



US Army Corps
of Engineers
New England District

Update Report for Rhode Island



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Mission

The missions of the New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers include flood damage reduction and control, emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters and national emergencies, environmental remediation and restoration, natural resource management, stream bank and shoreline protection, navigation maintenance and improvement, support to military facilities and installations, and engineering and construction support to other government agencies. The six New England states cover 66,000 square miles and have 6,100 miles of coastline, 11 deep-water ports, 102 recreational and small commercial harbors, 13 major river basins, and thousands of miles of navigable rivers and streams. The district operates and maintains 31 dams, two hurricane barriers and the Cape Cod Canal. Through its Regulatory program, the district processes about 6,000 applications per year for work in waters and wetlands of the six-state region. We employ about 480 professional civilian employees, with about 300 stationed at our headquarters in Concord, Massachusetts. The other Corps of Engineers employees serve at Corps projects and offices throughout the region.

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Navigation

BLOCK ISLAND, HARBOR OF REFUGE (2nd CD) – Shoaling in the entrance channel of the Block Island Harbor of Refuge Federal Navigation Project (FNP) is impacting safe navigation in and out of the harbor at lower stages of the tide. The Corps proposes to remove approximately 20,000 cubic yards (cy) of sand from the entrance channel and dispose of the material at a near-shore site off of Crescent Beach. Coordination with federal and state agencies is underway in connection with the development of a project Environmental Assessment (EA). *Assuming approvals are granted in a timely manner the District would perform the work this spring using the government dredge CURRITUCK.*

BULLOCK'S POINT COVE (1st CD) – Shoaling has been identified in the inner harbor area of Bullock's Point Cove (BPC) and the city of East Providence and navigation interests have requested maintenance dredging of the federal project. A survey of the channel and anchorage areas in the inner harbor indicates that about 50,000 cy of material needs to be removed to return the project to its authorized dimensions. Sampling and testing of the material indicate that the material is primarily silt. We have determined that the material from BPC is suitable for disposal into the Providence River Confined Aquatic Disposal (CAD) cells. Since federal regulations

require that work involving construction of a disposal facility be cost-shared by a nonfederal interest(s), if this dredged material disposal alternative is pursued a non-federal sponsor would need to be identified. We are initiating coordination with the appropriate federal and state agencies. Dredging will be done as soon as approvals are granted and funds become available. Funds added this fiscal year will be used to complete plans and specifications.

CHARLESTOWN BREACHWAY & INLET, CHARLESTOWN (2nd CD) – Local officials requested Corps involvement to resolve growing concern for navigation safety through the breachway. They are requesting that the Corps remove large boulders *within and on* the ocean side of the breachway as well as some dredging of the natural channel farther inland. An initial appraisal report was approved in June 2005. That report recommended proceeding with final design and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for a project to remove the boulder hazards in the inlet and its seaward approaches under Section 107 authority. The proposal to include inlet dredging into the pond was determined not cost-effective and will not be considered further. The state of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (RICRMC) is the local sponsor and

has agreed to proceed with the recommended plan. The Corps is proceeding with preparation of a draft EA *and plans and specifications* for the proposed action of removing hazardous boulders from the breachway *and its seaward* approach. The draft EA is planned for public release in *the summer of 2006*.

PAWTUXET COVE (1st & 2nd CDs) - The cities of Cranston and Warwick and the state have requested maintenance dredging of the federal navigation project in Pawtuxet Cove. A survey of the channel indicates about 90,000 cy of material needs to be removed to return the project to authorized dimensions. Previous sampling and testing of the material indicated high levels of contaminants in the material to be dredged. The current proposal would use available space in the Providence River CAD cells for disposal of the material. Cost sharing for using the CAD cells will be required. We completed and signed an amendment to the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) we had with the state for the Providence River project to allow use of the Providence River CAD cells. A contract for the work has been awarded to Burnham Associates from Salem, Mass. The work *started in early November 2005 and will be completed by late January 2006*.

POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE (2nd CD) – Shoaling in the entrance channel, East and West Branch channels and the 10 foot anchorage of the Point Judith Harbor of Refuge Federal Navigation Project (FNP) is impacting safe navigation in and out of the harbor at lower stages of the tide. The Corps proposes to remove approximately 110,000 cy of sand from approximately 25 acres of the FNP. *In coordination with the state, we are currently evaluating onshore and near shore disposal options along the Matunuck shoreline in South Kingstown.* Coordination with federal and state agencies is underway in connection with the

development of a project Environmental Assessment. Dredging will be performed as soon as approvals are granted and funds become available.

PROVIDENCE RIVER (1st & 2nd CDs) - A hydrographic condition survey of the federal navigation project, completed in 1992, showed substantial shoaling in upstream areas of the channel. An interagency task force to preserve shipping in Narragansett Bay and develop a plan for dredging the Providence River channel and other projects was created, with the New England District serving as an advisory participant. The task force reported that dredging is needed and created a partnership among state and federal agencies and the many interests involved in dredging.

Bids for the work were opened on Nov. 27, 2002 and the contract was awarded to the low bidder, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., on Dec. 20, 2002. Dredging work started on April 12, 2003 and was completed in August 2005.

The CAD cells that were used to dispose of the unsuitable material from the project have additional disposal capacity. At the request of RICRMC, and to address dredged material disposal needs in Rhode Island, the cells will remain open to accept material from private facilities throughout the state. RICRMC will manage disposal actions in the cells in conjunction with the Corps. During the maintenance work the contractor encountered some ledge material that had not been removed during the improvement work in the 1960s. We have identified those areas and are coordinating with state and federal resource agencies to get approvals for their removal. Assuming we can obtain approvals, funds are available for the work and, the dredging windows allow the work, we anticipate issuing a contract in early 2006 for the removal of the ledge.

Planning Assistance to States

RHODE ISLAND COASTAL WETLANDS INVENTORY - The state of Rhode Island has requested that the Corps conduct an inventory of degraded or filled coastal wetlands to identify the opportunities for future wetlands mitigation projects. Congress has provided funding for the Corps to undertake this task under the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) program. A cost sharing letter

agreement has been signed with the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council. The Corps researched available data in order to build a data inventory. Following this effort, the Corps developed a methodology to evaluate potential restoration sites. Initial interpretation of impacted wetlands from aerial photos is currently underway to identify potential restoration sites.

Ecological Restoration/Watershed Projects

ALLIN'S COVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

PROJECT, BARRINGTON (1st CD) - The New England

District is implementing a project to restore degraded coastal wetlands at the mouth of Allin's Cove. The Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (RICRMC) is the primary nonfederal sponsor for the project. The town of Barrington is also participating in the project with RICRMC. The project will be cost shared 75 percent federal and 25 percent nonfederal. Project construction is under way and will be completed by the spring of 2006.

BRUSH NECK COVE, WARWICK (2nd CD) – The New England District initiated a feasibility study under the Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program in March 2005. The study, which is expected to take two years to complete, will consider alternatives to improve tidal flow. The study will investigate the extent of the existing degradation of water quality, finfish, shellfish and benthic habitat to determine if restoring the connection would restore the quality of the habitat. The RICRMC is the nonfederal sponsor. A bathymetric survey and benthic sampling were completed in the summer of 2005. *Feasible restoration measures are being formulated and evaluated. A team site visit is tentatively scheduled for late January 2006. Environmental dredging options are being developed. Additional ecosystem restoration measures are being considered.*

NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM - The New England District has been requested to provide technical assistance to the implementation committee for the National Estuary Program's (NEP) Narragansett Bay Project (NBP). The NBP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan is complete. Goals of the NEP include identifying nationally significant estuaries that are threatened by pollution, development or overuse; promoting comprehensive planning for and conservation and management of these waters; encouraging the preparation of management plans; and enhancing the coordination of estuarine research. Our activities include attendance at committee meetings on water resource planning and transfer of data to the NEP Geographic Information System for approval.

