



LONG ISLAND SOUND
DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL EIS

April 2000
Workshop Proceedings

April 11, 2000 - Port Jefferson, NY

April 12, 2000 - Groton, CT

October, 2000

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1.0 INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

1.1 BACKGROUND

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Regions I and II (EPA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District (the Corps), are proceeding with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EIS will consider the potential designation of one or more dredged material disposal sites in the waters of Long Island Sound (LIS) under Section 102(c) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) and 40 CFR 230.80 of EPA's regulations under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Prior to making a decision on designation, the EPA is required to evaluate the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of a range of alternatives for disposal of dredged material in the waters of LIS. In conducting this evaluation, NEPA requires that the public be given the opportunity for input in the scoping of analyses and review of the EIS.

Following the May 1999 publication in the Federal Register of a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS, the EPA held three public scoping meetings to solicit and receive public input on the scope of analyses for the EIS. These meetings were held in Stony Brook NY, Groton CT, and Stamford CT. A summary of these meetings has been published (September 1999) and a scope has been initially developed for the EIS, published as the Work Plan in January 1999. To further refine the scope, the EPA and the Corps held two public workshops in October 1999. These workshops were held in Port Jefferson, NY and Stratford, CT. A summary of these workshops has been published (March 2000). An overview of the October Workshops is provided in Appendix B. The Corps and EPA subsequently held workshops in April 2000 in Port Jefferson, NY and Groton, CT to report on status of studies, and discuss disposal site screening. This report is a summary of the April 2000 workshops.

1.2 WORKSHOP PURPOSE

As noted in the workshop announcement (Appendix A), the purpose of these workshops was to discuss the building blocks for the EIS which have been developed since the October 1999 workshops. This announcement was sent to over 3000 people in early March. The topics identified for discussion were:

- The EIS Work Plan and the process for public input throughout the development of the EIS;
- The field work accomplished to date, as well as future field work activities;
- The Weights and Values for the evaluation factors (from the October 1999 workshop fact sheets) and the Alternatives Screening process using the Weights and Values.

Another objective of the workshop was to recruit volunteers to participate in working groups for on-going study needs. A pre-workshop packet of information was distributed to a broad distribution list thirty days prior to the workshops. This packet included a series of fact sheets on each of the three topics listed above and a summary of the October 1999 workshop proceedings (Appendix B). The information presented in these fact sheets served as the basis for the summary presentations described in Section 2.0 of this report.

1.3 WORKSHOP DETAILS

The first workshop was held on Tuesday, April 11, 2000 at Danford's Inn, Port Jefferson, New York, from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The second was held on Wednesday, April 12, 2000 at the Groton Inn & Suites, Groton, Connecticut, also from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The workshops were designed for small group discussions on each topic mentioned above.

In Port Jefferson, 39 individuals attended. These individuals represented a wide range of interests. Federal and state agencies, public interest groups, fishermen, marina and boat yard operators, harbor management associations, and academics included:

- Office of State Senator LeValle (1st S.D., NY)
- Fishers Island Conservancy
- Association of Marine Industries
- NY SeaGrant/LIS Office
- Friends of LIS
- Village of Port Jefferson
- Brewer Capri Marina
- Private Consultants
- City of New Rochelle, NY
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- New York Maritime Trade Assn.
- Suffolk County government offices
- Reed Channel Marine
- Citizen's Campaign for the Environment
- Interstate Sanitation Commission
- Beacon Point Marina
- Long Island Diver's Assn.
- Friends of the Bay
- Peconic Bay Keeper Program
- Alliance for a Living Ocean

- Bridgeport Port Authority (CT)
- Connecticut Maritime Coalition
- Commander Oil Corp.
- Harbor Management Advisory Commission
- Connecticut Marine Trade Association
- Revitalize Our Waterways (ROW)
- Clean Harbor Action (CHA)
- Lobstermen
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
- Battelle Corp.

At the Groton meeting, 74 individuals registered. These individuals represented a wide range of interests and affiliations, including:

- Milford Boat Works
- Thames Dredge
- Connecticut DOT
- Save the Sound
- Saybrook Point Inn and Marina
- Town of Groton, CT - Town Council and Office of Planning and Development Services
- Brewer Yacht Yards
- Riverside Basin Marina
- Fishers Island Conservancy
- Bacon Point Marine
- CT Marine Trades Assn.
- Long Island Sound Study
- Milford Harbor Marina
- Private Consultants
- Gwenmor Marina, Inc.
- Bruce and Johnson's Marina
- Brown's Boat Yard
- Town of Greenwich, CT
- M. A. R. Underwater Explorers
- Soundings
- Norwalk Cove Marina, Inc.
- Rex Marine Center
- Harbor One Marina

- Portland Boat Works
- Spicer's Marinas
- Machine Works at Essex, Inc.
- Fox Navigation
- Dow Chemical
- Buckley Energy
- Grove Beach Point Assn.
- Niantic Dockominium Assn.
- Harbor Improvement Agency - New London
- Associated Dock Builders
- Niantic Bay Marina
- Local Towing, Inc.
- Connecticut Maritime Coalition
- Harbormaster- New London
- Essex Island Marina
- Essex Board of Trade
- Crocker's Boat Yard
- University of Connecticut - Marine Sciences and Dept. of Pathobiology
- Connecticut State Marine Pilots
- Oak Leaf Marina
- NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric) – NMFS (National Marine Fisheries) Service
- Revitalize Our Waterways (ROW)
- Gwenmor Marine Dredging
- Gateway Terminal
- Town of Old Saybrook, CT
- Clean Harbor Action
- Tow Boat/US
- High school student
- Noank Shipyard
- Old Saybrook Chamber of Commerce

The list of attendees and workshop evaluations are provided in Appendix E.

1.4 GROUND RULES/FORMAT USED/AGENDA

The workshops on both evenings followed essentially the same format, as displayed in the Agenda (Appendix C). At 6:00 p.m., Mr. Larry Rosenberg, Chief, Public Affairs, of the Corps opened the meeting

and thanked the participants for attending. He then introduced Ms. Ann Rodney of the EPA who addressed the group briefly as the main point of contact and invited the participants to contact her whenever they may wish to express their concerns or comments. The meeting was then turned over to a meeting facilitator, Mr. Bernward Hay (Louis Berger, Inc.), to explain the workshop format. He described the logistics, which are briefly summarized below.

