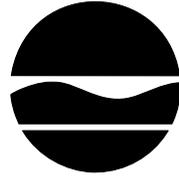


Appendix C

Correspondence Received from Permitting Agencies



State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number: #1-4728-03299/00005
Date: April 10, 2008

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, as Lead Agency, has determined, based on the information and analysis below and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **will not** result in any significant adverse environment impacts and that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Western Fire Island Dredge/Beach Nourishment Project

SEQR Status: Type I Action

Description of Action: Dredge approximately 500,000 cubic yards of beach compatible sand from an offshore borrow area and transport the material to the shoreline of Fire Island. The material will be used as nourishment to restore eroded dunes and beach areas along 7,300 feet of shoreline within the communities of Saltaire, Fair Harbor, Dunewood and Lonelyville. Tapered dunes will be created several hundred feet to the west and east of the main nourishment areas. In addition, some severely eroded areas will be supplemented with more sand than the main areas. The dunes will then be stabilized with native vegetation and sand fencing.

Location: Atlantic Ocean shoreline of the communities of Saltaire, Fair Harbor, Dunewood and Lonelyville, Town of Islip, Fire Island, Suffolk County.

Contact Person: Mark Carrara, Environmental Analyst II
Division of Environmental Permits

Telephone Number: 631- 444-0365

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

DEC # 1-4728-03299/00005

Reasons Supporting This Determination: (See 6NYCRR Part 617.7 for requirements of this determination)

1. Historical Observation: During the winter of 1992/1993 severe erosion occurred to the beaches and dunes of many Fire Island communities during two storm events and the situation was declared an emergency. In response to the emergency and loss of sand, several Fire Island communities carried out offshore dredging to obtain sand material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Subsequently, there were no reports of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation, wildlife or threatened and endangered species. In addition, post project surveying and post project observations revealed no indication of adverse environmental impacts.

From 1997 to 2001 the beaches and protective dune features of several Fire Island communities experienced several storm events that left some areas vulnerable to possible loss of property. Again several Fire Island communities proposed to obtain sand from an offshore borrow site and to use the material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) and Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS) were prepared. The DEIS and FEIS studied potential impacts of the proposals and concluded that the projects had minimized the potential for adverse impacts and would not result in significant environmental impacts. In 2003 permits were issued for these activities and the projects were eventually carried out. The permits required two years of follow-up sampling of the borrow sites to monitor finfish recovery rates. This monitoring revealed that finfish populations quickly recovered after the dredging operations. In addition, there were no reports or observations of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation or threatened and endangered species.

Therefore, activities similar to the current project have occurred in the past and there have been no observable significant environmental impacts as a result.

2. Threatened and Endangered Species: Several threatened and endangered species are known to use areas in or near the proposed dredging site. Specifically, Leatherback Sea Turtles, Loggerhead Sea Turtles, Hawksbill Sea Turtles, Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtles and Green Sea Turtles have been observed migrating and temporarily inhabiting the offshore areas of Fire Island. In addition, protected marine mammals have also been observed in this general area. These marine wildlife

species are very mobile and they can swim away to avoid slow moving dangers. The proposed dredge vehicles will be moving at very low speeds that can easily be avoided by these marine species. Therefore, the dredging operations are not expected to result in mortality to these threatened, endangered or protected marine species.

Studies show that sea turtles spending 95% of the time in the top 15 feet of the water column. The proposed new water depths in the dredge area are within the range of water depths used by marine mammal species. Therefore, the modest increases to water depths is not expected to effect sea turtles and it will not adversely impact the values of the site as marine mammal habitat. In addition, post project finfish sampling and monitoring of other dredge sites, similar to this project, has revealed that finfish quickly return to the site following completion of the dredging and we would expect the same response from sea turtle species and marine mammals.

These Fire Island beach areas are used by several threatened and endangered bird species such as Piping Plovers, Least Terns, Roseate Terns, Ospreys and Common Terns. These species have been observed in and near the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. However, there are no known nesting sites within the dimensions of the sand nourishment areas and the sand nourishment activities will take place during periods when these species have migrated away from the Fire Island area and are absent from the project sites. The project sponsors will also employ environmental monitors to spot threatened and or endangered species in the vicinity of the project. If any threatened or endangered species are encountered near the beach and dune areas, all grading activities will cease until these individuals are absent from the area or they have traveled a safe distance away. For these reasons the risk of mortality to these threatened and endangered bird species is extremely low. The proposed nourishment of the dune and beach areas is not expected to adversely impact shorebird habitat and may result in increased shorebird habitat by increasing the size of the beach area.

