Hashamomuck Cove
Southold, New York
Coastal Storm Risk Management
Integrated Feasibility Study/EA

Appendix H1
Pertinent Correspondence

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

June 25, 2019

Mr. Peter M. Weppler
Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278-0090

Attention: Mr. Matthew Voisine

Dear Mr. Weppler:

This is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) response pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) in regard to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) ESA section 7 determination for the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Feasibility Report, dated May 17, 2019, and the Hashamomuck Cove Shorebird Management Plan received on May 20, 2019.

The Corps requested that the Service concur with their determination that the proposed action will have no effect on northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*; threatened), seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*; threatened), and sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*; endangered) and that it "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the federally listed piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*; threatened), red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*; threatened), and roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*; endangered).

Proposed Action

The Study Area is located within the Town of Southold (Town), in Suffolk County, New York. The Study Area extends from Soundview Road, near the Southold Town Beach, west approximately 1.5 miles (mi) and includes three coves separated by headlands: Hashamomuck Cove (West Cove), Southold Cove (Central Cove), and Pebble Beach Cove (East Cove). The Study Area is bounded by the Long Island Sound to the north and County Road 48 to the south.

The Preferred Plan for the Hashamomuck Cove CSRM project involves the placement of a 25 feet (ft) wide beach fill and berm in the West, Central, and East Coves. After the initial placement of sand, re-nourishment will be required at periodic intervals to counteract long-term and storm-induced erosion. Periodic re-nourishment is anticipated to occur approximately 9 times (every 5 years) over the 50-year period of analysis to maintain the project design profile.

The total initial placement volume for the Preferred Plan will be 215,600 cubic yards (CY), and the total renourishment volume across the 50 years of the project will be 577,800 CY. A breakdown of the volumes for each cove are below:

Initial Placement:

- West Cove: 94,400 CY
- Central Cove: 83,000 CY
- East Cove: 38,200 CY

Average Renourishment Volume (per nourishment):

- West Cove: 30,700 CY
- Central Cove: 12,900 CY
- East Cove: 20,600 CY

Conservation Measures

The following Special Conditions would be incorporated into the project to minimize or avoid adverse impacts to listed species:

Initial Placement

1. A biological monitor, selected by the Corps and agreed to by the Service, will be present daily during construction activities, from March 15 through August 31, or until all plover chicks are fledged. The biological monitor will survey for piping plovers and red knots in the project area, and within 1,000 meters (m) of proposed construction activities, in as much area as possible (some private property may not be accessible).

2. If piping plover breeding behavior (as defined in Appendix A5, "Shorebird Management Plan," of the Hashamomuck Cove Southold, New York Coastal Storm Risk Management Integrated Feasibility Study/EA), is observed within the project area, or within 1,000 m of active or upcoming construction activities, a 1,000-m, "no-work" buffer will be established around those birds exhibiting breeding behaviors. All relevant Town and USACE personnel will be notified of the presence and location of the breeding plovers. If chicks are present, the 1,000-m, "no-work" buffer will apply to the chicks and will be modified as the chicks move (i.e., the 1,000-m buffer will shift along with chick movement to ensure that there is no construction activity within 1,000 m of any chicks).

3. If the biological monitor observes any red knots within the project area, or within 300m of active or upcoming construction activities, a 300-m, "no-construction" buffer zone will be established around the location of the red knots. The buffer zone will be adjusted as the birds move.

Renourishment

4. To protect piping plover breeding and habitat, no placement of dredged material will occur between April 1 and September 1 of any calendar year.

Initial Placement and Renourishment

5. During initial placement and each renourishment, a biological monitor, selected by the Corps and agreed to by the Service, will survey for red knots a week prior to any construction activities that occur between September 1 and November 30. If red knots are located within the project area, or within 300 m of construction activities, a biological monitor will be present during construction and a 300-m, "no-work" buffer will be established around the red knots, and will be shifted as the red knots move.

6. The dredged material deposited on the shoreline shall be consistent with the existing, naturally-occurring grain size present at the placement area.

7. The authorized beach placement area shall be finished to the same slope as the surrounding beach. The area shall be graded at a gentle uniform slope with no piles, ridges, or holes left in the final graded beach placement materials.

All breeding seasons after initial placement

8. Following completion of sand placement, the Town of Southold will conduct annual monitoring for piping plovers in the Central and East Cove along with Southold Town Beach (West Cove). Monitoring activities will be conducted on easement areas obtained as part of the Hashamomuck Cove project. If piping plovers are observed on private property outside of the easement area, the property owner will be notified of their presence and informed of the Service's "Guidelines for Managing Recreational Activities in Piping Plover Breeding Habitat on the U.S. Atlantic Coast to Avoid Take under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act."

9. In breeding seasons subsequent to initial placement, the Town and/or its contractor will pre-fence all suitable habitat (as identified by the Service) at the Town Beach (West Cove) and within the Hashamomuck Cove project easement areas. Additional fencing will be installed if piping plover breeding behavior is observed in other locations outside of the pre-fenced areas. Fencing will only be installed on private property with landowner permission.

10. The Town will also manage predators, recreation and human disturbance, off-road vehicles, and other beach maintenance activities to reduce impacts to nesting plovers. Details pertaining to these efforts can be found in the Hashamomuck Shorebird Management Plan (Appendix A5 of the Hashamomuck Cove, Southold, New York, CSRM Integrated Feasibility Study/Environmental Assessment).

11. By December 1 of each calendar year, for the duration of this permit, the permittee shall provide to the Service and the Corps an annual report of piping plover and red knot activity, or lack of piping plover and red knot activity, in the project area.

Corps' ESA Determination

The Corps requested that the Service concur with their determination that the proposed action "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" piping plover, red knot, and roseate tern. The Corps stated that the basis for this determination for piping plovers is that the implementation of the shorebird management plan (Appendix A5, "Shorebird Management Plan" of the Hashamomuck Cove Southold, New York Coastal Storm Risk Management Integrated Feasibility Study/EA) will reduce impacts of the project such that they are insignificant or discountable. For red knots, the Corps' determined that there is a lack of suitable foraging and roosting habitat and, therefore, the project effects to the species will be insignificant or discountable. The determination for roseate terns is based on the Corps finding that the project area does not support suitable breeding habitat and is not a significant foraging area for the species, as such the Corps deemed that impacts to roseate terns would be insignificant and discountable.

The Corps also provided a "no effect" determination for northern long-eared bat, seabeach amaranth, and sandplain gerardia.

Service Comments

Piping Plover

The Corps has provided conservation measures that, when implemented, will avoid direct and indirect effects to the piping plovers. During initial placement a daily monitor will be present during the breeding season and a 1000-m, "no work" buffer will be implemented if breeding plovers are observed. After initial placement the applicant will implement a shorebird management plan (described in Appendix A5 of the Hashamomuck Cove Southold, New York Coastal Storm Risk Management Integrated Feasibility Study/EA) in order to reduce impacts to piping plovers if they are attracted to the newly created beach. During renourishment, the applicant will complete the work outside of the piping plover breeding season which extends from April 1 to September 1.

Based on the above, and the project description in its entirety, the Service concurs with the Corps' determination that the preferred alternative "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect," the piping plover.

Red Knot

As the Corps will monitor for red knots prior to or during construction activities and will implement a 300-m, "no-work" buffer if red knots are observed, direct and indirect effects to the species will be avoided. The Service, therefore, concurs with the Corps' "may affect, not likely to adversely affect," determination for red knots.

Roseate Tern

While roseate terns may forage in the waters adjacent to the project area, there are no breeding roseate terns within the project area, therefore the Service concurs with the Corps' "may affect, not likely to adversely affect," determination for roseate tern.

Northern Long-eared Bat, Seabeach Amaranth, Sandplain Gerardia

The Service acknowledges receipt of the Corps' "No Effect" determination for these species.

Should the project description or the full implementation of the conservation measures change, the Corps will need to reinitiate section 7 consultation.

For further information, please contact Kerri Dikun of the Long Island Field Office at (631) 286-0485.

Sincerely,

David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor

cc: NYSDEC, Stony Brook, NY (F. Hamilton)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW YORK DISTRICT
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK NEW YORK 10278-0090

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
Environmental Analysis Branch

May 17, 2019

Mr. David A. Stilwell, Field Office Supervisor
New York Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

Subject: Section 7 Consultation for Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Report, Southold, New York.

Dear Mr. Stilwell,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (District) has coordinated with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the Southold, New York, Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment and is transmitting the District's Endangered Species Act (ESA) determination and assessment for the federally threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), federally threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), federally threatened red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), the federally threatened seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*), the federally endangered roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii)*, and the federally endangered sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*) to fulfill Section 7 consultation under the ESA of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*).

The Service responded to the Districts request for threatened and endangered species information through the Draft Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report on October 28, 2016.

Below is the District's Endangered Species Act (ESA) determination and assessment for northern long-eared bat, piping plover, red knot, seabeach amaranth, roseate tern, and sandplain gerardia to fulfill Section 7 consultation under the ESA of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq).

The District has determined a "No Affect" on the federally threatened northern long-eared bat, the federally threatened seabeach amaranth, and the federally endangered sandplain gerardia and "May Affect but Is Not Likely to Adversely Affect" on the federally threatened piping plover, the federally threatened red knot, and the federally endangered roseate tern. A complete determination analysis is enclosed.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Matthew Voisine, Project Biologist at 917.790.8718 or matthew.voisine@usace,army.mil.

Sincerely,

Peter Weppler
Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch

Enclosure

Hashamomuck Cove Endangered Species Act (ESA) Determination and Assessment for Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*), Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*), and Sandplain Gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*)

No Affect
Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)

Species Information
The northern long-eared bat is a medium-sized bat with a body length of 3 to 3.7 inches but a wingspan of 9 to 10 inches. Their fur color can be medium to dark brown on the back and tawny to pale-brown on the underside. Its long ears, particularly as compared to other bats in its genus (USFWS 2015), distinguish this bat.

Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They use areas in various sized caves or mines with constant temperatures, high humidity, and no air currents. Within hibernacula, they are found hibernating most often in small crevices or cracks, often with only the nose and ears visible. During the summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities or in crevices of both live trees and snags (dead trees) if trees are greater than 3 inches in diameter (USFWS 2015).

Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to feed. They primarily fly through the understory of forested areas feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation or by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation.

The northern long-eared bat's range includes much of the eastern and north central United States, and all Canadian provinces from the Atlantic Ocean west to the southern Yukon Territory and eastern British Columbia. The species' range includes 37 States (including New York) and the District of Columbia, (USFWS 2015).

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The Service did not report of any northern long-eared bats within the project area (telecom on March 29, 2016 with Terra Gulden-Dunlop, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, USFWS Long Island Field Office). A literature yielded no reports of northern long-eared bats within the project area.

Hashamomuck Cove Project
The forested uplands adjacent to the project vicinity may support summer roosting habitat for northern long-eared bat (USFWS 2015a). However, there will be no bridge or culvert work (structures which can be used by roosting bats) and no tree cutting is anticipated as part of the project action. Therefore, there will be no effect on the northern long-eared bat as a result of the Hashamomuck Cove project.

No Affect
Sandplain Gerardia (*Amaranthus pumilus*)

Species Information
Sandplain gerardia is a small annual related to snapdragons that grows in native grasslands along the coast of the northeastern US. Once 60,000 acres of native grassland provided habitat for plants such as sandplain gerardia, and its pink blossoms by the millions colored the prairies in the late summer. Now, all but 200 acres of those grasslands have been lost to development or grown up in brush, and by the 1980s sandplain gerardia had almost disappeared.

The sandplain gerardia formerly occurred in 17 populations in New York. The Montauk, Long Island population alone was said to have once had "untold millions" of plants. There are four known occurrences on Long Island but all of the sites are fairly small and isolated natural areas, which need constant management. In good reproduction years, a couple of the sites have tens of thousands of plants. There are nine historical occurrences that are now considered extirpated. There are two additional small occurrences that were known to exist until 2000 and 2004 but have since been extirpated. On Long Island, significant remnant populations remain only at Sayville, the Hempstead Plains, and Montauk. Sayville supports the largest population of sandplain gerardia on Long Island, with 85–95% of the total number of plants (NYNHP 2015).

Sandplain gerardia is very rare, and the project area lacks coastal grasslands and therefore, sandplain gerardia is unlikely to be found in the project area. Therefore, there will be no effect on the sandplain gerardia as a result of project activities.

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The Service did not report of any sandplain gerardia within the project area (USFWS 2019). A literature yielded no reports of sandplain gerardia within the project area.