At approximately 6:15 p.m. a series of speakers made presentations on each of the topics. The purpose of these briefings was to establish a common ground of understanding for the ensuing workshop discussions. Briefings, which were timed to five minutes each, were as follows (Appendix C):

- EIS Work Plan/Process, presented by Ms. Susan Holtham, of the Corps.
- Field Work for Open Water Sites, presented by Mr. David Tomey, of the EPA.
- Evaluation of Disposal Alternatives, presented by Mr. Drew Carey, Ph.D. for ENSR, a Corps' contractor.

Promptly at 6:25 the workshop participants broke into three groups - which were already established by designated seating at color-coded tables (i.e. blue, red, green). Discussions within these groups were led by facilitators from the consultant team on each topic listed above. The facilitators and workshop groups remained intact for the three workshop topics listed above. The topical discussions lasted from 35-55 minutes each. Within each discussion group, the designated facilitator introduced questions for which comments and responses were requested for three topics: Work Plan, Public Involvement and Field Work (Appendix D). Facilitators recorded comments and responses, by question, on flip charts, a typed set of which is provided as Appendix D to this report. Before each discussion group concluded on each topic, the facilitators summarized all the comments/ideas/information collected during that session to confirm and verify the gist of the comments heard during the discussion.

During the course of the workshop sessions four alternative dredged material disposal case studies were presented:

- Evaluation of Open Water Disposal Alternatives, presented by Mr. Joshua Lieberman, Ph.D. of ENSR.
- Evaluation of Beneficial Use Alternatives, presented by Mr. Stanley Humphries, of ENSR.
- Evaluation of Upland Disposal Alternatives, presented by Mr. John Bleiler of ENSR.
- Evaluation of Treatment Technologies, presented by Mr. Steven Wolf of ENSR.

These case study presentations provided insight on how different disposal alternatives could be screened and evaluated by using different factors, scoring, data and metrics for both simple cases and more complex cases. The presentations are included in Appendix C.

The case study presentations led into a discussion of the evaluation factor ballots that were distributed (Appendix B). All participants were encouraged to fill in the ballot and return to Ms. Ann Rodney by May 8, 2000. Eleven ballots were received after the workshop. There were many comments that indicated that the ballots and the criteria were very confusing. Some respondents felt that the evaluation method proposed should not be used for decision making. The ballots and a tabulation of the results are included in Appendix F.

Following the series of three discussion sessions, the facilitators gave summary presentations of the comments and the ideas collected throughout the evening. This process allowed the public a chance to see the volume of feedback they provided, as well as a chance to ensure that their ideas were accurately represented and documented. Key issues highlighted in the wrap-up session were the need to add economic impacts to the working group topics, to involve public officials in the process; and to hold sessions in the western Long Island Sound area to complement those held in Port Jefferson, NY and Groton, CT. There was also concern about the evaluation factor ballots. Many felt that the forms were too complex and confusing. Others wanted to know how the results would be used.

All participants were encouraged to volunteer to participate in working groups by filling in a sign-up form and checking one of the four areas based on the disposal alternatives. In summary, individuals signed up for one or more of the disposal alternatives. Several individuals signed up for all four. The following are the four disposal alternatives and the number of those who signed up for each: Open Water, 23; Beneficial Use, 13; Upland, 12; and Treatment Technologies, 13. The results of the sign-up are included in Appendix G. Participants were reminded and encouraged to send additional written comments to Ms. Rodney for inclusion in the public input process. Some of these letters are provided in Appendix H. Participants were asked to return registration cards as a means of documenting their attendance. The meetings were adjourned by 10:00 p.m.

2.0 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

Material previously distributed to the public by mail were included in the workshop packets provided at the registration table for each evening. These materials included April 2000 fact sheets entitled: "Evaluation of Disposal Alternatives," "EIS Work Plan and Process," and "Field Work for Open Water Sites."

2.1 EIS WORK PLAN AND PROCESS

Ms. Sue Holtham of the Corps presented a summary of the EIS Work Plan and process. She emphasized that the Work Plan will continue to evolve and that she will continue to accept comments. The entire Work Plan is located on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/region01/eco/lisdreg/). The Work Plan tasks include the preparation of a public involvement plan, a dredging needs inventory, alternatives for dredged material disposal, evaluation of the affected environment, environmental consequences, compliance/consistency with laws, regulations and programs and preparation of the Draft and Final EIS. Also included is the development of Draft and Final Site Monitoring and Management Plans (SMMP's). Mrs. Holtham also explained how the public will be involved throughout the EIS process.

The fact sheet entitled "EIS Work Plan and Process (Appendix B) provides more detail on the subjects presented.

2.2 FIELD WORK FOR OPEN WATER SITES

Mr. Dave Tomey of the EPA, Region 1 presented the status of on-going field work and planned work to be accomplished to determine baseline conditions at the four existing open water sites. These studies include:

- Sediment Mapping
- Sediment Chemistry and Toxicity
- Benthic Community Analysis
- Tissue Analysis
- Fisheries
- Physical Oceanography

Sediment mapping will be accomplished using side scan sonar. Three of the four existing sites were completed in August 1999 and are currently being processed. A survey in April 2000 will fill in gaps.

Sediment and benthic invertebrate samples were taken in February 2000. The parameters to be analyzed are:

- Sediment Texture/Chemistry
- Sediment Toxicity
- Benthic Invertebrate Community
- Benthic Invertebrate Tissue Chemistry

Sampling will be done at historic disposal mounds, active mounds, farfield (away from mounds) and in reference areas determined to be far enough from disposal activities that there would be no impact. Mr. Tomey showed an example of the sampling locations (CLIS) on GIS mapping as well as the vessel used.

Mr. Tomey summarized efforts on fisheries sampling that will be accomplished to determine tissue chemistry, community/age structure and fishing use. Connecticut DEP trawl data will be used for finfish (winter flounder, scup, striped bass or bluefish). Supplemental finfish samples will also be taken in spring and fall 2000. Lobster data will be taken from cooperating lobstermen during summer 2000. Examples of fish trawl and lobster sampling locations were given. All fishing effort will be evaluated from interviews and surveys from fishermen, both commercial and recreational.

Physical oceanography will include current and wave data. The first step will be to review data from NOAA, University of New York Stony Brook, and DAMOS. Experts will be consulted to determine where and when new data is needed. Current meters are scheduled to be deployed in winter of 2001.

A fact sheet entitled "Field Work for Open Water Sites" (Appendix B) provides more detail on the subjects presented.

