed project may result in an increase in anthropogenic influence (increased recreational use of the new beach), potentially intensifying the negative disturbances caused by humans and domestic animals.

Piping plovers can be found on many beaches throughout the North Carolina coastline; therefore, the various projects presented in Table 29 may cumulatively affect piping plovers. Of particular note are the Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills nourishment projects that may occur simultaneously with Duck. As discussed previously, the three shorelines constitute a combined 8 miles, which is just over 2% of the total oceanfront shoreline within North Carolina. The cumulative effects of these projects can be complex; however, as beach nourishment can simultaneously benefit the birds by restoring important foraging habitat for the Atlantic Coast populations, yet also degrade foraging habitat by eliminating infaunal communities within the wet beach. Nourishment projects may also adversely affect wintering and nesting habitat by stabilizing and eliminating dynamic overwash areas. The assumption that the Duck project and all other proposed projects will be constructed with quality, compatible sand that allows for recovery of the infaunal community supports the determination that the proposed project will not permanently affect foraging. Nourishment projects in North Carolina may affect a maximum of approximately 11% of the North Carolina coastline annually, which is considered a comparatively small amount of the shoreline available to piping plovers within the state.

6.5.7. Rufa Red Knot

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to list the *rufa* red knot due to several factors including habitat loss from sea level rise, shoreline stabilization, Arctic warming, reduced food availability, increasing asynchronies in timing of the bird's migratory cycle and food availability and increases in predation at the Arctic breeding grounds (78 FR 60023). Beach nourishment may contribute to these factors, mainly the reduction in food availability and asynchronies between stopovers and feeding opportunities.

Red knots need to encounter favorable food, habitat and weather conditions within narrow seasonal windows at stopover locations to successfully complete the migration and are therefore sensitive to changes in these parameters. This can be exemplified by the reduction in availability of horseshoe crab eggs at the Delaware Bay stopover, which caused a substantial decline in red knot numbers beginning in the 1980's (78 FR 60023). Therefore, the burial and subsequent reduction of the infaunal communities caused by beach nourishment activities, combined with already stressed food resources, may cumulatively affect food availability for the migrating birds.

A related and major factor threatening the *rufa* red knot is the asynchronies between arrival at stop overs with food availability caused by climate change. Timing of stopovers must be precise,

as the birds must reach the Arctic breeding grounds in time for the short breeding season. The birds arrive at the stopovers nearly depleted of energy; therefore, the ability to accumulate small additional energy reserves at a stopover is crucial, should migration be delayed or feeding conditions be poor at the next location (78 FR 60023). Beach nourishment projects inevitably bury and smother the infaunal communities when fill is placed on the beach. While this impact is expected to be temporary and the infaunal communities are anticipated to recover, the reduction in foraging success could potentially create long-term impacts such as reducing breeding success and increased adult mortality.

Aside from reduced food resources, human disturbance and beach erosion threaten the amount of quality habitat available, which is exacerbated by rising sea levels associated with climate change. Beach nourishment may serve to restore crucial habitat by replacing sand lost to storms and erosion. At the same time, the nourishment can indirectly increase human disturbance and development, create a steeper beach or reduce sediment quality, thereby impeding foraging and invertebrate recovery, all of which can negatively affect the *rufa* red knot.

As all of the risks are associated with any beach nourishment project, the combined effects of the projects presented in Table 29 could cumulatively affect the food availability, synchrony of *rufa* red knot presence with prey and habitat quality. Those projects occurring in the same year will produce a cumulative effect of disturbance and reduced infaunal prey available during the year following nourishment, while also creating a synergistic and positive effect on the amount of foraging habitat available (assuming recovery of infaunal communities). But, as discussed for piping plovers above, the assumption that the Duck project and all other proposed projects will be constructed with quality, compatible sand that allows for recovery of the infaunal community supports the determination that the proposed project will not permanently affect foraging. Nourishment projects in North Carolina may affect a maximum of approximately 11% of the North Carolina coastline annually, which is considered a comparatively small amount of the shoreline available to red knots within the state.

6.5.8. Roseate Tern

The Project Area does not include habitats or other resources utilized by the roseate tern. There are no cumulative effects for this species expected to occur within the Project Area.

6.6. Socioeconomic Resources

Those socioeconomic impacts anticipated for Duck are discussed in section 5.8.2, and are considered representative of the anticipated impacts for Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills projects as well. Because all three projects may be conducted during the same summer season, there is the potential for cumulative impacts to occur. However, the negative impacts are deemed temporary in that they will only be realized during one construction season. Additionally, the projects are not anticipated to result in a large number of cancellations or a significant reduction in the number of beach visitors within the respective Towns, or Dare County. The maintenance of larger, wider recreational beach may increase the amount of tourism and associated revenue that occurs within each town, and therefore Dare County, in the years following project completion.

7.0 CONSERVATION AND MONITORING MEASURES

The following describes actions and measures incorporated into the design and implementation of the Applicant's Preferred Alternative to avoid and minimize direct, indirect and cumulative effects to the resources found within the Project Area and the species that utilize it.

7.1. Construction Practices

7.1.1. Borrow Area Design

The design and configuration of the borrow area can play a major role in dredging efficiency, as well as the level of risk of sea turtle entrainment. For example, hopper dredging within a small and irregularly shaped borrow area with varying and step contours can lead to challenging hopper dredging conditions, resulting in a need for frequent turns, or difficulty keeping the draghead in contact with the bottom at all times during pumping. Both of these scenarios result in lifting the draghead from the bottom, which substantially increases the risk for sea turtles to be entrained in the suction field. Therefore, the size and shape of the borrow areas have been designed such that a minimum number of turns will be required by the hopper dredge, which increases dredge efficiency and reduces the potential for sea turtle entrainment.

7.1.2. Dredge Type

Construction of the project will be accomplished using cutterhead suction dredges, trailing suction hopper dredges, or a combination of the two. To minimize impacts from hopper dredging, the project will follow the standard hopper dredging conditions outline in the 1995 and 1997 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion. Specific measures implemented to reduce affects to turtles are discussed in section 5.6.3.2.

7.1.3. Dredge Positioning

DREDGEPAK® or similar navigation and positioning software will be used by the contractor to accurately track the dredge location. The software will provide real-time dredge positioning and digging functions to allow color display of dredge shape, physical feature data as found in background Computer Aided Design (CAD) charts and color contour matrix files from hydrographic data collection software described above on a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) display. The software shall also provide a display of theoretical volume quantities removed during actual dredging operations.

Dredge anchors shall not be placed any further than 200 feet from the edge of the areas to be dredged. The dredge contractor will be required to verify the location of the anchors with real time positioning each and every time the anchors are relocated.

7.1.4. Pipeline Positioning

On the beach, pipelines will transport the sediment to the designated beach placement area. The pipeline alignment will be placed to avoid potential piping plover habitat or sea turtle nests. The alignment will be coordinated with, and approved by, the USACE. As-built positions of the pipeline will be recorded using GPS technology and included in the final construction observation report.

7.2. Construction Observations

Several initiatives will be undertaken by the Town, the Engineer or his duly authorized representative to monitor construction practices. Construction observation and contract administration will be periodically performed seven days per week, approximately twelve hours per day during periods of active construction. Most observations will be during daylight hours; however, random nighttime observations may be conducted. The Town, the Engineer, or his duly authorized representative will provide onsite observation by an individual with training or experience in beach nourishment and construction observation and testing, and that is knowledgeable of the project design and permit conditions. The project manager will coordinate with the field observer. Multiple daily observations of the pump-out location will be made for quality assessment and quality control (QA/QC) of the material being placed on the beach. The construction contractor will provide redundant observations 24 hours per day during construction.

7.2.1. Sediment Compatibility

The Sediment Criteria Rule, contained in the Technical Standards for Beach Fill Projects (15A NCAC 07H .0312), provides beneficial guidelines for both grain size and percent weight of calcium carbonate. However, other important characteristics such as organic content, heavy mineral content and color are not addressed. These aspects of the beach material will be considered. Maintaining adherence to this sediment criteria rule for material placed on the beach will reduce adverse impacts to the beach invertebrate community and would also reduce effects to sea turtle nest construction and incubation of the eggs. Multiple daily observations of the active placement locations will be made by the Town, the engineer or his duly authorized representative for QA/QC of the material being placed on the beach. The individual will collect a representative sub-surface (6 in. below grade) grab sediment sample at not less than 200-foot intervals along the newly constructed berm to visually assess grain size, wet Munsell color, granular, gravel, and silt content. Each sample will be archived with the date, time, and location of the sample. Samples will be collected during beach observations. The sample will be visually compared to the acceptable sand criteria. If determined necessary by the Engineer, or his duly authorized representative, quantitative assessments of the sand will be conducted for grain size, wet Munsell color, and content of gravel, granular and silt. A record of these sand evaluations will be provided within the Engineer's daily inspection reports and submitted to USACE and NC DCM for verification. Following construction, compaction of placed fill material will be inspected by the Town, the Engineer or his duly authorized representative in coordination with the Division of Coastal Management and USACE. Compaction monitoring will begin after the material has been graded and dressed to the final slope and a period of time will be allowed for finer particles to be washed away and final settling of the material to occur prior to compaction monitoring. If the fill material appears to have a higher degree of compaction than that which is acceptable additional testing such as cone penetration testing will be considered. After subsequent testing, if it is determined that tilling is necessary to reduce compaction based on consultation with the appropriate agencies, the contractor will till the beach to a minimum depth of 36 inches throughout the constructed portion of the beach to loosen the compaction of the placed material. Beach tilling will only be performed as a result of an identified compaction problem based on agency consultation. Beach compaction monitoring and, if necessary, tilling would ensure that project impacts on sea turtle nesting are minimized.

7.2.2. Escarpments

Visual surveys of escarpments will be made along the beach fill area immediately after completion of construction. Escarpments in the newly placed beach fill that exceed 18 inches for greater than 100 ft. shall be graded to match adjacent grades on the beach. Removal of any escarpments during the sea turtle hatching season (May 1 through November 15) shall be coordinated with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), USFWS and the USACE. The likelihood of escarpment formation can be reduced by incorporating a beach design that closely resembles the native beach in terms of berm elevation, sediment size, and sediment sorting characteristics. The proposed project will be designed with a berm elevation of +6 ft. NAVD88, and sediment characteristics that fall within the ranges required by the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria.

7.2.3. Water Quality

The nearshore and offshore water columns are classified as SB waters under the North Carolina State water quality standards. North Carolina state standards require that work within the water column shall not cause turbidity levels to exceed 25 NTU or background (ambient) conditions that are above 25 NTU.

Construction operations are expected to temporarily elevate turbidity levels in the water column at the borrow area and beach placement sites. Higher turbidity levels are likely to be found in the discharge zone (nearshore swash zone) during periods of active construction. As discussed previously, shore parallel berms will be constructed to reduce nearshore turbidity impacts. These berms are designed such that the slurry will run parallel to shore, allowing sediment to settle out before the water is returned to the ocean. Turbidity monitoring during construction will be managed by the contractor. The contractor will be responsible for notifying the construction engineer in the event that turbidity levels exceed the state water quality standards. Measures that could be taken to subsequently reduce turbidity include moving the dredge to a different location, or asking the contractor to extend the berm, which would allow more time for fines to settle out before the water flows back into the ocean.

7.2.4. Pipeline Observations

In order to avoid adverse effects associated with the transport of placement material to the active shoreline reach, observation and assessment of the pipeline during construction will also be conducted. This will serve to avoid pressurized leaks from the pipeline couplings or other equipment that may result in sediment plumes, siltation and/or elevated turbidity levels. The Town, along with the associated engineer, will coordinate with the dredgers and have in place a mechanism to cease dredge and fill activities in the event that a substantial leak is detected. In the event that a substantial leak is detected (leaks resulting in turbidity that exceed state water quality standards). The contractor will cease dredge and placement activities until an appropriate repair of the affected equipment has been completed.

7.3. Species Monitoring and Impact Minimization

7.3.1. West Indian Manatee, Humpback and North Atlantic Right Whales Monitoring

During construction or dredging activities, the contractor will adhere to the “Guidelines for Avoiding Impacts to the West Indian Manatee” created by the USFWS. Full-time NMFS-certified endangered species observers will be present on the hopper dredge(s) to alert dredge operators of any whales or manatees in the area. In the event a whale or manatee is spotted, the ship’s captain will make proper maneuvers to avoid collisions or injury to the marine mammals. Vessel operators will abide by the 10 kt (18.5 km/h) speed restrictions in any Dynamic Management Areas (DMAs) that may be established while underway. Operators will abide by NMFS Southeast Region marine mammal viewing guidelines and maintain 50 yds. from sea turtles and dolphins and 100 yds. from whales. Vessel operators will also follow the restricted vessel approach of 500 yds. established for North Atlantic right whales. Participation in the Right Whale Early Warning System is required; therefore, dredging within right whale critical habitat from December through March will follow the protocol established within the Early Warning System (NMFS, 1995).

7.3.2. Sea Turtle Monitoring

Several measures will be taken to reduce impacts to swimming turtles during dredging activities. In the event hopper dredges are used, a turtle relocation trawling plan will be implemented to decrease risk of entrainment. The terms and protocols that will be implemented in association with relocation trawling are discussed in section 2.2.3.4. The applicant will electronically monitor the locations of trawlers and hopper dredges so that trawling is implemented to maximum effectiveness. Risk of entrainment can be further reduced by use of a sea turtle deflector, which is rigid device mounted on the draghead that effectively displaces the sea turtle outside the reach of the suction field. Every effort will be made to keep the dredge pumps disengaged when the hopper dredge dragheads are not firmly on the bottom. Also, the rotating cutterhead will not be lifted from the sediment surface during operations. Additionally, full-time NMFS-certified endangered species observers will be present on the hopper dredge to document any sea turtle activity and monitor turtle takes through screening of inflow and/or outflow. Dredging operations will abide by the terms and conditions deemed necessary to minimize hopper dredging impacts to sea turtles set forth in the 1995 and 1997 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO).

On the beach, several steps will be taken to minimize construction impacts to nesting and hatchling sea turtles. Artificial lighting used during nighttime construction activities will be angled or shielded to reduce deterrence of sea turtle nesting and hatchling disorientation. A sea turtle nest monitoring and avoidance/relocation plan will be implemented through coordination with USFWS and NCWRC. Sea turtle nest monitoring is also considered an important part of sea turtle conservation. Dare County is included in surveys conducted by Network for Endangered Sea Turtles (N.E.S.T), the volunteer organization which performs systematic surveys of the northern Outer Banks from the Virginia border to the southern tip of Nags Head. Surveys are performed throughout the nesting season (May through August), and include daily morning patrols to mark and protect newly laid nests, as well as monitoring during incubation period and emergence. These surveys have been performed since 1981. Because the Dare County projects

propose nourishment during the summer months (nesting season), monitoring will be needed to identify, and subsequently avoid burial or excavation of, existing nests during construction. This monitoring will be performed by trained individuals knowledgeable of the beach construction operations.

In addition to these monitoring surveys, efforts will be taken to reduce potential impacts to incubating sea turtle eggs. One manner of doing so is to relocate nests deemed in danger of being impacted by construction activities. Sea turtle nest relocation is a management tool with the potential to both aid, or impair, the recovery of sea turtle populations. The primary benefit associated with relocating sea turtle nests (clutches) is to abate threats that would otherwise compromise the hatching and emergence success rate. Where clutches would otherwise have been lost and where populations require intervention, clutch relocation may be an acceptable management practice for conservation of marine turtle populations. Some studies, including Hopkins & Murphy (1983) and Stancyk *et al.* (1980), have shown that the relocation of presumed “doomed” eggs increases nest productivity. In the case of beach nourishment activities, nests may be crushed, buried, or unearthed by construction equipment; therefore, moving a nest out of the activity area may be beneficial. Nevertheless, there are potential negative effects associated with relocating eggs. Nest relocating that is unnecessary or improperly executed can result in movement-induced mortality of embryos, or adverse changes to hatchling fitness or sex-ratios due to changes in the egg chamber environment. Studies evaluating hatch success reported higher hatch success rates in relocated than *in situ* nests, lower hatch success rates in relocated than *in situ* nests and no difference in hatch success between relocated and *in situ* nests (Bimbi 2009, Pintus *et al.* 2009, Tuttle 2007, Wyneken *et al.* 1988). However, implementing measures such as strict adherence to decision criteria for relocation and using only highly trained personnel can improve the effectiveness of this technique. For the proposed project in Kitty Hawk, trained personnel will be used to monitor for sea turtle nests and relocate them out of the project area as necessary.

7.3.3. Sea Turtle Relocation Trawling

Should hopper dredges be utilized, the proposed project will employ relocation trawling as a means to reduce the potential for entrainment of protected species, such as sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon. Relocation trawling has been employed in select USACE dredging projects since the 1980’s and has proved to be a successful method for temporary displacement of sea turtles from a project area when hopper dredging was ongoing (Bargo *et al.*, 2009).

The protocols and techniques of relocation trawling were researched and developed by the USACE, and have become a standard practice for reducing lethal sea turtle takes during dredging projects. Two types of trawls are used during hopper dredging projects. Sea turtle abundance trawling is employed several days before commencement of dredging activity and is used to determine the abundance of sea turtles in the area. A finding of high sea turtle abundance initiates the need for relocation trawling. Essentially, this method employs a capture-relocation technique and is targeted at the active dredging site within the borrow area. The distance covered by each tow may vary as dictated by large vessel traffic in the area or by the size and configuration of the borrow site. A separate vessel, usually a shrimp trawler, deploys a trawling net ahead of the approaching dredge to remove sea turtles from the dredge’s path. Typically, trawlers tow two specially designed 60-ft trawl nets in the vicinity of the dredge on a 12 or 24

hour schedule. The position at the beginning of each tow is determined from GPS positioning equipment and tow speed is recorded at the approximate midpoint of each tow. Water temperature measurements are also taken twice per day, and weather conditions (air temperature, wind velocity and direction, sea state, wave height, precipitation) are recorded by instrumentation and visual observations aboard the trawler. If relocation trawling is implemented, standard relocation trawling conditions will be observed as set forth by NMFS, including specification for trawl time, handling, holding conditions, take and release and any tagging, etc.

7.3.4. Bird Monitoring

Migrating, wintering and breeding piping plovers in North Carolina are monitored through various systematic and non-systematic surveys. North Carolina participates in an International Piping Plover Winter Census that takes place every five years, and Bodie Island is included in these surveys. The last survey was performed in 2011 but surveys are likely to continue in the future. A Breeding Census for breeding pairs of piping plovers is conducted annually, although not all locations are surveyed every year and Bodie Island has not been surveyed since 2008. Migrating piping plovers are not part of a formal survey; however, they are picked up in International Shorebird Surveys that capture spring and fall migration counts. Additionally, piping plover data are picked up opportunistically in surveys conducted pursuant to permit requirements, research interests for non-governmental groups, consultants and federal agencies (Sarah Schweitzer, *pers.comm.*, 2014).

In the past, *rufa* red knot surveys have been performed annually during the month of May in Dare County (2010 – 2012), Bodie Island (2007 – 2009) and the Cape Hatteras National Seashore (2006 – 2010). The aerial surveys are coordinated out of the New Jersey state department and are dependent upon funding. The North Carolina coast has been flown by biologists with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, the North Carolina Audubon and/or the Center of Conservation Biology (Sara Schweitzer, *pers. comm.*, June 14, 2014).

All personnel involved in the construction process along the beach will be trained to recognize the presence of piping plovers and red knots prior to the initiation of beach construction. Personnel will be provided photos of each species, which will be required to be kept at the construction site for quick reference. A contractor representative authorized to stop or redirect work will conduct a shorebird survey prior to 9:00 am each day of sand placement activities. The survey will cover the work area and any locations where equipment is expected to travel. The contractor will note any observance of red knots or piping plovers and submit observations to the USACE Wilmington District Office the next calendar day.

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Appendix B
Scoping Meeting Minutes



**2022 Multi-Town Cooperative Beach Maintenance Project
(Towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills)
Dare County, North Carolina**

April 29, 2020

Interagency Meeting Minutes

The interagency scoping meeting for the 2022 Multi-Town Cooperative Beach Maintenance Project was held remotely on April, 2020 at 1:30pm. The proposed beach renourishment project would occur along the oceanfront shorelines within the towns of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, Southern Shores, and Duck utilizing material from offshore borrow areas. Attendees included representatives from Federal and State resource agencies including the USACE, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF), North Carolina Division of Water Resources (DWR), North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (DCM), North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC), and the North Carolina Division of Land and Water Stewardship (LWS). Representatives from the Town of Duck, Town of Southern Shores, Town of Kitty Hawk, Town of Kill Devil Hills, Dare County, and the Town's consultant, Coastal Protection Engineering of North Carolina, Inc. (CPE-NC) were also in attendance. The meeting's primary objective was to bring agency representatives together to present the scope of the proposed beach and dune maintenance project and to define an agreed upon permitting approach and to identify the required environmental documentation.

Following introductions, the meeting began with a presentation by **Brad Rosov** and **Ken Willson** from CPE-NC. Ken first provided an overview of the initial 2017 beach nourishment project that incorporated fill placement along portions of the Town of Kill Devil Hills, The Town of Southern Shores, and the Town of Duck's oceanfront shoreline and the entirety of the Town of Kitty Hawk's oceanfront shoreline. Specially, the projects entailed:

- Town of Kill Devil Hills: 0.8M cy of material placed along ~2.6 miles oceanfront shoreline
- Town of Kitty Hawk: 1.8M cy of material placed along ~3.6 miles of oceanfront shoreline
- Town of Southern Shores: 80K cy of material placed along 1,500 feet of oceanfront shoreline
- Town of Duck: 1.8M cy of material placed along ~1.6 miles of oceanfront shoreline

Collectively, approximately 3.9 million cubic yards (cy) of material dredged from two offshore borrow areas in Federal waters were placed along 8.3 miles of oceanfront shoreline. Borrow Area A, located offshore from Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head, contained ~17.05M cy of beach compatible material while Borrow Area C, located offshore from the Town of Duck, contained ~2.66M cy of beach compatible material. **Ken** noted that over 12.5M cy remains in Borrow Area A and therefore could be utilized to nourish the entirety of the 2022 project. Borrow Area C, on the other hand, has very little material remaining within the lease area and therefore most likely would not be utilized for the 2022 project. **Ken** also noted that preliminary geophysical



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explorations suggest that there may be additional areas that could be developed into new borrow areas in proximity to Borrow Area C and directly offshore from Southern Shores which, if fully developed and leased, could reduce the cost of construction due to their proximity to the project areas.

Following **Ken's** high-level review of the 2017 nourishment project, **Brad** described the various environmental documents that were required to satisfy resource and regulatory agency requirements to support the permitting and leasing efforts. He stated that each town developed their own Environmental Assessment (EA). In addition, a "Batched" Biological Assessment (BA) and a "Programmatic" Essential Fish Habitat assessment incorporating the collective actions of all four beach town projects were developed to satisfy the various permitting and leasing requirements from the resource and regulatory agencies. Ultimately, the following permits and authorizations were issued for the construction of the 2017 project:

- Department of Army (DOA) USACE Individual Permit (IP) issued to Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills in compliance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Kitty Hawk Permit was modified to include the Town of Southern Shores in 2017.
- BOEM Lease issued to Dare County
- Biological Opinion (BO) complying with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for actions in Federal waters
- NMFS consultation with Habitat Conservation complying with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) BO complying with Section 7 of the ESA
- North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (NCDCM), Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) Major Permit issued to each of the four Towns
- NC Division of Water Resources (NCDWR) General Water Quality Certification issued to each town
- NC State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) concurrence USFWS Biological Opinion
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Protected Resource Division (PRD)

Brad then continued with the presentation by providing a more in-depth overview of the 2017 project by describing the extent of the fill areas and the volumes of material that were placed along each town's oceanfront shoreline. Following this description, **Ken** provided an overview of the proposed 2022 Multi-Town Cooperative Beach Maintenance Project. He stated that the extent of fill placement would be the same as the 2017 project for the Towns of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, and Duck. The fill placement along the Town of Southern Shores, however, will most likely be modified to include a larger fill area. Currently, the Town is considering seeking fill along its entire oceanfront shoreline (~20,000 linear feet) with a fill density of ~30cy/ft. **Ken** noted that even with this additional fill along Southern Shores' shoreline, it is anticipated that the entire 2022 project would require a total of ~2.6M cy compared to the 3.8M cy that was required to construction the 2017 project. This is due to the fact that the initial project included the



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construction of the design template along with the advanced fill. The 2022 maintenance project would essentially rebuild the portion of the advanced fill that had eroded since its initial construction. He also stated that the 2022 project would also be designed for construction during the summer months to take advantage of the safer working conditions.

Brad then shared with the meeting participants some thoughts on the proposed environmental documentation and permitting approach for this proposed project. Recognizing the similarities between this project and the 2017 project, **Brad** suggested that rather than drafting four new EAs, perhaps they could either be supplemented or combined into one new “batched” EA to facilitate efficiencies with the review process. **Brad** mentioned that following some preliminary consultation with BOEM and NMFS Habitat Conservation, it is apparent that the new 2020 South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO) would cover the activities associated with this project as they pertain to Section 7 consultation. Therefore, there would not be a need to draft another BA. **Brad** then suggested that supplementing the existing Programmatic EFH assessment may be sufficient to satisfy the Magnuson Stevens Act requirements. **Brad** then asked if it may be possible to submit lease applications to BOEM that would cover future maintenance events beyond the proposed 2022 event. Lastly, **Brad** asked if it may be possible to modify the existing CAMA Major Permits and Department of Army Individual Permits rather than submit new applications for each town. At this point, the presentation ended and meeting participants provided their comments and suggestions.

Doug Piatkowski (BOEM) first asked what the logic was for having each town draft separate EAs and obtain separate permits for the initial 2017 project. **Ken** replied by explaining that there was concern that if the actions for each of the four towns was incorporated into a single EA and permitted with a single set of permits it could be problematic if one or more community did not move forward with construction given the uncertainties of funding. **Josh Pelletier** (USACE) agreed with **Ken’s** rationale and stated that undergoing separate permitting tracks for each town was a successful approach. **Ken** added that at this time, it appears that the towns of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, and Duck are seemingly moving forward lockstep while Southern Shores continues to sort out their alternatives and funding mechanisms. **Meredith Guns** (Town of Kill Devil Hills) interjected to confirm that Kill Devil Hills is indeed fully committed to moving forward with their project. **Josh** added that he suggested that the four beach towns obtain their own individual set of permits for this proposed project just as they did for the 2017 project. **Brad** asked **Josh** if he felt that supplementing the EAs or submitting a single EA that covers the actions of all four towns may present some efficiencies. **Josh** noted that he would support moving forward with grouping all of the information into one single EA. He also added that the towns would not be able to modify their existing permits because in most cases, the permits have expired and therefore new permits would need to be issued. **Deena Hansen** (BOEM) added that she also supported the notion of developing a supplemental combined EA since it would help streamline the leasing process as BOEM could then issue a single FONSI. She also recommended that the document should include the maximum extent of fill and amount of material that may be utilized during construction such that anything less that ultimately gets



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constructed would still be covered by the FONSI. Referring to the EFH assessment, **Deena** also suggested that assuming that there has not been any new designations, a letter sent to NMFS Habitat Conservation detailing any changes to the project (i.e. modifications to the fill areas, borrow areas, etc.) may suffice to meet the requirements of the Magnusson Stevens Act. In regards to the BOEM lease for the 2017 borrow areas, **Ken** mentioned that the lease was granted to the County (rather than the individual towns) and an interlocal agreement between the County and the four towns facilitated the use of the material for each of the four projects.

Kathy Matthews (USFWS) asked that the applicant include all proposed actions that are associated with the project. She indicated that actions such as sand fencing may not have been included in the Batched BA or EAs and actions such as those, including actions that may occur after the placement of beach material, be documented in the environmental documents and included in any permits.

Heather Coats (DCM) suggested that the CAMA Major permits could be processed through major modifications. She noted, however, that two of the four permits have expired and therefore, they would first need to be renewed. **Ron Renaldi** (DMC) agreed with **Heather** and mentioned that another reason why four separate permits were issued for the 2017 project was so that customized permit conditions including monitoring measures could be ascribed to each town. This was done such that if there were any issues on non-compliance with one town, the other towns would not be affected.

In consideration that this is the first maintenance project following the initial nourishment project in 2017, **Anthony Scarbraugh** (DWR) asked if this project is part of a long-term management program. He also mentioned that he would anticipate the need for the applicants to develop a turbidity monitoring plan. In regard to the long-term management program, **Ken** responded by telling the meeting participants that although the applicants have not formally adopted a 30 or 50 year plan, they understand that there is a need to maintain the project over the long-term. In his opinion, however, the development of a formalized long-term management plan would outweigh its utility due to the fact that the system is highly dynamic and unanticipated situations would undoubtedly arise causing aspects of the plan to potentially be modified in the future. That, and the understanding of the significant amount of time and cost associated with developing a long-term management plan has led CPE-NC to the understanding that the proposed approach would be more practical, cost effective, and feasible. Therefore, while the Towns and CPE-NC are sensitive to the advantages of a “programmatic approach” from an agency’s perspective, they are trying to balance that with the fact that the programmatic long-term management permitting process can take 8-10 years to develop. **Ken** asked to hear more about what aspects of a long-term management plan should be incorporate into this approach. **Anthony** wondered what the impacts may be to the benthic community at the offshore borrow sites if they are routinely utilized every 5 or 6 years. He stated that in the current approach, the cumulative impacts may not be fully addressed without a long-term management plan.



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Maria Dunn (WRC) stated that there are concerns about impacts to shorebirds and nesting sea turtles due to the fact that the project is proposed for summertime construction. Therefore, the applicants can expect permit conditions to include monitoring measures to ensure impacts are kept to a minimum. **Kathy** agreed and stated that she would rather see the project constructed during the environmental dredging window, however, through consultation the USFWS will also recommend appropriate measures to minimize impacts.

Lyn Hardison (DEACS) suggested that we revisit the conversation regarding the possibility of developing a single all-inclusive EA to support the issuance of individual permits from CAMA and the Department of Army. **Brad**, noting **Deena's** support for such an approach, asked **Josh** if the USACE would support the applicants desire to submit such a document. **Josh** reiterated that he would be open evaluate what the advantages would be to develop a combined EA. **Brad** suggested a call in the near future with BOEM and USACE to create an agreed upon outline for such a document and to ensure that all required elements are included.

Lyn asked if **Nathan Henry** from NC DNCR had any concerns. **Nathan** stated that they would expect that the pipeline corridor would be established such that they would not impact any known wrecks in the nearshore environment.

Anne Deaton (DMF) mentioned that the impacts to the infaunal benthic communities may be significant when all four beach communities are nourished at the same time compared to smaller projects due to the fact that the invertebrates can repopulate faster after smaller projects. In addition, she stated that these impacts may be exacerbated due to the fact that the project is being proposed to be constructed in the summertime when predatory fish rely upon robust prey in the benthos. She also suggested that the borrow area should be monitored to ensure that the benthic community recovers in those locations following the project.

Doug asked if there are any lessons learned following the 2017 project. **Ken** answered by stating that the sand quality from the borrow areas was just what was expected following the geophysical and geotechnical investigations. He mentioned that one surprise from the 2017 project was the number of turtles that were relocated during construction. Knowing that there will be a good possibility of additional turtle relocations during the 2022 project, it would be wise to establish more extensive tagging protocols ahead of time in an attempt to facilitate data collection that will be utilized to help advance the knowledge and understanding of swimming sea turtles. **Ken** asked **Josh** and others if there were other aspects of the project that offered "lessons learned". **Josh** reaffirmed that the turtle relocation protocols that were developed during the project worked well and should be carried forth for this proposed project. He added that he felt that working with BOEM as a cooperating agency worked well and he envisions the same construct for this project. **Doug** said that he would follow up with **Ken** in regards to the borrow area design and turtle risk reduction methods after the meeting.



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Maria suggested that infaunal invertebrate monitoring may be warranted for this project particularly because this is the second nourishment event occurring on the same stretches of beach and it is anticipated that additional maintenance will occur in the future as well. **Ken** appreciated the suggestion and offered the fact that storms have the ability to redistribute sand in the nearshore effectively covering the infaunal communities over the course of 24 hours. He went on to agree that infaunal monitoring would have its benefits and that the towns may support such a program with volunteer assistance. **Maria** added that the material relocated during storm events originate from adjacent nearshore areas, whereas the material placed on the beach from the offshore borrow areas may contain a different biota and different sand characteristics.

Heather added that if any new borrow areas are proposed for use in the project that all pertinent information be included in the permit modification document and suggested that it may be wise to convene an additional scooping meeting to ensure that no other agencies have concerns with any resources that may be associated with the additional areas. **Ken** mentioned that due to the lead-in time required to put these sort of project out to bid, it is expected that permit applications will be submitted as soon as the fall of 2020. Because the development of a new borrow site requires extensive geophysical and geotechnical investigations, all data may not be obtained by the time permits are submitted. Therefore, working in coordination with DCM, we will determine if a new borrow area will be included in the permit applications based on the amount of data that is available at the time of submittal.

Anthony reiterated that invertebrate sampling/monitoring would be warranted in consideration that this project will continue to be maintained beyond this proposed 2022 event. **Chris Layton** (Town of Duck) stated that the project was never intended to be a one-time project despite the fact that permits were issued for a one-time event. **Brad** stated that the purpose and needs of the project did cite the long-term erosion problems with these stretches of oceanfront shorelines and that the cumulative effects associated with projects under development for the foreseeable future were evaluated in the NEPA documents. The updated NEPA documents and permit applications will reflect the need for maintenance and will be reflected in the cumulative impacts assessment.

Lyn then adjourned the meeting at 2:45pm.

List of Attendees



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Name	Agency	Phone	Email
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Jimmy Harrison	NCDMF	252-946-6481	James.A.Harrison@ncdenr.gov
Jimmy Johnston	NC Land and Water Stewardship	252-948-3952	jimmy.johnson@ncdenr.gov

Appendix C
Essential Fish Habitat Assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL FISH HABITAT ASSESSMENT

DARE COUNTY MULTI-TOWN SHORE PROTECTION PROJECT

Prepared for:

The Town of Duck
The Town of Southern Shores
The Town of Kitty Hawk
The Town of Kill Devil Hills



and

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



Prepared for:

National Marine Fisheries Service



NOAA FISHERIES

Prepared by:

Coastal Protection Engineering of North Carolina, Inc.
Wilmington, North Carolina



MULTI-TOWN COOPERATIVE BEACH MAINTENANCE PROEJCT (TOWNS OF DUCK, SOUTHERN SHORES, KITTY HAWK, AND KILL DEVIL HILLS)

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT ASSESSMENT

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Appendix A	EFH Species and Lifestages that Overlap the Proposed Borrow Area with Low and Medium Impact Potential.
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List of Acronyms

ATCA	Atlantic Tunas Convention Act
ASMFC	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
HAPC	Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
HMS	Highly Migratory Species
FMC	Fishery Management Council
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
MAFMC	Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEFMC	North East Fisheries Management Council
NCDMF	North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries
NCMFC	North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission
NCNHP	North Carolina Natural Heritage Program
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PNA	Primary Nursery Areas
SAFMC	South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council
SNA	Secondary Nursery Areas
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1 PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1 Introduction

The towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills are seeking permits and authorizations allowing for a one-time renourishment event along their oceanfront shorelines. This proposed nourishment event, scheduled for construction during the summer of 2022, follows the initial 2017 project during which a total of 3,926,669 cubic yards (cy) of material was placed within the confines of these four municipalities. Prior to the 2017 nourishment event, the state of the shorelines within these jurisdictions had not historically provided an adequate level of storm protection, leaving the human and natural environments vulnerable to damage and erosion from coastal storms. Since the 2017 nourishment event, the town's shorelines have continued to erode due to chronic long-term erosion rates along with impacts associated with passing storms including Hurricane Dorian in September 2019.

The federal government first began evaluating the need for erosion mitigation and storm damage reduction along the northern Dare County shoreline following a resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1990 (USACE, 2000). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was authorized to study the state of shoreline conditions within portions of Dare County. The USACE published a Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement on Hurricane Protection and Beach Erosion Control in 2000, which recommended a nourishment project for 14.2 miles of coastline along Dare County (USACE, 2000). The towns of Nags Head, Kill Devil Hills, and Kitty Hawk were originally included in the federally authorized Dare County Storm Damage Reduction Project (Bodie Island Portion). However, due to difficulties and delays in securing funds for the federal Dare County Beaches Project, the project was never constructed.

In 2013, the towns of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills decided to pursue the construction of their own storm damage reduction projects without any federal cost sharing. Although not part of the initial federal project, the towns of Duck and Southern Shores also decided to pursue a non-federal nourishment project to manage erosion along portions of their respective oceanfront shorelines and to provide storm damage reduction. In 2017, the four towns cost-shared and implemented a beach nourishment project that involved the placement of approximately 3.9 million (M) cubic yards of material over nearly 8.3 miles of oceanfront shoreline (Table 1). A comprehensive description of the details involved with each town's component of the 2017 nourishment event can be found within the three Environmental Assessments (EAs) that were developed for those projects (CPE-NCa, 2015; CPE-NCb, 2015; CPE-NCc, 2015).

Table 1. Elements of the 2017 beach nourishment project.

	Length of Fill (Linear Feet)	Volume of Fill (Cubic Yards)	Width of Berm (Feet)	Elevation of Berm (Feet NAVD 88)	Width of Dune (Feet)	Elevation of Dune (Feet NAVD 88)
Kitty Hawk	18,989	1,765,619	60.0	+6.0	10.0	+12.0
Kill Devil Hills	13,510	817,359	40.0	+6.0	20.0	+15.0
Southern Shores	2,500	80,510	Variable	+6.0	N/A	N/A
Duck	7,915	1,263,181	Variable	+6.0	20.0	+20.0

Material used for the project was obtained from two offshore borrow areas within the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in federal waters. Great Lakes Dredge and Dock performed the dredging work in 153 days using three (3)

hopper dredges; the Liberty Island, Dodge Island and Padre Island. Dredging began on May 23, 2017, placing material at the Town of Duck and was concluded on October 23, 2017 with nourishment at the Town of Kitty Hawk.

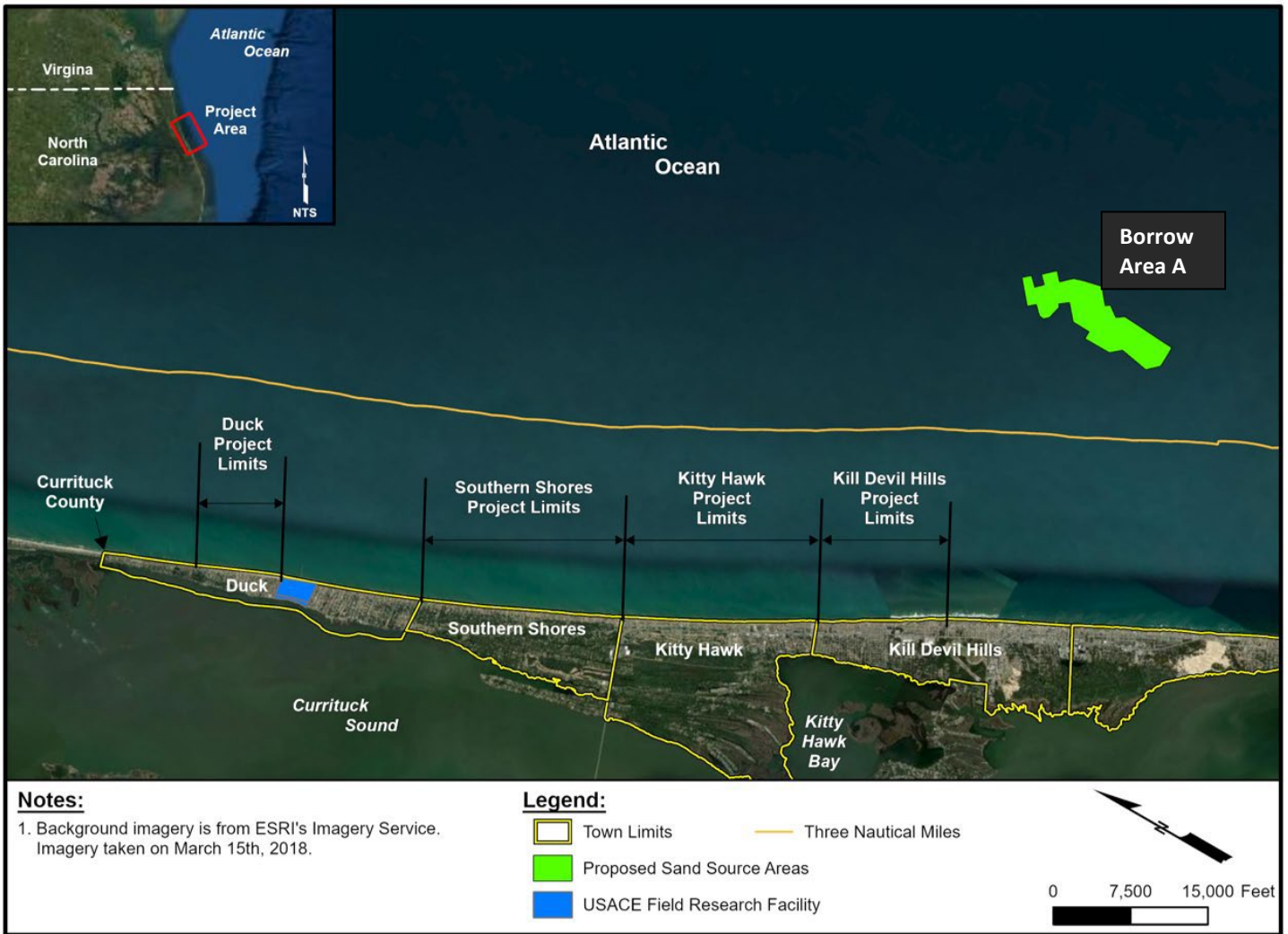
Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the USACE and BOEM described the affected environment, evaluated potential environmental impacts and considered alternatives for the 2017 nourishment event in three separate 2015 Environmental Assessments (EAs). Specifically, these include EAs prepared for the Town of Duck (CPE-NCa), the Town of Kitty Hawk (CPE-NC, 2015b), and the Town of Kill Devil Hills (CPE-NC, 2015c). Because the proposed action will serve as a renourishment of the 2017 event, a new EA has been drafted to supplement and summarize the information included within the three 2015 EAs with respect to the environmental conditions and anticipated impacts and will be referenced throughout this document; one of the EAs is provided as an appendix for convenience. The new EA will be utilized to determine if the proposed action and alternatives, in light of new information, would have any significant effect on the human environment and whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed. Although the proposed action is similar to what was constructed in 2017, there are several aspects of the proposed project, including a substantially larger beach fill area along Southern Shores oceanfront shoreline and the inclusion of a new offshore borrow area found in federal waters, which will be expanded upon in detail within the following sections below.

Considering that the project area includes both terrestrial and marine areas within state waters, as well as marine areas within federal waters, it was decided the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the USACE would concurrently act as lead agency for the proposed project. BOEM will lead the coordination efforts with NMFS regarding the resources within the federal offshore borrow areas (i.e., beyond 3 nautical miles [nm]), and the USACE will lead the coordination efforts with NMFS in marine areas within the state of North Carolina's jurisdiction and USFWS regarding lands. Each of the four towns involved with the proposed project will utilize the new EA to support their federal consultation efforts and support their respective permitting and leasing efforts with the USACE and BOEM.

1.2 Project Location

The towns of Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills are located along the Atlantic coast of the Outer Banks within Dare County, North Carolina (Figure 1). Placement of fill material will occur along the entirety of the Town of Duck's oceanfront shoreline and portions of the Towns of Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hill's oceanfront shoreline. The material used for this renourishment event will be obtained from a borrow area known as "Borrow Area A" located within the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in federal waters offshore of Dare County (Figure 1). Borrow Area A is located between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the town of Kill Devil Hills, NC.

Figure 1. Project location map.



1.3 Project Description

For each of the four projects, the proposed method to obtain beach quality sand would be dredging from the identified offshore borrow area using a self-contained ocean-certified hopper dredge and/or a hydraulic pipeline dredge. Placement onto the beach would be accomplished via submerged pipeline with direct pump-out. For a pipeline dredge operation, the submerged pipeline would extend directly from the dredge to the beach; whereas, for a hopper dredge operation the submerged pipeline would extend from the beach to a pump-out location just offshore of the beach fill area. Once discharged, the sand will be shaped and graded according to the design template using earth-moving equipment such as bulldozers and excavators.

Each of the four town's nourishment components of the proposed project are being planned for one single mobilization by the dredge contractor, however, their permits will allow for them to be constructed individually if needed. If constructed together, the total number of miles oceanfront shoreline to be impacted during sand placement is approximately 11.65 miles, and the total number of cubic yards needed for placement is approximately 4,393,088 million (Table 2). Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; therefore, the total estimated dredge volume is 5,271,706 cubic yards. The BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shoreline prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 6,589,633 cy, or 50% more than the 4,393,088 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. The total fill area below MHW is 16,184,886 square feet (371.6 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 7,511,646 square feet (194.9 acres), for a total disturbed area of 23,696,532 square feet (543.0 acres).