Hashamomuck Cove Project
The project area lacks coastal grasslands and therefore, sandplain gerardia is unlikely to be found in the project area. Therefore, there will be no effect on the sandplain gerardia as a result of project activities.

No Affect
Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus)*

Species Information
An annual member of the amaranth family, seabeach amaranth has reddish stems and small, rounded, notched, spinach-green leaves. In New York, these low-growing plants are typically about 4 inches across by late summer, but can occasionally reach 2 or 3 feet in diameter. The small white flowers and dark seeds are located in inconspicuous clusters along the stems. Germination begins in May and continues through the summer. Flowering begins as soon as plants reach sufficient size (June or July) and continues until the plants die between September and December (USFWS

2013).

Seabeach amaranth is native (endemic) to Atlantic Coast beaches and barrier islands. The primary habitat of seabeach amaranth consists of overwash flats at accreting ends of islands, lower foredunes, and upper strands of non-eroding beaches (landward of the wrackline), although the species occasionally establishes small temporary populations in other habitats, including sound-side beaches, blowouts in foredunes, inter-dunal areas, and on sand and shell material deposited for beach replenishment or as dredge spoil. Seabeach amaranth usually grows on a nearly pure sand substrate, occasionally with shell fragments mixed in (USFWS 2013).

Seabeach amaranth occupies elevations from 8 inches to 5 feet above mean high tide. The plant grows in the upper beach zone above the high tide line, and is intolerant of even occasional flooding during its growing season. The habitat of seabeach amaranth is sparsely vegetated with annual herbs and, less commonly, perennial herbs (mostly grasses) and scattered shrubs. Vegetative associates of seabeach amaranth include sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*), seabeach spurge (*Chamaesyce polygonifolia*), and other species that require open, sandy beach habitats. However, this species is intolerant of competition and does not occur on well-vegetated sites (USFWS 2013).

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The Service did not report of any seabeach amaranth within the project area (USFWS 2019). A literature yielded no reports of seabeach amaranth within the project area.

Hashamomuck Cove Project
The seabeach amaranth appears to need extensive areas of barrier island beaches and inlets, functioning in a relatively natural and dynamic manner. Beaches in the project area are not suitable for the establishment of seabeach amaranth and therefore, there will be no effect on the seabeach amaranth as a result of project activities.

May Affect but Is Not Likely to Adversely Affect
Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii dougallii)

Species Information
The roseate tern is a medium sized coastal bird, one of several species of terns found in the United States and elsewhere throughout most of the world. The roseate tern is a graceful, whitish seabird with a black cap and a long forked tail. They are strong fliers and feed mainly on small fish, which they capture by plunging headfirst into the water. They nest on the ground, usually on small islands, in dense colonies of hundreds and sometimes thousands of birds.

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The Service did not report of any roseate terns within the project area (USFWS 2019). A literature yielded no reports of roseate terns within the project area.

Hashamomuck Cove Project

The project area does not support suitable breeding habitat for roseate terns. While the off-shore waters of the Hashamomuck Cove project area may be used by roseate terns for transient foraging, the project area has not been document as a significant foraging area for roseate terns and, therefore, project activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect this species because the effects to roseate terns are expected to be insignificant or discountable.

May Affect but Is Not Likely to Adversely Affect
Piping Plover

Species Information
The piping plover is a small shorebird approximately 7 inches long with a wingspan of about 15 inches. Piping plovers have white underparts with a light beige back and crown. Breeding adults have a single black breast band, which is often incomplete, and a black bar across the forehead. The legs and bill are orange in summer, with a black tip on the bill. In winter, the birds lose the breast bands, the legs fade from orange to pale yellow, and the bill becomes mostly black. Piping plover adults and chicks feed on marine macroinvertebrates such as worms, fly larvae, beetles, and crustaceans (USFWS 1996).

Piping plovers are present on the New York shore during the breeding season, generally between March 15 and August 31. These territorial birds nest above the high tide line, usually on sandy ocean beaches and barrier islands, but also on gently sloping foredunes, blowout areas behind primary dunes, washover areas cut into or between dunes, the ends of sandspits, and deposits of suitable dredged or pumped sand. Piping plover nests consist of a shallow scrape in the sand, frequently lined with shell fragments and often located near small clumps of vegetation. Females lay four eggs that hatch in about 25 days, and surviving chicks learn to fly (fledge) after about 25 to 35 days. The flightless chicks follow their parents to feeding areas, which include the intertidal zone of ocean beaches, ocean washover areas, mudflats, sandflats, wrack lines (organic ocean material left by high tide), and the shorelines of coastal ponds, lagoons, and salt marshes (USFWS 1996).

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The last record of nesting piping plover on Southold Beach was in 2004. This is most likely due to significant human disturbance insufficient area above high tide mark for nesting.

Hashamomuck Cove Project
After the initial sand placement, continued erosion will require beach re-nourishment estimated to be approximately once every 5 years. Re-nourishment would not occur in areas of the project that are already at or above the design template, or only minimally disturbed. While there will be a temporary loss of benthic organisms with implementation of the proposed project, foraging piping plover would have an abundance of similar habitat to use in nearby areas. Benthic resources would begin to recolonize immediately following the completion of each construction reach, and

populations are expected to revert to previous levels within one year (Wilber and Clarke, 1998). Diversity and abundance of benthic species after recovery is expected to be similar to preconstruction conditions because the new substrate will be of similar grain size to the existing conditions.

The proposed project may improve habitat and encourage nesting and foraging for piping plover due to beach widening. In light of this possibility, USACE worked collaboratively with the USFWS, the NYSDEC, and the Town of Southold to prepare a shorebird management plan for the Hashamomuck Cove project area. This plan will expand annual monitoring to include the Central and East Cove (in addition to Hashamomuck Beach [West Cove], which is already monitored annually). Also, due to the potential for piping plover to use the widened beach after initial beach nourishment, the management plan will require that re-nourishment activities be restricted during the piping plover nesting window (April 1 to August 31) in any year. Other recommendations provided in the Management Plan include, but are not limited to, signage to educate visitors about piping plover vulnerability and life history, actions to deter gull feeding, and dog leashing requirements (see Appendix A5, Shorebird Management Plan).
In summary, beach widening may increase the suitability of the habitat for nesting and foraging piping plover (beneficial effect). To assure the protection of piping plover that may utilize the habitat after project implementation, a shorebird management plan was prepared. Therefore, the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect this species because the effects to piping plover are expected to be insignificant or discountable.

May Affect but Is Not Likely to Adversely Affect
Red Knot (Calidris canutus rufa)

Species Information
The rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) is a medium-sized shorebird about 9 to 11 inches in length. The red knot migrates annually between its breeding grounds in the Canadian Arctic and several wintering regions, including the Southeast United States (Southeast), the Northeast Gulf of Mexico, northern Brazil, and Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of South America. During both the northbound (spring) and southbound (fall) migrations, red knots use key staging and stopover areas to rest and feed.

On the breeding grounds, the red knot's diet consists mostly of terrestrial invertebrates such as insects and other arthropods. Geolocator and resightings data show definitively that the *rufa* nonbreeding range includes the entire Atlantic and Caribbean coasts of South America and the Caribbean islands.

Coastal habitats used by red knots in migration and wintering areas are similar in character, generally coastal marine and estuarine (partially enclosed tidal area where fresh and salt water mixes) habitats with large areas of exposed intertidal sediments. Migration and wintering habitats include both high-energy ocean- or bay-front areas, as well as tidal flats in more sheltered bays and lagoons. Preferred wintering and migration microhabitats are muddy or sandy coastal areas, specifically, the mouths of bays and

estuaries, tidal flats, and unimproved tidal inlets. Along the U.S. Atlantic coast, dynamic and ephemeral (lasting only briefly) features are important red knot habitats, including sand spits, islets, shoals, and sandbars, features often associated with inlets. In many wintering and stopover areas, quality high-tide roosting habitat (i.e., close to feeding areas, protected from predators, with sufficient space during the highest tides, free from excessive human disturbance) is limited (USFWS 2014).

The red knot breeds in the Canadian arctic and winters mainly in Tierra del Fuego, northern Brazil, or Florida, and migrates through New York, to and from its breeding sites in the spring and fall (USFWS 2014). Red knots utilize coastal marine and estuarine habitats during the spring and fall migrations. Red knots show moderate fidelity to particular migration staging areas between years (USFWS 2014). These habitats include high-energy ocean or bay front shores, tidal flats in sheltered bays, and lagoons (USFWS 2014). In North America, red knots are found along sandy, gravel, or cobble beaches; tidal mudflats; saltmarshes; shallow coastal impoundments and lagoons; and peat banks. Red knots use sandy beaches during both the spring and fall migration (USFWS 2014).

The red knot is a specialized molluscivore, primarily eating hard-shelled mollusks and supplementing with softer invertebrate prey (USFWS 2014). Red knots are restricted to foraging in the top 0.8 to 1.2 inches of sediment due to bill morphology (USFWS 2014). Red knots forage on a number of prey, exhibiting preference for specific prey within specific stopovers, during the spring and fall migrations and based on wintering location (USFWS 2014). In New York, red knots exhibited preference of horseshoe crab eggs during the spring migration (USFWS 2014). Red knots also forage on small periwinkles *(Littorina* spp.), tiny blue mussels and blue mussel spat *(Mytilus edulis),* gem clams *(Gemma gemma)* (not preferred), amphipods, naticid snails, polycheata worms, insect larvae, crustaceans, sand fleas *(Haustoriids* spp.), mole crabs *(Emerita talpoida),* dwarf surf clams *(Mulinia lateralis),* small bilvalves *(Tellina, Macoma, Donax, Gemmula, Iphigenia, Tivella, and Arca* spp.), and mud snails *(Peringia* ulvae; USFWS 2014).

Species Observations within Hashamomuck Cove Project Area
The Service did not report of any red knots within the project area (USFWS 2019). A literature yielded no reports of seabeach amaranth within the project area.

Hashamomuck Cove Project
It is unlikely that the Hashamomuck Cove project area is used by red knots as other than a transient stopover to or from their breeding grounds. Given the lack of suitable foraging and roosting habitat and the limited known occurrences of red knot roosting and foraging habitat, the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect red knot or critical habitats because the effects to red knot are expected to be insignificant or discountable.

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GOVERNOR

ROSSANA ROSADO
SECRETARY OF STATE

November 29, 2018

Mr. Peter Weppler, Chief
Mr. Matthew Voisine, Biologist
Environmental Analysis Branch, Room 2151
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NY District
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278-0090

Re: F-2018-0965 (DA)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/New York District (Corps)
Submission of a consistency determination for the finalization of the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Town of Southold, Suffolk County.
Concurrence Presumed

Dear Sirs:

The Department of State (Department) received the Corps' consistency determination for the above-mentioned proposal on September 12, 2018. On November 7, 2018, the Department requested the fifteen (15) day extension Pursuant to 15 CFR 930.41(b), extending the final decision due date to be on or before November 26, 2018.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 930.41(a) the Corps may presume the State's concurrence if the Department's response is not received within 60 (75) days from the receipt of the consistency determination and supporting information required by 15 CFR 930.39(a). Further review of the proposal by the Department of State is not required.

Please also find attached copies of the comment letters submitted to the Department by the Board of Town Trustees and the Town of Southold Local Revitalization Program Coordinator in response to coordination in accordance with the New York State Coastal Management Program.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact us at (518) 474-6000.

Sincerely,

Jennifer L. Street
Coastal Resources Specialist
Office of Planning, Development and Community Infrastructure (OPD&CI)

Encl (2)
ecc: NYSDEC – Susan McCormick
Town of Southold – Mark Terry, LWRP Coordinator
Southold Town Board of Trustees – Michael J. Domino, President

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of State

F-2018-0965 (DA)
rec'd 11/01/2018

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BOARD OF TOWN TRUSTEES
TOWN OF SOUTHOLD

October 29, 2018

New York State Department of State
Office of Planning, Development and
Community Infrastructure
One Commerce Plaza
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231

RE: HASHAMOMUCK BEACH COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY (CSRM), PUBLIC NOTICE F-2018-0905 (DA)

The Case for Reason, Science, and Local Control

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Board of Trustees would like to thank you for the opportunity to participate in the Hashamomuck Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management Study (CSRM). The Trustees empathize with the plight of the Hashamomuck community, and all waterfront property owners in a similar situation, and are very interested in working with others to find a viable solution.

As a point of information, and to clarify the jurisdictional history, the Southold Town Board of Trustees began issuing wetland permits out to a depth of five feet below mean low water on or about 1986. Prior to that and up to the present the Board has not written, under Chapter 275 of Town code, a wetland permit for a groin/jetty on the Sound.

