## PUBLIC HEARING

On the Proposed Amendments to the Site Designation Rule for the Central and Western Long Island Sound Dredged Material Disposal Sites.

MARCH 2, 2016

APPEARANCES:

JEAN BROCHI, Moderator

Also Present:

Mel Cote, EPA, Region I

Mark Habel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Steven Wolf, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Stephen Perkins, EPA Region I

2 4 1 ... Public Hearing held at the 1 I am going to introduce Mel Cote. He's 2 2 University of Connecticut, One University Place, our first speaker. 3 3 Stamford, Connecticut on March 2, 2016. MR. COTE: Good afternoon. Is that 4 working? My name is Mel Cote as she 5 5 mentioned. Thanks, Jean. 6 6 I want to thank all of you for coming to 7 7 today's public hearing on the proposed 8 8 Amendments to the Site Designation Rule for 9 9 the Central and Western Long Island Sound 10 10 Dredged Material Disposal Sites. 11 11 As Jeannie mentioned, my name is Mel 12 12 Cote. I am the Chief of the Surface Water 13 13 Branch at EPA Region One of the New England Regional Office. We cover all the New 14 14 15 15 England states. 16 16 The Surface Water Branch administers the 17 17 Ocean and Coastal Protection and Watersheds 18 18 and Nonpoint Source programs for the six New 19 19 England states. 20 20 Thank you for coming to this public 21 21 hearing. We really appreciate you coming to 22 22 learn more about this process, the rulemaking 23 23 process and to provide comments on our 24 2.4 proposed amendments to the 2005 rule that 25 25 designated the Central and Western Long 3 5 1 1 MS. BROCHI: Good evening. Thank you Island Sound dredged material disposal sites. 2 for coming. Can you hear me okay back there? I am now going to describe what EPA's 3 3 Thank you for coming. You're at the EPA role is with respect to dredged material 4 public hearing on the Central and Western -- on management and designation of disposal sites. 5 5 the revised amendments to the Central and I will take a step back to provide some 6 6 Western Dredged Material Disposal Sites, our background on the designation of the Central 7 rulemaking. 7 and Western Long Island Sound disposal sites, 8 And just a few logistics. If you need a 8 which was completed in July 2005. 9 restroom, down the hall, take three lefts and 9 We published the rule in June, 30 days to 10 10 you will find them. become effective, that is why I said July 11 11 Tonight we are going have some 2005. And then I'm going to turn it over to 12 presentations and then a half an hour of 12 Mark Habel of the U.S. Army Corps of 13 questions and answering. And we need to be out 13 Engineers, New England District Office, who 14 14 of the room by six. So, we will move swiftly is going to talk about the Corps' role in 15 through the presentation. 15 dredged material management as well as their 16 If you haven't filled out a public 16 recently completed Dredged Material Plan for 17 17 speaker card and you wish to speak tonight, the Long Island Sound Plan. 18 18 please do so. Also if you came in that door and Steve Wolf is going to follow Mark. He 19 have not signed in, please go back to the 19 is also with the Corps' New England District, 20 20 registration desk and sign in. and he is going to give an overview of 21 21 Whenever any events happen on this sediment testing and how we manage and 22 22 project, if you sign in and you notify us that monitor disposal sites. 23 you would like to be on our email distribution 23 And following Steve, Stephen Perkins from 24 list, we'll make sure you're aware of any 24 our EPA Regional Office I will explain EPA's 25 25 proposed amendments to the site designation changes, any updates to the website.

8 6 1 rule for the Central and Western disposal 1 time, established a time limit on the 2 2 availability of the Corps-selected sites for 3 3 disposal activity. The provision allows the So EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of 4 Engineers jointly regulate dredging and 4 selected site to be used for a five-year 5 5 dredged material disposal under federal period beginning with the first disposal 6 authorities provided by Section 404 of the 6 activity after the effective date of the 7 7 Clean Water Act and Sections 102 and 103 of provision which was October 31, 1992. It 8 8 the Marine Protection Research and also provides for an additional five-year 9 Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), which also is known 9 period beginning with the first disposal 10 10 as the Ocean Dumping Act. activity commencing after completion of the 11 11 In administering these programs, we work first five-year period. 12 closely with other federal resource 12 That's not necessarily consecutive five 13 13 management agencies like the National Marine years. That could be a period in activity 14 14 Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and between the five years. 15 Wildlife Service and state environmental 15 Use of the site can be extended, however, 16 16 agencies and coastal zone management agencies if the site is designated by EPA for 17 17 long-term use. Thus, the Corps can select to ensure proper coordination and consistency 18 18 disposal sites only for short-term, limited with statutory and regulatory requirements 19 and as well with environmental standards. 19 use, whereas Congress authorized EPA to 20 In 1980, Congressman Jerome Ambro from 20 undertake long-term site designations, 21 21 subject to ongoing monitoring requirements to Long Island succeeded in passing an 22 2.2 amendment to the Ocean Dumping Act, making ensure the sites remain environmentally 23 Long Island Sound the only estuary in the 23 sound. 24 2.4 United States that is subject to the more To summarize, EPA's responsibilities 25 25 related to dredging and dredged material stringent testing requirements of that law. 7 9 1 1 Since then, EPA and the Corps have been disposal include: 2 applying the stringent testing requirements 2 . Designating disposal sites for 3 3 of the Ocean Dumping Act to all federal long-term use. 4 dredging projects and to private projects . Promulgating regulations and criteria 5 5 generating more than 25,000 cubic yards of for disposal site selection and permitting 6 6 dredged material. discharges. 7 Dredged material that meets these 7 . Reviewing Corps dredging projects and 8 criteria and is determined to be suitable, 8 9 9 meaning clean enough for ocean disposal, may . Developing site monitoring and 10 10 be disposed of at one of the four sites in management plans for designated sites, and 11 11 Long Island Sound known as the Western Long . Monitoring disposal sites jointly with 12 Island Sound, Central Long Island Sound, 12 the Corps. 13 Cornfield Shoals and New London disposal 13 Now, I'm going to provide some background 14 14 sites. on the designation of the Central and Western 15 The Western and Central Long Island Sound 15 Long Island Sound Disposal sites which I said 16 sites were designated by EPA in 2005 and the 16 was completed in July 2005. 17 17 Cornfield Shoals and New London sites were The process began in 1998 when EPA and 18 18 selected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the Corps agreed to conduct a formal site 19 pursuant to programmatic and site-specific 19 designation process following the criteria 20 environmental impact statements that were 20 established in the Ocean Dumping Act. We 21 21 prepared by the Corps most recently in 1991. also agreed that, consistent with past 2.2 22 And that is an important distinction. And I practice in designating dredged material 23 will get to that. 23 disposal sites, we would follow EPA's 24 In 1992, Congress added a new provision 24 Statement of Policy for Voluntary Preparation 25 25 to the Ocean Dumping Act that, for the first of National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA

12 10 1 documents and would prepare an environmental 1 Act to object to the site designations on the 2 2 impact statement to evaluate different basis that this federal action was not 3 3 dredged material disposal options. consistent with the enforceable policies of 4 In June 1999, EPA published a Notice of 4 their program. 5 5 In June 2005, now a year later, EPA Intent in the Federal Register announcing our 6 plans to prepare, in cooperation with the 6 published the final rule designating the 7 7 Corps and other federal and state agencies, Central and Western disposal sites. To 8 8 an Environmental Impact Statement to evaluate address concerns raised by the State of New 9 and potentially designate dredged material 9 York, and some sectors of the general public 10 10 disposal sites for the entire Long Island about the potential impact of dredged 11 11 material disposal on Long Island Sound water Sound region. 12 We began the Sound-wide field data 12 quality and fisheries habitat, these site 13 13 collection effort in 1999, but were slowed by designations are subject to restrictions on 14 14 both the technical complexities and financial their use. These restrictions were intended 15 constraints associated with a large-scale, 15 to reduce or eliminate the disposal of 16 16 multiple-site project. dredged material in Long Island Sound, and 17 In March 2002, with the Central Long 17 include: 18 Island Sound Site scheduled to close in 18 1. The Corps completing a Dredged Material 19 February 2004, when the second of two 19 Management Plan for the entire Long Island 20 five-year periods of use of that 20 Sound region with a goal of reducing or 21 21 Corps-selected site were due to expire, EPA eliminating open water disposal of dredged 22 22 and the Corps announced their intent to material by identifying alternatives to open 23 develop the EIS in two stages, Western and 23 water disposal. 24 24 Central Long Island Sound first, followed by 2. Establishing an interagency Long Island 25 25 the Eastern Sound once a site or sites had Sound Regional Dredging Team to review 11 13 1 1 been designated to serve the western and alternative analyses for federal and large 2 central regions. It was felt this approach 2 private dredging projects. And, 3 3 would yield a schedule to meet the important 3. EPA conducting an annual review of 4 public need to consider disposal sites in progress toward completion of the DMMP. 5 5 this region more expeditiously without To address that last requirement, what 6 6 EPA did in 2006 -- we did the rule in 2005, compromising the continued objectivity of the 7 decision-making process for each region of 7 the next dredging season started in October, 8 the Sound. 8 so the dredging history report each year in 9 9 So, in September 2003, EPA issued the the summer on the previous year's dredging 10 10 draft EIS recommending designation of the season which typically runs from October to 11 11 Central and Western Long Island Sound the following March to Aril, depending where 12 Disposal Sites and held public hearings in 12 you are. But we basically did this annual 13 Connecticut and New York during late 13 report to the public, not only on prior 14 14 September and again in December. historic completion the DMMP, but also the 15 EPA released the final EIS and response 15 disposition of the dredged materials from all 16 to comments on the draft in April 2004, with 16 projects each year, including open water and 17 17 the recommended action or preferred beneficial use. 18 18 alternative, the designation of the Central If anything, the beneficial use numbers 19 and Western sites. Because the EIS is not a 19 are undercounted and conservative because 20 decision document, EPA also began the 20 those are harder to track. The process often 21 21 rulemaking process to formally designate the doesn't get tracked, therefore, those numbers 22 2.2 two sites by regulation. At this point, the may be lower than they really are. But 23 State of New York's Coastal Zone Management 23 what's important to note here is that in the 24 24 Program exercised its federal consistency nine dredging seasons -- we don't have the 25 25 last couple of dredging seasons in there, but authority under the Coastal Zone Management