Table 2. Fill extents volumes along each beach town for the proposed project.

	Proposed Fill Extent (linear feet)	Proposed Fill Volume (cubic yards)
Town of Duck	8,414	806,500
Town of Southern Shores	21,625	1,216,208
Town of Kitty Hawk	20,970	1,521,645
Town of Kill Devil Hills	14,464	848,735
TOTAL	65,474	4,393,088

Note: Proposed fill extent and volumes includes taper sections- if each of component of the project is constructed in tandem, some tapers will not be needed. Proposed fill volumes are representative of the beach design and advanced fill volumes plus 50% additional volume to account for losses during dredging and additional volume required if a storm event occurs prior to the proposed project. Dredged volumes may reach 6,589,633 cy.

1.3.1.1 Town of Duck

The proposed project within the Town of Duck will involve the construction of a 20-foot-wide dune at elevation +20 feet NAVD88, with a seaward slope of 1V:5H, fronted by a variable width berm at elevation +6 feet NAVD88. The main placement area begins near the northern property boundary of 140 Skimmer Way and extends approximately 7,914 feet southward, terminating in the middle of the parcel at 137 Spindrift Lane. Additionally, there is one 500-foot taper on the north end of the main fill, that extends from the northern boundary of the main placement to the property line between 126 and 128 Skimmer Way. The total linear extent of sand placement is approximately 8,414 feet (1.6 miles) (Figure 2).

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 806,500 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. The BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume to account for losses of material during construction in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shoreline prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 1,209,750 cy, or 50% more than the 806,500 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. The total fill area below MHW is 3,023,609 square feet (69.41 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,488,346 square feet (34.17 acres), for a total disturbed area of 4,511,955 square feet (103.58 acres). For more information about the project, including characteristics of the staging areas within the Town of Duck, see the 2021 EA.

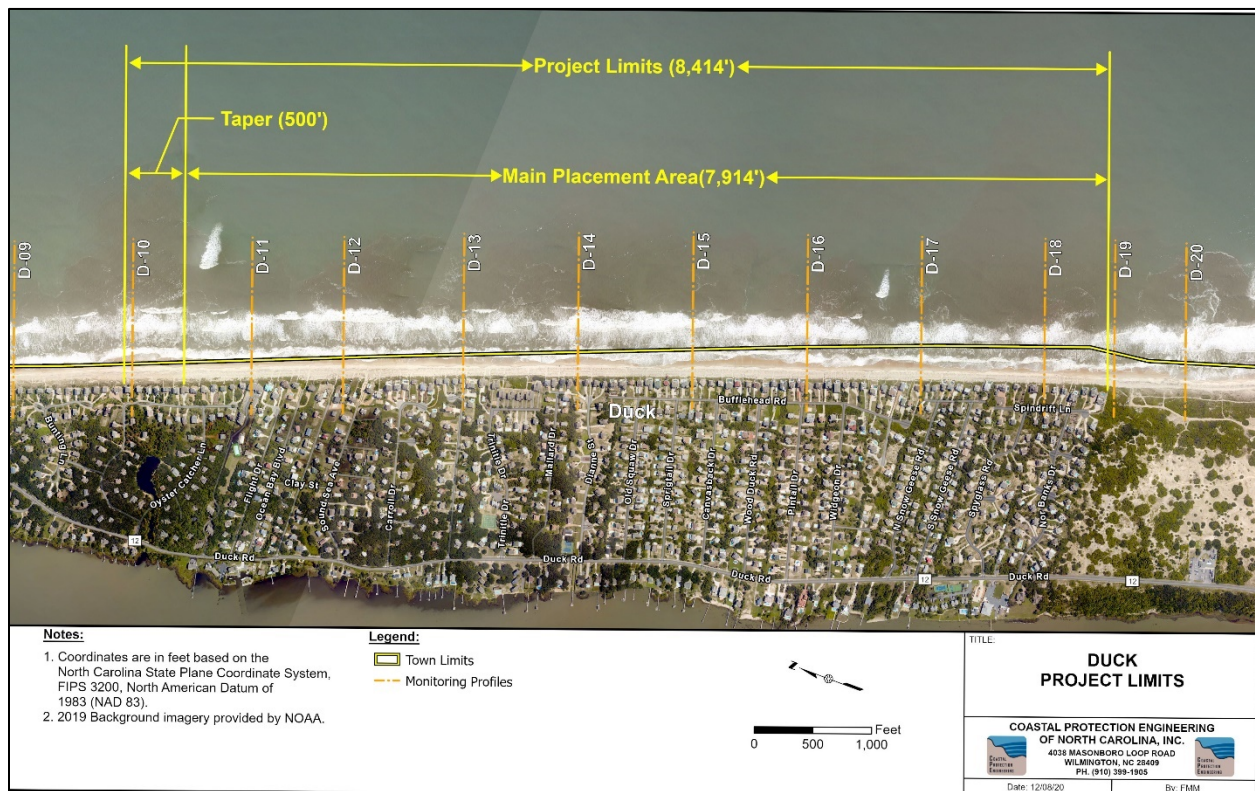


Figure 2. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Duck including the including the project limits, main placement area, and tapers

1.3.1.2 Town of Southern Shores

The portion of the proposed project occurring within the town limits of Southern Shores will include placement of up to 1,824,312 cubic yards of material obtained from within Borrow Area A along 21,625 linear feet of shoreline. This includes two ~1,000-foot taper sections; one extending to the north and the other extending to the south (if the project is constructed with the Town of Kitty Hawk receiving fill as well, the southern taper section will not be needed). The design will result in a berm of varying width at an elevation of 6 feet and a dune with a crest width of 24 feet at an elevation of 15 feet NAVD88 (Figures 3).

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 1,216,208 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; therefore, the total estimated dredge volume is 1,459,450 cubic yards. The BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shoreline prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 1,824,312 cy, or 50% more than the 1,216,208 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. The total fill area below MHW is 4,809,633 square feet (110.4 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,098,007 square feet (45.7 acres), for a total disturbed area of 6,798,640 square feet (156.1 acres).

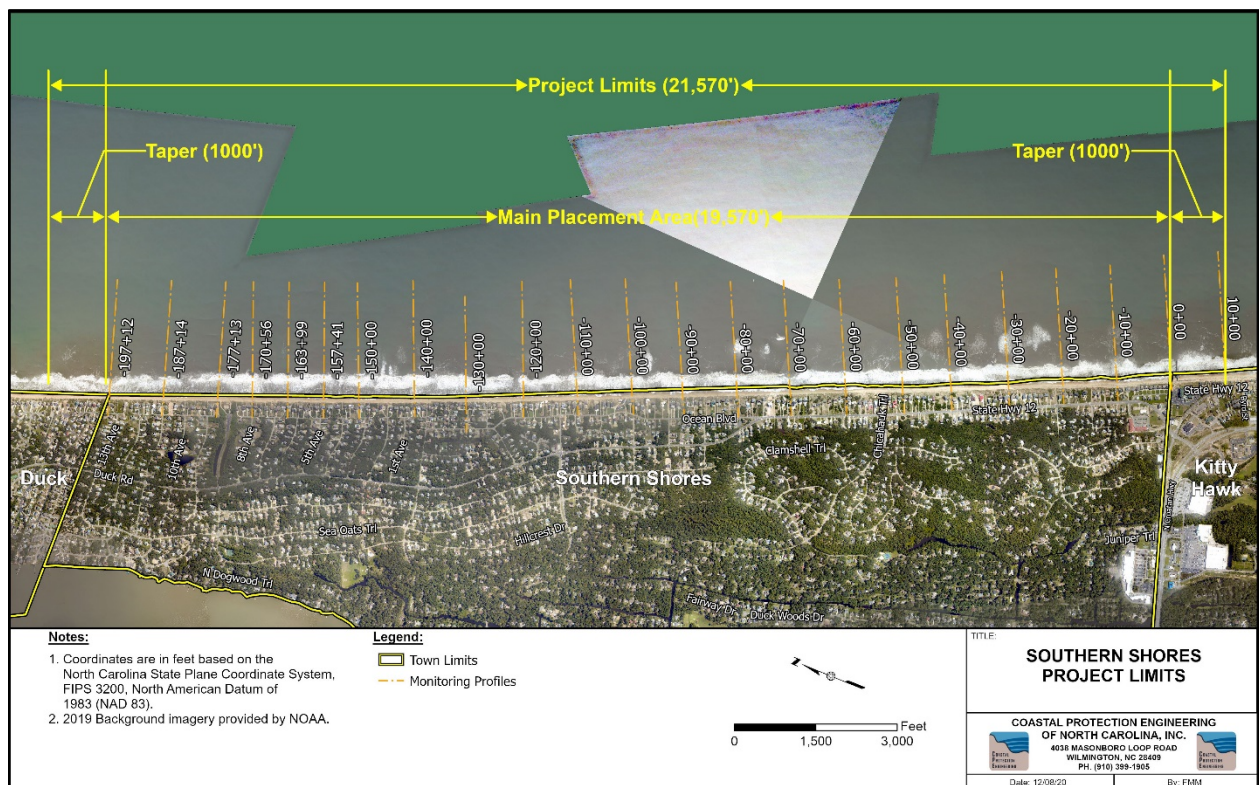


Figure 3. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Southern Shores including the including the project limits, main placement area, and tapers

1.3.1.3 Town of Kitty Hawk

The main placement area within the Town of Kitty Hawk extends 18,964 feet along the entire length of the Kitty Hawk ocean shoreline ending at approximately the Kitty Hawk/Kill Devil Hills town limits. The proposed design template consists of a 60-foot-wide berm at elevation +6 feet NAVD88. A dune with a crest elevation of +18 feet NAVD88 and a width of 25 feet will be provided landward of the constructed berm along the entire length of the project by pushing some of the material into a pile. If the Kitty Hawk project is constructed as a stand-alone project, two taper sections would be included: a 1,000-foot taper on the north end and a 1,006-foot taper on the south end. The north taper would extend into the Town of Southern Shores, terminating at 8 Sea Bass Circle. The south taper would end at E. Helga Street in Kill Devil Hills (Figure 4).

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 1,521,645 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. Actual volume dredged from the borrow area will likely require up to an additional 20% to account for losses during dredging; therefore, the total estimated dredge volume is 1,825,974 cubic yards. The BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shoreline prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 2,282,468 cy, or 50% more than the 1,521,645 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill. The total fill area below MHW is 5,177,410 square feet (118.86 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 3,065,462 square feet (70.37 acres), for a total disturbed area of 8,242,872 square feet (189.23 acres).

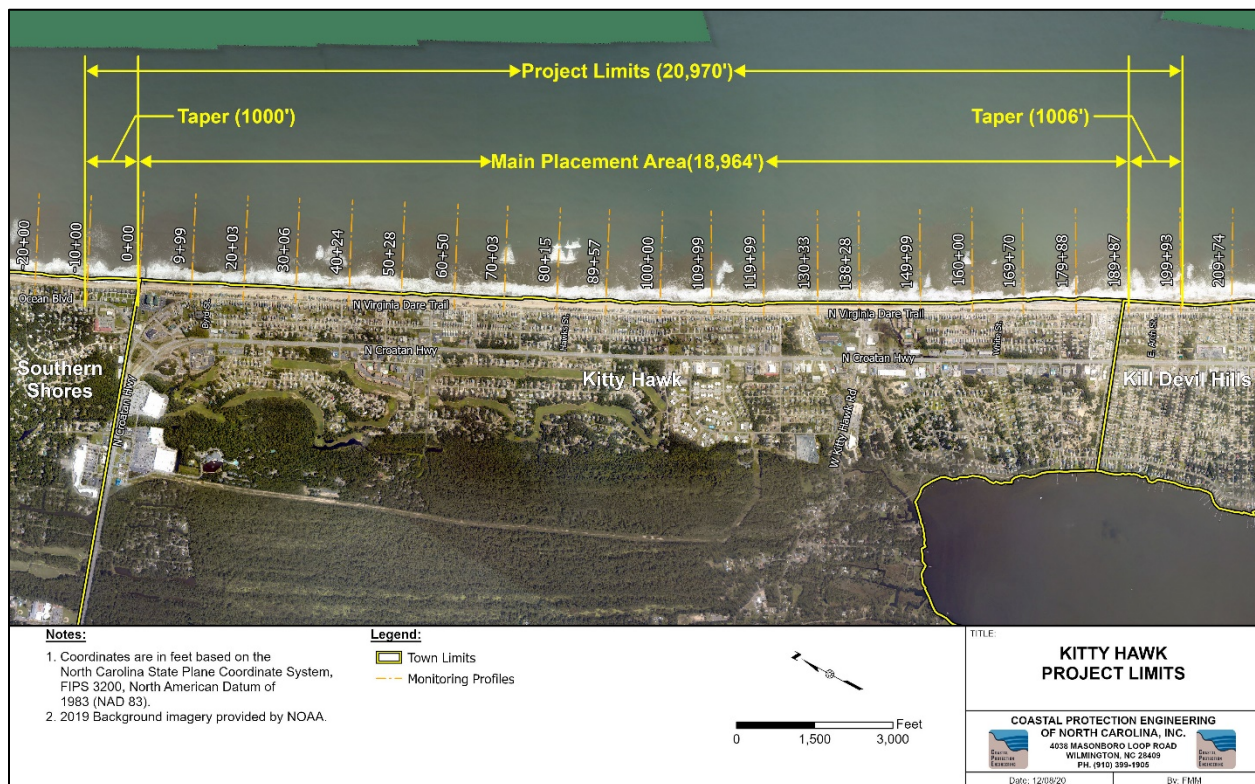


Figure 4. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Kitty Hawk including the including the project limits, main placement area, and taper sections.

1.3.1.4 Town of Kill Devil Hills

The main fill portion of the proposed project within the Town of Kill Devil Hills (excluding tapers) begins at the north town limit and extends south to Windsong Way. The proposed design includes a 20-foot-wide dune at elevation +15.0 feet NAVD fronted by a 40 ft. berm. Modeling results and topographic data indicate that no design dune is required between stations 240+42 and 269+49, and south of 304+82; therefore, only a 40-foot-wide berm will be constructed in these areas. The length of the main portion of nourished shoreline, excluding the tapers, is 12,500 feet. If the Kill Devil Hills project is constructed as a stand-alone project, two taper sections would be included, one on the south end and the other on the north end of the main placement area. The north taper would extend 933.2 feet into the Town of Kitty Hawk, terminating just south of Tateway Road. The south taper would extend 1,031 feet, ending at the Prospect Avenue public access. Thus, the maximum extents of the Kill Devil Hills project would include 14,464 feet (2.73 mi.) of shoreline (Figure 5). The square footage of fill to be placed below MHW (1.2 ft. NAVD88) to the seaward toe of fill is 3,174,234 square feet (72.87 acres), and the total fill area above MHW is 1,859,831 square feet (42.69 acres), for a total disturbed area of 5,034,065 square feet (115.56 acres).

Construction of the preferred design along with 5 years of advanced fill would require 848,735 cubic yards of fill material obtained from Borrow Area A. The BOEM lease request for excavating material from within Borrow Area A will include additional volume to take into account losses of material during construction and in the unlikely event a storm eroded the Towns' shoreline prior to the construction of the project. In total, the amount of material that could be excavated from the borrow area would be 1,248,197 cy, or 50% more than the 848,735 cy of fill required by the preferred design and advanced fill.

As discussed above, the Town of Kitty Hawk is also seeking permits to allow the construction of a shore protection project along its entire oceanfront shoreline. Consequently, there is a possibility both the Kill Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk projects could be constructed concurrently, which would eliminate the need for the north taper section of the Kill Devil Hills project. Dependent upon several variables, including whether the project is constructed as a stand-alone project, available funding, time or contractor constraints, or any unforeseen limitations, the applicant may build all or a portion of the proposed project.

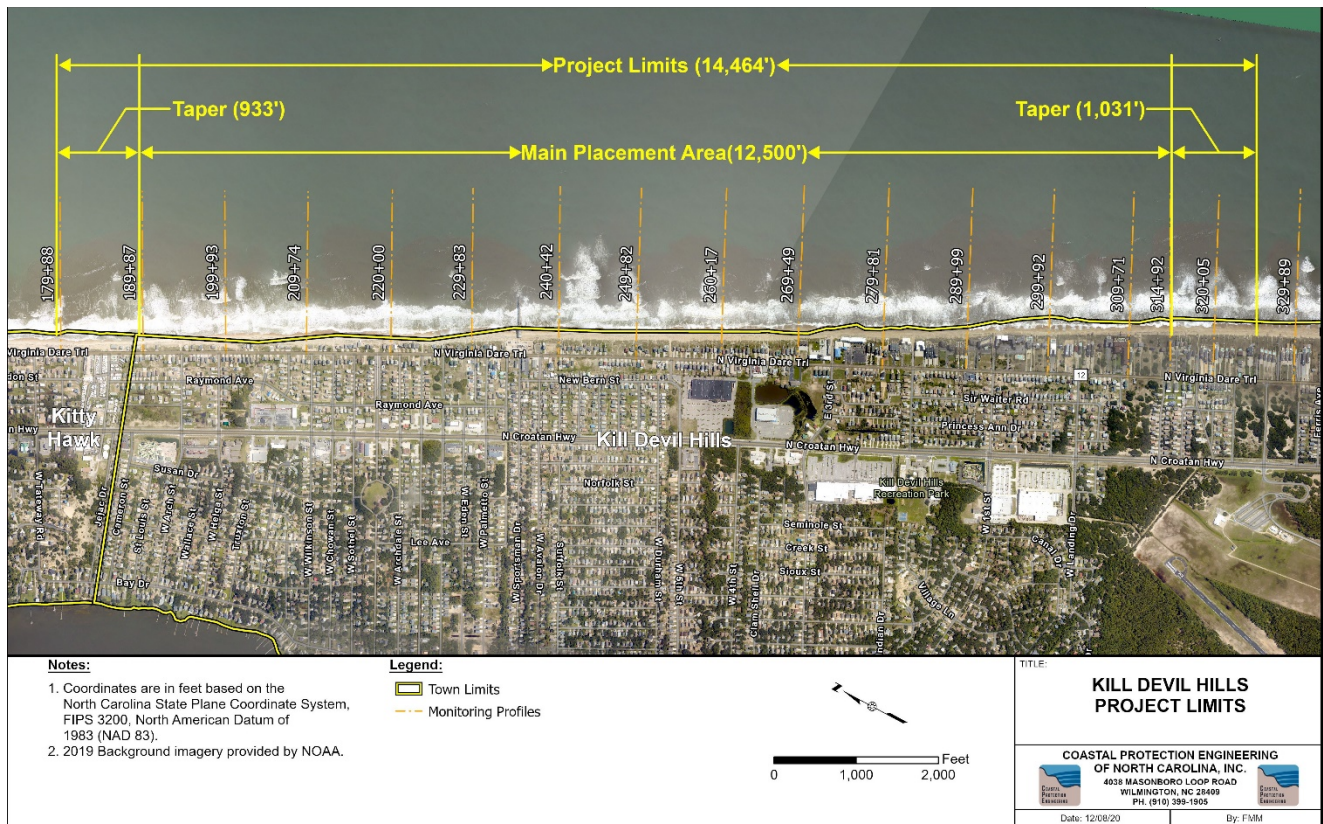


Figure 5. Plan view for the proposed project within the Town of Kill Devil Hills project including the project limits, main placement area and tapers.

1.3.2 Borrow Area Composition and Design

The estimated 6,589,633 cy of material needed to construct the project would be obtained from Borrow Area A as shown in Figure 6. The borrow area is located entirely within federal waters, i.e., seaward of the Submerged Lands Act Boundary, placing it under the jurisdiction of BOEM. Although two borrow areas (Borrow Area A and Borrow Area C) were used for the 2017 project, this proposed project will not utilize Borrow Area C as the remaining volume is insufficient.

As described in the 2015 EAs, in order to identify and characterize sand source material, CPE-NC used a systematic approach to marine sand searches developed by Finkl, Khalil and Andrews (1997), Finkl, Andrews and Benedet (2003), Finkl, Benedet and Andrews (2005), and Finkl and Khalil (2005). This methodology was used again for this proposed project when assessing the characteristics of the material within Borrow Area A. Proposed Borrow Area A is located on the Outer Continental Shelf between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the Towns of Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head in water depths between 50 and 60 feet and encompasses 1,173 acres. Prior to the construction of the 2017 project, survey data indicated that the Borrow Area A contained 16,373,400 cubic yards of material. The post-construction survey of the borrow area showed that approximately 3,543,900 was removed from the site during the 2017 operation. The post-construction volume remaining within Borrow Area A was determined in the fall of 2017 to be 12,829,500 cubic yards of material. No additional surveys have been performed within the borrow area since that time, however, it can be assumed that there has been some infilling within the dredge cuts (Liu, et al., 2020).

Borrow Area A has been divided into seven different design cuts with cut depths ranging from -58.5 to -68.0 ft. (Figure 6). The sediment compatibility analysis determined that the offshore borrow material in Borrow Area A meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) prior to the 2017 nourishment event. Cuts A3, A4, and A5 have been identified as portions of the borrow area not previously dredged during the 2017 construction project. Collectively these three cuts contain 5,153,700 cy of material which is less than the cumulative volume that may be required for this project (6,589,633 cubic yards). Because material was removed from Cuts A1, A2, A6, and A7 within the borrow area during the 2017 nourishment event, the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) has raised concerns about how potential infilling could have effected the compatibility of the material in these areas. It is the position of the applicants engineering consultant, however, that the previous sediment compatibility analysis (Table 2) remains valid for Borrow Area A. Given concerns expressed by DCM staff regarding sediment compatibility of portions of the borrow area previously dredged, the applicant requests DCM to consider conditioning the permit to require the applicant to conduct updated bathymetric surveys and sediment sampling of portions of the borrow area previously dredged (Cuts A1, A2, A6, and A7) to evaluate the potential for infilling and sediment compatibility prior to construction of the project. The additional bathymetric surveys and sediment sampling would need to demonstrate sediment compatibility and potentially the volume of any sediment that has infilled previously dredged areas. It is the applicant's intent to conduct such surveys and sediment sampling/analysis during the months of April and May of 2020. In order to maintain the project schedule, the applicant has determined that permit decisions need to be made prior to August 2021. The recommended course of action would allow for DCM to continue its permit review while providing the applicant time to conduct the further investigations, which would be incorporated into bidding documents prior to the project being advertised for bid. Should DCM determine that the material within the previously dredged cuts is not compatible, the applicants will revisit the project design and only utilize the material available in Cuts A3, A4, and A5.

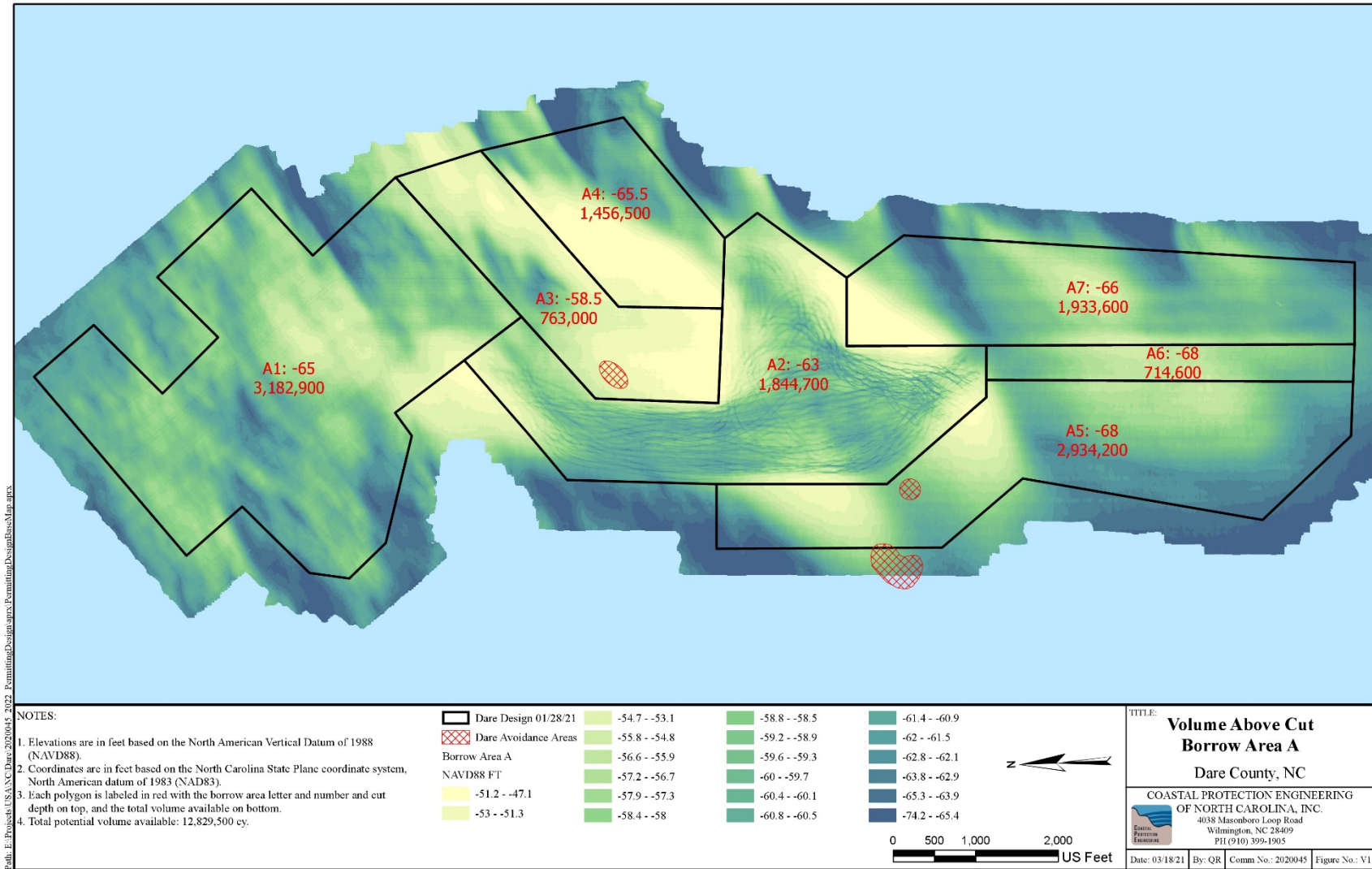


Figure 6. Map of Borrow Area A, showing preliminary design cuts and estimated volumes,

Regional sediment composition, sediment size and sediment shape are among the many variables affecting a coastline’s morphology. Barrier islands in the Outer Banks are primarily composed of unconsolidated fine- to medium-sized quartz and shell (calcium carbonate) material (McNinch, 2004).

Taking material from offshore and placing it onto the beach has the potential to alter the physical characteristics of the native beach. To minimize the risk of such alterations, projects are designed to use similar sediment with regards to sorting, mean grain size, median grain size, and sediment composition. Furthermore, the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule (15A NCAC 07H .0312) sets state standards for nourishment projects to prevent the disposal of incompatible material on the native beach. More information regarding the North Carolina State Sediment Criteria Rule can be found within the 2015 EAs (Appendix A, CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

Native beach material was collected and analyzed for the towns of Duck, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills prior to the construction of the 2017 beach nourishment event to ensure that the borrow material would be compatible. The details of the native beach sampling protocols are provided in the 2015 EAs with the results depicted in Table 1. In June 2020, samples of the Southern Shores native beach material were collected from 5 transects with 13 samples collected at each transect. Sampling began at the dune and extended seaward to the -20-foot NAVD contour. In keeping with the state standards, six of the samples were collected landward of mean low water, six seaward of mean low water and one at mean low water. The results of the characterization of the Southern Shores samples, as well as allowable limits for offshore borrow area material as determined by the State Sediment Criteria, are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Characteristics of the native beach material for each town. The State sediment criteria allowances are displayed for each parameter. There are no state standard allowances for mean grain size or Munsell color.

Parameter	Duck	Southern Shores	Kitty Hawk	Kill Devil Hills	State Standard Allowance
Mean Grain Size	0.33	0.44	0.38	0.36	n/a
Munsell Color (Wet/Dry)	5/6	6/7	5/7	5/7	n/a
% Silt	1.01	1.23	0.94	0.90	Native + 5%
% Granular	3.89	6.03	6.38	5.15	Native + 5%
% Gravel	2.00	2.17	1.64	1.62	Native + 5%
% Carbonate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Native + 15%

Along with ensuring compatibility of the sand characteristics, the State Sediment Criteria also require quantification of clasts (rocks and shell) greater than 3-inches in diameter present on the native beach. As such, scientists conducted a pre-construction survey to determine the background levels of clasts (rocks) greater than 3-inches that exist along each of the four towns' beaches. Per the State Sediment Criteria, the number of 3-inch clasts were quantified within a 50,000 sq ft.² section of these native beaches. Results identified 276, 64, 16, and 37 clasts greater than 3-inches within the survey areas at Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills, respectively. The criteria stipulates that borrow area material greater than 3-inches in diameter that is placed in the project area is considered incompatible if it is more than twice the background level that existed on the native beach before the project began.

Analysis of sediment characteristics from within Borrow Area A, suggests that the material within meets or exceeds the standards for the each of the native beach at all four towns, per the State Sediment Criteria are presented in Table 4 . This material was placed along the oceanfront shorelines of Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Kill Devil Hills during the 2017 nourishment event. As the beach was constructed, sediment samples were collected and visually inspected along the entire project area at approximately 100 ft. intervals in order to verify the compatibility of the material in terms of visual estimates of shell percentage, silt/clay content, grain size, and color. Additional information pertaining to the geotechnical and geophysical efforts that were performed during the borrow area investigation are included within the 2015 EAs (CPE-NC, 2015a, CPE-NC, 2015b).

Table 4. Composite summary sediment characteristics of the offshore borrow area within BOEM jurisdiction.

Parameter	Borrow Area A
Mean Grain Size (mm)	0.36
Sorting (Phi)	1.47
Wet/Dry Munsell Color	5/6
Fines (%)	0.83
Granular (%)	1.42
Gravel (%)	0.47
Carbonate (%)	1.0

The sediment compatibility analysis determined the material in the offshore borrow area meets the compatibility requirements established by the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission (CRC).

1.3.3 Project Schedule

Each town aims to complete the project in the shortest time practicable during a safe operating period. Wind and wave conditions characteristic of the months of October to March, however, increase the risk to crews and equipment and greatly reduces dredging efficiency. Dredging during these months will also result in a longer construction period, prolonging environmental impacts. Risks translate directly into costs whether the risks are related to safety, weather, financial, environmental or other factors. The downtime associated with shutdown and redeployment represents the main factor contributing to inefficiency and the overall economics of the project. The period of April to September is relatively calm compared to the late fall through early spring months. Permitting the dredges to work over the warm weather months would mitigate many of the human safety risks associated with this project. As such, construction is proposed to occur outside of the typical environmental windows for the four projects. A more specific construction period than stated (likely April to September) would depend on several variables that cannot be determined until after project authorization and most importantly, actual engineered project construction drawings, contractor availability, proposed number and types of equipment and which of the potential borrow will be used.

1.4 Purpose and Need

Each of the four beach towns (Duck, Southern Shores, Kitty Hawk, and Southern Shores) are focused on sustaining their respective beaches that support a significant portion of their local economies and maintains the towns' tax bases. Infrastructure protection, storm damage mitigation and rapid recovery from storm events are important considerations for each of the four towns. The Town of Kitty Hawk is also particularly concerned with the effects of flooding and are seeking a program that will serve to 1) reduce the vulnerability of public infrastructure including NC 12, town roads between NC 12 and U.S. Highway 158, and utilities to storm-induced erosion; 2) reduce flooding in many non-oceanfront areas throughout the Town during ocean overwash conditions, including portions of Highway NC 12 and U.S. Highway 158; and 3) reduce the vulnerability of homes within the Town that front the Atlantic Ocean and are exposed to wave events during nor'easters and other large storm events as well as natural trends.

In order to accomplish these stated goals, the towns are taking steps to maintain their oceanfront beaches and dunes to a configuration that 1) provides a reasonable level of storm damage reduction (and flood reduction at Kitty Hawk) to public and private development; 2) mitigates long-term erosion that could threaten public and private development as well as recreational opportunities and biological resources; and 3) maintains a healthy beach habitat that supports valuable shorebird and sea turtle nesting habitat.

The current purpose and need call for a one-time beach nourishment event along the oceanfront shoreline of each town. The towns will regularly monitor and re-evaluate the level of storm damage reduction and erosion mitigation that the existing beach provides on 5-year intervals. Should the data indicate that the proposed project requires maintenance nourishment, the towns may seek new permits or permit modification to perform future maintenance work.

The BOEM is not undertaking nor is responsible for the proposed dredge-and-fill work, and therefore has a separate proposed action and purpose and need. The BOEM proposed action is to issue a lease for OCS sand to use in the proposed project (under the authority granted to the Department of the Interior by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [OCSLA]). The proposed action is necessary because the Secretary of the Interior delegates the authority granted in the OCSLA to the BOEM for authorizing use of OCS sand resources for the purpose of shore protection and beach restoration.

1.5 Project Authorization

Because this project involves beach nourishment with the material originating from an offshore borrow area located within federal waters (beyond 3 miles), both BOEM and the USACE have jurisdictional authorization over different facets of the project. The BOEM authorization includes issuance of a negotiated non-competitive lease for OCS sand use while the USACE authorization includes complying with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for sand placement associated with beach nourishment. Both authorizations require consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) complying with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) for which this EFH compilation and submittal shall serve.

Provisions of the MSFCMA (16 USC 1801) require that EFH areas be identified for each species managed under a fishery management plan, and that all Federal agencies consult with the NMFS on all Federal actions that may adversely affect EFH. EFH is defined as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity." This EFH assessment is being prepared pursuant to Section 305(b)(2) of the MSFCMA and includes the following required parts: 1) identification of species

of concern; 2) a description of the proposed action; 3) an analysis of the effects of the proposed action; 4) proposed mitigation; and 5) the Federal agency's views regarding the effects of the proposed action. The purpose of this consultation process is to address specific federal actions that may adversely affect EFH, but do not have the potential to cause substantial adverse impact.

2 ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT DESIGNATION

2.1 Fishery Management

The MSFCMA of 1976, amended on October 1996 and also referred to as the Sustainable Fisheries Act, was enacted by the U.S. Congress to protect marine fish stocks and their habitat, prevent overfishing while achieving optimal yield and minimize bycatch to the extent practicable. Congress defined Essential Fish Habitat as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity." The MSFCMA requires that EFH be identified for all fish species federally managed by the Fishery Management Councils (FMC) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Eight FMC were established under the MSFCMA to manage living marine resources within federal waters and are required to describe and identify EFH designations in their respective regions. Each of these councils is responsible for developing Fishery Management Plans (FMP) to achieve specified management goals for fisheries. The FMP includes data, guidelines for harvest, analyses and management measures for a fishery. Each FMP must describe the affected fishery, analyze the condition of the fishery, and describe and identify relevant EFH.

In close coordination, the South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (SAFMC) and Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (MAFMC) manage marine fisheries in the federal waters off the North Carolina coast. Federal water limits off the North Carolina coast extend from 3 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles. In addition, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) manages fisheries in the state waters of all 15 Atlantic coast states from Maine to Florida. The ASMFC manages fish stocks within the state waters of North Carolina from the coastline to three nautical miles offshore. NMFS manages highly migratory species (HMS). Lastly, the New England Fisheries Management Council (the NEFMC) extends to the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England, and manages some species from within the Northeast multispecies (groundfish) complex with EFH off the North Carolina coast.

The SAFMC is responsible for the conservation and management of fish stocks within the federal 200-mile limit of the Atlantic off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and east Florida to Key West. The seven states that comprise the MAFMC are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The MAFMC also works with the ASMFC to manage summer flounder, scup, black sea bass, bluefish, and spiny dogfish. The SAFMC broadly defines EFH habitats for all of its managed fisheries in a generic management plan amendment that contains life stage based EFH information for each of the federally managed species. The SAFMC currently manages eight fisheries that include coastal migratory pelagics, coral and live bottom habitat, dolphin and wahoo, golden crab, shrimp, snapper grouper, spiny lobster and Sargassum. Of these eight fisheries, only the snapper grouper complex contains species that are considered overfished. Both the recreational and commercial snapper grouper fisheries are highly regulated and progress continues to be made as more species are removed from the overfished list each year. The other fisheries are expected to continue into the future at

productive sustainable levels (SAFMC, 2014). The areas designated as EFH by the SAFMC and MAFMC are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Essential Fish Habitat identified in FMP Amendments of the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic FMC's (NMFS, 2010).

SAFMC	MAFMC
Estuarine Areas	Estuarine Areas
Estuarine Emergent Wetlands	Seagrass
Estuarine Scrub/Shrub Mangroves	Creeks
Oyster Reefs and Shell Banks	Mud Bottom
Intertidal Flats	Estuarine Water Column
Palustrine Emergent and Forested Wetlands	
Aquatic Beds	
Estuarine Water Column	
Marine Areas	Marine Areas
Live/Hard Bottoms	
Coral and Coral Reefs	
Artificial/Manmade Reefs	
Sargassum	
Water Column	

The MAFMC is responsible for the conservation and management of fish stocks in the federal waters off the coasts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. They have prepared multiple FMPs with amendments to identify EFH for each life stage (eggs, larvae, juvenile and adults) of its managed fisheries. The MAFMC identifies several broad areas designated as EFH in estuarine and marine environments. The six FMPs developed by the council are the golden tilefish; summer flounder, scup, black sea bass; dogfish; surf clam and ocean quahog; Atlantic mackerel, squid, and butterfish; and bluefish (MAFMC, 2014).

NMFS has also prepared multiple FMPs with amendments to identify EFH within its authority. Four fisheries (billfish, swordfish, tuna and sharks) are managed under the FMPs of NMFS and are classified as Highly Migratory Species (HMS). NMFS geographically defines EFH for each HMS along the Atlantic coast. The defined EFH areas are species-specific and include shallow coastal waters, offshore waters inside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), offshore waters outside the EEZ and inshore waters along the Atlantic coast (NMFS, 2010).

The NCDMF manages commercially, and recreationally significant species of fisheries found in state marine or estuarine environments. The NCDMF designates Primary Nursery Areas (PNA) and Secondary Nursery Areas (SNA) that are included as EFH by the SAFMC.

Table 6 depicts the EFH species and lifestages for these species that overlap the proposed borrow area with high impact potential. Information in this table was gathered from official EFH documentation when available or other well recognized studies of sand affinity (Pickens and Taylor, 2020). "X"'s indicate that the proposed area matches the habitat criteria for the species/life stage combination to determine the possibility that a species/life stage with an overlapping EFH polygon may utilize the proposed area. The use of "unk" indicates that the habitat parameter was not defined for that species/lifestage combination in the documentation and is treated as a match to indicate that particular care should be taken in researching the impacts on these species. An "X" in the Water Column Zone field indicates the species is known to be demersal for some portion of that lifestage (as opposed to pelagic). Appendix A depicts the EFH species and lifestages of these species that overlap the proposed borrow area with low and medium impact potential.

Table 6. EFH species and lifestages that overlap the proposed borrow area with high impact potential.

	Life Stage	Season	Temp	Water Column Zone	Sand Affinity	Depth Range	Impact Potential
Atlantic Angel Shark	All	All	unk	X	X	unk	High
Atlantic Butterfish	Spawning Adults	Summer	X	unk	X	unk	High
Atlantic Butterfish	Spawning Adults	Fall	X	unk	X	unk	High
Atlantic Butterfish	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Atlantic Cod	Larvae	Summer	unk	X	X	unk	High
Atlantic Cod	Larvae	Fall	unk	X	X	unk	High
Atlantic Cod	Juveniles	Summer	unk	unk	X	X	High
Atlantic Cod	Juveniles	Fall	unk	unk	X	X	High
Atlantic Herring	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Atlantic Herring	Adults	All	X	X	X	X	High
Atlantic Mackerel	Spawning Adults	Summer	X	unk	X	unk	High
Atlantic Sharpnose Shark	Neonate/YOY	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Atlantic Sharpnose Shark	Mating/Birthing	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Atlantic Sharpnose Shark	Mating/Birthing	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Atlantic Sharpnose Shark	Juveniles	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Atlantic Sharpnose Shark	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Atlantic Surfclam	Spawning Adults	All	X	X	X	unk	High
Atlantic Surfclam	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High

	Life Stage	Season	Temp	Water Column Zone	Sand Affinity	Depth Range	Impact Potential
Atlantic Surfclam	Adults	All	X	X	X	X	High
Bank Sea Bass	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bank Sea Bass	Adults	All	unk	X	X	unk	High
Bar Jack	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bar Jack	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bar Jack	Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Bar Jack	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Black Sea Bass	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Black Sea Bass	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Black Sea Bass	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Blacktip Shark	Neonate/YOY	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Bluefish	Larvae	Summer	X	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Larvae	Fall	X	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Juveniles	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Juveniles	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Eggs	Summer	X	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Bluefish	Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Clearnose Skate	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Clearnose Skate	Adults	All	X	X	X	X	High
Dusky Shark	Neonate/YOY	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Dusky Shark	Juveniles;Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Gag	Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Golden Tilefish	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	X	X	unk	High
Golden Tilefish	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	X	X	unk	High
Goliath Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Goliath Grouper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Gray Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Gray Snapper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Gray Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High

	Life Stage	Season	Temp	Water Column Zone	Sand Affinity	Depth Range	Impact Potential
Gray Triggerfish	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Gray Triggerfish	Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Gray Triggerfish	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Jolthead porgy	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Longfin Inshore Squid	Eggs	All	X	X	X	X	High
Margate	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Margate	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Margate	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Red Hake	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Red Hake	Adults	All	X	X	X	X	High
Red Porgy	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Red Porgy	Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Red Porgy	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Rock Sea Bass	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Sailfish	Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Sailfish	Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	X	High
Sailfish	Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	X	High
Sand Tiger Shark	Adults	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Sand Tilefish	Adults	All	unk	X	X	X	High
Sandbar Shark	Spawning Adults	Summer	X	unk	X	unk	High
Sandbar Shark	Neonate/YOY	Summer	X	X	X	X	High
Sandbar Shark	Neonate/YOY	Fall	X	X	X	X	High
Sandbar Shark	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Sandbar Shark	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Saucereye porgy	Larvae; Juveniles	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Scalloped Hammerhead Shark	Juveniles; Adults	All	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Scup	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Scup	Spawning Adults	Summer	X	X	X	X	High
Scup	Juveniles	Summer	X	X	X	X	High
Scup	Juveniles	Fall	X	X	X	X	High

	Life Stage	Season	Temp	Water Column Zone	Sand Affinity	Depth Range	Impact Potential
Scup	Adults	Summer	X	unk	X	X	High
Scup	Adults	Fall	X	unk	X	X	High
Skipjack Tuna	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Skipjack Tuna	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Spiny Dogfish	Male Sub-Adults	All	X	X	X	unk	High
Spiny Dogfish	Male Adults	All	X	X	X	unk	High
Spiny Dogfish	Juveniles	Summer	unk	X	X	unk	High
Spiny Dogfish	Female Sub-Adults	All	X	X	X	unk	High
Spiny Dogfish	Female Adults	All	X	X	X	unk	High
Summer Flounder	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Summer Flounder	Adults	All	unk	X	X	X	High
Tiger Shark	Neonate;YOY	All	unk	X	X	unk	High
Tiger Shark	Juveniles;Adults	All	unk	X	X	unk	High
Tomtate	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk	X	unk	High
Tomtate	Adults	All	unk	unk	X	X	High
Windowpane Flounder	Spawning Adults	Fall	X	unk	X	unk	High
Windowpane Flounder	Juveniles	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Windowpane Flounder	Adults	All	X	unk	X	X	High
Witch Flounder	Spawning Adults	All	X	unk	X	unk	High
Witch Flounder	Juveniles	All	X	X	X	X	High
Witch Flounder	Adults	All	X	X	X	X	High

2.2 Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) are subsets of designated EFH and are defined as rare, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially ecologically important or located in an environmentally stressed area. The SAFMC and the MAFMC have designated HAPC areas to focus conservation priorities on specific habitat areas that play a particularly important role in the life cycles of federally managed fish species. HAPC may include high value intertidal and estuarine habitats, offshore areas of high habitat value or vertical relief and habitats used for migration, spawning and rearing of fish and shellfish (NMFS, 2004). There are no designated HAPC identified within the Project Area.

2.3 Nursery Areas

The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) has designated three categories of nursery areas, Primary, Secondary and Special Secondary Nursery Areas. Primary Nursery Areas encompass approximately 80,000 acres throughout North Carolina. PNAs are typically shallow with soft muddy bottoms and surrounded by marshes and wetlands. They are found in the upper portions of bays and creeks, where the low salinity and abundance of food is ideal for young fish and shellfish. To protect juveniles, many commercial fishing activities are prohibited in these waters. Secondary Nursery Areas (SNAs) are located in the lower portion of bays and creeks. As juvenile fish and shellfish develop, primarily blue crabs and shrimp, they move into these waters. Trawling is prohibited in SNAs. Special SNAs are found adjacent to SNAs, but closer to the open waters of sounds and the ocean. These waters are closed for a majority of the year when juvenile species are abundant (Deaten et al., 2010). There are no NCDMF designated PNAs or SNAs in the proposed Project Area.