In 1991 the Town Board of Southold adopted provisions of Article 34 of the N.Y.S. Environmental Law, which established Chapter 111 Coastal Erosion Areas, designating the Board of Trustees as the permit administrator. The Southold Trustees have not issued under Chapter 111 any permits for groins/jetties on the Sound.

Any coastal work within the Hashamomuck Beach Study Area falls within Trustee jurisdiction, and as proposed, this project represents a "regulatory" taking of lands administered by the Southold Town Trustees under Chapter 275 and Chapter 111 of the Town Code, Wetlands and Shorelines and Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas respectively.

The Board of Trustees have concerns regarding long term beach nourishment with sand, which has the potential to destroy the benthic community in the Intertidal and Neritic Zones without a comprehensive policy of either coastal retreat, or engineered hardening structures that might stabilize the beach. Alternative methodologies, such as offshore wave attenuation structures, have not been adequately explored, nor compared to other methodologies with respect to long term cost/benefit analysis.

Recent post-storm Grayson (January 4-5, 2018) emergency inspections done by the Trustees show Soundfront properties with bulkheads suffered extensive damage and total loss of the beach, properties with connecting rock revetments (see 56155 C.R.48 to 56655 C.R. 48) showed significantly less structural damage and modest to light beach erosion. A mile long stretch of properties with unarmored bluffs in East Marion showed a 3-4 foot cut at the toe of the bluff with a somewhat wider beach. While anecdotal in nature, this evidence, supported by decades of Trustee field inspections and observations, seems to indicate that an extensive rock revetment at Hashamomuck Cove would offer some protection for C.R. 48 while allowing for the establishment of a modest beach.

Based on Trustees study of Storm Grayson, the removal of the totality of beach re-nourishment sand trucked in and spread across Hashamomuck beaches, requires only one strong 48 hour nor'easter. A typical winter season brings on average three such events. Accordingly this project after completion is unlikely to see its second birthday.

The cost to taxpayers for the initial beach nourishment and the subsequent nine re-nourishment actions projected for the next 50 years, exceeds the cost of purchasing the properties in question and the construction of a revetment specifically designed to protect CR 48.

This proposal is a classic "tragedy of the commons" project; wherein the public bears all the costs with little or no benefit, and very few private property owners get the majority, if not all, of the benefits.

Since January 1, 2018 the Southold Town Board of Trustees have issued 14 permits for bulkheads and/or revetments allowing property owners on the Sound to protect their section of the coast. This is the exact opposite of the "tragedy of the commons" as private property owners bear all the costs, and the public enjoys the benefits of a stabilized beach.

The Hashamomuck Beach proposal disproportionately allocates funds to one area, ignoring other high erosion areas in Southold Town. As we write these comments a nor'easter with gusts up to 60 mph lashes our beaches. This particular storm strikes our coast with an easterly wind component, and will impact other beaches ... Orient Point State Park, Truman's Beach, Fisherman's Beach ... more severely than Hashamomuck. The Trustees know however, that before this storm season is over, another cyclonic system with a different wind component will hammer our Town Beach

(adjacent to Hashamomuck Cove) removing any sand material previously placed there to "save" the beach. Unfortunately this failed methodology has been tried many times before with the same result; and it troubles this Board to see it proposed again anticipating a different outcome.

The initial beach nourishment proposed for this project calls for 215,600 cubic yards of fill material to be trucked in from an approved upland source. The use of huge 40 cubic yard trucks to haul material from a distant westerly source computes to over 10,780 round trips and over 474,320 highway miles. Beyond the damage to our recently completed CR 48, beyond the congestion of our once rural roads; consider the environmental cost of the carbon dioxide, methane, and particulates produced over the course of 10,000 plus tractor-trailer trips. Ironically, 15% of the greenhouse gases that contribute to sea level rise and storms impacting Hashamomuck Cove beaches... are attributable to transportation.

In conclusion, an ad hoc approach, either by sand placement (in the absence of a means to hold the same in place), or a single and separate rock revetment (not part of an extensive unit structure) seems destined for failure and is a poor use of Town or governmental resources. The project as proposed is not the answer. Other options (artificial reefs, comprehensive and connected rock revetments, dredges that constantly nourish the beach, coastal retreat, etc., and/or a combination of the above) need to be explored.

Lastly, the Southold Board of Trustees as per Chapter 111 and Chapter 275 of Town Code should be included in any future study. Additionally government funds should rarely, if ever, be allocated to a project that cannot demonstrate long term viability and long term benefit to the public. Think Montauk Point; think Hashamomuck Cove.

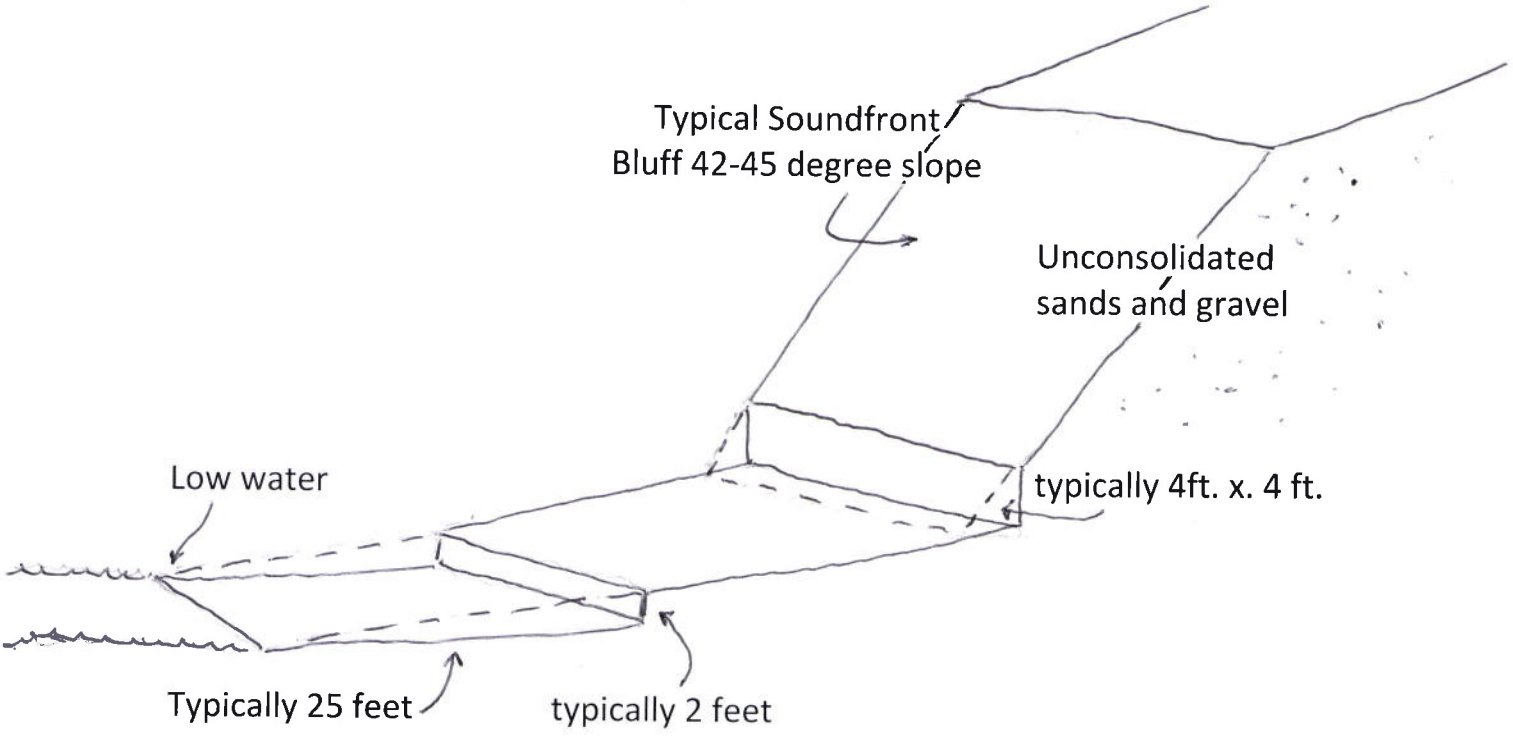
Very truly yours,

Michael J. Domino

Michael J. Domino, President
Board of Trustees

cc: Southold Town Board
Mark Terry, LWRP Coordinator

Storm Grayson Avulsion Calculations



Volume removed (in cubic yards) along 24 miles of beach

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{25 \text{ feet} \times 2 \text{ feet} \times 5280 \text{ ft/mile} \times 24 \text{ miles}}{2 \times 27 \text{ cubic ft/yd}} = 117{,}333.3 \text{ cubic yards}$$

Volume removed (in cubic yards) along toe of bluff:

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4 \text{ ft} \times 4 \text{ ft} \times 5280 \text{ ft/mile} \times 24 \text{ miles}}{2 \times 27 \text{ cubic ft/yd}} = 37{,}546.6 \text{ cubic yards}$$

Avulsion Total Volume (cubic yards) =

117,333.3
37,546.6
154,880. cubic yards

2018 BULKHEADS ON THE SOUND

Permit #		
#9320	10-17-18	CR 48, SOUTHOLD
#9276	7-18-18	19995 SOUNDVIEW AVE
#9255	6-20-18	MAIN ROAD, ORIENT
#9225	5-16-18	21515 SOUNDVIEW AVE
#9195	4-18-18	CLEAVES POINT ROAD
#9268	6-20-18	21625 SOUNDVIEW AVENUE

#9200	(stone armor)
#9146E	(stone quarry)
#9165E	(bluff revetment)

2018 REVETMENTS

#9307	9-19-18	600 LEETON DRIVE
#9306	9-19-18	2510 GRANDVIEW, ORIENT
#9293	8-15-18	6291 OREGON ROAD
#9292	8-15-18	6213 OREGON ROAD
#9254	6-20-18	2050 DIGNANS RD., ORIENT

Street, Jennifer (DOS)

From: Terry, Mark <mark.terry@town.southold.ny.us>
Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Street, Jennifer (DOS)
Cc: Duffy, Bill
Subject: Hashamomuck Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management Study (CSRM) FINAL.doc
Attachments: Hashamomuck Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management Study (CSRM) FINAL.doc

Jennifer,

I am sending you the attached comments for consideration. Please call me to discuss.

Mark Terry, AICP, APA
Assistant Town Planning Director
LWRP Coordinator
Town of Southold
54375 State Route 25
P.O. Box 1179
Southold, New York, 11971
(631) 765-1938
Mark.Terry@town.southold.ny.us

F-2018-0965 (DA) JS
rec'd 11/26/2018
NYS DOS CZM

November 26, 2018

Ms. Jennifer Street, Coastal Resources Specialist
New York State Department of State, Office of Planning, Development & Community Infrastructure,
One Commerce Plaza,
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231-0001

Re: Public Notice – F-2018-0965(DA) Comments on the Hashamomuck Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management Study (CSRM) Consistency Determination with the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program

Dear Ms. Street:

The proposed plan for Hashamomuck Cove includes the placement of fill material in the West, Central, and East Coves to rebuild the beaches with a 25-foot (FT) wide beach and berm. The source of the initial sand for the beach fill will be from an upland off-site source. The initial beach nourishment is estimated to include the placement of 94,400 cubic yards (CY) in the West Cove, 83,000 CY in the Central Cove and 38,200 CY in the East Cove. Periodic renourishment is anticipated to occur approximately 9 times (every 5 years) over the 50 year period of analysis to maintain the project design profile. Each renourishment event is estimated to include the placement of 30,700 CY in the West Cove, 12,900 CY in the Central Cove and 20,600 CY in the East Cove. It is anticipated that re-nourishment sand will be trucked in from a certified upland source. The design profile of the beach berm is estimated to impact 164,000 square feet (SF) of intertidal habitat and 69,000 (SF) of subtidal habitat in the West Cove; 149,000 SF of intertidal habitat and 172,000 SF of subtidal habitat in the Central Cove; and 175,000 SF of intertidal habitat and 210,000 SF of subtidal habitat in the East Cove. Initial construction is estimated to take approximately one year to complete.

The Draft Hashamomuck Cove, Southold , New York Coastal Strom Risk Management Feasibility Study Real Estate Plan (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 2016) identifies the needs of the project as protecting existing properties and County Road 48 from storm events and sea level rise.

The Town of Southold reviewed the letter prepared by Department of the Army US Army Corps of Engineers New England District dated August 23, 2016 which includes an assessment of the proposed

project and claims consistency with the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Policy Standards.

