

## ERRATA SHEET

Atlantic Coast of Long Island  
Jones Inlet to East Rockaway Inlet  
Long Beach Island, New York  
Coastal Storm Risk Management Project

### HURRICANE SANDY LIMITED REEVALUATION REPORT VOLUME 1. MAIN REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

For the draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) the following editorial changes should be made to the document as follows:

1. Executive Summary: page vii, first paragraph, add last sentence: A Conformity Determination and a draft Statement of Conformity is appended to this document which identifies mitigation options that the District will implement to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act -General Conformity Rule.
2. Executive Summary; page viii, delete “....with the exception of anticipated high NOX emission levels...”
3. Section 3.5.6, page 20, delete: “*The proposed Long Beach Project is located in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) of Nassau County. According to the National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report (USEPA 2004) the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA is designated as a severe nonattainment area for ozone (O3). The area was previously designated as a nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (CO), but now is designated as attainment for CO and therefore, the area is currently considered to be a maintenance area for CO. All other hazardous air pollutant levels monitored by EPA in Nassau County (i.e., nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and lead) are above EPA standards (USEPA 2004).*”

Add: The proposed Long Beach Project is located in Nassau County, New York. Nassau County is part of the New York, Northern New Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut nonattainment area which is currently classified by EPA under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as “marginal” nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard, nonattainment of the 2006 particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) standard, and maintenance of the carbon monoxide (CO) standard. The nonattainment area is part of the Ozone Transport Region. Ozone is controlled through the regulation of its precursor emissions, which include oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

4. Section 4.5.6, page 31- 32

Delete: *Similar to noise impacts, sources of emissions/pollution include emissions from cutterhead dredges, several bulldozers (or similar equipment), and a pump-out station (if used). The project is expected to commence during the fourth quarter of calendar year 2014 and is expected to be completed within either a 4-year or a 5-year construction schedule. Options to reduce emissions are currently being evaluated and include a reduction in the overall scope of the proposed Project; use of additives to lower emissions (e.g., PuriNOx™ Technology); revising the methods for executing the project (e.g., using electric dredges); use of cleaner burning equipment (e.g., specifying equipment with engines meeting Tier II or Tier III emission levels).*

*All water resources projects including coastal storm risk management projects must consider, and must include, Clean Air Act compliance. Projects must consider the emissions associated with the construction activities, and ensure that the effects are acceptable, or brought to an acceptable range. New York District has examined, in detail, how various projects could be implemented in such a manner to comply with the Clean Air Act. The estimated cost to comply, are included, as part of the total project cost. In this instance, an analysis of emission outputs, in terms of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), identified that the project would exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) allowable threshold of 100 tons/year and 100 tons per year for PM 2.5. Additionally, this project has not been accounted for in the New York State Implementation Plan (SIP). As such, the alternatives to comply with the Clean Air Act include:*

- a. extend the construction period so as to prevent emissions in any one year reaching or exceeding the threshold level;*
- b. reduce project emissions by altering the set of equipment used or changing the way the equipment is operated, or both;*
- c. offset project emissions by causing emissions produced within the non-attainment area (any area that the Environmental Protection Agency currently designates as not meeting one or more of the NAAQS for criteria pollutants, or more specifically within the NJ/NY/CT tri-state non-attainment area) by others to be less than they otherwise would have been;*
- d. purchase, year by year, emission reduction credits (ERCs) generated by emission reductions accomplished by “stationary sources” within the non-attainment area*

e. *identify new offset possibilities; or State agrees to accommodate the project in the SIP.*

*For this project these alternatives were compared and it was determined that the most cost effective means would be to suspend construction during the peak ozone season each year, thus extending the period of construction but also avoiding emissions of pollutants like NO<sub>x</sub> for the period during which they are of concern. For a more detailed analysis of the Clean Air Act Compliance alternatives and the formulation of the selected alternative refer to Appendix.*

Add:

#### Air Quality Impacts

The Long Beach Project will temporarily emit emissions associated with diesel fuel equipment relating to dredging and groin construction activities. The localized emission increases from the diesel powered equipment will last only during the project's construction period and then end when the project is over, thus any potential impacts will be temporary in nature.

Based on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), Nassau County is currently classified as "marginal" nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard, nonattainment of the 2006 particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) standard, and maintenance of the carbon monoxide (CO) standard. The county is part of the Ozone Transport Region. Ozone is controlled through the regulation of its precursor emissions, which include oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is a precursor for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The combination of these designations and since the project is a Federal Action taken by the USACE, this project triggers a General Conformity Review under 40CFR§93.154 (see Appendix E ).

The General Conformity-applicable emissions associated with the project are estimated as part of the General Conformity Review and are summarized below, by calendar year.

**General Conformity-applicable emissions per calendar year based on project duration**

Pollutant	Estimated Emissions, tons per year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.0	0.04	0.17	433.3	22.8	0.0
VOC	0.0	0.001	0.005	16.3	0.9	0.0
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.0	0.002	0.007	22.5	1.2	0.0
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.0	0.00003	0.0001	0.25	0.01	0.0
CO	0.0	0.007	0.030	56.5	3.0	0.0

The emissions levels for NO<sub>x</sub> exceed the ozone de minimis trigger levels for General Conformity while all other pollutants are below their respective trigger levels. Therefore, only NO<sub>x</sub> will need to be fully offset during the project (see General Conformity determination in Appendix \_\_\_ for further information on offsets). Project emissions for VOC, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and CO are all below their respective trigger levels and therefore, by rule are de minimis and will have only a temporary impact around the construction activities with no significant impacts. NO<sub>x</sub> will be fully offset, by rule, and therefore the net NO<sub>x</sub> emissions will be zero and therefore no significant impacts.

5. Section 7.0, page 35, First paragraph edit last sentence: The USACE will also coordinate closely with NYSDEC and the USEPA regarding implementation of appropriate mitigation of for NO<sub>x</sub> air emissions.