2.4 Significant Natural Heritage Areas

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) serves as an information clearinghouse in support of conservation of the rarest and most outstanding elements of natural diversity in the state. These elements of natural diversity include plants and animals that are so rare or natural communities that are so significant that they merit special consideration in land-use decisions. There are no anticipated significant natural heritage areas associated with the proposed Project Area.

3 PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Essential Fish Habitat Descriptions

There are no estuarine areas located within the Project Area. There are also no live/hard bottoms, coral and coral reefs, artificial/manmade reefs or Sargassum essential fish habitat marine areas located with the Project Area. In the absence of these habitats, discussions on these EFH resources have been omitted since there are no potential impacts to these EFH categories expected.

The marine water column will be temporarily affected by an increase in turbidity, and potentially by a decrease in dissolved oxygen (DO), as a result of dredging in the offshore borrow areas and by the placement of sand onto the beach. Transient indirect effects to the marine water column, offshore shoals and managed species are expected due to benthic resources being temporarily effected by the removal of sediment within the offshore borrow area and through burial with sand placement along the oceanfront shoreline. Brief descriptions of the marine water column, offshore shoals and managed species present within the Project Area are continued below, followed by discussion of the potential effects to these resources.

3.1.1 Marine Water Column

The SAFMC and MAFMC designate the marine water column as an EFH. The marine water column is divided into oceanographic zones that are defined by physical parameters of the water column such as temperature, salinity, density and others. Three oceanographic zones are defined for the North Carolina area including outer shelf (131 to 230 ft), mid-shelf (66 to 131 ft) and inner shelf (0 to 66 ft). These zones are influenced by the Gulf Stream, winds, tides and freshwater runoff (SAFMC, 1998).

Marine water column environments in proximity to the Project Area include the inner shelf waters associated with the proposed borrow areas and the surf zone waters associated with the placement of sand on the oceanfront shorelines of the Towns. These waters offer habitat for zooplankton and phytoplankton which serve as source for primary productivity. Managed fish species that utilize marine water column EFH in North Carolina waters are managed by the ASMFC, NCDMF, NMFS, SAFMC and MAFMC and are discussed in section 3.2 below.

3.1.2 Offshore Shoals

Although not identified as Essential Fish Habitat in the FMP Amendments of the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic FMC's (Table 2; NMFS, 2010), offshore shoal environments are utilized by many fish species and NMFS has identified shoal complexes as EFH for Coastal Migratory Pelagics and Highly Migratory Species (SAFMC, 1998; NMFS, 2009).

A shoal is a natural, underwater ridge, bank or bar consisting of sedimentary deposits, typically sand or gravel dominated, with bathymetric relief of three feet or greater and providing potentially important habitat. The term shoal complex refers to two or more shoals and adjacent morphologies, such as troughs, that are interconnected by past and or present sedimentary and hydrographic processes (Normandeau, 2014).

In a 2014 study, Thieler et al. identified that large-scale bedforms are present over broad areas of the inner shelf from 500m to ~11km off the coast of the northern Outer Banks, including both the tops of the shoals and the intervening swales (Thieler et al., 2014). Sorted bedforms are subtle, large-scale regions of coarse sand with gravel and shell hash that trend obliquely to the coast. They tend to be fairly low relief, generally with relief at or below 1 m (Normandeau, 2014). The seafloor in the region exhibits a series of shore-oblique ridges that seismic data indicate are composed largely of Holocene sand (Thieler et al., 2014). Major shoal features in the area are located both north and south of the Project Area (Figures 7).

The functional value shoals provide for fishes has been described to include spawning, shelter and foraging habitat (CSA, Inc *et al.*, 2009). Multiple life stages of a number of fish species have been documented in shoal and ridge/trough complexes. These features may serve as refuge for juveniles and schooling planktivores, habitat for species that serve as prey for demersal fishes, and spawning sites for some demersal fishes and schooling planktivores (Pickens and Taylor, 2020). Benthic organisms, including filter feeders, also reside within these shoals.

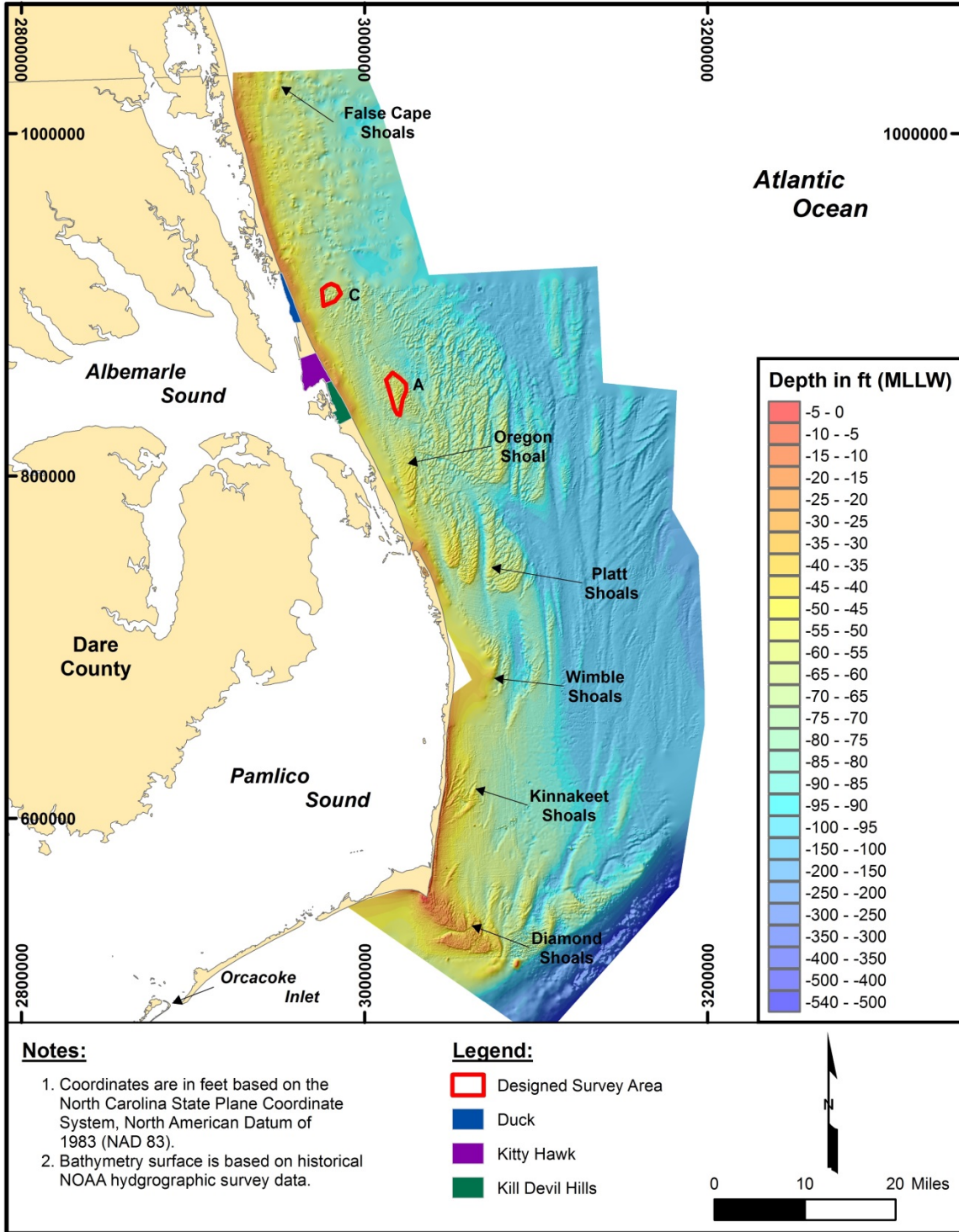


Figure 7. Regional Bathymetry with Potential Borrow Areas and Major Shoal Features. Note: "Designed Survey Area" refers to the areas explored during the development of Borrow Area A and Borrow Area C. Borrow Area C will not be utilized for this proposed project.

3.2 Essential Fish Habitat Effects Determination

3.2.1 Marine Water Column Effects Determination

Mid and Inner Shelf Waters Effects Determination

The Project's proposed borrow area is located between 5.0 and 6.5 miles offshore the town of Kill Devil Hills, NC (Figure 1). Dredging operations have the ability to impact water quality particularly in terms of elevated turbidity and total suspended solids (TSS). Turbidity, expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), quantitatively measures the clarity of water, taking into account the scattering and absorption of light by suspended particles. TSS, solids that are present anywhere in the water column, can include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter, industrial wastes and sewage. Currently, there are no standards associated with TSS in North Carolina. Potential effects from elevated turbidity levels may be expected to occur in the mid and inner shelf waters surrounding the proposed borrow area resulting from the dredging activities' sea floor disturbance and in the surf zone resulting from sand placement on the beach. The environmental effects associated with elevated turbidity caused by dredging that may impact fish species include reduced light transmission, reduced visibility, decreased dissolved oxygen, and greater water temperature (Kjelland et al. 2015). Potential responses of fish to elevated turbidity and/or TSS are avoidance; changes in foraging and predation rates; physiological stress; reduced growth; physical damage; and mortality of adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs (Kjelland et al. 2015; Wilber and Clarke 2001). Additionally, sedimentation may change the grain size of the substrate and bury invertebrates that are prey for fish. Potential effects to the surf zone and benthic prey species are discussed in the next section.

The physical disturbance created by the use of a dredge in the offshore borrow area can negatively affect the physiology and feeding behavior of visually orienting fish via increased turbidity (Wilber et al., 2003). Depending on the type of dredge being used, temporary sediment plumes will arise from various sources during borrow area dredging. In the case of a hopper, sediment re-suspension will result as the draghead moves over the seafloor and during the discharge of overflow while filling the hopper. Cutter suction dredges generate comparatively lower amounts of suspended sediment and plumes are confined to within a few meters of the drilling cutterhead at the seafloor. A cutter suction dredge functions by drilling below the surface of the substrate; therefore, the sediment plumes created from the drilling cutterhead are generally highly localized (CSA *et al.* 2010). Additionally, the material is hydraulically moved from the cutterhead/sediment interface directly into a pipeline, eliminating the hopper-filling stage and associated overflow. Although unlikely, a leaking submerged pipeline can also be a source of elevated turbidity (Michel *et al.* 2013).

A number of studies of past projects indicate that the extent of the sediment plume is generally limited to between 1,640 – 4,000 ft. from the dredge and that elevated turbidity levels are generally short-lived, approximately an hour or less (USACE 1983; Hitchcock et al. 1999; Anchor Environmental 2003; Wilber et al. 2006). However, under strong currents, sediments plumes may extend up to 20 km from the dredge site (Pickens and Taylor, 2020). The length and shape of the plume depend on the hydrodynamics of the water column and the sediment grain size. Similarly, multiple studies have been conducted on past beach nourishment projects to determine the extent and duration of elevated suspended solids levels downcurrent of a dredge's discharge pipe. In general, elevated concentrations were limited to within an area 1,310-1,640 ft. of the discharge pipe in the swash zone (Schubel et al. 1978; Burlas et al. 2001; Wilber et al. 2006).

The inshore zone in proximity to the placement areas have free circulation of oceanic waters with little direct input of fine-grained material from inlets or estuaries. The surf zone is devoid of fines because of relatively high, wave-energy characteristics of the beach environment. The combination of low amounts of fine-grained sediments and frequent, high-wave energy off the coast tends to inhibit the accumulation of silts and clays. Low concentrations of fine-grained material tend to minimize the potential for pollutants to adsorb on particles and become concentrated within the proposed project area.

As shown in Table 1 above and discussed in Section 1.3, the material within the borrow area is comprised of large mean grain size and low silt content. Regardless of the dredge type used, the potential for EFH turbidity effects is therefore limited by the borrow source's sand percentage and expected rapid fallout during removal and placement. In addition, given the high-energy environment in conjunction with the borrow area characteristics, adverse effects from lowered DO are unlikely.

Surf Zone and Benthic Effects Determination

The beachfront surf zone, a subcategory of the marine water column EFH, is characterized as a high-energy shallow area located between the marine intertidal habitat and where waves form and break. This high-energy area is habitat to many benthic organisms and a foraging ground for finfish. The surf zone has been designated as EFH by the because of the ecological functions provided to the aquatic resources.

The proposed Project's temporal and spatial effects on surf zone habitat and associated invertebrate prey species along the collective 15 miles of oceanfront shoreline of the Project Area could adversely affect other fishes of commercial, recreational or ecological importance such as Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulates*), spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) and Florida pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*). These species serve as prey for king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, cobia and others that are managed by the SAFMC and for highly migratory species (e.g., billfishes and sharks) that are managed by NMFS. Effects to managed species are discussed in Section 3.4 below.

Placing sand directly along the surf zone will adversely affect this EFH through the burial of benthic organisms. Although the infaunal communities in both the surf zone and offshore borrow areas will be directly impacted during construction, it is expected that these communities will recover in a short period due to recolonization from adjacent communities as described and referenced below.

Benthic monitoring is a frequently required component of beach nourishment monitoring programs. A study on the northern New Jersey coastline by Wilber et al. (2003) concluded that a temporary reduction in benthos did not detrimentally affect prey consumption of fish that forage in the nourished area. As a result, the author suggested that continued mandatory benthic monitoring does not appear to be a prudent use of limited monitoring resources.

While the number of trophodynamic studies linking surf-zone fish and non-fish communities is limited, researchers have evaluated the dominant prey for many surf zone and nearshore fish species. Hackney et al. (1996) identified both the mole crab (*Emerita talpoida*) and the coquina clam (*Donax variabilis*) as dominant prey items in the trophic web for the majority of surf zone and nearshore fish of the South Atlantic Bight. Although the effects remain short-term, there is a difference in recovery rate attributable to the season in which a project is constructed. A literature review of the effects of beach nourishment on benthic habitat performed by Taylor Engineering (2009), prepared for the Florida Department of

Environmental Protection, evaluated a wide variety of sites along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and spanned the years of 1980 to 2007. The review concluded that benthic habitat within nourished areas typically recovered within 2 to 7 months. Variability was attributed to the season in which fill activities occurred and the compatibility of the fill material, with winter projects having less of an impact.

The Nags Head beach nourishment project, completed in 2011, was conducted during the peak period of benthic productivity spanning the months of May through October. The fill area included approximately 10 miles of oceanfront shoreline and utilized an offshore borrow source located within states waters. The Year 1 post-construction monitoring report for the project was released in June of 2013. The report concluded that benthic populations in the nourished beach as well as the offshore borrow area are not significantly different from control stations and demonstrate viable populations of organisms during the earliest post project sample events (CZR, 2013). The Year 2 post-monitoring report confirmed the results of the Year 1 report. Both reports concluded benthic populations along the beach as well as the offshore borrow area were generally no different from control stations and demonstrated viable populations of organisms during the post-construction sampling events (CZR, 2014). These results support more than three decades of similar previous findings such as those described above.

In summary, although seasonality of project construction may affect the recovery time of benthic communities, affects to benthos within nourished and borrow areas continue to be shown as minimal and transient. With the expected relatively quick recovery of infaunal communities, non-impacted adjacent communities, use of compatible material, mobility and adaptability of fish species found within the surf zone EFH and offshore borrow area, the Project is not expected to result in significant or long-term impacts to this EFH or benthic prey resources. That being said, because this project is projected for summertime construction, which is during a time of higher biological productivity, recovery is likely to take longer than if placement occurred in the winter.

3.2.2 Offshore Shoals Effects Determination

Dredging at offshore shoals may result in effects associated with shoal physiology, benthic abundance and elevated turbidity. Borrow Area A encompasses 1,171 acres. Relative to the extent of shoals in the region (Figure 7), the proposed project only has the potential to affect a comparably small area.

Potential long-term physical and biological impacts could occur if dredging significantly changes the physiography of the shoals. Sediment removal has the potential to alter seabed topography, particularly if sediment removal in the borrow area results in a deep hole. As shown in Figure 6, the proposed project's borrow area sediment removal does not exceed the surrounding depths. Therefore, the proposed project does not include significantly deep excavations resulting in holes likely to alter seabed topography. Although that the morphology of the shoal features within the borrow area may change, it should also be noted that major regional shoal features (Figure 7) will not be affected by the proposed Project.

Benthic resources within offshore borrow areas will be affected during project construction by the removal of sediment. Benthic invertebrates that inhabit sand shoals provide structural fish habitat via the development of worm tubes, burrows and depressions. In addition, these invertebrates provide a foraging base for demersal feeders. Similar to the surf zone effects described above, recolonization by opportunistic species would be expected to begin soon after project construction ceases. Because of the opportunistic nature of the species, rapid recovery would be expected to occur from the migration of benthic organisms from adjacent areas and larval transport. Benthos found in sand bottoms of high-energy environments,

such as those within the Project borrow areas, tend to recover more quickly than those occurring in lower-energy environments with a higher percentage of fine particles (Research Planning Inc., 2013). Faster recovery in shallow high-energy environments may reflect the adaptation of communities that occur in these habitats to frequent disturbance from episodic storm events (Normandeau, 2014). In general, changes in the sediment grain size and composition can greatly affect the rate of benthic recovery and the final equilibrium state.

Benthic communities on the offshore shoals are known to vary seasonally. This seasonal variation becomes less apparent with distance offshore and increasing depth. Slacum et al. (2006) surveyed mobile benthic species on shoals and nearby habitats off Delaware and Maryland (16 to 25 km off the coast, in 5 to 22 m depth) and found significant seasonal variation in assemblages at both shoals and reference sites. Species richness and abundance were both highest in summer and fall, and lowest in winter (Normandeau, 2014). Regardless, monitoring studies of post-dredging effects and recovery rates of borrow areas indicate that most borrow areas usually show significant recovery by benthic organisms approximately 1 to 2 years after dredging and greater inter-annual variability than differences from the effects of dredging (USACE, 2013). Burlas et al. (2001) monitored borrow sites with bathymetric high points off northern New Jersey and found that essentially all infaunal assemblage patterns recovered within 1 year after dredging disturbance, except recovery of average sand dollar weight and biomass composition, which required 2.5 years. Similar to the effects determination for the surf zone, with the expected relatively quick recovery of infaunal communities, the Project is not expected to result in significant long-term impacts to benthic prey resources. It should be noted that while benthic biomass from pioneer species may recover relatively rapidly, full ecological recovery of the benthic ecosystem often takes significantly longer (Pickens and Taylor, 2020). In addition, as stated above under the discussion regarding the surf zone, because this project is projected for summertime construction, which is during a time of higher biological productivity, recovery is likely to take longer than if the project occurred in the winter.

As described and referenced in the Mid and Inner Shelf Waters Effects Determination above, the potential for EFH turbidity effects are limited by the borrow source's sand percentage and rapid fallout during removal. Although turbidity plumes associated with dredging often are short-lived and affect relatively small areas, resuspension and redispersion of dredged sediments by subsequent currents and waves can propagate dredge-related turbidity for extended periods after dredging ends. Biological responses to turbidity depend on all of these physical factors, coupled with the type of organism, geographic location, and the time of the year. Eggs of bottom-spawning species and larvae near the substrate are particularly vulnerable to sedimentation (Wilber et al. 2005). In the case of sand dredging from offshore shoals for beach nourishment, turbidity plumes at the borrow site are largely depends on oceanographic factors like currents and circulation, as well as the physical characteristics of the sediment, including the percentage of fine particles (Pickens and Taylor, 2020). Additionally, in an analysis of potential biological and physical impacts of dredging on offshore ridge and shoal features, CSA et al. (2009) confirmed that turbidity plumes and their effects are expected to be less important in unprotected offshore areas. This is due to sand settling more rapidly than clay and silt and offshore shoals tend to be coarser than inshore deposits (CSA et. al., 2009).

3.3 Managed Species

Managed species that have the marine water column or shoals listed as an EFH and that may be present in the Project Area include coastal migratory pelagics, highly migratory species; snapper grouper

complex; shrimp; summer flounder, scup and black seabass; red drum; bluefish and spiny dogfish. The following narratives briefly describe each of these groups or species.

3.3.1 Highly Migratory Species

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species are managed under the dual authority of the MSFCMA and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Under the MSFCMA, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) must manage fisheries to maintain optimum yield by rebuilding overfished fisheries and preventing overfishing. Under ATCA, NMFS is authorized to promulgate regulations, as may be necessary and appropriate, to implement the recommendations from the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Before this action, tunas, swordfish and sharks were managed under the 1999 FMP for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish and Sharks (and its 2003 amendment) and billfish were managed under the 1988 Atlantic Billfish FMP (and its 1999 amendment). The 2006 final HMS FMP combined the management of all Atlantic HMS into one FMP (NMFS, 2006). In Amendment 1 to the consolidated HMS FMP released in 2009, NMFS updated identification and descriptions for EFH and revised existing EFH boundaries for Atlantic HMS (NMFS, 2009).

3.3.2 Snapper Grouper Complex

Ten families of fishes containing 73 species are managed by the SAFMC under the snapper grouper FMP. Association with coral or hard bottom structure during at least part of their life cycle and their contribution to an interrelated reef fishery ecosystem is the primary criteria for inclusion within the snapper grouper plan. There is considerable variation in specific life history patterns and habitat use among species included in the snapper grouper complex (SAFMC, 1998).

Essential fish habitat for snapper grouper species includes coral reefs, live/hard bottom, submerged aquatic vegetation, artificial reefs and medium to high profile outcroppings on and around the shelf break zone from shore to at least 600 feet where the annual water temperature range is sufficiently warm to maintain adult populations. EFH includes the spawning area in the water column above the adult habitat and the additional pelagic environment, including *Sargassum*, required for larval survival and growth up to and including settlement. In addition, the Gulf Stream is an essential fish habitat because it provides a mechanism to disperse snapper grouper larvae. Essential fish habitat for specific life stages of estuarine dependent and nearshore snapper grouper species includes areas inshore of the 100-foot contour such as attached macroalgae; submerged rooted vascular plants; estuarine emergent vegetated wetlands; tidal creeks; estuarine scrub/shrub; oyster reefs and shell banks; unconsolidated bottom; artificial reefs; and coral reefs and live/hard bottom.

Given the lack of EFH present near the Project Area and space constraints in this document, thorough characterizations of this diverse multispecies complex is omitted but may be referenced in the SAFMC FMP (SAFMC, 1998).

3.3.3 Shrimp

Penaeid Shrimp [Brown Shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*), Pink Shrimp (*Penaeus duorarum*), White Shrimp (*Penaeus setiferus*)]

Penaeid shrimp are reported to spawn offshore, moving into estuaries during the post-larval stage during the early spring. As the shrimp grow larger, they migrate to higher salinity environments. In late summer and fall, they return to the ocean to spawn (NCDMF, 2006).

For penaeid shrimp, EFH includes inshore estuarine nursery areas, offshore marine habitats used for spawning and growth to maturity, and all interconnecting water bodies as described in the Habitat Plan. Inshore nursery areas include tidal freshwater (palustrine); estuarine and marine emergent wetlands; tidal palustrine forested areas; mangroves; tidal freshwater, estuarine and marine submerged aquatic vegetation and subtidal and intertidal non-vegetated flats. This applies from North Carolina through the Florida Keys. Shrimp abundance in the south Atlantic appears to be directly related to distance from shore and most abundant within 5 miles of the coastline. Generally, shrimp abundance decreases with distance from the shoreline in the South Atlantic (SAFMC, 1981).

3.3.4 Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass

Summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*), scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*) and black sea bass (*Centropristus striata*) are managed by the MAFMC. The three species are considered part of an offshore-wintering guild of fish, a migratory group of warm temperate species that are intolerant of colder, inshore winter conditions (MAFMC, 2014).

Summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*)

Adult summer flounder emigrate from North Carolina estuaries beginning in November as water temperatures decrease and spawning takes place in continental shelf waters (MAFMC, 2014). Larvae immigrate to the higher salinity areas of estuaries becoming common January through April. Juveniles are present year-round at salinities between 5 ppt to > 25 ppt (MAFMC, 2014). Adult summer flounder are common in estuaries in November and December, but typically not present January through March as they will have migrated to warmer offshore waters to over-winter. Juveniles are abundant year-round in estuarine waters from 5 ppt to >25 ppt salinity. From January to April larval summer flounder are rare at lower salinities (5 ppt to 25 ppt), becoming common at salinities > 25 ppt (MAFMC, 2014). This stage (larval) of the life cycle is reported as most abundant in nearshore waters (12 – 50 miles offshore) at depths between 30 and 230 feet from November to May in the southern part of the Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAFMC, 2014). EFH for summer flounder has been identified as shelf waters and estuaries from Albemarle Sound, North Carolina through to St. Andrew/Simon Sounds, Georgia for the larval, juvenile and adults stages (MAFMC, 2014).

Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*)

Scup are a schooling continental shelf species of the Northwest Atlantic that undertake extensive migrations between coastal waters and offshore waters. Spawning occurs from May through August, peaking in June. Scup spawn once annually over weedy or sand-covered areas. Juvenile and adult scup are demersal, using inshore waters in the spring and moving offshore in the winter. About 50% of age-2 scup are sexually mature (at about 17 cm total length, or 7 inches), while nearly all scup of age 3 and older are mature. Adult scup are benthic feeders and forage on a variety of prey, including small crustaceans (including zooplankton), polychaetes, mollusks, small squid, vegetable detritus, insect larvae, hydroids,

sand dollars, and small fish. The Northeast Fisheries Science Center food habits database lists several shark species, skates, silver hake, bluefish, summer flounder, black sea bass, weakfish, lizardfish, king mackerel and goosefish as predators of scup (MAFMC, 2014). Essential Fish Habitat for scup includes demersal waters, sands, mud, mussel beds and seagrass beds, from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

Black Sea Bass (Centropristus striata)

The northern population of black sea bass spawns in the Middle Atlantic Bight over the continental shelf during the spring through fall, primarily between Virginia and Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Spawning begins in the spring off North Carolina and Virginia, and progresses north into southern New England waters in the summer and fall. Collections of ripe fish and egg distributions indicate that the species spawns primarily on the inner continental shelf between Chesapeake Bay and Montauk Pt., Long Island. Adult black sea bass are also very structure oriented, especially during their summer coastal residency. Unlike juveniles, they tend to enter only larger estuaries and are most abundant along the coast. A variety of coastal structures are known to be attractive to black sea bass, including shipwrecks, rocky and artificial reefs, mussel beds and any other object or source of shelter on the bottom. Essential Fish Habitat for black sea bass consists of pelagic waters, structured habitat, rough bottom shellfish, and sand and shell, from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina (MAFMC, 2014).

3.3.5 Red Drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*)

Red drum are managed solely by the ASMFC through Amendment 2 to the Interstate FMP (ASMFC, 2014). Red drum populations along the Atlantic coast are managed through the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (Atlantic Coastal Act). Unlike the MSFCMA that addresses fishery management by federal agencies, the Atlantic Coastal Act does not require the ASMFC to identify habitats that warrant special protection because of their value to fishery species. Nonetheless, the ASMFC identifies habitats used by the various life stages of red drum for management and protection purposes (ASMFC, 2013).

Red drum occur in a variety of habitats distributed from Massachusetts to Key West, Florida on the Atlantic coast. Spawning occurs at night in the fall (August through October) along ocean beaches and near inlets and passes and in high salinity estuaries with optimal temperatures being between 72° to 86° F (SAFMC, 1998; ASMFC, 2013). In North Carolina, spawning adults were reported to be common in salinities above 25 ppt (ASMFC, 2002). Juveniles are reported to prefer shallow shorelines of bays and rivers and shallow grass flats in the sounds (SAFMC, 1998).

Adult red drum migrate seasonally along the Atlantic coast. Reports from fishermen and menhaden spotter pilots indicate that red drum typically arrive at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina between March and April, some entering Pamlico Sound and others proceeding up the coast. They are expected about a week later at Oregon Inlet and three weeks to a month later in Virginia. Red drum leave Virginia in most years by October and North Carolina by November (, 1998).

The ASFMC recognizes several habitats as EFH for red drum from Virginia to Florida. In North Carolina, these natural communities include tidal freshwater, estuarine emergent vegetated wetlands, submerged rooted vascular plants, oyster reefs and shell banks, unconsolidated bottom, ocean high salinity surf zones, and artificial reefs. Of the designated EFH, HAPC have been recognized for red drum by the SAFMC. Areas that meet the criteria for HAPC in North Carolina include all coastal inlets, all state-designated

nursery habitats of particular importance to red drum, documented sites of spawning aggregations, other spawning areas identified in the future, and areas supporting submerged aquatic vegetation (NCDMF, 2008).

3.3.6 Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*)

Bluefish are managed by the NMFS as a single stock under a joint FMP collaboratively developed by the MAFMC and the ASMFC and implemented in 1990. Bluefish are considered warm water migrants, preferring waters above 57° to 61° F (Shepherd and Packer, 2006). Generally, juvenile bluefish occur in North Atlantic estuaries from June through October, Mid-Atlantic estuaries from May through October, and South Atlantic estuaries March through December, within the "mixing" and "seawater" zones. Adult bluefish are found in North Atlantic estuaries from June through October, Mid-Atlantic estuaries from April through October, and in South Atlantic estuaries from May through January in the "mixing" and "seawater" zones. Bluefish adults are highly migratory and distribution varies seasonally and according to the size of the individuals comprising the schools. Juveniles utilize estuaries as nursery areas from March to December in the South Atlantic, emigrating to warmer offshore waters when temperatures approach 59° F (Shepherd and Packer, 2006). Bluefish can tolerate temperatures of 53.2° to 86.7° F, but exhibit signs of stress at both extremes. They can survive temporarily in waters of 45.5° F but juveniles cannot survive below 50° F (Lund and Maltezos, 1970).

Bluefish EFH has been designated for marine areas north of Cape Hatteras based on life stage. Based on the maps provided in Amendment 1 to the Bluefish FMP (MAFMC, 2014), EFH for all life stages of bluefish exists within or in proximity to the Project Area, with an emphasis on young of the year (YOY) and adult bluefish surveys showing the most dense coverage near the Project Area.

3.3.7 Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*)

In North Carolina, the spiny dogfish is currently included in the Interjurisdictional FMP, which defers to ASMFC/MAFMC/NEFMC FMP compliance requirements. It is managed jointly under the MAFMC and the North East Fisheries Management Council (NEFMC) FMPs (NCDMF, 2008a).

The spiny dogfish is a long-lived species with an estimated life expectancy 25 to 100 years and reported to be one of most abundant sharks in the world. Spiny dogfish are found in oceans and coastal zones, are rarely found in the upper reaches of estuaries and do not occur in fresh water. Generally, spiny dogfish are found at depths of 33 to 1475 ft. in water temperatures ranging between 37° and 82° F. The preferred temperature range is 45° to 55°F. Spiny dogfish migrate seasonally, moving north in the spring and summer and south in fall and winter (MAFMC, 2014). They are most common in shelf waters in North Carolina from November through April, at which time they begin their northward migration toward Newfoundland and Labrador. Pregnant females and pups are present from February through June in North Carolina waters, with the preferred pupping area located around the Cape Hatteras shoals (MAFMC, 2014).

North of Cape Hatteras, EFH is the waters of the continental shelf from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina in areas that encompass the highest 90% of all ranked ten-minute squares for the area where adult, subadult, and juvenile dogfish were collected in the NEFSC trawl surveys. Based on figures within the Spiny Dogfish FMP (MAFMC, 2014), this includes marine water located within the Project Area.

3.4 Managed Species Effects Determination

Fish species' presence within waters of the project impact area is highly variable, both spatially and temporally. Presence can vary for highly migratory species, among life stages, and seasonally.

The short-term impacts of dredging on fish include entrainment, physiological or behavioral changes due to human-made sounds, loss of prey/food web effects, loss of bottom substrate, and effects due to suspended and resuspended sediment plumes, sedimentation of the seafloor, and the potential release of contaminants (Kim et al. 2008; Suedel et al. 2008; Wenger et al. 2017). Hopper and cutterhead dredges use hydraulic suction fields to obtain and transport unconsolidated sediments from aquatic ecosystems. These actions may result in the entrainment of fish and shellfish, as defined as the direct uptake of organisms due to the hydraulic suction field generated by a draghead or cutterhead dredge (Reine et al. 1998).

Sounds from dredging operations are produced from vessels in transit to/from the dredging location, supporting vessels, and the dredging operation itself (see Reine et al. 2014a; Reine et al. 2014b; Robinson et al. 2012; Pickens and Taylor 2020). Underwater sounds emitted from dredging operations are of the amplitude to affect the behavior of fish at a considerable distance from the dredge operation (~400-1,200 m). However, the maximum sound levels emitted by dredge activities are restricted to approximately 0-300 m from the source of the vessel. These sounds are not at a level that would result in mortality or severe injury. At the closest proximities, effects may include permanent or temporary hearing impairment. Expected behavioral changes where sound is above ambient conditions may include avoidance, masking of conspecific communication, masking of predator or prey detection, or other behavioral changes. Avoidance could have severe consequences if the particular area is critical for spawning, habitat is limited in the near vicinity, migratory corridors are blocked, or the area is important for other life history requirements (Pickens and Taylor 2020).

Regarding suspended sediments, the rotation of the cutterhead itself (for cutterhead dredges) produces substantial sediment resuspension in the lower part of the water column; plume concentrations at the surface of the water column may be half of the concentration at the bottom (Havis 1988). Overflow from hopper dredges can be extremely turbid in close proximity to the dredge, as fine-grained TSS may reach >750 mg/L (Havis 1988). Additionally, undesirable fine sediments may be discarded in the sorting and screening process (Michel et al. 2013; Sutton et al. 2009). Havis (1988) compared trailing suction hopper dredges (THSD) and cutterhead dredges, and showed TSS concentrations were much greater for THSD (with overflow allowed), particularly at greater depths. Potential responses of fish to SS are avoidance, changes in foraging and predation rates, physiological stress, reduced growth, physical damage, and mortality of adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs (Kjelland et al. 2015; Wilber and Clarke 2001). Fish eggs and larvae are particularly susceptible to sedimentation and SS; this may be because of their lack of mobility, relatively high oxygen demand, and/or anatomy (Appleby and Scarratt 1989; Wilber and Clarke 2001). The reaction distance of adult fish in response to planktonic prey are directly and negatively related to turbidity (Utne-Palm 2002; Wilber and Clarke 2001). Negative impacts to fish habitat may also include sedimentation of hard bottom or damage/mortality of corals from sedimentation or SS (Erftemeijer et al. 2012; Linderman and Snyder 1999; Pickens and Taylor 2020). Hard bottom and corals are not known to exist within the project area.

Long-term impacts to fish from offshore dredging operations include loss of physical habitat and suspended/resuspended sediment plumes. Although most studies measure turbidity over hours to a few

days following dredging, Fisher (2015) showed turbidity fluxes over 1 ½ years after dredging; turbidity fluxes were not observed >2 km from the initial dredge site. Overall, the pattern has emerged that extremely high turbidity occurs for a relatively short duration (10-15 minutes) during and immediately following dredging. The area most affected by high TSS and sedimentation is generally 300-600 m from the dredge site, but some effects are expected to 3 km. Under certain oceanographic conditions, sediments plumes may extend up to 20 km from the dredge site. Recommendations for best practices for dredging near corals, and coral reefs, are further provided by PIANC (2010). All species listed in Table 4 may experience direct or long-term impacts due to dredging operations. Species listed in Appendix A are expected to have indirect, short-term, or negligible impacts."

4 CONSERVATION MEASURES

The following section describes several actions and measures incorporated into the design and construction of the proposed project to avoid or significantly reduce potential adverse effects to any essential fish habitats or managed species.

Measures to minimize or avoid effects on EFH and managed species will be implemented based on consultation with federal agencies. Overarching measures to mitigate impacts include implementation of best management and engineering practices and the completion of hydrographic surveys pre- and post-dredging. The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be utilized for this project:

1. Activities will be consistent with those evaluated in all applicable NEPA documents and project permits.
2. The project complies with all applicable environmental laws.
3. Pipelines directly convey sediment from the borrow area to the placement site.
4. The dredge and any bottom-disturbing equipment has an onboard global positioning system (GPS). All appropriate Dredging Quality Management (DQM) and Automatic Identification System (AIS) (if applicable) data will be submitted to BOEM.
5. Dredging will occur preferentially in naturally accreting areas of the shoal complex, avoiding erosional areas of the shoal to the extent possible, and will avoid creating deep depressions or pits.
6. Dredge operators (and any other contractor[s]) will prepare and implement a Marine Pollution Control and Contingency Plan.
7. Pre- and post-dredging bathymetric surveys of the Borrow Area will be submitted to BOEM.

In addition, and as discussed in section 1.3 above, the Towns have conducted geotechnical investigations to determine the borrow material meets the NC Sediment Criteria and have completed a bathymetric survey providing 100% coverage of swath sonar and magnetometer imaging, a side scan sonar assessment and sub-bottom profiling of the proposed borrow area. As shown in Table 2 above, the proposed material has a greater than 90% sand content that will significantly reduce the transient turbidity effects during active dredging and placement. Complete surveyed coverage of the proposed borrow areas also ensures that no previous unidentified essential fish habitats, such as live/hard bottoms or artificial reefs are located within the proposed Project Area.

General construction practices resulting in avoidance and minimization of potential effects include the construction of seaward shore parallel dikes to contain the discharging sand on the beach, reduce turbidity and sand losses and to shape the beach to the permitted cross-sectional template.

Multiple daily observations of the active placement locations will be made for QA/QC of the material being placed on the beach. In order to avoid adverse effects associated with the transport of material to the discharge location, observation and assessment of the pipeline during construction will also be conducted. This will serve to avoid pressurized leaks from the pipeline couplings or other equipment that may result in sediment plumes, siltation and/or elevated turbidity levels. In the event that a substantial leak is detected (leaks resulting in turbidity that exceed state water quality standards), the contractor will cease dredge and placement activities until an appropriate repair of the affected equipment has been completed.

5 SUMMARY

Although the potential exists to effect essential fish habitats such as the marine water column and offshore shoals, and several categories of managed species for which these habitats are listed as EFH, the Towns have completed the necessary proactive measures prior to construction to ensure there are no significant effects to these EFH categories or managed species. Specifically, as discussed in Section 4 above, this includes geotechnical investigations to identify coarse grain sediment with a low silt content for borrow material and sonar and magnetometer imaging of all portions of the borrow areas to ensure no previously unidentified EFH's are present.

