

STAN HUMPHRIES, ENSR

EPA

Long Island Sound EIS

Potential
Upland Alternative
Disposal Sites

Stan Humphries
ENSR
Senior Coastal Geologist

ENSR

EPA

UPLAND SITES include:

- Landfills
- Brownfield redevelopment
- Alongshore sites

ENSR

EPA

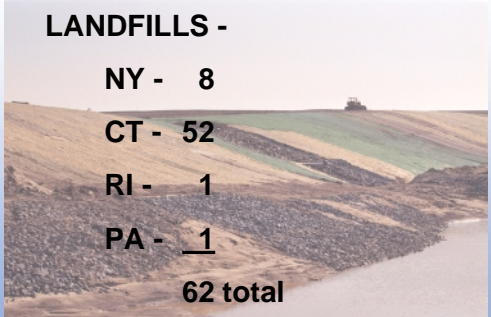
- Inventory of Sites
- Summary of Use Potential

ENSR

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LANDFILLS -

NY - 8
CT - 52
RI - 1
PA - 1
62 total




ENSR

EPA

BROWNFIELDS -

NY - 24
CT - 77
RI - 1
102 total



ENSR



EPA

ALONGSHORE SITES include:

- Beaches
- Dunes
- Salt Marshes

not subtidal areas

ENSR

EPA  


DREDGING CENTERS -

NY - 106 (15 Federal)

CT - 76 (44 Federal)

RI - 7 (2 Federal)

189 total




EPA  

Beach Nourishment & Dune Restoration







EPA  



ENSR 

EPA  


DISPOSAL AREAS
(Beaches and Dunes) -



NY - 183 (40 Public)

CT - 100 (41 Public)

RI - 22 (17 Public)

305 total



EPA  


SALT MARSHES -


NY - 0



CT - 9


RI - 1


10 total





EPA  







Summary of Use Potential



LANDFILLS	<u>High</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Low</u>
NY		√	
CT		√	
RI			√

BROWNFIELDS	<u>High</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Low</u>
NY			√
CT		√	
RI			√

ALONGSHORE	<u>High</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Low</u>
NY	√		
CT		√	
RI	√		

DREW CAREY, ENSR TEAM (COASTAL VISION)


ISABELLE MORIN, ENSR



 

Long Island Sound EIS

Meta-Database of GIS Information


Isabelle Morin
ENSR
Westford MA





Description of GIS Project


- **Geographic Information System**
 - ❖ Presents data in spatial views
 - ❖ Data can be layered and used analytically
- ArcView v. 3.2 (ESRI) software
- Map Projection: CT State Plane Meters, North Atlantic Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
- Maps generated as Adobe Acrobat PDF files to be placed on EPA website
 - ❖ Will allow all members to view and use data





Types of Information Contained


- **Political**
 - ❖ Boundaries of towns, counties, ZIP code areas
 - ❖ Limits of Zone of Siting Feasibility (ZSF)
 - ❖ Location of facilities identified by dredging needs survey
- **Physical Oceanography**
 - ❖ Bathymetry
 - ❖ Historical current measurement locations
 - ❖ Physical Oceanography field measurements (ongoing)
 - ❖ Sedimentary environments and sediment transport mechanisms





Types of Information Contained (cont'd)


- **Biological Resources**
 - ❖ Oyster, soft-clam, hard-clam, and wetland habitats
 - ❖ CTDEP finfish survey trawl lines
 - ❖ Finfish, lobster and benthic community surveys (ENSR)
 - ❖ Fishing activities survey areas
 - ❖ Essential fish habitats (future layer)
- **Sediment Characteristics and Chemistry**
 - ❖ Historical sediment samples locations
 - ❖ Sediment chemistry (future layer)
 - ❖ Sonar scan imaging of bottom





Principal Sources of Data


- **Federal Programs/Government**
 - ❖ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - » Historical disposal database
 - » Sediment characteristics
 - ❖ USGS
 - » LIS studies on CD-ROM
 - » Bathymetry
 - » Historical sediment database
 - » Sonar scan images
 - ❖ NOAA
 - » Nautical charts



Principal Sources of Data (cont'd)

- **State Governments**
 - ❖ CTDEP
 - » Natural biodiversity database
 - » Ecology of LIS:
 - Wetlands
 - Oyster, hard-clam and soft-clam beds
 - » Finfish survey trawl database
 - ❖ CT, NY and RI state GIS Programs
 - » Political boundaries (towns, counties and ZIP codes)



