An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Rodanthe, North Carolina. The image shows a long, narrow strip of land with numerous houses and buildings, some of which are built on stilts or elevated foundations. A road runs parallel to the coastline, and waves are visible breaking onto the beach. The overall scene suggests a vulnerable coastal community.

Estimating Sand Needs to Mitigate Shoreline Retreat at Rodanthe, NC

Patrick Barrineau, PhD PG, *Coastal Science & Engineering*

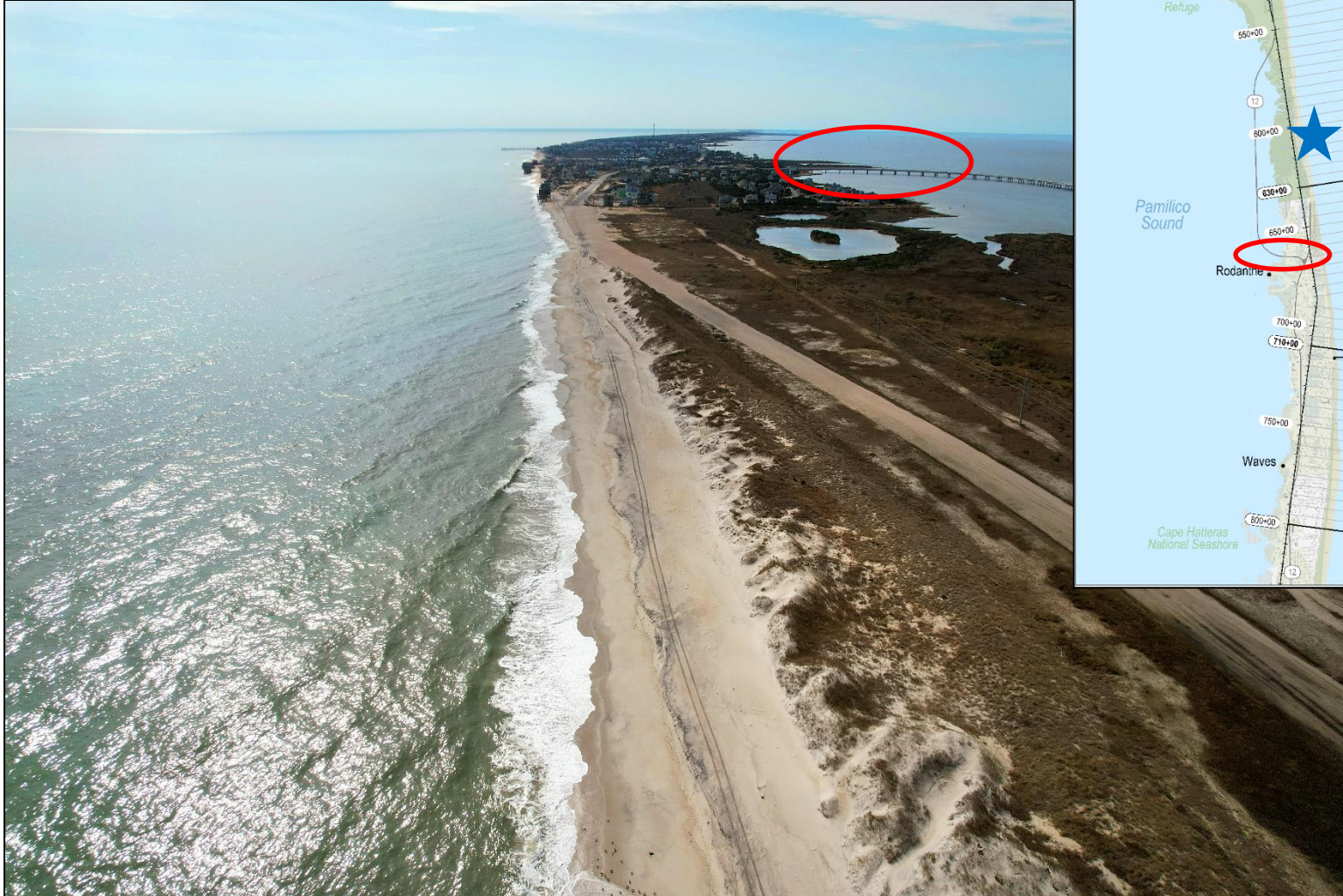


Background

- First National Seashore in the United States
 - Averaging ~2.5 Million Visitors per year since 2018
- NC 12 Connecting Ocracoke, Hatteras, Buxton, Avon, Rodanthe, Nags Head, Others
- Erosion Hot Spots Within Developed Areas Near **Rodanthe**, Avon, Buxton



Background



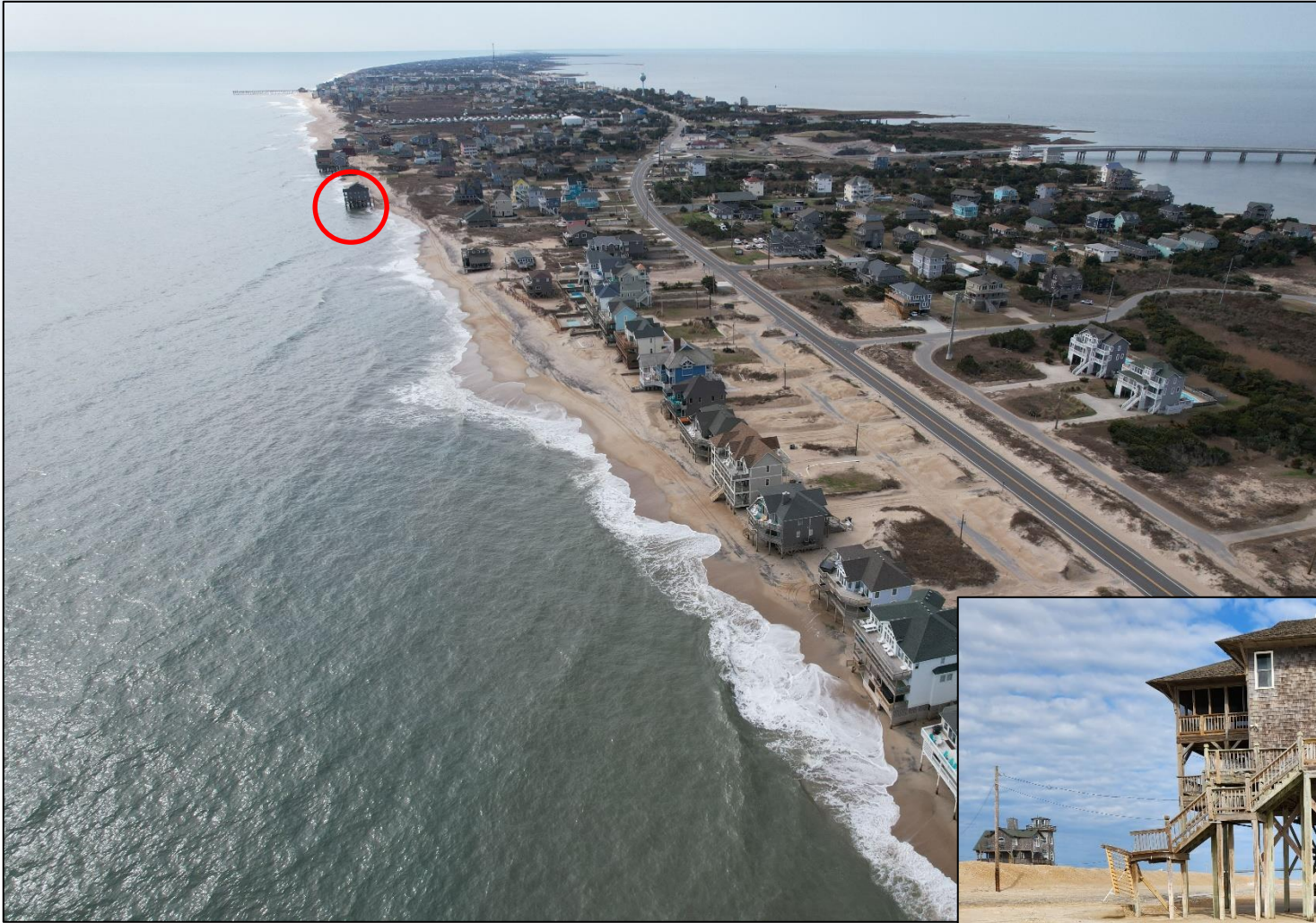
Looking south from PINWR towards Rodanthe, February 2023