NINIGRET AND CROSS MILLS PONDS HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT (2nd CD) – *This Section 206, Aquatic Habitat Restoration, project was initiated in November 2004. The project is sponsored by the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council and includes dredging up to 40 acres of tidal delta in the pond, creating a sedimentation basin in the breachway, eelgrass planting in the restored pond areas, and construction of a fishway for herring at nearby Cross Mills Pond. Dredging continued through early 2005 but*

was suspended due to the permitting window. Work began again in the fall of 2005 and will be completed by the spring of 2006. Limited eelgrass planting efforts will take place in the summer of 2006 with further work delayed until at least 2007 so the dredged areas can be monitored. Cross Mills Pond construction will most likely take place in 2006, contingent upon the sponsor securing the necessary real estate easements.

Similar restoration efforts in Winnapaug and Quonochontaug ponds are also being considered. Final designs for Winnapaug Pond will be initiated in 2006.

RHODE ISLAND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY (1st & 2nd CDs) - In January 1999, the New England District initiated a reconnaissance investigation to examine opportunities for environmental restoration of degraded salt marshes, freshwater wetlands, and anadromous fisheries. The area under study included the Pawcatuck, Pawtuxet, Moshassuck, Ten Mile and Woonasquatucket River watersheds and the shoreline of Narragansett Bay.

A Section 905(b) analysis (Reconnaissance Report), recommending further studies to restore degraded environments at numerous sites in Rhode Island, was completed in July 1999. Of the potential restoration sites identified in this report, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) selected restoring anadromous fish passage at the three dams along the lower Ten Mile River as their highest priority. These dams, Omega Pond Dam, Hunts Mill Dam and Turner Reservoir Dam, are all situated in the city of East Providence, Rhode Island. The fish species targeted for restoration include American shad and two species of river herring (alewives and blueback herring).

Continuation of studies in the Ten Mile River watershed included the preparation of a feasibility cost sharing agreement (FCSA) that outlined federal and nonfederal cost sharing responsibilities and the scope of feasibility studies.

Feasibility study costs are shared on a 50/50 basis with appropriate nonfederal interests. In this regard, the RIDEM, in cooperation with Save the Bay, Inc. and the city of East Providence, contributed 50 percent of the study cost. The agreement was executed on March 15, 2001. The feasibility study has been completed and recommends construction of Deni- type fishways at the lowest three dams on the Ten Mile River. These dams, Omega Pond Dam, Hunts Mill Dam, and the dam at Turner Reservoir, are all situated in East Providence. The final

detailed project report and Environmental Assessment were completed and forwarded to North Atlantic Division for approval in September 2005. *North Atlantic Division provided approval to begin plans and specifications in December 2005. New England District will initiate preparation of plans and specifications in January 2006.*

TOWN POND (BOYD'S MARSH) SALT MARSH RESTORATION, PORTSMOUTH (1st CD) - The New England District is partnering with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) for the restoration of 20 acres of salt pond and salt marsh habitat in the wildlife sanctuary at Town Pond. The restoration would provide meaningful and productive ecological improvements and enhancements to the area. New England District has awarded a construction contract for the restoration. Site work began in September

2005 and construction is scheduled to be complete in the spring of 2007.

NARROW RIVER RESTORATION, NARRAGANSETT AND SOUTH KINGSTOWN (2nd CD) - The New England District initiated a feasibility study under the Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program in March 2005. The study, which is expected to take two years to complete, *is considering* alternatives to restore eelgrass, shellfish, salt marsh, and other habitats in the Narrow River. The Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (RICRMC) is the nonfederal sponsor. The study team *has completed* a topographic survey, shellfish and sediment sampling, and shorebird surveys *and is in the process of formulating restoration alternatives in cooperation with state and federal agencies and other stakeholders.*

Other projects

COASTAL AMERICA - The Coastal America Northeast Regional Implementation Team (NERIT) has focused its efforts on habitat restoration and, in particular, restoration of tidally constricted salt marshes and restoration of rivers

for migratory fish passage. These efforts are coordinated with the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (RICRMC) and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM).