16 14 1 the nine years subsequent to the rulemaking, 1 In order to make the analysis easier, we 2 2 we saw, bottom line, a 35 percent reduction broke the Sound down into 27 geographical 3 3 in open water disposal. areas and we analyzed the non-federal 4 Clearly, the federal budget is part of 4 dredging needs and opportunities for disposal 5 5 that issue, but at the end of the day, if you in each of those areas. 6 look at the previous 30 years, that the 6 The dark blue represents federal 7 7 average annual disposal is this amount. And maintenance dredging and federal improvement 8 8 in the last nine years, it is this amount, dredging. And the light blue represents 9 that is why we see about a third reduction. 9 non-federal dredging in each of those 27 10 10 So, in ten years, we will be able to say centers. As you can see, and everybody 11 11 there's another 25 or 35. understands at this point, the majority of 12 We will hear more about how we are going 12 dredged material generated in the region 13 13 to make that happen. comes from the State of Connecticut. And the majority of that material comes from federal 14 14 At this time I am going to turn it over 15 to Mark Habel of the U.S. Army Corps of 15 navigation projects. 16 16 Engineers to talk about the Long Island Sound The DMMP contains a number of 17 17 Dredged Material Management Plan and the recommendations if you get all the way 18 Corps' role in dredged material management in 18 through the 6- to 700 pages of it. We analyzed 19 general. 19 each of the federal navigation projects 20 One thing I forgot. When we close after 20 around the Sound. And there's 52 of them 21 21 the public testimony, when we're done with that require maintenance dredging at some 22 22 the presentations, we will have up to an hour frequency. And part of our charge is to 23 for public comment. When that is finished, 23 develop plans for dealing with each of those 24 24 we are going to close the public hearing, federal projects individually. 25 25 turn off the transcription and have informal We also looked at on a dredging center 15 17 1 1 questions and answers. Agency staff will be basis, all of the non-federal dredging needs 2 on hand. No later than 6 o'clock, there is a 2 as were projected by surveys and by our own 3 3 research and the permit records. class coming in here a little after six, but 4 4 we will probably have at least a half an hour Our recommendations include how we are 5 5 for Q&A. going to analyze projects going forward, 6 6 MR. HABEL: Thank you, Mel. As Mel continuation of the Regional Dredging Team 7 7 said, my name is Mark Habel. I am with the and its role in considering and providing 8 8 New England Army Corps of Engineers, New advice on dredging alternatives. 9 9 England District. And I was the principal We have also recommended a number of 10 10 different avenues where the states and author of the DMMP. 11 11 agencies can undertake further study to Tonight I'm going to run through a brief 12 12 presentation that was given to the Interstate develop additional beneficial uses in the 13 Interagency Steering Committee for the DMMP 13 Sound and to look at other non-open water 14 14 alternatives for placement of dredged back in January to talk about how the Corps 15 sees implementation of the DMMP's 15 material. 16 recommendations going forward. In other 16 We also make recommendations on 17 17 words, how can we under existing law and continuing ongoing monitoring and management 18 18 regulation move towards the goal of reducing of dredged material placement in the Sound, 19 reliance on open water placement of dredged 19 the use of alternative beneficial uses going 20 20 forward and to take a look back at historic material in the Sound. 21 21 I believe everyone is familiar with disposal practices and material that's 22 2.2 this. It's been in every report and already out in the Sound that dates to prior 23 newsletter and everything else that we have 23 to the Ocean Dumping Act and its testing 24 for years now. This shows where the dredged 24 25 25 A lot has been said in the press and material comes from in Long Island Sound.

20 18 1 elsewhere about the volume projections in the 1 alternatives for. 2 2 DMMP. The Corps was charged with looking at And here's some of the alternatives in a 3 3 all federal harbors and all potential sources generic sense for each of those three 4 of dredged material. When you sum up that classifications of material. As you can see, 5 5 total of everything that has a maintenance sand has lot of uses, from beach placement, requirement over the next 30 years, you get 6 6 feeder bar placement, capping CAD cells and 7 7 that 53 million cubic yard number there that CDF and landfills and other coastal 8 8 people have talked about. resiliency applications. 9 However, looking at budget realities on 9 Down at the bottom, the unsuitable 10 10 the state, federal and the local level, it is material, the only thing you can really do is 11 11 refine it or treat it to keep it away from highly unlikely that 53 million cubic yards 12 of material would ever be dredged in 12 the environment. 13 13 30 years. It is unlikely that anything more In the middle, that 34 million cubic 14 14 than a third of that would be budgeted in yards of fine grain material, that we have to 15 that time frame. So, although our actual 15 do a much better job of finding alternatives 16 number may be far less than 53 million yards, 16 we had to look at all of those potential 17 17 Some of the more obvious ones, beyond 18 sources because we could never determine from 18 open water, are creation of marshes, use of 19 year to year which of those projects is going 19 the material to increase the elevation of 20 to be supported in the budget at the state or 20 marsh lands and other tide lands in response 21 21 federal level. In a large sense, this to sea level change. Use in ground fills or 22 becomes a political decision more than a 22 landfill capping, although every year when we 23 technical decision as to what gets funded. 23 survey those, there are less and less 24 24 So we had to look at everything. opportunities for that. 25 25 In order to understand placement The Corps, when they do their evaluations 19 21 1 1 alternatives for dredged material, we have to for the federal project, talks about the 2 2 federal standard. The federal standard comes understand sediment classification. 3 3 Steve is going to talk a little bit more from the Clean Water Act. It's how the Corps 4 about that later. But we broke down that must look at the expenditure of federal tax 5 5 total dredged material volume into three revenue in these projects. We must identify 6 6 sediment types. Clean sand, which should be the least costly environmentally acceptable 7 easy to get rid of. And it's becoming easier placement alternative for the dredged 8 every year. 8 material. That doesn't mean that that is the 9 9 one that is going to be recommended for any Unsuitable material, material that when 10 10 you do the sediment testing that is required particular project, but that is the 11 11 to look at open water placement, you find it evaluation we have to go through to determine 12 cannot be placed in open water. And that is 12 what money the federal government is going to 13 13 put against that project going forward. about 3 million cubic yards out of that 53 or 14 14 about 6 percent of the total burden. And That leads us to the base plan. The 15 15 least costly environmentally acceptable material that is fine grained, but does test 16 16 alternative under the federal standard for as suitable for open water placement, but its 17 17 fine grain nature makes it unsuitable for any particular project is the federal base 18 18 uses on beaches or near shore bars or plan. This establishes our limit of 19 construction projects. And that is the 19 financial responsibility for the project. If 20 20 majority of the material that we have to deal another party, a state agency or a 21 21 with, some 34 million cubic yards. And that municipality wants to see something done with 2.2 22 becomes the most problematic type of it that goes beyond the base plan, then we 23 material. It has limited beneficial use and 23 need a non-federal partner to sponsor that 24 24 use, to participate in its study and its it is suitable to go to open water. So that 25 25 design and implementation. We will go is the key thing we have to look at

22 24 1 through the various federal authorities that 1 and appropriate funds for the study and 2 2 can be brought to bear on that problem to look appropriate funds for construction and 3 3 at different options. authorize the construction. 4 Sometimes even under the base plan, So the smaller stuff we can handle under 5 5 our continuing authorities and I will run there's going to be non-federal cost sharing 6 required. This will happen where the base 6 through a list of those. But the bigger 7 7 plan includes construction of a new facility stuff needs direct Congressional involvement. 8 8 whether that is a CDF or a CAD cell that is The Corps cannot be the advocate for that. 9 built under the bottom of the harbor to take 9 There must be a non-federal sponsor that 10 10 the material, those things in the Corps' view advocates to Congress for those authorities. 11 11 are considered improvement and they require Under the continuing authorities, 12 cost-sharing. And in navigation, under the 12 generally stuff less than 10 million dollars 13 13 1986 Water Resources Development Act, in federal costs, there's a number of things 14 14 Congress has set out the requirements for that can be brought to bear. We have a 15 cost sharing. And that is based on the 15 Section 14 authority for small scale stream 16 16 project depth. bank erosion projects. Sometimes these can 17 17 use dredged material. So, as you can see, there's three 18 different project depths in that act. 18 Section 103, I mentioned is our Small 19 Everything up to 20 feet and then from 20 to 19 Hurricane Storm Damage Reduction Authority. 20 45 feet. There's nothing in the Sound that 20 Section 204 is our regional management 21 21 is now or would be in the foreseeable future authority, which can also be used for beach 22 22 beyond 45 feet. projects, marsh projects. In general 204 is 23 Beyond the base plan, as I said, we need 23 when you have maintenance or improvement 24 24 a sponsor. If a state agency or community, dredging of a federal project. We have 25 25 different aquatic ecosystem restoration let's say, wants to see even sand from a 23 25 1 1 particular project put on a beach that is ten authorities. The continuing authority for 2 miles further away than the nearest beach to 2 that is Section 206. And finally 1135 is 3 3 that project, then we would determine what another ecosystem restoration authority. 4 the difference in cost is between the close But all of these are authorized by 5 5 beach and the far beach, that would become Congress under different acts. They all have 6 6 the cost of the beneficial use. If we different rules, they have different 7 determine that placing that material at that 7 cost-sharing requirements. But they are all 8 8 far beach had an economic or environmental authorities that can be brought to bear if 9 9 benefit that offsets that additional cost, there's a non-federal sponsor that wants to 10 10 then the Corps could participate in that pursue them and if the Corps determines that 11 11 additional cost beyond the base plan. And it is in the federal interest to do so. 12 there is a program to do that. It's called 12 As I said, sandy material is the easiest 13 Section 204. There's also Section 103 13 thing. We looked at all of the state, county 14 14 authority for beach projects. And typically and most of the large municipal beaches 15 for that the Corps will pay half of the study 15 around the Sound, both as direct placement 16 costs and 65 percent of the costs for design 16 sites, in other words, piping material onto 17 17 and construction. But a non-federal sponsor beach, or as near shore placement sites which 18 18 must partner with the Corps and provide those is putting the material into the bars along 19 additional costs. 19 the beach to use as feeders for the beach. 20 Larger scale projects, mainly when you're 20 In New England, we usually do a couple of 21 building a large scale CDF that is going to 21 these a year. Mostly under the maintenance 2.2 22 handle multiple projects, anything in general authority that the Corps has and most of those 23 that is going to cost more than 10 million 23 are actually the base plan for maintenance 24 dollars is going to require direct 24 dredging when we do them. But occasionally, 25 25 Congressional action to authorize the study every couple of years, we do one of these