Background



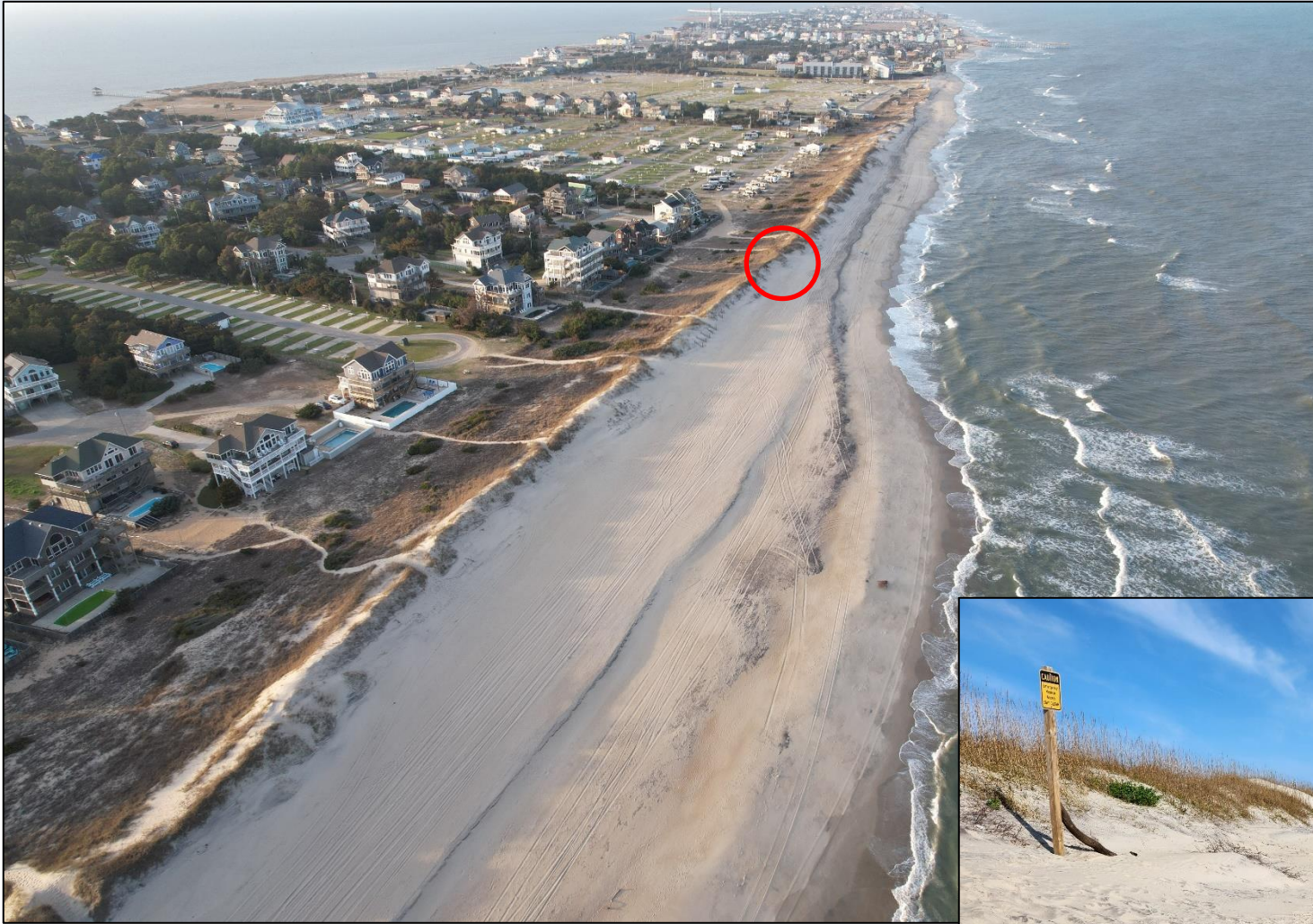
Reach 1 "PINWR": looking north from Mirlo Beach towards PINWR, February 2023

Background



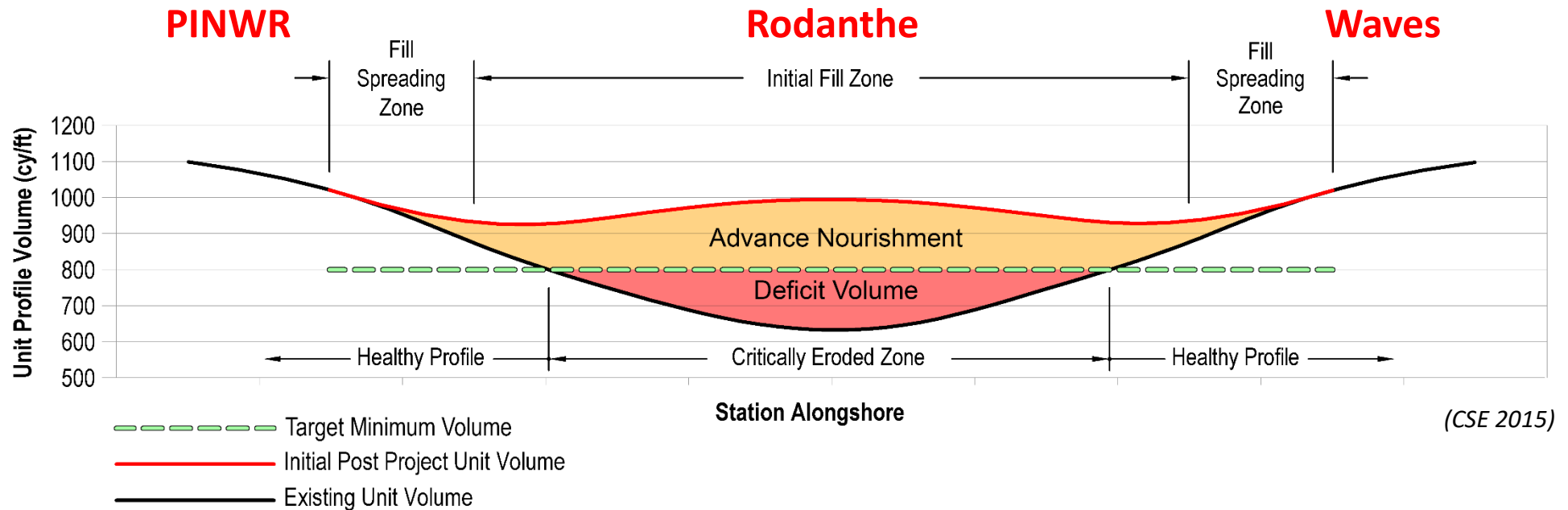
Reach 2 "Rodanthe": looking south from Mirlo Beach towards Rodanthe Pier, February 2023