Regulatory Program

Department of the Army permits are required from the Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Corps reviews permit applications for work affecting navigable waters under its Section 10 authority and the discharge of fill material into all waters, including inland wetlands, under Section 404. *At the end of October 2005 there were 17 active applications for regulated work in Rhode Island. During November and December 2005, 22 new applications were received. Final actions were taken on 18 applications, including four individual permits, six general permits, none not required, and no denials. The balance at the end of December 2005 was 21 active applications.*

simultaneously. Applications appropriately covered under the PGPs are generally approved in less than 30 days. Applicants have commented favorably about the simplicity, predictability and efficiency of the PGPs. We re-issued the Rhode Island PGP in February 2002 for another five years. On Dec. 10, 2002, we issued an amendment to the PGP in a Public Notice containing changes regarding the Narragansett Indian Reservation (Land Claim Settlement Area). Other changes were included.

PROGRAMMATIC GENERAL PERMIT - The New England District has comprehensive Programmatic General Permits (PGPs) in place in each of the six New England states covering work with minimal impact on the aquatic environment. Up to 98 percent of all permits issued in New England are PGPs. The PGPs are based on state thresholds for most categories of environmental impacts, and applicants generally need only file with the state. The federal screening is virtually transparent to applicants, and the PGP approval in most of the states is either included in the state approval letter or mailed

CHAMPLIN'S MARINA, BLOCK ISLAND (2nd CD) - Champlin's Marina applied to expand their marina located in Great Salt Pond on Block Island in October 2003. The new piers and floats would extend out 240 feet from the present marina. They propose to expand the marina perimeter limit by approximately four acres to encompass the new 3,000 linear feet of piers and 744 linear feet of floats. Boat capacity would increase from 225 to 365 (62 percent increase). The expansion would narrow a fairway between the marina and a town-mooring field. The public notice was published on Oct. 28, 2003. The comment period was extended at the request of town and congressional interests. More than 600 public comments were received in response to the public notice. There are concerns about impacts to mooring fields, fairways and

general navigation. The town has a mooring field 100 feet from the existing marina but the legality of that and the entire harbor management plan is in question. There are concerns about the number of boats, water quality, narrow fairways, increased navigation problems, carrying capacity of the pond and cumulative impacts. *The Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) held 23 state Public Hearings from early 2004 through September 2005 generating over 3,000 pages of testimony. In October 2005 the CRMC Dock Sub-Committee recommended Champlin's be allowed to expand out 170 feet (71% of request). In late-January 2006 the full CRMC will vote to accept or decrease the 170-foot expansion recommendation. Revised plans will then be produced. We expect the state and the Corps to reach a permit decision for the marina expansion in February or March 2006.*

CARNEGIE HARBOR VILLAGE MARINA (1ST CD) - The applicant applied to construct a 79-slip private marina in Narragansett Bay associated with a multi-phase luxury residential subdivision in Portsmouth. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) notified the applicant that the waters were classified SA (pristine) and new marinas were not allowed in SA waters. The applicant was unsuccessful in getting that designation changed. They later applied to change the marina site from in bay to in-land. They proposed to excavate four acres of freshwater wetlands, place the marina in the included excavating 137,000 cubic cy from a four-acre freshwater wetland, dredging 8,700 cy from tidal waters for an entrance channel; installing a steel sheet-pile bulkhead and pile-secured float system; placing 368 cy of riprap, excavated basin, and breach the coastal feature to allow access to the bay. The project proposal constructing a public boat ramp and public pier; and constructing both a freshwater wetland and salt marsh as mitigation.

Several interagency site visits and meetings were held with the agencies and the applicant's consultants. The agencies expressed concern with the amount of impacts

and requested additional information before the Corps published its public notice. They later submitted additional information including wetland delineation documentation, an improved alternative analysis, more thought on avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetlands, and improving the mitigation scheme. Impacts to freshwater wetlands were reduced from four acres to 0.54 acres. The District's public notice soliciting comments on the project was published on Oct. 5, 2004. Following many meetings with the agent and federal/state agencies the applicant agreed to build a smaller (41 slip) marina and stay completely out of the wetlands. *A permit was issued for this project on Jan. 13, 2006. Dredging is expected to commence on Jan. 20.*