26 28 1 under Section 204. 1 couple of these: One in Little Narragansett 2 2 The other type of material that is a Bay on the border of Connecticut and Rhode 3 3 problem is the unsuitable material. And Island, there's a need for silty dredged 4 because it is unsuitable, it's not really a 4 material to be dredged from the Pawcatuck 5 5 problem from a dredged material management River, from the Little Narragansett Bay, from 6 viewpoint because you can only do two things 6 Mystic, from Stonington, from New London. 7 7 with it, contain it or treat it. This is an opportunity to use that material, 8 8 In New England, most of what we do with it's not unsuitable material, to build a 9 this is dredging CAD cells underneath the 9 marsh in the lee of the Sandy Point barrier 10 10 harbors that are being dredged. That is island and to manage that as a marsh 11 11 dredging a big pit in the harbor, down below creation opportunity. This is a suggestion 12 the channel depth, and putting the unsuitable 12 we are making to both Connecticut and Rhode 13 13 material in it and capping it over with Island and potentially New York as well since 14 14 this could receive material from Fisher's several feet of clean material to isolate it 15 from the environment. 15 Island if it needed to. 16 And here's some of the locations in the 16 Another one of these in the DMMP was in 17 DMMP. If you read the DMMP, it talks about 17 New Haven harbor, in the lee of Sandy Point. 18 each of these sites in the appendices, who 18 We could certainly build a marsh here. It is 19 owns them, how big they are, what their 19 already a well-protected area. The area it 20 capacity is to accept dredged material. 20 would sit on top of is problematic currently, 21 21 These are sites for CAD cells, CDFs. These chemically. So, putting clean, fine grained 22 22 have been studied in Long Island Sound, going dredged material on top of this area would 23 back before I began my career with the Corps 23 actually be a benefit to it. And building a 24 24 in the seventies. There's been numerous marsh on top of that would be an even farther 25 25 reports and large scale studies on benefit. Again, something for the State of 27 29 1 1 Connecticut to consider. development, container facilities in Long 2 Island Sound. Beyond that, we have the situation in the 3 3 The DMMP tried to capture all of those Sound where open water placement has been 4 different alternatives that have been brought going on probably for well more than a 5 5 up over the years. century. We can trace some of the use at the 6 6 Just one as an example, in Stamford harbor Central Long Island Sound site back well 7 the area behind the breakwater, you could 7 before World War II, even as far back as 8 8 easily build a CDF or you could even use this World War I. Some of the references in the 9 9 text refer to that. location to build a regional CAD cell. And 10 towards the end of the DMMP, the Corps makes a 10 Steve will talk about some 21 or more 11 11 number of recommendations for the states to different sites that have been used for 12 cooperate and participate in these things. 12 dredged material placement in the Sound over 13 And this is one of them that could be used as 13 the decades. Many of those precede the 14 14 a regional cell for what we know is advent of the Ocean Dump Act testing 15 unsuitable material, mainly coming out of 15 requirements. We can only guess what went 16 Greenwich, coming out of Port Chester, and 16 out there, what its chemical composition is, 17 17 East Chester Creek in both Connecticut and whether or not it is exposed to the 18 18 New York. So an opportunity for two states environment today. But one of the things we 19 to collaborate and partner with the Corps 19 would like the states to think about since we 20 going forward. 20 have potentially one large scale federal 21 21 Marshes creation, I mentioned earlier. improvement project coming up, the deepening 22 2.2 The DMMP goes through a number of different of New Haven which will generate some five 23 marshes creation possibilities. And at the 23 million cubic yards of material. It doesn't 24 end of the DMMP we actually make some 24 come along very often, maybe once in a 25 25 suggestions for the states to look at. A generation you get one of those opportunities

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1	where you have that much clean dredged	1	the questions and concerns that folks have
2	material and you can use it to cap or	2	here tonight as to why you're here. And it
3	remediate some of these older contaminated	3	was really a common theme and a lot of the
4	sites. And we would ask the states to	4	comments that we received on the DMMP and
5	consider whether they want to partner with	5	Programatic EIS. So they all fell within
6	the Corps in looking at what sites might be	6	those categories.
7	candidates for that kind of useful material.	7	So, we thought it made sense just to take
8	What is required to implement any of	8	a few minutes to walk through how our program
9	these beneficial use alternatives that are	9	has been trying to address those over the
10	not the base plan, sponsorship. We need	10	years.
11	state agencies or county agencies or	11	I will start off with one of the general
12	municipalities including port authorities and	12	comments we got in the hearings for the DMMP
13	occasionally there's a couple of	13	in the fall, sort of directed towards the
14	environmental NGOs that have been certified	14	Corps, which was when the Corps places
15	to be non-federal sponsors like the Nature	15	material, just like this last one, it isn't
16	Conservancy. We need sponsors that are	16	just out of sight, out of mind. You don't
17	capable and willing to share the cost of	17	really think about it anymore, worry about
18	studies, design and construction and to serve	18	it.
19	as the champion for these projects, both	19	To talk about that, I will go back to a
20	publicly and with the politicians. The Corps	20	little bit of history. If we go back to the
21	can't do that work. So, in order for any of	21	early stages of the New England ports, the
22	this to happen, we need sponsors.	22	late 1800s, you had some issues with material
23	Now, I would like to turn this over to	23	building up in your slip. It really
24	Steve Wolf who's going to talk briefly about	24	was you push it or drag it. Just get it
25	the DAMOS program and how we monitor dredged	25	outside of your slip. And it was truly out
	31		33
1	material placement and how we manage the	1	of sight, out of mind. There really wasn't a
2	sites. Steve,	2	concern as to where that stuff went. But as
3	MR. WOLF: The hat that I wear at	3	
			our harbors got a little more crowded and it
4	the Corps is working with a program that	4	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it
5	tracks the placement at the offshore	4 5	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved
	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those	4	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If
5 6 7	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those to make sure there isn't any unacceptable	4 5 6 7	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If you look today, just about anywhere outside
5 6 7 8	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those to make sure there isn't any unacceptable impacts as well as long-term management,	4 5 6 7 8	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If you look today, just about anywhere outside of one of our larger ports or harbors in New
5 6 7 8 9	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those to make sure there isn't any unacceptable impacts as well as long-term management, working with the EPA.	4 5 6 7 8 9	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If you look today, just about anywhere outside of one of our larger ports or harbors in New England, you're generally going to see some
5 6 7 8 9	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those to make sure there isn't any unacceptable impacts as well as long-term management, working with the EPA.  It seemed like it made sense if some of	4 5 6 7 8 9	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If you look today, just about anywhere outside of one of our larger ports or harbors in New England, you're generally going to see some remnant of dredged material which was placed
5 6 7 8 9 10	tracks the placement at the offshore placement sites as well as monitoring those to make sure there isn't any unacceptable impacts as well as long-term management, working with the EPA.  It seemed like it made sense if some of you haven't seen an actual placement event.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	became clear you just couldn't keep moving it around in the harbor, it started to be moved outside of the mouths of those harbors. If you look today, just about anywhere outside of one of our larger ports or harbors in New England, you're generally going to see some remnant of dredged material which was placed out there, again very much out of sight, out
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34 36 1 really wasn't a lot of concern for the 1 sometimes alluding to it, sometimes direct 2 material that went out. It really wasn't 2 texts talking about dumping of toxic material 3 until we get to the 1970s with the passage of 3 on the Sound. Let's get that on the table. 4 the Clean Water Act, the Research Protection 4 That is just not the case. It may have been 5 5 Sanctuaries Act, that now we have got a much the case one hundred years ago or even 50 6 more stringent process in determining where 6 plus years ago when there was very little 7 7 you put that material and then what type of controls. But after the passage of those 8 8 material could go out there. So, that's regulations in the '70s, that is just not 9 clearly the end of out of sight, out of mind. 9 the case anymore. 10 10 And we moved into the era of we've got to As Mel mentioned, we do a fair amount of 11 keep track of this stuff, even after we 11 testing. There are rules that talk about, as 12 placed it. And that is what gave birth to 12 administered by both the states and the EPA, 13 the program that I work with here at the 13 about what type of material can go out there. 14 Corps, DAMOS, Disposal Area Monitoring System 14 So, we do physical testing, as Mark 15 program. And it was really formed back in 15 mentioned, the silty material, we do chemical 16 the late '70s to address a lot of those same 16 testing to see are there elevated levels of 17 questions about placing material and sort of 17 contaminants in that material. Then we do 18 the longer term impacts. So, that means that 18 what's called biological testing where we 19 this program has almost a 40-year record in 19 take samples and we put in aquaria or other 2.0 going out to these sites. And I brought just 20 test chambers and we see how the critters 21 a sampling. These are all reports that were 21 react to it. Is it toxic? By that I mean done at both the central and the western 22 2.2 sort of two categories. Acutely toxic where 23 sites, where we are tracking to look at 23 things turn belly up. But also chronic 2.4 24 exactly those sort of questions. I didn't toxicity where an organism just doesn't 25 dig all the ones out of the archives. 25 thrive, maybe doesn't reproduce as well. And 35 37 1 1 I have been with the program long enough so those are triggers that would say, if that 2 to say I think we do a really good job at 2 is the case, this material is not suitable to 3 3 addressing those, information and reports and be placed out in the Sound and so it isn't 4 on the website. But I think where we may going to happen. 5 5 have fallen down some is getting that Just as a note, sometimes appearances can 6 6 information out to the general public. And be misleading. That is some typical harbor 7 we certainly hear some of that, especially 7 sediment up in the upper corner there. If 8 when we are on the other side of the Sound in 8 you have been in a marsh or mud flat, even in 9 9 New York where that word isn't getting out to a very remote area down East Maine, you know 10 sort of general folks. So we are working 10 that some of the sediments, they all have 11 11 that way, maybe through some short video sort of a common look. And it isn't until 12 clips, maybe for one-page fact sheets. 12 you actually get through the testing that you 13 Something that gets that word out there a 13 know specifically if it is suitable or not 14 14 little bit more. So, it's really not out of for placement in an open water site. 15 sight, out of mind. It is something we have 15 So if you determine some material is 16 been very focused on over the years. 16 suitable, then what happens? How accurately 17 17 I will try to just address each one of can we place it? In the early days of the 18 18 those concerns. Start with the type of program, we were putting marker buoys out. 19 material that goes out to these sites. If 19 The tug boat operators could direct the 20 anybody has been tracking this whole DMMP and 20 placement of where they are going to trigger 21 21 the rulemaking issues in the press, they will the scow to open and drop the material. In 2.2 22 see there's certainly been a lot of interest this day and age we are relying on 23 in it, sort of interspersed with all the 23 electronics which are even more accurate. 24 political election articles. But we have 24 So, now there's a requirement for every scow 25 25 seen some misleading texts in there, that goes out in the Sound is going to be

