# Re-Establishment of In-Bay Placement Mobile Harbor

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**Mobile District** 

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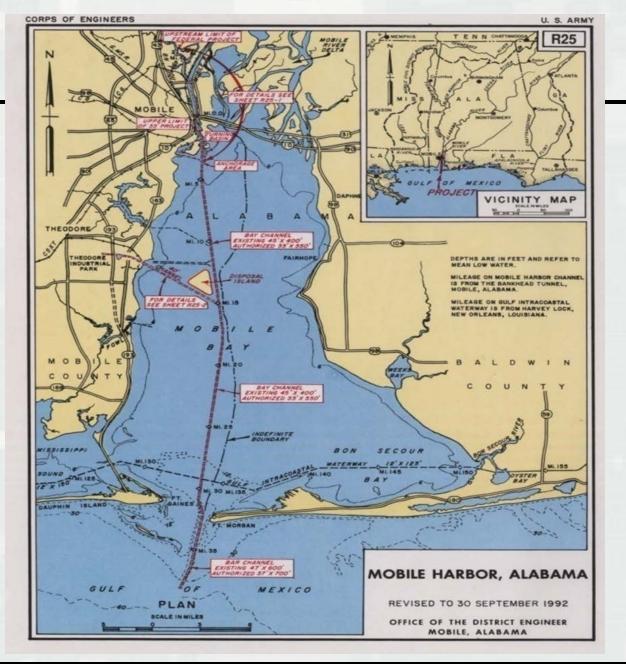


### NATURAL PROGRESSION



- Introduction to Mobile Harbor
- Problem Statement
- Establishment of IWG
- In-Bay Placement
- Impact to Navigation
- Culture Shift









#### Mobile Harbor



- Ranked in the top 10 Leading U.S. Port
- 65 Million Tons Domestic/Foreign
- 40 Miles of Main Channel
  - ▶ 4.5 Miles to -40 ft
  - ▶ 35.5 Mile to -45 ft
- Fed by the 4<sup>th</sup> Largest Watershed in U.S.
- Annual Shoaling Rate Approx 6.5 MCY
  - ▶ 1.2 MCY River
  - ▶ 4 MCY Bay
  - ▶ 1 MCY Theodore
  - ▶ 0.3 MCY Bar



#### **Problem Statement**



- Lack of disposal areas within the Bay system
- Backlog of maintenance material leading to depth/width restrictions
- WRDA 1986
  - Authorization for widening and deepening
  - ▶ Dredged material from Mobile Channel shall be disposed of in open water in the Gulf of Mexico
- WRDA 1996
  - May consider alternatives to disposal of dredged material in the Gulf of Mexico, including environmental acceptable alternatives for beneficial uses of dredged material and environmental restoration



#### **Establishment of the IWG**



- Built on existing RSM relationships and principles
- Presented the watershed study/sediment budget
- Challenged the team to look at the evidence and decide for themselves "Is it smart to continue removing 4 MCY from the Bay and hauling it to the Ocean?"
- IWG initiated several studies/demo projects to better understand the capabilities of fine grain sediments
  - ► Filling of Brookley Hole using channel material
  - ▶ Burlap Tubes demo for potential use in large BU site



#### **Mobile Bay Interagency Working Group (IWG)**



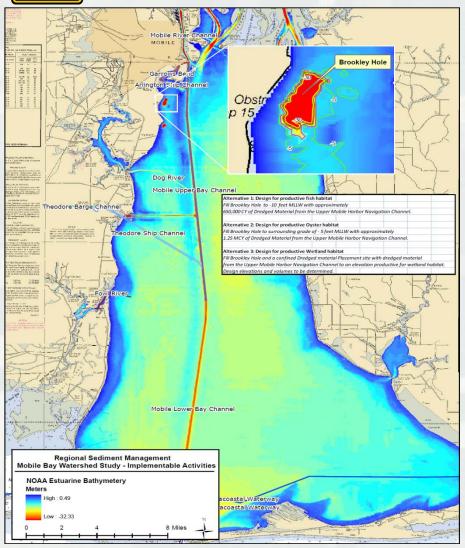
Alabama State Port Authority (ASPA)

- USACE, Mobile District
- USACE, Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC)
- Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), State Lands Division
- ADCNR, Marine Resources Division (MRD)
- ADCNR, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division (WAFF)
- Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management (ADEM)
- Geological Survey of Alabama (GSA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Habitat Conservation Division
- Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (NEP)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Dauphin Island Sea Lab (DISL)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Mobile County Environmental Department
- Mobile Bay Keeper