Therefore this project will not result in significant adverse impacts to threatened or endangered wildlife species or their habitat.

3. Rare and Protected Plants: Beach and dune areas on Fire Island are known to contain several rare protected plant species such as Seabeach Knotweed and Seabeach Amaranth. The beach and dune areas proposed to receive nourishment material are located directly south of Fire Island communities that are very densely developed with mostly seasonal dwellings. During summer and fall months these beach areas are used extensively for recreational purposes by the residents and general public. As a result of these recreational activities these beach areas are severely disturbed and this disturbance makes it difficult for rare plant species to survive in the areas located directly south of these densely developed communities. Therefore we do not expect a high frequency of these plants occurring in the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. In addition, the project sponsor will be identifying any

occurrences of these plants and transplanting them to areas that are less disturbed by the public which will increase the likelihood of survival. The nourishment of the beach and dune areas may result in increased plant habitat by increasing the size of the beach area. For these reasons the project will not result in significant adverse impacts to rare and protected plant species.

4. General Wildlife and Vegetation: Shellfish surveys of the borrow site indicate that no significant Surf Clam populations exist at the proposed dredge location. Fish and wildlife may be temporarily displaced during the project dredging and grading activities, however, they will quickly return upon completion of work. The restored dune areas are proposed to be re-vegetated with native beach grasses. Therefore, the project will only result in minor and temporary impacts to general wildlife and vegetation.

5. Water Quality: There may be some turbidity of marine waters associated with the dredging and beach grading activities. These impacts will be minor in nature and temporary in duration.

6. Erosion Rates and Wave Patterns: The borrow site is located well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral zone where sand is transported, accreted and eroded by natural coastal processes of the long shore current system and storm events. The seaward limit of the active littoral sand system, also known as the closure depth, is generally recognized as being located at between depths of -18 and -27 feet for the Fire Island area. The borrow site for this proposal is located in an area with an average water depth of more than -40 feet deep which is well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral sand system. In addition, historical water depth maps of the area show that these offshore areas have remained stable and have not been losing sand or accreting sand over time. This demonstrates that these areas are well beyond the active littoral sand system for the Fire Island shoreline. Therefore, the removal of sand from the borrow site will not impact the natural movement of sand along the shoreline and it will not reduce the amount of material available to the sand transport system.

The borrow area will be deepened modestly with gradual side slopes so drastic or sudden depth changes will not result and the resulting bottom contours will be level. This will maintain the relatively uniform bottom profile in the area. The majority of the dredge site will change by less than 6 feet in bottom elevation. The average existing water depth at the dredge site is more than 40 feet deep and the prevailing wave amplitudes are not large enough to be effected by the modest changes in water depths proposed. Computer modeling has also shown that these modest depth changes will have minimal effects to wave patterns at the shoreline. These modest changes to water depths and the resulting uniform bottom are not expected to change wave patterns or subject beach areas to locally increased wave action or scouring.

The amount of sand proposed to be removed is negligible compared to the overall total amount of offshore sand available to the sand system.

Therefore, the proposed dredging will not result in significant impacts to wave patterns or erosion rates.

7. Growth Induction: The surrounding area is substantially developed and there are very few vacant parcels. This project is not expected to induce growth in the area.

8. Cultural Resources: No agricultural, archeological or historic resources were identified at the project sites. The project is designed to restore unique natural protective geographic features along the shoreline damaged and eroded by storm events. A grain size analysis shows that the proposed borrow site sand is compatible with the existing sand on these beaches and therefore no impacts to visual aesthetics of the beach are expected.

9. Energy Usage: Energy usage will be minimal and not significant. No other impacts were identified during this review.

10. Long Term and Cumulative Impacts: Long term and cumulative impacts resulting from beach nourishment were considered, however, these impacts are not well understood at this time.