40 38 1 outfitted with a series of electronics, GPS 1 these numbers, named little spots, that has 2 2 sensors so we know exactly where it is at any some topography associated with it. It is a 3 3 point in time. A hull sensor that tells us particular project or maybe a placement year 4 when the hull is open or closed. There's 4 where material was directed. So, it isn't 5 5 draft sensors in the forward part and aft helter skelter and just go to the site and 6 part of the scow which tell us is it fully 6 drop it. Every year we are saying, go to a 7 7 loaded or has it released its material and particular place and we really want to focus 8 8 there's a light. Then there's a data logger that material right there. So, we can track 9 which keeps track of all that information and it and we can limit the area of the bottom 10 10 transmits it back to shore and we can really that's actually being affected. So, what 11 11 track these in almost real time. this allows us to do is do one of these 12 What that gives us is a record. Over here 12 surveys in one year, then another year or two 13 13 on the left, this is one I pulled from the years later, compare those and we can see is 14 14 work done in New Haven harbor a couple of this stuff stable or is it moving around. 15 years ago. And you see there is a trail of 15 And you will see the numbers on here 16 16 bread crumbs. If you are boaters you are which coordinate to the actual year a lot of 17 17 very familiar with this on your GPS unit. this was done, and you see some of them go 18 So, we see the track that the scow took on 18 back to the '70s, '80s there. So that we 19 the way out and then we see it on the way 19 are talking about many Nor'easter events 20 back. And if we were to zoom in at the 20 including the perfect storm. A number of 21 21 placement site, which is the central site hurricane events, Sandy, Irene. Some of 22 22 here, and we look at its draft center and its them go back to Hurricane Bob. Some them 23 hull open sensor, we can see that exact point 23 even all the way back to Hurricane Gloria. 24 24 when it went through that operation and the And so we see why a site like this was 25 25 selected, it's location. Once that material doors open and that material fell out. It 39 41 1 1 happens over such a short period of time, we is down there, it's stable on the sea floor. 2 can put a dot on the map and say this is We see very, very minimal changes even after 3 3 some of these major events. where that stuff ended up. And what that 4 allows is the tug operator who may have a So, we are comfortable that we are 5 5 quarter mile tow with the scow way behind getting it in the right place and it's stable 6 6 him, he's looking at a screen, he sees on the sea floor. 7 exactly where his scow is in relationship to What about what happens to the material 8 8 the target. So, again that is all done as it falls through the water column? And 9 9 when I first started working with the remotely from the tug boat. They have a 10 10 clear picture as to where they are going to program, this was sort of the image that I 11 11 place the material. had in my mind. Probably a fairly common 12 So then we determine that we placed it 12 one. You got your scow or hopper dredge up 13 13 correctly, how do we know it actually stays at the surface. And then the material 14 14 there? And we do that through a series of falling, falling, falling through the water 15 repetitive measurements, that's where he's 15 column. Some of it coming straight down, 16 going back to the same site over and over 16 some of it being stripped out on the trip 17 17 again comes in. This is a map of the central down. But in reality if you do the math, 18 18 Long Island Sound site. So, it is a that is probably a several hundred foot long 19 rectangle. It is one mile by two miles. And 19 ship or scow up there. That would mean this 20 20 this is what we call a bathymetric map. It is easily a water column that is a thousand 21 21 is basically topography of the bottom. We feet. And that might be the case. The Corps 2.2 2.2 have accentuated it some to make it a little has some sites like that on the west coast, 23 more visible because if you were out there 23 but there's really nothing like that on the 24 24 diving, it's really fairly flat. east coast. So, if we try to look at this in 25 25 And what we see on here, each one of a little bit sort of better scale for Long

42 44 1 Island, here is a typical scow which is maybe 1 Massachusetts. And the reality is this stuff 2 2 300 feet long, which might go out to the falls pretty much like a rock to the bottom. 3 3 And it leaves a very limited signature in the central or western site and drawing about 4 20 feet of draft. So, that means there's 4 water column. And we see very minimal impact 5 5 about 20 feet not showing in this figure for both immediate and long-term. 6 which is below the waterline there when it's 6 But then you would ask, what about the 7 7 fully loaded. And that means for the central actual impact of where this material hits the 8 8 bottom? And that's where I totally agree. site, that the bottom is really only like 40 9 or 50 feet below the bottom of that scow to If you're in the footprint of where that 10 10 get down to the sea floor. At western, it is falls, clearly it's impacted. And I would 11 11 maybe a little deeper than that, maybe 60 liken it to placing -- you had a field or 12 to 80 feet. What that means is that there's 12 something, if you want to build the elevation 13 13 just a short piece of the water column that up, you call for some clean fill and it 14 14 comes in. It is suitable for your site. the material falls through. 15 And we do the math, it will tell us that 15 They place the material there. They dump the 16 16 that stuff is going to hit the bottom, dump truck. You leave a fairly thick lift of 17 17 probably by the time the doors are fully it. Clearly the grass, worms, the insects, 18 18 open, this stuff is already down at the everything underneath that is smothered, but 19 bottom. So, that gives us very little time 19 the goal is to limit the actual impact where 20 to be interactive with the currents and have 20 that takes place. Then as you know, if you 21 the materials drift out, and so that is what 21 put material out on a field, in a short 22 22 the math is telling us, predictions are period of time you got things that are 23 23 starting to recolonize. You got the insects, telling us. But again, I know what your 24 24 intuition says, it's hard to imagine. So, we the birds are back into it. Things start to 25 25 sprout, so it recovers. That is what we look do a lot of studies to verify that. We have 43 45 1 1 done a lot over the years. And for those of for at our sites. One, we try to minimize 2 2 you who are boaters, and you have fish the actual footprint in a given year. So, we 3 3 finders, you can see fairly small fish and got target coordinates and we are really on 4 schools of fish in the water column. Well, top of the dredges to make sure they are in 5 5 we have got instrumentation which is several the right spot. And then too we go back and 6 6 notches more sensitive than that. So, we can we look to see is this recovering as we 7 see really particles as fine as this dredged expected. We've got a number of tools for 8 material in the water column. So, after a 8 that. We do a lot of image work. The upper one 9 9 is a sediment profile on this camera. It is, scow has released its load, we can run a 10 10 transect across here and literally just take basically, straddling the settlement water 11 11 a couple of minutes and just as with your interface. So, up above is water and below 12 pedometer, we paint a picture of the water 12 is sediment. We can see who is colonizing. 13 13 Are there worms that are burrowing deeper column and can color code it. So, this one, 14 14 the red areas, the yellow areas are down? We see things up along the surface. 15 15 Is it well oxygenated? We can tell that by indicating more suspended solids, the 16 turbulence or bubbles in the water column. 16 the color. Then we have a downward-looking 17 17 The blue is clear water. We can turn around camera which gives us -- we can actually 18 18 and get right back to the center of that one, quantify how many burrows or critters are 19 collect a water sample, send it off to the 19 there per square unit of area on the sea 20 20 floor. lab and find out exactly what is in it. And 21 21 then we can track this plume over time to see And again, what we see, particularly on 22 22 does it persist in the water a long time. Long Island Sound, warm water environment, 23 And so again we have done this in a 23 typically within one to two seasons after you 24 24 number of sites in Long Island Sound as well stop placing material on a site, it recovers. 25 25 It comes back to sort of normal, to what we as deeper sites in Rhode Island and