As proposed, the project is recommended as INCONSISTENT with the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP).

DEVELOPED COAST POLICY

Policy 1. Foster a pattern of development in the Town of Southold that enhances community character, preserves open space, makes efficient use of infrastructure, makes beneficial use of a coastal location, and minimizes adverse effects of development.

Policy language supports a development pattern that provides for beneficial use of the environmental, historical, and cultural coastal resources of the Town of Southold while maintaining and building on its traditional economic base. Applicable components of the desired development pattern include: enhancing stable residential areas and preserving open space and environmentally sensitive coastal resources.

The historic, traditional land use development pattern along the shorelines of the Town included the construction of dwellings near waterbodies and hardening of the shoreline. The pattern continues to this day, however, Town Boards' and New York State agencies reviewing these types of actions now require coastal resiliency strategies (clustering, non-disturbance buffers and setbacks) in project design to minimize risk to land and structures subject to repetitive storms and high rates of erosion.

The stated purpose of the project is to stabilize the existing infrastructure including protection of residential property within the community of Hashamomuck Cove. It is agreed that the section of shoreline in the project area is subject to high rates of erosion and episodic storm events that impact properties and results in property and structural loss. It is important to point out that these impacts are not isolated to this area and similar impacts occur on properties in other areas along the Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound and Peconic Bay shorelines within the Town. The Southold Town Code and policies of the LWRP discourage and prevent (within regulatory framework) developing vulnerable areas, however, landowners continue to seek permits (including within the specified project area) to replace and construct principal and accessory structures on damaged or at-risk properties. Correspondingly landowners are also proceeding with protecting their properties through the construction of better designed, privately funded, shoreline protection structures (bulkheads and revetments) to mitigate potential damage. These efforts by the Town and private property owners to protect property should be considered/factored in to decision-making.

There is concern that the $12,680,383 initial cost and subsequent public expenditures directed to the project are disproportionate; resulting in a focused effort that ignores the remaining at-risk, private properties in other vulnerable areas.

Additionally there is a component of the project that has the ability to result in significant adverse impacts to the quality of life of Town residents and visitors due to the significant increase and operation of trucks on area roadways transporting and delivering of **215,500 cy of**

sand, materials and equipment during the first phase and 442,800 cy during periodic maintenance over 9 separate times over the 50 year period. The number of truck trips during the lifespan of the project has not been provided, however, given the volume of material to be transported it can be expected to be a significant increase over typical truck traffic in the area.

The expected adverse impacts include:

1. The expected significant increase in the number of truck trips on Suffolk County Route 48 (C.R 48), New York State Route 25 (S.R. 25) and local roadways. The duration of operation of trucks and environmental and safety issues that may result. The impact of increased truck traffic on seasonal traffic patterns. Increased wear and damage to local roadways. Adverse impacts to road systems in adjacent Towns should also be analyzed.

2. Adverse impacts from noise levels above ambient, background noise levels capable of impacting receptors (residents) are expected. Occupied properties that abut roadways and pedestrians within hamlets may be impacted. Truck engine noise and Jake braking has been a subject of repetitive complaints made to the Town by residents and visitors. Adverse impacts to receptors in adjacent Towns are also expected.

NATURAL COAST POLICIES

Policy 4. Minimize loss of life, structures, and natural resources from flooding and erosion.

Policy 4.1. Minimize losses of human life and structures from flooding and erosion hazards." The following management measures to minimize losses of human life –and structures from flooding and erosion hazards are recommended: specifically

A. Minimize potential loss and damage by locating development and structures away from flooding and erosion hazards.

This sub-policy has not been fully met. It is recognized that the locating (or relocating) of structures on the same lot is not a viable solution for some properties due the size of the lots and the location of public infrastructure (roadways) in relation to the lots.

The studies have identified a total of 29 structures as suitable candidates for a buyout based on projected damage reduction. Buying out landowners and demolishing structures would further support this policy by physically removing structures in at risk areas.

3. Move existing development and structures as far away from flooding and erosion hazards as practical. Maintaining existing development and structures in hazard areas may be warranted for:

a. structures which functionally require a location on the coast or in coastal waters.

The private, residential and commercial structures are not water dependent and do not require a location on the coast. This policy supports moving structures to less vulnerable locations.

C. Enhance existing natural protective features and processes, and use non-structural measures which have a reasonable probability of managing erosion.

It is agreed that the project would provide erosion protection from storm events to private structures, public utilities and infrastructure over a 50 year period. However, as stated above, the costs, impacts and relative short term life-span of the proposed project is not supported as a long-term, viable solution and the liability and costs to continue the maintenance and repair at the end of 50 years will exponentially increase.. A responsible party has not been identified to maintain the project once the 50 year term has ended.

Due to the high number of at-risk areas under Town ownership and control that will be impacted by sea level rise, storm surge and erosion; Town funding cannot be appropriated to this project at this time.

4.3. Protect public lands and public trust lands and use of these lands when undertaking all erosion or flood control projects.

A. Retain ownership of public trust lands which have become upland areas due to fill or accretion resulting from erosion control projects.

Suffolk County Tax Map and *Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Project, Southold, New York* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District 2018) Appendix A, West Cove, Central Cove and East Cove Figures shows a "limit of beach fill" line extending into the Long Island Sound. As a result, the use of public trust lands is expected to be diminished due to the filling of privately owned parcels with portions currently seaward of the MHW line and underwater. In locations currently under New York State and Town control, the re-nourishment of the beach for improve public access is supported, however, ownership of filled waters and lands upon the completion of the project is unclear and therefore the action is inconsistent with this policy

B. Avoid losses or likely losses of public trust lands or use of these lands, including public access along the shore, which can be reasonably attributed to or anticipated to result from erosion protection structures.

The proposed project does not fully meet this policy. Although public access points perpendicular to the shoreline are proposed, access easements to allow

continued use of privately owned filled land (beach) for public use along the foreshore are not proposed. See below for additional discussion.

Policy 6. Protect and restore the quality and function of the Town of Southold's ecosystem.

The proposal includes the placement of sand within or filling of portions of Long Island Sound intertidal and subtidal waters, The Long Island Sound is a National Estuary of Significance and one of the most significant coastal areas in the nation. More than 170 species of finfish can be found in the Sound, including at least 50 species that spawn in the Sound and 21 tropical species that stray into this region on a seasonal basis. The proposal to place sand (filling) the littoral zone of the Long Island Sound is inconsistent with the LWRP.

The intertidal impact area for the preferred project (alternative 2A in the West and East Cove and alternative 2C in the Central Cove) is estimated to be 164,000 square feet (sf) in the West Cove, 149,000 sf in the Central Cove and 151,000 sf in the East Cove. The subtidal impact area for the preferred project is estimated at 69,000 sf in the West Cove, 249,000 sf in the Central Cove and 198,000 sf in the East Cove. A total of 22.49± acres will be affected. The impact of the erosion of the sand and ultimate disposal elsewhere should be more thoroughly assessed.

The Town disagrees that adverse impacts from filling the intertidal and subtidal areas are acceptable and short term.

PUBLIC COAST POLICIES

Policy 9. Provide for public access to, and recreational use of, coastal waters, public lands, and public resources of the Town of Southold.

9.3 Preserve the public interest in and use of lands and waters held in public trust by the state and the Town of Southold.

When assessed as a whole, the filling of 22.49± acres of intertidal and subtidal habitats of the Long Island Sound would not fully preserve underwater lands and waters held in public trust and is inconsistent with this policy and listed sub-policies.

There is concern that post project the interest and physical boundaries of public trust underwater lands along the foreshore and waters would be diminished through the filling of the Long Island Sound intertidal and subtidal areas. In the West Cove location, the limits of fill include tax lot boundaries that are currently seaward of the mean high water mark and in effect have been transferred to the public trust. The filling of these parcels would return portions of the tax parcels now underwater to beach and relocate the mean high water mark further seaward, essentially excluding public access.

File documents indicate that public access to the project area is required by USACE public access requirements which are identified in ER 1165-2-130, and based upon U.S.C 426e(d). Perpendicular access points to the beach along the 1.6

mile project area at approximately ½ mile intervals are proposed. In locations currently under New York State and Town control the re-nourishment of the beach resulting in improved public access to and along the shoreline is supported by this policy.

B. Limit the transfer of interest in public trust lands to the minimum necessary conveyance of public interest.

1. Provide the minimum conveyance using the legal instrument that results in the least reduction of public interest.

2. Limit the physical extent of any conveyance to the minimum amount of land necessary.

D. Retain a public interest in the transfer of interest in underwater lands that will be adequate to preserve public access, recreation opportunities, and other public trust purposes.

As indicated above, *Suffolk County Tax Map* and *Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Project, Southold, New York* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District 2018) Appendix A, West Cove, Central Cove and East Cove figures show that numerous properties within the project area extend into the Long Island Sound and seaward of the mean high water (MHW) mark and are now public trust underwater lands and waters. The proposal to fill in these privately owned parcel areas would not r*etain a public interest in the transfer of underwater lands* and result in the direct loss of public trust underwater lands.

WORKING COAST POLICIES

Policy 11. Promote sustainable use of living marine resources in Long Island Sound, the Peconic Estuary and Town waters.

Policy language states that habitat protection and restoration must include an active program of protecting existing wetlands and preventing further loss of wetlands (and other habitat). The quality of existing habitat needs to be protected. Allocation and use of the available resources must be consistent with the restoration and maintenance of healthy stocks and habitat and must maximize the benefits of the resource used so as to provide valuable recreational experiences and viable business opportunities for commercial and recreational fisheries.

The *Hashamomuck CSRM Consistency Determination* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 2018) response to this policy claims that the rebuilding of the West Cove, Central Cove, and East Cove beaches with beach fill and a berm will cause temporary, localized impacts to the benthic and finfish communities of the placement sites and that the nearshore, intertidal and subtidal communities are anticipated to recover within 1 year.

Due to the habitat types that would be filled during operations, including submerged boulder fields, it is expected that vegetation and finfish species would not re-cover within one year post project to pre-project conditions. The filling of portions of the Long Island Sound, a National Estuary of Significance is expected to result in significant adverse impacts and is inconsistent with this policy. Correspondingly, the impact on marine resources from sand expected to be displaced by erosion and storm events has not been adequately assessed.

Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Terry, AICP
LWRP Coordinator

Cc: Scott Russell, Town Supervisor
Members of the Town Board
William Duffy, Town Attorney
Michael Domino, Southold Town Trustees President
Heather Lanza, Director of Planning

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

SEP -9 2016

Mr. Daniel Falt
Project Manager
New York District Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAN-PP 26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Dear Mr. Falt:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 2, in response to your Public Release - Hashamomuck Cove, NY, Coastal Storms Risk Management Draft Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment (DFS/EA), is providing comments regarding Hashamomuck Cove located on the north (Long Island Sound) shore of the north fork of Long Island. This area includes Southold Town Beach Cove, Hashamomuck Cove, and Pebble Beach Cove. This area includes several businesses and private homes and is subject to substantial over washing and erosion during coastal storms. Additionally, County Road 48 may be subject to undermining. The Study is focused primarily on reducing coastal storm and erosion risks to critical infrastructure, including County Road 48 and utilities along its corridor, and other nearby structures. The study will look to reduce risk of failure or disruption along Route 48.

The proposed plan is beach nourishment. The Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) consists of a 25 ft. wide berm in the West Cove, a 25 ft. wide berm in the Central Cove (except in Reach E8 where the berm would be 75 ft. wide), and a 25 ft. wide berm in the East Cove.

With regard to implementation of sustainable construction practices, most notably activities involving use of diesel operated equipment, in this project the following information and internet hyperlinks are provided for your consideration and use:

- **Clean Diesel**

For new equipment utilize contract specifications requiring advanced pollution controls and clean fuels: http://www.northeastdiesel.org/pdf/NEDC-Construction-Contract-Spec.pdf and http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/technologies/index.htm

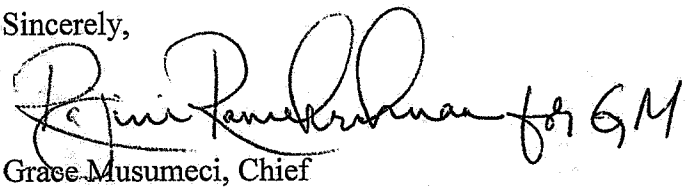
Implement diesel controls, cleaner fuel, and cleaner construction practices for on-road and off-road equipment used for transportation, soil movement, or other construction activities, including:

- Strategies and technologies that reduce unnecessary idling, including auxiliary power units, the use of electric equipment, and strict enforcement of idling limits; and
- Use of clean diesel through add-on control technologies like diesel particulate filters and diesel oxidation catalysts, repowers, or newer, cleaner equipment.