These type of projects can reduce the long term likelihood of an over wash from occurring which may impact the long term shoal and marsh habitat forming processes on the bay side of Fire Island. However, the occurrence of an over wash in these densely developed communities would result in a wide range of environmental impacts as a result of the debris from the damaged dwellings and the release of fuels and other contaminants. In addition, wave action would carry the debris and distribute it to other areas. We believe the impacts that would result from an over wash far out weigh the not well understood possibility of long term effects to the shoal and marsh habitat forming process.

For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant

Other involved agencies and interested parties (if any).



State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number: #1-4722-01483/00005
Date: April 10, 2008

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, as Lead Agency, has determined, based on the information and analysis below and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **will not** result in any significant adverse environment impacts and that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Fire Island Pines Dredge/Beach Nourishment Project

SEQR Status: Type I Action

Description of Action: Dredge approximately 500,000 cubic yards of beach compatible sand from an offshore borrow area and transport the material to the shoreline of Fire Island. The material will be used as nourishment to restore eroded dunes and beach areas along 6,380 feet of shoreline within the community of Fire Island Pines. Tapered dunes will be created several hundred feet to the west and east of the main nourishment area. In addition, some severely eroded areas will be supplemented with more sand than the main areas. The dunes will then be stabilized with native vegetation and sand fencing.

Location: Atlantic Ocean shoreline of the community of Fire Island Pines, Town of Brookhaven, Fire Island, Suffolk County.

Contact Person: Mark Carrara, Environmental Analyst II
Division of Environmental Permits

Telephone Number: 631- 444-0365

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

DEC # 1-4722-01483/00005

Reasons Supporting This Determination: (See 6NYCRR Part 617.7 for requirements of this determination)

1. Historical Observation: During the winter of 1992/1993 severe erosion occurred to the beaches and dunes of many Fire Island communities during two storm events and the situation was declared an emergency. In response to the emergency and loss of sand, several Fire Island communities carried out offshore dredging to obtain sand material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Subsequently, there were no reports of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation, wildlife or threatened and endangered species. In addition, post project surveying and post project observations revealed no indication of adverse environmental impacts.

From 1997 to 2001 the beaches and protective dune features of several Fire Island communities experienced several storm events that left some areas vulnerable to possible loss of property. Again several Fire Island communities proposed to obtain sand from an offshore borrow site and to use the material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) and Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS) were prepared. The DEIS and FEIS studied potential impacts of the proposals and concluded that the projects had minimized the potential for adverse impacts and would not result in significant environmental impacts. In 2003 permits were issued for these activities and the projects were eventually carried out. The permits required two years of follow-up sampling of the borrow sites to monitor finfish recovery rates. This monitoring revealed that finfish populations quickly recovered after the dredging operations. In addition, there were no reports or observations of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation or threatened and endangered species.

Therefore, activities similar to the current project have occurred in the past and there have been no observable significant environmental impacts as a result.

2. Threatened and Endangered Species: Several threatened and endangered species are known to use areas in or near the proposed dredging site. Specifically, Leatherback Sea Turtles, Loggerhead Sea Turtles, Hawksbill Sea Turtles, Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtles and Green Sea Turtles have been observed migrating and temporarily inhabiting the offshore areas of Fire Island. In addition, protected marine mammals have also been observed in this general area. These marine wildlife

species are very mobile and they can swim away to avoid slow moving dangers. The proposed dredge vehicles will be moving at very low speeds that can easily be avoided by these marine species. Therefore, the dredging operations are not expected to result in mortality to these threatened, endangered or protected marine species.

Studies show that sea turtles spending 95% of the time in the top 15 feet of the water column. The proposed new water depths in the dredge area are within the range of water depths used by marine mammal species. Therefore, the modest increases to water depths is not expected to effect sea turtles and it will not adversely impact the values of the site as marine mammal habitat. In addition, post project finfish sampling and monitoring of other dredge sites, similar to this project, has revealed that finfish quickly return to the site following completion of the dredging and we would expect the same response from sea turtle species and marine mammals.