46 48 1 would expect. It is still an impact. So, is 1 are not significant in the big picture of 2 2 that a significant impact? And one of the 3 3 things that we struggle with as environmental But we do know there's a small impact and 4 scientists is how do we quantify that. How 4 we would like to deal with that. We also 5 do we convey to the public that we don't know that the sediment is a resource as 6 really believe that is a long-term, 6 Mark pointed out. It's got some value to it. 7 7 significant effect? You can look at the Especially as we look forward to the fact 8 8 area. In a given year the Sound is somewhere that we have rising sea levels, we are going 9 over 1,300 square miles in area. We generally to have to deal with protecting our shore 10 10 hit for Western and Central sites less than a line, marsh areas, that are not going to 11 tenth of a square mile in terms of the direct 11 be able to keep up with the rising sea level. 12 impact as to where the material is covered. 12 So we definitely address that. When I say 13 13 That seems like a really big difference. If "we" I am talking about a group in New 14 14 you do it in percentages, it is well less England, called the New England Regional 15 than a tenth of a percent. 15 Dredge Team. 16 16 If you try to do some scaling which Now, Cote from the EPA who gave the 17 17 sometimes helps us out in conveying these lead-in remarks and myself are co-chairs of 18 18 that. It includes the federal agencies as things, if you said if I take the size, the 19 area of Long Island Sound and I scale it to a 19 well as representatives from each of the New 20 football field which we all have some concept 20 England states. And we talk, basically 21 21 of in our mind, how big is the impact that we dredging. But we've got a standard agenda. 22 22 inflict on the Sound on an annual basis? And one of the agenda items is beneficial 23 Does it come out to the ten yard line, the 20 23 use. How can we make better use out of the 24 24 yard line? In reality it is really, really material, keep on the track that Mel pointed 25 25 small. We look over here in the corner, the out where we are spending less and less in 47 49 1 1 little white dot, and we zoom in, and you do the open water sites and more of it we are 2 the math, the areas that we're impacting on 2 finding a good practical home for it. 3 3 an annual basis for the central site, it's For example, our fall meeting we had a 4 that little bit larger circle on the left, representative from Long Island who presented 5 5 about the size of that five-gallon bucket lid, on a pilot study that they had done at 6 6 and for Western smaller amounts at the site, putting sandy material, material that 7 about the size of a dinner plate. So, 7 couldn't come from a dredge site -- I think 8 8 relatively we are comfortable. Yes, there's it did locally -- on a marsh. What are the 9 9 an impact, but it is a very small one, practical ways that you can get material out 10 10 especially when you look at it in the scale on the marshes, not smoother it, but enough 11 11 of all the other things that have happened in as sea levels start to come up a bit, it's 12 the Sound. 12 more resilient. And I believe 13 I like to use this one as to why we need 13 Massachusetts is looking to do a similar 14 14 to dredge on a regular basis. This is the demonstration. 15 Connecticut River discharging in the Long 15 Then at the meeting we had just a few 16 Island Sound after the passage of Hurricane 16 weeks ago, our winter meeting, EPA presented 17 17 Irene back in 2011. A tremendous amount of on a tracking tool that they have as to who 18 18 sediment load in a very short period of time. is doing beneficial use in each one of the 19 That was easy to measure and see over what 19 states. As Mel mentioned previously, we 20 would be a significant percentage of this 20 haven't been doing such a good job of 21 portion of the Sound. The Sound is a water 21 accounting for it. And now we're aware 22 2.2 body that is capable of recovering from that it's important. And one state can learn 23 things like that. So, again, that puts us in 23 from another as to what worked and what 24 the scale that says the very, very small 24 didn't work. And so that tool is going to be 25 25 impact that we do on an annual basis, we know available to all the states so we can kind of

50 52 1 1 see and keep track on everything that's out the proposed amendment before we move into 2 2 the actual published hearing part of today's 3 3 So with that, I would close. I have got session. 4 some contact information here. I think this 4 As you've seen in previous presentations, 5 5 is going to be made available to everybody, EPA and the Corps have shared responsibility 6 this presentation. But I certainly encourage 6 in this area. And our focus today is on 7 7 EPA's responsibility under Section 102 to you, if you've got questions or comments, we 8 8 designate sites. will be around for a bit at the end of the 9 9 As you heard earlier, in June of 2005, meeting. We welcome, we encourage folks to 10 10 take a hard look at the work we are doing. EPA published the final rule that designated 11 11 If you've got ideas as to how to improve it, the Central and Western disposal sites and to 12 we would certainly want to hear it. 12 address concerns raised by the State of New 13 13 As well as if you have ideas as to better York and others, the site designations were 14 14 ways for us to do some outreach, to kind of subject to restrictions on their use. And 15 get the word out there better. 15 these restrictions are aimed at reducing or 16 16 Finally, I would even offer, if folks are eliminating the disposal of dredged material 17 17 interested in getting it out on a survey. in Long Island Sound. And they included 18 18 requirements for the Corps to complete the And after we had some fairly contentious 19 hearings back in the fall for the DMMP, we 19 DMMP which they have done and Mark has now 20 20 given you an overview of. They established put out an offer to the Citizen Campaign for 21 the Environment, and one of their 21 an Interagency Long Island Sound Regional 22 22 representatives actually came out on a survey Dredging Team which looked at projects that 23 with us. And it was actually very 23 were being proposed for use in the Sound 24 24 informative for both of us. I think in terms during the time that the DMMP was being 25 25 of their seeing some of the level of detail developed. 51 53 1 1 with which we are actually doing these And the other thing I included was the 2 surveys and then from our point of view sort 2 requirement for EPA to do some rulemaking. 3 3 Within 120 days of completion of the DMMP, of the various things they are concerned 4 4 about, and how they are not connecting with EPA is to propose and finalize amendments to 5 5 the information. We have been doing these the 2005 rule that describes standards and 6 6 studies all along, but they are not procedures that must be complied with in the 7 7 necessarily aware of them. future with the goal of reducing or 8 8 So, with that, I will close. I will turn eliminating open water disposal, and the 9 9 it over to Stephen Perkins who is a Director standards that we are to propose and the 10 10 of Ocean Coastal Policy in EPA Region I, procedures are to be consistent with the 11 11 who's going to give you an overview of the recommendations of the DMMP. 12 actual rulemaking for Central and Western. 12 So on February 10th, EPA took the first 13 MR. PERKINS: Thank you, everyone. 13 step in meeting our obligations by publishing 14 14 Good afternoon. My name is Stephen Perkins. proposed amendments to the 2005 rule in the 15 I am a member of the dredging team at EPA's 15 Federal Register. And EPA is seeking public 16 Regional I Office in Boston. And I was the 16 comments on those proposed amendments, both 17 17 primary author of the proposed amendment to here today and we did last night at the 18 18 the site dredging rule. That is why I came public hearing in Port Jefferson and in 19 19 writing through March 25th. 20 20 Although the 2005 rule provided EPA with So, you heard a lot about the history of 21 21 dredged material disposal in Long Island 60 days to publish the proposed amendments, 22 2.2 Sound, about the Dredged Management Plan we have accelerated the process for the 23 itself, how we monitor the activity that 23 public to provide input on our proposal and 24 24 for the states to conduct their reviews under goes on out there. 25 25 the Coastal Zone Management Act. There would Now, my job is to get us all focused on