Sources of Information (cont'd)

- ENSR International
 - ❖ LIS field survey sampling locations
 - » February and July 2000 benthic survey
 - » June and September 2000 finfish survey
 - » September 2000 lobster survey
 - ❖ Physical oceanography field program stations
 - » Spring 2001 survey
 - ❖ Location of facilities identified in dredging needs survey
 - ❖ Location of dredging centers and potential upland disposal alternatives

Example Use of GIS – Selection of Physical Oceanography Stations

- Selection criteria
- Layers of data
- Results of evaluation

Selection Criteria

- Gap in available historical data
- Water depth between 15 and 30 meters
- Not within zone of sediment reworking and erosion
- Not within area of sandy/coarse sediment
- Position relative to historical/current disposal sites

Layers of Data

- Bathymetry and nautical charts
- Sedimentary environments (erosion/deposition patterns)
- Sediment types map
- Historical current meter locations
- Outline of historical and current disposal sites

Results of Evaluation



- Will switch here to live ArcView presentation of layer development to determine Physical Oceanography Stations.

Conclusions/What's next...

- Already constitutes a useful tool to support ongoing and future tasks
- What else...
 - ❖ Additional layers will be produced/collected
 - ❖ Use of GIS to support Phase 1 Screening alternative disposal sites

RICH RING, USACE



SCOTT HAZELTON, ENSR TEAM (DRI WEFA)



Long Island Sound EIS



Dredging Needs and Economic Analyses

Rich Ring
USACE, New England District





Summary of Economic Tasks

- Identify Navigation Dependent Facilities
- Survey to Determine Dredging Needs
- Est. Economic Significance of Facilities
- Conduct Analysis of Social and Economic Impacts of Disposal Alternatives
- Conduct Analysis of Socioeconomic Impacts of Disposal Activities
- Prepare Economic Sections of EIS





Dredging Needs

- Survey 100% of navigation dependent facilities
 - » Determine dredged material volumes for next 20 yrs
 - » Evaluate econ. impacts to facilities of dredged material disposal options.
- Estimate Federal navigation dredging needs for next 20 yrs.
- Display dredging centers on GIS for matching disposal options





Identification of Navigation Dependent Facilities

- Facilities Identified
 - ❖ CT - 619 in 50 communities
 - ❖ NY - 534 in 62 communities
 - ❖ RI - 73 in 7 communities
- Contacts Identified - over 100
- Need help to reach 100% coverage
 - ❖ Check your area or organization for completeness
 - ❖ Contact us for any changes





Questionnaire

- Questions approved by OMB
- Should take about 30 minutes to complete
- Questions
 - » Identification/location information
 - » Nature of business/facilities description
 - » Impact of dredging on business
 - » Last time dredged
 - » Future dredging needs in 5-year increments to 20 yrs
 - » Affordability of dredging and impact of not dredging



Schedule



- May thru July
 - ❖ Send out questionnaire to marinas and small facilities
 - ❖ Phone interviews as needed
 - ❖ Personal on-site interviews with deep draft facilities and selected points-of-contact
- July thru October
 - ❖ Compile survey results
 - ❖ Perform model work

Support the Survey

- The response to the survey is critical to the disposal site designation process.
- The response to the survey is critical in assessing the economic impact of disposal options
- We need 100% participation



SL 2000

Economic Analyses Goals



- Estimate Economic Significance of Navigation Dependent Industries
- Conduct Analysis of Economic Impacts of Dredging Activities
- Conduct Analysis of Socioeconomic Impacts of Disposal

SL 2000



 

Economic Model

- WEFA will perform model analyses
 - ❖ World's largest economic modeling and forecasting firm
 - ❖ 1500 clients, 125 economists, 17 offices worldwide, including Boston and New York
 - ❖ Largest database of U.S. national, state, county and zip code economic data, continually updated.
 - ❖ Economic forecasting models for U.S., state, and major metropolitan areas.



 

SL 2000

Economic Model

- Development
 - ❖ Foundation of County Business Pattern and BLS data.
 - ❖ Augmentation of government data with survey results.
 - ❖ Integration with WEFA regional and industry forecasts.
 - ❖ Incorporation of U.S. input/output matrix.
 - ❖ Ability to estimate multiplier impacts.
 - ❖ Constrain to local area production.