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Appendix A:

EFH Species and Lifestages That Overlap the Proposed Borrow Area with High Impact Potential

	Life Stage	Season	Temp	Water Column Zone	Sand Affinity	Depth Range	Impact Potential
Atlantic Cod	Spawning Adults	Summer		X	X	unk	Low
Atlantic Cod	Spawning Adults	Fall		X	X	unk	Low
Atlantic Cod	Adults	Summer		X	X	X	Low
Atlantic Cod	Adults	Fall		X	X	X	Low
Atlantic Herring	Spawning Adults	Summer		unk	X	X	Low
Atlantic Herring	Spawning Adults	Fall		unk	X	X	Low
Atlantic Herring	Larvae	Summer			X		Low
Atlantic Herring	Larvae	Fall			X		Low
Atlantic Herring	Eggs	Summer		X	X	X	Low
Atlantic Herring	Eggs	Fall		X	X	X	Low
Atlantic Spadefish	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Atlantic Spadefish	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Atlantic Spadefish	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Black Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Black Grouper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Black Grouper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Black Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Blackfin Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk			Low
Blackfin Snapper	Adults	All	unk	X	X		Low
Blacktip Shark	Juveniles;Adults	All	X	unk	X		Low
Bluefin Tuna	Juveniles	All	X	unk		X	Low
Bluefin Tuna	Eggs;Larvae;Spawning Adults	All	X	unk		unk	Low
Bluefin Tuna	Adults	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Blueline Tilefish	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk			Low

Blueline Tilefish	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk			Low
Blueline Tilefish	Adults	All	X	unk			Low
Common Thresher Shark	All	All	X	unk			Low
Coney	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Corals	All	All	unk	X		X	Low
Cottonwick	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Cubera Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Cubera Snapper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Cubera Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Cubera Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Gag	Adults	All	unk	unk	X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Larvae	Summer			X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Larvae	Fall	X		X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Juveniles	Summer		X	X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Juveniles	Fall	X	X	X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Eggs	Summer			X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Eggs	Fall	X		X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Adults	Summer		X	X		Low
Golden Tilefish	Adults	Fall	X	X	X		Low
Goliath Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Graysby	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Graysby	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Greater Amberjack	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Greater Amberjack	Juveniles	All	unk			unk	Low
Greater Amberjack	Adults	All	unk			X	Low
Hogfish	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		X	Low
Hogfish	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Knobbed porgy	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Knobbed porgy	Adults	All	unk	X		X	Low
Lane Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Lane Snapper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low

Lane Snapper	Larvae; Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Lane Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Lesser Amberjack	Adults	All	unk				Low
Longfin Inshore Squid	Spawning Adults	All	unk	X		X	Low
Longfin Inshore Squid	Recruits	All	X			X	Low
Longfin Inshore Squid	Pre-recruits	All	X			X	Low
Longspine porgy	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Misty Grouper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk			Low
Misty Grouper	Adults	All	unk	X			Low
Monkfish	Spawning Adults	Summer		X		X	Low
Monkfish	Larvae	Summer	unk			X	Low
Monkfish	Larvae	Fall	unk			X	Low
Monkfish	Juveniles	All	X	X		X	Low
Monkfish	Eggs	Summer				X	Low
Monkfish	Eggs	Fall	X			X	Low
Monkfish	Adults	All	X	X		X	Low
Mutton Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Mutton Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Nassau Grouper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Nassau Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Ocean Triggerfish	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Queen Snapper	Adults	All	unk	X			Low
Red Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk			Low
Red Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Red Hake	Spawning Adults	Summer		unk	X	unk	Low
Red Hake	Spawning Adults	Fall		unk	X	unk	Low
Red Hind	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Red Hind	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Red Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Red Snapper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Red Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low

Red Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Rock Hind	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Rock Hind	Adults	All	unk	X		X	Low
Sailor's choice	Larvae; Juveniles	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Sailor's choice	Adults	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Sand Tiger Shark	Neonate/YOY; Juveniles	All	X	unk	X		Low
Saucereye porgy	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Scalloped Hammerhead Shark	Neonate/YOY	All	X	X	X		Low
Scamp	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Scamp	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Scamp	Adults	All	unk	unk			Low
Silk Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Silk Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Silk Snapper	Adults	All	unk	unk			Low
Smoothhound Shark Complex (Atlantic Stock)	Mating	Summer	unk	unk			Low
Smoothhound Shark Complex (Atlantic Stock)	Mating	Fall	unk	unk			Low
Smoothhound Shark Complex (Atlantic Stock)	All	All	X	X	X		Low
Snowy Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Snowy Grouper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Snowy Grouper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Snowy Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk			Low
Speckled Hind	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Speckled Hind	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Speckled Hind	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Spiny Lobster	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	X		unk	Low
Spiny Lobster	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	X		unk	Low
Spiny Lobster	Puerulus	All	unk	X		unk	Low
Spiny Lobster	Juveniles	All	unk	X		unk	Low

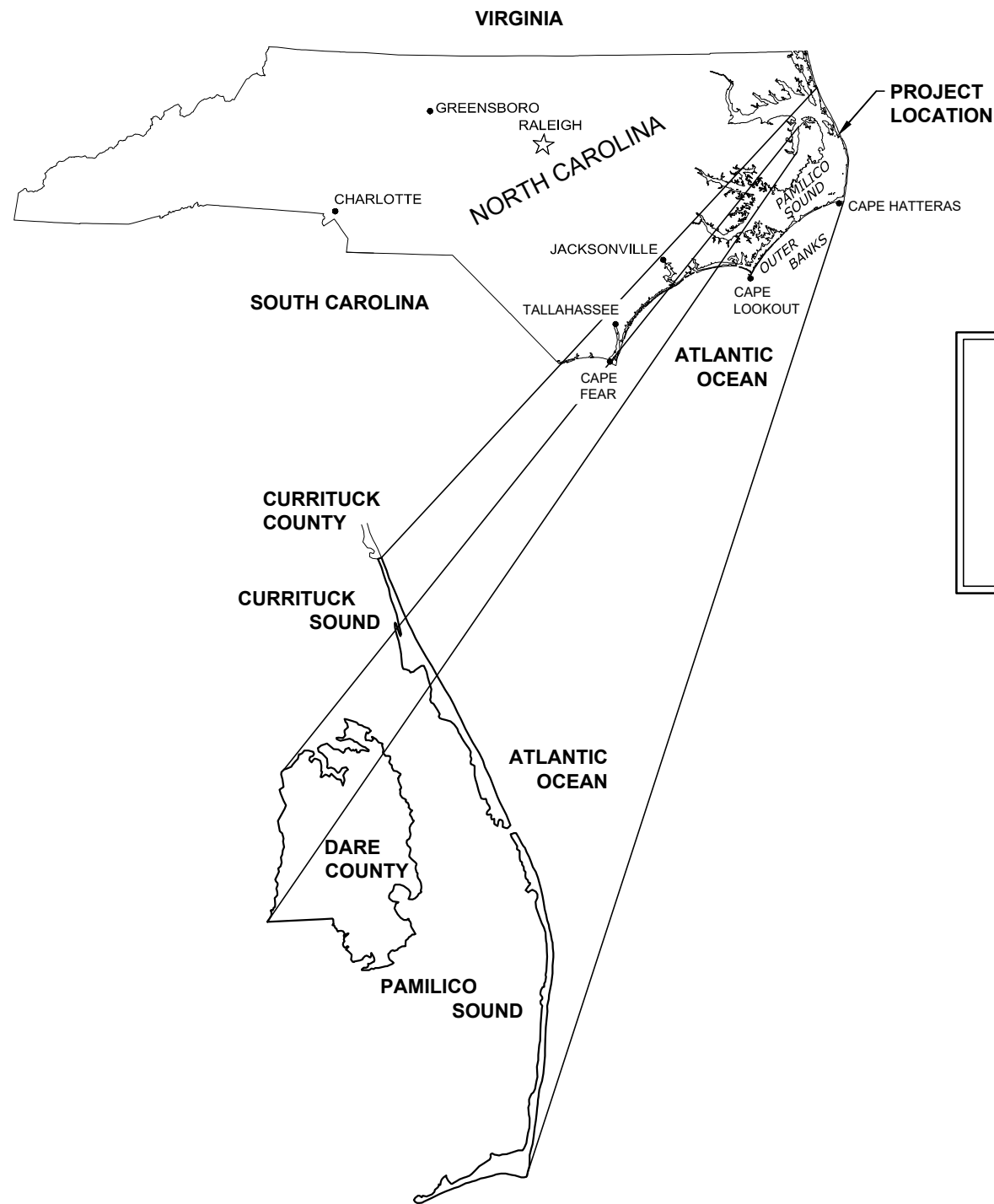
Spiny Lobster	Adults	All	unk	X		unk	Low
Summer Flounder	Larvae	Fall	unk	unk	X		Low
Summer Flounder	Eggs	Fall	unk	unk	X		Low
Vermilion Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Vermilion Snapper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Vermilion Snapper	Adults	All	unk	X		X	Low
Warsaw Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk			Low
White Grunt	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
White Grunt	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
White Grunt	Adults	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Whitebone porgy	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Whitebone porgy	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Windowpane Flounder	Spawning Adults	Summer		unk	X	unk	Low
Wreckfish	Adults	All	unk	X			Low
Yellowedge Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowedge Grouper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowedge Grouper	Adults	All	unk	X			Low
Yellowfin Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowfin Tuna	Larvae	All	X		X		Low
Yellowfin Tuna	Eggs;Spawning Adults	Summer	unk		X		Low
Yellowfin Tuna	Eggs;Spawning Adults	Fall	unk		X		Low
Yellowmouth Grouper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowmouth Grouper	Spawning Adults	Fall	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowmouth Grouper	Adults	All	unk	unk		X	Low
Yellowtail Snapper	Spawning Adults	Summer	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowtail Snapper	Juveniles	All	unk	unk		unk	Low
Yellowtail Snapper	Adults	All	unk			X	Low
Albacore Tuna	Juveniles	All	unk		X	unk	Medium
Albacore Tuna	Adults	All	X		X	unk	Medium

Atlantic Butterfish	Larvae	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Butterfish	Eggs	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Butterfish	Adults	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Cod	Eggs	Summer	unk		X	unk	Medium
Atlantic Cod	Eggs	Fall	unk		X	unk	Medium
Atlantic Mackerel	Larvae	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Mackerel	Juveniles	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Mackerel	Eggs	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Mackerel	Adults	All	X		X	X	Medium
Atlantic Surfclam	Larvae	All	X		X	unk	Medium
Atlantic Surfclam	Eggs	All	X		X	unk	Medium
Banded Rudderfish	Juveniles	All	unk		X	unk	Medium
Red Hake	Larvae	All	X		X	X	Medium
Sailfish	Eggs;Larvae;Spawning Adults	Summer	unk		X	unk	Medium
Sailfish	Eggs;Larvae;Spawning Adults	Fall	unk		X	unk	Medium
Skipjack Tuna	Juveniles	All	X		X	X	Medium
Skipjack Tuna	Adults	Summer	X		X	unk	Medium
Skipjack Tuna	Adults	Fall	X		X	unk	Medium
Windowpane Flounder	Larvae	All	X		X	X	Medium
Windowpane Flounder	Eggs	Summer	X		X	X	Medium
Windowpane Flounder	Eggs	Fall	X		X	X	Medium
Witch Flounder	Larvae	All	X		X	X	Medium
Witch Flounder	Eggs	All	X		X	X	Medium
Yellowfin Tuna	Juveniles	All	unk		X	unk	Medium
Yellowfin Tuna	Adults	All	X		X	unk	Medium

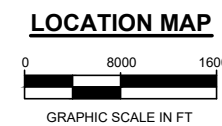
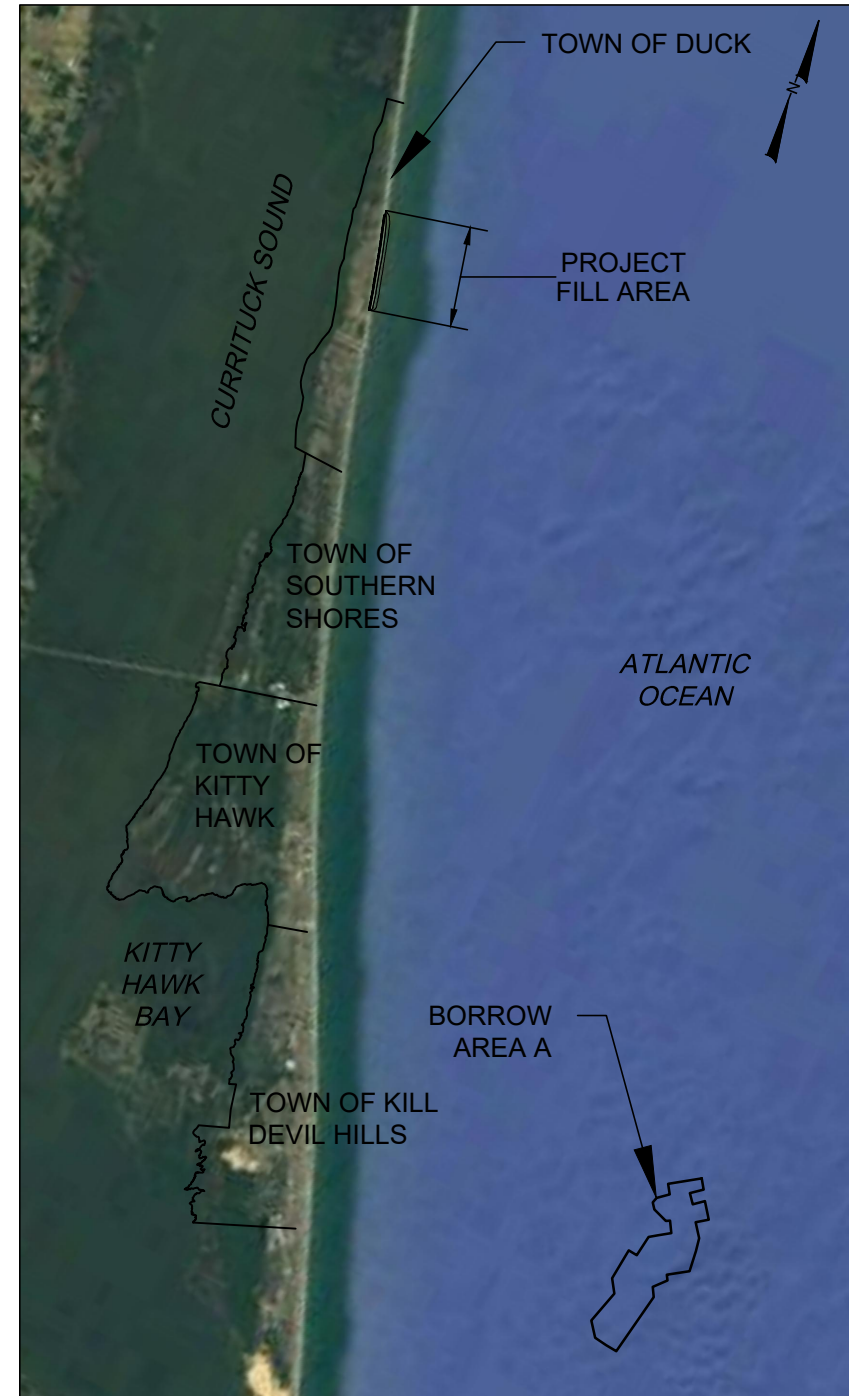
Appendix D

Drawings for the Town of Duck Shoreline Protection Project

NORTH DARE COUNTY BEACHES TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



INDEX TO SHEETS	
1	COVER SHEET
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW
3-6	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEWS
7-8	BEACH FILL PROFILES
9	BORROW AREA A PLAN VIEW & COORDINATE TABLE
10	BORROW AREA A CROSS SECTIONS



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FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409

ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

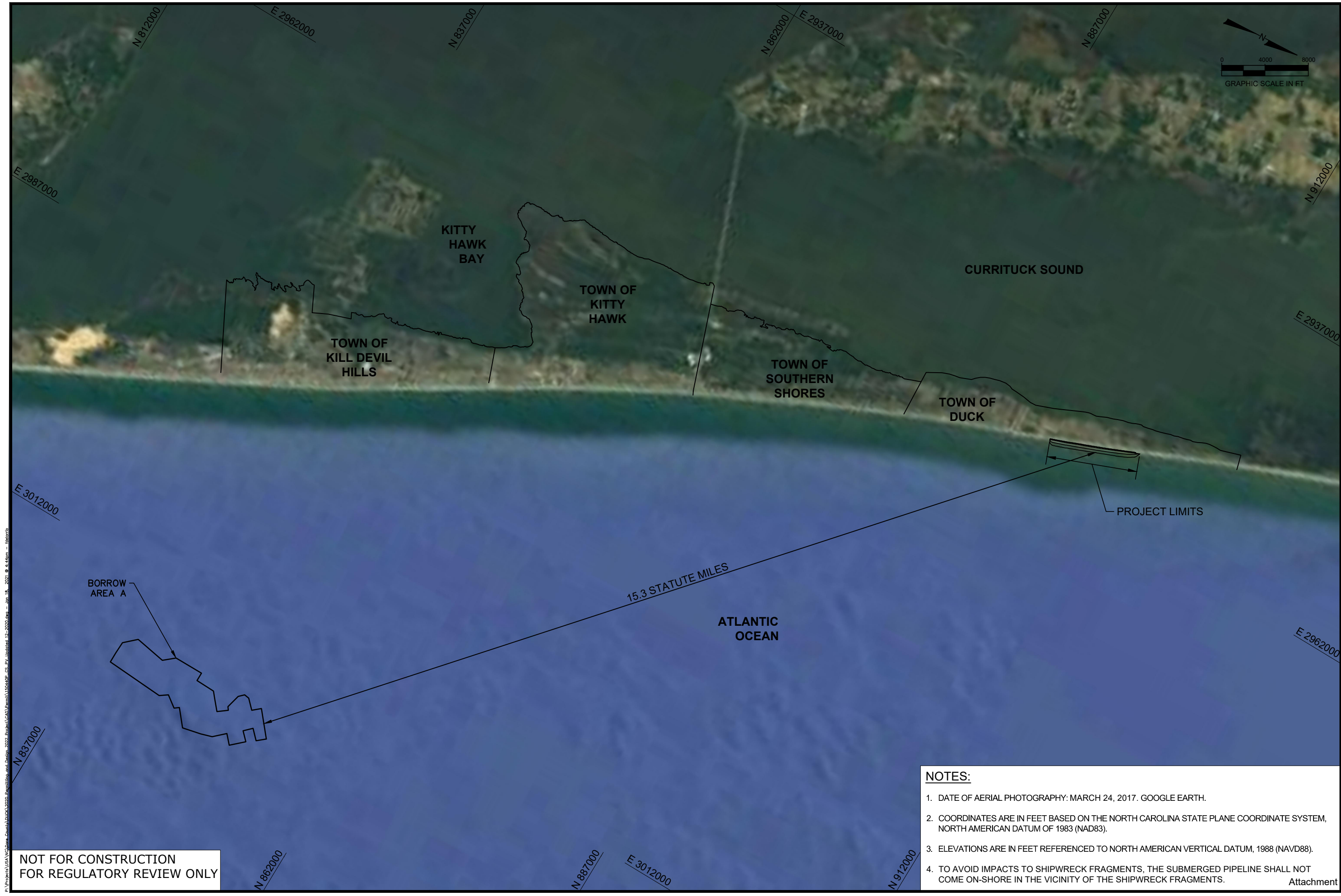
PH: (910) 999-1905

REVISIONS	
Description	Date

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW
Drawn by: FD	Date: 1/16/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:

TOWN OF DUCK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
COVER SHEET

DRAWING NO.
CS



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
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- NOTES:**
- DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: MARCH 24, 2017. GOOGLE EARTH.
 - COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
 - ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM, 1988 (NAVD88).
 - TO AVOID IMPACTS TO SHIPWRECK FRAGMENTS, THE SUBMERGED PIPELINE SHALL NOT COME ON-SHORE IN THE VICINITY OF THE SHIPWRECK FRAGMENTS.

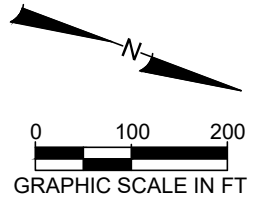
COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.																									
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">No.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 80%;">Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	No.	Date	Description										<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Designed by: AP</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Checked by: AP</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Reference Files:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawn by: FD</td> <td>Reviewed by: RW</td> <td>TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date: 1/16/21</td> <td>Submitted by: KW</td> <td>PROJECT OVERVIEW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plot Scale: AS NOTED</td> <td>Comm. No.:</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Reference Files:	Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	Date: 1/16/21	Submitted by: KW	PROJECT OVERVIEW	Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:	
No.	Date	Description																							
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Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA																							
Date: 1/16/21	Submitted by: KW	PROJECT OVERVIEW																							
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USACE-CEERD-HF-A.
FIELD RESEARCH FACILITY
1261 DUCK RD.
KITTY HAWK, N.C. 27949



LEGEND

- 2020 MHW (1.18')
- 2020 MLW (-2.05')
- 12- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM, 1988 (NAVD88).
4. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 1000 FOOT INTERVALS BY CPE-NC JUNE 2020.
5. THE PROPOSED DUNE WILL TIE INTO EXISTING CONDITIONS TO ESTABLISH THE DESIGN CONFIGURATION OF 20' WIDE AT ELEVATION 20.0' NAVD88.
6. SAND FENCING MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE DUNE AND A POINT 10 FT. SEAWARD OF THE TOE OF DUNE.
7. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS MUST STAY ON ROADS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, NO OTHER ADJACENT ROADS ARE TO BE USED.
8. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

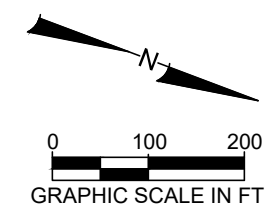
**NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY**

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.			
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331			
Checked by:	Reviewed by:	Submitted by:	Comm. No.:
AP	RW	KW	---
Designed by:	Drawn by:	Date:	Plot Scale:
AP	FD	1/18/21	AS NOTED
Reference Files:			
TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA			
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO.			
PV-1			
Attachment 3-321 3 OF 10			

PH: (910)999-1905

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MATCH LINE SHEET 3



LEGEND

- 2020 MHW (1.18')
- - - - - 2020 MLW (-2.05)
- 12- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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7. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS MUST STAY ON ROADS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, NO OTHER ADJACENT ROADS ARE TO BE USED.
8. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

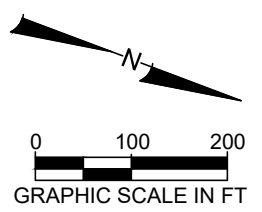
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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331	
TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW
DRAWING NO. PV-2	SHEET 4 OF 10

PH. (910)999-1905

P:\Projects\USA\NO_Dare County\DUCK\2020 Permitting and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\1504409_CS_PV_Updated_12-2020.dwg - Jun 15, 2021 @ 4:52pm - Malorie



SEE INSET FOR ADDITIONAL STAGING AREAS AT INTERSECTION OF TRINITIE DR AND DUCK RD



LEGEND

- 2020 MHW (1.18')
- 2020 MLW (-2.05')
- 12- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM, 1988 (NAVD88).
4. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 1000 FOOT INTERVALS BY CPE-NC JUNE 2020.
5. THE PROPOSED DUNE WILL TIE INTO EXISTING CONDITIONS TO ESTABLISH THE DESIGN CONFIGURATION OF 20' WIDE AT ELEVATION 20.0' NAVD88.
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MATCH LINE SHEET 4

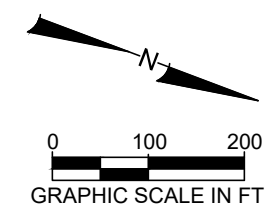
MATCH LINE SHEET 6

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.																													
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331																													
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Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.: ---																										
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	Date: 1/18/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED																										
TOWN OF DUCK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW																													
DRAWING NO. PV-3																													

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MATCH LINE SHEET 5



LEGEND

- 2020 MHW (1.18')
- 2020 MLW (-2.05')
- 12- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: AUGUST 5, 2020.
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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

No.	Date	Description

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
Date: 7/18/21	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.:	AS NOTED

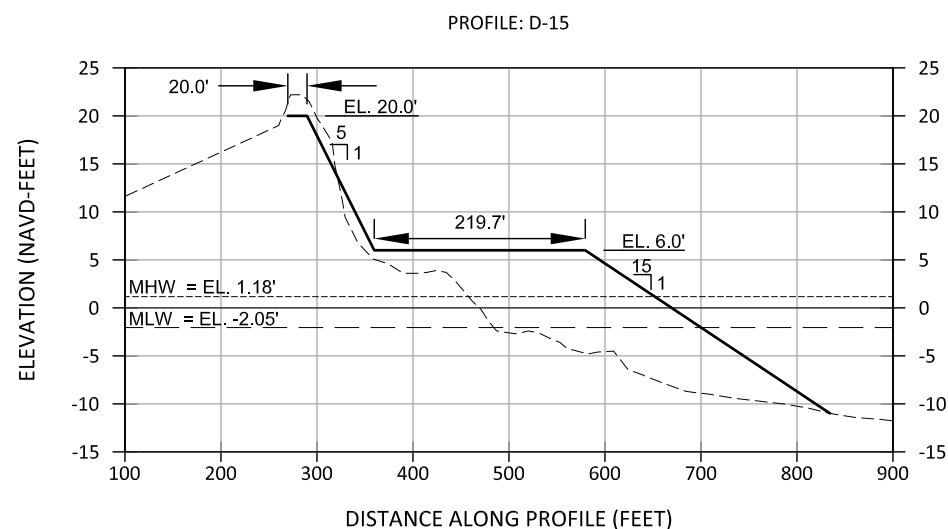
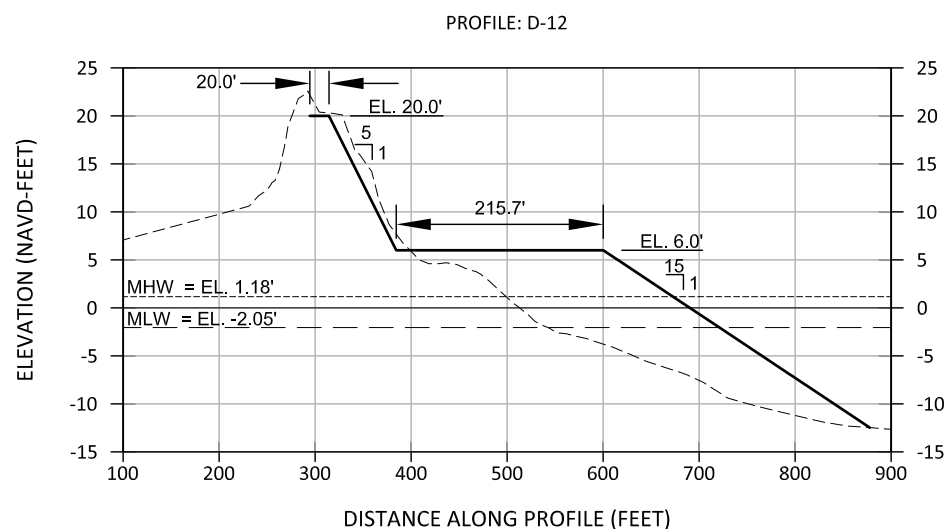
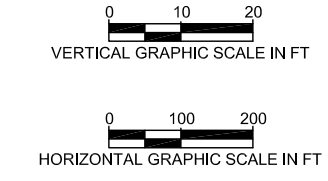
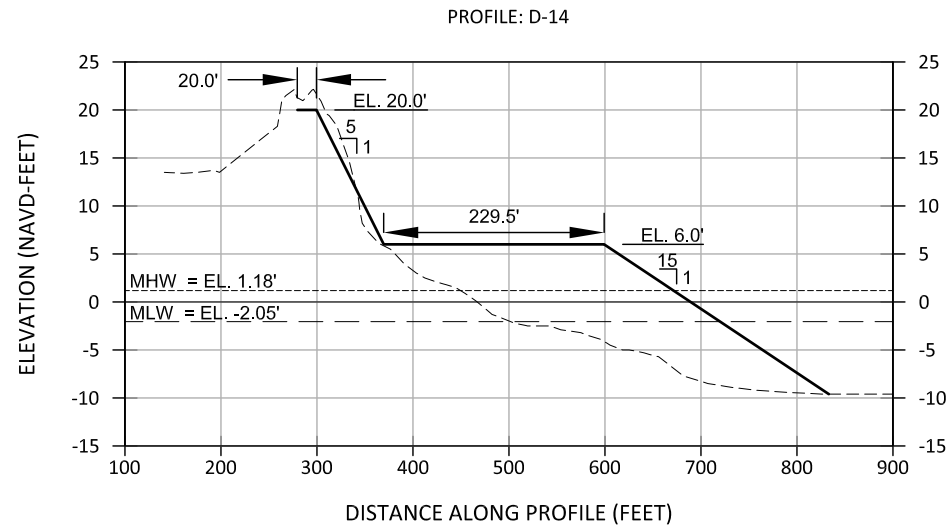
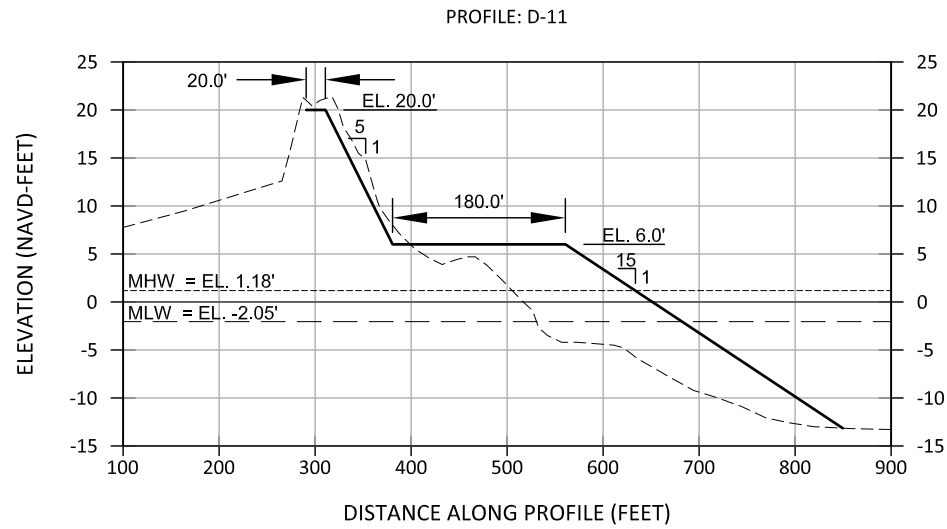
TOWN OF DUCK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-4

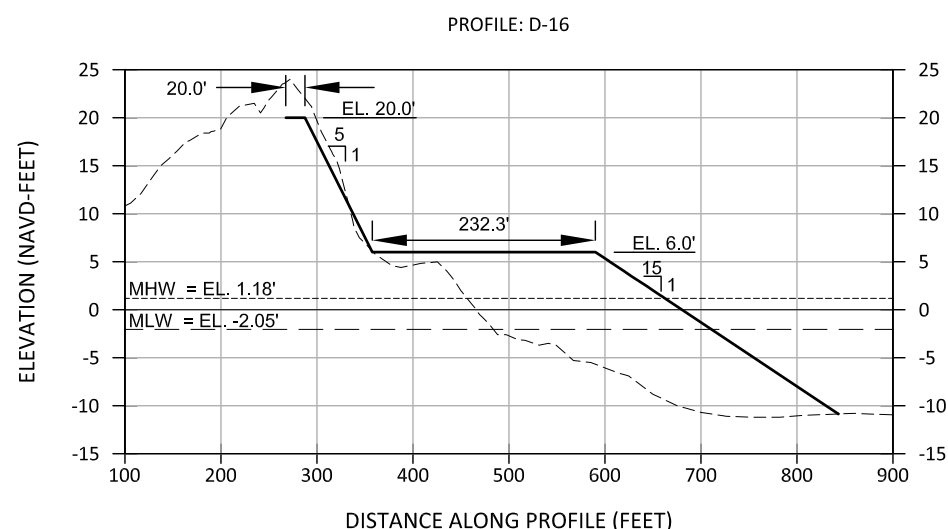
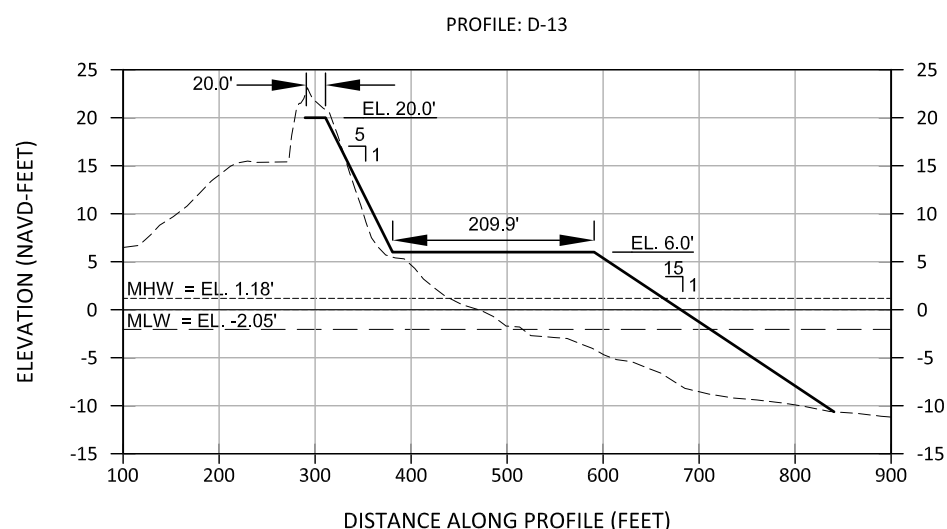
PH. (910)999-1905

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)



NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

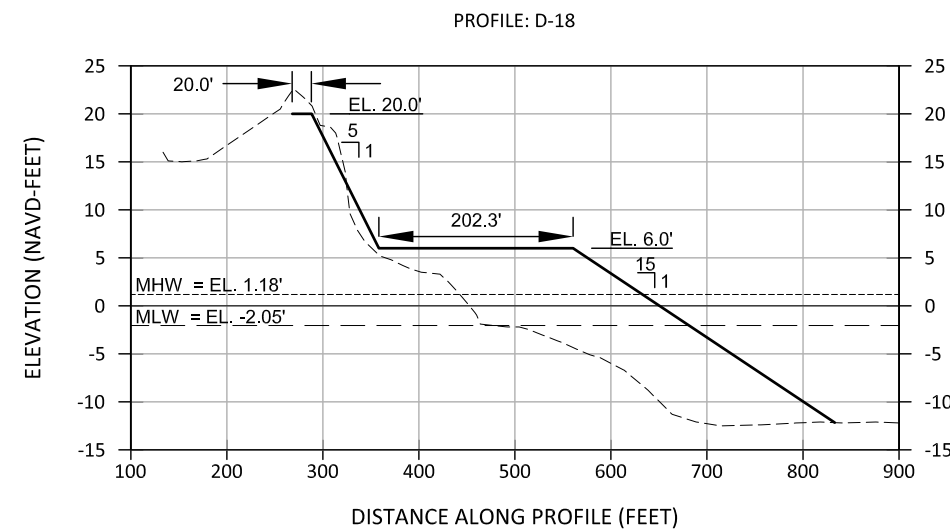
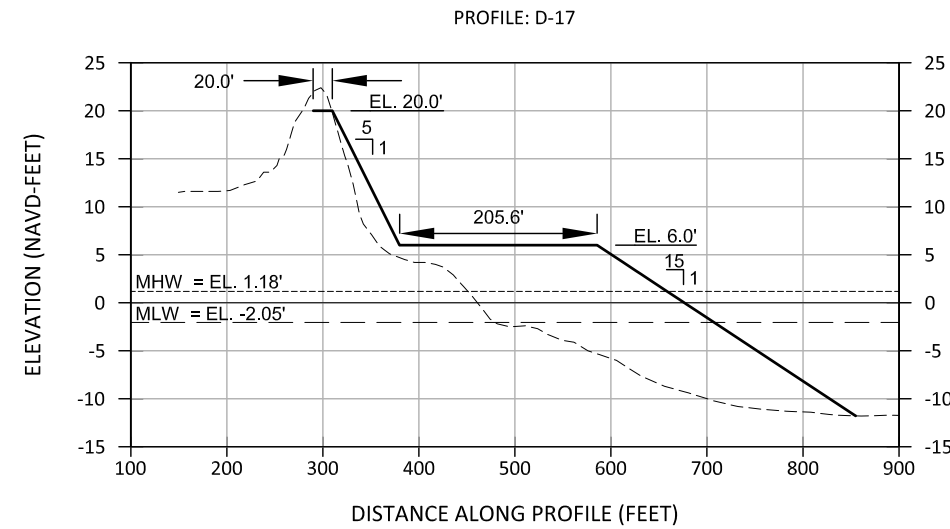
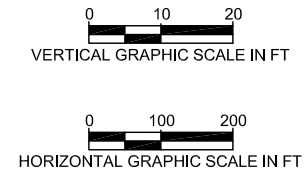
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Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	1/18/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

TOWN OF DUCK
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-1
 SHEET 7 OF 10

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- . - . MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

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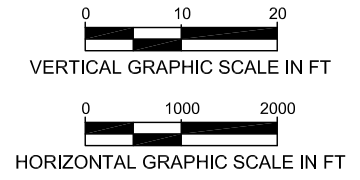
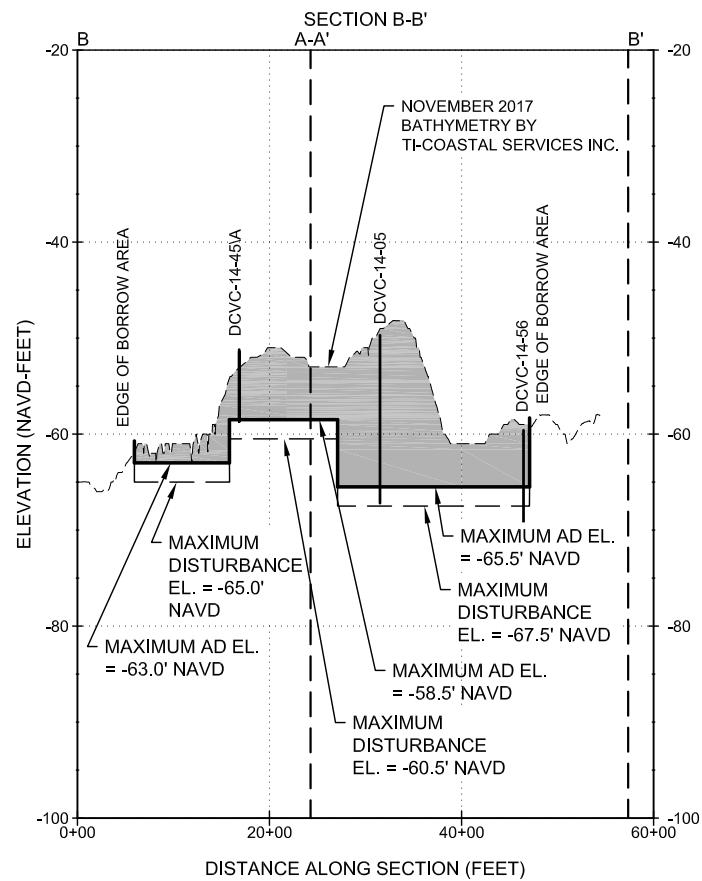
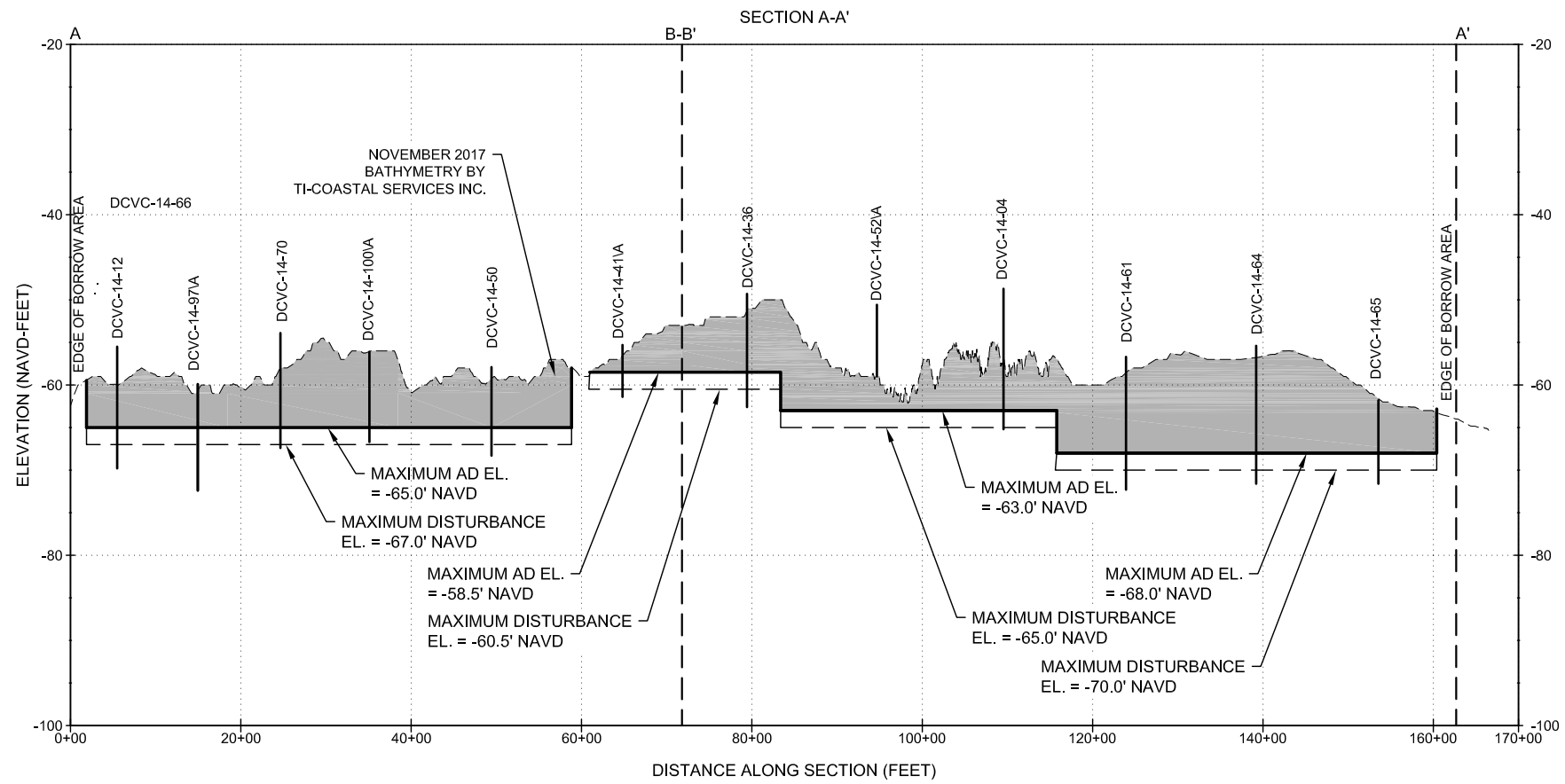
**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
 OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	1/18/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

TOWN OF DUCK
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-2
 SHEET 8 OF 10



- NOTES:**
- ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
 - BATHYMETRIC SURVEY PERFORMED NOVEMBER 2017 BY TI-COASTAL SERVICES INC.
 - THE MAXIMUM AFTER DREDGE (AD) ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE THE MAXIMUM DEPTHS ALLOWED WITHIN THE BORROW AREA PER THE PERMITS AND BASED ON THE AD SURVEY.

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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	Checked by:	Designed by:	Reference Files:
	AP	KM	
	Reviewed by:	Drawn by:	
	KW	FD	
	Submitted by:	Date:	
	KW	1/18/21	
	Comm. No.:	Proj. Scale:	
		AS NOTED	

TOWN OF DUCK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BORROW AREA A CROSS-SECTIONS

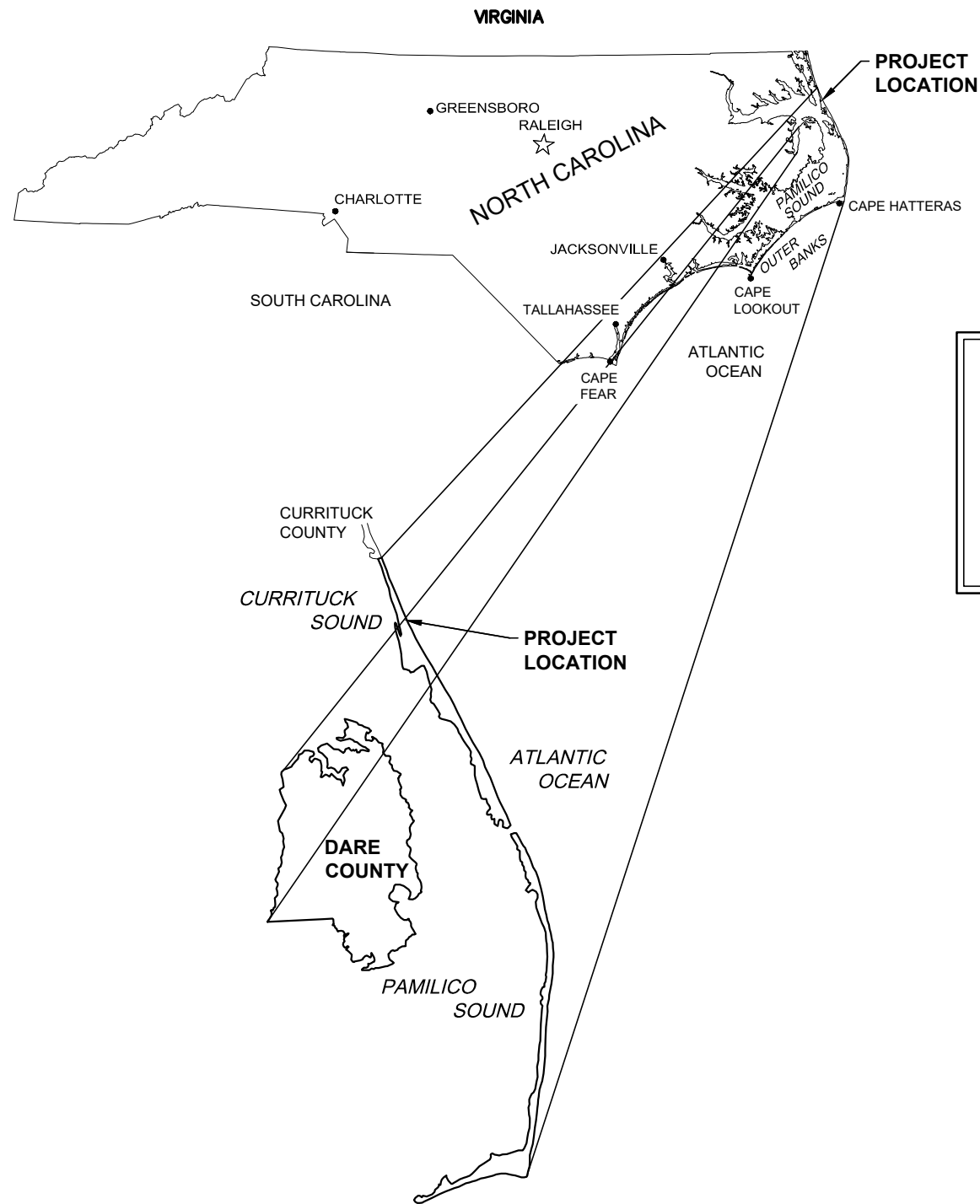
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SHEET 10 OF 10

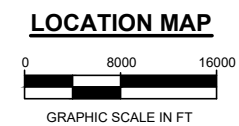
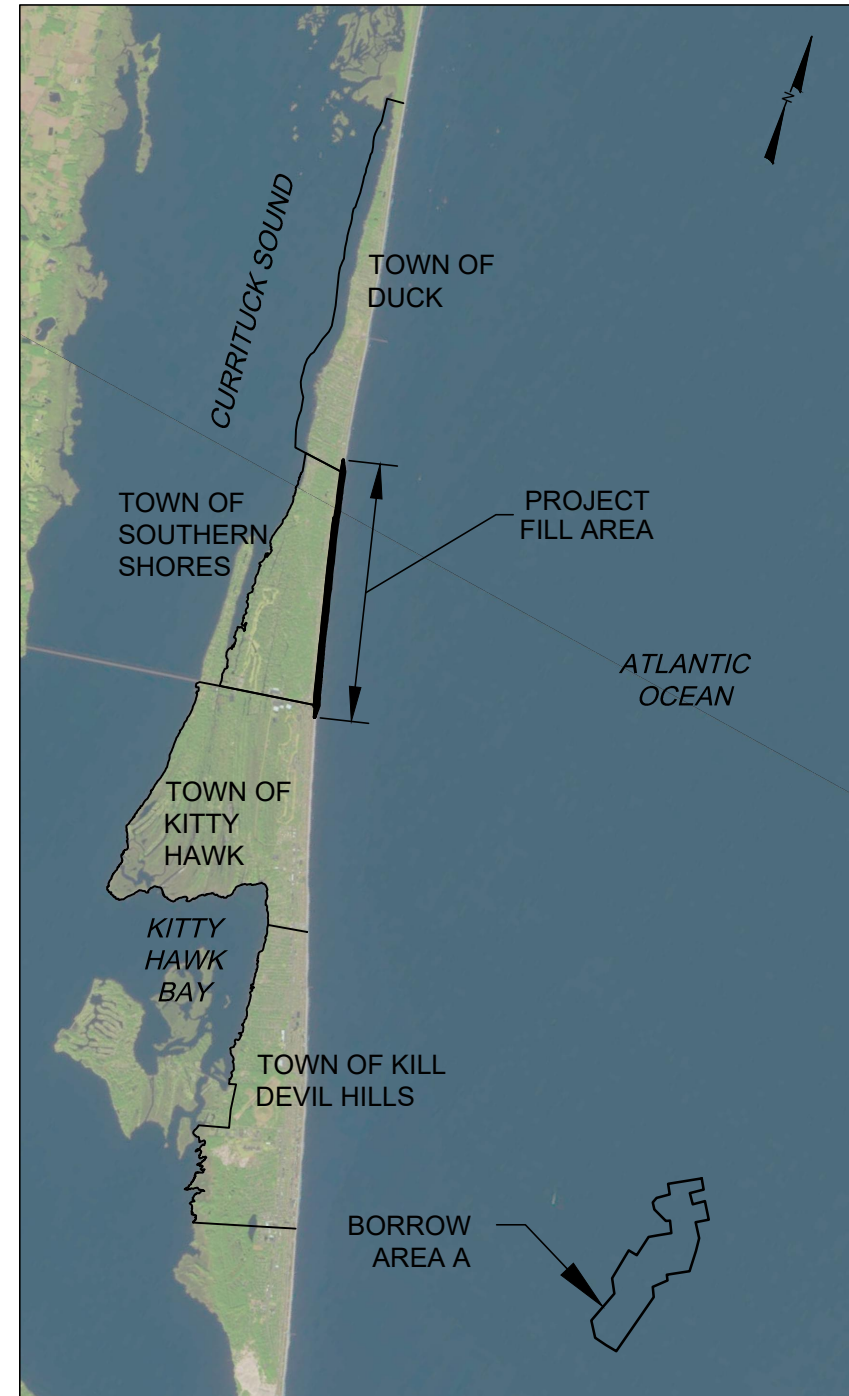
Appendix E