54 56 1 1 be a 120-day deadline to finalize the rule, the flow of sediments and contaminants into 2 2 gives us a drop dead date of May 10th. And waterways. The proposal does not create any 3 3 EPA split that time between the proposed and new obligations, but instead focuses 4 final action so there would be 45 days for 4 attention on existing programs, such as those 5 5 public comment and an equal amount of time that address storm water and non-point 6 for us to review and respond to the comments 6 sources of pollution in coastal communities 7 7 and make any proposed revision. Because of and their tributaries to the Sound. 8 8 this tight time frame, EPA will not be able Finally, the proposed standards to retain 9 9 to extend the comment period. the 2005 restriction that require that 10 10 The proposed amendments are intended to practicable alternatives be used if they are 11 11 available. EPA acknowledges that there may support the overarching goal of reducing or 12 eliminating open water disposal. This is by 12 be additional cost burden associated with 13 13 establishing the standards and procedures. these alternatives and Mark has given us a 14 14 And they are meant to encourage the very good description of the formulas that 15 identification and development and the use of 15 are used to figure that out. 16 16 practical alternatives to open water disposal The procedures part of the proposed 17 17 and to require large dredging projects to amendment are built around making the 18 thoroughly evaluate these alternatives. So, 18 interagency Long Island Sound Regional 19 this applies to all federal dredging projects 19 Dredging team a permanent body and enhancing 20 and private projects of 25,000 cubic yards or 20 its role. The team's goal would be reduce 21 21 or eliminate the use of open water disposal 22 22 wherever practicable. The team's primary So, here are the standards that are 23 included in the proposed amendments, and they 23 purpose will be to ensure that all large 24 24 echo the standards that were recommended in dredging projects conduct a thorough analysis 25 25 the Corps' DMMP. Unsuitable material will of alternatives to open water disposal and 55 57 1 not be disposed of at these sites. Sandy 1 then the team will make recommendations to 2 the Corps on each individual project. material should be used beneficially wherever 3 3 it is practicable. These materials, as you Of equal importance, the team will 4 have heard, have high value for use in such provide a forum for continued exploration of 5 5 as beach nourishment, or near shore or beneficial use alternatives for promoting the 6 6 offshore bars' nourishment. And as long as use of the alternatives and to try and find 7 there's a practical alternative, project approaches for cost-sharing opportunities. 8 proponents will need to identify and secure 8 This proactive role for the team is a new 9 9 one. The team will also be expected to the funding that is needed to provide the 10 10 non-federal cost share that Mark described assist EPA and Corps in long-term activities 11 11 earlier. intended to track the disposal of dredged 12 For fine grain material, proponents must 12 material and to monitor impacts to the 13 13 Sound. That's exactly the type of thing that thoroughly evaluate practicable alternatives 14 14 and use them if they are available. This Steve has just presented to you. 15 15 The geographic scope of the Long Island material is not typically considered 16 appropriate for beach or near shore 16 Sound Regional Dredging Team will include all 17 17 nourishment. But in the future, as you've of Long Island Sound so that it looks at 18 18 heard, marsh creation or marsh restoration the opportunities for alternatives broadly. 19 may become practicable. If no other 19 The team will consist of representatives 20 20 alternative is determined to be practicable, from federal and state government agencies or 21 21 then suitable fine grain material may be authorities with experience in dredging and 22 22 disposed of at the designated sites. dredged material management. EPA expects 23 The proposed amendments expect that all 23 that the team will include federal 24 24 representatives from EPA's Region I and levels of government will continue to 25 25 Region II offices, the New England and New exercise their existing authority to reduce

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s Stephen said, the public commentary is
en through March 25th. So, if you have
ritten comments tonight, please provide
em at the registration desk. And please
nounce that you will be providing written
mments.
We have a stenographer who is recording
e public hearing. That report will be
ailable in a few weeks. And if you signed
and asked to be added the mailing list, we
ill notify you when that report is
ailable. And we will also make available
e presentations.
Before we get into any more details on
eaking, I would just like to take a moment
acknowledge our colleagues who are in the
om, and to thank Colonel Barron from the
rmy Corps of Engineers, New England District
r coming. We have got five representatives
om the Corps of Engineers. Several from
PA Region 2 and Region 1. So, thank you all
r taking the time to join us.
For the speakers, if you filled out
card, I have it. If you still would like
speak there's some people who hadn't
61
cided. If you would like to speak, please
ise your hand and I will come and collect
our card.
We have speakers, we are going to ask
at when you speak, you stand up and speak
udly, state your affiliation so the
enographer can record it and try to keep it
three minutes. If you go over, we do have
nalf an hour that we have allotted for
estions and answers at the end of the
eaking time frame. And we will just
orten that. So, please try to stay to
ree minutes if you can. And I am going
call out the speakers as you arrived.
So, Frank Mazza from Greenwich Harbor.
elcome.
MR. MAZZA: Good afternoon. My name
Frank Mazza and I am the Chairman of the
arbor Management Commission of Greenwich.
I rise to speak in support of the EPA
aft rules to keep the Western and Central
ong Island Sound dump site open.
The Corps of Engineers has presented a
ry thoughtful and long-range plan for the
sposal of dredged material. The moving

64 62 1 away from open water dumping is feasible in 1 share our collective support of the USEPA's 2 2 the long run, but it will take large amounts Proposed Rulemaking in regards to the 3 3 of money from many sources and that money is referenced rule and all the efforts of the 4 not on the horizon at this time. Army Corps of Engineers over the last ten 5 5 In Greenwich we have three Federal years and the years before that working on 6 Navigation Channels and the one on the Mianus 6 establishing a fair, sustainable and 7 7 River is typical of the problems faced by all well-researched Dredged Material Management 8 8 communities. We are ready to dredge the Plan for Long Island Sound. 9 Mianus River this fall. The state has funded 9 The total impact of just the Connecticut 10 10 3 million dollars for the project. The Corps Recreational Boating is 1.3 billion dollars 11 of Engineers has issued a Notice of Permit 11 and coupled with the commercial aspect of 12 Application and the only thing left is the 12 ports and harbors, it is over 7 billion 13 13 dumping permit in the Western Long Island dollars. But without the ability to dredge, 14 14 Sound dump site to be issued by the to maintain access to our facilities, ports 15 Connecticut DEEP. The river is scheduled to 15 and harbors, to efficiently and affordably 16 be dredged between October 1, 2016 and 16 dispose of such material and to maintain a 17 January 31, 2017. It has been a long seven-17 healthy ecosystem while doing so, our 18 18 year process to get to this point. The fact industry is nothing. Those economic impact 19 of the matter is, if the Western Long Island 19 numbers are shattered. Businesses shuttered, 20 Sound dump site is not kept open, this 20 employees laid off and working waterfront 21 21 project will not continue. towns losing essential tourism dollars that 22 22 We have given analysis of other options sustain a service industry are gone. 23 and the costs are far above the money that is 23 It is important to note that the Coastal 24 24 available. We have shown that there is no Zone Management Program is designed to 25 25 available site for dewatering the dredged retain, promote and enhance access to and 63 65 1 1 material and shipping it to a land dump site. into our waterways. Providing access, 2 In fact, the cost is estimated, if was 2 especially in certain geographic locations, 3 3 possible, to be 10 million dollars and it requires periodic dredging in order to 4 would add 3,000 dump truck trips both ways to 4 maintain navigable access. With that access, 5 5 already congested I-95. CZM also limits future property uses, 6 6 We urge you to approve the draft forever altering a dynamic and important 7 regulations to keep the dump sites open while coastline. 8 looking for other long-term solutions for 8 Like many of our members, I have been 9 9 open dumping. part of a dredging project. Those who 10 10 Thank you. say we're moving toxic material and randomly 11 11 MS. BROCHI: Thank you. Kathleen dumping it, are simply wrong. It's clearly 12 Burns, Connecticut Marine Trade Association. 12 shown in this presentations today. They are 13 MS. BURNS: Good afternoon. I have 13 misleading others and falsely condemning a 14 14 also submitted this in writing as well. practice because they simply don't know the 15 I am Kathleen Burns, Executive Director 15 extent to which rigorous testing and 16 of the Connecticut Marine Trades Association, 16 determinations are made on that material well 17 17 representing over 500 marine businesses and ahead of any planned disposal activity. The 18 18 7,000 employees of the marine industry who process is already lengthy, costly and truly 19 make up the working waterfront of the State 19 20 of Connecticut, a waterfront that can only 20 Again, the open water disposal is not a 21 21 work if access is maintained by an affordable random act, as you know, but opponents don't 2.2 22 and environmentally sustainable method of necessarily understand the process. All Long 23 dredged material removal and disposal. 23 Island Sound locations, not just those within 24 On behalf of my Board of Directors and 24 this piece of the DMMP, have been tested and 25 25 members of the Association, I am here to monitored for over 40 years. They have been

	66		68
1	found environmentally safe and a meaningful	1	there's any harmful aspect to what has been
2	option to material that cannot be reused in	2	done.
3	other forms.	3	Other than that, I would echo the
4	We applaud the EPA for recognizing that	4	statements that were preceding and what was
5	significant process exists and supports the	5	presented as part of the presentation. Thank
6	recommendations in the DMMP and Rule.	6	you.
7	We believe that the efforts that have	7	By the way, the CHMA will be submitting
8	been put forth do, indeed, protect that	8	written comments.
9	economy, the environment and the working	9	MS. BROCHI: John Craine, Fairfield
10	waterfront way of life. We urge you to	10	County Commondores Association.
11	accept the DMMP and official Rulemaking,	11	MR. CRAINE: Yes. Good afternoon.
12	effectively maintaining open water disposal	12	I am here representing the Fairfield
13	in the existing Long Island Sound locations	13	County Commodores Association. I am chairman
14	based on the guidelines and procedures in	14	of that group. I am also a member of the
15	place to do so.	15	State DEEP Boating Advisory Council.
16	Thank you.	16	This afternoon I am here speaking on
17	MS. BROCHI: Thank you. Ray	17	behalf of the Fairfield County Commodores
18	Redniss, Connecticut Harbor Management	18	Association.
19	Association.	19	We submitted this information on-line to
20	MR. REDNISS: Thank you very much.	20	you previously.
21	My name is Ray Redniss. I am Vice Chairman	21	Our organization was founded in 1993, and
22	of Stamford's Harbor Management Commission	22	represents 16 boating and yacht clubs with
23	and a member of the Board of Connecticut	23	over 5,000 members including more than
24	Harbor Management Association.	24	1,500 junior sailors and 3,000 adult boaters.
25	We would just like to say we are in full	25	We support USEPA's proposed rules
1	support of the proposed amendments here and	1	to continue to allow relocation of dredged
2	we would like to thank the EPA for this	2	materials from Western and Central Long
3	opportunity.	3	Island Sound sites in an environmentally,
4	And the members of our association were	4	friendly and safe basis.
5	involved in the DMMP working group and are	5	Based on feedback from our member clubs,
6	very pleased with the results that have come	6	present and past commodores, we wish to
7	out of that. And we believe that the basic	7	express the following additional
8	summary statement as published in the Federal	8	considerations.
9	Register just sums it up quite nicely, that	9	One, boater safety. Any delay in current
10	the amended regulation incorporates standards	10	and future dredging projects will
11	and procedures in the use of disposal sites	11	significantly increase the likelihood of
12	as recommended in the Long Island Sound DMMP	12	marine accidents due to reductions in
		1	
13	and it identifies a wide range of	13	maneuverability during collision avoidance
13 14	and it identifies a wide range of alternatives to open water disposal,	13	maneuverability during collision avoidance operations caused by excessive weather
	_	1	
14	alternatives to open water disposal,	14	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.
14 15	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for	14 15	operations caused by excessive weather
14 15 16	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for	14 15 16	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.
14 15 16 17	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce	14 15 16 17	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged
14 15 16 17	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce or eliminate wherever practicable the open	14 15 16 17 18	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged materials to any of the extremely limited
14 15 16 17 18	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce or eliminate wherever practicable the open water disposal of dredged material. And the	14 15 16 17 18 19	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged materials to any of the extremely limited upland disposal sites will cause a
14 15 16 17 18 19	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce or eliminate wherever practicable the open water disposal of dredged material. And the key words there are wherever practicable.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged materials to any of the extremely limited upland disposal sites will cause a significant increase in vehicle carbon
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce or eliminate wherever practicable the open water disposal of dredged material. And the key words there are wherever practicable. While the CHMA board supports this goal	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged materials to any of the extremely limited upland disposal sites will cause a significant increase in vehicle carbon emissions and degradation of roads and bridges from the hundreds, or in Frank's case,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	alternatives to open water disposal, recommends standards and procedures for determining which alternatives to pursue for different dredging projects so as to reduce or eliminate wherever practicable the open water disposal of dredged material. And the key words there are wherever practicable.  While the CHMA board supports this goal of reducing it all, we do recognize that	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	operations caused by excessive weather conditions or operational errors.  Secondly, environmental degradation.  Alternative transportation of dredged materials to any of the extremely limited upland disposal sites will cause a significant increase in vehicle carbon emissions and degradation of roads and