2.3 EVALUATION OF DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

Mr. Drew Carey, Ph.D. of CoastalVision, a subcontractor on the ENSR consulting team (Corps Contractor) presented the process for evaluation of disposal alternatives. Mr. Carey summarized a strategy for weights and values needed to evaluate disposal alternatives. After reviewing methods available that include mathematical, technical team, stakeholder and GIS resources Mr. Carey proposed a blended approach which includes:

- Early and ongoing input from all
- Scoring tailored for each factor
- GIS support for decision-making

This strategy requires a group process. Three groups are proposed: a Project Group made up of the two Corps districts (New England and New York) and the two EPA regions (Regions 1 and 2) which will draft and propose actions; An Interagency Group made up of federal and state resource agencies who will

review, recommend and concur with the other groups; and the Working Groups made up of volunteers with interests in the four major categories of disposal alternatives (open water, beneficial use, upland disposal, and treatment technologies).

The weights and values process will take three steps: present and review draft evaluation factors; draft scoring approach; and, create working groups, refine and implement the process.

A fact sheet entitled "Evaluation of Disposal Alternatives" (Appendix B) describes the process in more detail, lists the organizations of each of the groups and provides a scoring example.

3.0 WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS

As described in Section 1.4, participants were randomly assigned to color-coded tables when they arrived at the workshop site. They stayed at these tables throughout the evening. Facilitators assigned to a specific topic then rotated between tables so that participants at each group were provided the opportunity to discuss and comment on all of the topics under consideration that evening. To gain input, a set of questions was presented to each discussion group for each topic. This list of questions for each topic is provided in Appendix D. The following provides an overview of comments and concerns received during the workshop, by topic, by question, and for each question by workshop site. Typed versions of the flip charts recorded during the workshops are provided in Appendix D. These are by topic, by color-coded group, and by site. The participants at each color-coded group also are included in Appendix D.

At the NY workshop, the number of participants within each group was as follows: 7 in the red group, 12 in the green group and 12 in the blue group. At the CT workshop the number of participants was 20 in the red group, 25 in the green group and 21 in the blue group.

3.1 WORK PLAN

The discussions and comments principally addressed the process and the tasks to be completed for the EIS.

1. Does the EIS Work Plan cover the issues that need to be addressed in the EIS?

This is an ongoing process of periodically reviewing the Work Plan with the public and to determine whether modifications, adjustments, or revisions are needed.

NY Workshop

Although more than half of the participants had received a copy of the work plan, few individuals had found an opportunity to review the document. As a result, when the three work plan questions were posed the majority of comments and discussion addressed the EIS process, rather than specific work plan elements. Several questions were raised regarding the regulatory basis for the LIS EIS, and the memorandum of understanding between the EPA and the Corps. In addition, at least one participant questioned whether the EIS process would actually result in any changes to future policies or future actions. The EIS and the data collected during the process may serve in preparation of Dredge Material Management Plans and other programs and policies.

There was a wide range of concerns over the ultimate result and the process itself.

Data collection was also discussed. There was a concern that a wealth of existing data on LIS may be duplicated by the recently completed and planned field work. Also, some of the data is a snapshot in time and may not be a good indicator of long-term impacts.

The areas being studied were also a concern. Some felt that the EIS may be restricted to the existing four disposal sites and asked whether or not other open water sites will be evaluated. Some were concerned that the ZSF boundaries are broader than presented at the previous workshop and that these changes have not been communicated to the public.

Some discussions focused on questions and concerns expressed about the alternatives. What level of detail will be presented for the alternatives? The response was that the open water sites would be analyzed at a site-specific level of detail, while the non-open water site alternatives would be evaluated at a programmatic level. The participants generally stated that all sites should be looked at a reasonable level of detail. There was a concern that non-open water sites not be eliminated from consideration. Make sure other alternatives (like deep holes found in Port Washington) are included in the analyses.

Another topic was economic evaluation and how these factors will be evaluated.

There were also general discussions of the results of the studies to be accomplished and the EIS. One participant felt that after all the time and money is spent the results may show that dredging may not be allowed or if it is permitted that it would be too expensive. Another question was whether the northeast (including LIS) is being held to bear under a different set of criteria than the rest of the country regarding sediment analysis. Another participant was confident that if the plan was followed then the EIS will have effectively looked at all the possibilities for assessing site suitability. One participant was concerned that the workshops have been held in the eastern LIS areas and should consider venues in western LIS. The maritime College at Fort Schuyler in Bronx was suggested.

CT Workshop

As with the Port Jefferson, NY workshop, although approximately half of the participants had received a copy of the work plan, few individuals had found an opportunity to review the document. As a result, when the three work plan questions were posed, the majority of comments and discussion addressed the EIS process, rather than specific work plan elements. The majority of comments were related to economic concerns.

There was significant discussion related to economic considerations. The sentiment was repeatedly expressed that the ranking schemes used throughout the EIS downplay economic considerations. The economics of dredging, as well as those of not dredging, on the region's economy must be evaluated. There needs to be an economic analysis for each site and an impact analysis done for economic impacts to the dredging industry as well as other interests. Some requested information on how individuals could

be involved in the economic analyses and in particular, how individuals could get their names on a list to be surveyed. The economic analyses should also include the cost impact of upland disposal. These analyses may drive disposal sites closer to the dredging sites.

Participants expressed a need to fully address the goals, policies and requirements of the MPRSA and CWA in the preparation of the EIS and to comprehensively analyze social and economic impacts as well as environmental impacts.

There were differences of opinion on the continued use of the four existing disposal sites. It was acknowledged that letters from local elected municipal officials who represent more than one million citizens are available in support of continued use of the existing four open water disposal sites. This led to the question of why should the EIS look at alternatives to these sites. Others wanted to know if new open water sites will be considered in addition to the existing sites.

In the general category of alternative analyses, the work plan objective should be very clearly stated (e.g., to designate sites that are both economically feasible and environmentally sensitive). Other questions asked: Will the EIS evaluate the capacity of alternatives such as upland disposal and beneficial use, as well as the capacity of the existing sites? A participant wanted assurance that the environmental impacts (transportation and neighborhood issues) of upland disposal be addressed in addition to the cost. What guidelines will be used for site selection? Another was concerned that alternatives for upland disposal are not compatible with regulations in CT.

More than one participant asked what prompted the EIS study? What is its legal and regulatory framework? Dredging has been ongoing for a long time and disposal monitoring has been going on for over 20 years. The process seems to be working, why change now. Who will be responsible for making the final decision? Another participant felt that this process should have started ten years ago.

There were questions related to the criteria to be used. One participant wanted to know why LIS was being held to the Ambro Amendment which is a higher standard. Another wanted to know who decided on the 25,000 cubic yard criteria for private projects.