These Fire Island beach areas are used by several threatened and endangered bird species such as Piping Plovers, Least Terns, Roseate Terns, Ospreys and Common Terns. These species have been observed in and near the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. However, there are no known nesting sites within the dimensions of the sand nourishment areas and the sand nourishment activities will take place during periods when these species have migrated away from the Fire Island area and are absent from the project sites. The project sponsors will also employ environmental monitors to spot threatened and or endangered species in the vicinity of the project. If any threatened or endangered species are encountered near the beach and dune areas, all grading activities will cease until these individuals are absent from the area or they have traveled a safe distance away. For these reasons the risk of mortality to these threatened and endangered bird species is extremely low. The proposed nourishment of the dune and beach areas is not expected to adversely impact shorebird habitat and may result in increased shorebird habitat by increasing the size of the beach area.

Therefore this project will not result in significant adverse impacts to threatened or endangered wildlife species or their habitat.

3. Rare and Protected Plants: Beach and dune areas on Fire Island are known to contain several rare protected plant species such as Seabeach Knotweed and Seabeach Amaranth. The beach and dune areas proposed to receive nourishment material are located directly south of Fire Island communities that are very densely developed with mostly seasonal dwellings. During summer and fall months these beach areas are used extensively for recreational purposes by the residents and general public. As a result of these recreational activities these beach areas are severely disturbed and this disturbance makes it difficult for rare plant species to survive in the areas located directly south of these densely developed communities. Therefore we do not expect a high frequency of these plants occurring in the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. In addition, the project sponsor will be identifying any

occurrences of these plants and transplanting them to areas that are less disturbed by the public which will increase the likelihood of survival. The nourishment of the beach and dune areas may result in increased plant habitat by increasing the size of the beach area. For these reasons the project will not result in significant adverse impacts to rare and protected plant species.

4. General Wildlife and Vegetation: Shellfish surveys of the borrow site indicate that no significant Surf Clam populations exist at the proposed dredge location. Fish and wildlife may be temporarily displaced during the project dredging and grading activities, however, they will quickly return upon completion of work. The restored dune areas are proposed to be re-vegetated with native beach grasses. Therefore, the project will only result in minor and temporary impacts to general wildlife and vegetation.

5. Water Quality: There may be some turbidity of marine waters associated with the dredging and beach grading activities. These impacts will be minor in nature and temporary in duration.

6. Erosion Rates and Wave Patterns: The borrow site is located well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral zone where sand is transported, accreted and eroded by natural coastal processes of the long shore current system and storm events. The seaward limit of the active littoral sand system, also known as the closure depth, is generally recognized as being located at between depths of -18 and -27 feet for the Fire Island area. The borrow site for this proposal is located in an area with an average water depth of more than -40 feet deep which is well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral sand system. In addition, historical water depth maps of the area show that these offshore areas have remained stable and have not been losing sand or accreting sand over time. This demonstrates that these areas are well beyond the active littoral sand system for the Fire Island shoreline. Therefore, the removal of sand from the borrow site will not impact the natural movement of sand along the shoreline and it will not reduce the amount of material available to the sand transport system.

The borrow area will be deepened modestly with gradual side slopes so drastic or sudden depth changes will not result and the resulting bottom contours will be level. This will maintain the relatively uniform bottom profile in the area. The majority of the dredge site will change by less than 6 feet in bottom elevation. The average existing water depth at the dredge site is more than 40 feet deep and the prevailing wave amplitudes are not large enough to be effected by the modest changes in water depths proposed. Computer modeling has also shown that these modest depth changes will have minimal effects to wave patterns at the shoreline. These modest changes to water depths and the resulting uniform bottom are not expected to change wave patterns or subject beach areas to locally increased wave action or scouring.

The amount of sand proposed to be removed is negligible compared to the overall total amount of offshore sand available to the sand system.

Therefore, the proposed dredging will not result in significant impacts to wave patterns or erosion rates.

7. Growth Induction: The surrounding area is substantially developed and there are very few vacant parcels. This project is not expected to induce growth in the area.

8. Cultural Resources: No agricultural, archeological or historic resources were identified at the project sites. The project is designed to restore unique natural protective geographic features along the shoreline damaged and eroded by storm events. A grain size analysis shows that the proposed borrow site sand is compatible with the existing sand on these beaches and therefore no impacts to visual aesthetics of the beach are expected.

9. Energy Usage: Energy usage will be minimal and not significant. No other impacts were identified during this review.

10. Long Term and Cumulative Impacts: Long term and cumulative impacts resulting from beach nourishment were considered, however, these impacts are not well understood at this time.