Background



Reach 3 "Waves": looking north from Waves towards Rodanthe Pier, February 2023

Determining Sand Needs



ASSUMPTIONS:

- Erosion Hot Spots Result From Volume Deficit in Active Beach System
- Nourishment can be Used to Fill that Deficit Over Time
 - Particularly if Fill Volumes Divided by Project Lifetime Exceed Annual Erosion

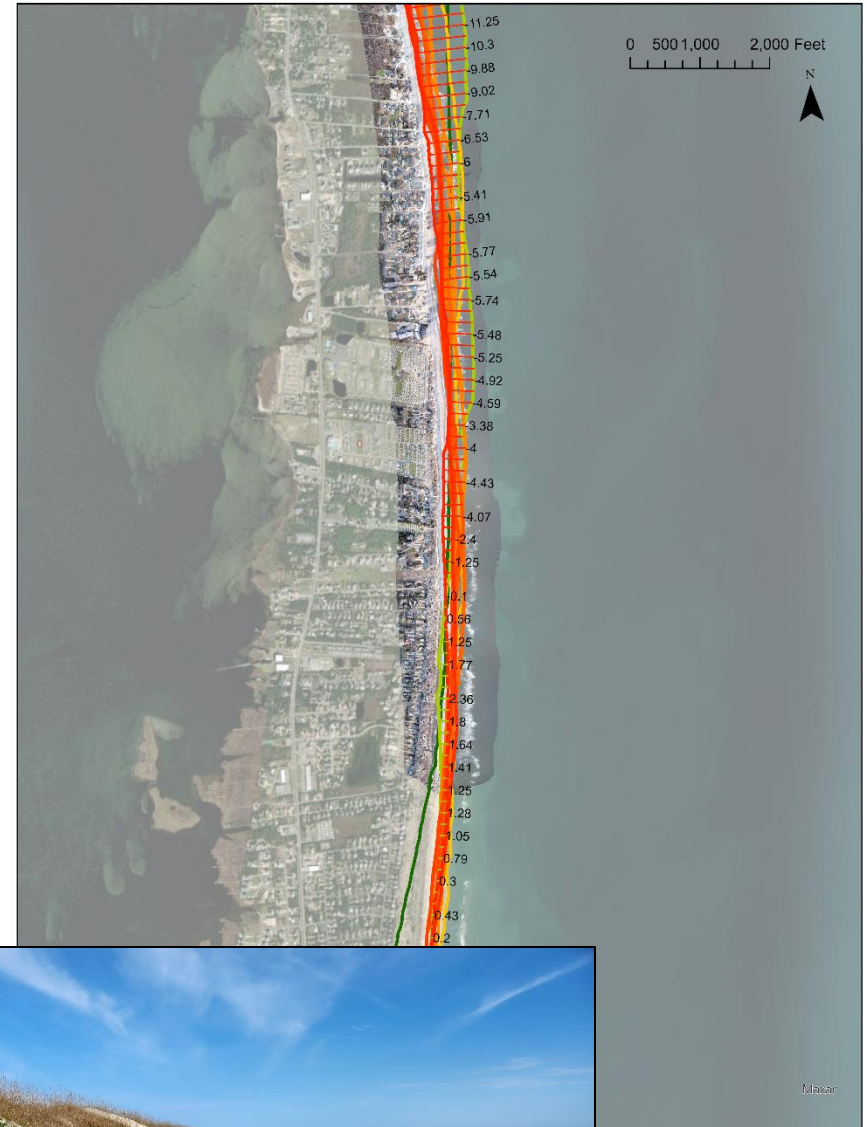
Determining Sand Needs

- **Landward retreat along PINWR/Rodanthe**
 - -5 to -15 ft/yr
 - Discontinuous/absent foredune
 - ~+10 to +15 ft NAVD
- **Stability/advance along Waves-Salvo**
 - 0 to +5 ft/yr
 - continuous foredune crest
 - >20 ft NAVD
- *Strong gradient in longshore sediment transport from north to south*



Determining Sand Needs

- Landward retreat along PINWR/Rodanthe
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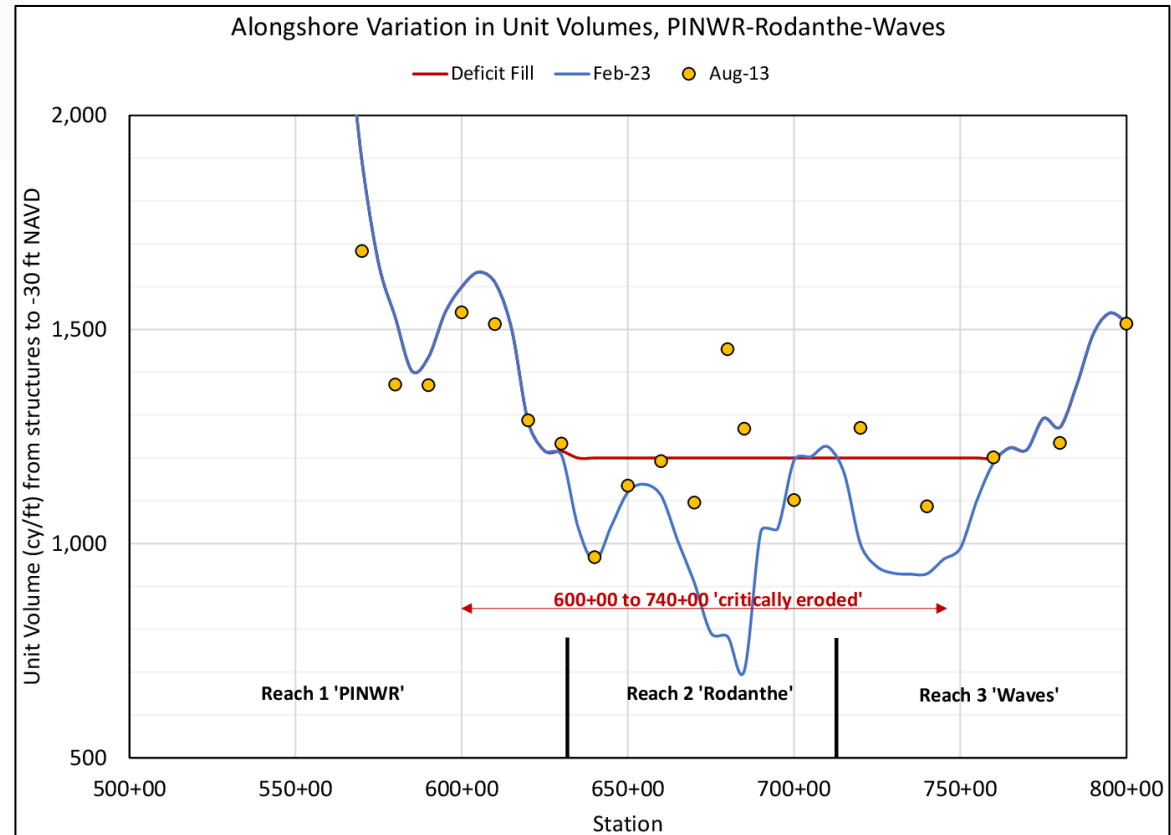
Determining Sand Needs