	70		72
1	300 percent is anticipated if the current	1	deeply in debt for the foreseeable future.
2	open water sites are closed.	2	Why do these facts matter? Because even
3	And finally, DEEP commissioner Robert	3	with open water disposal, the periodic
4	Klee has stated, "In all these years, there	4	maintenance dredging required to allow safe
5	is no evidence linking the open water	5	navigation of Connecticut and Long Island
6	disposal of dredged materials to diminished	6	Sound harbors and channels is so expensive
7	water quality or damage to natural resources,	7	that many harbors are already overdue on
8	aquatic life or public health in Long Island	8	maintenance dredging due to, in many cases,
9	Sound."	9	insurmountable regulatory hurdles as well as
10	Thank you for the opportunity.	10	lack of funding.
11	MS. BROCHI: Thank you. Bill	11	If open water disposal is effectively
12	Gardella, Rex Marine Center.	12	banned due to even more restrictive laws that
13	MR. GARDELLA: Good afternoon.	13	effectively prevent open water placement of
14	Thank you for hosting this.	14	dredged materials, it is hard to imagine our
15	Well, April 7, 1936 would be our 80th	15	harbors, access channels and our marinas ever
16	anniversary. My grandfather started the	16	being able to perform maintenance dredging
17	company.	17	again. Dredging will be prohibitively
18	I am the general manager at Rex Marine.	18	expensive. Our coastal waterways will simply
19	Right after World War II Grandpa started	19	fill in and be rendered non-navigable.
20	Norwalk Cove Marina, so our family runs both	20	Therefore, Rex Marine Center and Norwalk
21	those facilities.	21	Cove Marina, our family businesses in
22	We provide summer access to 600 boats.	22	Norwalk, Connecticut support USEPA's Proposed
23	And we have 60 full-time jobs and another	23	Rulemaking to continue to allow relocation
24	25 part-time jobs that rely on our companies.	24	of dredged materials at the Western Long
25	If there was a desire to devise a scheme	25	Island Sound, Central Long Island Sound and
	71		73
1	to kill the recreational boating industry in	1	other Long Island Sound relocation sites on
2	Connecticut and the better part of 7,000 plus	2	an environmentally sound basis.
3	jobs, as well as to devastate the coastal	3	Thank you.
4	Connecticut economy, the easy way would be to	4	MS. BROCHI: Thank you. Lou Burch,
5	simply pass laws that effectively prevent the	5	Citizens Campaign for the Environment.
6	open water placement of dredged materials.	6	MR. BURCH: Thank you for the
7	I expect many people hearing this know	7	opportunity to comment today.
8	why preserving open water disposal of dredged	8	For the record, my name is Lou Burch. I
9	materials is essential. Without the access	9	am Connecticut Program Director for Citizens
10	to open water disposal for clean and	10	Campaign for the Environment. We are
11	reasonably clean dredged materials, the great	11	supported by over 80,000 members in
12	majority, if not 100 percent of Connecticut	12	Connecticut and New York State. We
13	marinas with access to Long Island Sound will	13	appreciate the opportunity to comment today,
14	eventually be forced out of business due to	14	but decline to submit written comments on
15	unsafe, insufficient water depths, not only	15	this particular process.
16	with these marinas, but even more	16	It needs to be said that CCE submitted
17	importantly, for harbors and channels needed	17	nine pages of technical comments and
18	to access these marinas.	18	environmental concerns about the draft DMMP
19	As of 2016, the Connecticut boating	19	in October. None of them were addressed by
20	industry, it's sad to report, which provides	20	the final DMMP in a meaningful way.
21	public Long Island Sound access to well over	21	Additionally, the U.S. Army Corps of
	100 000 C	22	Engineers received more than 7,250 comments
22	100,000 Connecticut residents each year, is		_
22 23	in the aggregate marginally profitable at	23	from Connecticut residents who simply said
	in the aggregate marginally profitable at best. And the State of Connecticut and the	23 24	from Connecticut residents who simply said that they supported a path towards ending
23	in the aggregate marginally profitable at	23	from Connecticut residents who simply said

74 76 1 beneficial reuse practices for dredged 1 alternatives for disposing of these materials 2 2 material. They were clearly ignored as well. without dumping it in the Sound, and there 3 3 For a brief history lesson, in 2005, the are ways to achieve all of these goals if we 4 governors and attorneys general of New York 4 have the political will to do it. 5 5 and Connecticut agreed to phase out the But by failing to set in motion a meaningful 6 outdated practice of open water disposal in 6 process to phase out open water dumping, 7 7 the Army Corps and the State of Connecticut favor of more sustainable, more 8 8 environmentally acceptable beneficial reuse have reneged on their agreement, and broken their promise, not only to the State of 9 practices. The Army Corps of Engineers and 10 10 the EPA were both parties to that agreement. New York, but also to the people of Connecticut 11 11 The purpose of that DMMP was not to simply and the Long Island Sound community. 12 evaluate and list those alternatives without 12 Before beneficial reuse options were 13 13 actively working to implement them, but the described as something for the State of 14 14 DMMP was intended to actually facilitate Connecticut to consider, but we must also 15 beneficial reuse and to actively phase out 15 consider that Connecticut is facing a looming 16 16 open water disposal. budget crisis, something on the order of 200 17 17 We have said before and we will continue million this calendar year and estimated to 18 to say that the DMMP proposed by the U.S. 18 be about 900 million next year. It is 19 Corps of Engineers is a business as usual 19 unrealistic to expect the state to use 20 plan to continue dumping millions of cubic 20 beneficial use techniques when they are free 21 yards of dredged waste into Long Island Sound 21 to dump unrestricted. 22 2.2 for the foreseeable future and yet it does Furthermore, we do not need -- the Army 23 not meet the mandates set out by that 2005 23 Corps should not be advocating for the states 24 2.4 agreement. and municipalities of Connecticut to go out 25 25 looking for sponsors. What we need is Repeatedly the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 75 77 1 1 and the State of Connecticut have said it is action. And if additional financial sponsors 2 2 are needed to make this happen, then they too expensive to dispose of this material in 3 3 should have been part of the original DMMP any way outside of dumping in the Sound, but 4 doing the right thing often comes at a higher 4 process. 5 5 price. Extending the useful life of these Regarding the DAMOS project, we 6 6 dump sites will prolong this practice for the appreciate the Army Corps' willingness to 7 7 foreseeable future. monitor these sites as well as their 8 8 And furthermore, the U.S. Army Corps of transparency in including us and letting CCE 9 9 and other groups gain access to that Engineers' plan fails to evaluate ways in 10 10 information. But that said, there are many which beneficial reuse can actually provide 11 11 questions that remain unanswered. The DAMOS economic benefits to our region the way that 12 12 it does in the Great Lakes region where the project does not require routine testing of 13 13 sediment cores for chemical testing for US Army Corps of Engineers is actively 14 14 involved in reusing dredged materials in a vertical or horizontal contamination 15 15 migration. It does not require evaluating of variety of beneficial ways. 16 It's not sufficient to list existing 16 legacy contaminants at historic sites or 17 17 ambient sediments. And according to the DMMP, beneficial reuse options that are available 18 18 for different dredging projects. The 2005 we know that there are measurable quantities 19 agreement called for a plan and a framework 19 of copper, mercury and other heavy metals in 20 20 and around those dump sites. to implement these alternatives. 21 21 And also it's not accurate that dredging The DAMOS project does not require tissue 22 2.2 without open space disposal is not possible sampling of recolonized invertebrates or PTspecific studies to test for bioaccumulation. 23 if the existing dump sites are not 23 24 24 The definition of bioaccumulation is that maintained. We must marry these two issues. 25 25 when you put a small amount of mercury or They are not inextricably linked. There are