For more information on diesel emission controls in construction projects, please see:
http://www.northeastdiesel.org/pdf/NEDC-Construction-Contract-Spec.pdf

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Hashamomuck Cove, NY, Coastal Storms Risk Management DFS/EA. Our comments contained in this letter are intended to help provide useful information that will ultimately inform local, state and federal decision-making and review related to land and water resource use and impacts. Should you have any questions regarding the comments and concerns detailed in this letter, please feel free to contact Michael Poetzsch of my staff at 212-637-4147.

Sincerely,



Grace Musumeci, Chief
Environmental Review Section

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
GREATER ATLANTIC REGIONAL FISHERIES OFFICE
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930-2276

John R. Kennelly
US Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

AUG 15 2016

Re: Hashamomuck Cove Beach Nourishment Project

Dear Mr. Kennelly:

We have completed our consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in response to your letter received August 11, 2016 regarding the above-referenced proposed project. We reviewed the action agency's consultation request document and related materials. Based on our knowledge, expertise, and the action agency's materials, we concur with the action agency's conclusion that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat under our jurisdiction. Therefore, no further consultation pursuant to section 7 of the ESA is required.

Reinitiation of consultation is required and shall be requested by the Federal agency or by the Service, where discretionary Federal involvement or control over the action has been retained or is authorized by law and: (a) If new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered in the consultation; (b) If the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in this consultation; or (c) If a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action. No take is anticipated or exempted. If there is any incidental take of a listed species, reinitiation would be required. Should you have any questions about this correspondence please contact Edith Carson at 978-282-8490 or Edith.Carson@noaa.gov. For questions related to Essential Fish Habitat please contact Karen Greene with our Habitat Conservation Division at (732) 872-3023 or Karen.Greene@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kimberly B. Damon-Randall
Assistant Regional Administrator
for Protected Resources

EC: Carson NMFS/PRD; Johnson ACOE; Greene NMFS/HCD
PCTS: NER-2016-13556
File Code: H:\Section 7 Team\Section 7\Non-Fisheries\ACOE\Informal\2016\New York\PILOT_Hashamomuck Cove Beach Nourishment

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

January 13, 2016

Judith L. Johnson
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Re: Coastal Storm Damage Risk Project for the Hashamomuck Cove area
Town/City: Southold County: Suffolk

Dear Judith L. Johnson:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

The Natural Heritage database shows a record of nesting piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*, federally listed as Threatened and listed by New York State as Endangered) at Hasamomuck Beach. Our database has the most recent nesting as occurring in 2004, with no birds observed nesting in 2013. For the most recent information on nesting plovers at that site, whether habitat might still be suitable, and potential impacts of your project, I suggest contacting Michelle Gibbons, NYSDEC Region 1 Wildlife Manager, at michelle.gibbons@dec.ny.gov, (631) 444-0306.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other resources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Conrad
Information Resources Coordinator
New York Natural Heritage Program

The following state-listed animals have been documented at your project site, or in its vicinity.

The following list includes animals that are listed by NYS as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; and/or that are federally listed or are candidates for federal listing.

For information about any permit considerations for your project, contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 1 Office. For information about potential impacts of your project on these species, and how to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts, contact the Wildlife Manager.

A listing of Regional Offices is at http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/558.html.

The following species have been documented at the project site, or within 0.5 mile. Potential onsite and offsite impacts from the project may need to be addressed.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Birds				
Piping Plover *Breeding*	*Charadrius melodus*	Endangered	Threatened	11366

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the listed animals in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, and from NYSDEC at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html.

Federal Interagency Comment Form

Applicant: US ACOE

Appl. Number: Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Beach Nourishment Project

Commenting Agency: NOAA Fisheries / Habitat Conservation Division

Project Manager: Johnson / Voisine

Waterway/Location: Hashamomuck Cove / Southold, NY

Activity: Beach nourishment to place a 25 ft berm in each of three coves, to include 5.3 acres in West Cove, 7.4 acres in Central Cove, 8.8 acres in East Cove.

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (EFH)

Project may adversely affect EFH.

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Note: EFH CRs require a response from the federal action agency within 30 days of receipt or 10 days before a permit is issued if CRs are not included as a special condition of the permit. In addition, a distinct and further EFH consultation must be reinitiated pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920 (j) if new information becomes available, or if the project is revised in such a manner that affects the basis of the EFH determination or EFH conservation recommendations.

1. Horseshoe crab eggs and larvae are an important seasonal food source for many species such as summer flounder and winter flounder. However, because the project location is currently suboptimal horseshoe crab habitat and monitoring of nearby locations has shown low density of horseshoe crabs, during the first year of beach nourishment the project location should be monitored for horseshoe crabs during their spawning season, April 15 – July 15, and any horseshoe crabs found during this time should be relocated to a comparable depth outside of the project area.
2. Because the beach nourishment project will result in the creation of potential horseshoe crab habitat, in subsequent years of beach renourishment, do not place material on the beach from **April 15 to July 15** of each year to avoid impacts to horseshoe crab spawning.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Use BMPs to minimize the release of suspended sediments during beach nourishment activities, including placing the material on the beach above the spring high tide line and moving the material to the intertidal zone during low tide, where feasible.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Threatened or endangered species under the jurisdiction of NMFS may be present in the project area. The federal action agency will be responsible for determining whether the proposed action may affect listed species. If they determine that the proposed action may affect a listed species, they should submit their determination of effects, along with justification and a request for concurrence to the attention of the Section 7 Coordinator, NMFS, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office, Protected Resources Division, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930 or nmfs.gar.esa.section7@noaa.gov. Please be aware that we have recently provided on our website guidance and tools to assist action agencies with their description of the action and analysis of effects to support their determination. See http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/section7. After receiving a complete, accurate comprehensive request for consultation, in accordance to the guidance and instructions on our website, we would then be able to conduct a consultation under section 7 of the ESA. Should project plans change or new information become available that changes the basis for this determination, further coordination should be pursued. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Edith Carson (978-282-8490; Edith.Carson@noaa.gov).

OTHER

1. Send NMFS a copy of the permit when issued.

SIGNATURE: Ursula Howson DATE: 11/15/18

Federal Interagency Meeting Comment Form

APPLICANT: Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Beach Nourishment Project

APPL. NUMBER:

Commenting Agency: NOAA Fisheries -HCD

Project Manager: Judith Johnson

Waterway/Location: Hashamomuck Cove
Southold, New York

Activity: Beach nourishment

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (EFH)

(Note: EFH CRs require a response from the federal action agency within 30 days of receipt or 10 days before a permit is issued if CRs are not included as a special condition of the permit. In addition a distinct and further EFH consultation must be reinitiated pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920 (j) if new information becomes available, or if the project is revised in such a manner that affects the basis the EFH determination or EFH conservation recommendations).

No conservation recommendations are offered for EFH.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Best Management Practices for turbidity control should be used for the duration of the project.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Threatened or endangered species under the jurisdiction of NMFS may be present in the project area. The Corps should determine the nature and extent of effects and coordinate with NMFS' Protected Resources Division.

OTHER

Comply with conditions of NY DOS/NY DEC authorizations.

SIGNATURE: Ursula Howson DATE: 09/12/2016

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

November 17, 2016

Ms. Nancy Brighton
Supvervisory Archaeologist
US Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
Room 2151
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Re: USACE
Hashamomuck Cove Beach Repleneshment
Southold, Suffolk County, NY
16PR07730

Dear Ms. Brighton:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, the New York SHPO has determined that no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Letters Sent Out

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

September 9, 2016

Planning Division
Evaluation Branch

David A. Stilwell, Field Supervisor
New York Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

Dear Mr. Stilwell:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, on behalf of the USACE New York District, has continued to evaluate project alternatives for the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. We received a Planning Aid Letter from your office for the Hashamomuck project dated August 13, 2015. The purpose of this letter is to provide you with the most recent project information regarding the selection of the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and to request a Section 2(b) Coordination Act Report (CAR) from your office pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA). In addition, based upon several phone conversations between Judith Johnson, of the USACE New England District, and Terra Willi of your office, potential project-related direct and indirect effects to piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), a federally-listed threatened species, will need to be carefully considered in the planning of this project. To assist in the preparation of Endangered Species Act (ESA) coordination, the USACE also requests the conservation recommendations for this species be provided by the Service.

The Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management project is located in Southold, New York (Suffolk County). The project area is on the North Fork of Long Island fronting Long Island Sound and includes about 1.5 miles of developed coast. County Road (Route 48) parallels the coast and provides a primary transportation route at the northeast end of Long Island. The project area includes three coves which were evaluated separately: West Cove, Central Cove, and East Cove.

The USACE New England District conducted a field visit of the project area on 4-5 August 2014 to review existing coastal erosion protection structures along the shoreline. The primary measure of erosion protection for the residential properties are bulkheads installed by individual owners to protect their properties. The bulkheads are located along approximately 40% of the coastline in the study area. In some areas, small rock

revetments have been installed as erosion protection. The rock revetments are located along approximately 15% of the beach front properties within the study area.

There is no protection on the remainder of the beachfront properties (approximately 45%). Significant erosion was observed in several locations where there was no protection. In some areas, there are buildings (residences, hotel, and restaurant) with concrete foundations that are exposed to wave action at high tides. Portions of the restaurant and hotel buildings are raised on piers. There were also numerous groins observed, most of which were in relatively poor condition in that the groins have significant gaps between the rocks.

Residential and commercial property, the Southold Town Beach (West Cove), and County Road (Route 48) in the project area are vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms. Plan formulation to reduce the risk of storm damage considered a range of structural and nonstructural measures. Through an iterative planning process, potential coastal storm risk management measures were identified, evaluated, and compared. Alternatives evaluated included hard structural (bulkheads), soft structural (beach nourishment), and nonstructural (buyout of properties).

The selected plan for coastal storm risk management at Hashamomuck Cove would provide beach nourishment to approximately 8,500 linear feet (ft) of shoreline consisting of a 25 ft wide berm in the West Cove, a variable width berm in Central Cove (25-75 ft), and a 25 ft wide berm in the East Cove. Berm elevation is +6 ft. NAVD88.

The initial placement volume of sand was estimated to be 160,000 cubic yards (cy) with an estimated re-nourishment volume of 65,000 cy (over the 50 year period of analysis). Sand of similar color and grain size to existing conditions will be trucked from an upland source. Following initial placement of sand, the implementation of a re-nourishment event (triggered by berm loss) will be dependent on future storm events, general rates of erosion, and sea level rise. For cost estimating purposes a re-nourishment interval of five years was assumed as a worst case.

An account of the project (over the 50 year life of the project) by cove is as follows:

Project Area	Berm Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Initial Placement Volume (cy)	Re- nourishment Volume (cy, 5 year cycle)
West Cove	25	3,100	34,000	28,000
Central Cove	25 75	1,800 800	56,000	17,000
East Cove	25	2,800	70,000	20,000
Total		8,500	160,000	65,000

Sand will be placed on the beach and graded seaward on a slope of 1 Vertical to 10 Horizontal. Sand would be trucked to the site and the upland sand would be delivered to staging points with direct access to the beach. Trucks would deposit sand at appropriate locations, for subsequent spreading and regrading by bulldozers or front end loaders. Sand will be placed on the beach to the mean low water elevation and then distributed by tides with each tidal cycle until the design profile is achieved. This construction sequence will be repeated until the beach berm design configuration is attained. Construction is estimated to take from the middle of March until October 2019.

The July 2016 Draft Integrated Feasibility Report & Environmental Assessment which was released for public review on August 11, 2016 and may be accessed in its entirety on the following website: http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-in-New-York/Hashamomuck-Cove/. Should you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or the Study Manager, Barbara Blumeris, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

for John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Division

CF:

Terra Gulden-Dunlop – electronic copy terra_willi@fws.gov

Steve Papa
Long Island Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

September 12, 2016

Planning Division
Evaluation Branch

Rosa E. Méndez
Consistency Review
Office of Planning and Development
New York Department of State
One Commerce Place
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231-0001

Dear Ms. Méndez:

As outlined in your letter dated September 7, 2016, the New York Department of State (DOS) received the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) request for a consistency determination on August 31, 2016 regarding the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management project [# F-2016-0810 (DA)] in Southold, New York. The State's 60-day review period began on that date pursuant to 15 CFR 930.41. The purpose of this letter is to concur with your request for a fifteen (15) day extension of time pursuant to 15 CFR 930.41(b). It is our understanding that with this 15-day extension, the DOS will notify the Corps of its concurrence with or objection to the consistency determination on or before November 14, 2016.

