Draft Supplement to the

Final Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the

Koppers Site, Charleston, South Carolina

Prepared by:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

on behalf of

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

on behalf of the

U.S. Department of the Interior

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

and

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Department of Interior (DOI), the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) (collectively, the Trustees) are proposing to amend the Final Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Koppers Site, Charleston, South Carolina (Final DARP/EA or DARP/EA) (May 2017) and select Restoration Alternative 2, which includes the Oyster Reef Creation project described therein, as preferred, in lieu of Restoration Alternative 1, which was previously selected for implementation by the Trustees and included the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project.

In June 2017, the Trustees released the Final DARP/EA to the public, which outlined the Trustees' preferred restoration to compensate the public for natural resources and natural resource services injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of releases at and from the National Priorities List (NPL) Superfund site known as the Koppers Co., Inc. (Charleston Plant) NPL Site (Koppers Site or Site). In the Final DARP/EA, the Trustees preferred Restoration Alternative 1 for implementation, which included two salt marsh restoration projects: the Drayton Hall project and the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project. Pursuant to the consent decree entered by the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina on January 7, 2019 (Civil No. 2:18-cv-3051-DCN) (Consent Decree), which resolves the Trustees' natural resource damages claims, the Drayton Hall project is being implemented by the Responsible Party (RP), Beazer East, Inc., pursuant to the Drayton Hall Restoration Project Statement of Work (Consent Decree, Appendix A). The Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project was to be implemented by the Trustees, through the use of settlement funds provided by Beazer East, Inc. under the Consent Decree, in the amount of $400,000.00.

Due to circumstances unforeseen at the time of the publication of the Final DARP/EA, the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project is no longer feasible. Therefore, the Trustees now propose to amend the Final DARP/EA and select Restoration Alternative 2, which includes the Drayton Hall project and the Oyster Reef Creation project. The Trustees propose to implement the Oyster Reef Creation project in collaboration with the SCDNR's Oyster Restoration Program, in 2020 and 2021.

The Trustees fully evaluated the Oyster Reef Creation project in the Final DARP/EA, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as part of their evaluation of Restoration Alternative 2. While not initially selected as part of the Proposed Action in the Final DARP/EA, the Trustees determined that the Oyster Reef Creation project meets all of their restoration objectives as well as the Trustees' restoration selection criteria (see Final DARP/EA, Section 6.2.1). This analysis is incorporated by reference in this Draft Supplement to the Final DARP/EA (Draft Supplement).

1.1 PROPOSED ACTION, PURPOSE AND NEED

Proposed Action. The Trustees are proposing to carry out oyster reef creation activities within the Charleston Harbor watershed, in lieu of the previously selected restoration activities proposed for Long Branch Creek, also located in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Oyster Reef Creation project proposes to construct one or more intertidal oyster reefs in the Charleston Harbor estuary, encompassing approximately 2.4 acres (total) of oyster creation. The Trustees expect that the project would eventually provide ecological services equivalent to those of a natural oyster reef of equivalent size. As described in the Final DARP/EA, the SCDNR would place and maintain a foundation of purchased or recycled oyster shell cultch, on which oyster spat could settle and grow into mature oysters. These oysters would serve as the "keystone" species in the development of a functional oyster reef community. The Trustees propose to use the settlement funds paid to the Trustees pursuant to Paragraph 21 of the Consent Decree to implement the Oyster Reef Creation project evaluated in the Final DARP/EA. The Oyster Reef Creation project would be implemented according to the 2019 Workplan described in this Draft Supplement, in Section 4.1.

Purpose. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to restore benthic habitat to compensate the public for natural resources, including ecological services, injured, lost or destroyed due to releases of hazardous substances at and from the Koppers Site. The purpose of this Draft Supplement is to describe the restoration action the Trustees now propose to address those injuries.

Need. In order to achieve this purpose, the Trustees must evaluate alternative restoration measures that will adequately compensate the public for the injured resources, and the services they provide. The Draft Supplement incorporates by reference the evaluation of the Oyster Reef Creation project, prepared for the Final DARP/EA.

1.2 AUTHORITY

This Draft Supplement was prepared jointly by the Trustees pursuant to their respective authority and responsibilities as natural resource trustees under the CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251, et seq. (also known as the Clean Water Act or CWA), and other applicable federal or state laws, including Subpart G of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), at 40 C.F.R. §§ 300.600 through 300.615, and DOI's CERCLA NRDA regulations at 43 C.F.R. Part 11 (NRDA regulations) which provide guidance for this restoration planning process under the CERCLA.