78 80 1 1 other contaminants into an environment, they MS. BROCHI: Thank you. Dan 2 2 will remain there, they will accumulate and Natchez. 3 3 they will work their way up the food chain. MR. NATCHEZ: Before I give my 4 So, in conclusion, we remain opposed to 4 remarks, I have some housekeeping that I 5 5 open water disposal on Long Island Sound. would like to put on the record. 6 And we urge the EPA to send the Army Corps of 6 It's pretty hard to find this location 7 7 Engineers back to the drawing board and to do when the signs say U.S. Army Corps and the 8 8 the right thing. public notice says EPA. 9 9 We too call upon you to do what's You have one out there, but going in any 10 10 necessary to find the funding, to work entrance to the building that is normally 11 11 towards creating a sustainable dredging accessed without finding somebody who 12 industry in Long Island Sound because we 12 actually knows, I asked six people before I 13 13 cannot claim to protect Long Island Sound actually got somebody who actually knew where 14 while simultaneously allowing the process of 14 the EPA was. The only way I found that, I 15 dumping to continue unchecked. This is the 15 said, oh, maybe it's the Corps. They said, 16 16 promise that Connecticut has made and the oh, we know where the Corps is. 17 17 Army Corps of Engineers was charged with The second is, if you are going to 18 carrying out. Now it's time for the Army 18 advertise a public hearing and you have 19 Corps of Engineers, the EPA and the State of 19 50 percent of the time for presentation and a 20 Connecticut to deliver on those commitments. 20 limitation on what the public could say, you 21 Thank you. 21 should advertise that in advance so people 22 22 MS. BROCHI: Jeff Gray, Derecktor have some idea what's going on and can 23 Shipyard. 23 schedule their time accordingly. 24 24 MR. GRAY: My name is Jeff Gray. I That said, I represent Revitalize Our 25 25 am a Business Director at Derecktor Shipyard Waterways as well as an environmental 79 81 1 in Mamaroneck, New York. 1 waterfront and design consulting company 2 I would just like to add and agree with 2 which I am president of. We represent over 3 3 our Connecticut partners. We are actually 700 marine facilities, businesses including 4 not only a recreational shipyard, but we marinas, boatyards, bulk cargo facilities, 5 5 actually service a large portion of the sports and commercial fishermen, baymen, 6 6 commercial industry in the Western Sound and yacht clubs and a variety of other waterfront 7 in New York harbor. interests along Long Island Sound. 8 I am sure you're aware of some of the new 8 We do support and commend EPA for the 9 9 plans for water taxis in New York harbor. courage to antiseptically propose the 10 10 Well, we service those water taxis. If we scientifically determined rulemaking 11 11 can't service those water taxis, our identified in the public notice. 12 business is going to be significantly 12 We would be remiss, however, if we did 13 13 not point out and we are somewhat impacted. 14 14 disappointed in the times and locations This is not something that is beneficial 15 to us, it is required for us to have deep 15 chosen for these hearings as you did not make 16 water access into the Mamaroneck harbor. 16 it particularly practical for many of the 17 17 I think the catch phrase here -- and I entities that would be adversely impacted by 18 18 have not heard a definition, it would be the failure to implement this rulemaking to 19 interesting to know if there is one for 19 20 20 practicable alternative. I think we all And I would like to add, in the past you 21 21 agree that it would be nice, but the question started with four hearings and then you went 2.2 22 is what is practicable. If it is an economic to three hearings. One on the Long Island 23 situation that puts businesses like ours out 23 and Connecticut side, one in the eastern 24 of business, then maybe it's not practicable. 24 end, one in the western end. Then you had 25 25 So, that is our side of it from New York. the same on the Long Island side. Then you

82 84 1 went to three with only one in Long Island. 1 Anyone who has ever been masochistic 2 2 And now we are down to two. And the fact enough to seek a dredging permit understands 3 3 that the timetable for this is 3:30 to 5:30 the numerous regulatory hurdles, rigorous 4 and the one yesterday was in the evening, 4 testing and time-consuming, not to mention 5 5 does sort of slant things a little bit, expensive process. Most every area within 6 although it seems to be a bigger attendance 6 Long Island Sound, and particularly in the 7 7 here than there. If it had been in the western end of the Sound, does not have any 8 8 evening, I think you would have had a lot logistical as well as economically feasible more people be able to come. 9 option other than relocation off Long Island 10 10 The rulemaking would allow the continued Sound. 11 11 use of relocating dredged material. The And yes, logistics and economics are an 12 emphasis here is relocating at the Western 12 important aspect of the equation for small 13 13 and Central Long Island Sound relocation recreational establishments to continue to 14 14 sites on an environmentally safe basis. 15 Further additional safeguards have been 15 The current average all-in cost for 16 16 incorporated as recommended in the final dredging and relocation of dredged materials 17 DMMP. 17 within the western end of the Sound for 18 Since 1977 DAMOS has found dredged 18 projects up to 24,500 cubic yards has been 19 material relocation in Long Island Sound 19 generically estimated at \$90 per cubic yard. 20 relocation sites to be environmentally safe 20 These are current figures. 21 21 and a meaningful option. To try to relocate these materials upland 22 22 The DMMP and the associated PEIS costing to a site that would accept the materials, 23 millions of dollars over multiple years have 23 assuming one can find one, is generically 24 24 determined that open water relocation of estimated to be around \$500 per cubic yard. 25 25 dredged materials is an environmentally safe Most establishments do not have the 83 85 1 1 and prudent option and should be retained and upland to dry the dredged material, but if 2 used under strict protocols. The amendment 2 they did, using it would close their 3 3 contained within the proposed rulemaking facilities or nearby parks, if they could be 4 should further allay any fears for those who used, for close to a year or longer to allow 5 5 have expressed concerns over the continued the material to dry so it could then be 6 6 use of these sites. Without these relocation loaded and transported by truck to New Jersey 7 sites, both the recreational and commercial 7 or more likely to Pennsylvania. It is almost 8 marine industries will end access by the 8 impossible to find a site in New York State 9 9 public, will be curtailed and eliminated, and due to regulations and logistics. And yes, 10 10 the entire foundation of the federal, New there's alternative means available to drying 11 11 York State Coastal Zone Management Program the dredged materials more quickly, but again 12 will be significantly and unalterably 12 these add greatly to the already exorbitant 13 13 crippled. cost. 14 14 The essence of the Coastal Zone Recreational marine facilities are 15 Management Programs is to retain, promote and 15 typically only marginally profitable. Such 16 enhance the resources and access to and into 16 an economic burden would mean that the 17 17 the waterways. The recreational marinas, facilities could not be able to dredge. The 18 18 boatyards, clubs and other similar facilities existing economic burdens on the marine 19 provide that access. They are most of all at 19 facilities have already resulted in the loss 20 20 of thousands of slips in Long Island Sound the bottom of the upland watersheds and have 21 21 the dubious honor of being the recipients of with many facilities replaced with shoreline 22 22 the upland runoff. To continue to provide walls of residential or office developments, 23 access, almost every facility is required to 23 diminishing and/or eliminating the public's 24 establish navigable water depths on a 24 scenic vistas of the water as well as the 25 25 elimination of the access by the public. periodic basis.

86 88 1 Yet another negative impact of not 1 MS. BROCHI: I will invite Mel up 2 2 dredging is that the fine grain materials for the informal Q&A discussion. 3 3 with potential upland runoff contaminants MR. COTE: Thank you, Jeannie. And 4 will remain in our shallow intertidal areas I want to thank everybody who took the time 5 5 and harbors. Every time there is a nominal to come here and listen to the presentations 6 rain or windstorm, these sediments are 6 and especially thank those of you who took 7 7 typically resuspended within these shallowest the time to provide public comment for our 8 8 portions of the Long Island Sound estuary record. I wish we could do more hearings. 9 with their associated fish habitats. And We have tight budgets like everybody else. 10 where people swim, fish and otherwise are 10 We also have a really tight time line as you 11 11 using the water. It is significant to major have heard as a result of our past ruling. 12 episodic storms, these issues are magnified 12 We are at the end of the public hearing. 13 13 dramatically. Last chance. Does anyone want to say In effect, the relocation site takes 14 14 anything else for the public record? 15 these materials from more fragile and 15 Okay. I am going to close the public 16 16 shallower waters and relocates them to deeper hearing. We will shut down the 17 potholes within the Sound. And if there are 17 transcription. And we are going to open an 18 contaminants, the relocated materials are 18 informal question and answer session. 19 capped with clean materials. 19 (At 5:05 p.m. the hearing was closed.) 20 Throughout the country, but not in New 20 21 York and only minimally in Connecticut, great 21 22 22 success has been realized in using dredged 23 material to create in-water relocation 23 24 24 projects for habitat restoration and marsh 25 25 creation as well as other similar projects. 87 1 It's our belief that these types of 2 projects should be embraced and allowed in 3 New York and Connecticut, as additional 4 in-water alternatives for relocation of 5 dredged materials. 6 While there are ardent cries from some 7 about the dumping of toxic materials into 8 Long Island Sound, the scientific evidence 9 does not support the baseless hysteria. 10 But the threat to the commercial and 11 recreational marine facilities is real. If 12 the Western and Central sites does not remain 13 as a viable option for relocation of dredged 14 materials, then the results will be 15 catastrophic. 16 It should also be noted that the New York 17 State, Long Island Sound region recreational 18 boating industry creates over 6,000 jobs and 19 generates over 4.5 billion dollars to the 20 economy. 21 The Connecticut industry generates 7 2.2 billion. These benefits will eventually be 23 lost if the relocation options within the 24 Long Island Sound are eliminated. 25 We thank you.

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