Drawings for the Town of Southern Shores Shoreline Protection Project

NORTH DARE COUNTY BEACHES SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



INDEX TO SHEETS	
1	COVER SHEET
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW
3-11	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEWS
12-15	BEACH FILL PROFILES
16	BORROW AREA A PLAN VIEW & COORDINATE TABLE
17	BORROW AREA A CROSS SECTIONS



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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

PH. (910) 999-1905

REVISIONS	
Description	Date

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
Date: 3/12/21	Submitted by: KW
Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:

SOUTHERN SHORES
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
COVER SHEET

DRAWING NO.
CS

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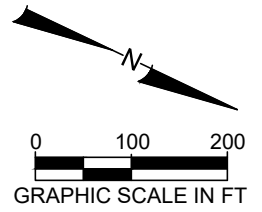
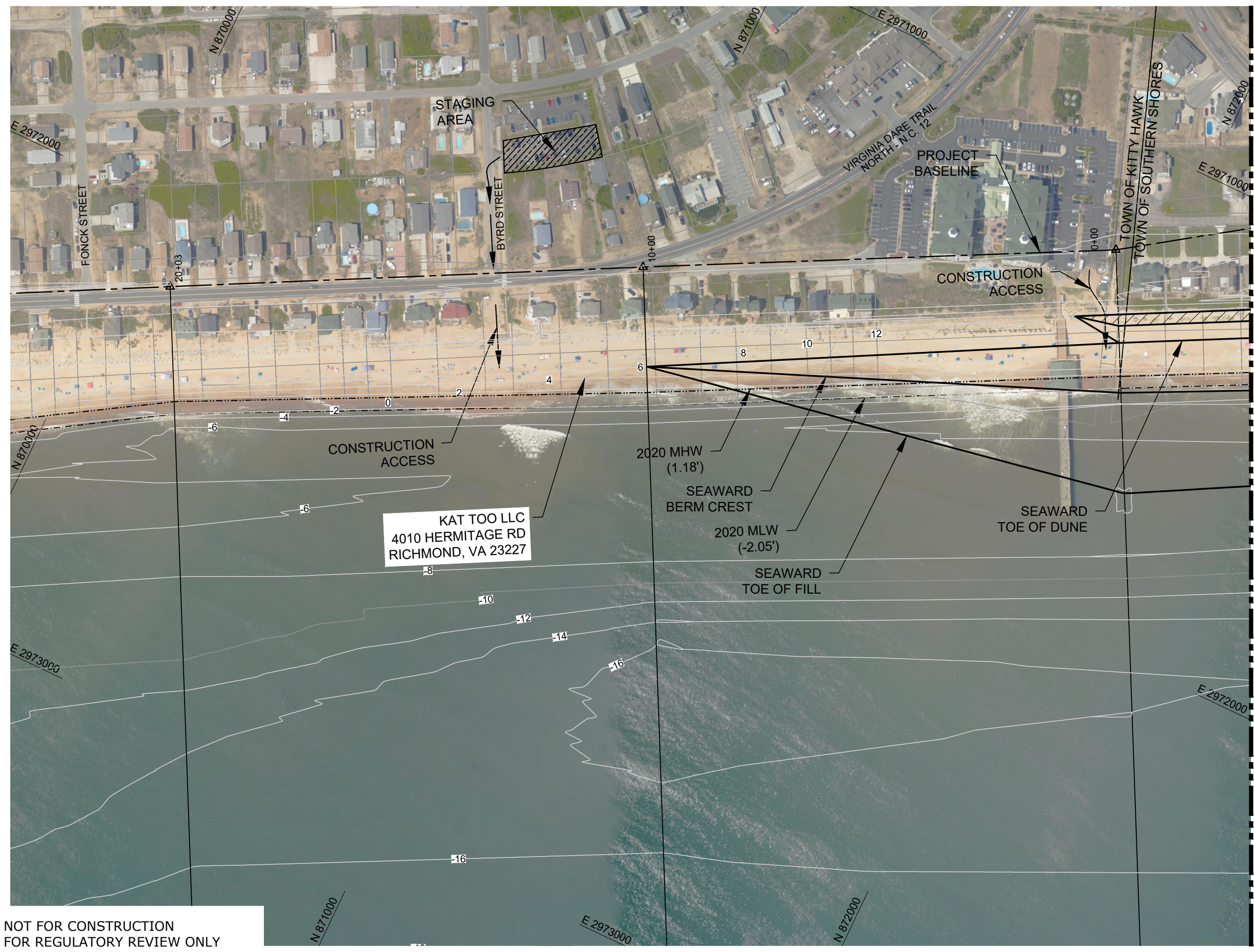
NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: DECEMBER 3, 2020. SENTINEL-2 (ESA) IMAGE COURTESY OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC. 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331 PH: (910) 999-1905																
Reference Files: SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA PROJECT OVERVIEW	Checked by: AP Reviewed by: RW Submitted by: KW Comm. No.: ---															
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Attachment 3-331 Sheet 2 OF 17																

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LEGEND

	USACE BASELINE STATION
	2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
	2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
	EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
	DUNE CREST

- NOTES:**
- DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
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WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

No.	Date	Description

Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.: ...
Designed by: FD	Date: 3/12/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED	

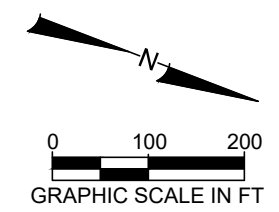
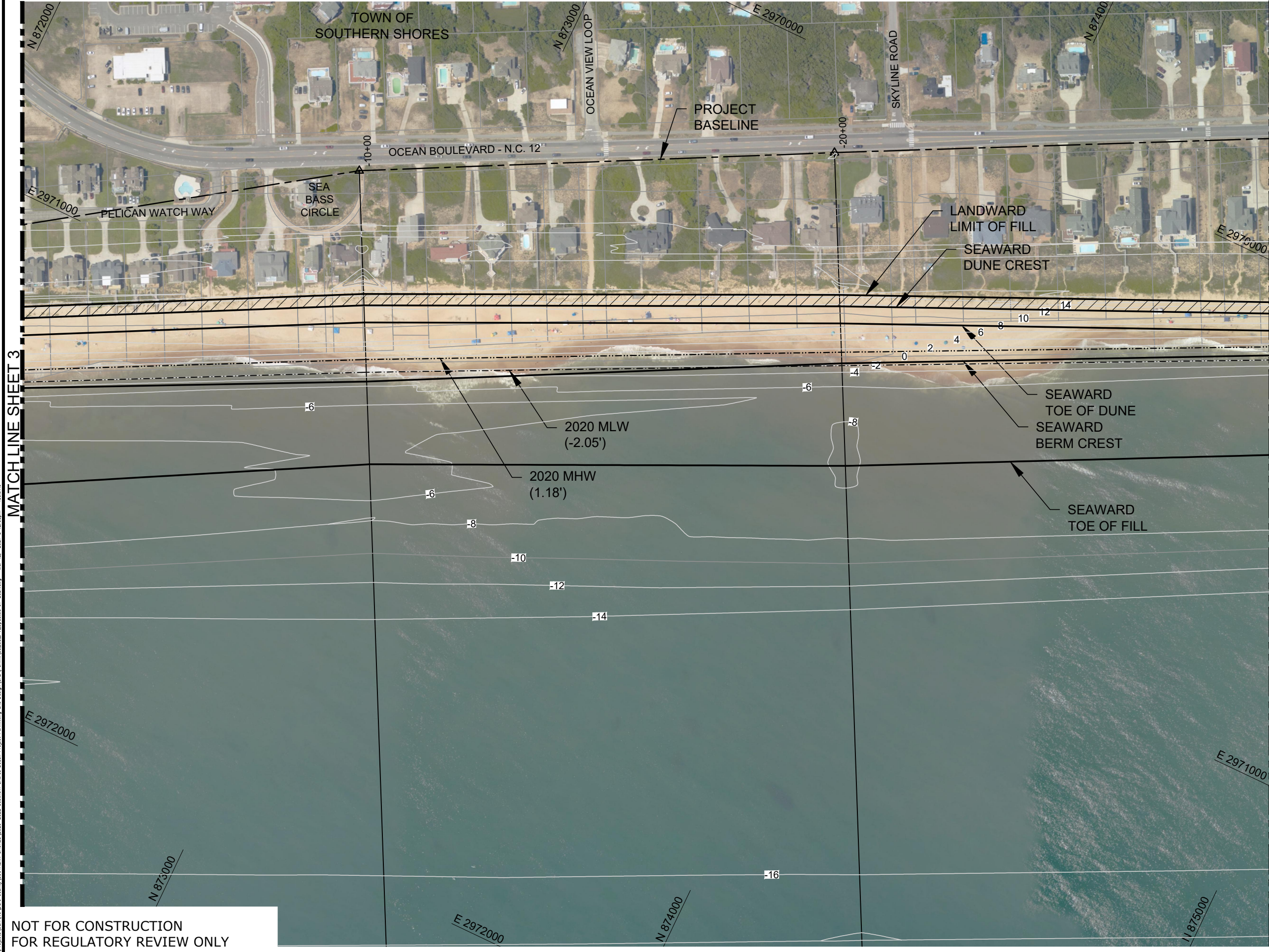
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SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-1

Attachment 3 of 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 3



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 5

NOTES:

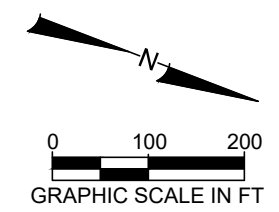
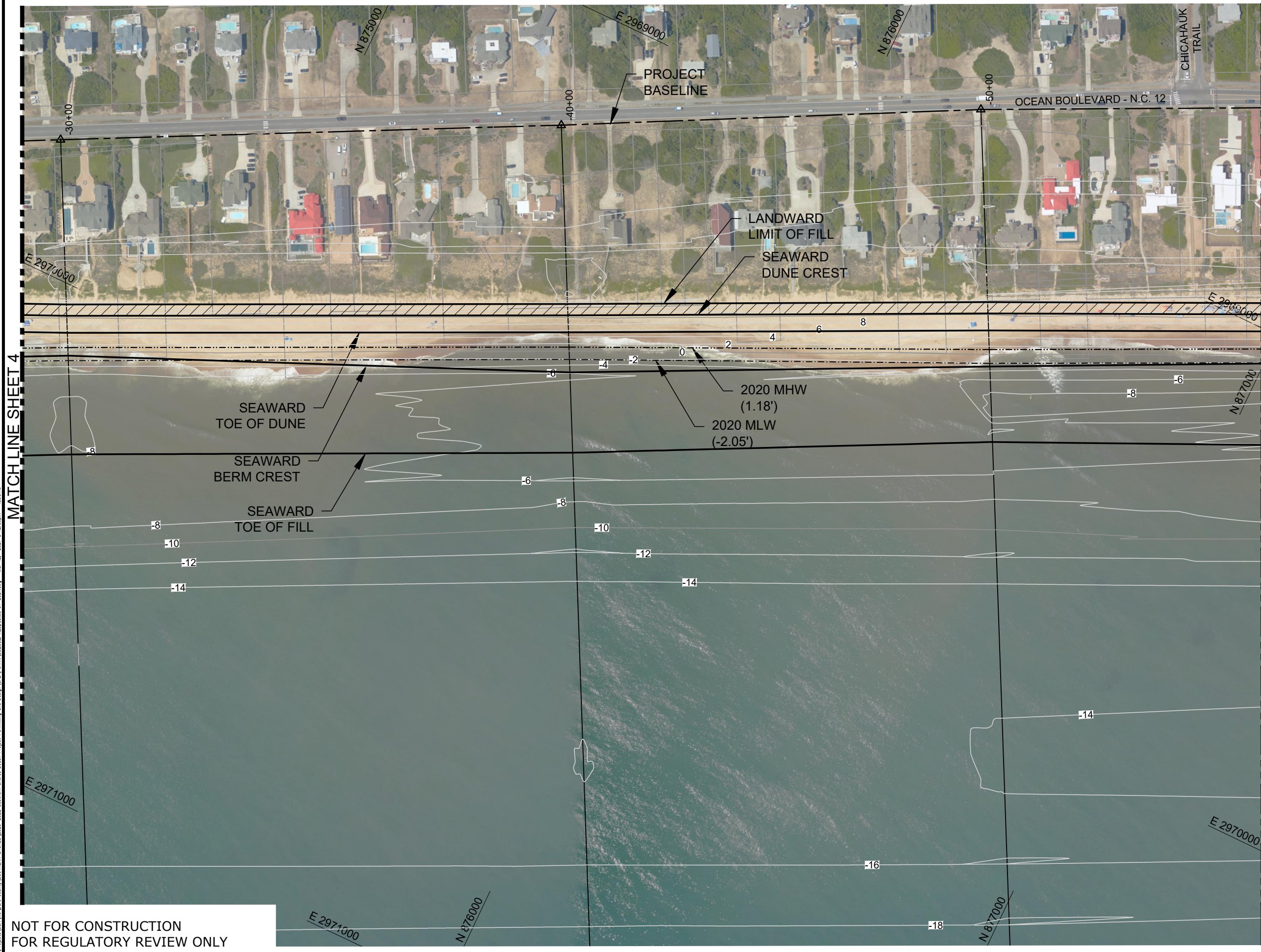
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ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331					
DESIGNED BY: AIP		CHECKED BY: AIP			
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DATE: 3/12/21		SUBMITTED BY: KW			
PLOT SCALE: AS NOTED		COMM. NO.:			
SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA		BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO. PV-2					

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MATCH LINE SHEET 4



LEGEND

	USACE BASELINE STATION
	2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
	2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
	EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
	DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 6

NOTES:

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WILMINGTON, NC 28409
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Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
Date: 3/12/21	Submitted by: KW
Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:

SOUTHERN SHORES
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

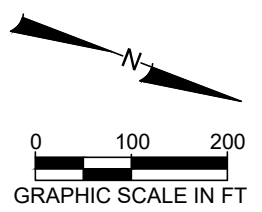
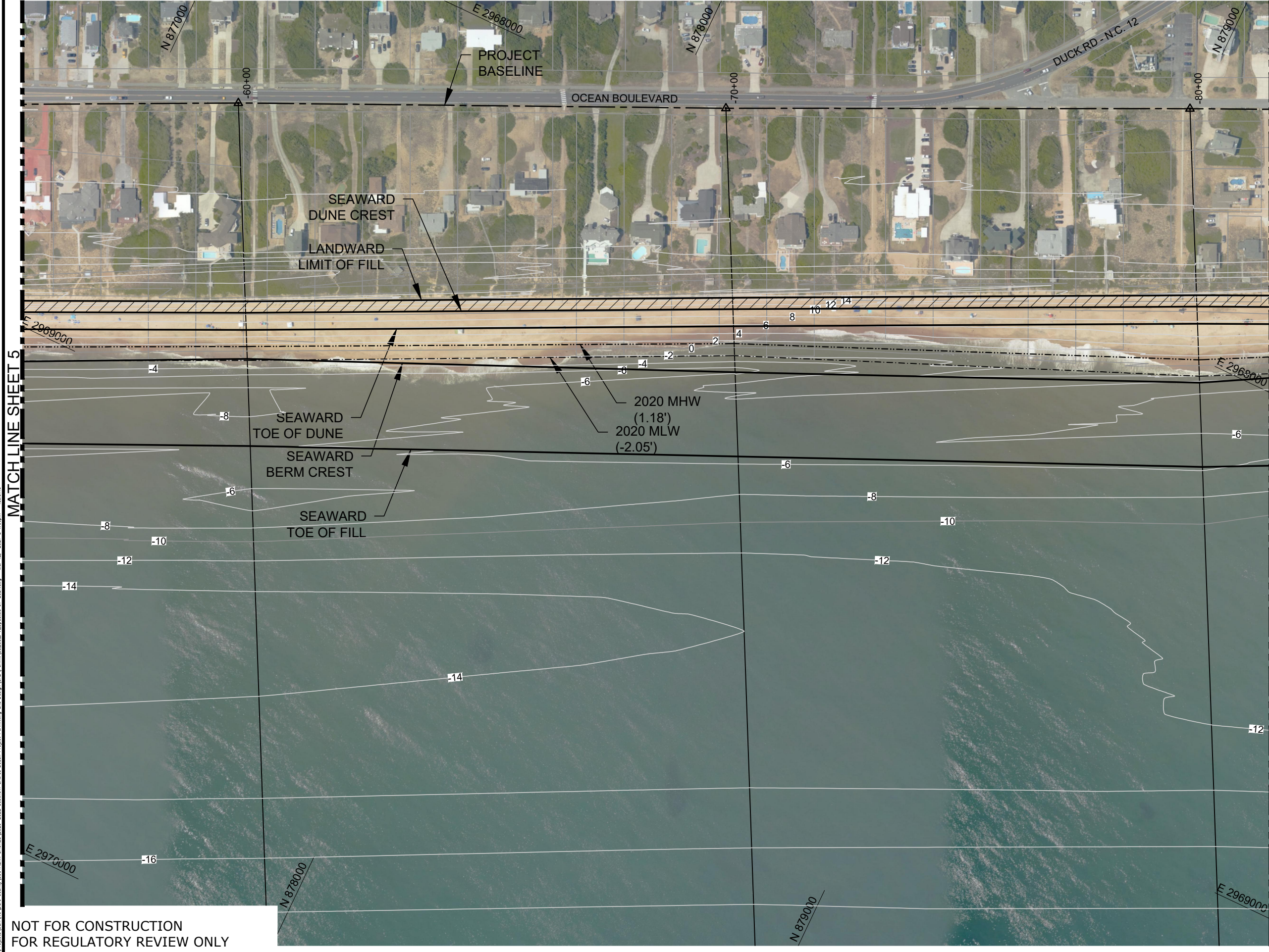
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-3

Attachment 3-334
Sheet 5 OF 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 5



LEGEND

- USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 7

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
4. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 1000 FOOT INTERVALS BY CPE-NC JUNE 2020. THE CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FOR GRAPHICAL PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT INTENDED FOR DESIGN.
5. SAND FENCING MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE DESIGN DUNE AND A POINT 10 FT. SEAWARD OF THE TOE OF DUNE.
6. SOUTH TAPER NOT REQUIRED IF SOUTHERN SHORES PROJECT CONSTRUCTED AT THE SAME TIME AS KITTY HAWK.
7. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

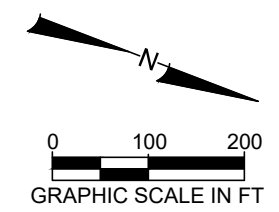
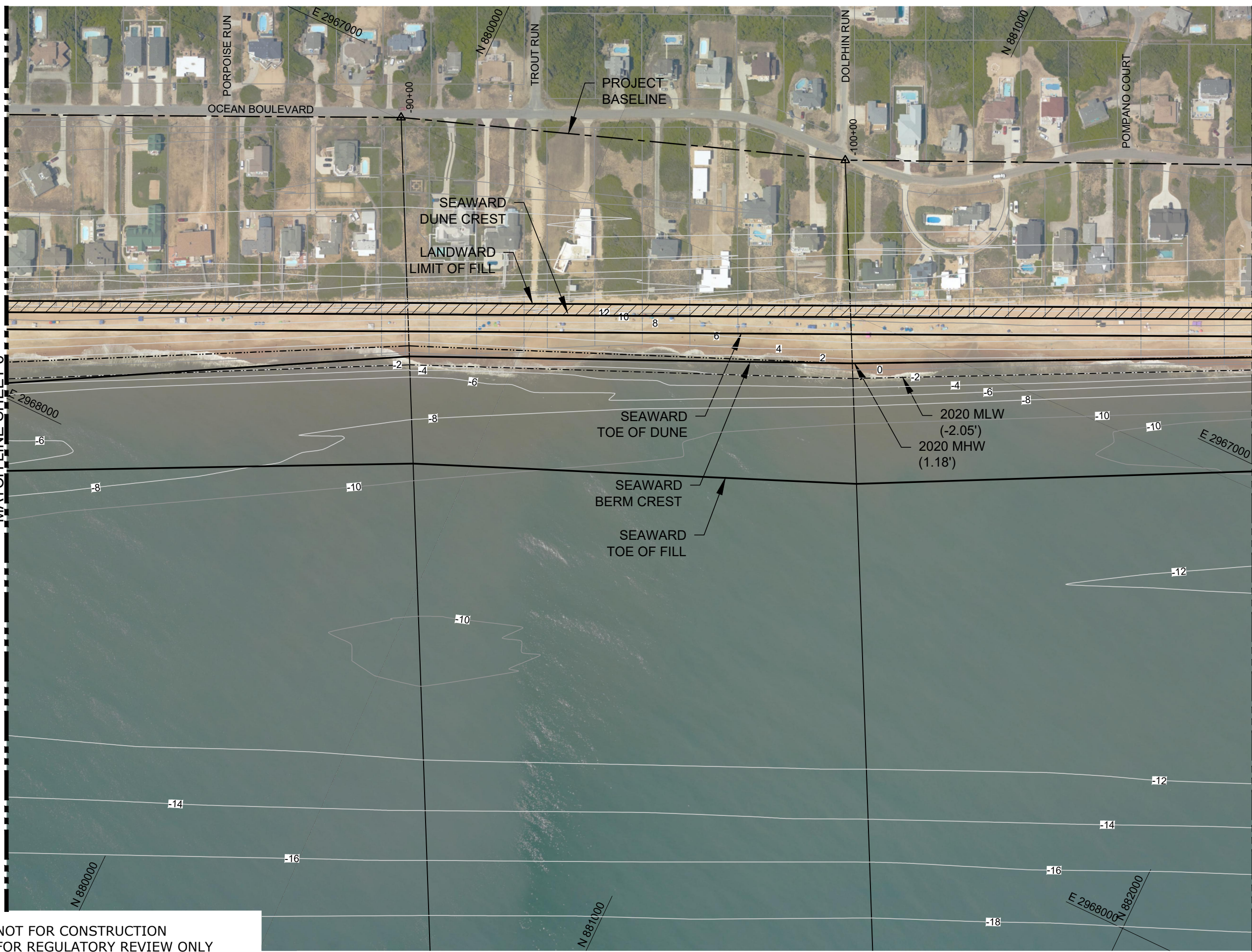
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.			
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331			
Checked by:	Designed by:	Reference Files:	
AP	FD	SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW
Reviewed by:	Drawn by:	Date:	Submitted by:
RW	FD	3/12/21	KW
Submitted by:	Date:	Plot Scale:	Comm. No.:
KW	---	AS NOTED	---
DRAWING NO. PV-4			
Attachment 3-335 SHEET 6 OF 17			

PH: (910)999-1905

P:\Projects\USA\Use Case\Southern Shores\2020-2022 Southern Shores Beach Project Permitting and Design\CAD\Permit\SS_CS_PV_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Mar 12, 2021 1:03pm - fdelorio

MATCH LINE SHEET 6



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

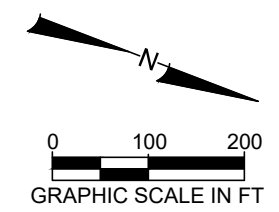
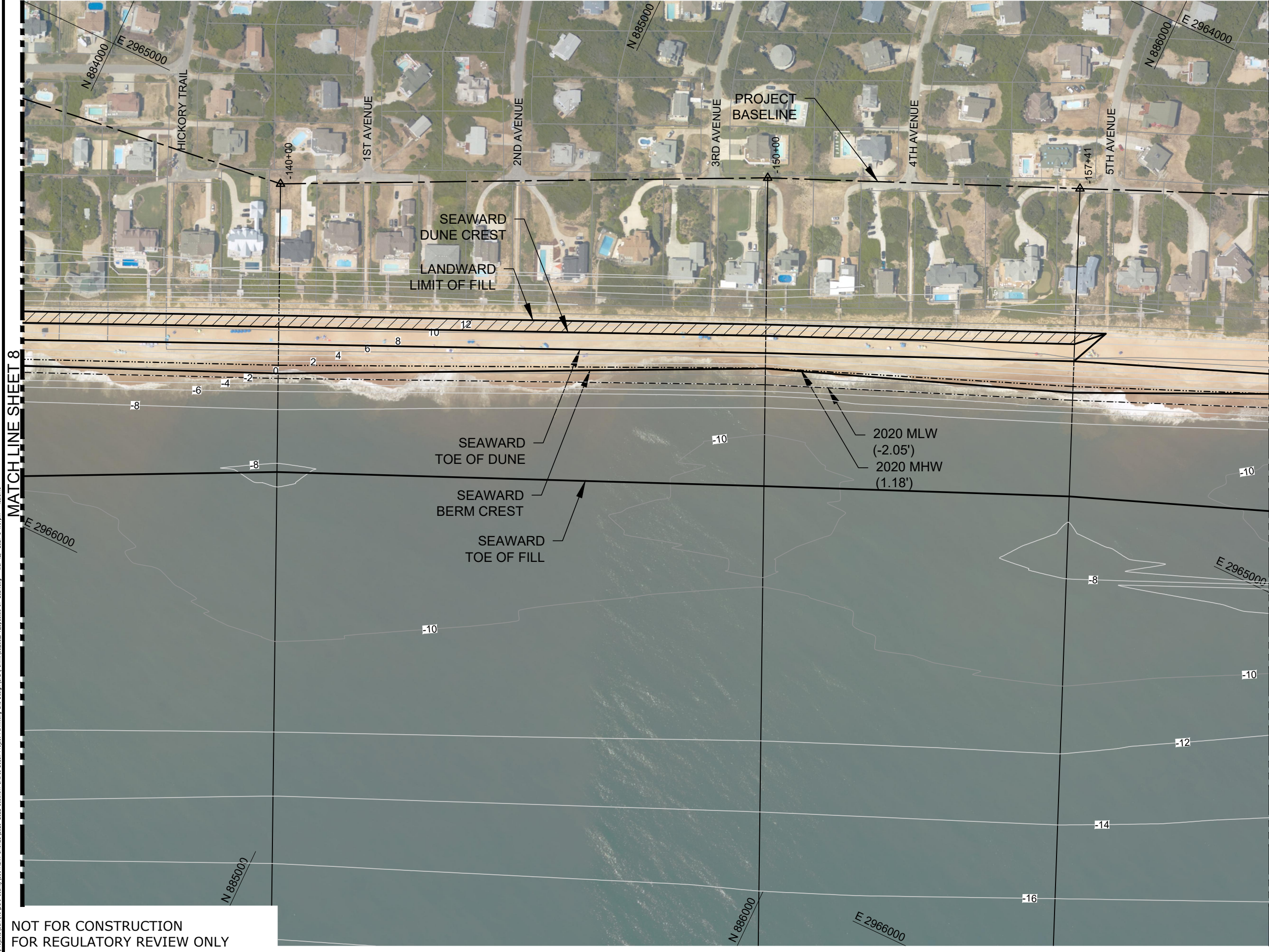
1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
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5. SAND FENCING MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE DESIGN DUNE AND A POINT 10 FT. SEAWARD OF THE TOE OF DUNE.
6. SOUTH TAPER NOT REQUIRED IF SOUTHERN SHORES PROJECT CONSTRUCTED AT THE SAME TIME AS KITTY HAWK.
7. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.		4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409		PH: (910)999-1905	
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331					
SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA		BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO. PV-5					
Attachment 3-336				7 OF 17	

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MATCH LINE SHEET 8



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10 EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 10

NOTES:

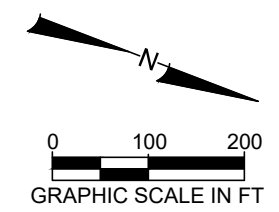
1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409			
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331			
PH: (910)999-1905			
Checked by:	Designed by:		
AP	FD		
Reviewed by:	Date:	Submitted by:	Comm. No.:
RW	3/12/21	KW	AS NOTED
Reference Files:			
SOUTHERN SHORES BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO.			
PV-7			
Attachment 3 of 19			

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MATCH LINE SHEET 9



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

No.	Date	Description

Reference Files:	Designed by:	Checked by:	
	AP	AP	

Reference Files:	Designed by:	Checked by:	
	AP	AP	

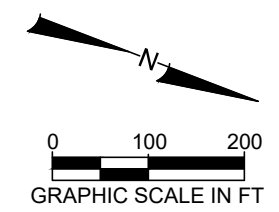
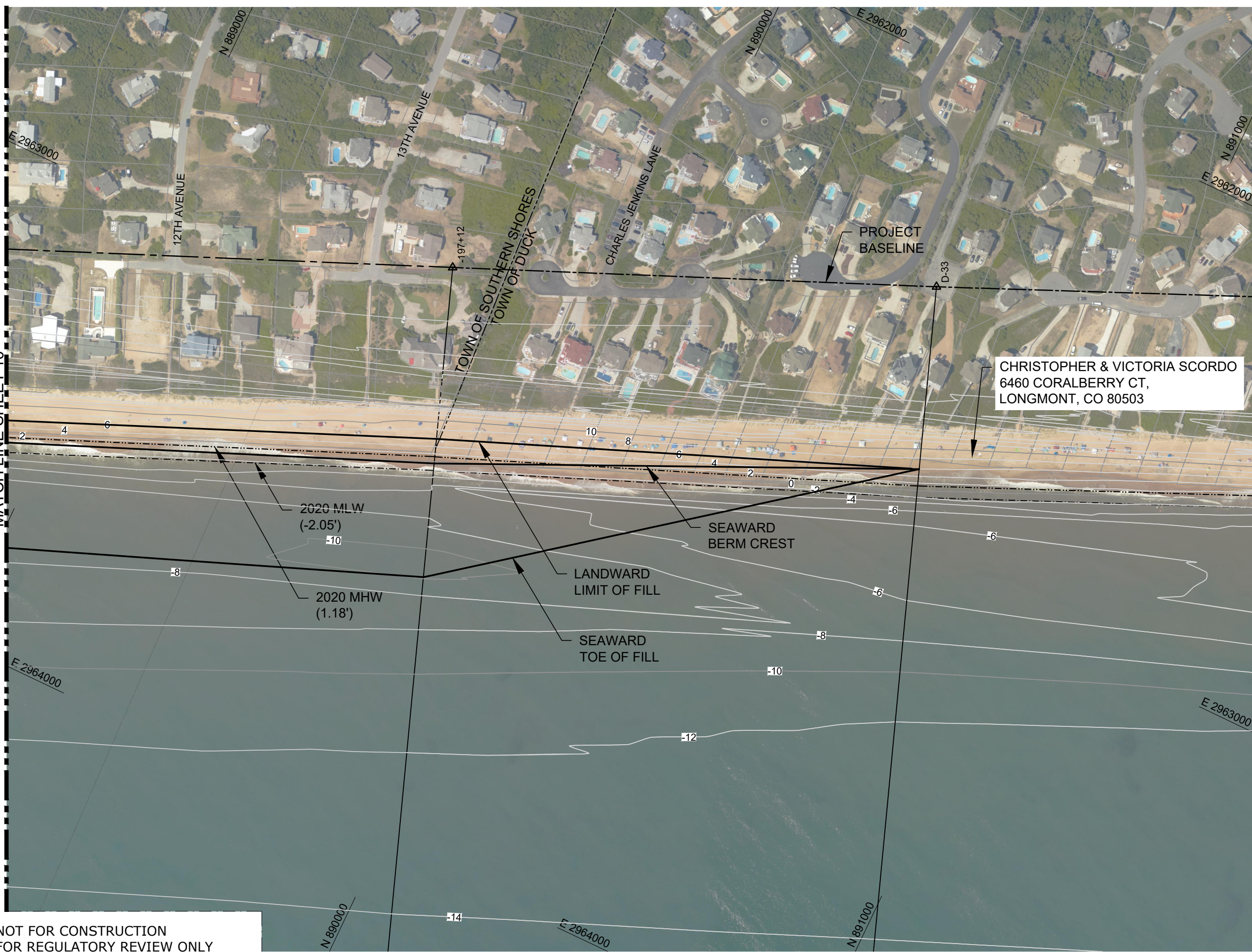
SOUTHERN SHORES
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-8

Attachment 3-339
10 OF 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 10



LEGEND

- USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

No.	Date	Description

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.:
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	Date: 3/12/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED

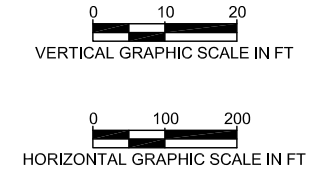
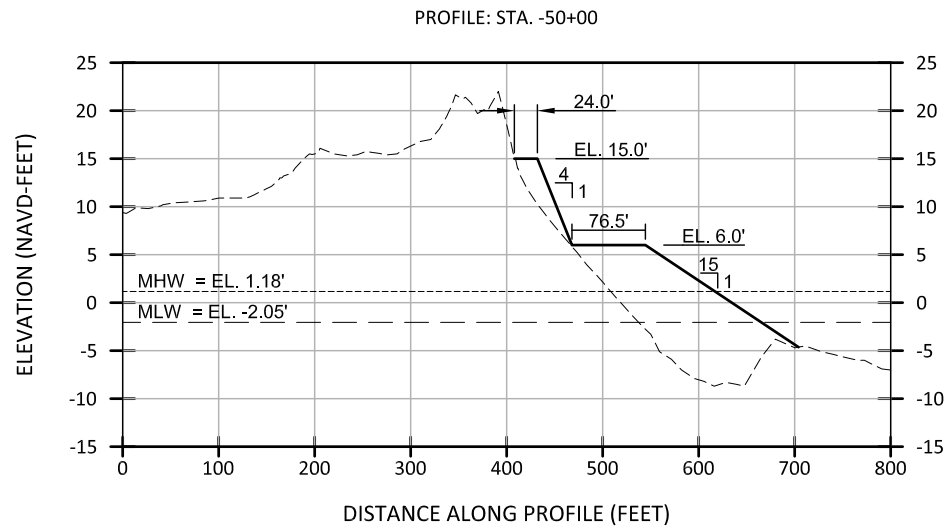
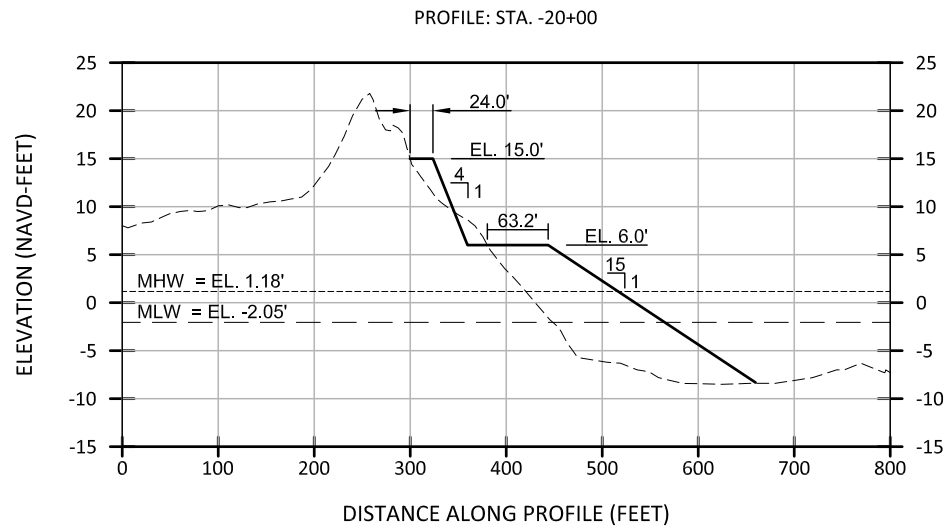
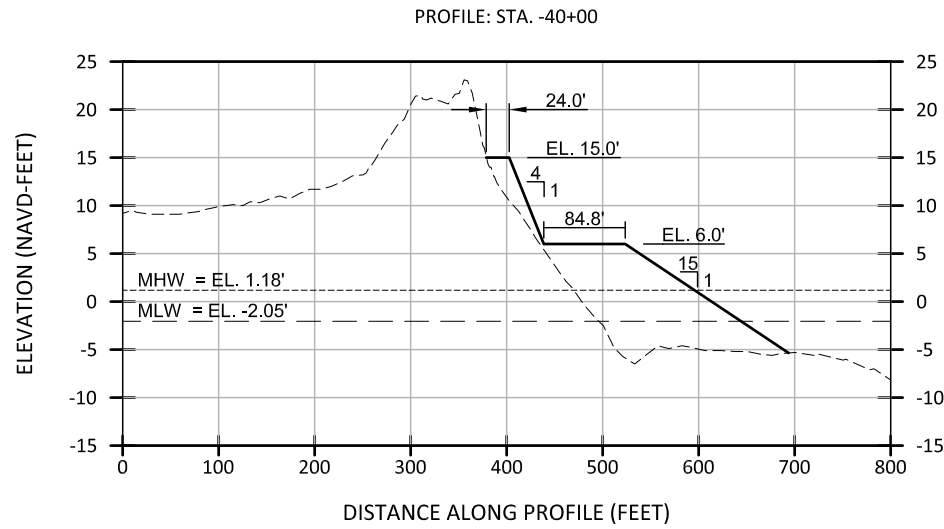
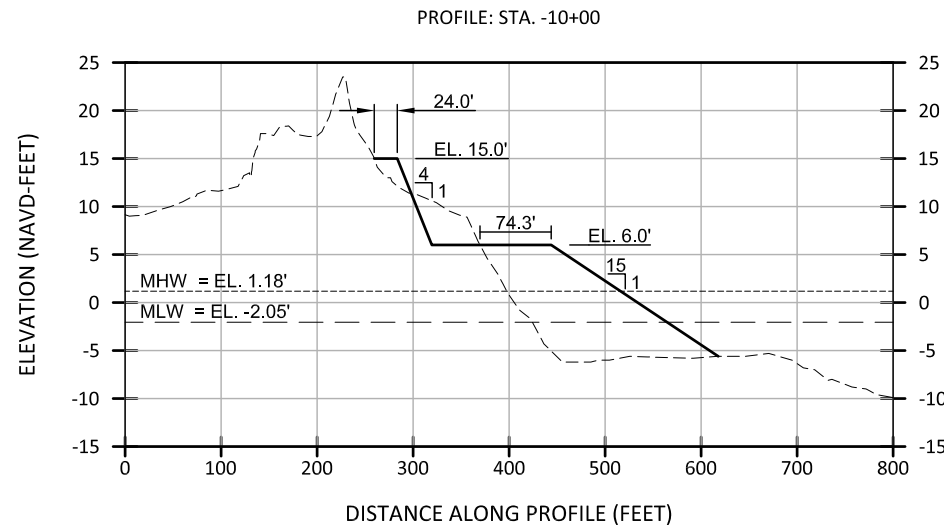
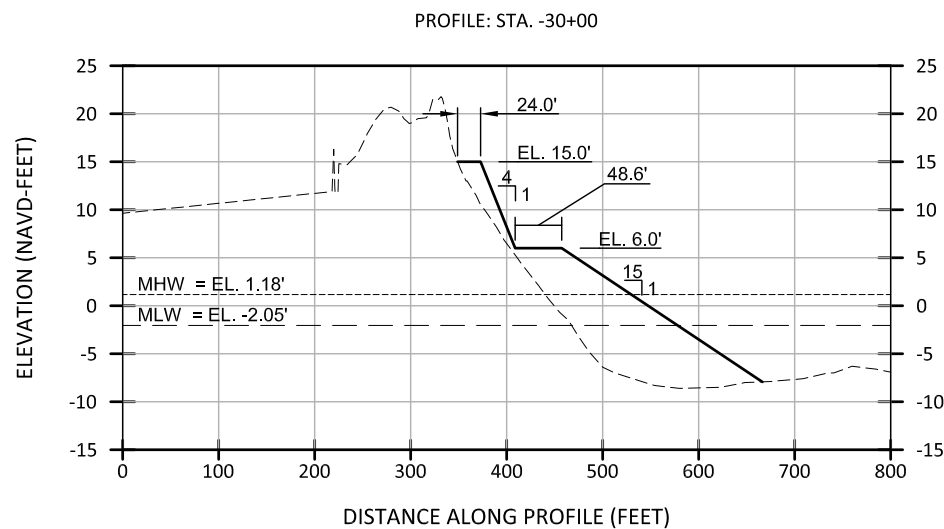
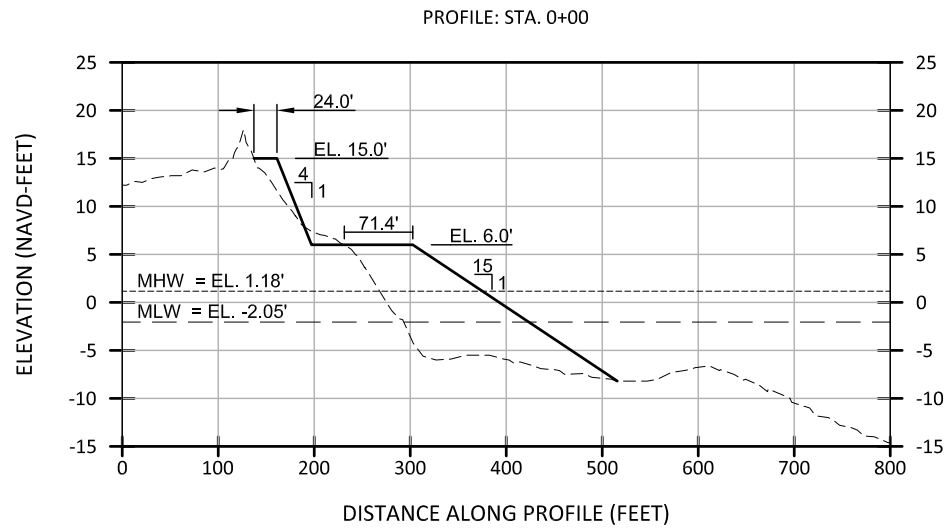
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SOUTHERN SHORES
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-9

Attachment 3-340
Sheet 11 OF 17

P:\Projects\USA\NC\Done County\SO\BEH Studies\2020-2022 Southern Shores Beach Project Permitting and Design\CD\Permit\SS-AS_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Mar 12, 2021 @ 2:21pm - Isidoro



- LEGEND:**
- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
 - DESIGN TEMPLATE
 - - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
 - - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

- NOTES:**
1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
 2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
 3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