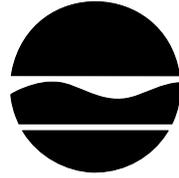
These type of projects can reduce the long term likelihood of an over wash from occurring which may impact the long term shoal and marsh habitat forming processes on the bay side of Fire Island. However, the occurrence of an over wash in these densely developed communities would result in a wide range of environmental impacts as a result of the debris from the damaged dwellings and the release of fuels and other contaminants. In addition, wave action would carry the debris and distribute it to other areas. We believe the impacts that would result from an over wash far out weigh the not well understood possibility of long term effects to the shoal and marsh habitat forming process.

For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant

Other involved agencies and interested parties (if any).



State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number: #1-4722-01129/00005
Date: April 10, 2008

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, as Lead Agency, has determined, based on the information and analysis below and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **will not** result in any significant adverse environment impacts and that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Davis Park Dredge/Beach Nourishment Project

SEQR Status: Type I Action

Description of Action: Dredge approximately 305,000 cubic yards of beach compatible sand from an offshore borrow area and transport the material to the shoreline of Fire Island. The material will be used as nourishment to restore eroded dunes and beach areas along 4,200 feet of shoreline within the community of Davis Park. Tapered dunes will be created several hundred feet to the west and east of the main nourishment area. In addition, some severely eroded areas will be supplemented with more sand than the main areas. The dunes will then be stabilized with native vegetation and sand fencing.

Location: Atlantic Ocean shoreline of the community of Davis Park, Town of Brookhaven, Fire Island, Suffolk County.

Contact Person: Mark Carrara, Environmental Analyst II
Division of Environmental Permits

Telephone Number: 631- 444-0365

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

DEC # 1-4722-01129/00005

Reasons Supporting This Determination: (See 6NYCRR Part 617.7 for requirements of this determination)

1. Historical Observation: During the winter of 1992/1993 severe erosion occurred to the beaches and dunes of many Fire Island communities during two storm events and the situation was declared an emergency. In response to the emergency and loss of sand, several Fire Island communities carried out offshore dredging to obtain sand material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Subsequently, there were no reports of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation, wildlife or threatened and endangered species. In addition, post project surveying and post project observations revealed no indication of adverse environmental impacts.

From 1997 to 2001 the beaches and protective dune features of several Fire Island communities experienced several storm events that left some areas vulnerable to possible loss of property. Again several Fire Island communities proposed to obtain sand from an offshore borrow site and to use the material to nourish the beaches and restore the protective dune features, similar in scope and magnitude to the current proposals. Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) and Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS) were prepared. The DEIS and FEIS studied potential impacts of the proposals and concluded that the projects had minimized the potential for adverse impacts and would not result in significant environmental impacts. In 2003 permits were issued for these activities and the projects were eventually carried out. The permits required two years of follow-up sampling of the borrow sites to monitor finfish recovery rates. This monitoring revealed that finfish populations quickly recovered after the dredging operations. In addition, there were no reports or observations of adverse impacts to wildlife, erosion patterns, wave patterns, sand movements, drainage patterns, water quality, air quality, vegetation or threatened and endangered species.

Therefore, activities similar to the current project have occurred in the past and there have been no observable significant environmental impacts as a result.

2. Threatened and Endangered Species: Several threatened and endangered species are known to use areas in or near the proposed dredging site. Specifically, Leatherback Sea Turtles, Loggerhead Sea Turtles, Hawksbill Sea Turtles, Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtles and Green Sea Turtles have been observed migrating and temporarily inhabiting the offshore areas of Fire Island. In addition, protected marine mammals have also been observed in this general area. These marine wildlife

species are very mobile and they can swim away to avoid slow moving dangers. The proposed dredge vehicles will be moving at very low speeds that can easily be avoided by these marine species. Therefore, the dredging operations are not expected to result in mortality to these threatened, endangered or protected marine species.

Studies show that sea turtles spending 95% of the time in the top 15 feet of the water column. The proposed new water depths in the dredge area are within the range of water depths used by marine mammal species. Therefore, the modest increases to water depths is not expected to effect sea turtles and it will not adversely impact the values of the site as marine mammal habitat. In addition, post project finfish sampling and monitoring of other dredge sites, similar to this project, has revealed that finfish quickly return to the site following completion of the dredging and we would expect the same response from sea turtle species and marine mammals.