2. What information, data, or studies do you feel are not addressed in the EIS Work Plan that are needed to complete the evaluation of alternatives for this EIS?

NY Workshop

A major concern was economic evaluation. At least one participant interpreted the no-action alternative as a "no-dredging" alternative. The facilitator defined the no-action alternative as the "no-designated disposal" alternative. Even with the no-action alternative defined more than one participant felt that a comparison of economic and/or environmental impacts of dredging versus no-dredging is needed. There

was also a general feeling that economic impacts are not being given the same weight as the environmental impacts during the site selection process.

Disposal alternatives were discussed. There was the question whether upland disposal was feasible considering issues such as groundwater protection, contamination of drinking water supplies and solid waste handling. There were also questions regarding beneficial use. In addition to asking for a definition of beneficial use, there were concerns that this option may not fit within the framework of existing state and federal regulations regarding the filling of wetlands. Such use may require waivers or variances to be successful. Another question was whether the Corps has evaluated different dredging and open water disposal technologies.

During the presentations there was discussion about measuring chemistry for "far-field" stations to assess drift of contaminated material off-site. The disposal of dredged materials has occurred at many sites for a long period of time in LIS. The feeling is that contamination can be everywhere. Will the February 2000 sampling collect enough samples to accurately assess drift?

Several participants indicated that the following items be explicitly considered in the EIS:

- Bioaccumulation of chemicals into marine organisms;
- Tolerance levels of organisms relative to chemical body burdens and sediment quality;
- Synergistic/additive effects of multiple chemicals.
- Sediment transport- is there sufficient knowledge of sediment transport processes? Both retrospective (i.e., historical) and prospective sediment transport needs to be considered.

There was a general observation that the EIS process was overly complex. The objective should be to keep things simple.

Existing data and results of other studies should be used when available rather than collecting new information. Consult and involve the Long Island Sound Study (LISS) subcommittee on dredged material management planning in completing the evaluation of alternatives for the EIS. This study can add important information to the EIS. The LISS management subcommittee can assist in the quantification of the potential reduction of sediment loadings coming from upstream sources. Comprehensive watershed management can mitigate the need for dredging in downstream harbors and the levels of contamination of dredged materials. There should be a cost-benefit analysis related to the reduction in sediment loadings and levels of contamination resulting from upstream contributions.

CT Workshop

Will the EIS consider the impacts on disposal sites from chemical contamination from sources such as malfunctioning sewage treatment plants, CSO's and discharges from rivers such as the Connecticut and the Housatonic?

The details of the No-action alternative need to be addressed, specifically, the comparative economic and/or environmental impacts of dredging versus not dredging.

Again, there was a general feeling that economic issues are not being given the same weight as environmental considerations during the disposal site selection process.

Are upland disposal sites economically, politically and logistically feasible? Issues such as groundwater protection, the possible contamination of drinking water supplies and solid waste handling have not been adequately addressed.

What is a beneficial use of dredged material? Will this option fit within the framework of existing State and Federal regulations, specifically Section 404 regarding the filling of wetlands? There was some concern that existing regulations would require an exception (i.e., waiver or variance) to pursue this disposal option.

There was also the question whether the EIS will be written in laymen's terms.

3. Where and how can we find this information? How you can assist us in getting this information?

NY Workshop

Participants indicated that economic data could be obtained from various LIS user groups. Other data could be obtained from other interests such as fishermen and lobstermen. Include the LISS, economic development agencies, marine trades organizations, port authorities, shippers, and watershed and non-point source information. Information from these groups should be requested to assist in factoring the potential growth of industry.

There is a concern of potential clash between agencies at cross-purposes.

The Corps encouraged participants to provide names of individuals or groups who could serve as points of contact.

CT Workshop

There is a healthy mix of individuals and interest groups involved with LIS issues. Not all are in attendance or participating in the EIS process. It was noted that summer is the busy season for many of the interested participants who are knowledgeable of the Sound.

Participants indicated that economic data could be obtained from various LIS user groups. Other data could be obtained from other interests such as fishermen and lobstermen.

3.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

1. Who should be on the individual working groups, and/or what groups should be represented?

NY Workshop

Both general and specific examples were offered:

- Manufacturing
- Deep water shipping
- Tourism
- LISS - Sediment Focus Group
- All user groups working on Long Island Sound that need or will benefit from dredging such as the Association of Marine Industries
- Concerned environmental groups, including:
 - The Sedimentation Focus Workgroup of Long Island Sound Citizens Advisory Committee
 - Clean Water Action
- The municipalities which may be affected if dredging is not permitted
- Recreational interests including fishing
- Commercial fishermen and divers
- Scientists, specifically mentioned were those who specialize in the area of marine ecology:
 - Marine Sciences Research Center
 - SUNY Stony Brook
- Brookhaven National Laboratory, currently investigating the processing and decontamination of dredged materials for beneficial reuse under a contract with USEPA Region 11
- NJ Dept. of Transportation - decontamination techniques

A concern was expressed that some scientists in the local academic community are not involved to the extent that they could be, and are unaware of happenings in "their own backyard". In addition, it was suggested that certain working group participants could potentially conduct outreach to other members of

the public to solicit input. For instance, a working group member who is familiar with the local lobstering community could potentially contact other lobstermen.

CT Workshop

It was suggested that EIS managers should ensure that stakeholders are well-represented on working groups. Many are currently participating in the LIS EIS workshops. Key stakeholders include:

- Commercial users of LIS;
- Shippers;
- Barge Operators;
- Boaters;
- Recreational Users;
- Pilots;
- Dredging contractors and dock builders;
- Environmental professionals- including those with expertise in reuse and upland disposal;
- Fishermen;
- Lobstermen;
- Port Authorities;
- Municipalities;
- Economists - who understand the process and needs of the maritime community;
- Local harbor commission members.

Working groups should reflect the demonstrated expertise of people who spend considerable time on the Sound. A concern was expressed that the existing LIS mailing list has a bias towards environmental organizations, and does not accurately reflect the commercial users of LIS. There was a concern expressed that the attendees at the workshops are pre-disposed toward open water disposal in LIS.

While some team members expressed the viewpoint that the working groups should be open to people from varied backgrounds, at least one participant indicated that people working on the waterfront have the most vested interest in the LIS EIS, and therefore should dominate the working groups. With the advent of the busy season (summer) many who should be involved are not involved (including fishermen).

2. What is the best way to get the working groups working? Are meetings appropriate? Can communication be through other means such as e-mails, letters, telephone conferences, etc?