SL 2000

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APPENDIX D

ATTENDEES

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Long Island Sound Dredged Material Disposal EIS
Working Group Meeting
Bridgeport Regional Vocational Aquaculture School
Bridgeport, CT
April 26, 2001

ATTENDEES

Last Name	First Name and MI		Address	Phone No.	EMAIL
Berrien	Allen		91 Carrington Ave., Milford, CT	203-783-1965	milfordtrees@aol.com
Bryan	Barry	Fishers Island Conservancy	Box 197 Fishers Island NY 06390	631-788-7166	brbryan@fishersisland.net
Carey	Drew	CoastalVision	215 Eustis Ave., Newport, RI 02840	401-849-9236	caostal.vision@worldnet.att.net
Chytalo	Karen	NYSDEC		631-444-0430	knchytal@gw.dec.state.ny.us
deQuillfeldt	Charles	NYSDEC		631-444-0468	cxdequil@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Dubno	Tom	Gateway Terminal	400 Waterfront St., New Haven, CT 06512	860-467-1997	tdubno@gatewayt.com
Fredette	Tom	US Army Corps of Engineers		978-3-8291	thomas.j.fredette@usace.army.mil
Fromer	Robert		PO Box 697, New London, CT 06320		RFROMER@snet.net
Gash	Bill	Connecticut Maritime Coalition, Inc.	165 State Street, Suite 402, New London CT 06330	860-433-0848	ctmaritime@msn.com
Gulbranson	Tom	Battelle	3500 Sunrise Hwy, Great River, NY 11739	631-277-6300	gulbranson@battelle.org

Long Island Sound Dredged Material Disposal EIS
Working Group Meeting
Bridgeport Regional Vocational Aquaculture School
Bridgeport, CT
April 26, 2001

ATTENDEES

Last Name	First Name and MI		Address	Phone No.	EMAIL
Habel	Mark	US Army Corps of Engineers		978-318-8871	mark.l.habel@usace.army.mil
Hazelton	Scott	WEFA	34 Crosby Drive, Bedford, MA	781-685-5448	hazelton@wefa.com
Holtham	Sue	US Army Corps of Engineers		978-318-8536	susan.e.holtham@usace.army.mil
Humphries	Stan	ENSR	95 State Rd., Sagamore Beach, MA 02066	508-888-3900	shumphries@ensr.com
Jackson	Pete	ENSR	2 Technology Park Dr., Westford, MA	978-589-3000	pjackson@ensr.com
Kargl	Brad	Marin Environmental, Inc.	7 Island Dock Rd., Haddam, CT	860-345-4578	bkargl@marinenv.com
Kral	Rick		49 River Road, Cos Cob CT 06807	203-661-4033	CKRAL@javanet.com
Lechich	Alex	NYSDEC		718-482-4608	aflechic@gw.dec.state.ny.us
McGucken	Kathryn	NYSDEC Long Island City		718-482-4078	kdmcguck@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Morin	Isabelle	ENSR	2 Technology Park Dr., Westford, MA	978-589-3000	imorin@ensr.com

Long Island Sound Dredged Material Disposal EIS
Working Group Meeting
Bridgeport Regional Vocational Aquaculture School
Bridgeport, CT
April 26, 2001

ATTENDEES

Last Name	First Name and MI		Address	Phone No.	EMAIL
Natchez	Dan		916 East Boston Post Road, Mamaronock NY 10543	914-698-5678	dsnainc@aol.com
Potts	Rives		63 Pilots Point Dr., Westbrook, CT	860-399-7906	rpotts@byy.com
Powers	Elizabeth	ENSR	2 Technology Park Dr., Westford, MA	978-589-3000	epowers@ensr.com
Purnell	Marguerite		5 Old Litchfield Road, Washington CT 06793	860-868-6624	Mpurnell@snet.net
Reiser	Matt	Marin Environmental, Inc.	7 Island Dock Road, Haddam CT 06438	860-345-4578	mreiser@marinenv.com
Rodney	Ann	USEPA		617-918-1538	Rodney,Ann@epa.gov
Sailer	Ted	Sailer Environmental Inc.	PO Box 21, Madison CT 06443	203-248-7744	esaillet@sailerenv.com
Schieferdecker	Walter		Ferry Street, Essex, CT	860-767-1267	
Spicer	Bill		93 Marsh Rd., Noank, CT	860-536-4978	spicersmarina@aol.com