1.3 NEPA COMPLIANCE

Actions undertaken by the Trustees to restore natural resources or services under CERCLA and other federal laws are subject to the NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., and the regulations guiding its implementation at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500 through 1517. NEPA outlines the responsibilities of federal agencies, including environmental documentation. In general, federal agencies contemplating implementation of a major federal action must produce an environmental impact statement (EIS) if the action is expected to have significant adverse impacts on the quality of the human environment. When it is uncertain whether a contemplated action is likely to have significant impacts, federal agencies prepare an environmental assessment (EA) to evaluate the need for an EIS. If the EA demonstrates that the proposed action will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment, the agency issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), which satisfies the requirements of NEPA, and no EIS is required.

NOAA was the lead agency for preparing the Final DARP/EA, and is the lead agency for preparation of this Draft Supplement. This document incorporates by reference the Affected Environment described in

the Final DARP/EA, describes the purpose and need for the proposed restoration action, assesses the restoration action's applicability and potential impact on the quality of the physical, biological and cultural environment, and summarizes the opportunity the Trustees will provide for public participation in the decision-making process. This information will be used to make a threshold determination as to whether preparation of an EIS is required prior to selection of the final restoration action.

1.4 Public Participation

The Trustees have prepared this Draft Supplement to provide the public with information on the proposed change in restoration action. Public review of the action proposed in this Draft Supplement is an integral and important part of the restoration planning process and is consistent with applicable state and federal laws and regulations, including NEPA and its implementing regulations, and the guidance for restoration planning found within 43 C.F.R. Part 11.

The Draft Supplement is being made available for review and comment by the public for a period of 30 days. The deadline for submitting written comments on the document is specified on the case webpage (https://darrp.noaa.gov/hazardous-waste/koppers-co-inc). The Trustees will consider all written comments received during the public comment period prior to approving and adopting a Final Supplement to the DARP/EA. Written comments received and the Trustees' responses to those comments, whether in the form of plan revisions or written explanations, will be summarized in the Final Supplement to the DARP/EA.

1.5 Administrative Record

The Trustees have maintained records documenting the information considered and actions taken by the Trustees during this restoration planning process, and these records collectively comprise the Trustees' administrative record (AR) supporting the DARP/EA. Information and documents, including any public comments submitted on this Draft Supplement to the DARP/EA are included in this AR as received or completed. These records are available at

https://www.diver.orr.noaa.gov/web/guest/diver-admin-record?diverWorkspaceSiteId=6217

2 SITE AND INJURY OVERVIEW

This Draft Supplement summarizes the Koppers Site background and the injury assessment. For more details, please see the Final DARP/EA (Sections 2, 4), which are incorporated by reference.

2.1 Site Background

The Koppers Site is approximately 102 acres in size, and is located in "the neck" area of the city of Charleston, on the west side of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The current use of the area surrounding the Site is a mixture of industrial, commercial, and residential properties.

From 1940 to 1978, the Koppers Company operated a wood-treatment facility on approximately 45 acres of the Site that is generally bounded by Milford Street, Braswell Street, King Street Extension, and the Ashley River. The remaining 57 acres of the Site was used for phosphate and fertilizer production by a series of owners from the turn of the century until 1978. EPA incorporated these 57 acres into the Site

boundaries to determine the environmental impact that the previous dredging operations had on the Ashley River and neighboring tidal marsh.

Beazer East, Inc., the RP, is the successor in interest of the Koppers Company, Inc. and is thus the same corporation that operated the former wood treatment plant at the Site.

The Site was proposed to the Superfund's NPL in February 1992 and became Final on the NPL in December 1994. As described in the Final DARP/EA, various remedy components were implemented and constructed. The Final Remedial Action report was submitted in August 2003 and approved by EPA in September 2003. As of the Fourth 5-Year Review Report (2018), an estimated 21,700 gallons and 14,000 gallons of non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) have been recovered from the former treatment area and old impoundment area, respectively.

2.2 Injury Assessment Summary

As described in the Final DARP/EA, the Trustees determined that the contaminants threatening trust natural resources were polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and heavy metals, especially arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. These compounds have been shown to cause a range of toxic responses in marine and estuarine organisms including mortality, reduced growth, and diminished reproductive capacity. These compounds are designated as "hazardous substances" under CERCLA, a designation that includes solutions and mixtures of these substances. See 42 U.S.C. §9701(14) (A) and 40 CFR §116.4. These hazardous substances were found in the surface soils, surface waters, sediments, groundwater, and adjacent wetlands at or near the Site.

