



## Comprehensive Plan for Conservation and Management of North Carolina's Beaches and Inlets

Joint Project Between the  
NC DENR Division of Water  
Resources and Division of  
Coastal Management

Creation of the BIMP was a  
Recommendation of the  
General Assembly HB1840  
and  
the Coastal Habitat  
Protection Plan (CHHP)



Cape Fear



Cape Lookout



Cape Hatteras

# Items Identified In House Bill 1840

July 6 -2000

- **Use DWR/CMLR Data & Expertise**
- **Identify Erosion Rates & Storm Vulnerability At Each Beach Location**
- **Determine Need For And Effectiveness Of Beach Nourishment**
- **Coordinate With State And Federal Agencies**
- **Provide Status On USACE Beach Projects**
- **Maximize Use Of Sand Dredged From Navigation Channels For Beach Nourishment**
- **Promote Inlet Bypassing To Replicate Natural Flow Interrupted By Inlets**
- **Locate Suitable Material For Beach Nourishment**
- **Consider Regional Context For Beach Communities For Cost-effectiveness**
- **Provide For Public (Including Handicap) Access**
- **Recommend Priorities For Beach Nourishment Projects**
- **Recommend Ways To Maximize Federal Funding**
- **Hold Public Hearings For Citizen Input**

**Sand Management**



## GOAL 3. Enhance Habitat and Protect it From Physical Impacts

### Recommendation 3.2

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Prepare and implement a comprehensive beach and inlet management plan that addresses ecologically based guidelines, socio-economic concerns and fish habitat.

## *The Goal is...*

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To implement a consensus-based regional strategy for the State and Federal government along with Local Communities on the coast to manage sediments over a large geographic area encompassing many projects, in such a way:

- 1) that builds stronger partnerships among coastal and watershed stakeholders leading to a wide range of potential benefits in improving business processes, sharing data, expanding the USACE and it's partners' effectiveness, and greater cooperation among parties
- 2) that maintains the natural functioning of all beach and inlet ecosystems and their associated habitats – (if not-could we be increasing vulnerability???)
- 3) recognizes the value of sand as a resource/asset, and makes the most effective use of the limited sediment resources; and
- 4) achieves an effective balance between sediment-related issues such as: storm protection, coastal resiliency, efficient navigation, commerce, recreation, biological, and ecological functions of NC's beaches.