Long Island Sound Dredged Material Disposal EIS
 Working Group Meeting
Bridgeport Regional Vocational Aquaculture School
Bridgeport, CT
April 26, 2001

ATTENDEES

Last Name	First Name and MI		Address	Phone No.	EMAIL
Tristine	Marty		100 Waterfront St., New Haven, CT	203-468-4330	mtristin@logistec.com
Walters	Fred	Town of Greenwich Parks and Rec	101 Field Point Rd., Greenwich, CT 06807		fwalters@greenwichCT.org
Waters	Amanda	Save the Sound	185 Magee Ave. Stamford, CT	203-327-9786	awaters@savethesound.org
Westerson	Grant		20 Plain Road Essex CT	860-767-2645	cmta@snet.net

APPENDIX E
COMMENT LETTERS

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COMMENT FROM GEORGE WISKER

----- Forwarded by Ann Rodney/R1/USEPA/US on 06/05/01 10:02 AM -----

George Wisker
<george.wisker@po.state.ct.us>
Rodney/R1/USEPA/US@EPA
ate.ct.us>
<charles.evans@po.state.ct.us>
06/04/01 03:22 PM
Re: EIS LIS - WG #2 meeting notes

To: Ann
cc: Charlie Evans
Subject:

Ann:

I was quite taken aback by the response given in the meeting notes to the question on why CT had only a moderate potential for alongshore disposal; it is not because "George Wisker does not want to overemphasize this alternative", rather it is because:

- 1) unsuitable dredged sediment texture - generally too fine to use as beach nourishment,
- 2) impacts to nearshore habitats which must be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if any particular disposal is or isn't appropriate,
- 3) Multitude of public/private property owners that may not want to participate in nearshore disposal, or are only interested in high grade beach sand.

As I stated in my previous comments, the high potential listed by ENSR for landfill disposal was unreasonable because almost all landfills will be closed and unavailable in the next couple of years and I did not want to create a false perception of the availability of this option.

In sum, the upland-alongshore potential is only moderate because of the limited opportunities presented by inherent sediment, benthic, and land use issues that will need to be solved on a case by case project specific basis. The potential use for nearshore or onshore disposal must reflect the realities of the issues that may ultimately work against the use, otherwise a false sense of the true potential will be generated.

George Wisker

George E. Wisker
CT Dept. of Env. Protection
Office of Long Island Sound Programs
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

860 424-3034 Phone
860 424-4054 Fax
george.wisker@po.state.ct.us

COMMENT FROM ROBERT FROMER

----- Forwarded by Ann Rodney/R1/USEPA/US on 06/06/01 04:15 PM -----

Robert Fromer
<rfromer@snet.net>

To: Ann Rodney/R1/USEPA/US@EPA
cc:
Subject: **Re: Fw: NYTimes.com**

Article: The

06/06/01
01:06 PM

Mirage of a Growing Fuel Supply

June 6th

Ann:

Energy costs and the cost of energy are two different matters. The first is energy consumption and the latter term is the dollars associated with the energy expended. My request has to do with energy costs.

Fromer

----- Original Message -----

From: <Rodney.Ann@epamail.epa.gov>
To: Robert Fromer <rfromer@snet.net>
Cc: <susan.e.holtham@usace.army.mil>; <Tomey.David@epamail.epa.gov>; <Brochi.Jean@epamail.epa.gov>; <Pabst.Douglas@epamail.epa.gov>; <Stern.Eric@epamail.epa.gov>; <EPowers@ensr.com>; <PJackson@ensr.com>; <Mark.L.Habel@nae02.usace.army.mil>; <Christopher.J.High@nae02.usace.army.mil>
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2001 1:00 PM
Subject: Re: Fw: NYTimes.com Article: The Mirage of a Growing Fuel Supply

>
> Dear Robert,
> I have forwarded your e-mail to the team. The selection criteria,
> there is a basis for the selection criteria - please look under the EIS
> LIS
> website - MPRSA criteria, Reports & Factsheets (April 2000 & Oct),
> Evaluation of Disposal Alternatives, Evaluation Factors Scoring Example.
> Before we focus on the preferred alternative, we need to focus on what
> sites will be studied in detail in the EIS document. We have yet to go
> through the site selection process, but this project is in a holding
> pattern because of funding.
> The article is a clear explanation of the true cost of energy. I
> think it would be an interesting discussion to have with the department
> of
> energy.
>
> Thanks - Ann
>