- 'critically eroded' section – 14,000 ft
 - Unit Volume < 1,200 cy/ft
 - No foredune
 - Erosion >10 ft/yr



Determining Sand Needs

- Method 1 – ‘Deficit Volume’
- Compares qualitative beach condition to surveyed volumes
- Foredune to -24 ft NAVD
 - 1,200 cy/ft
- 2023 Conditions
 - 12,000 ft below deficit
 - 2,257,600 cy to meet deficit



(CSE 2023)

Determining Sand Needs

- Method 2 – ‘CSE profiles’
- Compares 2013 and 2023 survey data to estimate annualized erosion*

**accounts for 2014 USACE volume*

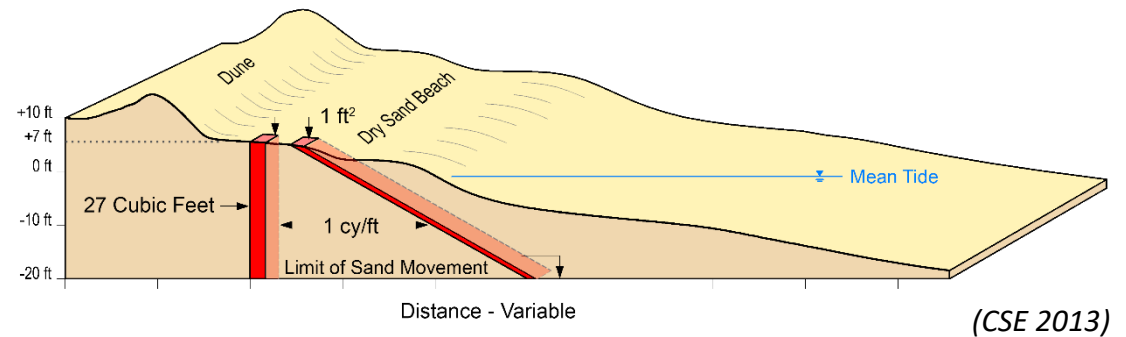
- Foredune to -24 ft NAVD:

- 22 cy/ft/yr
- 14,000 ft
- ~308,000 cy/yr
- ‘5-year’ project
 - 1,539,771 cy

		Unit Volume (cy/ft)		Unit Volume Change since last survey (cy/ft)		Annualized Unit Volume Change since last survey (cy/ft/yr)		
Station	Reach	Aug-13	Feb-23	Feb-23	Feb-23 (minus USACE)	Feb-23	Feb-23 (minus USACE)	
500	PINWR	1411.9	1484.5	72.6	72.6	7.6	7.6	
520		1417.7	1405.8	-11.9	-11.9	-1.3	-1.3	
540		1316.4	1310.9	-5.4	-5.4	-0.6	-0.6	
550		1293.9	1328.8	34.9	34.9	3.7	3.7	
560		1335.7	1416.4	80.7	80.7	8.5	8.5	
570		1277.0	1336.6	59.6	59.6	6.3	6.3	
580		1262.2	1360.7	98.5	98.5	10.3	10.3	
590		1291.7	1327.1	35.3	35.3	3.7	3.7	
600			1243.2	1251.0	7.7	-152.3	0.8	-16.0
610			1236.0	1257.2	21.2	-138.8	2.2	-14.6
620	1191.5		1176.6	-14.9	-174.9	-1.6	-18.4	
630	1065.4		1014.0	-51.4	-211.4	-5.4	-22.2	
640	Rodanthe	946.9	940.2	-6.7	-166.7	-0.7	-17.5	
650		1035.1	1027.9	-7.2	-167.2	-0.8	-17.5	
670		1247.9	1059.6	-188.4	-348.4	-19.8	-36.6	
680		1397.4	1090.0	-307.3	-467.3	-32.3	-49.0	
700	Waves	1195.9	1296.8	100.9	-59.1	10.6	-6.2	
720		1234.2	972.2	-262.1	-262.1	-27.5	-27.5	
740		1088.5	931.0	-157.5	-157.5	-16.5	-16.5	
760		930.7	890.8	-39.8	-39.8	-4.2	-4.2	
780		923.2	845.2	-77.9	-77.9	-8.2	-8.2	
800		956.6	810.3	-146.3	-146.3	-15.3	-15.3	
				From Sta 600+00 to Sta 740+00:		Feb-23	Feb-23 (minus USACE)	
				cy/ft/yr	-8.3	-22.0		
				cy/yr	115,618	307,954		
				cy per 5 years	578,089	1,539,771		

Determining Sand Needs

- Method 3 – ‘DENR rates’
- Uses state-adopted erosion rates
- As of 2020:
 - -18.2 cy/ft/yr
 - 1 ft = 1.7 cy/ft
 - 14,000 ft
 - ~246,000 cy/yr
 - ‘5-year’ project
 - 1,232,112 cy



Erosion Rates from NCDENR Study (1946-2020)

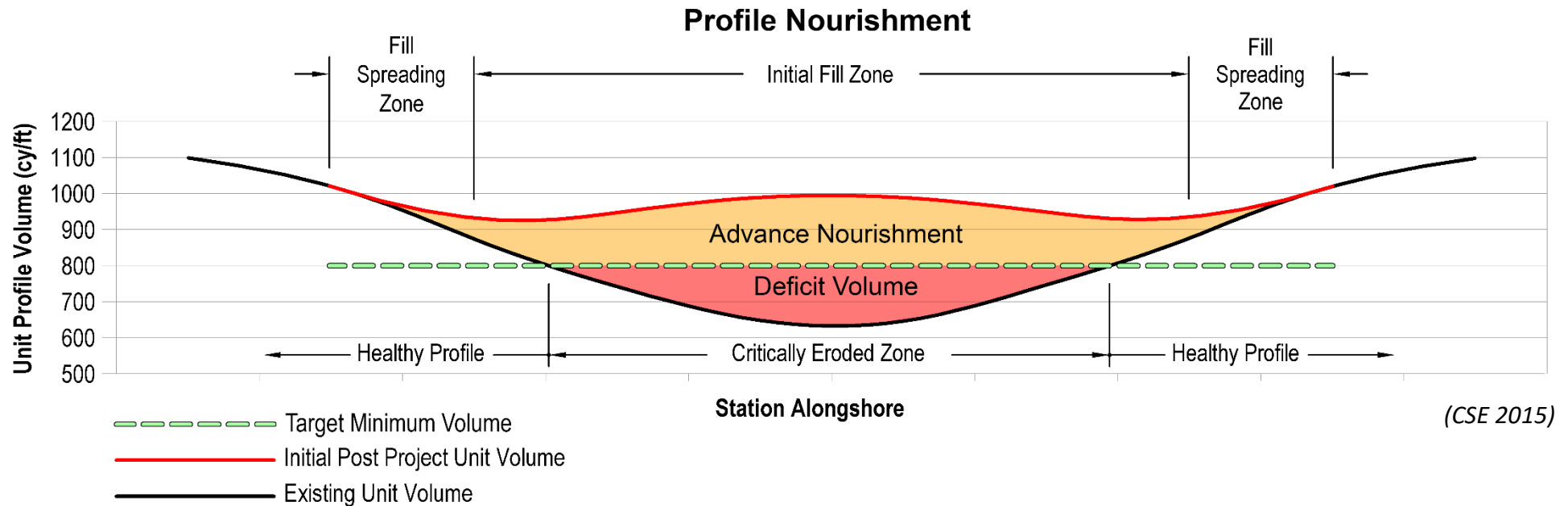
Reach	PINWR	Rodanthe	Waves	Critically Eroded
ft/yr	-5.5	-11.6	-2.7	-10.3
cy/ft/yr	-9.7	-20.5	-4.8	-18.2
cy/yr	-116,261	-154,674	-41,002	-246,422
5-yr losses>				1,232,112