TF GREEN AIRPORT, WARWICK (2nd CD) – *The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is seeking a Corps permit to potentially impact 10-25 acres of inland wetlands to provide operational and safety improvements to TF Green Airport in Warwick. The FAA is restarting its EIS process. Public scoping meetings were originally held in 2002. At that time, the proposed project only addressed short-term runway length needs. However, in 2003 the Rhode Island Airport Corporation revisited aviation forecasts and prepared a Master Plan that called for a longer-term plan to extend one of the runways up to 9,500 feet. The EIS was put on hold while other master planning ideas and alternative runway extension options were considered. The FAA is now preparing an EIS to study impacts related to runway extension, runway reconstruction, safety and improvements, terminal road improvements, concourse expansion, parking improvements, a new cargo facility and other activities. The Corps is participating in the EIS process, having attended supplemental agency scoping meetings in February and March 2005, a revised scope of work review meeting in April 2005, and a project purpose and need discussion meeting in October 2005. The Corps, after coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, defined the basic project purpose for the 404-permit process.*

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)

This Congressionally directed program (PL 98-212) provides for an expanded effort in environmental restoration. It emphasizes the identification, investigation and prompt cleanup of hazardous and toxic waste; unexploded ordnance; buildings and other structures and debris at current and former military facilities. A total of

85 formerly used defense sites (FUDS) have been identified in Rhode Island. Site and project eligibility investigations at all sites are now complete, including 53 where no work was found to be necessary. *The DERP/FUDS Program Manager is William Holtham who can be reached at 978-318-8670. Of the 32 sites where work was*

needed, the following efforts are underway:

*** QUONSET POINT, DAVISVILLE and NORTH KINGSTOWN (2nd CD)**

Blue Beach Site - The remedial action project (\$1.7 million) to remove PCB-contaminated soil and pave a contaminated area was completed in the summer of 1999. Additional PCB contaminated soil was confirmed that same year. Additional sampling to delineate PCB contamination in surface soils was completed in March 2001 and a contract for its remediation was awarded in July 2001. Approximately 1,000 cy of PCB contaminated soils were removed in August 2001. Arsenic, lead, and cadmium were found in excavated PCB contaminated soils. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) requested post-excavation sampling for these contaminants. This work was accomplished in May 2002 and results indicated arsenic exceedances of industrial standards throughout the excavated area. Further delineation of arsenic is required at this site and will be included as part of the ongoing investigations being conducted as part of a cost sharing agreement between General Dynamics\Electric Boat and the District. A Blue Beach closure report was completed in February 2003.

Aqua Tank Farm – Test results from monitoring wells at the site indicate that concentrations of all groundwater contaminants comply with the ground water quality standards that are recommended by Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) with the exception of Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL). In February 2005, the Corps acquired a consultant (ENSR) to collect additional field data to determine the extent of the LNAPL contamination, compile and evaluate the new and existing site information, and develop a screening-level comparison of remedial alternatives that would meet the cleanup objectives in the Rhode Island remediation regulations.

Atlantic Shellfish Site – The objective of this remedial investigation is to determine the extent of contamination in ground water. R.F. Weston was working on a remedial investigation to characterize the type and extent of contamination at the site. Work is on hold due to discussion with Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) that the project is in low priority in their workload list coupled with a lack of Corps funds. Work will resume when priorities and funding allow.

Electric Boat, PRP site - Woodard and Curran (Cheshire, Conn.) *has completed an investigation and*

feasibility study of the Electric Boat (EB) site under a comprehensive cost-sharing agreement between EB and the Corps. The studies will be distributed to the public for comment shortly.

Electric Boat (EB) Facility, Building 480/60 site - The project is now a combined effort with the EB PRP project. A \$273,000 contract was awarded in FY 2000 to Nobis Engineering, Inc. to install new wells, place an extraction/skimming system in the wells, and perform Operations/Maintenance (O&M) on the system. The objective of this work was to extract the petroleum free-floating product in the wells. However, the project teams recently learned from a draft SI/RI that the free floating product at this site is co-mingled with other floating contamination that can't be extracted as petroleum product alone. The SI/RI *is now complete awaiting public review and comments.*

Kiefer Park – The Remedial Action Contractor, Conti, completed installation of the free-floating product recovery system. To date there has been no collection of Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL).. As a result, the Corps has tasked Conti to complete an evaluation of the site characteristics, including historical LNAPL, groundwater monitoring data, and the recovery system to determine if there is a significant presence of LNAPL at the site.