NY Workshop

The general consensus was that a considerable amount of working group work could be handled via email, but that some face-to-face meetings were also required. Another participant suggested conference calls on a regular basis (e.g. every three months) using a tiered approach that draws together smaller focus groups. The LISS conference call model was suggested. Food at meetings is a plus. Fax updates should be sent on a regular basis.

Questions raised during this session included the following:

How long will a commitment to this process be expected to last? An estimate of 9-12 months based on the draft EIS delivery schedule of June 2001 was provided. Is there (or will there be) support for working groups from the Corps? The facilitator assured the group that the Corps would be participating with each working group and providing information throughout the process.

It was also suggested that the location of meetings be rotated to help share the burden of attending. Another idea was to formulate a list-server to provide a means of public outreach. This could be combined with the establishment of a small committee to focus on general information and communication received by letter or other means.

CT Workshop

In order to facilitate communication between the working groups, there should be common members sitting on a number of different teams. There should be an economics working group in addition to groups focussed on environmental issues and alternatives.

As expressed in the New York session, a common view echoed here was that conference calls would be an acceptable means of conveying important information but, far and away, the consensus was that face-to-face meetings were clearly superior. Conference calls could be used for delegated group leaders (each with through call responsibilities) for pre-working discussions, fieldwork updates and other pertinent action items.

A critical issue is how big the group(s) are. If as many as 60 involved, there could be a large meeting (with subcommittees) on specific topics. Even though it's the busy season (spring/summer), individuals can't afford NOT to be involved regardless of the time commitment.

As in the New York session, there was the question of how much time will be required for working group participation.

There is a concern that decisions may be based on JUST the scientific analyses.

It's important to have a kickoff meeting soon.

3. What are the goals or roles you would like to see achieved through this Working Group structure?

NY Workshop

At least one participant indicated that an appropriate goal would be to identify factors in terms of uncertainties: what technical information are we confident in? What are the uncertainties? A potential result of this approach would be to get people focusing on the uncertainties, and potentially even to direct EPA or NOAA funding at addressing/reducing uncertainties. The opinion was expressed that if experts agree on certain information, than the public may have more confidence in the EIS decisions that are ultimately made. The working group structure should be a cross-section of stakeholders.

There was discussion on the role working groups would have in decision-making, would they vote. The response was that the groups would have input, but decisions are EPA's and the Corps'.

CT Workshop

Insufficient time was available to fully discuss this topic. One comment expressed was the need for equal representation on both sides of the issue. There was a feeling of an unfair bias in the whole EIS process towards the environmental agenda. The concern was expressed that working group goals should include a detailed evaluation of economic factors associated with dredging and the no dredging alternative. Several participants indicated that working group members should be available to assist with outreach, and could interview people regarding dredging needs, sites, and practices.

3.3 FIELD WORK

1. Will the field work efforts that have been accomplished so far, and, the field work program proposed for the future, encompass what we need for evaluation of disposal alternatives in the E/S?

NY Workshop

Questions were raised regarding the status of the dredging needs assessment, and the field work that is being done to address this assessment. In addition, questions were raised regarding the nature of the CTDEP fish survey program; it appears that there are sampling "gaps" on the figure depicting sampling locations. Some of these gaps may reflect underwater obstructions such as lobster pots.

There is concern about the lobster die-off and coordination of that effort with the field program for the LIS EIS. Participants wanted to know what's causing the die-off - possibly water temperature and oxygen

level changes. Could nitrates from treatment plants be an issue? One participant thought that a separate effort outside of the EIS process is evaluating the causes. Participants requested that lobster data be shared (nitrates, oxygen, temperature) and that the programs coordinate. They were informed that all data will be shared. Participants requested that the LIS EIS team call upon marine trades and lobstermen for relevant information for the EIS. NYSDEC staff expressed hope that EPA will hire staff separate from EIS effort to evaluate the lobster die-off. EPA indicated that they will not hire separate staff to study lobster die-off.

CT Workshop

Questions were raised regarding the field work conducted to date: are data currently available? What are the results so far? It was acknowledged that rapidly sharing the results of any field work is essential to the success of the EIS process.

A concern was raised regarding the lobster die-off in WLIS and the increasing incidence of black shell disease in the eastern portion of the Sound. Questions raised included: "Will caged lobsters be deployed during the EIS to study this phenomenon as it relates to the disposal of dredged material?" "Will the effort of lobster collection be a joint / cooperative effort with other agencies or groups currently performing studies?" The EIS lobster studies will focus on the impact of disposal alternatives on this resource, not lobster die-off. Work done by others will be evaluated and used if it contributes to the evaluation of dredge material disposal impacts.

2. If not what is missing?

NY Workshop

A concern was expressed that there may be areas in the Paconic Estuary that need to be evaluated, and that upwelling of nutrients and other chemicals needs to be considered. In addition, concerns were raised regarding dissolved oxygen (DO) as a potential stressor: does the field program adequately address DO? Will it evaluate interactions between multiple stressors (e.g., low DO and contaminated sediments)?

There was a request to integrate existing and available data sets, specifically sediment chemistry, to maximize the potential return on the site selection study.

There was also discussion on alternatives. One participant asked if an investigation into the use of sub-aqueous borrow pits should be considered as a disposal option? Another requested an investigation into other suitable open water sites be conducted. All open water disposal alternatives including borrow pits, will be explored.

To ensure compliance, one participant asked if the public can observe and comment on the field work being performed, or act as independent observers during the disposal of dredged materials? The public may comment on field work being accomplished for the EIS. The use of independent observers during disposal may be discussed during the preparation of the Site Monitoring and Management Plan (SMMP).

EPA indicated that a REMOTs bottom survey may be performed during Summer 2000.

CT Workshop

No specific missing elements were identified. The discussion turned to economic factors associated with dredging and the no-action (no disposal site designation) alternative.

3.4 SITE SCREENING

A description of Disposal Alternatives and a Ballot for Evaluation Factors was given out.

1. Open Water Sites

NY Workshop

Some participants noted that information for the workshops should have been provided in advance, especially the ballot forms, which should have also gone out to a much wider audience beyond just the workshop. Establishing an EPA web-site was suggested as a potential source for the dissemination of information. It is noted that the EPA currently has a website (<http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/lisdreg/>) dedicated to the EIS. An information packet (not including the ballots) was sent out 30 days prior to the workshop.

The blended GIS approach has great merit but may not work within the existing regulations. Concern being that favoring deepwater sites may eliminate certain shallower water areas that may be suitable under certain conditions and bottom sediment types. A variation in the review criteria was suggested to fully evaluate the merits of potential disposal sites regardless of depth.