Determining Sand Needs

		Mob/Demob	Base Bid Quantity (cy)	Total Pumping Cost	Total Base	Total + Permit
Unit cost (per cy)	\$ 8.00	\$ 4,500,000	3,800,000	\$ 30,400,000	\$ 34,900,000	\$ 40,135,000
	\$ 8.50	\$ 4,500,000	3,500,000	\$ 29,750,000	\$ 34,250,000	\$ 39,387,500
	\$ 9.00	\$ 4,500,000	2,300,000	\$ 20,700,000	\$ 25,200,000	\$ 28,980,000
	\$ 9.50	\$ 4,500,000	2,000,000	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 23,500,000	\$ 27,025,000
	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,500,000	1,500,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 22,425,000

- Estimated costs (one-time)
 - 1.5 – 3.8 Mcy along 14,000 lf
 - ~100 to 270 cy/ft
 - 3 to 9 years' worth erosion
 - \$4.5 million mob/demob
 - \$8 to \$10/cy unit cost
 - \$22.4 to \$40.1 million
- Estimated costs (through 2053)
 - \$120 to \$200 million

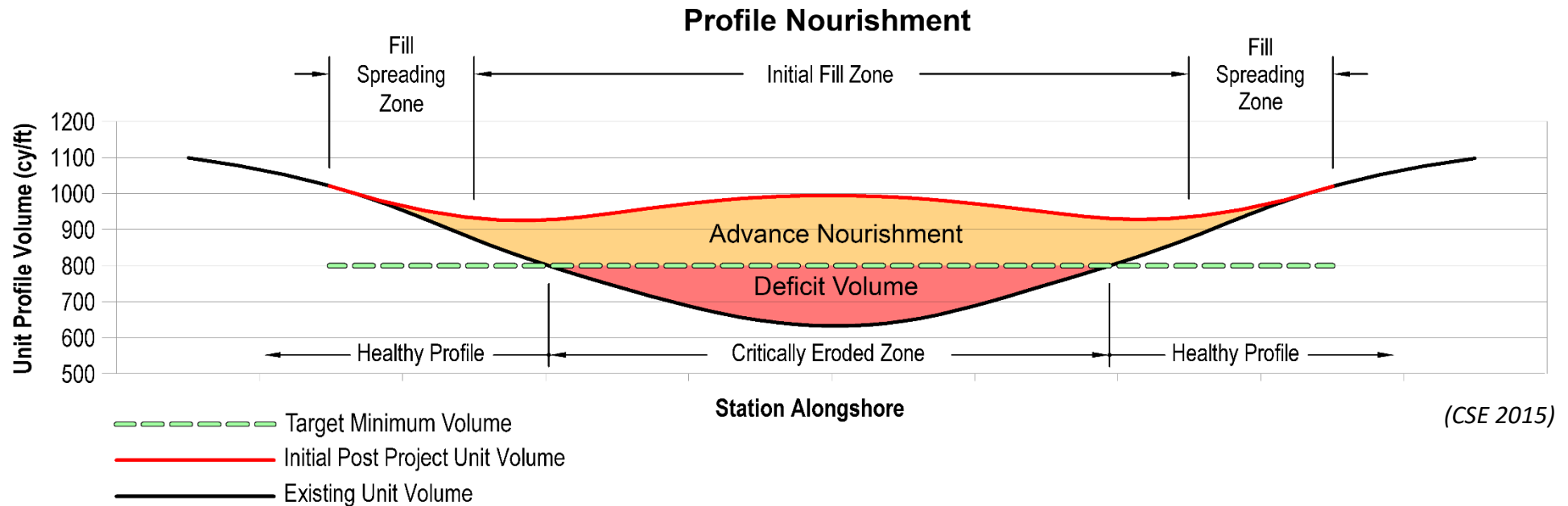
Determining Sand Needs



ASSUMPTIONS:

- **Erosion Hot Spots Result From Volume Deficit in Active Beach System**
- **Nourishment can be Used to Fill that Deficit Over Time**