NIKE PR-58 site - Remedial investigations were nearing completion in 1998 when a Navy's remedial investigation revealed that a deep Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compound (CVOC) plume (bedrock zone) exists, and the source location is from the NIKE property. Sampling conducted in 2000 indicated the plume had migrated further than anticipated. The Corps subsequently contracted for the installation of 14 wells off site to assist in plume characterization. However, key Rights of Entry (ROE) from local landowners and the community were not obtained. On-going discussions with the landowners and the community were not able to break the impasse. Consequently, the effort to further characterize the site and the extent of contamination is postponed until ROEs can be secured. Until then, an expanded feasibility study to include a pilot study of thermal remediation techniques is being evaluated. The Corps has successfully secured the funding and awarded the contract needed to implement this study and physical work was started in July 2004 after EPA, Region I, came to an understanding and agreement with the proposed work for completing this effort. Prior to installing the wells a 2D resistivity study was completed and this allowed a better definition of rock fracture zones and thus will allow better well placement. After completing this study effort (mid-2005), it is still the District's intent to try and convince the community to allow

the Corps to complete a full site characterization study. Of course, completing a full characterization study is dependent upon obtaining all ROEs and the availability of funding within the program.

Devils Foot Road Site – The two-phase \$1 million petroleum contamination remediation, accomplished by Nobis Engineering, Inc., was completed in December 2001.

Quarry Disposal Site - The baseline human and ecological risk assessment report was completed and sent to Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). However, RIDEM commented that the surface water pathway, which was not addressed in the report, may need to be addressed. This is being coordinated with RIDEM and will be performed when funding and priorities allow.

Camp Avenue Dump Site - The New England District is continuing long-term monitoring of groundwater and surface water following the installation of a soil cap in the spring of 1998. Since then, quarterly rounds of long-term monitoring have been conducted and data reports sent to Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) and Rhode Island Economic Development Commission (RIEDC). The District is currently working on a five-year review report of these long-term monitoring activities. The purpose of this five-year review is to evaluate the implementation and performance of the long-term monitoring program in order to determine if the current monitoring program is protective of human health and the environment. Future monitoring frequency at the Camp Avenue Dump Site will be determined upon review of the five-year report by RIDEM.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS – RIDEM requested that we expand our investigation at the former Newport Naval Base in **Newport (1st CD)** to include additional sites it believes qualify under the FUDS program for remediation. Melville North Area of Concern (AOC) #1 is located in the central portion of the site and is currently utilized as a boat marina. A contract was awarded to Conti Inc., to complete removal of an underground vault-like structure with surrounding PCB and oil-contaminated soils. Removal Action was completed in September 2002; however, additional investigations in this area are required in order to delineate the extent of fuel related contamination in this area and evaluate risk to human health and the environment. Another project for sampling of soil at the STP Sludge Drying Bed at the Melville Marine Industries has been approved and will be

accomplished when funding and priorities allow.

The Engineering Evaluation of Contamination Phase II for **Gould Island, Narragansett (2nd CD)**, was initiated, but has been put on hold pending discussion with Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) on the scope of further investigations. Work will continue as priorities and funding allow.

Work at **Hope Island, Jamestown (1st CD)** has been put on hold. Work will resume when priorities and funding allow.

A supplemental Phase II study of Sites 2, 4 and 6 was completed at **Charlestown (2nd CD) Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF)** and the final report was forwarded to the state. *A Phase II study of Site 8 was also completed and the final report was forwarded to the state. A supplemental Phase II study, feasibility study, and proposed remediation plan are currently being developed for Site 8 so that remediation may proceed in fiscal year 2007 if priorities and funding allow.*

Tank removal work at the Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, **Westerly (2nd CD)**, and the Escoheag Naval Recreation Camp, **Exeter (2nd CD)**, along with demolition work at **NETC Newport (1st CD)**; Dutch Island, **Jamestown (1st CD)**; and Fort Nathaniel Greene, **Narragansett (2nd CD)** will be performed when priorities and funding allow.