#### **BU of Dredged Material to Fill Brookley Hole**



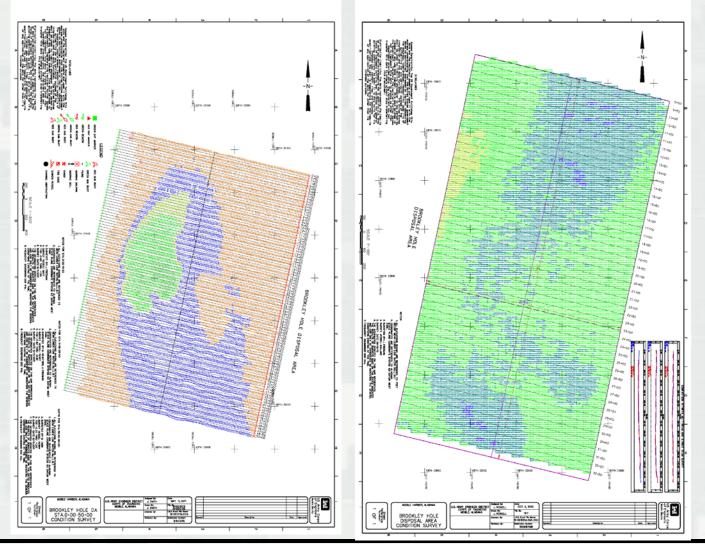


- Recommendation to pursue permitting processes to implement BU action
- Fill Options
  - Fill to some level of productivity
  - Fill to surrounding grade through successive dredging cycles
  - Combination of emergent feature w/ marsh vegetation grading into shallow submerged environment
- 1.2 MCY of initial fill from upper Mobile Bay Channel
- Monitoring results used to determine desired level of restoration
- Initial fill completed September 2012
- Leveraging other research programs (DOER)
  - Conducted baseline characterizations
  - Continued post-fill monitoring



#### **BU of Dredged Material to Brookley Hole**

















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#### **Establishment of the IWG**



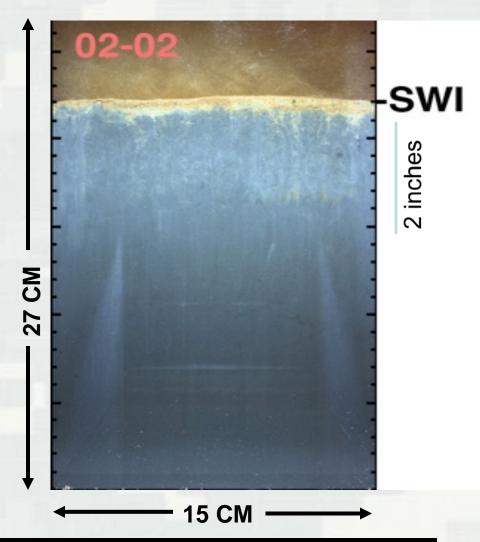
- IWG agreed to consider In-Bay placement with the Corps commitment to a thin-layer demo and constant pursuit of other BU opportunities (i.e. large BU site)
- Corps spent =\$1M to model thin-layer demo
  - ▶ Sediment Profiling SedFlume Push Cores
- Results were amazingly informative and positive
- IWG had successfully fostered the efforts that would ultimately prevent approx. 2-3 MCY annually from leaving the Mobile Bay system.
- IWG team established their identity by shifting the culture of managing fine grain channel material.