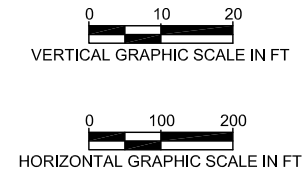
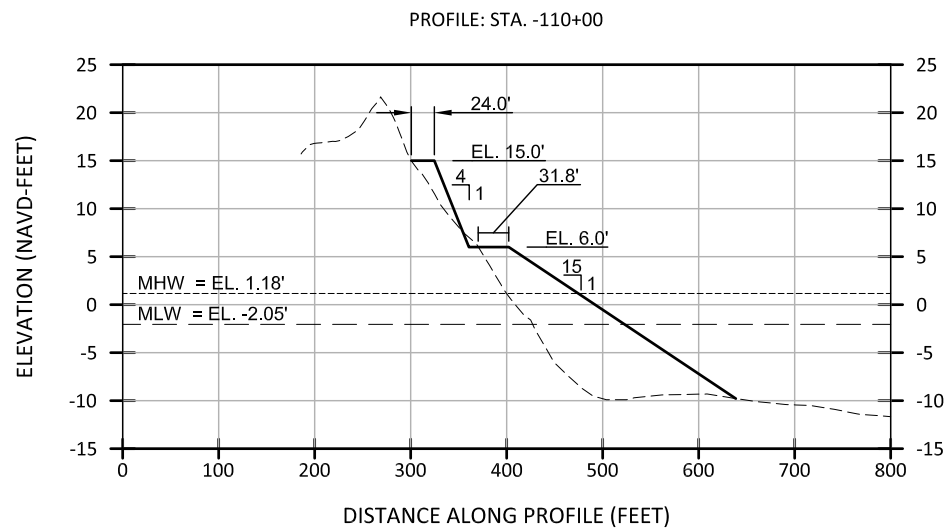
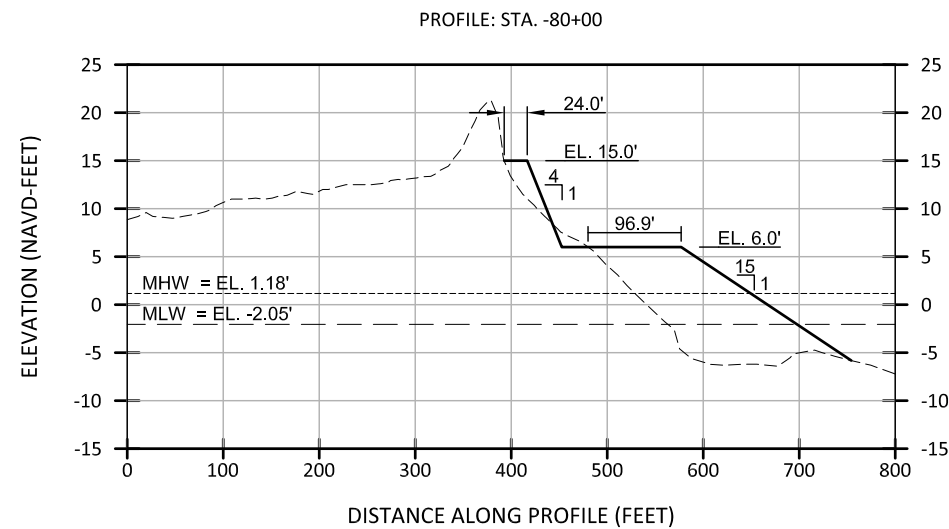
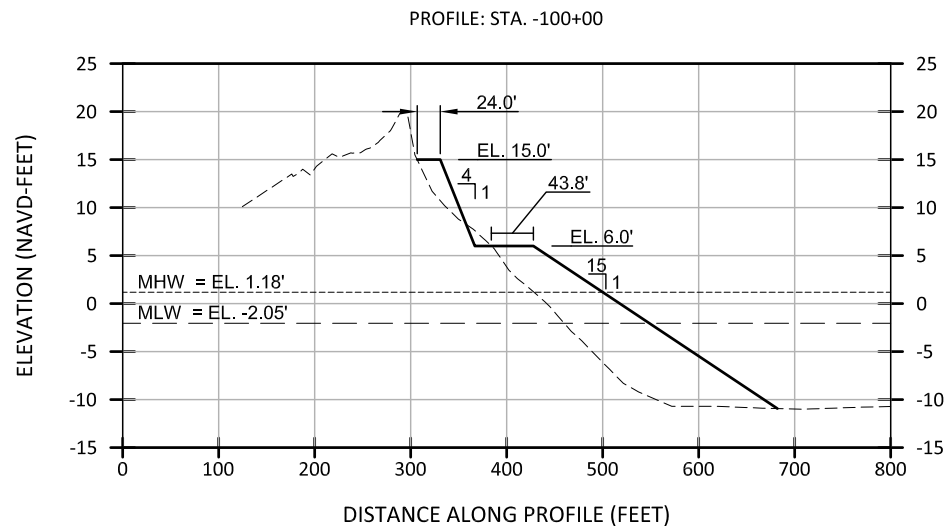
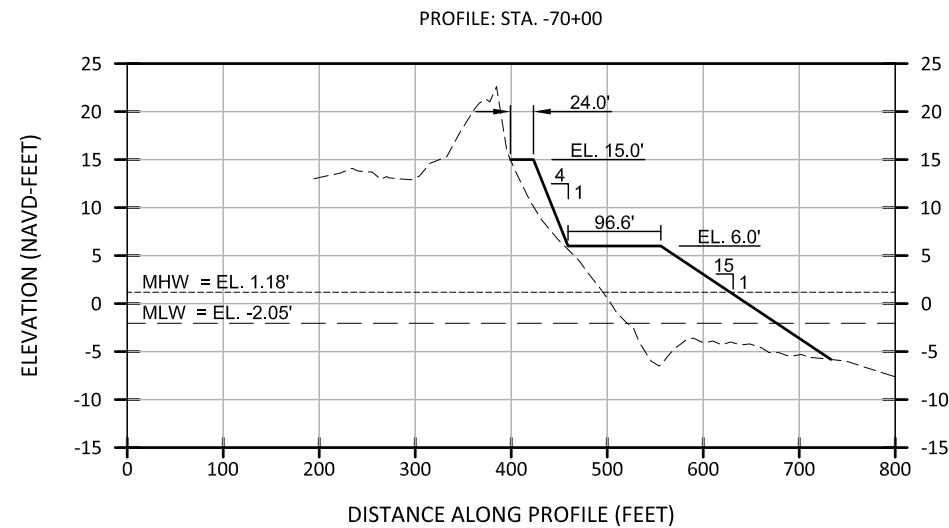
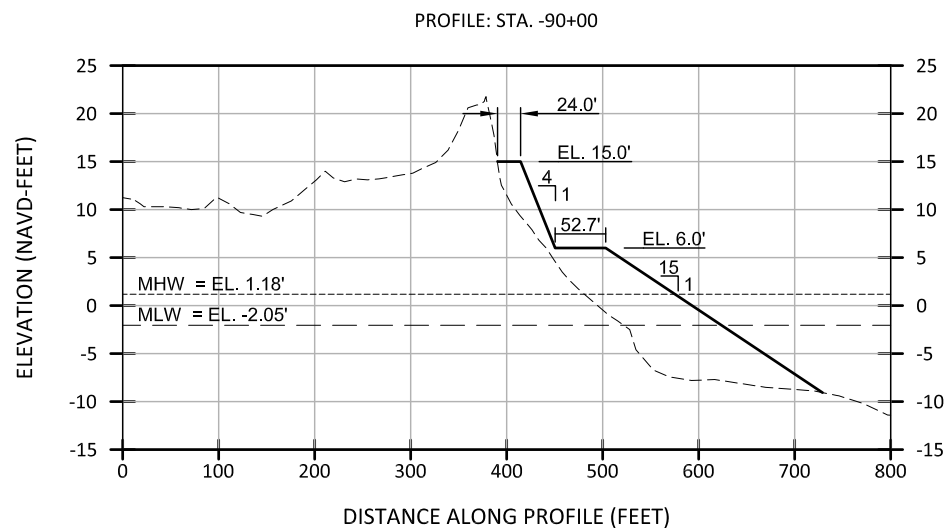
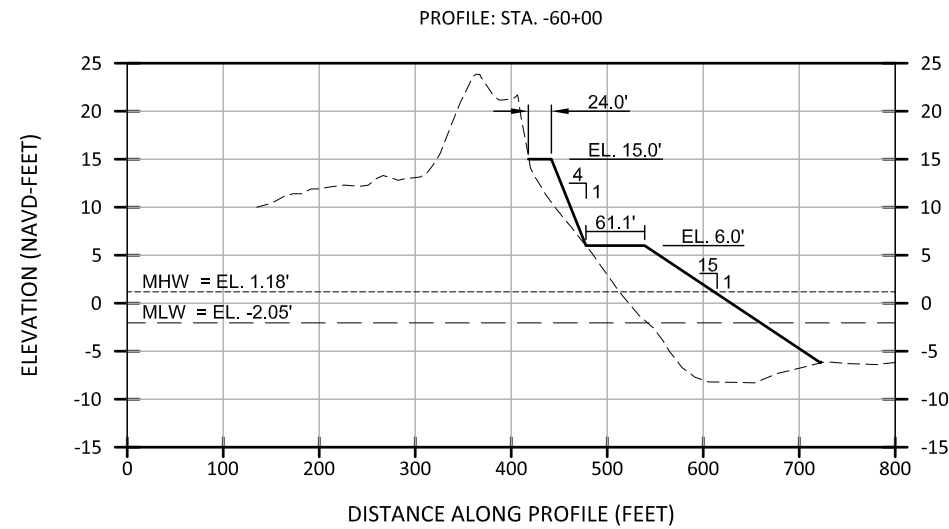
REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/12/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

SOUTHERN SHORES
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-1

P:\Projects\USA\NC\Done County\SO\BEH Studies\2020-2022 Southern Shores Beach Project Permitting and Design\CAD\Permit\US_NC_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Mar 12, 2021 @ 2:22pm - fcdernis



LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

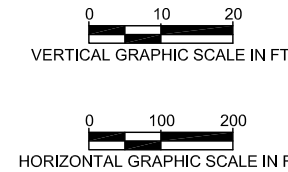
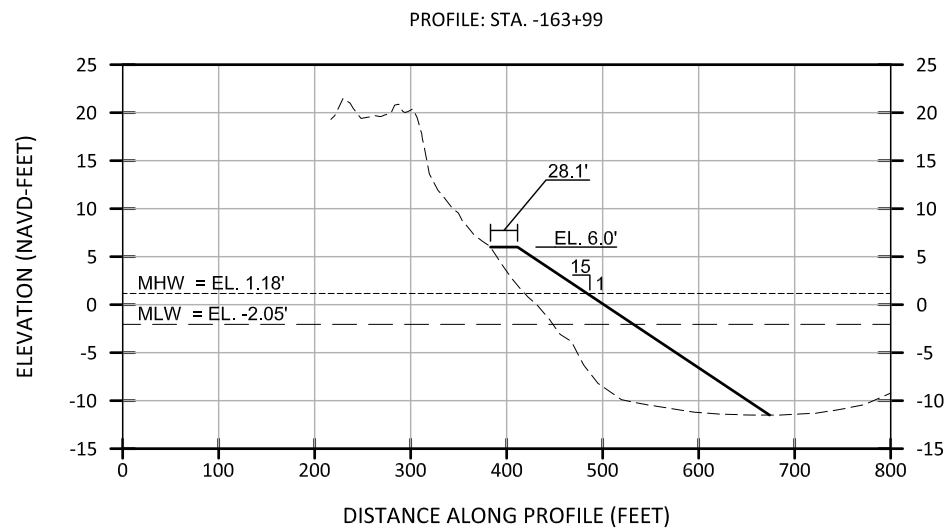
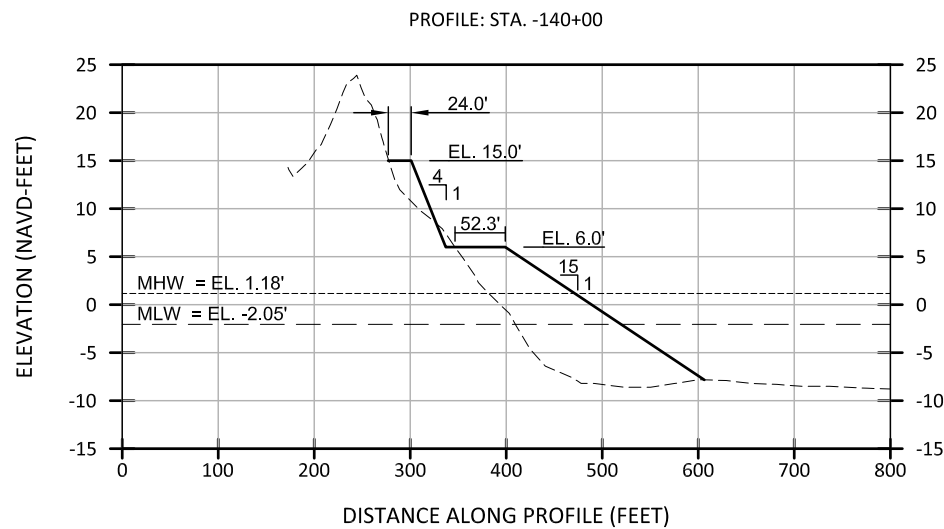
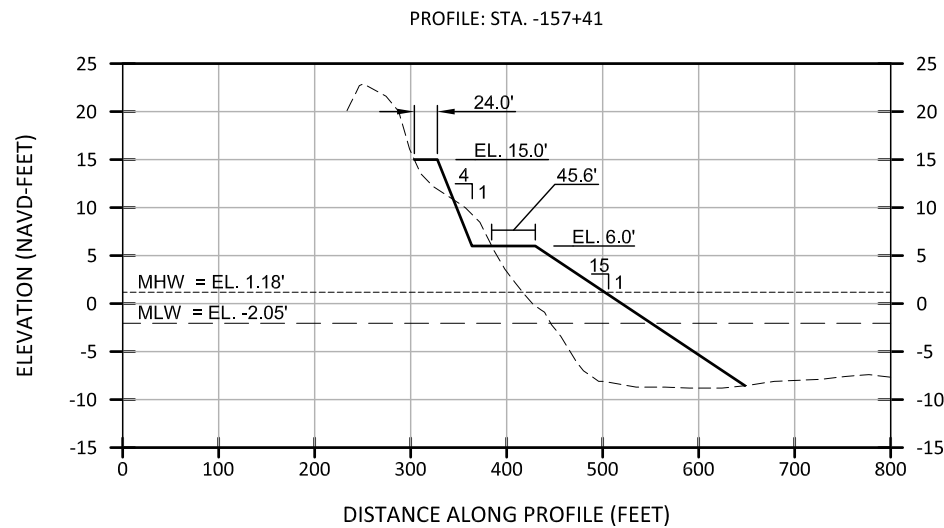
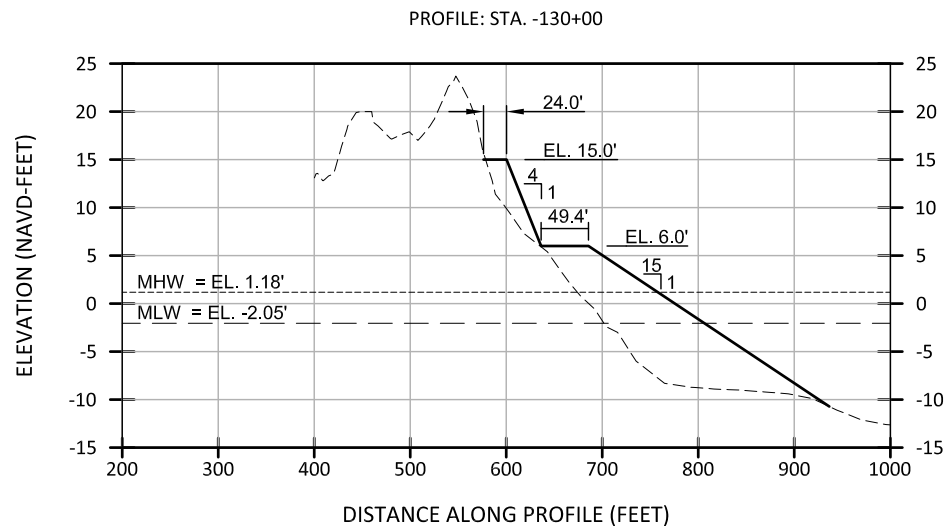
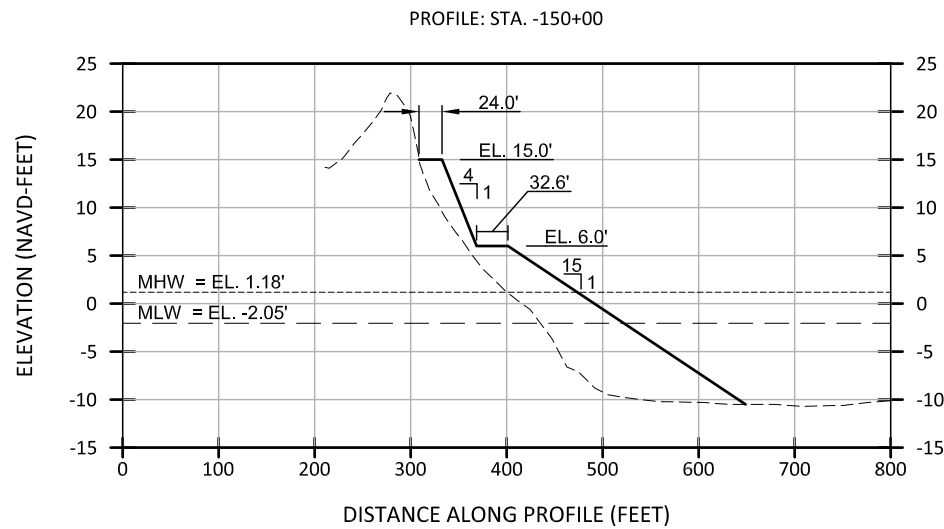
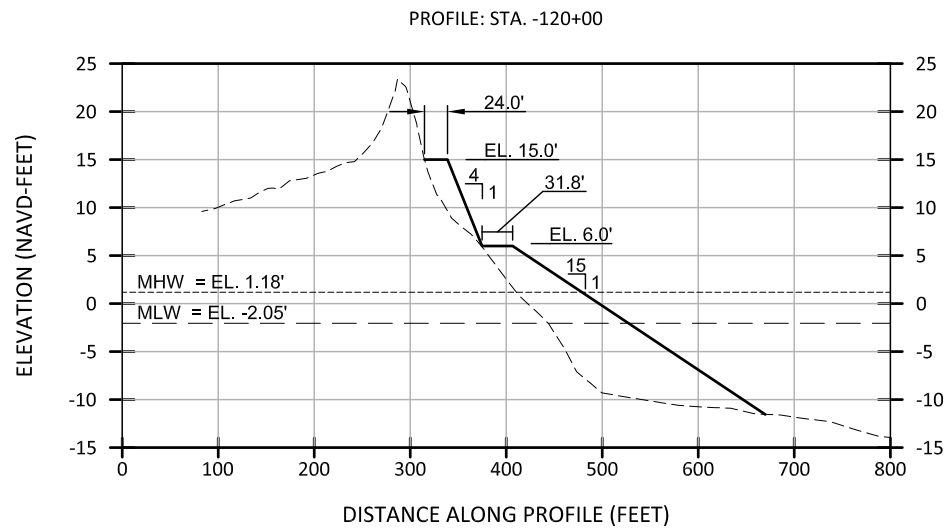
REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/12/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

SOUTHERN SHORES
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-2

I:\Projects\USA\NC\Done County\SOU\BEH Studies\2020-2022 Southern Shores Beach Project Permitting and Design\CD\Permit\SS-AS-Updated 01-2021.dwg - Mar 12, 2021 @ 2:22pm - federia



LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

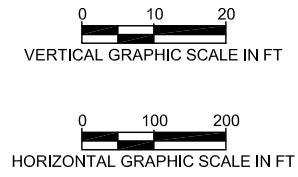
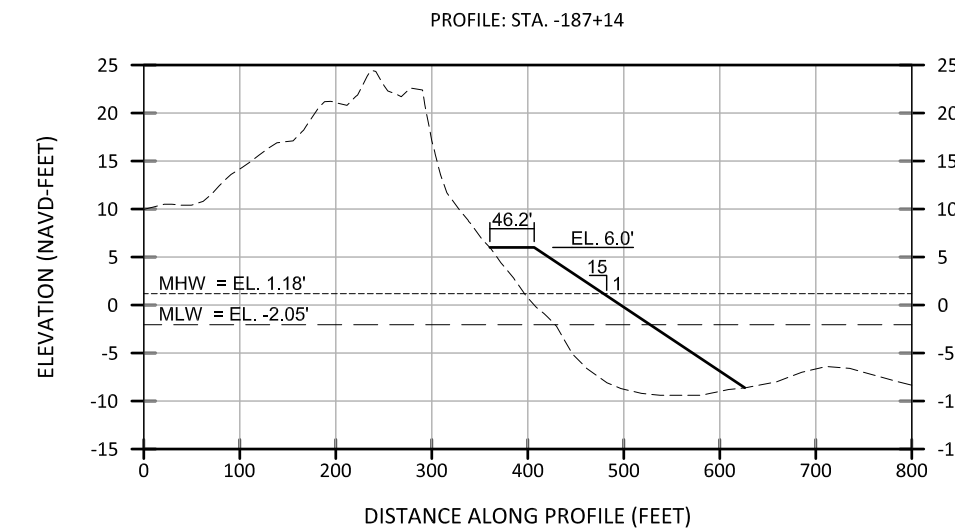
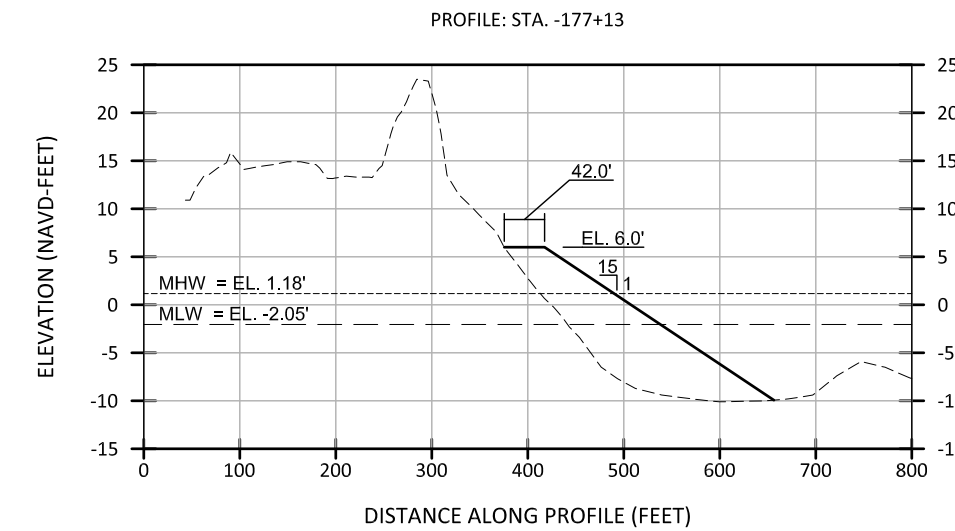
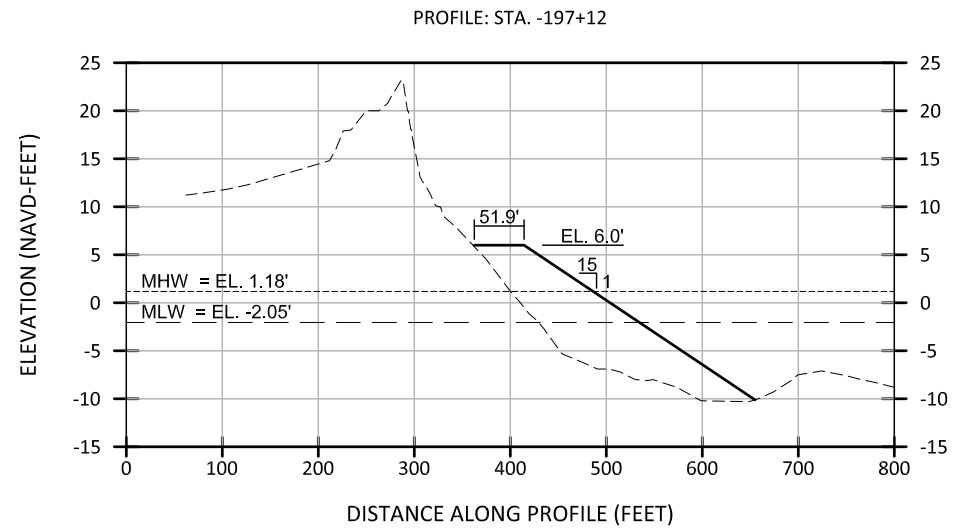
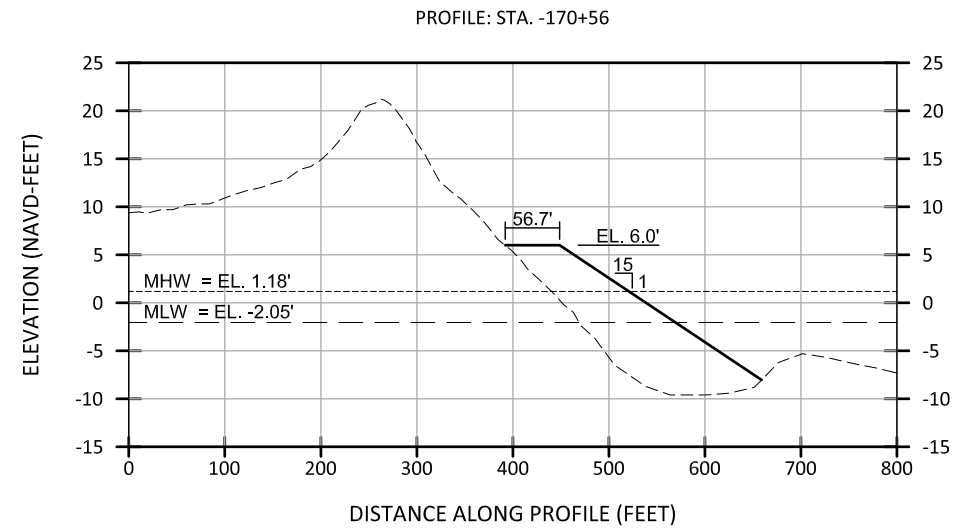
REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
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Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/12/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

SOUTHERN SHORES
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-3
 SHEET 14 OF 17

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

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 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
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 P.H. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
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Comm. No.:	..
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Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/12/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

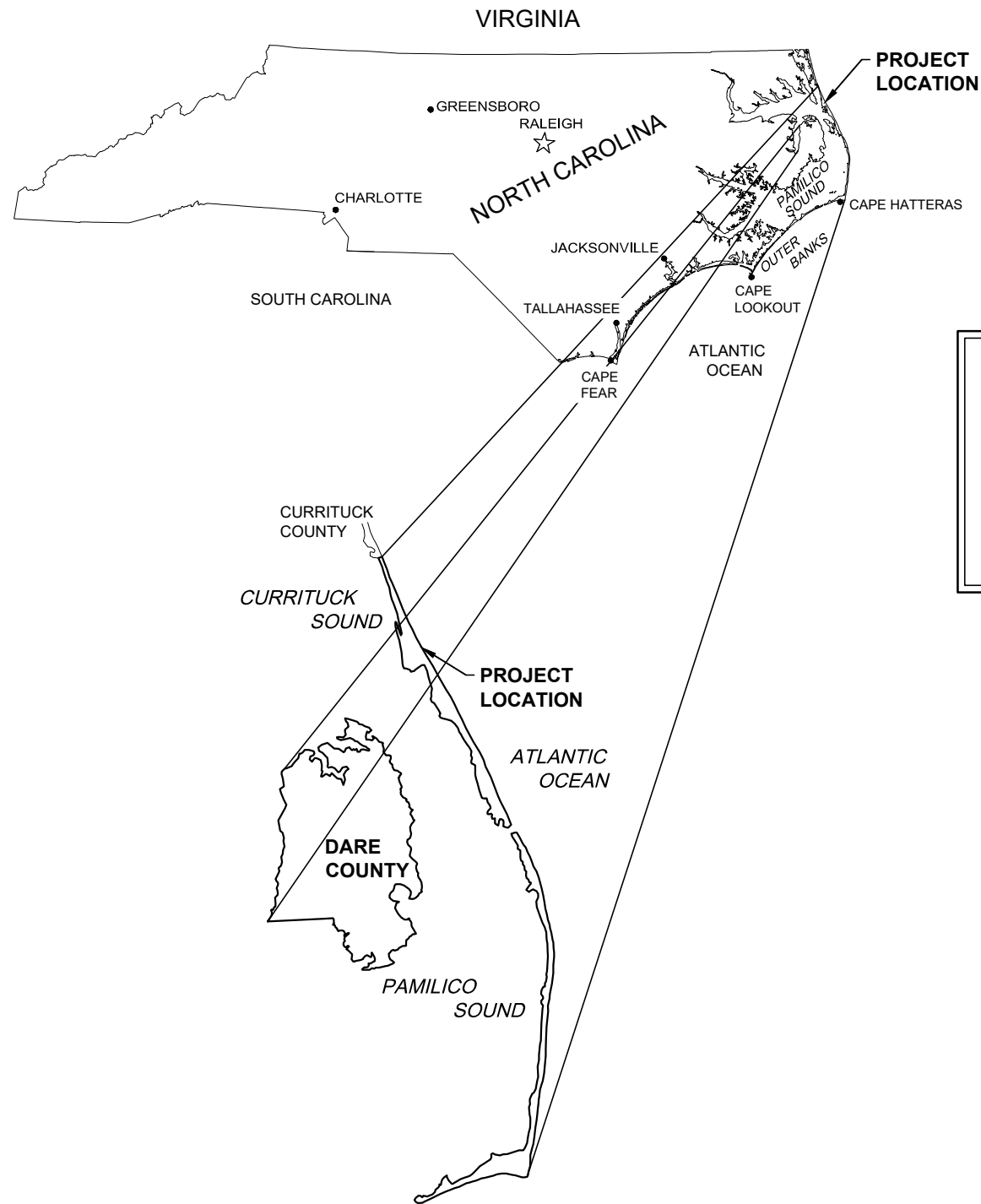
SOUTHERN SHORES
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-4
 SHEET 15 OF 17

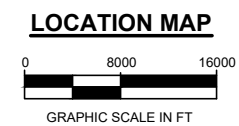
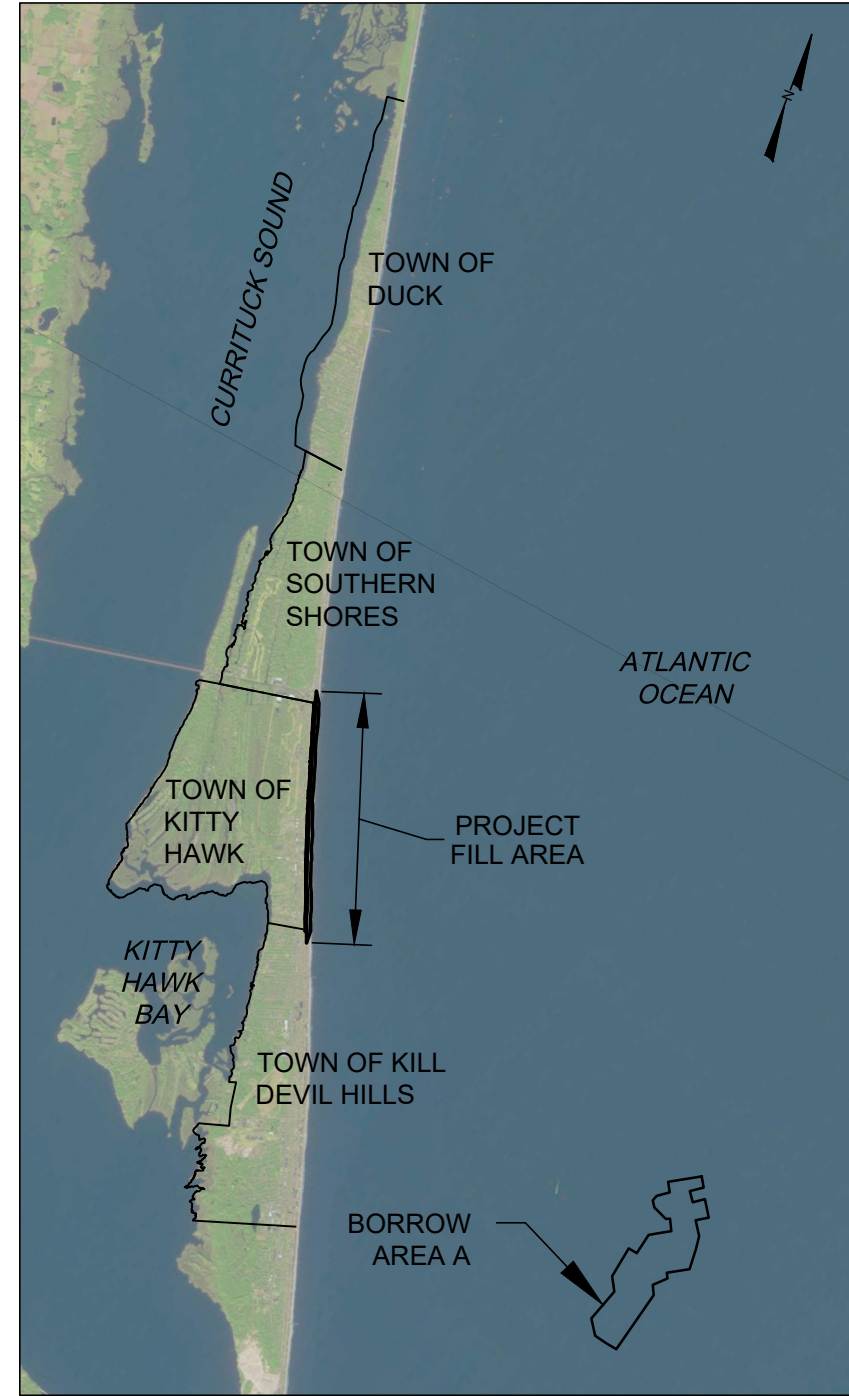
Appendix F

Drawings for the Town of Kitty Hawk Shoreline Protection Project

NORTH DARE COUNTY BEACHES KITTY HAWK BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



INDEX TO SHEETS	
1	COVER SHEET
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW
3-11	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEWS
12-15	BEACH FILL PROFILES
16	BORROW AREA A PLAN VIEW & COORDINATE TABLE
17	BORROW AREA A CROSS SECTIONS



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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

PH: (910) 999-1905

REVISIONS	
No.	Description

Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.:
Designed by:	Drawn by: FD	Date: 3/15/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED

KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

COVER SHEET

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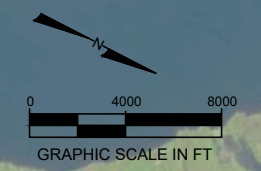
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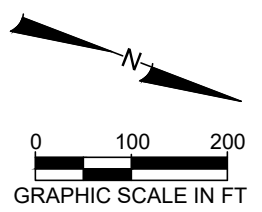
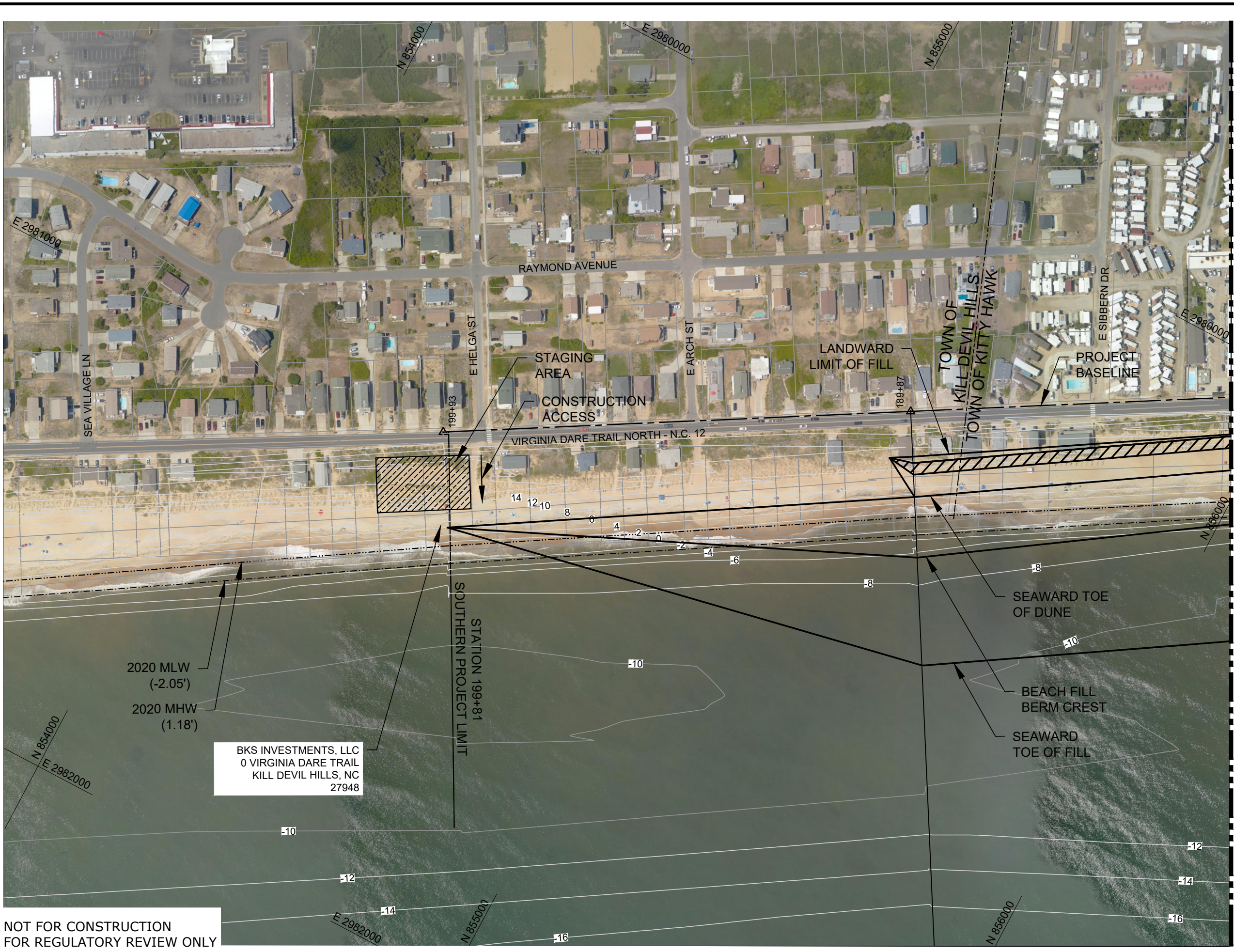
- NOTES:**
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 2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
 3. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM, 1988 (NAVD88).



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PH: (910)999-1905

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LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- - - - - 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- ~10~ EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- - - - - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
4. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 1000 FOOT INTERVALS BY CPE-NC JUNE 2020. THE CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FOR GRAPHICAL PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT INTENDED FOR DESIGN.
5. SAND FENCING MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE DESIGN DUNE AND A POINT 10 FT. SEAWARD OF THE TOE OF DUNE.
6. SOUTH TAPER NOT REQUIRED IF KITTY HAWK PROJECT CONSTRUCTED AT THE SAME TIME AS KILL DEVIL HILLS.
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8. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

BKS INVESTMENTS, LLC
 0 VIRGINIA DARE TRAIL
 KILL DEVIL HILLS, NC
 27948

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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
 OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

No.	Date	Description

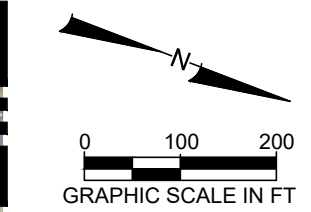
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Date: 3/15/21	Submitted by: KW	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW	AS NOTED
Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:		

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PV-1

Attachment 3 of 17
3 OF 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 3



LEGEND

▲ 1+80	USACE BASELINE STATION
-----	2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- - - - -	2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
~10~	EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- - - - -	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
▨	DUNE CREST

- NOTES:**
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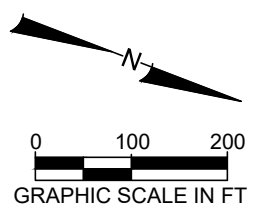
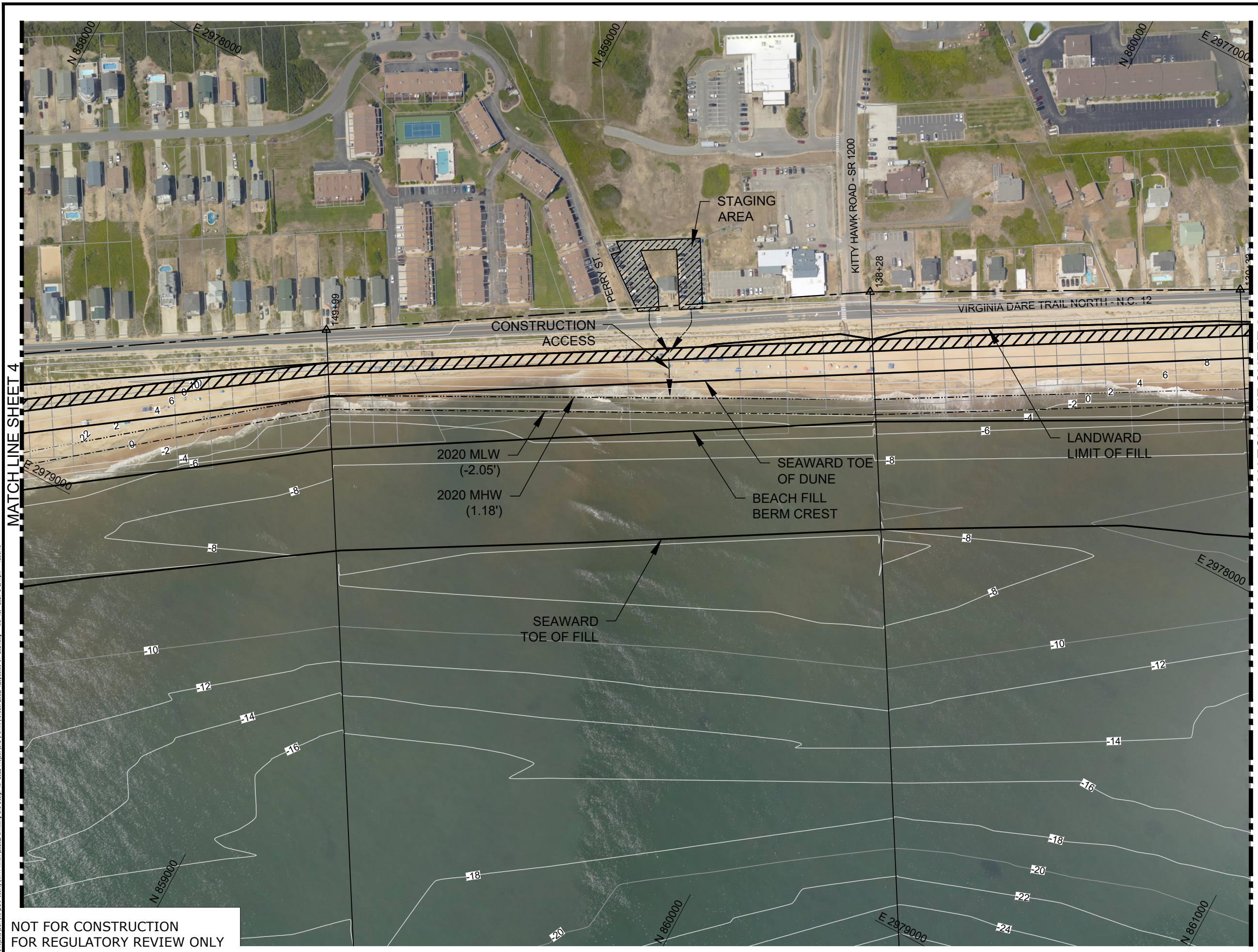
KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-2

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MATCH LINE SHEET 4



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10--- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
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REVISIONS	
No.	Description

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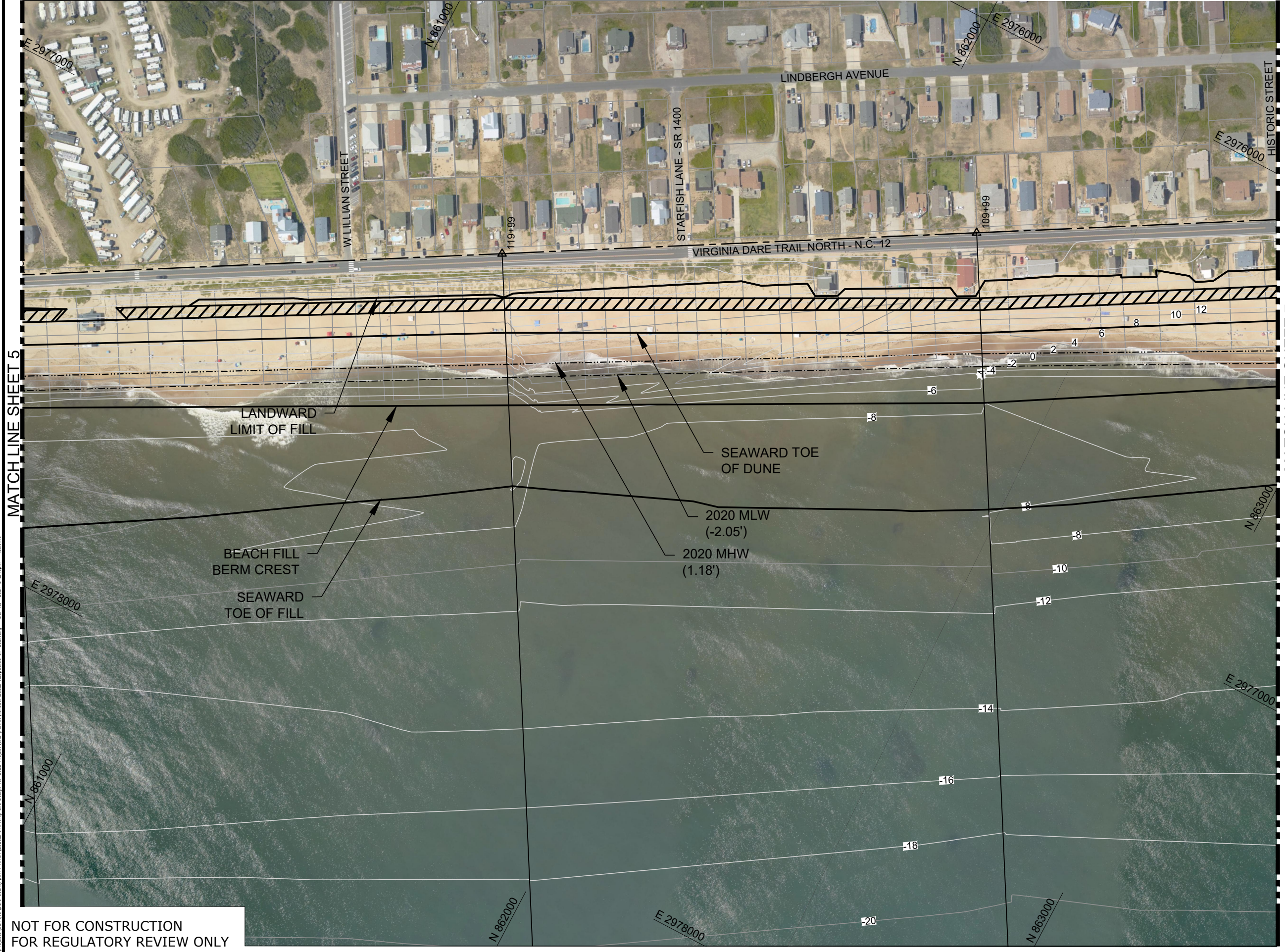
KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