At the request of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), a site investigation at Nike PR-79, **Foster (2nd CD)**, was conducted in 2001. Through several rounds of groundwater sampling and a geophysical investigation, it was found that five wells (four active water supply wells) were impacted by the contaminate of concern (COC) – TCE – and were well above the RIDEM standard for GA (Groundwater A rating) aquifers. The Corps installed and is maintaining carbon filters on all water supply wells to remove the TCE and protect local residents. A report of the work performed is being prepared will be sent to the state, RIDEM, for their review and concurrence as to future investigative work necessary and the future monitoring and well maintenance effort.

Prudence Island – Four rounds of groundwater sampling and analysis were conducted in June and September 2001, and in April 2002 and November 2002. The results confirm that fuel oil contamination levels have dropped and remain below regulatory standards at four of the five wells tested in 2001. Levels at the fifth well dropped below regulatory standards in April 2002 and November 2002.

Results were sent to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). On March 3, 2003, we sent a letter to RIDEM indicating that we have substantively met the requirements for remediation and asked that the RIDEM consider terminating the long term monitoring plan. Informal discussions with RIDEM indicate they seem agreeable to our approach. We are awaiting formal closeout of the site from RIDEM. The sampling results verify that the site has been successfully remediated.

* **REMEDIATION is underway** at the following locations:

First District

Hope Island, **Jamestown**
Prudence Island

Second District

Quonset Point, **Blue Beach**
Quonset Point Atlantic Shellfish, **North Kingstown 1**
Quonset Point Aqua Tank Farm, **North Kingstown**
(One closure of an oil/water separator system, cleaning a catch basin and trench, and removal of a transformer platform and pad are complete. Additional investigations for PCB contamination are contemplated).

* **REMEDIATION is complete** for the following:

First District

Army Reserve Center, **Lincoln**
Nike Site, **Bristol**

Work for the Environmental Protection Agency

The New England District is the Corps of Engineers' total support agency for the EPA's Region I (New England) program for those federal-lead projects assigned to the Corps by EPA. This includes responsibility for design, construction execution, and some operation and maintenance of remediation projects. In addition, the district is providing technical assistance upon request to Region I for other federal-lead projects assigned by EPA to private firms, as well as for some potential responsible party (PRP) remediation under Superfund.

CENTREDALE MANOR, NORTH PROVIDENCE (1st CD) - The Centredale Manor Restoration Superfund Site consists of property located along Route 44 in North Providence and a section of the adjacent Woonasquatucket River and its associated ponds and floodplain. A chemical company and a drum reclamation company previously occupied the property, operating from the 1940s to the early 1970s. All buildings on the

Fort Adams, **Newport**
Beavertail Point Naval Communications Station,
Jamestown
Prudence and Rose Islands, **Portsmouth and Newport**
Fort Church, **Little Compton**
Fort Wetherill, **Newport**
Sachuest Point, **Newport**
Rose Island, **Newport**
Fort Wetherill, **Jamestown**
Sachuest Point, **Newport**
Fort Getty, **Jamestown**
Beavertail Point Naval Communications Station,
Jamestown
Prospect Hill Fire Control Station, **Jamestown**
Camp Avenue Dump Site, **Davisville**,
Hull Cove Fire Control Station, **Jamestown**

Second District

T.F. Green Airport, **Warwick**
Nike Site PR-79, **Foster**
Devil's Foot Road, **Quonset Point**
Quonset Point NAS, Nike PR-58
Nike Site, **Coventry**
Building, pier and pool demolition, **North Kingstown**

In addition, several remediation projects have been completed at **Quonset Point Naval Air Station (2nd CD)** and **Charlestown (2nd CD)**. These efforts included the removal of a total of 124 tanks, ranging in size from 1,000 to 25,000 gallons, cleaning and grouting of three miles of pipeline, and removal of 20 transformers.

property were demolished in the mid-1970s. Roadway, parking lots and two high-rise residential buildings that were constructed in the late 1970s and early 1980s currently cover the property. Elevated levels of dioxin, PCBs, chlorinated solvents and other compounds have been found in soils at the property and in soils and sediments downstream of the property.