The Trustees chose to focus exclusively on injury to the benthic community. The rationale behind this decision was two-fold. One, injury and subsequent restoration scaling to the benthic community could be conducted in a protective yet cost-effective manner. Two, restoration for benthic injury would provide additional ecological service flows to other resources (e.g., fish, birds, and wildlife) potentially injured at the Site.

3 RESTORATION PLANNING PROCESS

The overall objective of the restoration planning process is to identify restoration alternatives that are appropriate to restore, rehabilitate, replace or acquire natural resources and their services equivalent to natural resources injured or lost as a result of releases of hazardous substances.

As described in the Final DARP/EA, and in accordance with NRDA regulations, the Trustees evaluated a reasonable range of project alternatives that could be used to restore or enhance estuarine marsh habitat in the Charleston Harbor area. Due to the size of the injury, and the estimated restoration benefits for each project, the Trustees developed restoration alternatives that combined the Drayton Hall project with either the Long Branch Creek (Alternative 1) or the Oyster Reef Creation (Alternative 2) actions. The alternatives were considered carefully by the Trustees based on criteria outlined in the Final DARP/EA (See Section 5.2.). While both restoration alternatives met all Trustee criteria, the Final DARP/EA preferred Restoration Alternative 1 for implementation, the alternative combining the Drayton Hall project with the Long Branch Creek project, because it was determined to most effectively

compensate the public for natural resource injuries related to hazardous substance releases at and from the Site.

3.1 Drayton Hall Marsh Restoration Project Summary and Update

The Drayton Hall project consists of three components: 1) restoring tidal hydrology and salt marsh functions in a 70-acre partially impounded brackish marsh located across the Ashley River from the historic Drayton Hall plantation; 2) eliminating existing stands of *Phragmites australis*, an invasive non-native species that spreads rapidly, replacing native salt marsh vegetation, and 3) establishing a conservation easement to ensure long-term preservation of the restored marsh, and the immediate uplands buffer.

This RP-implemented project is currently underway, with construction activities beginning in spring, 2020.

3.2 Long Branch Creek Project Summary and Update

The Long Branch Creek project consisted of enhancing and restoring approximately 45 acres of tidal salt marsh and fishery habitat within Long Branch Creek, Charleston, South Carolina. Proposed work included removing three undersized, failing 48" pipes running under the West Ashley Greenway and creating a breach that would provide tidal exchange above and below the causeway. The goal was to restore natural hydrology to the salt marsh system, improving the overall health and function of benthic and marsh habitat. The project was proposed to be implemented by the Trustees in partnership with the City of Charleston.

Since publication of the Final DARP/EA in 2017, the City has been working on city- and county-wide plans to address flooding issues in the region and develop strategies for stormwater protection for at-risk neighborhoods. The City and its partners are laying the groundwork for multiple stormwater projects in the Church Creek basin, including in Long Branch Creek. As this comprehensive planning effort has continued over the last two years, the Trustees have come to recognize that the timeframe for work at the lower Long Branch Creek site, as proposed in the Final DARP/EA, is not feasible until at least 2021. This is based on the City's plan to prioritize work in Church Creek, Lake Dotterer, and the upper stretch of Long Branch Creek. While the Trustees still see the potential for habitat restoration at the site proposed for the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project in the Final DARP/EA, currently there is uncertainty whether the restoration objectives laid out in the Final DARP/EA could still be met by the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project, as its viability and design would be affected by the City's stormwater work upstream.

For these reasons, the Trustees are proposing not to move forward with implementation of the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project at this time, and to redirect the settlement funds formerly designated for that restoration action to the Oyster Reef Creation project evaluated as part of Restoration Alternative 2 in the Final DARP/EA.