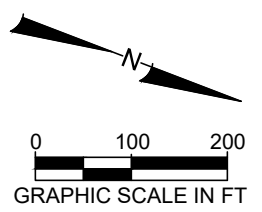
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MATCH LINE SHEET 5



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LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- 10' EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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MATCH LINE SHEET 7

PH. (910)999-1905

**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

REVISIONS			
No.	Date	Description	

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Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.: ---
Date: 3/15/21			
Plot Scale: AS NOTED			

KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

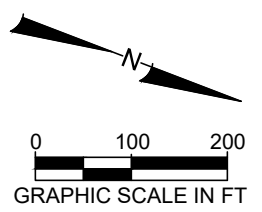
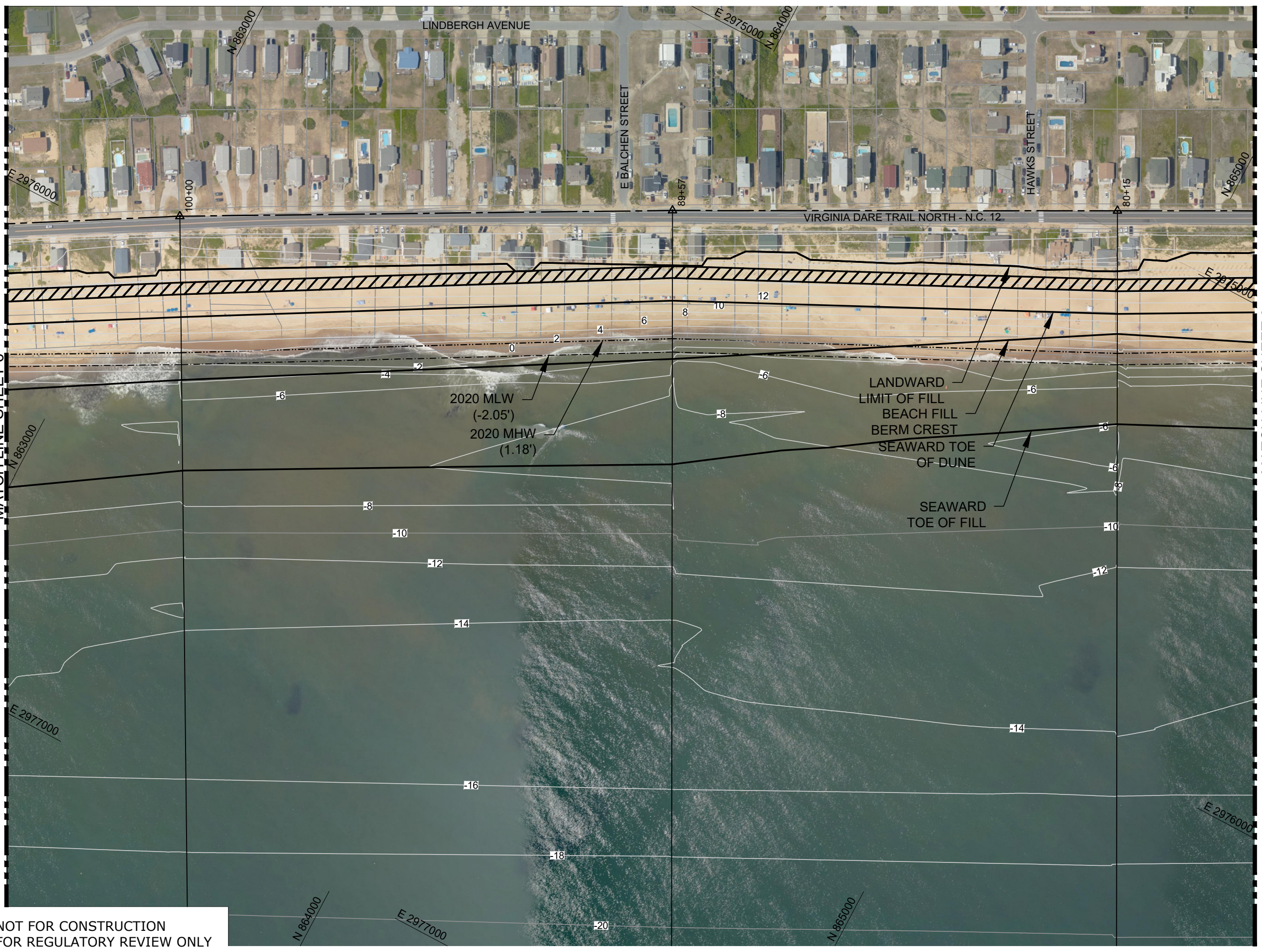
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Attachment 3 of 17
Sheet 6 OF 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 6

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LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- 10' EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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MATCH LINE SHEET 8

**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

REVISIONS	
No.	Description

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
Date: 3/15/21	Submitted by: KW
Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.: ---

KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

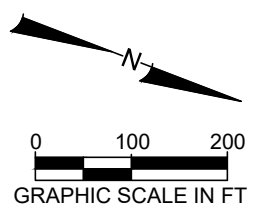
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Attachment 3 of 7
Sheet 7 OF 17

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MATCH LINE SHEET 9



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

NOTES:

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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
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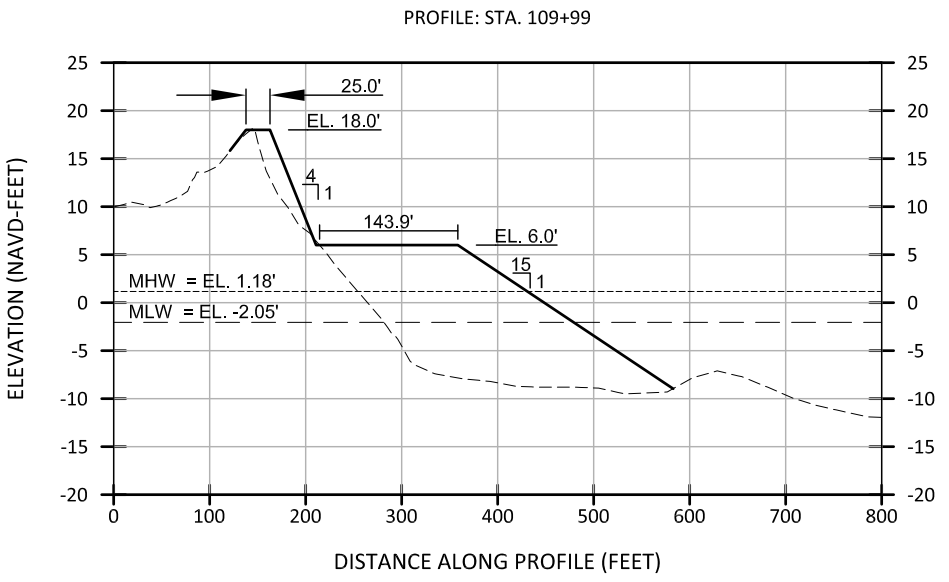
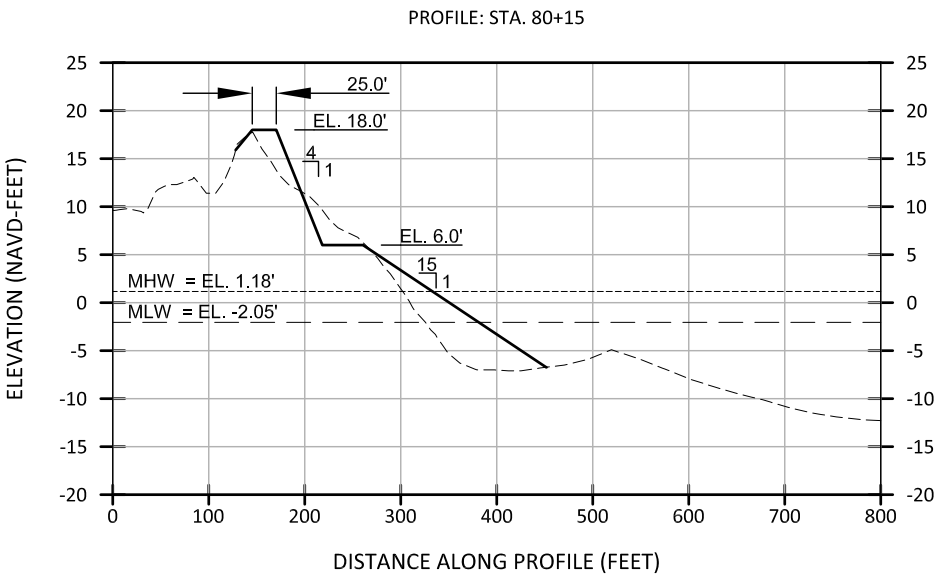
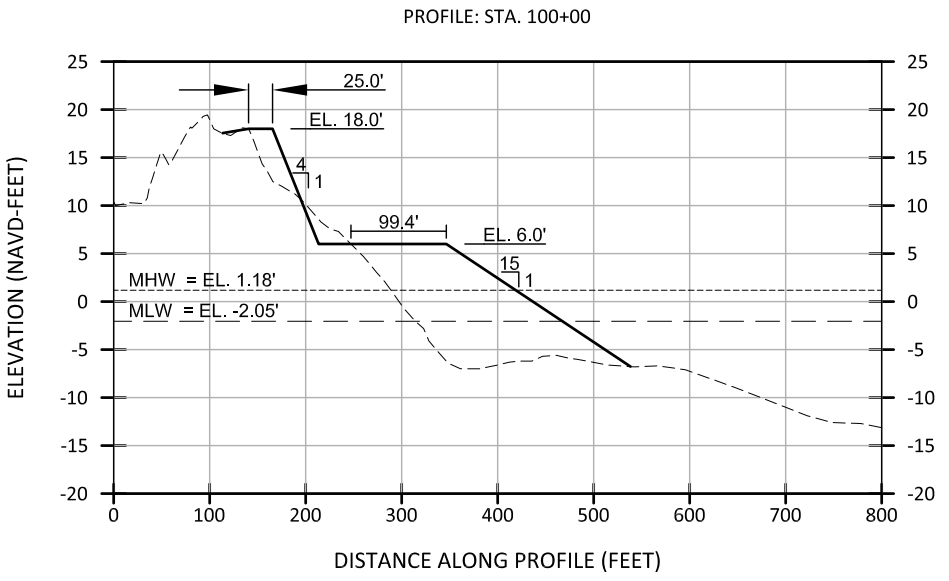
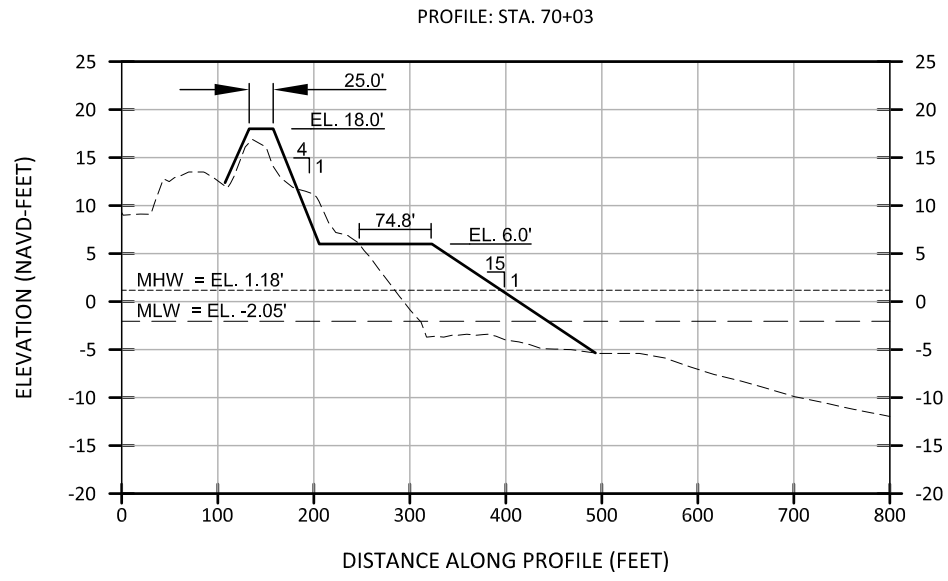
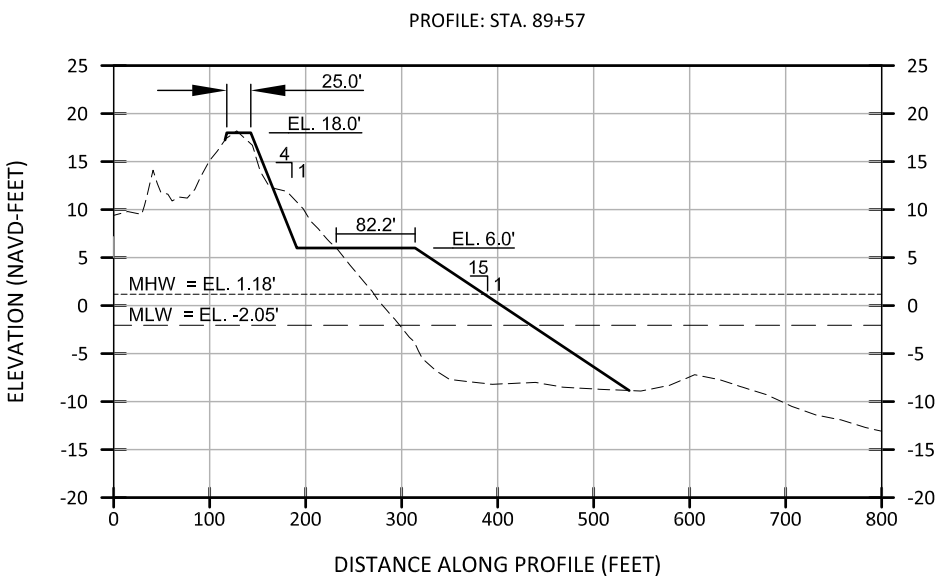
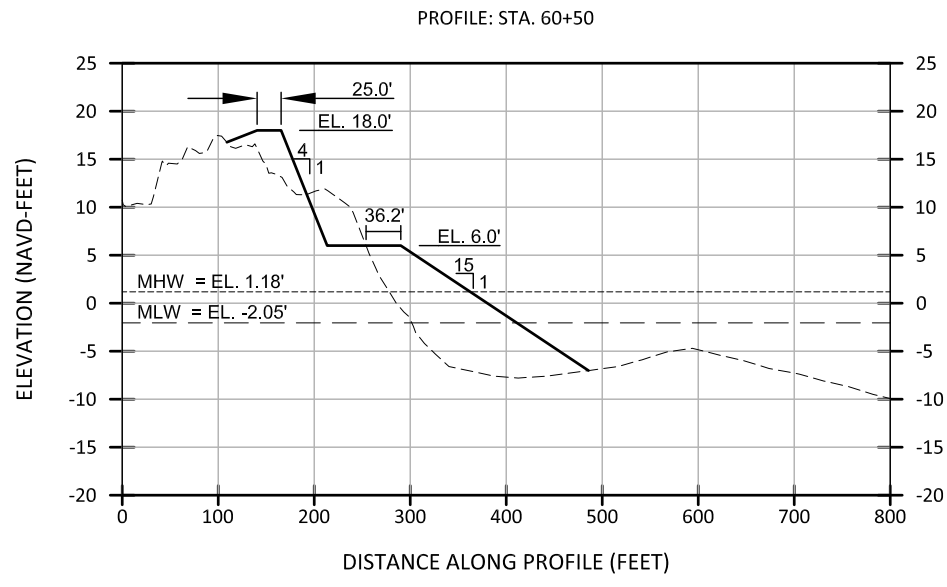
KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-8

Attachment 8-357
SHEET 10 OF 17

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
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 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
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 PH. (910)399-1905

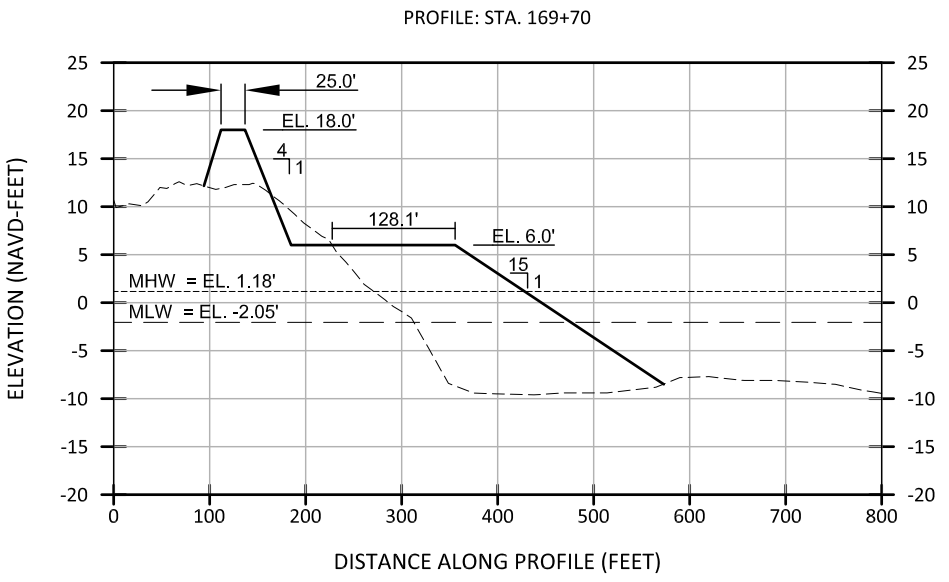
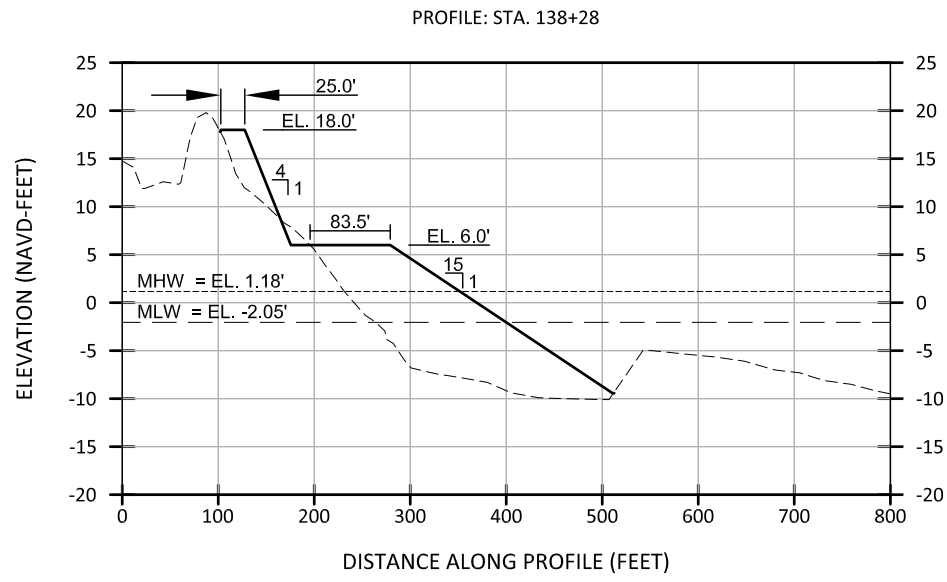
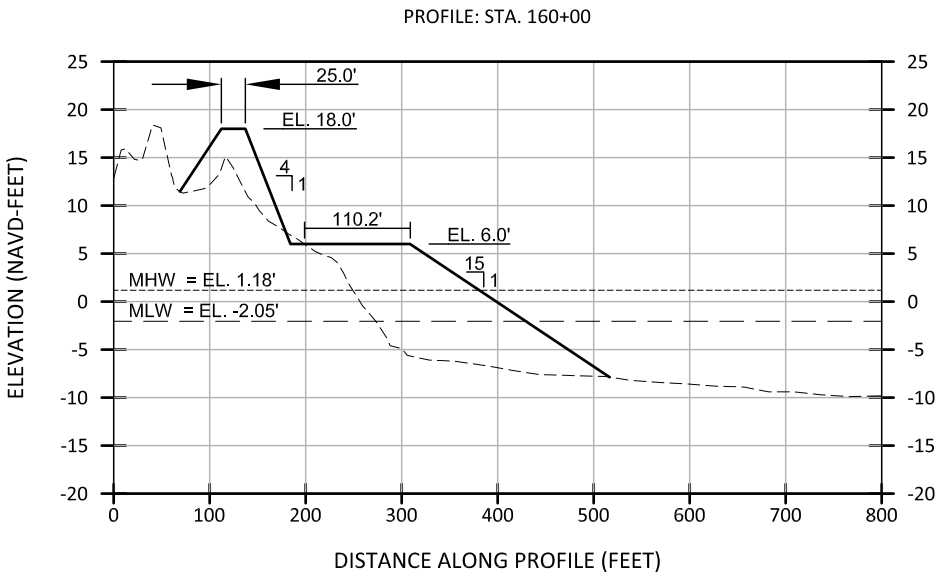
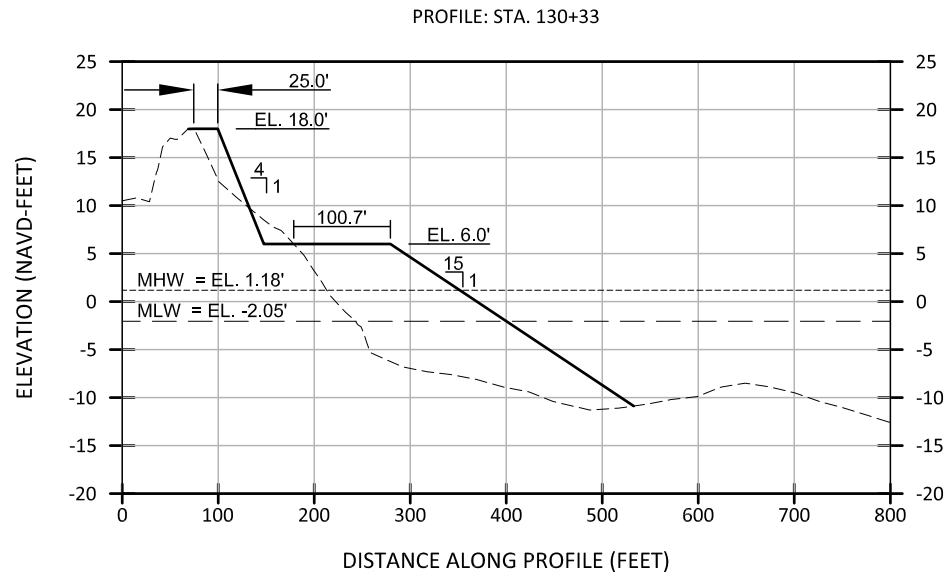
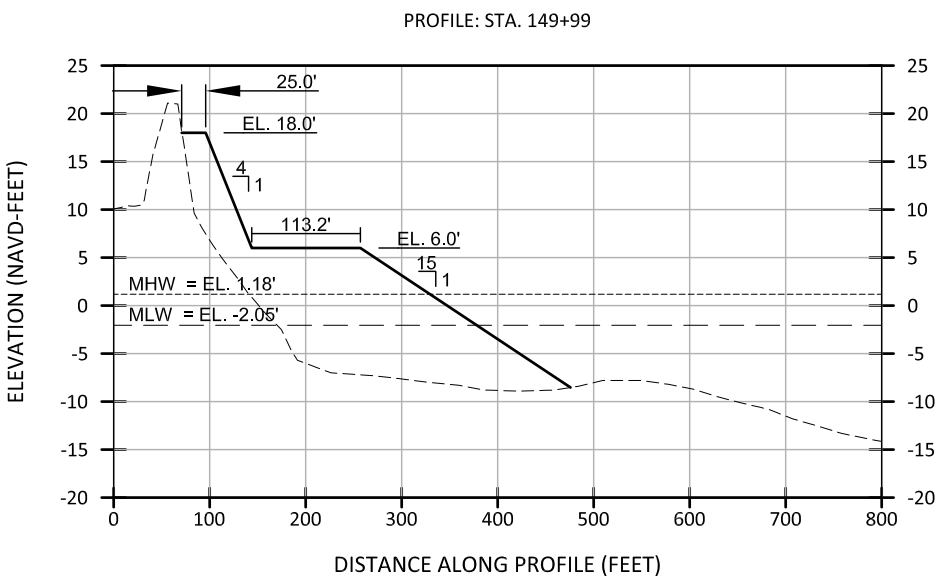
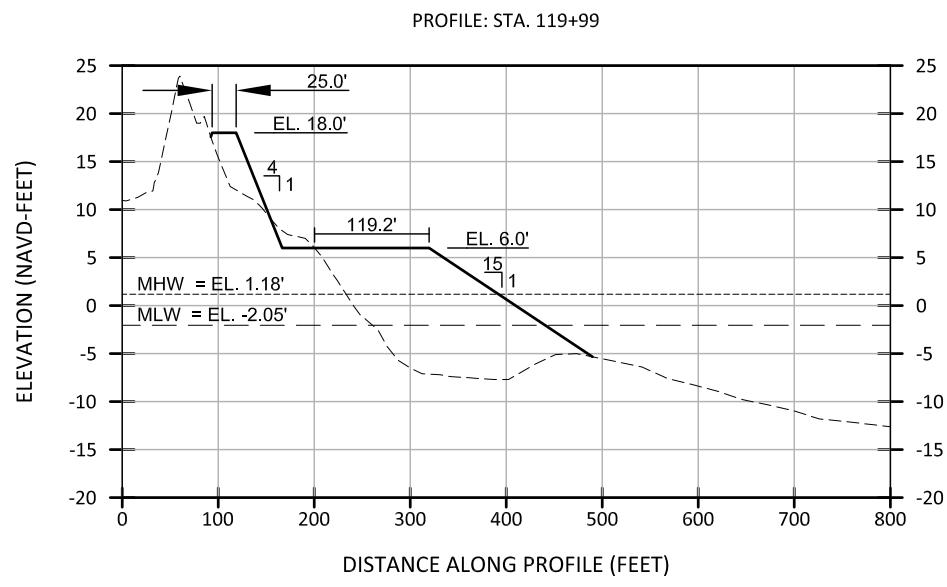
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Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/15/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

KITTY HAWK
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-2
 SHEET 13 OF 17

P:\Projects\USA\NC\Done County\KITTY HAWK\2020 Permitting and Design for 2022 Project\CAD\Drawings\151388P-XS-Update.dwg - Mar 15, 2021 @ 1:37pm - federico



LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

**NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

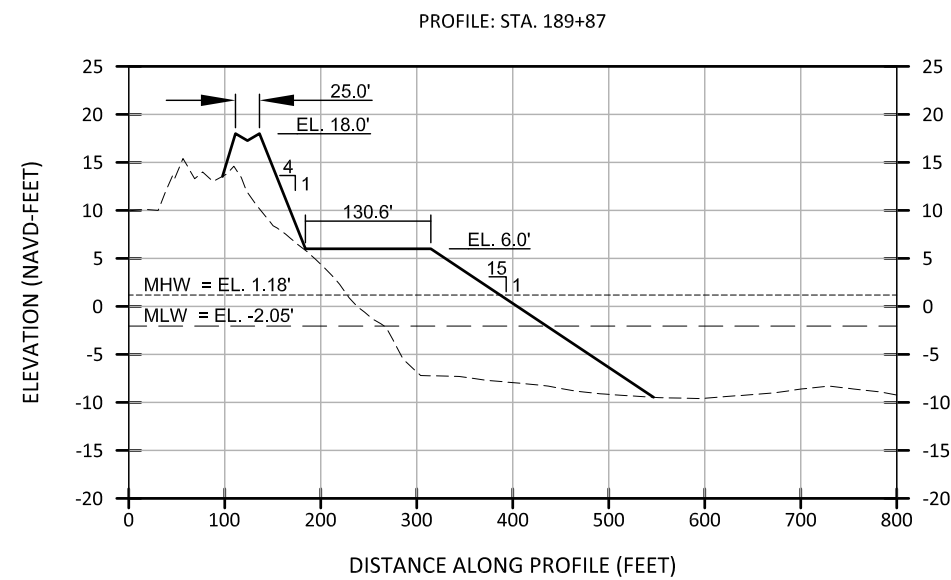
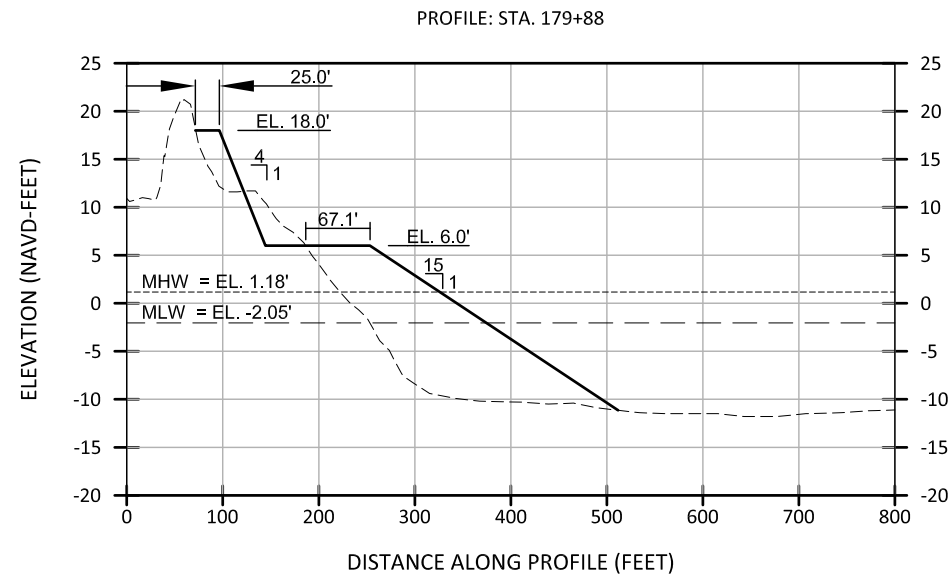
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Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/15/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

Reference Files:
 KITTY HAWK
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-3
 SHEET 14 OF 17

P:\Projects\USA\NC\Done County\KITTY HAWK\2020_Permitting and Design for 2022 Project\CAD\Drawings\151388P_XS-Updated 01-2021.dwg - Mar 15, 2021 @ 1:34pm - federico

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- · - · MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

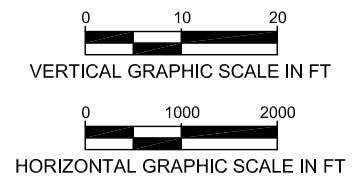
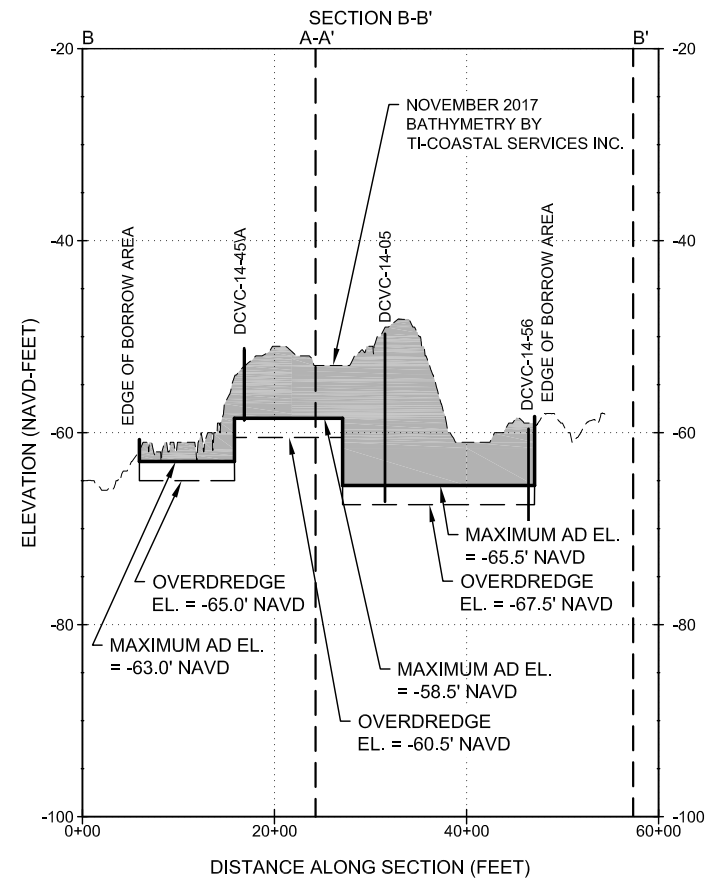
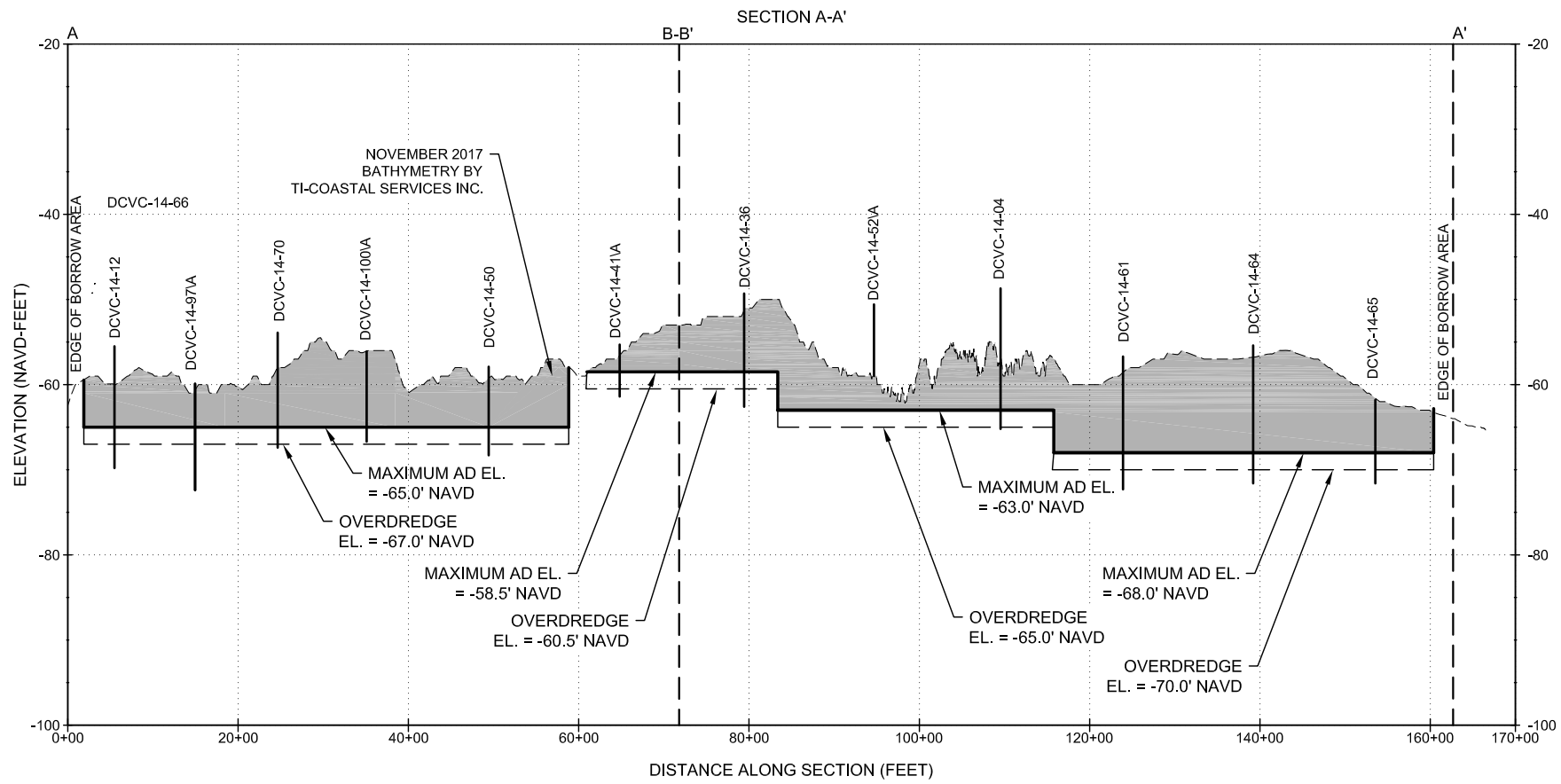
**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
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 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	
No.	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/15/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

KITTY HAWK
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-4
 SHEET 15 OF 17



NOTES:

- ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
- BATHYMETRIC SURVEY PERFORMED NOVEMBER 2017 BY TI-COASTAL SERVICES INC.
- THE MAXIMUM AFTER DREDGE (AD) ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE THE MAXIMUM DEPTHS ALLOWED WITHIN THE BORROW AREA PER THE PERMITS AND BASED ON THE AD SURVEY.

P:\Projects\US\NC\040000_Kitty Hawk\0200_Permitting and Design for 2022 Project\CAD\Permitting\BA-XS_Updated 01-2022.dwg - Mar 15, 2021 10:33am - 14kx16k

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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE # C-2331

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	3/15/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

KITTY HAWK
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BORROW AREA A CROSS-SECTIONS

DRAWING NO.
XS-5
SHEET 17 OF 17

Appendix G

Drawings for the Town of Kill Devil Hills Shoreline Protection Project



P:\Projects\USA\NO_Dare County\Kill Devil Hills\2020 Permitting and Design_2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_GS_PV_Updated_01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 12:32pm - Isidoro

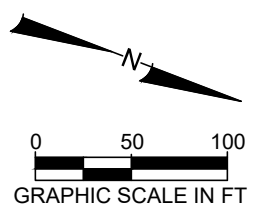
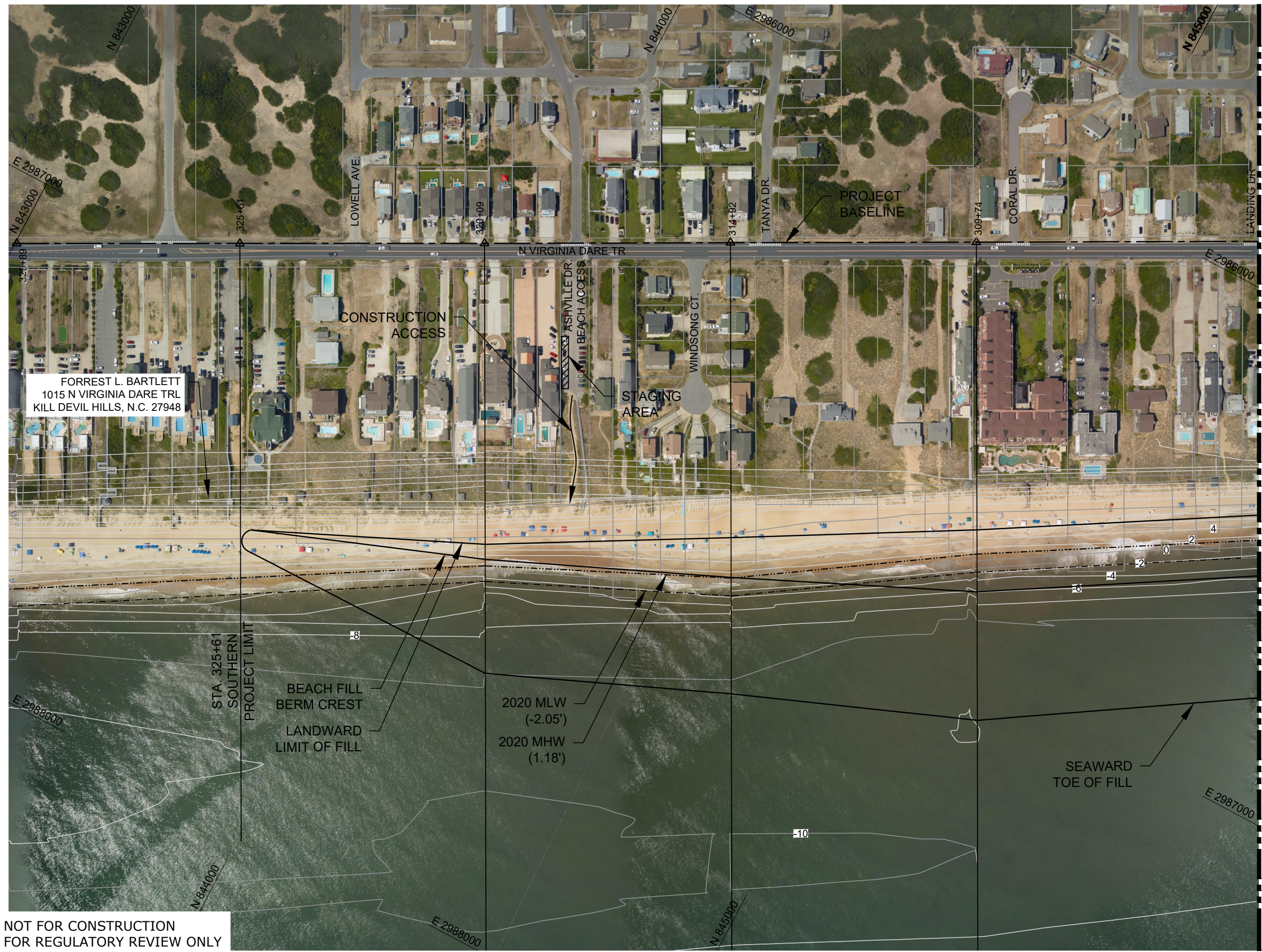
**NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
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NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: DECEMBER 3, 2020. SENTINEL-2 (ESA) IMAGE COURTESY OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM, 1988 (NAVD88).
4. TO AVOID IMPACTS TO SHIPWRECK FRAGMENTS, THE SUBMERGED PIPELINE SHALL NOT COME ON-SHORE IN THE VICINITY OF THE SHIPWRECK FRAGMENTS.