The New England District previously designed a temporary cap for contaminated soils on the property and completed a flood inundation and hydraulic study at the site. The Corps provided technical oversight during design and construction of a non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) in FY 2002/2003, which included the reconstruction of Allendale Dam and sampling and removal of contaminated residential soils adjacent to Allendale and Lyman Mill Ponds.

The Corps contractor Battelle submitted interim final

human health and ecological risk assessments for the site. A draft remedial investigation (RI) report was submitted in November 2004. An interim final RI report was submitted in July 2005. Feasibility study (FS) efforts

were initiated in November 2005, with a draft FS report scheduled for July 2006. These documents will be used to support a cleanup effort to be documented in EPA's record of decision.

Special Studies/Projects

ALLENDALE DAM, NORTH PROVIDENCE (1st CD) -

The Corps was authorized by Section 358 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1992 (PL 102-508) to repair Allendale Dam on the Woonasquatucket River in North Providence. The dam was naturally breached in November 1991. Reconstruction of the dam was completed in February 2002. EPA is investigating the Centredale Manor site upstream under Superfund authority. Remediation of the contamination at the site is being coordinated with EPA and the city of North Providence as part of the Centredale Manor Superfund Project. (See earlier entry)

FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER (1st & 2nd CDs) -

Congress appropriated \$1.95 million in the 2001 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act to the New England District for repairing the Fox Point Hurricane Barrier. The cost share agreement is 65 percent federal, 35 percent nonfederal. Eligible repairs are to be in accordance with a condition survey and technical assessment conducted by the District in 1998. The first reimbursement check in the amount of \$920,000 was presented to the city of Providence on Apr. 8, 2002 for eligible repairs made since 1998. *Total payments made to the city to date total \$1,657,912.* The city continues to perform eligible repairs, subject to review by the District. Upon receipt of invoices from the city of Providence, subsequent payments for eligible work will be made until the federal limit of \$1.95 million is reached. Congress appropriated an additional \$525,000 in the 2006 Energy and Water Appropriations Act to the New England District for additional repairs to the Fox Point Hurricane Barrier, specifically, replacement of the electro-mechanical control system. Meetings have been set up with city officials to discuss these repairs in conjunction with outstanding repairs that are still required. The Fox Point

Hurricane Barrier provides critical flood protection to the state capital and has prevented loss of life and property time and again since its construction in 1966.

RHODE ISLAND REGION LONG TERM DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE EVALUATION –

At the request of the Governor of Rhode Island, the EPA and the Corps initiated a project to evaluate the designation of one or more long term dredged material disposal sites in the Rhode Island Region. Field efforts have been conducted to collect and analyze samples to determine physical oceanographic information, characterize fish, lobster and benthic resources and tissue at various locations throughout the study area. A working group was established with various stakeholders that through several meetings assisted in the development of initial screening criteria. A dredging needs survey was conducted in May 2002 and this information was used in the identification of a zone of siting (ZSF) feasibility. The ZSF, the results of initial screening and the delineation of alternatives for evaluation in the EIS, were coordinated with the cooperating federal and state agencies and presented to the working group. The draft EIS identifying the preferred alternative for designation of a long-term disposal site was released to the public for review on April 30, 2004. Two public hearings to receive input from the public were held on June 15, 2004 in Narragansett. The comments from the public hearings and those received during the public review period, which closed on June 21, 2004, were reviewed and a Final EIS prepared. The Final EIS was released for public review on Oct. 22, 2004. After the close of the review period on Nov. 30, 2004, comments were evaluated; a Final Rule was developed and published in the Federal Register on Dec. 16, 2004. The site became available for disposal activities as a "designated site" effective Jan. 15, 2005.