These Fire Island beach areas are used by several threatened and endangered bird species such as Piping Plovers, Least Terns, Roseate Terns, Ospreys and Common Terns. These species have been observed in and near the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. However, there are no known nesting sites within the dimensions of the sand nourishment areas and the sand nourishment activities will take place during periods when these species have migrated away from the Fire Island area and are absent from the project sites. The project sponsors will also employ environmental monitors to spot threatened and or endangered species in the vicinity of the project. If any threatened or endangered species are encountered near the beach and dune areas, all grading activities will cease until these individuals are absent from the area or they have traveled a safe distance away. For these reasons the risk of mortality to these threatened and endangered bird species is extremely low. The proposed nourishment of the dune and beach areas is not expected to adversely impact shorebird habitat and may result in increased shorebird habitat by increasing the size of the beach area.

Therefore this project will not result in significant adverse impacts to threatened or endangered wildlife species or their habitat.

3. Rare and Protected Plants: Beach and dune areas on Fire Island are known to contain several rare protected plant species such as Seabeach Knotweed and Seabeach Amaranth. The beach and dune areas proposed to receive nourishment material are located directly south of Fire Island communities that are very densely developed with mostly seasonal dwellings. During summer and fall months these beach areas are used extensively for recreational purposes by the residents and general public. As a result of these recreational activities these beach areas are severely disturbed and this disturbance makes it difficult for rare plant species to survive in the areas located directly south of these densely developed communities. Therefore we do not expect a high frequency of these plants occurring in the areas proposed to receive sand nourishment. In addition, the project sponsor will be identifying any

occurrences of these plants and transplanting them to areas that are less disturbed by the public which will increase the likelihood of survival. The nourishment of the beach and dune areas may result in increased plant habitat by increasing the size of the beach area. For these reasons the project will not result in significant adverse impacts to rare and protected plant species.

4. General Wildlife and Vegetation: Shellfish surveys of the borrow site indicate that no significant Surf Clam populations exist at the proposed dredge location. Fish and wildlife may be temporarily displaced during the project dredging and grading activities, however, they will quickly return upon completion of work. The restored dune areas are proposed to be re-vegetated with native beach grasses. Therefore, the project will only result in minor and temporary impacts to general wildlife and vegetation.

5. Water Quality: There may be some turbidity of marine waters associated with the dredging and beach grading activities. These impacts will be minor in nature and temporary in duration.

6. Erosion Rates and Wave Patterns: The borrow site is located well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral zone where sand is transported, accreted and eroded by natural coastal processes of the long shore current system and storm events. The seaward limit of the active littoral sand system, also known as the closure depth, is generally recognized as being located at between depths of -18 and -27 feet for the Fire Island area. The borrow site for this proposal is located in an area with an average water depth of more than -40 feet deep which is well beyond the seaward limits of the active littoral sand system. In addition, historical water depth maps of the area show that these offshore areas have remained stable and have not been losing sand or accreting sand over time. This demonstrates that these areas are well beyond the active littoral sand system for the Fire Island shoreline. Therefore, the removal of sand from the borrow site will not impact the natural movement of sand along the shoreline and it will not reduce the amount of material available to the sand transport system.

The borrow area will be deepened modestly with gradual side slopes so drastic or sudden depth changes will not result and the resulting bottom contours will be level. This will maintain the relatively uniform bottom profile in the area. The majority of the dredge site will change by less than 6 feet in bottom elevation. The average existing water depth at the dredge site is more than 40 feet deep and the prevailing wave amplitudes are not large enough to be effected by the modest changes in water depths proposed. Computer modeling has also shown that these modest depth changes will have minimal effects to wave patterns at the shoreline. These modest changes to water depths and the resulting uniform bottom are not expected to change wave patterns or subject beach areas to locally increased wave action or scouring.

The amount of sand proposed to be removed is negligible compared to the overall total amount of offshore sand available to the sand system.

Therefore, the proposed dredging will not result in significant impacts to wave patterns or erosion rates.

7. Growth Induction: The surrounding area is substantially developed and there are very few vacant parcels. This project is not expected to induce growth in the area.