Determining Sand Needs



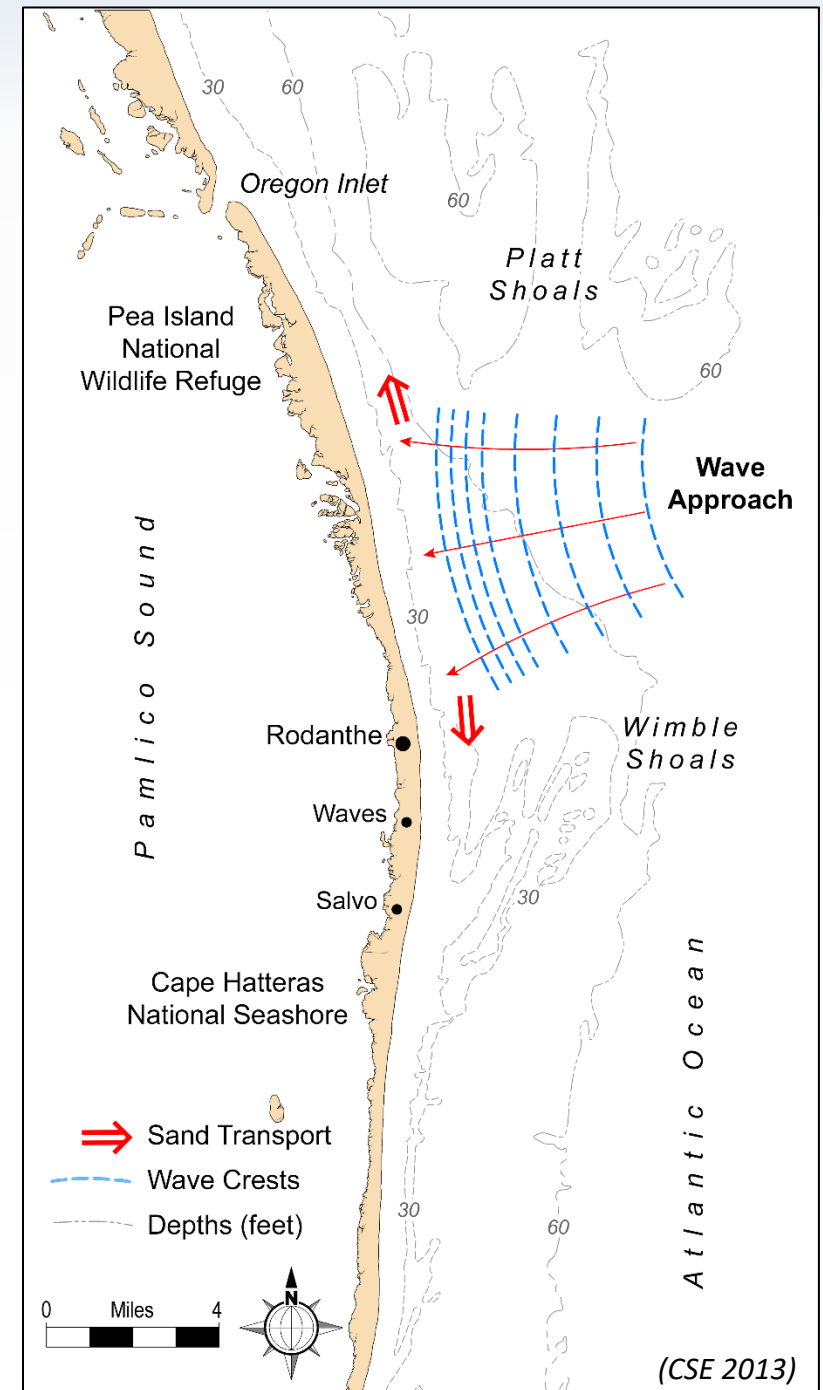
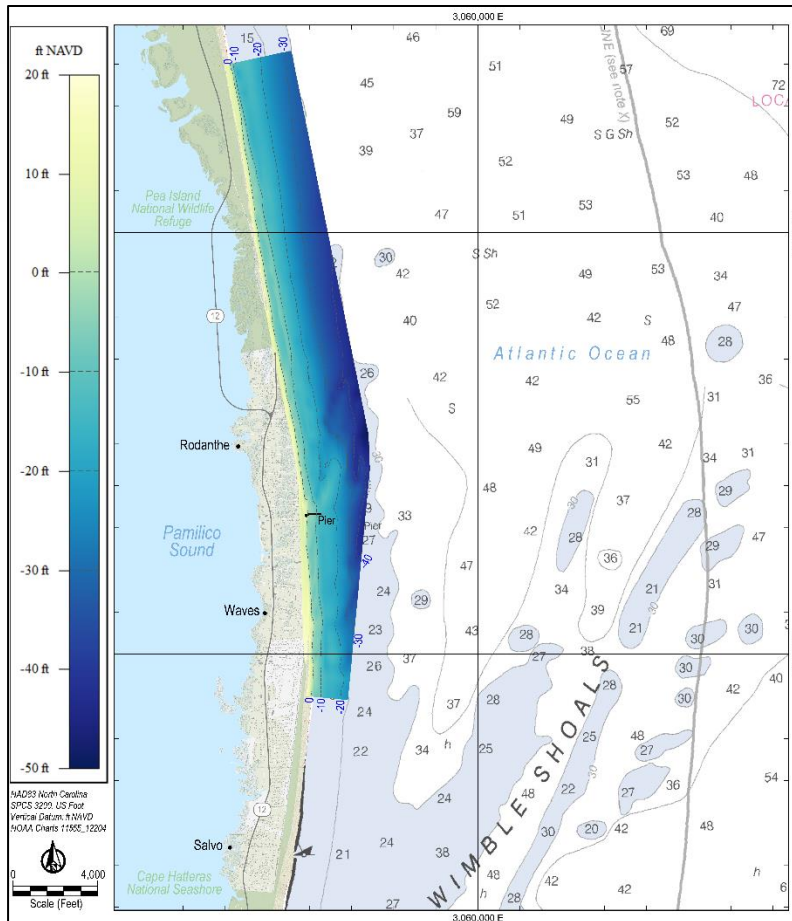
ASSUMPTIONS:

- Erosion Hot Spots Result From Volume Deficit in Active Beach System
- Nourishment can be Used to Fill that Deficit Over Time

What about when the background rates of erosion are changing?

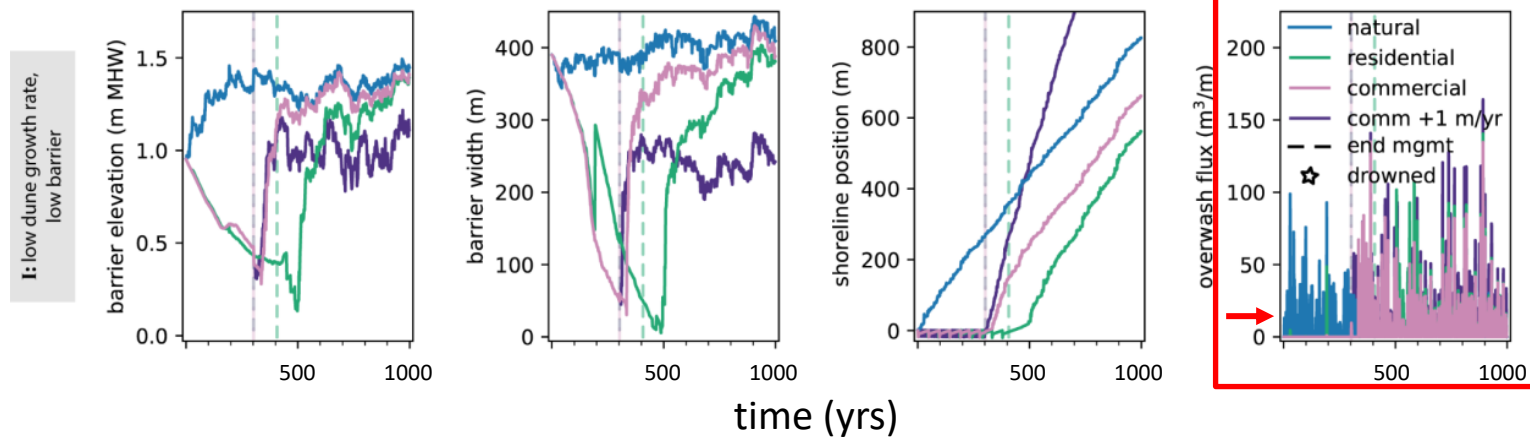
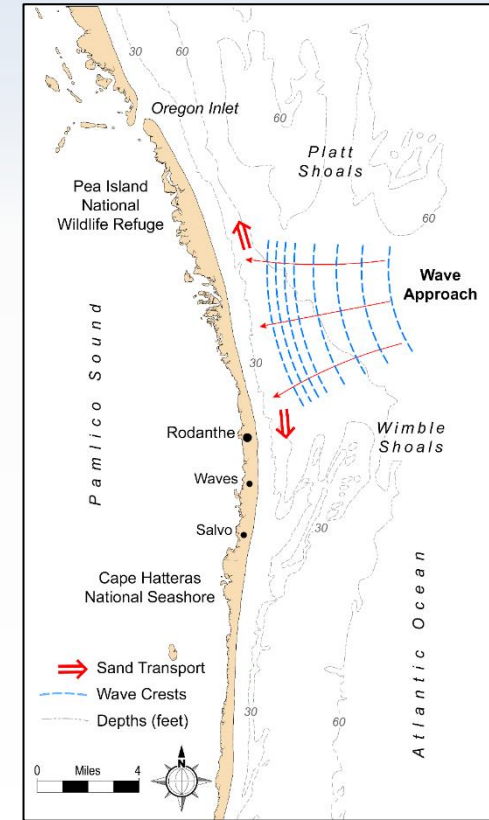
Determining Sand Needs

