

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Department of the Army****Corps of Engineers****Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for a Proposed Storm Damage Reduction and Beach Erosion Control Project Between Barnegat Inlet and Little Egg Inlet, Ocean County, New Jersey**

**AGENCY:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** The action being taken is an evaluation of the alternatives for storm damage reduction and the control of further erosion on the barrier island known as Long Beach Island located between Barnegat Inlet and Little Egg Inlet, New Jersey. The purpose of any consequent work would be to provide shore property protection and to stabilize the shoreline at a predetermined width.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Questions regarding the DEIS should be addressed to Mr. Nathan Dayan, (215) 656-6562, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CENAP-PL-E, Wanamaker Building, 100 Penn Square East, Philadelphia, PA 19107-3390 or by E-mail Nathan=S=Dayan%pl-e%nap@vines.nap.usace.army.mil.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****1. Proposed Action**

a. The proposed document evaluates a study area approximately 18.3 miles in length and includes the land between Barnegat Inlet and Little Egg Inlet (Long Beach Island). This area is subject to storm wave action which creates severe beach erosion problems. Four potential offshore sand borrow sources situated approximately between 1.0 and 4.0 miles east of Long Beach Island will be investigated in this study.

b. The authority for the proposed project is a resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works dated December 1987.

**2. Alternatives**

In addition to the no action alternative, the alternatives considered for storm damage reduction and erosion control will fall into structural and non-structural categories. The structural measures to correct the beach erosion include bulkheads, seawalls, revetments, offshore, breakwaters, groins, beach restoration/nourishment, and beach sills. Non-structural measures are flood insurance, development regulations, and land acquisition.

**3. Scoping**

a. Numerous studies and reports addressing beach erosion along the New Jersey Coast were conducted by the Corps of Engineers. The most recent study assessing Long Beach Island is a Reconnaissance Report: New Jersey Shore Protection Study, Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Inlet (March 1995), which has identified a number of problem areas where erosion was negatively impacting the adjacent shorelines. This study identified Long Beach Island as an area to be recommended for further study in the feasibility phase.

b. The scoping process is on-going and has involved the preliminary coordination with Federal, state, and local agencies. Participation of the general public and other interested parties and organizations will be by means of a public notice. Based on the input of these agencies and interested public, a decision to have a formal scoping meeting will be made.

c. The significant issues and concerns that have been identified include the impacts of the project on aquatic biota, water quality, intertidal habitat, shallow water habitat, cultural resources, and socio-economics.

**4. Availability**

It is estimated the DEIS will be made availability to the public in November 1988.

**Gregory D. Showalter,**

*Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Department of the Navy****Record of Decision To Implement the Sewage Effluent Compliance Project for the Las Pulgas and San Mateo Basins of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA**

Pursuant to Section 102(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), the Department of the Navy announces its decision to upgrade the wastewater treatment and disposal systems in the Las Pulgas and San Mateo Basins of Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Pendleton, California. Upgrades in the Las Pulgas Basin involve the construction of advanced wastewater treatment (AWT) facilities, a pipeline of approximately 19,000 lineal feet, and a field of injection wells downstream near the coastline. The AWT facilities would provide limited

tertiary treatment of the sewage effluent, which would reduce the turbidity and pathogens to decrease the likelihood of clogging during effluent disposal into the injection wells. Upgrades in the San Mateo Basin involve construction of equalization ponds, a pipeline of approximately 12,500 lineal feet, and percolation basins approximately 35 acres in total size located downstream of existing potable water wells. Additionally, a pipeline connector of approximately 5,100 feet will be constructed to convey to the San Mateo Basin excess sewage effluent from the pipeline serving sewage treatment plants in the San Onofre Basin.

The existing sewage treatment plants were constructed in the 1940s and discharge secondary-treated effluent to percolation basins upstream of potable water wells that serve developments within the Las Pulgas and San Mateo Basins. These conditions, including plant design, violate the San Diego Water Quality Basin Plan, the State of California Porter Cologne Water Quality Act of 1969, and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. As a result of these conditions, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board issued Cease and Desist Orders to MCB Camp Pendleton in January 1989. To meet these Cease and Desist Orders, new facilities are required to improve wastewater treatment and disposal and meet the Basin Plan.

Alternatives considered for correcting the conditions cited in the Cease and Desist Orders included no action, water disposal of effluent, and land disposal of effluent. Water disposal alternatives included construction of an ocean outfall, live-stream discharge of either secondary- or tertiary-treated effluent, discharge to an off-base publicly owned treatment works, and a basin plan amendment. Land disposal alternatives included percolation basins, biological ponds, leach fields, and injection wells. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) identified the following preferred alternatives for the Las Pulgas and San Mateo Basins, respectively: construction of eight new injection wells located west of Interstate 5 for discharge of effluent from sewage treatment plant 9, which will be upgraded with new AWT facilities to provide additional filtration required to improve water quality and prevent clogging of the wells; and discharge of secondary-treated effluent from sewage treatment plant 12 to new percolation basins located downstream from existing potable water wells. These alternatives were identified in the Final