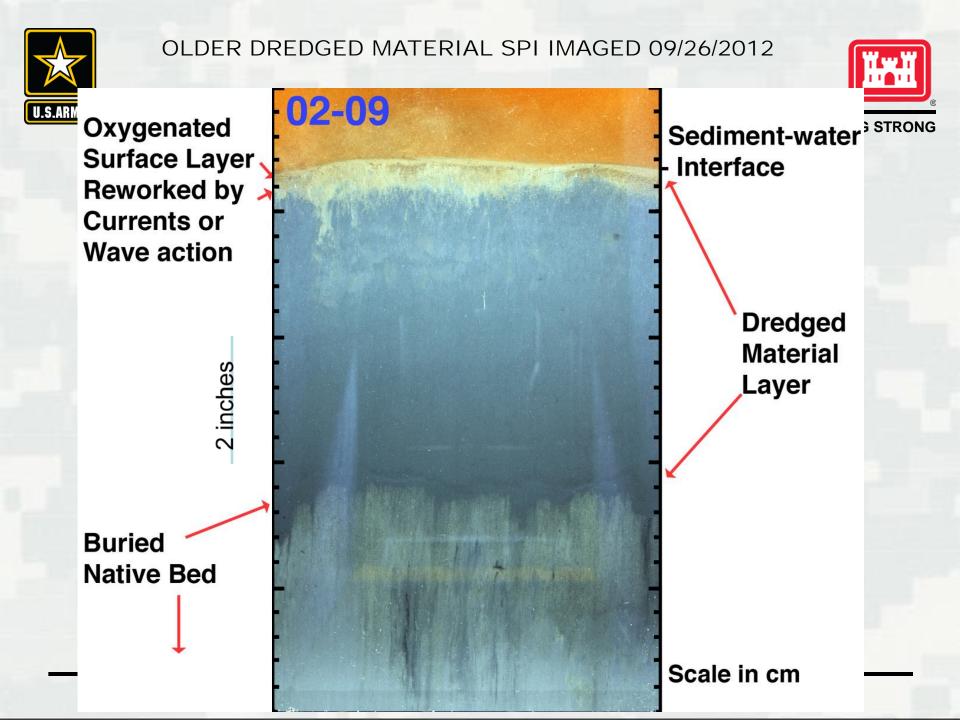


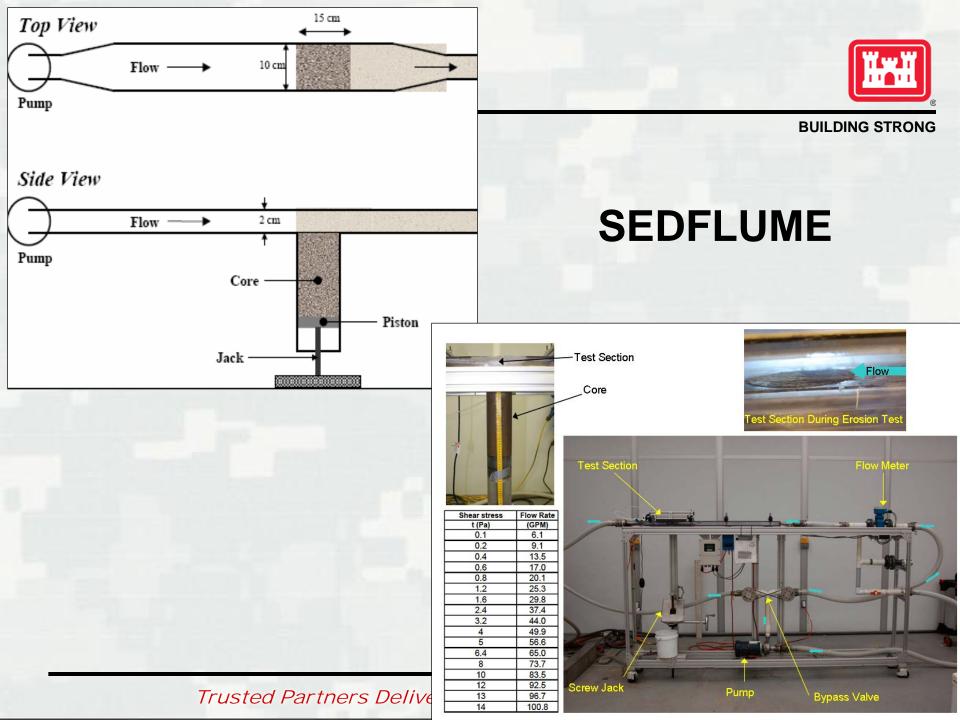
## **Sediment Profiling Imagery**













#### **Modeling Conclusions**



- Approximately 35% of the sediment that erodes from the designated disposal areas is transported and deposits in the navigation channel.
- The remaining 65% is widely dispersed throughout the bay by wind-, river-, and tide-driven currents.
- The dredge material placed in thin-layers is less erodible (~ 45%) than native sediment.
- Sediment becomes remobilized into Bay's natural sediment system (Not transported along the bottom)



#### **In-Bay Placement**



- June 30, 2014 Received CZM and WQC for thin-layer placement in Mobile Bay
- In-Bay placement fulfilled WRDA 96 standards "environmental acceptable alternatives for beneficial uses of dredged material and environmental restoration"

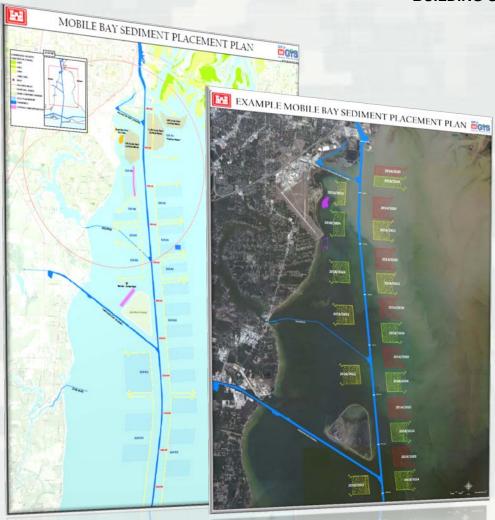




# **In-Bay Placement**



- Alternating Site Use
- GPS Tracking System
- Material Placement on a 6 year cycle





# **Placement Barge**







# Impact to Navigation



- \$5-7/CY prior thin-layer permit
- \$2-3/CY with thin-layer permit
- Reduced budget request approx. \$6M/YR
- Gain flexibility to shop the dredge market
- Greater channel reliability
- Consistent customer relations



#### **Culture Shift**



**BUILDING STRONG** 

 IWG proved that inherited perspectives need to be replaced with scientific facts

 Saving dredging dollars doesn't always come at the expense of environmental stewardship



#### **Keeping Our Commitments**



**BUILDING STRONG** 

- Submitted BU Site to RESTORE Federal Council
  - ▶ Bucket 2 Funded Priority List --\$2.5M

 RSM study to explore filling of Oyster Holes in Bay