# Project Work Plan

Service 1 – Data Identification & Acquisition

Service 2 – Define Beach and Inlet Management Regions

Service 3 – Develop Preliminary Beach and Inlet Management Strategies

Service 4 – Hold Stakeholder Meetings

Service 5 – Develop Draft and Final Plan

# Define Beach and Inlet Management Regions

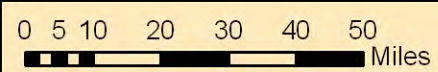
## ✓ Global Regions

Defined by Geologic Framework and Cape Features

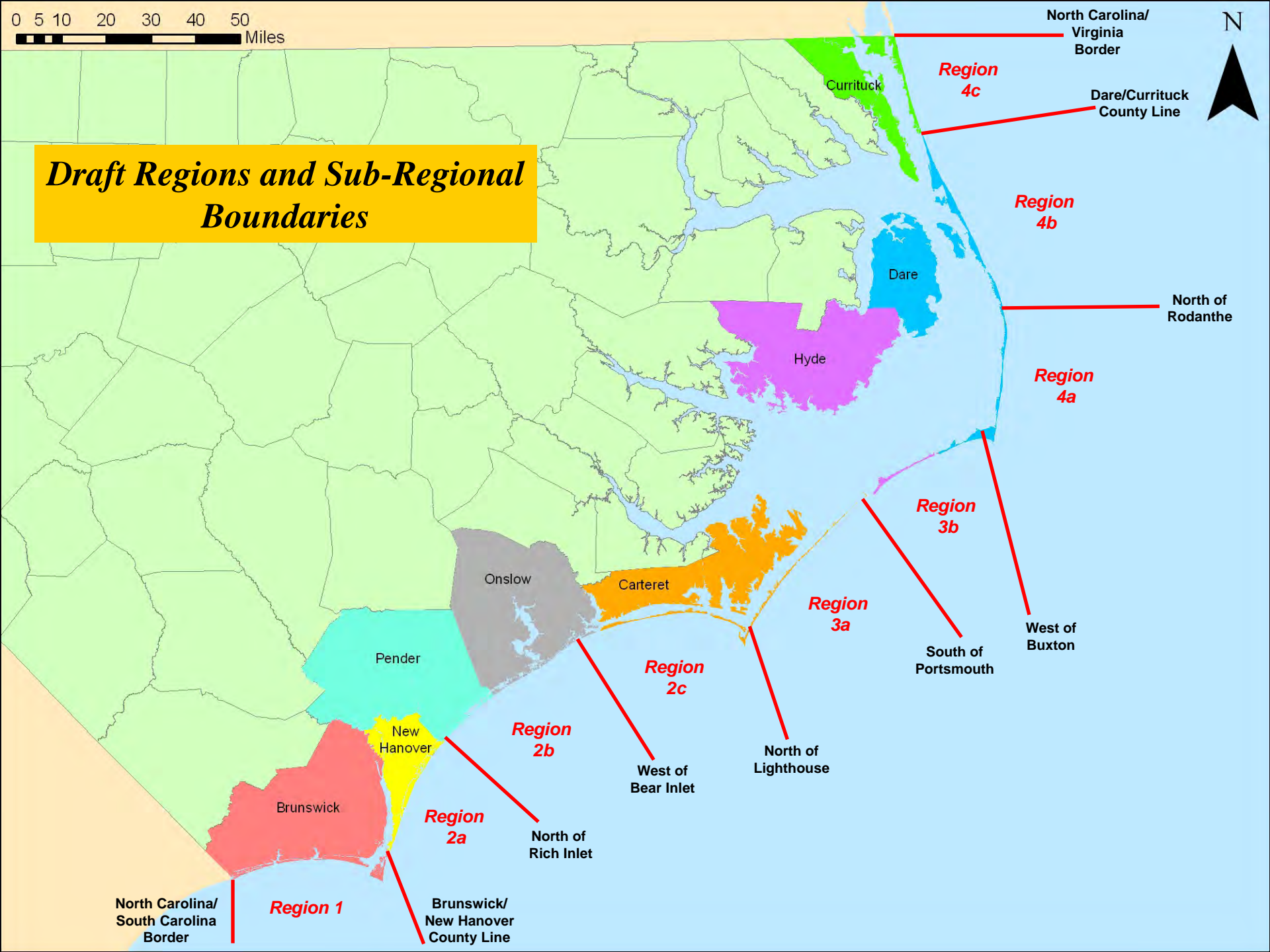
## ✓ Localized Regions

Defined by Numerous Datasets

- Geologic Features
- Developed/Undeveloped Reaches
- Erosion/Accretion Patterns/Rates
- Potential Sediment Transport
- Potential Sand Sources
- Dredging Considerations (~12 miles from source)
- Socio-Political Regions (beach communities that have relationships worked together)