>
>
> Robert Fromer
> <rfromer@snet.net> To: Ann
Rodney/R1/USEPA/US@EPA
> .net> cc:
> Subject: Fw: NYTimes.com
Article: The Mirage
> 06/04/01 of a Growing Fuel Supply
> 10:08 AM
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> June 4th
>
> Ann:
>
> The NY Times article below is the reason that energy costs (consumption)
> must be considered in rational decisionmaking for the EIS.
>
> Also, I have yet to see anyone crafting selection criteria for selection
of
> the preferred alternative; however, the least energy waste should be one
> major factor for such selection.
>
> Fromer
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: <mberger@99main.com>
> To: <rfromer@snet.net>
> Sent: Monday, June 04, 2001 7:42 AM
> Subject: NYTimes.com Article: The Mirage of a Growing Fuel Supply
>
>
> > This article from NYTimes.com
> > has been sent to you by mberger@99main.com.
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> >
> > <http://email.nytimes.com/email/email.jsp?eta5>

> > The Mirage of a Growing Fuel Supply
> >
> > By EVAR D. NERING
> >
> > COTTSDALE, Ariz. ¶ When I discussed the exponential function
> > in the first-semester calculus classes that I taught, I invariably
> > used consumption of a nonrenewable natural resource as an example.
> > Since we are now engaged in a national debate about energy policy,
> > it may be useful to talk about the mathematics involved in making a
> > rational decision about resource use.
> >
> > In my classes, I described the following hypothetical situation.
> > We have a 100-year supply of a resource, say oil - that is, the oil
> > would last 100 years if it were consumed at its current rate. But
> > the oil is consumed at a rate that grows by 5 percent each year.
> > How long would it last under these circumstances? This is an easy
> > calculation; the answer is about 36 years.
> >
> > Oh, but let's say we underestimated the supply, and we actually
> > have a 1,000-year supply. At the same annual 5 percent growth rate
> > in use, how long will this last? The answer is about 79 years.
> >
> > Then let us say we make a striking discovery of more oil yet - a
> > bonanza - and we now have a 10,000-year supply. At our same rate of
> > growing use, how long would it last? Answer: 125 years.
> >
> > Estimates vary for how long currently known oil reserves will
> > last, though they are usually considerably less than 100 years. But
> > the point of this analysis is that it really doesn't matter what
> > the estimates are. There is no way that a supply-side attack on
> > America's energy problem can work.
> >
> > The exponential function describes the behavior of any quantity
> > whose rate of change is proportional to its size. Compound interest
> > is the most commonly encountered example - it would produce
> > exponential growth if the interest were calculated at a continuing
> > rate. I have heard public statements that use "exponential" as
> > though it describes a large or sudden increase. But exponential
> > growth does not have to be large, and it is never sudden. Rather,
> > it is inexorable.
> >
> > Calculations also show that if consumption of an energy resource
> > is allowed to grow at a steady 5 percent annual rate, a full
> > doubling of the available supply will not be as effective as
> > reducing that growth rate by half - to 2.5 percent. Doubling the
> > size of the oil reserve will add at most 14 years to the life
> > expectancy of the resource if we continue to use it at the
> > currently increasing rate, no matter how large it is currently. On
> > the other hand, halving the growth of consumption will almost
> > double the life expectancy of the supply, no matter what it is.
> >
> > This mathematical reality seems to have escaped the politicians
> > pushing to solve our energy problem by simply increasing supply.
> > Building more power plants and drilling for more oil is exactly the
> > wrong thing to do, because it will encourage more use. If we want
> > to avoid dire consequences, we need to find the political will to

> > reduce the growth in energy consumption to zero - or even begin to
> > consume less.
> >
> > I must emphasize that reducing the growth rate is not what most
> > people are talking about now when they advocate conservation; the
> > steps they recommend are just Band-Aids. If we increase the gas
> > mileage of our automobiles and then drive more miles, for example,
> > that will not reduce the growth rate.
> >
> > Reducing the growth of consumption means living closer to where we
> > work or play. It means telecommuting. It means controlling
> > population growth. It means shifting to renewable energy sources.
> >
> > It is not, perhaps, necessary to cut our use of oil, but it is
> > essential that we cut the rate of increase at which we consume it.
> > To do otherwise is to leave our descendants in an impoverished
> > world.
> >
> > Evar D. Nering is professor emeritus of mathematics at Arizona
> > State University.
> >
> >
> >
>
<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/06/04/opinion/04NERI.html?ex=992654943&ei=1&en=6>