3.3 Oyster Reef Creation Project Summary

The Trustees are now proposing to implement the Oyster Reef Creation project evaluated in the Final DARP/EA and described more fully in Section 4.1 of this Draft Supplement. Specifically, the Trustees are proposing to undertake oyster reef restoration at one or more of the six (6) large-scale planting sites in

the Charleston Harbor estuary. This would involve constructing one or more intertidal oyster reefs, encompassing approximately 2.4 acres (total) of oyster reef creation. The Trustees expect that the project would eventually provide ecological services equivalent to those of a natural oyster reef of equivalent size. As described in the Final DARP/EA, which is incorporated by reference here, the SCDNR would place and maintain a foundation of purchased or recycled oyster shell cultch, on which oyster spat could settle and grow into mature oysters. These oysters would serve as the "keystone" species in the development of a functional oyster reef community.

4 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

4.1 OYSTER REEF CREATION

4.1.1 Project Description

As described in the Final DARP/EA, the Oyster Reef Creation project would create approximately 2.4 acres of oyster reef habitat in the Charleston Harbor estuary. Six potential reef construction sites have been identified by SCDNR (Figure 1). Oyster shell would be purchased, transported (approximately 740 U.S. bushels per load), and stockpiled at the State Ports Authority Veterans Terminal on the Cooper River. Prior to large-scale planting, the site(s) selected for oyster restoration would be staked with 1" PVC poles, approximately 100' apart, which would facilitate shell placement when the site(s) are underwater during planting operations. During planting, 1,100-1,350 bushels of oyster shell would be loaded onto a barge for each planting event, using a conveyer loader and S250 Bobcat©. Shells would then be floated overboard, using a high-pressure water cannon, approximately ½ hour before and after high tide at a depth of 3"- 6" based on shoreline bottom type. After planting, the PVC stakes would be removed. The shells would then be expected to serve as cultch for free-swimming larvae to attach to and grow into three-dimensional oyster reefs.

A target of 2.4 acres total would be planted at the project's completion. The planting of oyster shells is anticipated to take place in 2020 and 2021, with approximately half of the target acreage being planted in each year.

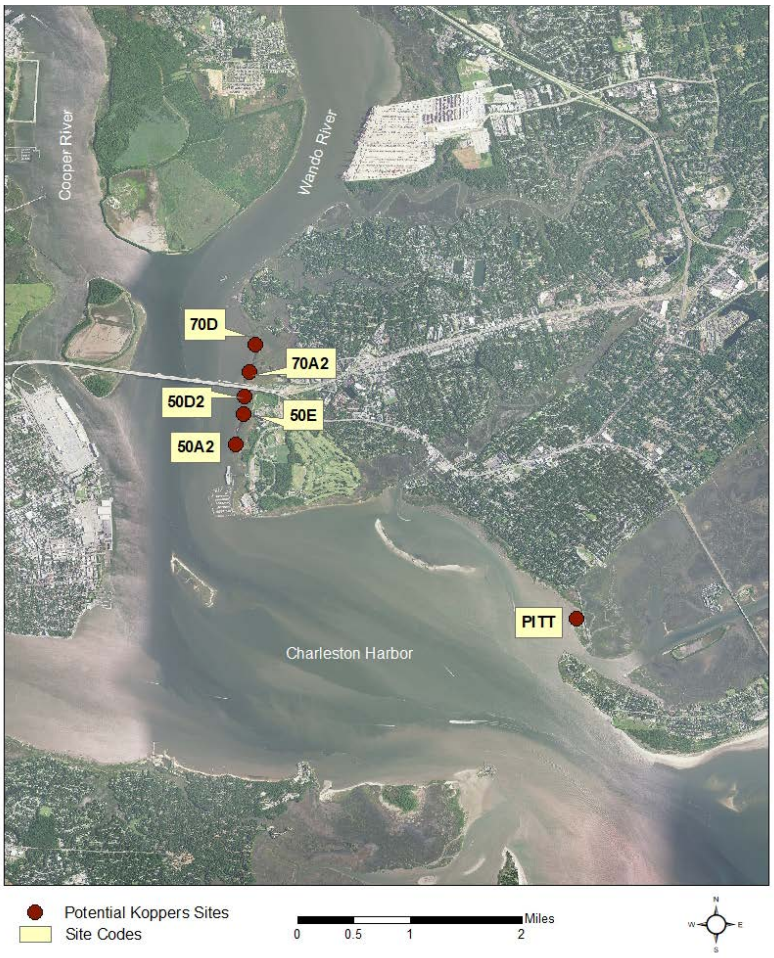

Figure 1. Potential Oyster Restoration Sites Identified for Implementation of the Oyster Reef Creation Project.