***Draft Regions and Sub-Regional Boundaries***



North Carolina/  
South Carolina  
Border

**Region 1**

Brunswick/  
New Hanover  
County Line

**Region 2a**

North of  
Rich Inlet

**Region 2b**

West of  
Bear Inlet

**Region 2c**

North of  
Lighthouse

**Region 3a**

South of  
Portsmouth

**Region 3b**

West of  
Buxton

**Region 4a**

North of  
Rodanthe

**Region 4b**

Dare/Currituck  
County Line

**Region 4c**

North Carolina/  
Virginia  
Border

Currituck

Dare

Hyde

Carteret

Onslow

Pender

New  
Hanover

Brunswick

# Develop Draft Management Strategies

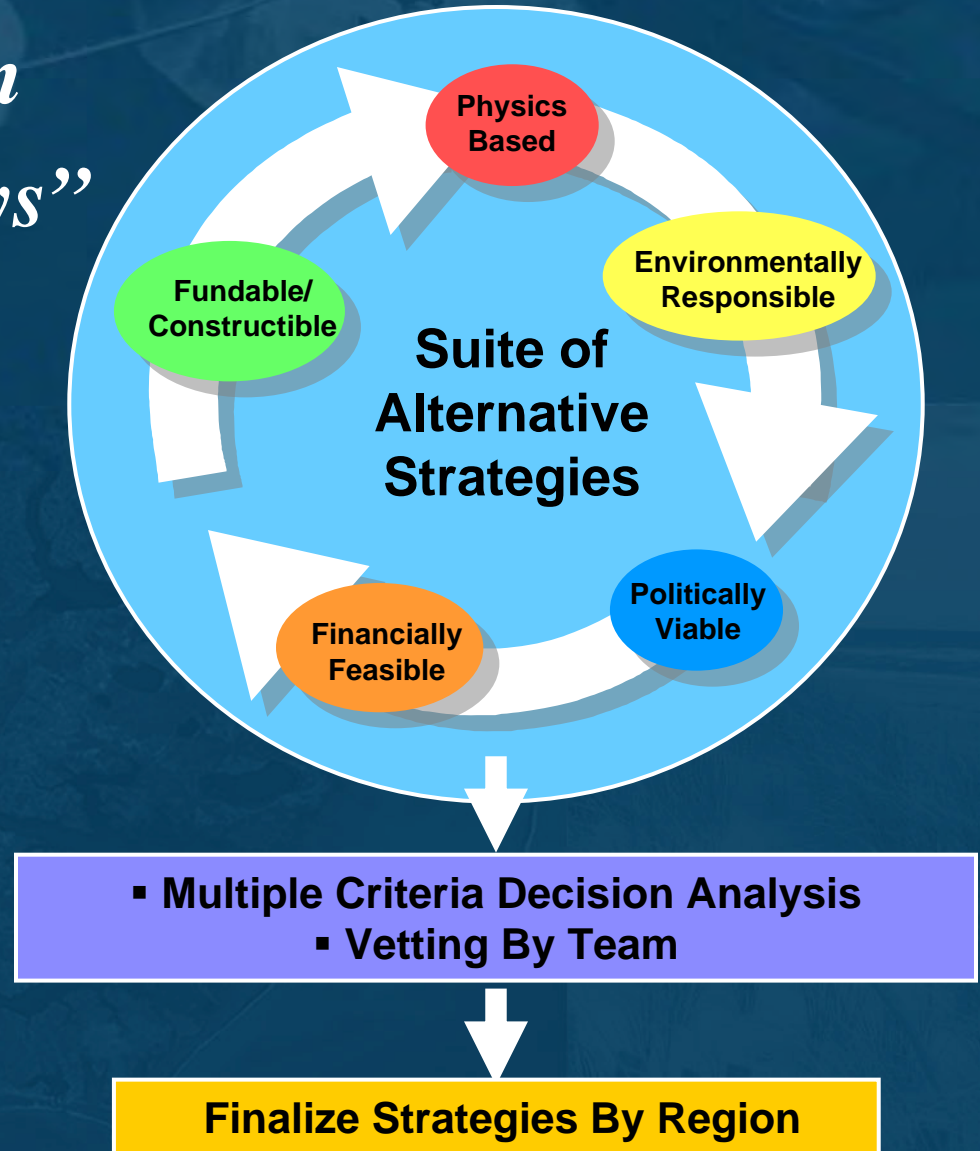
## Range of Strategies Will Be Based On

- Knowledge of Local Sediment Movement
- Vulnerability
- Socio-Economic Issues
- Likelihood of Sustainable Shoreline Management
- Possibility of Federal Funding (Past, Present, Future - RSM)
- Local Environmental Issues and Constraints (Strategies to Be Compatible with CHPP to Maximum Extent Practicable)



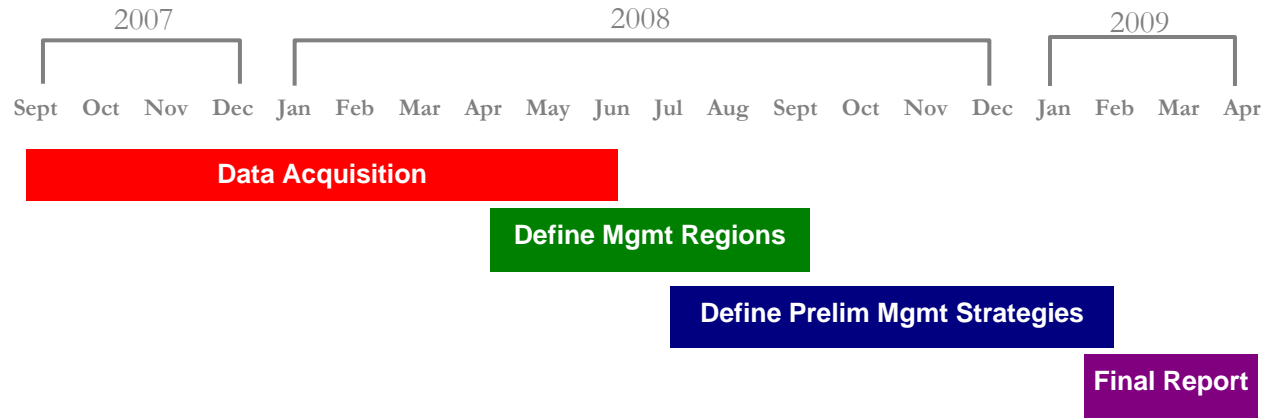
# Develop Draft Management Strategies

*“Sustainable Restoration  
of the Sediment Pathways”*



# Project Schedule

## BIMP TIMELINE



# DCM and USACE efforts in three major strategic areas

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- 1) eGIS and eCoastal implementation – provide efficient data management and analysis capabilities and facilitate data sharing.
  - ✓ The ability to access high quality data in a timely efficient manner enhances our ability to make informed decisions in times of crisis, and in long-term planning efforts
- 2) Further refinement of “the Federal Standard or least cost alternative” for disposal of material is needed.
  - ✓ Sand is a real asset/resource for our respective mission’s goals. Integral to economic and environmental vitality-let’s keep the sand in the natural system.
- 3) Ensure our short and long-term planning initiatives are annually coordinated to prioritize and target funds to the coastal regions most needing attention.
  - ✓ Coordination of navigation channel maintenance/new work with beach nourishment or wetland restoration, in the context of regional strategies-allow for us to share and leverage costs for equipment mobilization and demobilization-and collaboration for pursuit of long-term funding sources and leveraging current funding