Should you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or the Study Manager, Barbara Blumeris, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Division

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 23, 2016

Planning Division
Evaluation Branch

Denise Caldwell, Consistency Coordinator
Consistency Review Unit
Office of Communities & Waterfronts
New York Department of State
Suite 1010
One Commerce Place, 99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231-0001

Dear Ms. Caldwell:

The purpose of this letter is to request your concurrence with our Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination for the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Project in Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island. The project area includes three component coves: West Cove, Central Cove, and East Cove.

Shorefront development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long-term erosion rate is approximately one to two feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

Plan formulation involved the analysis of potential structural and non-structural alternatives. The Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) is a beach nourishment project approximately 8,500 feet (ft.) in length consisting of a 25 ft. wide berm in the West Cove, a variable width berm in Central Cove (25-75 ft.), and a 25 ft. wide berm in the East Cove. The beach fill would be derived from an upland sand source and built up to elevation +6 ft. NAVD88 to resemble an average natural elevation of existing shoreline.

The Hashamomuck CSRM Project CZM consistency determination is attached for your review. The determination includes an evaluation of all applicable New York Coastal Management Program policies and the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Policies (LWRP). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has determined that the project complies with the State's enforceable program policies of

the New York approved coastal management program and will be conducted in manner consistent with such polices. The USACE requests your concurrence with our determination that the project is consistent with each policy to the maximum extent practicable. The project report was released for public review on August 11, 2016 and may be accessed in its entirety on the following website: http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-in-New-York/Hashamomuck-Cove/.

Should you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section, at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or the Study Manager, Barbara Blumeris, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD, MA 01742-2751

August 16, 2016

Planning Division
Evaluation Branch

Mr. Lou Chiarella, Assistant Regional Administrator
Habitat Conservation
NOAA Fisheries
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930-2298

Dear Mr. Chiarella:

The purpose of this letter is to request Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations and your comments on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposal for the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management beach nourishment project in Southold, New York. The project area is located on the North Fork of Long Island fronting Long Island Sound and includes about 1.5 miles of developed coast. The project area includes three component coves: West Cove, Central Cove, and East Cove.

The selected plan for the Hashamomuck Cove project area would provide beach nourishment to approximately 8,500 linear feet (ft) of shoreline consisting of a 25 ft wide berm in the West Cove, a variable width berm in Central Cove (25-75 ft), and a 25 ft wide berm in the East Cove. The initial placement volume of sand was estimated to be 160,000 cubic yards (cy) with an estimated re-nourishment volume of 65,000 cy (over the 50 year period of analysis). Sand of similar color and grain size to existing conditions will be trucked from an upland source. Following initial placement of sand, the implementation of a re-nourishment event (triggered by berm loss) will be dependent on future storm events, general rates of erosion, and sea level rise. For cost estimating purposes a re-nourishment interval of five years was assumed as a worst case.

Sand will be placed on the beach and graded seaward on a slope of one vertical to ten horizontal. Sand would be trucked to the site and the upland sand would be delivered to staging points with direct access to the beach. Trucks would deposit sand at appropriate locations, for subsequent spreading and regrading by bulldozers or front end loaders. Sand will be placed on the beach to the mean low water elevation and then distributed by tides with each tidal cycle until the design profile is achieved. This construction sequence will be repeated until the beach berm design configuration is attained. Construction is estimated to take from mid-March until October 2019.

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, the Corps is forwarding herewith a copy of our Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Assessment for the proposed action, and request that you provide us with your EFH Conservation Recommendations. The EFH Assessment is included as an Appendix to the July 2016 Draft Integrated Feasibility Report & Environmental Assessment which was released for public review on August 11, 2016 and may be accessed in its entirety on the following website: http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-in-New-York/Hashamomuck-Cove/. Additionally, the Corps is requesting your comments in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Please review the enclosed information and provide your comments within 30 days of the date of this letter.

Should you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Judith L. Johnson of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or the Study Manager, Barbara Blumeris, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 10, 2016

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division
Attn: Kimberly Damon-Randall
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, MA 01930

Re: Hashamomuck Cove Beach Nourishment Project

Dear Mrs. Damon-Randall:

This letter is to request Endangered Species Act (ESA) concurrence from your office to perform a storm risk management beach nourishment project in Southold, New York. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has made the determination that the proposed activity may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect any species listed as threatened or endangered by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. Our supporting analysis is provided below.

Proposed Project

The Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management project is located in Southold, New York (Suffolk County). The project area is on the North Fork of Long Island fronting Long Island Sound and includes about 1.5 miles of developed coast. County Road (Route 48) parallels the coast and provides a primary transportation route at the northeast end of Long Island (see Figure 1 - Location Map). The project area includes three coves which were evaluated separately: West Cove, Central Cove, and East Cove (see Figure 2 - Study Area Map).

The USACE New England District conducted a field visit of the project area on 4-5 August 2014 to review existing coastal erosion protection structures along the shoreline. The primary measure of erosion protection for the residential properties are bulkheads installed by individual owners to protect their properties. The bulkheads are located along approximately 40% of the coastline in the study area. In some areas, small rock revetments have been installed as erosion protection. The rock revetments are located along approximately 15% of the beach front properties within the study area.

There is no protection on the remainder of the beachfront properties (approximately 45%). Significant erosion was observed in several locations where there was no protection. In some areas, there are buildings (residences, hotel, and restaurant) with concrete foundations that are exposed to wave action at high tides. Portions of the restaurant and hotel buildings are raised on piers. There were also numerous groins observed, most of which were in relatively poor condition in that the groins have significant gaps between the rocks.

Residential and commercial property, the Southold Town Beach (West Cove), and County Road (Route 48) in the project area are vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms. Plan formulation to reduce the risk of storm damage considered a range of structural and nonstructural measures. Through an iterative planning process, potential coastal storm risk management measures were identified, evaluated, and compared. Alternatives evaluated included hard structural (bulkheads), soft structural (beach nourishment), and nonstructural (buyout of properties).

The selected plan for coastal storm risk management at Hashamomuck Cove would provide beach nourishment to approximately 8,500 linear feet (ft) of shoreline consisting of a 25 ft wide berm in the West Cove, a variable width berm in Central Cove (25-75 ft), and a 25 ft wide berm in the East Cove. Berm elevation is +6 ft. NAVD88.

The initial placement volume of sand was estimated to be 160,000 cubic yards (cy) with an estimated re-nourishment volume of 65,000 cy (over the 50 year period of analysis). Sand of similar color and grain size to existing conditions will be trucked from an upland source. Following initial placement of sand, the implementation of a re-nourishment event (triggered by berm loss) will be dependent on future storm events, general rates of erosion, and sea level rise. For cost estimating purposes a re-nourishment interval of five years was assumed as a worst case.

An account of the project (over the 50 year life of the project) by cove is as follows:

Project Area	Berm Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Initial Placement Volume (cy)	Re-nourishment Volume (cy, 5 year cycle)
West Cove	25	3,100	34,000	28,000
Central Cove	25 75	1,800 800	56,000	17,000
East Cove	25	2,800	70,000	20,000
Total		8,500	160,000	65,000

Sand will be placed on the beach and graded seaward on a slope of 1 Vertical to 10 Horizontal. Sand would be trucked to the site and the upland sand would be delivered to staging points with direct access to the beach. Trucks would deposit sand at appropriate locations, for subsequent spreading and regrading by bulldozers or front end loaders. Sand will be placed on the beach to the mean low water elevation and then distributed by tides with each tidal cycle until the design profile is achieved. This construction sequence will be repeated until the beach berm design configuration is attained. Construction is estimated to take from the middle of March until October 2019.

Description of the Action Area

The action area is defined as "all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action" (50CFR§402.02). For this project, the action area consists of the proposed beach nourishment footprint and all underwater areas where the effects of sand placement (i.e., increases in suspended sediment, loss of prey, reduced visibility for sight feeding, etc.) will be experienced. Sand will be acquired from an upland sand source and as such, dredging and water-based transport of fill materials are not components of this project and will not be discussed in this analysis.

The footprint of the berm in the West Cove is estimated to be 164,000 square feet (sf) in the intertidal area and 69,000 sf in the subtidal area; the footprint of the berm in the Central Cove is estimated to be 149,000 sf in the intertidal area and 249,000 sf in the subtidal area; the footprint of the berm in the East Cove is estimated to be 151, 000 sf in the intertidal area and 198,000 sf in the subtidal area. The total area of sand fill (footprint of the berm) for the initial construction of the project is estimated to be 516,000 sf (11.8 acres) for intertidal habitat and 464,000 sf (10.6 acres) for subtidal habitat.

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Greene 2002) review of the biological and physical impacts of beach nourishment cites several studies that report that the turbidity plume and elevated total suspended solids (TSS) levels drop off rapidly seaward of the sand placement operations. Wilber *et al.* (2006) evaluated the effects of a beach nourishment project along the coast of northern New Jersey and reported that maximum bottom surf zone and nearshore TSS concentrations related to nourishment activities were 64.0 mg/L and 34.0 mg/L, which were only slightly higher than background maximum bottom TSS concentrations in the surf and nearshore zones on unnourished portions of the beach (i.e., less than 20.0 mg/L). Additionally, Wilber *et al.* (2006) reported that elevated TSS concentrations associated with the active beach nourishment site were limited to within 1,312 feet of the discharge pipe in the swash zone (defined as the area of the nearshore that is intermittently covered and uncovered by waves), while other studies found that the turbidity plume and elevated TSS levels

are expected to be limited to a narrow area of the swash zone up to 1,640 feet down current from the discharge pipe (Burlas *et al.* 2001). Based on this and the best available information, turbidity levels created by beach nourishment operations along the shoreline are expected to be between 34.0 to 64.0 mg/1, limited to an area approximately 1,640 feet down current from sand placement activities and are expected to be short term. Therefore the action area is the total area of the sand fill (516,000 sf for intertidal habitat and 464,000 sf for subtidal habitat) and 1,640 feet down current from the sand placement activities. This area is expected to encompass all of the effects of the proposed project.

The Long Island Sound estuary is unique in that it is open to the ocean at both ends (through Block Island Sound to the east and the lower Hudson River estuary to the west) and most of its fresh water input is located at the higher salinity eastern end (through the Connecticut and Thames Rivers). Salinity at the western boundary of the Sound ranges from around 22 ppt in the spring to 27 ppt in the fall, increasing eastward to 30 to 31 ppt at the western end of the Sound. The project area salinity (in April) is approximately 27-28 ppt (NOAA 2003). Thermal stratification in the Sound develops in the spring and breaks down in the fall. The surface temperatures in the open Sound range from 2 to 5°C in the winter and from 20 to 25°C in late summer (Riley 1956; NOAA 2003).

A survey was conducted on September 21, 2015 by the USACE New England District to document the grain size and benthic communities of the Hashamomuck Cove project area. A survey to document the presence or absence of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) in the subtidal nearshore environment in the project area was also conducted at that time. The grain size data showed that the sediments in the High-, Mid-, and Low-intertidal areas were predominately a mix of cobble-gravel-sand. Twenty-eight cores for benthic community analysis were processed at the New England District's Environmental Laboratory. A total of fifteen different taxa were observed in the 28 samples. The following narrative provides a description of the benthic communities in the High, Mid and Low-Intertidal stations.

High-intertidal Stations - The benthic communities in the high-intertidal area were generally azoic or consisted of typical opportunistic annelid species. Six of the nine stations sampled did not have species present. In the 3 stations where species were present, they were represented by a single polychaetes species, *Capitella capitata*, which is a known opportunistic annelid.

Mid-intertidal Stations - The benthic communities in the mid-intertidal areas were also dominated by typical opportunistic annelid species (*Capitella capitata* and *Scalibregma inflatum*) commonly found along Long Island Sound beaches. Of note at the mid-

intertidal station T-10 – M (i.e., Transect 10 – mid-intertidal), two (2) blue mussels were found. These mussels were juvenile and were attached to large gravel-sized sediments.

Low-intertidal Stations - The low-intertidal communities were also dominated by typical opportunistic annelid species (*Capitella capitata* and oligochaetes), but also contained a varied mix of other typical sandy shore species. These species included various crustacean isopods, amphipods, and decapods as well some typical intertidal gastropods species (*Crepidula plana* and *Nassarius trivitatus*). A lone blue mussel was found at station T-4 - L (i.e., Transect 4 - low-intertidal).