- Why?
 - Shoreline azimuth
 - Shoal geometry
 - *Overwash?*



Determining Sand Needs

- Landward Transgression of Hatteras Island
 - Facilitated by overwash at Pea Island, just north of Rodanthe
 - How to quantify future losses under SLR?
 - **$\sim 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}/\text{yr}$ lost to overwash** (Anarde et al 2023)
 - $\sim 5 \text{ cy}/\text{ft}/\text{yr}$
 - $\sim 150 \text{ cy}/\text{ft}$ over 30-year period



Determining Sand Needs

- Volumes needed through 2053:
 - **Overwash (SLR)** + **Volume Deficit** + **Annual Erosion**
 - **150 cy/ft** + **150 cy/ft** + **600 cy/ft** = **900 cy/ft**
 - **900 cy/ft** \approx **600 horizontal feet**
- Total project volume through 2053:
 - 900 cy/ft along 14,000 ft = 12,600,000 cy x \$9/cy = \$113,400,000
 - \$4,500,000 mob/demob x 4 projects
 - \$131,400,000

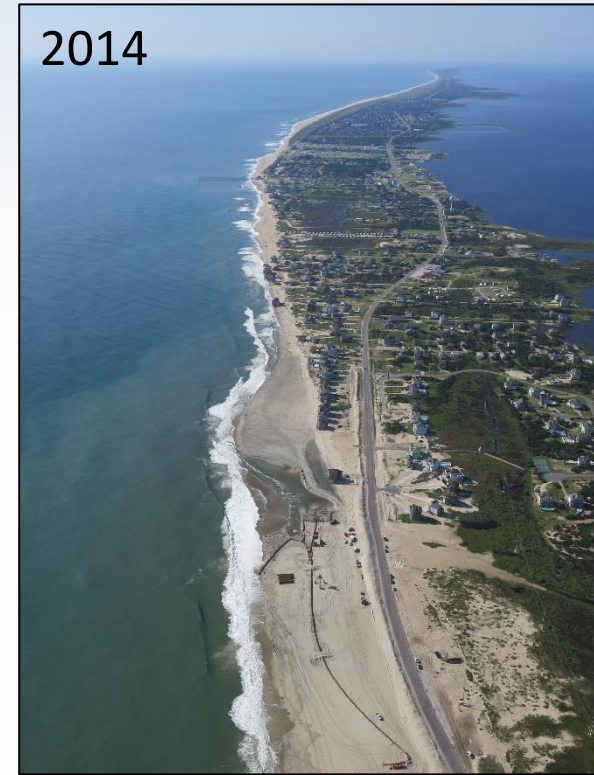
Comparing Costs

- 80 properties within 300 ft of MHHW *(WCU 2023)*
 - Net Value \$42,713,600
 - Relocation/removal costs (\$20,000,000 @ \$250,000 per structure)
 - Plus ~\$10,000,000 lost tax revenue
 - Total cost ~\$72,713,000*
- 170 properties within 600 ft of MHHW *(Dare County GIS, 2023)*
 - Net Value \$88,735,000
 - Relocation/removal costs (\$42,500,000 @ \$250,000 per structure)
 - Plus ~\$20,000,000 lost tax revenue
 - Total cost ~\$151,235,000*

**does not include infrastructure removal costs*

Comparing Costs

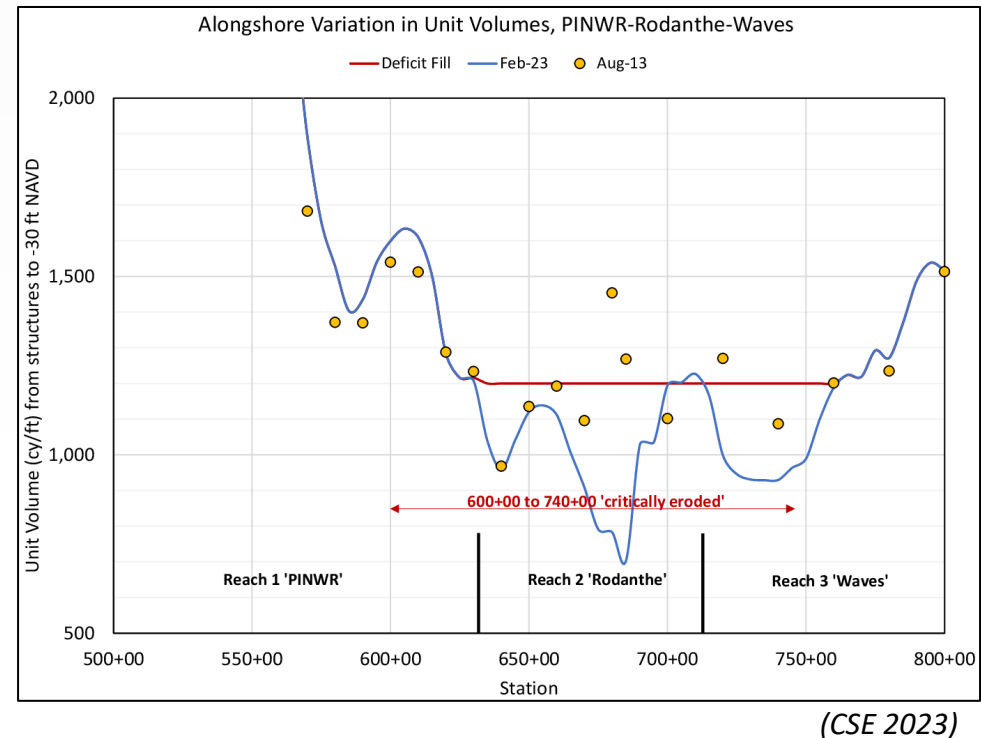
- 14.7 million cy = \$131,400,000 for nourishment alone (covers base fill, erosion, and SLR)
- \$151,235,000 (+ ?) for 'unmanaged retreat'
- What if immediately at-risk properties are removed, and nourishment was used to re-establish a functional beach-dune system?
 - Eliminates 'ideal volume' component, reduces 30-year need to ~750 cy/ft over 14,000 ft = 10,500,000 cy



Comparing Costs

- What if immediately at-risk properties are removed, and nourishment was used to re-establish a functional beach-dune system?
- \$112,500,000 for nourishment alone
 - 10,500,000 cy @\$9/cy
 - 4,500,000 mob/demob, 4 projects
 - restores continuous dune crest
 - mitigates structure line offset
- \$39,093,100 for 'managed retreat' from ~2 dozen homes ('critically eroded' condition e.g. <100 ft from MHHW, no dune) (Dare County GIS, 2023)

		Mob/Demob	Base Bid Quantity (cy)	Total Pumping Cost	Total Base	Total + Permit
Unit cost (per cy)	\$ 8.00	\$ 4,500,000	3,800,000	\$ 30,400,000	\$ 34,900,000	\$ 40,135,000
	\$ 8.50	\$ 4,500,000	3,500,000	\$ 29,750,000	\$ 34,250,000	\$ 39,387,500
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	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,500,000	1,500,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 22,425,000