The GIS package will provide quick assessments of various scenarios for a number of potential sites but some reservations were expressed over the possibility of becoming too arbitrary in the selection of suitable weighting factors for various individual parameters. (Working groups were mentioned as being charged with the responsibility of selecting the appropriate means for conducting the review that is firmly supported by technical reasoning.)

Depth was generally agreed as being an appropriate factor for site selection. Consider types of vessels that will come in to the Sound in determining what levels of depth should be considered as good or bad for site screening. Other important factors related to water depth i.e., local bathymetry, the influence of

water currents and the texture (grain size) of the disposal materials descending through the water column were perceived as additional criterion for consideration.

Sediment type was considered as an acceptable factor for site selection from the standpoint of separating depositional areas from higher energy (eroding) environments. Concerns were expressed that changing from fine to coarse material substrates will also change local biota and that this relationship should be considered in assessing the compatibility of disposal material with a particular bottom type.

The example of a navigational aid evaluation factor was discussed. Although this example was presented as a relatively "simple" case study example, it was suggested that even this factor might not be as simple as it appears. While avoidance of a navigational aid for dredge material relocation may be an appropriate evaluation factor, it may be appropriate to use dredged material beneficially by placing it under certain navigational aids. There are rules for navigational aids -- setbacks, standoff distance, etc. that should be used (no need to invent anything new). "Rules of the Road" apply.

It was also suggested that substrate type is an important factor, but needs to be considered in terms of the deposition/erosional potential of an area. It was also suggested that certain factors need to be considered in concert (e.g., depth and depositional environment), and that water column depth is a complicated factor to evaluate since there are currents at depth. The EPA/Corps were encouraged to not ignore economic factors when evaluating potential open water sites.

The scoring techniques need to consider factors in concert. Better explanation of scoring techniques by experts will be required. There was some confusion interpreting scoring techniques and metric values, particularly in the context of the ballot. Considerable discussion was held regarding the ballot itself, and relatively little discussion was held regarding specific metrics or scoring techniques.

CT Workshop

The workshop format was modified after the New York session; discussions were focused mainly towards the ballot form, in lieu of the prepared questions, as this seemed to be the more informative means of conveying the responsibilities of future workshop participation.

General comments on the ballot form:

- "Are these factors the final say in the evaluation process?"
- "Too many factors are combined under one heading i.e., fish migration with fish feeding." It was generally agreed that singular criteria as opposed to grouping factors are more effective.
- "The forms are flawed and confusing"
- "The form does not ask for the respective weights to apply for each rating factor"

There was a general consensus of opinion that the format of the ballot forms did not facilitate the process. People felt the ballot forms lacked clarity and were generally confused on the intent of the questions and the means to properly respond. "You (re: the Corps) will not be able to understand the responses given on the ballots, it may be understandable only by the person who filled in the information."

Concerns were raised that the CT DEP, the EPA or the Corps would make the sediment testing requirements more stringent in the future, thereby precluding or hampering dredging efforts and/or disposal of materials. A number of parties questioned why the ZSF boundaries had been changed (Point Judith, R.I. to Hell's Gate in the East River, N.Y.) from previous meetings? It was noted that the original ZSF boundaries were proposed in draft form. Later, after meeting with CT and NY agencies, the boundaries were refined to that currently shown. A dredging contractor made a suggestion to better align the window for dredging projects with the allowable window for open water disposal to limit downtime delays and increase their potential for pursuing additional opportunities. Increasing the flexibility of current disposal options was also mentioned.

The example of a navigational aid evaluation factor was discussed. Although this example was presented as a relatively "simple" case study example, it was suggested that even this factor might not be as simple as it appears. Some felt that the navigation aids factor would depend on legal/regulatory requirements for marine safety. Depending on the regulations a Yes or No could be used to screen sites. Also, navigation issues depend on the season and on traffic. It was suggested that the scoring of evaluation factors be treated as a business decision, and that often simple solutions work best, even if the factors are complex.

The scoring techniques need to consider factors in concert. Better explanation of scoring techniques by experts will be required. In addition, use of GIS should not be over-done: common sense should also be used. Several participants expressed the concern that at least one open water site needs to be maintained in each area of LIS.

There was confusion interpreting scoring techniques and metric values, particularly in the context of the ballot. Considerable discussion was held regarding the ballot itself, and relatively little discussion was held regarding specific metrics or scoring techniques.

It was pointed out that factors and metrics may vary regionally, and that metrics at one disposal area could potentially differ from metrics at another area. Therefore, similar circumstances could generate different scores at two different disposal areas. Several meeting participants indicated that metric criteria need to be established so that at least one open water disposal area survives the screening process in each area of LIS.

One participant observed that the selection of sites through the Long Island dredged material Interim Plan (prepared during the 1970's) could not have anticipated the 2000 institutional framework.

2. Beneficial Use Alternatives

NY Workshop

Opinions were expressed that this disposal option is fraught with legal and technical problems. Concerns were raised over the potential loss or contamination of shellfish beds, loss of habitat and other related site use conflicts. Concerns were also expressed that beneficial reuse would instill a false sense of security with people. Evaluating temporary (short-term) and long-term permanent effects must be achieved in the pursuit of this option.

What is being done to research the future dredging needs for this area? A major survey of all dredging dependent facilities in the LIS study area will determine future dredging needs as well as help determine the economic impacts of alternatives. The type of materials to be dredged with their associated grain size properties should be mapped and weighted on a geographic basis, using GIS technology, in order to better assess potential reuse scenarios.

Is the CT DEP SQUID database being used during in the EIS process? This GIS database has been used and will continue to be used.

Eelgrass was generally agreed as being an appropriate factor for site selection. How would the process define the distance/proximity of a proposed alternative from this resource area? Generally, the conclusion was that this factor would require a Yes/No and Gray area for screening purposes. The use of aerial photographs and/or wetlands maps was suggested. UCONN is currently mapping coastal vegetation was recommended as a potential source of information. A document (based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife data) that was prepared by Save the Sound, which delineates 12 habitat types around Long Island Sound, was also recommended. It was pointed out that for the relatively "simple" case study example (eelgrass), complex factors such as the presence of sand, as well as the size and shape of sand particles, play a role in eelgrass dynamics. In addition, the concept of adding a buffer zone for the eelgrass evaluation factor was discussed. Historical areas which may have contained eelgrass beds would need to be evaluated on a site-specific basis, but should not be ignored. They should be weighted less than areas that currently contain eelgrass beds. Scoring could be weighted site-specifically.