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.		PH. (910)999-1905 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409		
Reference Files:	Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP
	Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
	Date: 2/15/21	Submitted by: KW
	Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.: ---
KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA		
PROJECT OVERVIEW		
DRAWING NO.		
OV		
Attachment 3-367		SHEET 2 OF 13

P:\Projects\USA\No_Dare_County\Kill_Devil_Hills\2020 Permits and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_CS_PV_Updated_01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 10:35am - keleno



LEGEND

- △ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 4

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
4. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 1000 FOOT INTERVALS BY CPE-NC JUNE 2020. THE CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FOR GRAPHICAL PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT INTENDED FOR DESIGN.
5. SAND FENCING MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE DESIGN DUNE AND A POINT 10 FT. SEAWARD OF THE TOE OF DUNE.
6. NORTH TAPER NOT REQUIRED IF KILL DEVIL HILLS PROJECT CONSTRUCTED AT THE SAME TIME AS KITTY HAWK.
7. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

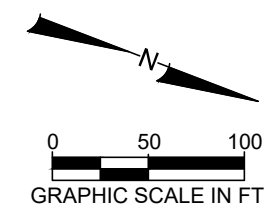
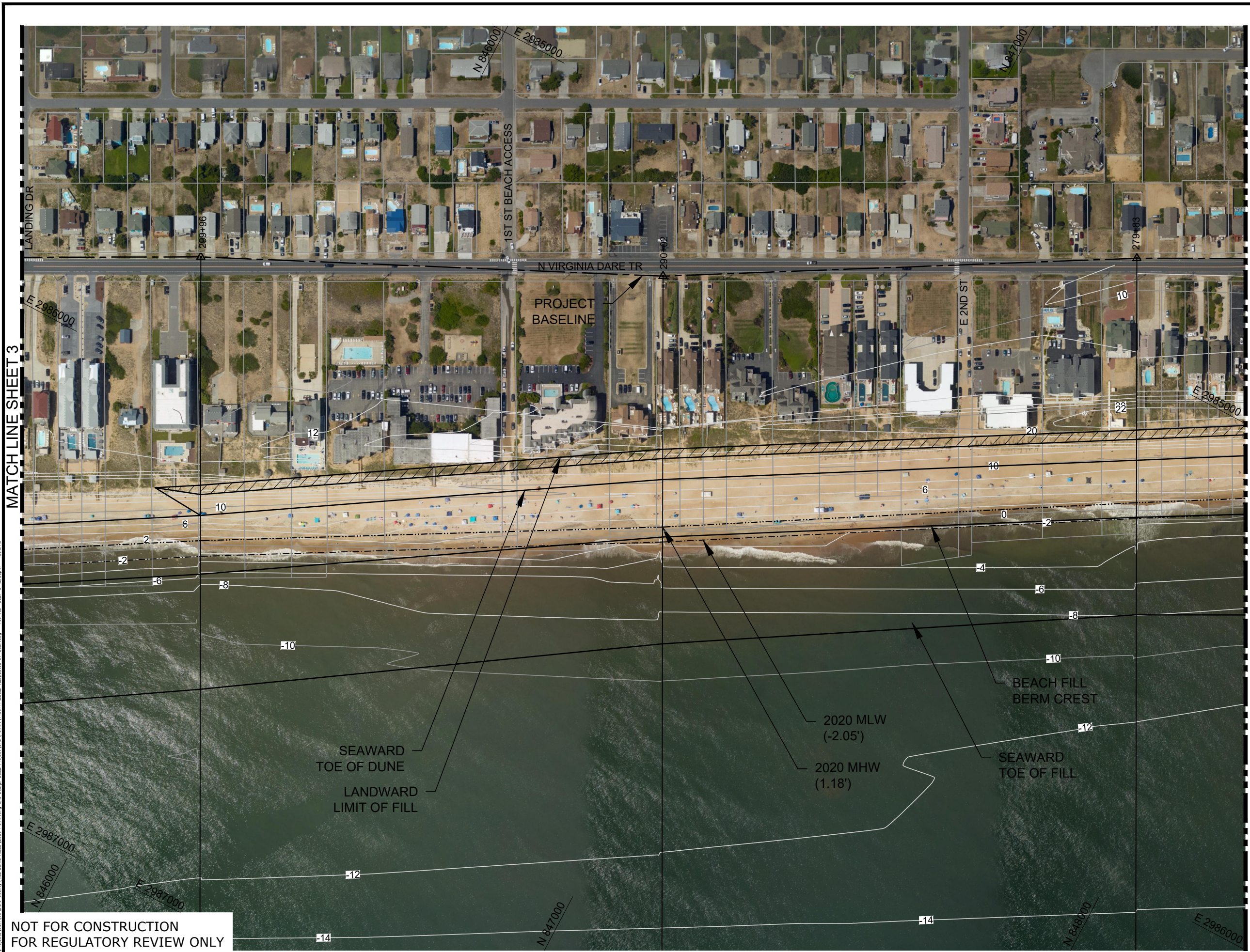
FORREST L. BARTLETT
1015 N VIRGINIA DARE TRL
KILL DEVIL HILLS, N.C. 27948

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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.		4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331		PH: (910)999-1905
REVISIONS		Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW
		Designed by: FD	Date: 2/15/21	Comm. No.: AS NOTED
		Reference Files:		
		KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW		
		DRAWING NO. PV-1		
		Attachment 3-368 3 OF 13		

P:\Projects\USA\NoDare County\Kill Devil Hills\2020 Permitting and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_GS_PV_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 12:35pm - kelenr

MATCH LINE SHEET 3



LEGEND

- USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

REVISIONS	
No.	Description

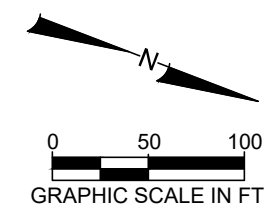
Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP	Reference Files:	Submitted by: KW
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW	KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	Comm. No.:
Date: 2/15/21	Submitted by: KW	BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW	AS NOTED
Plot Scale:	Comm. No.:		

DRAWING NO.
PV-2

Attachment 3 of 4
3 OF 13

P:\Projects\USA\No_Dare_County\WELL DEVIL HILLS\2020 Permitting and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_GS_PV_Updated_01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 12:37pm - kelenko

MATCH LINE SHEET 4



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- 10- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 6

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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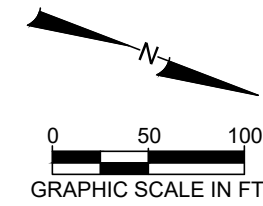
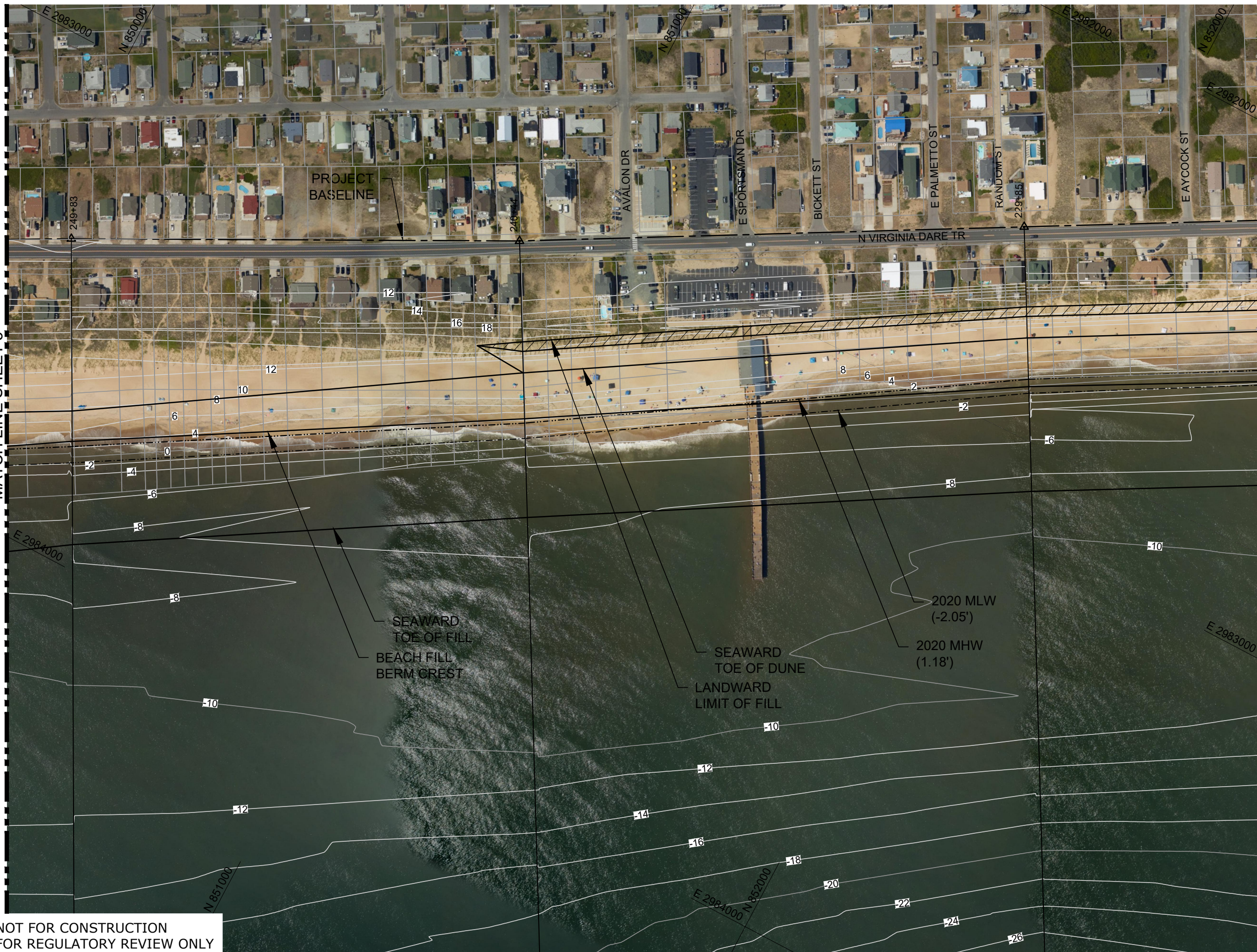
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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.			
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331			
Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW	Comm. No.: ---
Designed by: FD	Date: 2/15/21	Plot Scale: AS NOTED	
Reference Files:			
KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA			
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO. PV-3			
Attachment 3-370 SHEET 5 OF 13			

PH. (910)999-1905

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MATCH LINE SHEET 5



LEGEND

- USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05)
- EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- DUNE CREST

NOTES:

1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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**COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**

4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
WILMINGTON, NC 28409
ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331

REVISONS	
No.	Description

Designed by: AP	Checked by: AP
Drawn by: FD	Reviewed by: RW
Date: 2/15/21	Submitted by: KW
Plot Scale: AS NOTED	Comm. No.:

KILL DEVIL HILLS
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

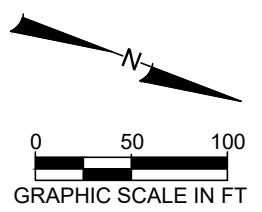
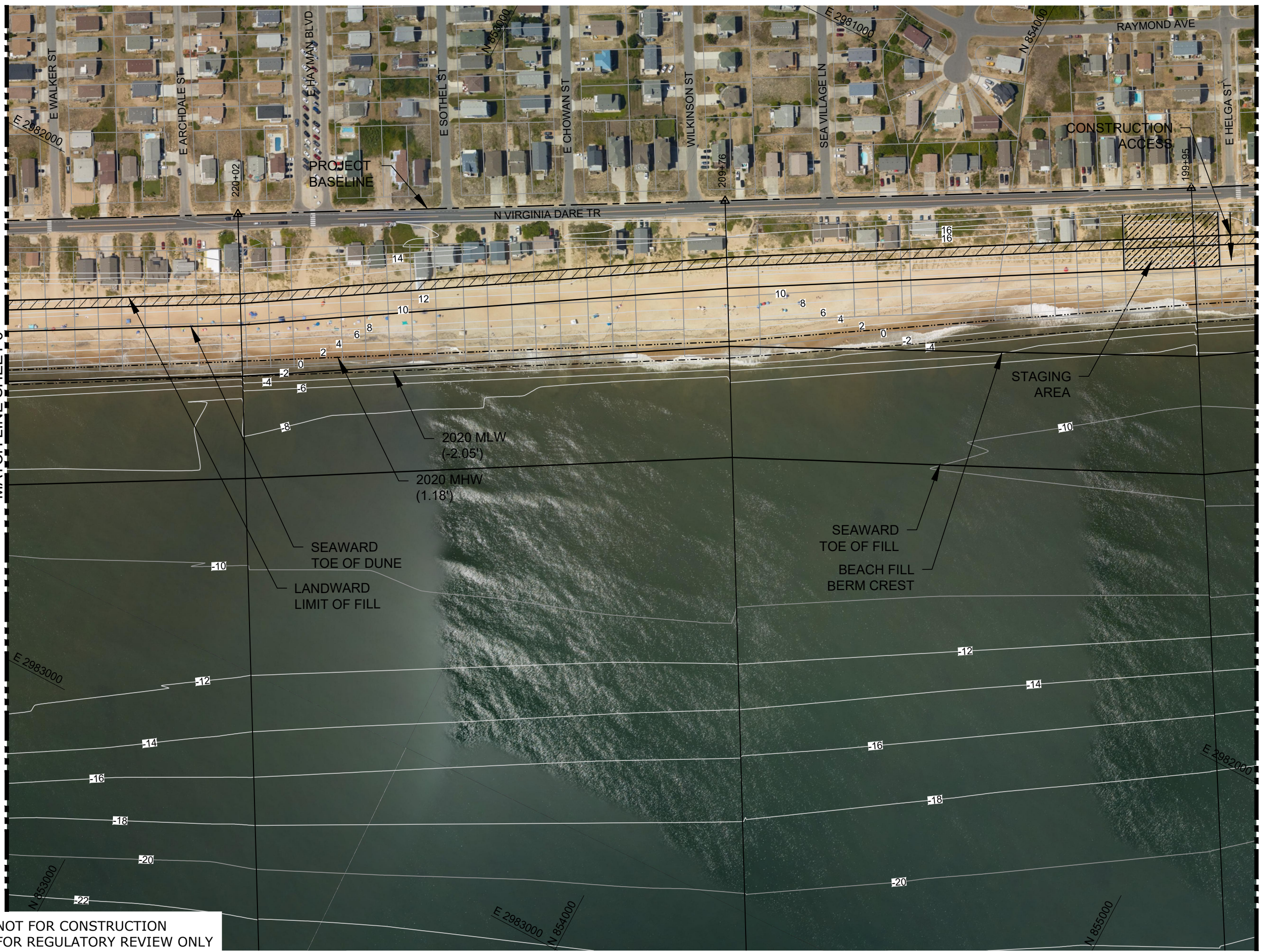
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
PV-4

Attachment 3-371
SHEET 6 OF 13

P:\Projects\USA\NO_Dare County\Kill Devil Hills\2020 Permitting and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_GS_PV_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 12:42pm - kelenko

MATCH LINE SHEET 6



LEGEND

- ▲ 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10 EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ▨ DUNE CREST

MATCH LINE SHEET 8

NOTES:

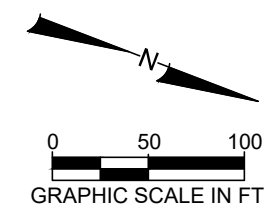
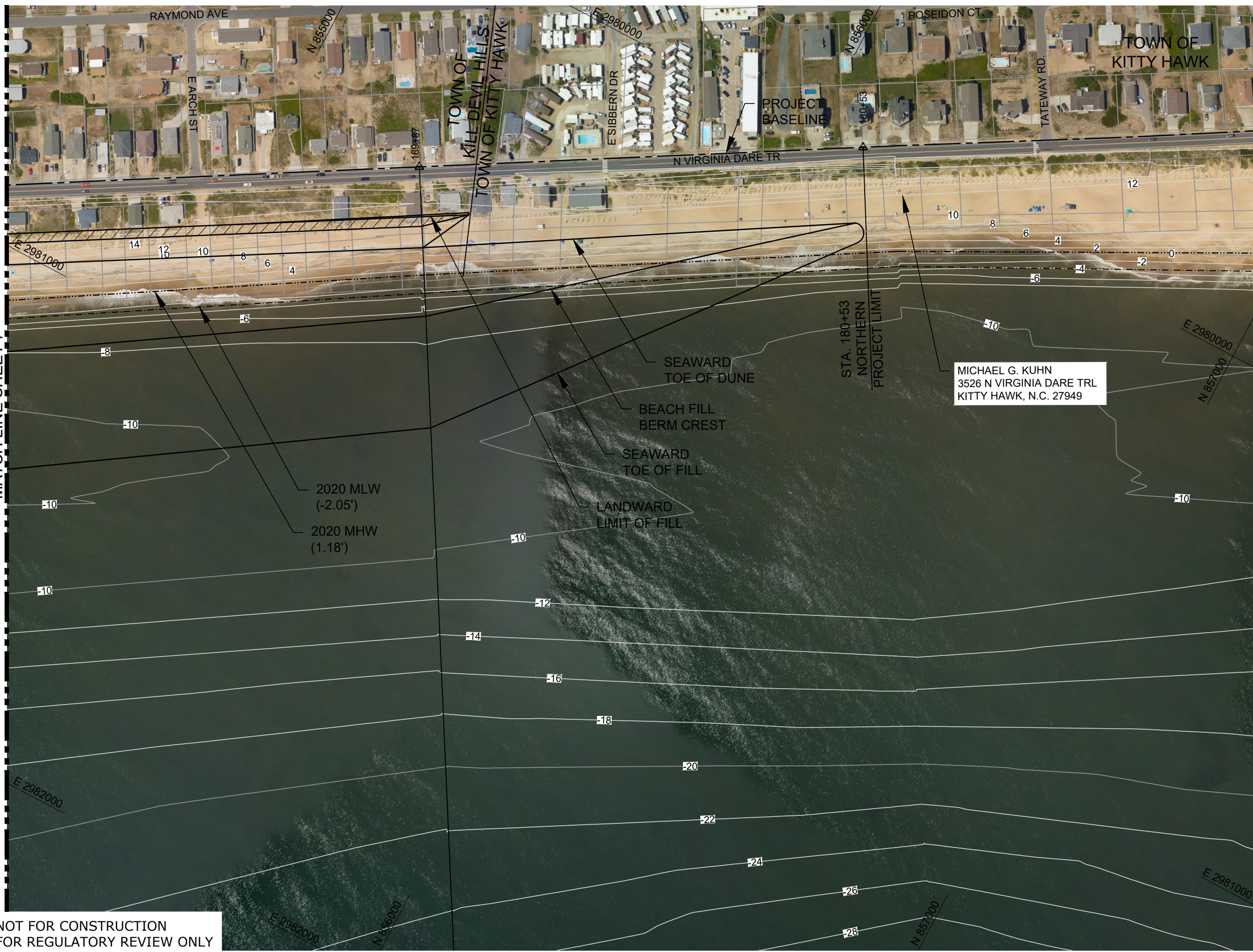
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2. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83).
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7. THE SEAWARD TOE OF BEACH FILL LINE AS SHOWN, IS NOT FIXED AND RATHER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEARSHORE BATHYMETRY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.		4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331		PH: (910)999-1905
Reference Files:		Checked by: AP	Reviewed by: RW	Submitted by: KW
KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA		Designed by: FD	Date: 2/15/21	Comm. No.: AS NOTED
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW		DRAWING NO. PV-5		
Attachment 3-372		7 OF 13		

P:\Projects\USA\NoDare County\KILL DEVIL HILLS\2020 Permitting and Design\2022 Project\CAD\Permit\148847P_CS_PV_Updated 01-2021.dwg - Feb 15, 2021 @ 12:46pm - kelenic

MATCHLINE SHEET 7



LEGEND

- 1+80 USACE BASELINE STATION
- 2020 MEAN HIGH WATER (1.18')
- 2020 MEAN LOW WATER (-2.05')
- 10 EXISTING CONTOURS JUNE 2020
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- DUNE CREST

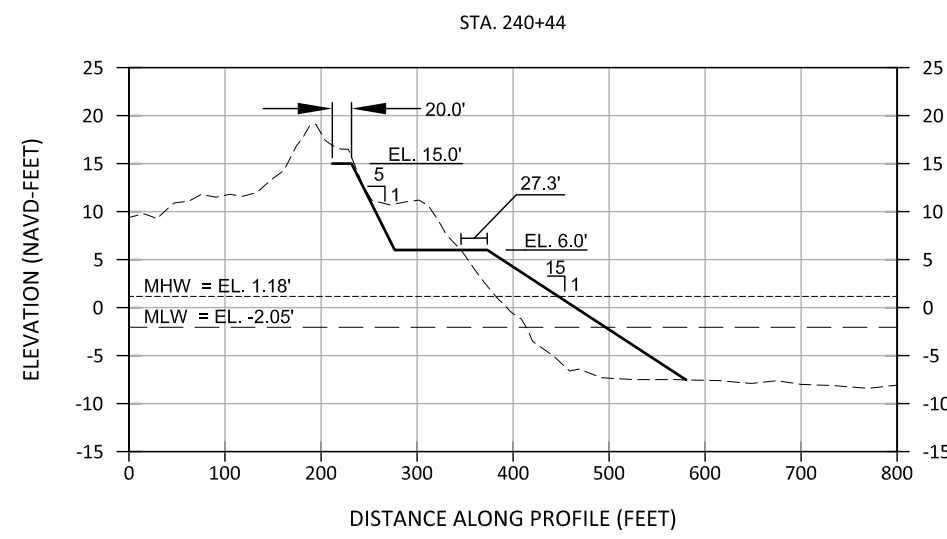
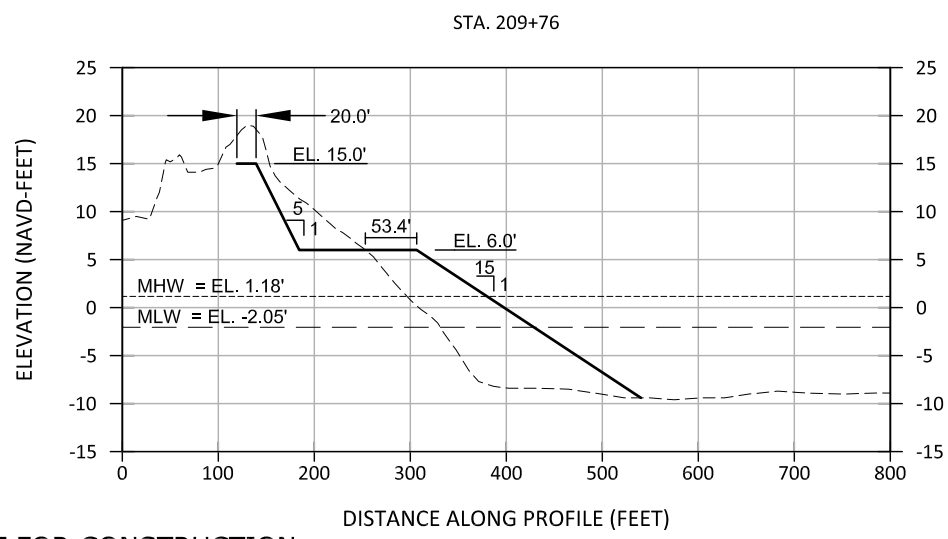
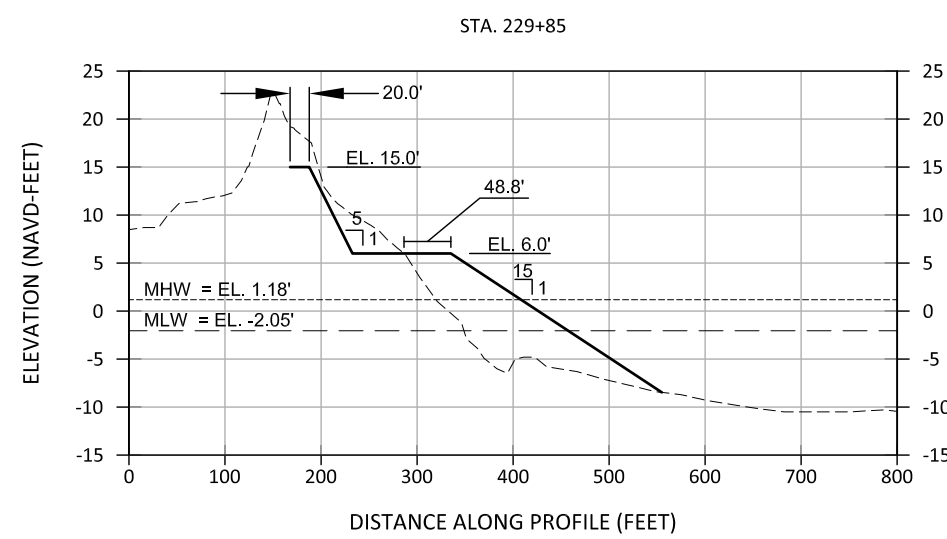
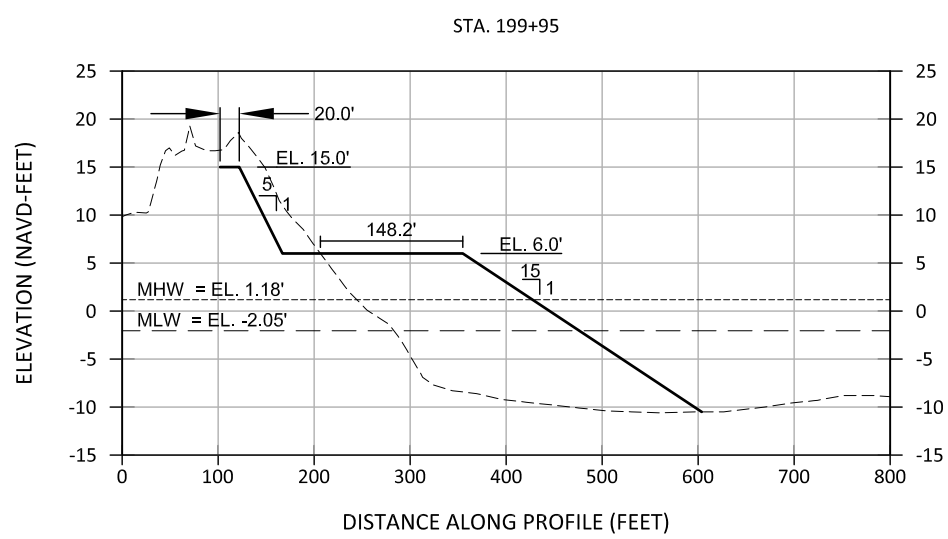
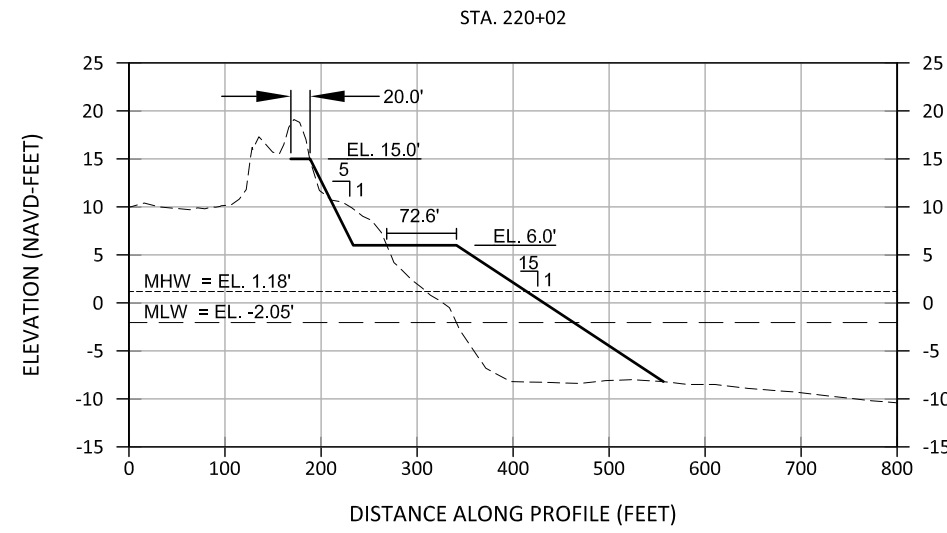
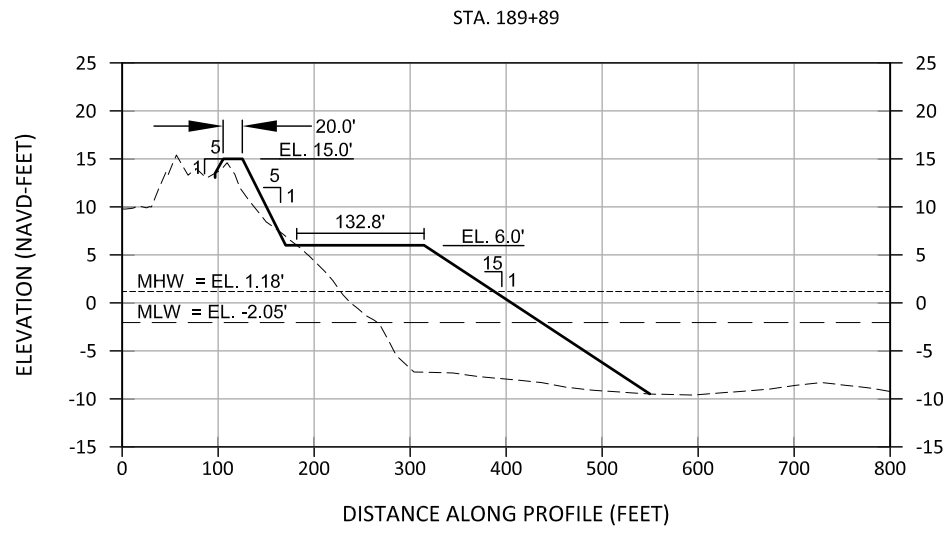
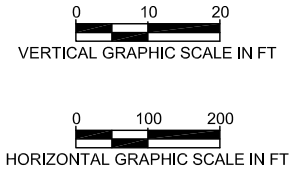
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1. DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: AUGUST 5, 2020.
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COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.			
4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD. WILMINGTON, NC 28409 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331			
PH: (910)999-1905			
Checked by:	Designed by:		
AP	AP		
Reviewed by:	Drawn by:		
RW	FD		
Submitted by:	Date:		
KW	2/15/21		
Comm. No.:	Plot Scale:		
---	AS NOTED		
Reference Files:			
KILL DEVIL HILLS BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA			
BEACH FILL PLAN VIEW			
DRAWING NO.			
PV-6			
Attachment 3 of 13			

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LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
- DESIGN TEMPLATE
- - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
- - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

NOTES:

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
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 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

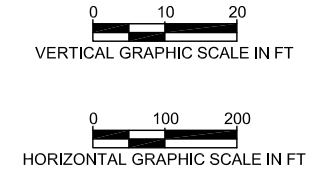
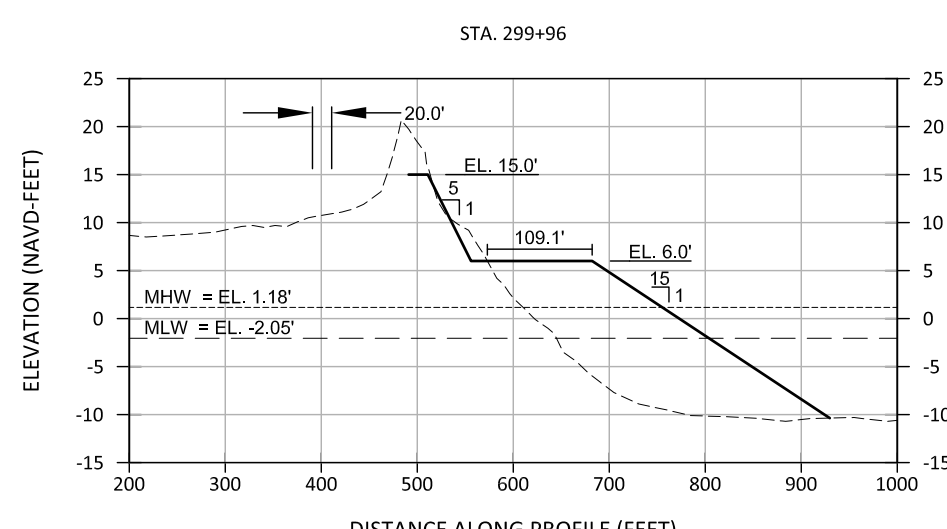
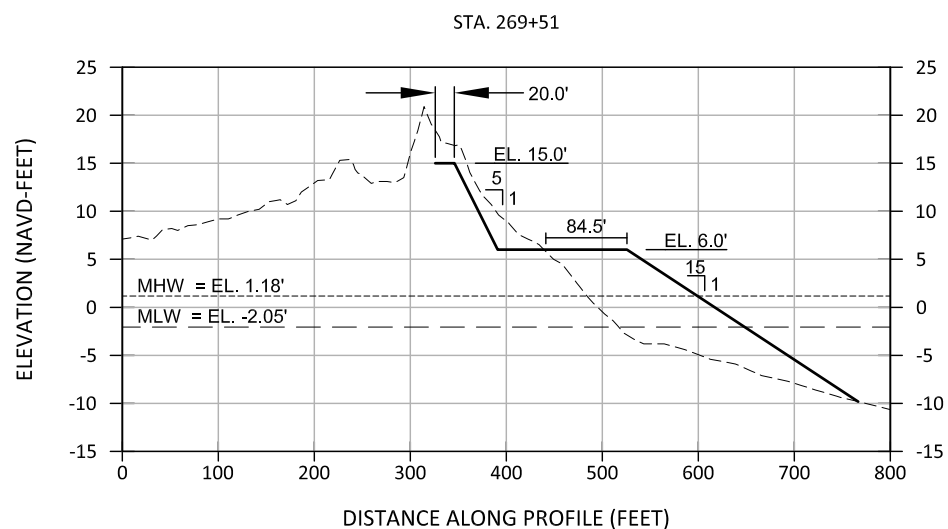
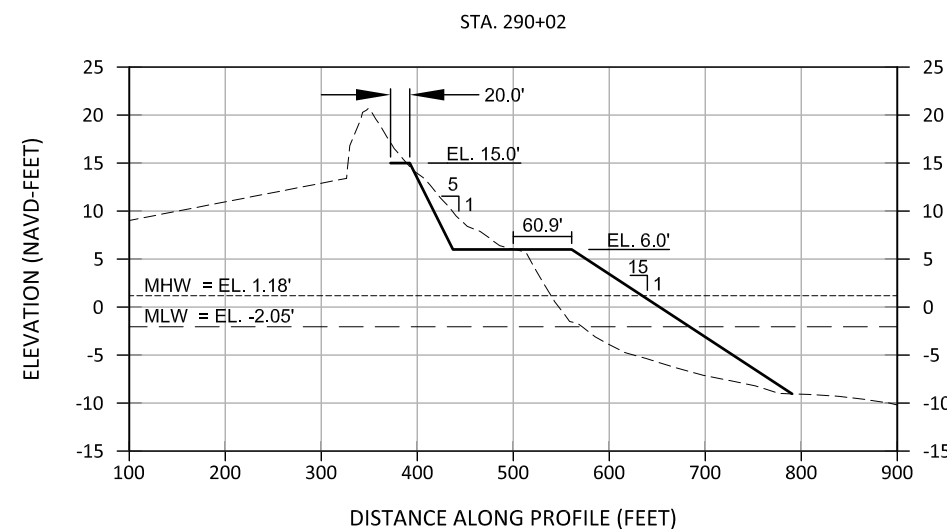
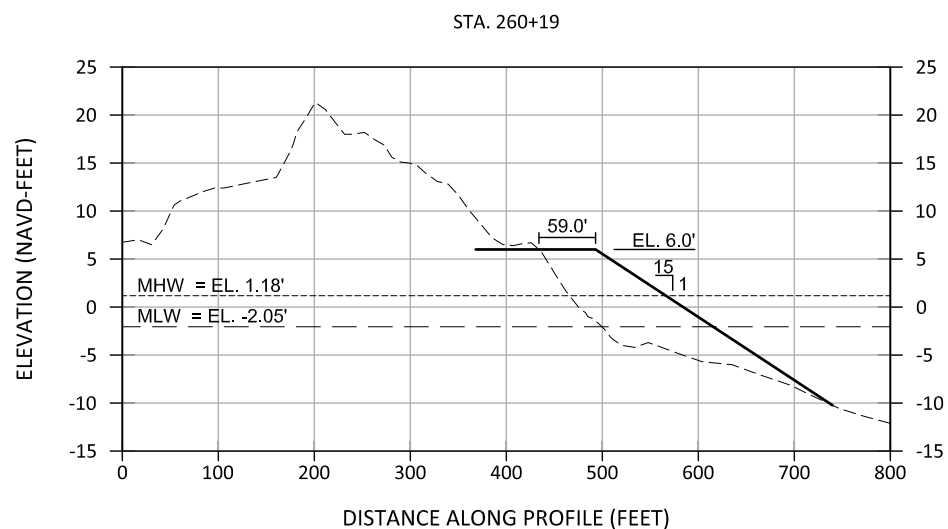
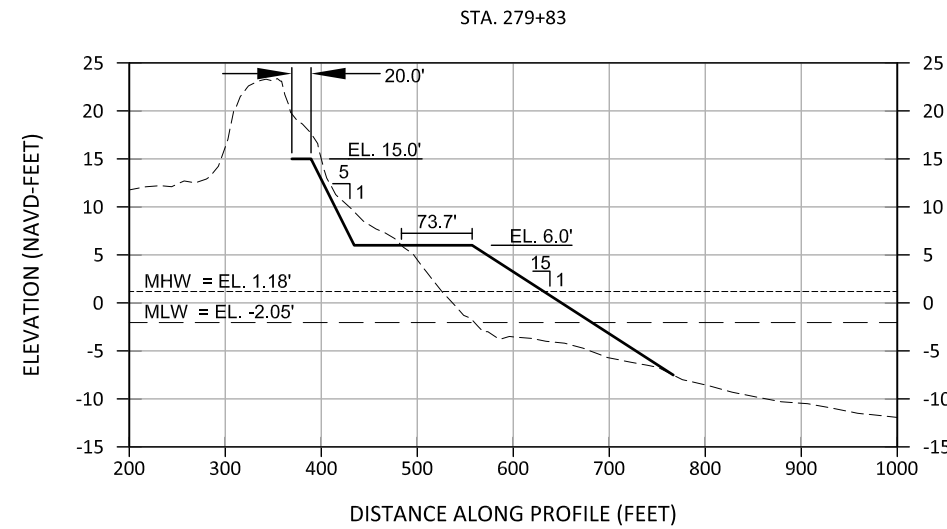
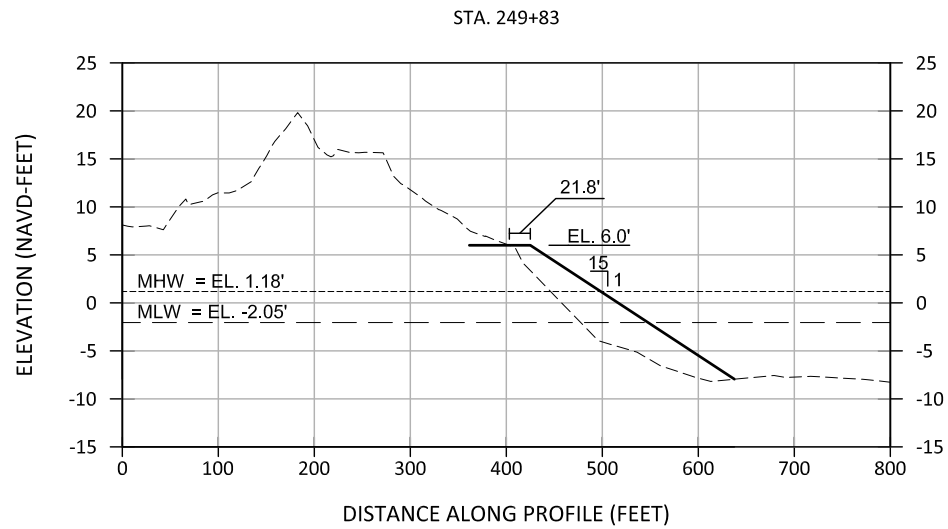
REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

Checked by:	AP
Reviewed by:	KW
Submitted by:	KW
Comm. No.:	..
Designed by:	..
Drawn by:	FD
Date:	2/15/21
Plot Scale:	AS NOTED

KILL DEVIL HILLS
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-1
 SHEET 9 OF 13

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- LEGEND:**
- EXISTING GRADE JUNE 2020
 - DESIGN TEMPLATE
 - - - - - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHW)
 - - - - - MEAN LOW WATER LINE (MLW)

- NOTES:**
1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN FEET REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
 2. SURVEY PERFORMED JUNE 2020, BY CPE-NC.
 3. NOT AN ENGINEERED OR CONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ONLY. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS PER ENGINEER. PROFILE(S) BASED ON 2020 DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP RD.
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 ENGINEERING LICENSE CERTIFICATE #: C-2331
 PH. (910)399-1905

REVISIONS	No.	Date	Description

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KILL DEVIL HILLS
 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
 DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 BEACH FILL PROFILES

DRAWING NO.
XS-2
 SHEET 10 OF 13

BORROW AREA COORDINATE TABLE		
POINT ID	EASTING	NORTHING
①	3019370.9	854970.6
②	3017204.5	853123.7
③	3017798.4	852448.2
④	3016995.7	851633.8
⑤	3016928.0	851150.8
⑥	3017357.5	850708.4
⑦	3018654.8	850392.9
⑧	3018932.5	850596.0
⑨	3019568.9	849757.4
⑩	3018120.0	848511.3
⑪	3018069.8	846700.6
⑫	3017289.0	846700.2
⑬	3017302.1	843966.8
⑭	3018139.0	842988.7
⑮	3017637.6	840084.1
⑯	3018653.3	839011.8
⑰	3019763.8	838967.9
⑱	3020753.7	838966.2
⑲	3021081.7	844430.1
⑳	3020569.7	845124.3
㉑	3021352.1	846205.8
㉒	3021047.1	846601.5
㉓	3022507.8	847829.8
㉔	3022106.3	849556.7
㉕	3021784.4	850590.2
㉖	3020836.5	851593.4
㉗	3021646.9	852335.9
㉘	3020574.6	853476.8
㉙	3019847.3	852740.9
㉚	3019168.0	853414.4
㉛	3019995.4	854247.1
㉜	3020095.7	849063.5
㉝	3019106.0	848168.8
㉞	3020217.4	847888.2
㉟	3019742.8	845124.3
㊱	3019117.8	843436.6
㊲	3019748.5	843429.8
㊳	3018069.8	844635.9
㊴	3020197.4	846629.9
㊵	3019050.6	846678.1

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REGULATORY REVIEW ONLY

E 3015000

E 3015000

E 3020000

E 3020000

E 3025000

E 3025000

N 852000

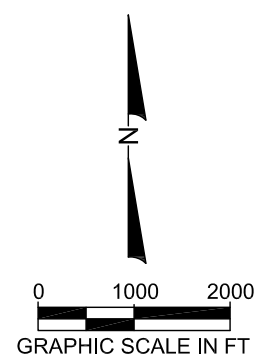
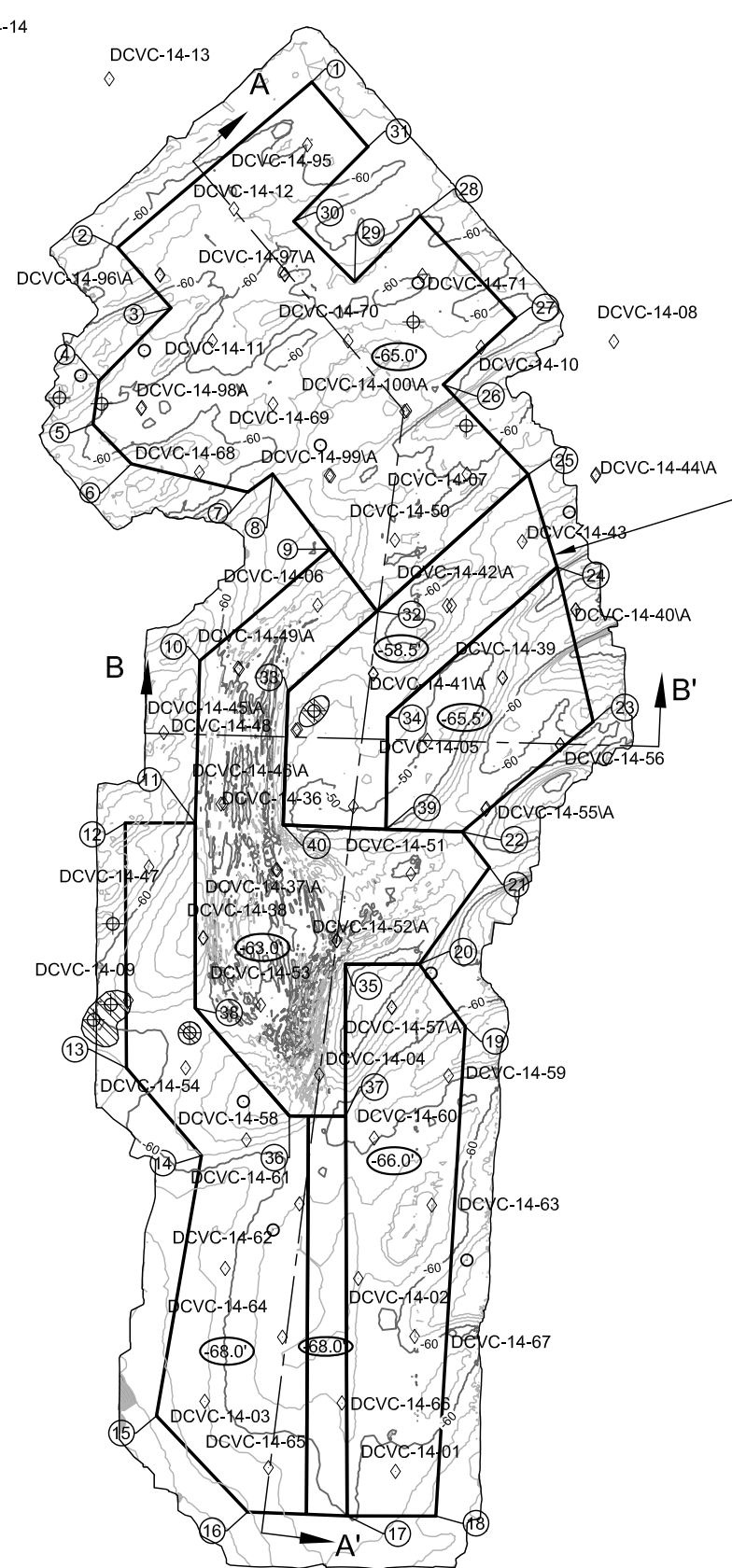
N 847000

N 842000

N 852000

N 847000

N 842000



BORROW AREA A
VOLUME =
12,829,500 C.Y.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

LEGEND:

- ① -66.0' MAXIMUM AFTER DREDGE ELEVATION (FT. NAVD88)
- ~64~ BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR
- ⊘ TAR CULTURAL RESOURCE AVOIDANCE AREA (NO DREDGE ZONE/NO ANCHOR)
- ◇ CPE-NC 2014 VIBRACORES
- ⊕ CPE-NC 2014 MAGNETIC ANOMALIES
- CPE-NC 2014 SIDESCAN SONAR ANOMALIES
- ③ BORROW AREA COORDINATE ID

NOTES:

1. COORDINATES ARE IN FEET BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1988 (NAD88).
2. BATHYMETRIC SURVEY PERFORMED NOVEMBER 2017 BY TI-COASTAL SERVICES INC.
3. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
4. THE MAXIMUM AFTER DREDGE (AD) ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE THE MAXIMUM DEPTHS ALLOWED WITHIN THE BORROW AREA PER THE PERMITS AND BASED ON THE AD SURVEY.

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	AP	KW	KW	

KILL DEVIL HILLS
BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
BORROW AREA A PLAN VIEW

DRAWING NO.
BA-A
SHEET 12 OF 13