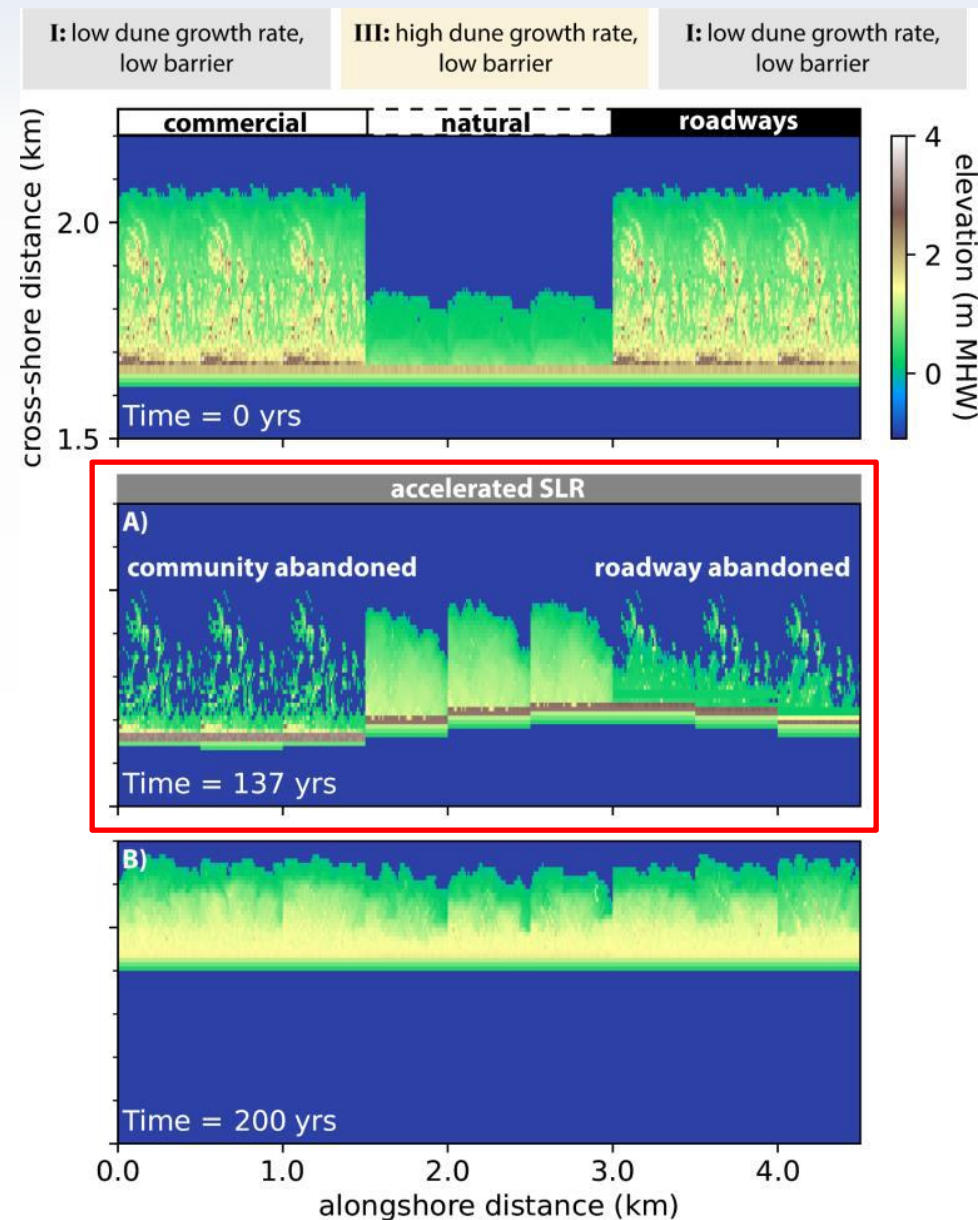
Comparing Costs

- Three options
- Nourishment Alone
 - \$131,400,000 + ?
 - Pros: balances sand budget, minimizes litigation
 - Cons: more susceptible to future losses related to SLR, offshore sand sources needed, sound side flooding remains a problem
- Unmanaged Retreat
 - \$151,235,000 + ?
 - Pros: mitigates current hazards (houses/septic in surf), reduces losses from inundation including sound side flooding
 - Cons: doesn't restore foredune crest, mitigate future overwash
- Managed Retreat
 - \$151,593,100 + ?
 - Pros: removes properties in immediate danger, balances sand budget
 - Cons: more susceptible to future losses related to SLR, offshore sand sources needed, sound side flooding remains a problem

Lingering Questions

Technically speaking:

- How can we account for future changes in background erosion using a sediment budget approach?
- How should we value costs of infrastructure removal and/or litigation involving private properties?

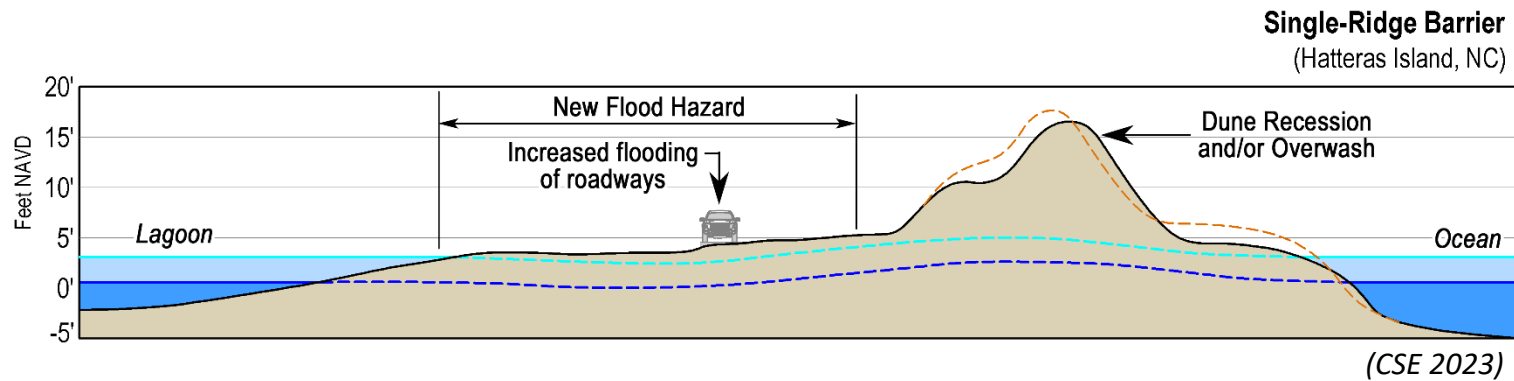


Anarde et al. 2023

Lingering Questions

More generally:

- What about the sound side of the islands?



- Who pays for all of this?

An aerial photograph of a coastal town. In the foreground, a wide, sandy beach stretches along the coastline, with gentle waves lapping at the shore. To the left of the beach, there is a residential area with several large, multi-story houses, some with swimming pools. A golf course is visible in the middle ground, with its green fairways and sand traps clearly marked. In the background, the town continues up a slight incline, with more houses and buildings. The sky is overcast, and the overall tone of the image is somewhat muted.

Thank you!