Concerns were focused on the point that the evaluation of this disposal option must not be conducted in a purely theoretical sense at the expense of existing wetland laws and regulations. Seasonal restrictions on disposal to account for migration and/or nesting periods were also recommended.

It was a common opinion that the economics of treating the disposal material in order to make it suitable for a potential reuse scenario would have a strong negative influence on the potential viability of this beneficial use option.

For the relatively "complex" case study example (beach nourishment), a discussion was held regarding beach ownership: do private beaches and public beaches warrant the same evaluation factor and scoring system? Most participants felt that public beaches should be the focus, particularly given that the EIS is publicly funded.

Although no specific metric value thresholds were discussed for screening out a site, the concept of scoring and weighting continued to generate discussion. It was recognized that development of scoring and weighting factors is more complicated than it appears to be, and that weighting factors need to be well documented.

CT Workshop

The workshop format was modified after the New York session; discussions were focused mainly towards the ballot form, in lieu of the prepared questions, as this seemed to be the more informative means of conveying the responsibilities of future workshop participation.

"Where is the creation of islands covered in the process?"

"Where is the creation of a Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) covered in the process - beneficial use or upland disposal?"

"Is beneficial use a realistic option?" Comments were raised regarding the logistical difficulties inherent in the multiple handling of dredged materials to facilitate this option. The distance required to transport the materials must also be factored into the evaluation process.

In a point echoed from the New York session, it was again mentioned that the specific nature of the dredged materials (specifically grain size) would influence site selection and the potential for pursuing this disposal option, especially in the case of silty materials with a high water content.

A concern was that not all contractors will have the equipment and the expertise to pursue this option, thereby limiting their economic potential, and that in the State of Connecticut "you cannot buy or sell dredged material (a situation involving sand reuse was mentioned) without paying a \$2.00/yard fee to the State". A technical concern raised by this speaker was the reuse of dredged material containing a high salt content and the environmental effects of salt leaching out of the materials after being placed at a disposal site.

Presence/absence of eel grass beds was determined to be an appropriate black and white factor. Participants indicated that CT DEP decisions are based on presence/absence of this resource. For any alternatives, regulatory/policy agencies should be involved in the development/refinement of the evaluation factors based on the regulatory environment in place in each state and municipality.

Participants in this session indicated that they would like some assurance from EIS managers that comments/concerns expressed at the public meeting are addressed. The facilitator assured the group that all comments/concerns will be addressed. In addition, several participants questioned if there were other ways to conduct the EIS: the existing process seems cumbersome to some members of the public. Are there examples where this process has worked elsewhere?

3. Upland Disposal Sites

NY Workshop

NIMBY was brought to the forefront in the discussion of this disposal option, "if it is too dirty to go offshore than it is certainly unfit for someone's backyard". People were generally concerned with human health effects. Additional factors proposed for the evaluation of this option included the volatility of the contaminants entrained in the dredged sediments; a good factor for assessing human health effects but, there may be a lack of available data to fully assess the risks involved. Some felt that transportation routes through residential neighborhoods would screen out a site while others asked if material could be used to develop a site for public ball fields in a residential area (would that change the issue concerning transportation through neighborhoods?). Screening of upland sites is beyond the data - it is people driven. Upland disposal may be impossible to implement in most communities near LIS.

Other comments included: "There seems to be a predisposition to the open water disposal of material, it really is not all that bad"; "Upland disposal of dredged material has never, to this date and to the best of my memory, ever been used as a viable option"; and "This exercise (looking at upland disposal) may be a waste of time and effort, it will never come to fruition".

In regards to the presence of floodplains being an appropriate factor, this was generally accepted. Some felt that flood prone areas should be a high priority for bringing up elevations. Comments were made that Connecticut and New York may have much different criteria on potential beneficial reuse programs and that New Jersey is a much more favorable environment for this option.

The presence of agricultural soils at a potential upland disposal site was viewed as unacceptable. Land use coverages on present GIS platforms are too coarse for accurate determinations of site use conflicts. Aerial photographs with their associated higher resolution or soil maps were suggested as a more accurate assessment tool, "the input data source is very important".

The presence of wetlands at a potential upland disposal site was stated to be an insurmountable obstacle in the State of Connecticut, that currently has a no wetlands loss law. One interesting comment made was that if some loss or alteration of wetlands was ever permitted, the loss criteria should not allow for the fracturing of large parcels.

Participants were asked if threatened and endangered species were an appropriate factor. The answer was yes. There were other questions regarding site use conflicts, proximity to other types of uses, and variations based on type of dredged material to be disposed at an upland site. Site screening/selection would have to be based on a case by case analysis.

Several participants indicated that economics must be considered with regard to upland disposal: upland disposal may be economically infeasible for many sites. Several other team members indicated that the lack of potential aquatic impacts associated with upland disposal needs to be recognized, and that for certain projects upland disposal may be the least environmentally damaging alternative.

CT Workshop

Due to time constraints, discussion of Upland Sites was limited to the following:

Several participants indicated that economics must be considered with regard to upland disposal: upland disposal may be economically infeasible for many sites. In addition, the lack of landfill space was discussed: if one can't dispose of a couch in Connecticut, how could one possibly dispose of dredge material?

It was pointed out that NIMBY issues often dominate upland disposal evaluations, and that upland disposal may be impossible to implement in most communities near LIS. In addition, discussions were held regarding the nature of the dredged material on the CT and NY sides of LIS. The sandy material on the NY side of the Sound may be better suited for upland disposal than the silty materials from the CT side of the Sound. The EIS must consider these regional differences in sediment quality and grain size. Regional socioeconomic differences on the two sides of LIS were also discussed.

4. Treatment Technologies Alternatives

There was insufficient time to discuss this topic.

4.0 NEXT STEP

At the end of the workshops, Ms. Ann Rodney encouraged everyone to continue commenting on the EIS work plan because it will continue to be a fluid document. She also asked everyone to review the evaluation factor ballots, fill them in and send them back by May 8, 2000. The results will be compiled and provided to the working groups. She encouraged everyone to consider signing up for a working group by filling out the card and handing it in that night or sending them to her later. She would use the sign-ups to determine the make-up of the working groups.

Ms. Ann Rodney announced that EPA was inviting additional comments on the topics discussed at the workshops. and would appreciate receiving any supplemental letters and emails by May 8, 2000. EPA received comments from the following individuals.