The benthic communities in the high-intertidal area were generally azoic or consisted of typical opportunistic annelid species, while the communities in the mid-intertidal areas were dominated by typical opportunistic annelid species. The low-intertidal communities were also dominated by typical opportunistic annelid species, but also contained a varied mix of other typical sandy shore species such as isopod and decapod crustaceans and a few gastropod species. The subtidal survey area was dominated by sandy expanses interspersed with areas of cobble and large boulders extending beyond the offshore transect. Sparse patches of various macroalgal species typical of a nearshore environment were present on both bottom types. No eelgrass was noted in the eelgrass survey. In addition, no eelgrass blades were observed within the beach wrack along the entire Hashamomuck Cove project area.

NMFS Listed Species in the Action Area

According to the NOAA Fisheries Section 7 website (http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/section7/guidance/maps/index.html) there are three species of whales, four species of sea turtles, and one species of fish listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) that occur or have the potential to occur in the action area and may be adversely affected by the proposed action. ESA species include:

Whales

Humpback Whale *(Megaptera novaeangliae)* (35 FR 18319; December 2, 1970 Recovery plan: NMFS 1991)

North Atlantic Right Whale *(Eubalaena glacialis)* (73 FR 12024; March 6, 2008 Recovery plan: NMFS 2005)

Fin Whale *(Balaenoptera physalus)* (35 FR 18319; June 2, 1970; Recovery plan: NMFS 2010)

Sea Turtles
Kemp's Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*) (35 FR 18319; Recovery plan: NMFS *et al.* 2011)
Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (35 FR 8491; Recovery plan: NMFS & USFWS 1992)
Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (76 FR 58868; Recovery plan: NMFS & USFWS 2008)
Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (81 FR 20057; Recovery plan: NMFS & USFWS 1991)

Fish
Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*) (77 FR 5880 and 77 FR 5914)

Large Atlantic Whales

As depicted on NMFS Estimated Range of Large Atlantic Whales map (http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/section7/guidance/maps/atlanticlargewhales.pdf.pdf) (NOAA 2016), the endangered humpback, right and fin whales have the potential to be transiting through the eastern most portion of Long Island Sound.

- Right whales are primarily transiting the New York area on their way to more northerly feeding and concentration areas. During late winter and early spring, they begin moving north along the coast past Cape Hatteras and near the Long Island Coast. Individuals have been sighted along the south shore of Long Island, Block Island Sound, Gardiners Bay and south shore inlets and bays.

- Humpback whale presence in the northwestern Atlantic is variable and probably a response to the changing distribution of preferred food sources. For the most part, humpbacks are in transit through the New York area from June through September on their northward migration to summering areas in the Gulf of Maine.

- Finback whales occupy both deep and shallow waters and are probably the most abundant large cetacean in New York waters. They are most abundant in spring and summer, but do have some presence during the winter months.

Large whales are generally not encountered in Long Island Sound proper. According to the distribution of sightings reports, these whale species were not observed in the project area between the timeframe of 2007-2011 (Waring *et al.* 2015). These whales are unlikely to occur within the project vicinity or in the shallow depths of the proposed project area. Therefore, project activities should have no effect on any endangered whale species and will not be discussed further in this analysis.

Sea Turtles

Four species of federally listed threatened or endangered sea turtles are found seasonally in coastal New York waters including the action area. These species include the threatened Northwest Atlantic distinct population segment (DPS) of loggerhead *(Caretta caretta)* and the North Atlantic DPS of green *(Chelonia mydas),* and the endangered Kemp's ridley *(Lepidochelys kempii),* and leatherback *(Dermochelys coriacea)* sea turtles. Endangered and threatened sea turtles are seasonal or occasional visitors to the offshore environments of Long Island Sound; migrating to and from habitats extending from Florida to New England, with overwintering concentrations in southern waters. Sea turtles may be present from May through November; the loggerhead, Kemp's ridley and green sea turtles are mostly juvenile and sub-adult individuals foraging in nearshore coastal waters. Studies of sea turtles near Long Island, NY have shown that these species typically occur in waters with depths between 16 and 49 feet deep and in areas where the waters are slow-moving or still (i.e., less than two knots) (Ruben and Morreale 1999).

The loggerhead is the most frequently seen sea turtle in NY waters. It has a conspicuously large, block-like head, and averages three feet long and 300 pounds. Loggerheads feed on benthic organisms found in large bay systems. The Kemp's ridley, the second most commonly seen sea turtle in NY, is the most endangered and the smallest of the sea turtles averaging 20-28 inches long and 80-110 pounds. In NY, the waters off Long Island are used by immature (2-5 year-old) Kemp's ridley. The Kemp's ridley appears to prefer estuarine areas where green crabs and mussels are found. Green sea turtles feed primarily on vegetation and may be the least likely of the turtles to be seen in the Sound due to the relative paucity of sea grasses found in the Sound. The leatherback turtle is a highly pelagic fast swimming open water animal and not an expected visitor to the Sound.

Since the beach nourishment area is shallower than this depth range, sea turtles would not be expected to occur in the beach nourishment area. However, elevated levels of suspended sediment are expected to extend into Long Island Sound where sea turtles may be present, and sea turtles may be exposed to the effects of the action. These turtles are expected to be foraging opportunistically or migrating to other coastal waters.

Atlantic sturgeon

Atlantic sturgeon, from any of the five DPSs, (Gulf of Maine DPS is listed as threatened, the other four DPSs [New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, Carolina, and South Atlantic] are listed as endangered), may be present in the project area as the marine range of all five DPSs extends along the Atlantic coast from the Labrador Inlet in

Labrador, Canada to Cape Canaveral, Florida. After emigration from the natal estuary, sub-adult and adult Atlantic sturgeon forage within the marine environment, typically in waters less than 164 feet in depth, using coastal bays, sounds, and ocean waters (ASSRT 2007). In rivers and estuaries, Atlantic sturgeon typically use the deepest waters available; however, Atlantic sturgeon also occur over shallow (8 feet), tidally influenced flats and mud, sand, and mixed cobble substrates (Savoy and Pacileo 2003). Occurrence in these shallow waters is thought to be tied to the presence of benthic resources for foraging. Wintering grounds for adult and late juvenile Atlantic sturgeon include the nearshore areas off the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of Maine south to at least Cape Lookout, North Carolina (Stein *et al.* 2004; Laney *et al.* 2007). Diets of adult and migrant subadult Atlantic sturgeon include mollusks, gastropods, amphipods, annelids, decapods, isopods, and fish such as sand lance (Bigelow and Schroeder 1953, ASSRT 2007, Guilbard *et al.* 2007, Savoy 2007). Juvenile Atlantic sturgeon feed on aquatic insects, insect larvae, and other invertebrates (Bigelow and Schroeder 1953, ASSRT 2007, Guilbard *et al.* 2007). They prefer highly productive foraging habitat over tidal/mud flats, in submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), and shellfish beds.

Atlantic sturgeon spawning and early life stages occur in major tidally influenced freshwater rivers. Early life stages and young of the year have limited tolerance to salinity and remain in the freshwater reaches of their natal river until reaching the sub-adult stage when individuals have a higher tolerance for saline conditions. No spawning or early life stages of Atlantic sturgeon occur in the action area as the environment is completely saline.

The project area does not provide suitable habitat for overwintering; so the presence of Atlantic sturgeon is likely limited to the warmer months (April – November). The project area does not provide highly productive foraging habitat preferred by Atlantic sturgeon and therefore, the occurrence of sub-adult and adult Atlantic sturgeon would probably be transient. Therefore, we expect the presence of transient Atlantic sturgeon in the action area to be greater in April-November.

Effects Determination for Beach Nourishment

Water Quality & Habitat Modification

Beach nourishment operations require the placement of large quantities of sand below the mean high water line of a shoreline. The placement of fill material along beaches or shorelines cause an increase in localized turbidity in the nearshore environment. Based upon the turbidity plume research conducted by Wilber *et al.* 2006 and Burlas *et al.* 2001, turbidity levels created by the Hashamomuck Cove beach fill operations along the shoreline are expected to be between 34.0-64.0 mg/l; limited to an

area approximately 1,640 feet down current from the project activities; and are expected to be short term.

Nearshore turbidity impacts from fill placement are directly related to the quantity of fines (silt and clay) in the nourishment material. As the material from the borrow areas will consist of beach quality sand of similar grain size and composition as indigenous beach sands, the USACE expects short suspension time during and after sand placement activities. As such, turbidity impacts would be short-term *(i.e.,* turbidity impacts will dissipate completely within several hours of the cessation of operations [Greene 2002] and will be spatially limited to the vicinity of the nourishment operations).

Benthic organisms living in the sediments of the beach or the nearshore areas will be impacted during the placement process by being buried by the addition of sand. Resettling of suspended sediments may indirectly impact any benthic organisms in adjacent areas. Benthic organisms inhabiting intertidal and surf zone areas are well adapted to and tolerant of considerable changes in their environment (Naqvi and Pullen 1982). Mobile organisms living on the surface sediments would be displaced. However, once the placement activities are completed, the area would be recolonized in a short time by recruitment of opportunistic species and by organisms living in adjacent areas.

In addition, impacts to the nearshore environment adjacent to Hashamomuck Cove project activities will also be temporary and short-term. The material will be transported out into the nearshore environment by wave and current action allowing for a more gradual accumulation of sediments and greater potential for organisms to burrow through the sediments. As with the intertidal areas, localized elevated concentrations of suspended sediments are anticipated from project activities. Most fish are quite tolerant of short-term exposure to elevated suspended sediment levels (Stern and Stickle 1978). Adult finfish can leave the area of disturbance. Benthic organisms are used as a food source for finfish and other invertebrates, therefore short-term localized changes to benthic prey might occur. However, recolonization by benthic species from adjacent areas and new recruitment is expected to occur in a relatively short period of time with no long-term negative impacts. Therefore, any temporary reduction in invertebrate abundance and diversity in the nearshore habitat adjacent to the beach is not considered to be significant.

No deleterious impacts to intertidal or nearshore assemblages of benthic organisms were identified in beach re-nourishment monitoring studies in New Jersey (USACE 2001) or North Carolina (Versar 2004). Overall beach re-nourishment resulted in short-term declines in abundance, biomass and taxa richness. Recovery of the intertidal or nearshore environments usually occurs in two to seven months (Nelson 1993; USACE 2001). The response of surf zone fish was localized attraction (northern Kingfish) or

avoidance (bluefish) when pumping sand onto a beach (USACE 2001) due to the increase in suspended sediments. The highly mobile nature of the fish community constrained the ability to detect impacts and recovery (Versar 2004), but studies indicated the fish could move in and out of the areas impacted by re-nourishment activities.

Overall, water quality and habitat modification impacts from placement of sand are anticipated to be minor and temporary in nature. Once placement operations are complete, the project area is expected to return to ambient conditions within a few hours as the sediments settle out of the water column.

Sea Turtles

Studies of sea turtles near Long Island, NY have shown that the species typically occur in waters with depths between 16 and 49 ft and in areas where the waters are slow-moving or still (i.e., current of less than 2 knots) (Ruben and Morreale 1999).

No information is available on the effects of TSS on juvenile and adult sea turtles. In the event that a sea turtle would forage close to shore during placement of sand, there is little probability that direct contact impacts would arise from construction operations including equipment utilized to place sand, and/or burial with sand during placement. It is possible that a sea turtle may encounter a zone of increased turbidity along the shore during placement, especially if surf conditions were rough. Direct impacts from increased turbidity (or noise) may cause turtles to move away from the area but this disturbance behavior would be considered an insignificant impact. Sea turtles are not expected to forage in the shallow waters where fill sand will bury the intertidal and nearshore littoral benthos and the project would not contribute to a loss of foraging habitat. Therefore, the effects to sea turtle species are expected to be insignificant and discountable.

Atlantic sturgeon

The life stages of sturgeon most vulnerable to increased sediment are eggs and non-mobile larvae which are subject to burial and suffocation. No spawning or early life stages of Atlantic sturgeon occur in the action area as the environment is completely saline. Adult and sub-adult Atlantic sturgeon in the action area during beach nourishment may avoid a sediment plume by swimming around it. However, if sturgeon do interact with the plume, expected TSS levels (up to 64 mg/l) are below those shown to have an adverse effect on fish (580 mg/l for the most sensitive species, with 1,000 mg/l more typical [Burton 1993]). Based on this information, the effects of suspended sediment resulting from beach nourishment activities on sturgeon are insignificant.