8. Cultural Resources: No agricultural, archeological or historic resources were identified at the project sites. The project is designed to restore unique natural protective geographic features along the shoreline damaged and eroded by storm events. A grain size analysis shows that the proposed borrow site sand is compatible with the existing sand on these beaches and therefore no impacts to visual aesthetics of the beach are expected.

9. Energy Usage: Energy usage will be minimal and not significant. No other impacts were identified during this review.

10. Long Term and Cumulative Impacts: Long term and cumulative impacts resulting from beach nourishment were considered, however, these impacts are not well understood at this time.

These type of projects can reduce the long term likelihood of an over wash from occurring which may impact the long term shoal and marsh habitat forming processes on the bay side of Fire Island. However, the occurrence of an over wash in these densely developed communities would result in a wide range of environmental impacts as a result of the debris from the damaged dwellings and the release of fuels and other contaminants. In addition, wave action would carry the debris and distribute it to other areas. We believe the impacts that would result from an over wash far out weigh the not well understood possibility of long term effects to the shoal and marsh habitat forming process.

For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant

Other involved agencies and interested parties (if any).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

APR 15 2008

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Regulatory Branch-Eastern Permits Section

SUBJECT: Permit Application Number NAN-2008-505-EHA
by Davis Park Beach Erosion Control District (BECD) for
dredging and beach nourishment

John Lund
Davis Park BECD
PO Box 386
Sayville, New York 11782

Dear Mr. Lund:

We have received your application for a Department of the Army permit pursuant to:

- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
- Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

Please use the above referenced application number when requesting information concerning your application. This number will be used on any further correspondence.

You are advised not to undertake any activity in connection with the proposed work in waters of the United States until the required Department of the Army authorization has been obtained.

You may contact the undersigned at (917) 790-8523 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Naomi Handell
Project Manager
Eastern Permits Section

cc: Kelly Risotto ✓
Land Use Ecological Services
PO Box 1060
Riverhead, New York 11901



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

June 18, 2008

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Regulatory Branch-Eastern Permits Section

SUBJECT: Permit Application Number NAN-2008-809
by Central Fire Island Segment for dredging and beach
nourishment

Incorporated Village of Ocean Beach
Seaview Beach Erosion Control District
Ocean Bay Park
Fire Island Summer Club/Corneille Estates

Dear Applicants:

We have received your application for a Department of the Army permit pursuant to:

- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
- Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

Please use the above referenced application number when requesting information concerning your application. This number will be used on any further correspondence.

You are advised not to undertake any activity in connection with the proposed work in waters of the United States until the required Department of the Army authorization has been obtained.

You may contact the undersigned at (917) 790-8523 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Naomi Handell

Naomi Handell
Project Manager
Eastern Permits Section

cc: Kelly Risotto
Land Use Ecological Services
PO Box 1060
Riverhead, New York 11901



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

APR 15 2008

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Regulatory Branch-Eastern Permits Section

SUBJECT: Permit Application Number NAN-2008-511-EHA
by Inc. Village of Saltaire, Fair Harbor, Dunewood,
Lonelyville, for dredging and beach nourishment

Mario Posillico
Inc. Village of Saltaire
PO Box 5551
Bayshore, New York 11706

Dear Mr. Posillico:

We have received your application for a Department of the Army permit pursuant to:

- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
- Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

Please use the above referenced application number when requesting information concerning your application. This number will be used on any further correspondence.

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You may contact the undersigned at (917) 790-8523 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Naomi Handell
Project Manager
Eastern Permits Section

cc: Kelly Risotto, Land Use, PO Box 1060, Riverhead, NY 11901



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Regulatory Branch-Eastern Permits Section

APR 15 2008

SUBJECT: Permit Application Number NAN-2008-510-EHA
by Fire Island Pines Beach Erosion Control District
(BECD), for dredging and beach nourishment

Ron Martin
Fire Island Pines Beach BECD
391 West Street #4
New York, New York 10014

Dear Mr. Martin:

We have received your application for a Department of the Army permit pursuant to:

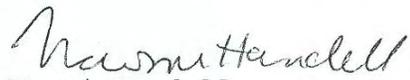
- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
- Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

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You may contact the undersigned at (917) 790-8523 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,


Naomi Handell
Project Manager
Eastern Permits Section

cc: Kelly Risotto
Land Use Ecological Services
PO Box 1060
Riverhead, New York 11901