- Niantic Dockominium Association Inc. - Richard M. Traskos, President
- William C. Spicer, III
- Thames Dredge
- Clean Harbor Action - Daniel S. Natchez, Coordinator
- Greenwich Boat and Yacht Club, Inc.
- Connecticut Harbor Management Association - Robert H. Sammis, President
- Robert Fromer
- Connecticut Maritime Coalition - William Gash, Executive Director
- Barry R. Bryan, Fishers Island, NY
- Researchers - Trustee Lands/Wetlands - Nassau/Suffolk - Jacqueline Binnian

These letters provided further clarification and expansion of comments made during the workshops. Many requested that economic impacts be included to cover the "no dredging" case as well as the feasibility of alternatives. Others felt that environmental impacts must be emphasized. Many recognized the need to balance both objectives, however. There is a concern by many users that the existing four open water sites works well, have shown no adverse impacts and have continuing monitoring. If sites are proposed farther from dredge sites and increase the cost of dredging and disposal then dredging may come to a stop and have corresponding negative economic impacts. Dredging is already very complex and expensive due to the testing required and other permit conditions. There is a concern that recommendations from this EIS will increase the cost and complexity of dredging even more. There were also requests to use the term "relocation" rather than "disposal" for dredged material. The correspondence, which will also be considered in the refinement of scoping of the EIS, is provided in Appendix H.

Plans for continuing the EIS process include:

- The continued collection of environmental and socioeconomic data related to the purpose and need for the decision, the development of alternatives, and the description of the existing environment. In particular, a Geographic Information System (GIS) database for mapping resources in the study area will be developed.
- Continuation of a field data collection effort, including sediment and tissue sampling and analysis, assessment of physical oceanographic conditions, and surveying of fishermen.
- The refinement and further definition of factors to be used in evaluating alternatives for determining sites to be analyzed in detail in the EIS or eliminated from further consideration based on results of the ballots distributed at the workshop.
- Planning for additional opportunities for public and agency input as the EIS goes forward.

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APPENDIX A
WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

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**United States
Environmental
Protection Agency**

**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
New England District



**LONG ISLAND SOUND
DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL EIS
Workshop Announcement**

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Regions I and II (EPA), and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District (Corps) will be holding two workshops on the designation of dredged material disposal site(s) in Long Island Sound, one in New York and one in Connecticut. These are the second in a series of workshops to be held regarding the designation process. The EPA and the Corps invite the public to participate in these workshops to be held at the following locations:

New York:

Place: Danfords Inn, Port Jefferson, NY
Date: Tuesday April 11, 2000
Time: 6:00pm - 10:00pm

Connecticut:

Place: Groton Inn & Suites, Groton, CT
Date: Wednesday April 12, 2000
Time: 6:00pm - 10:00pm

The purpose of these workshops is to present and discuss specific building blocks for the Environmental Impact Statement which have been developed since the October 1999 workshops. The topics to be discussed are:

- 1.) The EIS Work Plan and the process for public input throughout the development of the EIS;
- 2.) The Field Work accomplished to date, as well as future field work activities;
- 3.) The Weights and Values for the evaluation factors (from the October 1999 workshop factsheets) and the Alternatives Screening Process using the Weights & Values.

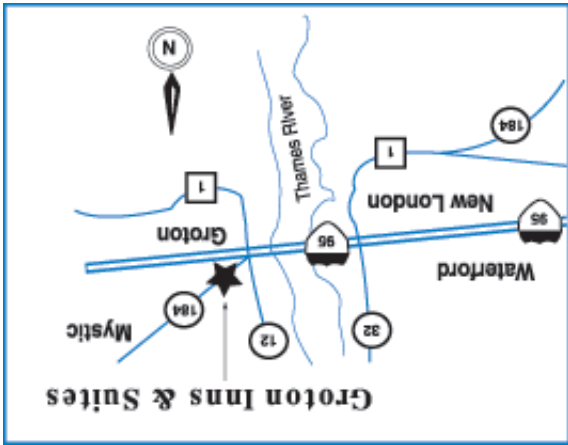
These workshops are designed for small group discussions on each topic mentioned above, and we ask for your participation. A pre-workshop packet of information is available on the topics to be discussed. No preregistration is required for the workshop.

Because of the wide range of issues and the intricacy of the different topic areas, we will be forming volunteer working groups. These groups will be made up of people who have a particular interest in specific issues (examples: upland disposal; open water disposal; beneficial reuse; treatment technologies, etc.). These working groups will be asked to give of their time by attending meetings, participate on conference calls and review information within a very short timeframe. The formation of these groups will be explained in more detail at the workshops.

Please contact Ann Rodney at the address below should you wish to receive a pre-workshop packet.

We look forward to your input on these topics.

Ann Rodney
US EPA - New England Region
1 Congress Street
Suite 1100, CWQ
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1538
(617) 918-1505 fax
rodney.ann@epa.gov



DIRECTIONS TO GROTON INN & SUITES

99 Gold Star Highway/Rte. 184, Groton, CT 06340
 (860) 445-9784 or (800) 452-2191

Traveling Northeast from New York City
 Take Interstate 95 (I-95) North to Exit 86, Route 184 - Left lane exit. Hotel is located 2/10 mile on the right.

Traveling Southwest from Eastern Connecticut
 Take I-95 South to Exit 86, Route 184. Turn right at the stop light. First right at stop sign. Hotel is located on the second driveway to the right.



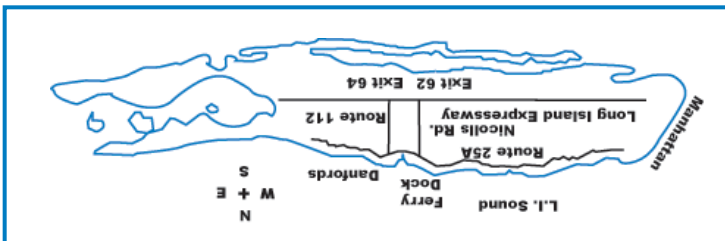
United States Environmental Protection Agency

Workshop #2 April 2000

US Army Corps of Engineers
 New England District



LONG ISLAND SOUND
DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL EIS
Workshop Announcement



DIRECTIONS TO DANFORDS INN

25 East Broadway, Port Jefferson, NY (516) 928-5200

Traveling East from New York City
 Take Long Island Expressway (I-495 East) to Exit 62 North (County Road 97/Nicolls Road). Bear right at railroad bridge onto Route 25A East. Through Setauket, then into Port Jefferson. Danfor's Inn is on the left next to the Ferry.

Traveling West from Orient Point/Montauk
 Take Long Island Expressway (I-495 West) to Exit 64 North (Route 112). Follow Route 112 North to Port Jefferson. Right at blinker light on Main Street/Harbor. Danfor's Inn is on the left next to the ferry.