Based on the analysis that all effects of the proposed action will be insignificant and/or discountable, the USACE has made the determination that the Hashamomuck Cove Coastal Storm Risk Management beach nourishment project is not likely to adversely affect any listed species under NMFS' jurisdiction. The USACE has used the best scientific and commercial data available to complete this analysis. We request your concurrence with this determination. A request for recommendations on Essential Fisheries Habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Management Act, as amended and to request comments pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended, will be submitted separately to the National Marine Fisheries Habitat Conservation Division. Should you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or the Study Manager, Ms. Barbara Blumeris, at (978) 318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

John R. Kennelly
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

Copy Furnished:
Edith Carson (electronic; edith.carson@noaa.gov)
Barbara Blumeris (electronic)
Judith Johnson

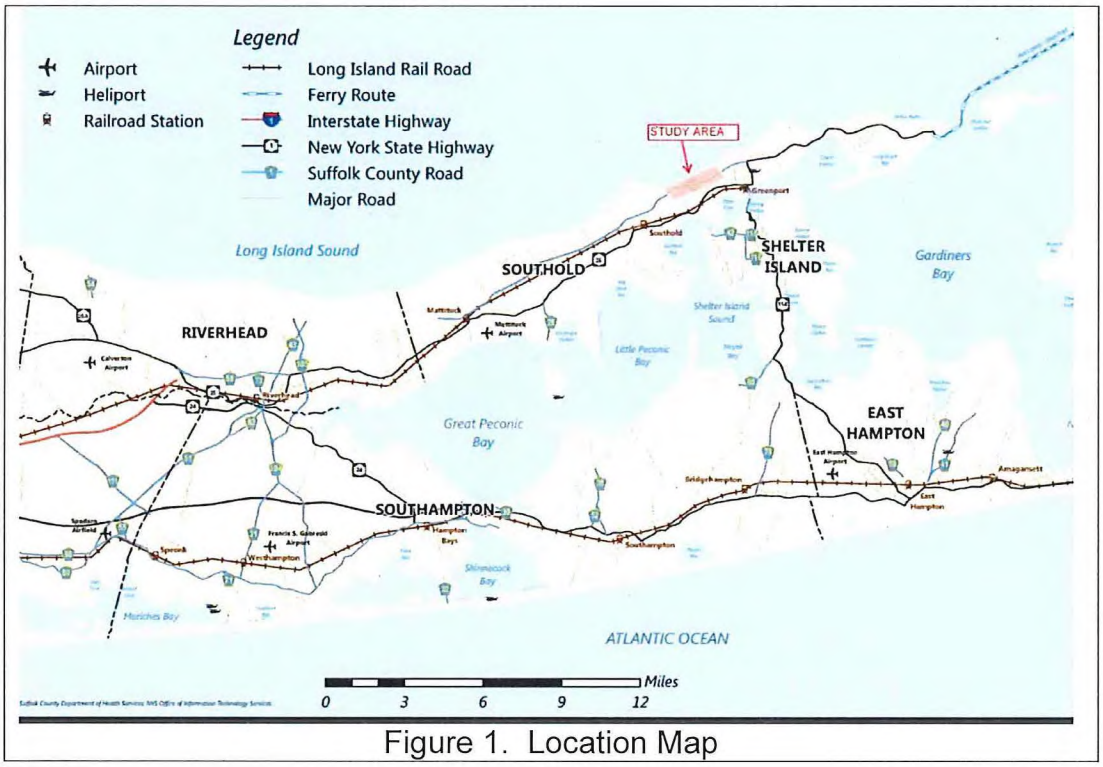


Figure 1. Location Map

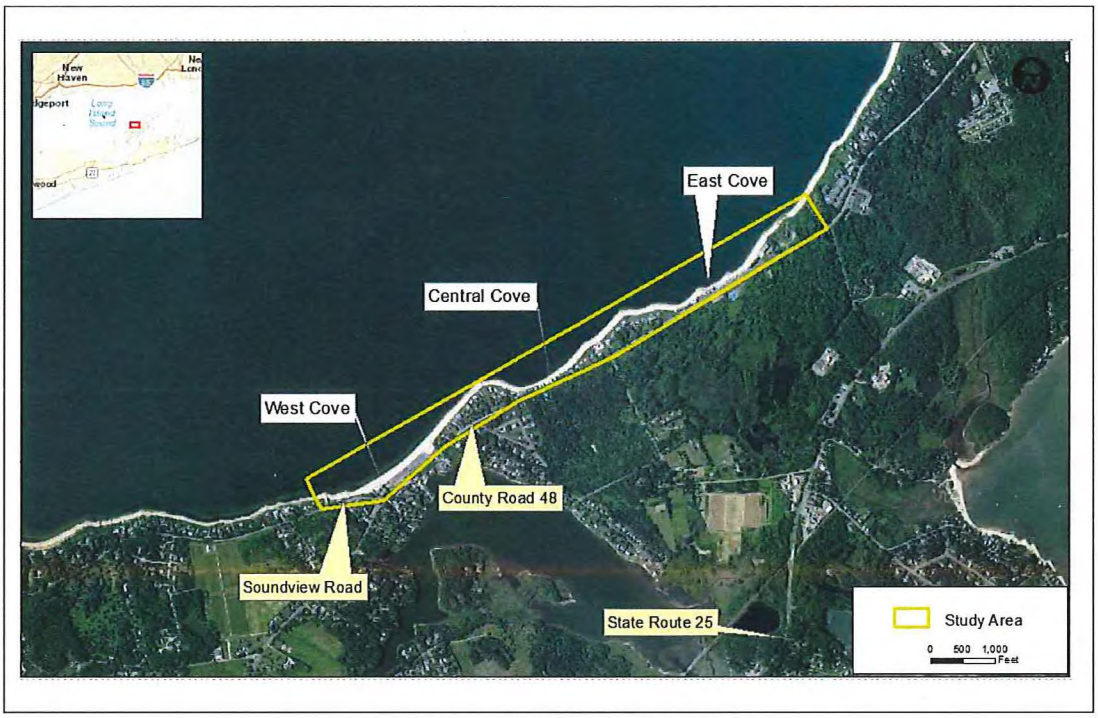


Figure 2. Study Area Map

Figure 3. West Cove 25-foot Beach Berm

Figure 4. Central Cove Variable Width (25-foot and 75-foot) Beach Berm

Figure 5. East Cove 25-foot Beach Berm

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 13, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Shinnecock Tribal Office
Shinnecock Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 5006
Southampton, New York 11969

To whom it may concern:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction (CSDR) Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce the risk of coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect the County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck CSDR FS decision document, including National Historic Preservation Act, of 1966, as amended (NHPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office. Should you have any comments after the meeting, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Kathleen A. Atwood, of the Economics/Cultural Resources Section at (978) 318-8537, or by email at Kathleen.A.Atwood@usace.army.mil or myself at 978-318-8737, or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

Similar letter sent to:

Ruth Pierpont, Deputy Commissioner/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
State Historic Preservation Office
Peebles Island Resource Center
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
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August 13, 2014

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Ruth Pierpont, Deputy Commissioner/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
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Peebles Island Resource Center
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction (CSDR) Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce the risk of coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect the County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck CSDR FS decision document, including National Historic Preservation Act, of 1966, as amended (NHPA) information for Public and USACE review.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

Similar Letter Sent to:

Shinnecock Tribal Office
Shinnecock Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 5006
Southampton, New York 11969

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Steve Papa
Long Island Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
340 Smith Road
Shirley, New York 11967

Dear Mr. Papa:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. If you have any comments pursuant to the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138, or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself at 978-318-8737, or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Grace Musumeci
NEPA Regional Coordinator
USEPA Region 2
290 Broadway-25th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866

Dear Ms. Musumeci:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office. Should you have any comments after the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Denise Caldwell, Consistency Coordinator
Consistency Review Unit
Office of Communities & Waterfronts
New York Department of State
Suite 1010
One Commerce Place, 99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231-0001

Dear Ms. Caldwell:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and

elicit concerns and suggestions from your office. Should you have any comments after the meeting, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138, or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself at 978-318-8737, or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Eric Star
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 1
SUNY Stony Brook
50 Circle Road
Stony Brook, New York 11790-3409

Dear Mr. Star:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife

Coordination Act. Should you have any comments after the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138, or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself at 978-318-8737, or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Peter A. Scully, Regional Director
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 1
SUNY Stony Brook
50 Circle Road – Building 40
Stony Brook, New York 11790-3409

Dear Mr. Scully:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

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A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife

Coordination Act. Should you have any comments after the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138, or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself at 978-318-8737, or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Mary Colligan
Assistant Regional Administrator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930

Dear Ms. Colligan:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline, including County Road (Route 48), located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

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A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife

Coordination Act and the Endangered Species Act. If you have any comments pursuant to the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see attached Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Lou Chiarella
Assistant Regional Administrator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Habitat Conservation Division
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930

Dear Mr. Chiarella:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline including County Road (Route 48), located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see emclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

David Shaw, Director
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Air Resources
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-3250

Dear Mr. Shaw:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline, including County Road (Route 48), located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

David A. Silwell, Field Supervisor
New York Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

Dear Mr. Silwell:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Steve Papa
Long Island Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
340 Smith Road
Shirley, New York 11967

Dear Mr. Papa:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Joan Matthews, Director
Clean Water Division (CWD)
USEPA Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007-1866

Dear Ms. Matthews:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see attached Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

William P. Ruland
Town of Southhold
Town Board Member/Deputy Supervisor
53095 Main Road
P.O. Box 1179
Southold, New York 11971

Dear Mr. Ruland:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Nicholas Conrad
Information Resources Coordinator
New York Natural Heritage Program
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway, 5th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-4757

Dear Mr. Conrad:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

James A. Richter
Office of the Engineer
Town of Southhold
53095 Main Rd
P.O. Box 1179
Southold, New York 11971

Dear Mr. Richter:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Scott A. Russell
Town of Southhold
Town Supervisor
53095 Main Road
P.O. Box 1179
Southold, New York 11971

Dear Mr. Russell:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

New York Sportfishing Federation
72-11 Austin Street, Suite 144
Forest Hills, New York 11375

To whom this may concern:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline, including County Road (Route 48), located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

A coordinated site visit for interested state and federal agencies, town officials, and non-governmental organizations will occur on Thursday, September 4, 2014. The purpose of the site visit is to view the project area, discuss potential alternatives, and elicit concerns and suggestions from your office. If you have any comments pursuant to the coordinated site visit, please submit a letter within 30 days of the visit.

Site visit participants will meet at 1:00 p.m. at the Southold Town Beach parking lot (see enclosed Study Area Map). Please RSVP with Ms. Judith L. Johnson, of the Environmental Resources Section at (978) 318-8138 or by email at Judith.L.Johnson@usace.army.mil, or myself, at 978-318-8737 or by email at Barbara.R.Blumeris@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

William Hillman, P.E.
Chief Engineer
Suffolk County DPW
335 Yaphank Avenue
Yaphank, New York 11980

Dear Mr. Hillman:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris
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August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Joanne Minieri
Deputy County Executive / Commissioner
Suffolk County Planning – Department of Planning
100 Veterans Memorial Highway – 4th Floor
Hauppauge, New York 11788-0099

Dear Ms. Minieri:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

The study objective is to provide a project that will reduce coastal storm damages to the existing shorefront development, protect County Road, and protect the utilities associated with the road right of way. Plan formulation will involve an analysis of potential structural and non structural alternatives. The USACE New England District will prepare the Hashamomuck Coastal Storm Risk Management FS decision document, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information for Public and USACE review.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

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August 8, 2014

Engineering/Planning Division
Planning Branch

Thomas Muse, Environmental Director
Surfrider Foundation
Eastern Long Island Chapter
PO Box 2681 Amagansett, NY 11930

Dear Mr. Muse:

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England District, would like to invite you and/or a member(s) of your staff to participate in a coordinated site visit for the Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Feasibility Study (FS) for the Hashamomuck Cove area of Southold, New York. The study area is a 1.5 mile stretch of coastal shoreline located in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, on the North Fork of Long Island (see enclosed Location Map).

Shore front development in the project area includes homes, recreation areas, and businesses. This 1.5 mile area of coastal shoreline is vulnerable to erosion, wave attack, and inundation from coastal storms including hurricanes and northeasters. The long term erosion rate is approximately 1 to 2 feet per year. A portion of Route 48 is being undermined by storm driven waves and will eventually collapse causing significant transportation impacts and loss of utilities located along the road right of way.

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Sincerely,

Barbara Blumeris
Study Manager

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