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COMMENT FROM BARRY BRYAN

From: Barry R. Bryan [brbryan@fishersisland.net]

Sent: Monday, June 18, 2001 12:36 PM

To: Rodney.Ann@epamail.epa.gov

Cc: awaters@savethesound.org; bay@friendsofthebay.org; bei@debiz.com; bjm@byy.com; bkelly6313@aol.com; bradk@marinenv.com; ckral@javanet.com; cleanhbr@aol.com; cmta@snet.net; ctmaritime@msn.com; ctpilot@erols.com; CSqueri@aol.com; dajjsj@aol.com; dwnorth@aol.com; essexisland@aol.com; george.proios@co.suffolk.ny.us; gulbran@battelle.org; hanluksam@aol.com; jack@byy.com; johnny.mac@att.net; jsjohnson20@hotmail.com; kwj@bnl.gov; mcm yacht@aol.com; mpurnell@snet.net; mreiser@marinenv.com; mtristin@logistec.com; Milfordtrees@aol.com; rfromer@snet.net; rmcomeau@netscape.net; RPOTTS@byy.com; sailerct@connix.com; saybrook@snet.net; spicersmarina@aol.com; tdubno@gatewayt.com; thamesdd@99main.com; wshadel@zoo.uvm.edu; brochi.jean@epamail.epa.gov; christopher.j.high@usace.army.mil; Powers, Elizabeth; george.wisker@po.state.ct.us; j.evans-brumm@eudoramail.com; jatkings@savethesound.org; knchytal@gw.dec.state.ny.us; Pabst.Douglas@epamail.epa.gov; salata.joseph@snet.net; susan.e.holtham@usace.army.mil; Tedesco.Mark@epamail.epa.gov; Tomey.David@epamail.epa.gov; Jackson, Peter

Subject: Re: EIS LIS - WG #2 meeting notes (file attached, 7pgs text)

The 4/26/01 Working Group Meeting was an interesting update on the preliminary work that has been done in some of the areas to be covered by the EIS. Unfortunately, there was almost nothing of substance to be considered or decided by the Group. Hence I find that I have no comments on the meeting notes.

This is very disappointing to those of us who looked forward to playing a substantive role in the preparation of the EIS and the site screening process -- for example, reviewing the GIS and determining the weight to be given to each of the Ocean Dumping Act (MPRSA) criteria. The site designation process began with a flurry of scoping meetings, "fact" sheets, questionnaires and the creation of four working groups (later consolidated into one), who would "roll up their sleeves" and go to work at monthly meetings. Two years after the initial scoping meetings, we have seen some interesting draft reports, but very little hard data.

What was even more disturbing was to hear at the end of the 4/26/01 meeting that the Army Corps has no FY2001 funds for testing tissue; that FY2002 funds will not even cover tissue testing, let alone alternative site analysis or any other site screening tasks; and that completion of the EIS has been pushed back to early 2005 "if fully funded". It is hard to understand, in an era of huge budget surpluses, a \$1.3 trillion tax cut, an administration determined to expand the military budget and millions being spent to clean up the Long Island Sound, why a few Million were not allocated for this project. Did the Army Corps or the EPA in fact ask for funds? Are there not funds elsewhere in the Corps' or EPA's budget that could be used for this important purpose?

In the much celebrated April 16, 1998 Letter of Agreement between EPA Region I and Army Corps of Engineers New England District, the two agencies agreed to complete the Draft EIS by March 31, 2001, the Final EIS by December 31,

2001, and the entire site designation process and development of site management plans by October 1, 2003, with best efforts to do so by March 24, 2002. In the Letter of Agreement the Army Corps committed to provide the "fiscal resources" to meet this schedule.

We are now told that the EIS (Draft? Final?) will not be completed, even "if fully funded", until early 2005. What does this 3 1/2-year delay in completing the EIS mean for the completion of the site designation and site management plans? 2006? 2007?

And the most important question to all stakeholders in the site designation process: What do the EPA and Army Corps intend to do about any federal dredging projects or private dredging projects of more than 25,000 cu. yds in Long Island Sound until they are completed?

Barry R. Bryan

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