Immediately following shell placement, a footprint of each planted area would be recorded, by walking the shell perimeter with a GPS. Digital photographs, tagged by GPS point data and other metadata, would be taken to document planting results. Further, monitoring of the oyster reef restoration site(s) would be performed by SCDNR marine biologists post shell deployment. The potential recruitment of juvenile oysters would be determined using plastic trays filled with oyster shells, which are deployed in early spring and collected nine months to one year later. Using trays to assess oyster recruitment at natural and restored sites in South Carolina has occurred since 1998.

Additionally, a preliminary assessment of the oyster population development would be conducted at the restoration site(s) by taking replicate ¼ meter quadrat samples from the restored reefs, after they are approximately one year old. Live oysters would also be counted and measured to determine average density of oysters per site, and to assess relative growth. An intensive population assessment would be conducted for the site(s) once they are approximately three years old. Replicate ¼ meter samples would also be collected to determine density and size distributions of recruited oysters. Data would be compared to the following success criteria:

1) After three years of grow out, the footprint of the planted oyster reef must be greater than or equal to 2.4 acres.

2) After three years of grow out, oyster density must be greater than or equal to 900 live oysters/m2.
3) After three years of grow out, size distribution must include (1) at least 25% recruits (<20 mm shell height) to ensure continuing reef propagation and (2) average shell height of 24 mm or greater to ensure oysters are growing.

Detailed analysis and results would be included in a final report for the project, and will be aligned with the universal metrics for oyster restoration described in Chapter 3 of the Oyster Habitat Restoration Monitoring and Assessment Handbook (http://www.oyster-restoration.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Oyster-Habitat-Restoration-Monitoring-and-Assessment-Handbook.pdf).

4.1.2 Evaluation

This Draft Supplement incorporates by reference the evaluation of the Oyster Reef Creation project contained in the Final DARP/EA in Section 6.2.1.

As described in the Final DARP/EA, implementation of Restoration Alternative 2, which includes the Oyster Reef Creation project, provides an opportunity for cost-effective estuarine habitat enhancement, by combining salt marsh restoration (the Drayton Hall project) with oyster reef restoration. In addition to the benefits expected from the Drayton Hall project—including, but not limited to, benthic and pelagic habitat improvement—the Oyster Reef Creation project would be expected to improve water quality and increase habitat complexity and species diversity in the vicinity of the restored oyster site(s). Oyster reef creation is an activity routinely undertaken by the SCDNR's Oyster Restoration Program and, based on the Program's past results, the Trustees anticipate the constructed oyster reefs would be largely self-sustaining, require minimal intervention following construction to achieve functional success, and would provide an uninterrupted flow of services into the future.

The South Atlantic Fish Management Council (SAFMC) has designated oyster reefs as essential fish habitat (EFH). Federally managed species that utilize this type of habitat during various life stages include red drum and penaeid shrimp. Other species of commercial, recreational and ecological importance include Atlantic croaker, spot, Atlantic menhaden, blue crab, killifish and striped mullet. In turn, these fish provide prey for Spanish and king mackerel, cobia, and others managed by the SAFMC, for migratory species such as sharks and billfishes managed by NOAA, and for federally protected migratory birds. In South Carolina, oyster reefs generate biodiversity and are identified as critical habitats of concern in both the State Conservation Plan and SCDNR's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy.

4.2 No Action Alternative

This Draft Supplement incorporates by reference the evaluation of the No Action Alternative contained in the Final DARP/EA in Section 6.3.1.

As described in the Final DARP/EA, the alternatives under consideration by the Trustees must include a No Action Alternative as prescribed by 40 CFR 1502.14. Under the No Action Alternative evaluated in this Draft Supplement, the Trustees would not select and implement a restoration project using the settlement funds previously allocated to the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project in the Final DARP/EA, at this time. Therefore, under this alternative, providing additional compensation to the public for the resource losses attributed to the Koppers Site would be delayed pending the completion

of a future restoration plan. While the remedial activities at the Site addressed the actions needed to allow injured resources to recover, the remedial activities did not compensate the public for interim ecological resource service losses. Such compensation serves to make the public whole for the full harm done to natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances from the Site. Accordingly, the No Action Alternative would not meet the restoration criteria established in the Final DARP/EA or the purpose and need of this Draft Supplement.

5 NEPA SUMMARY

This Draft Supplement describes and evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed action, i.e., creating 2.4 acres of oyster reef habitat in the Charleston Harbor estuary through implementation of the Oyster Reef Creation project (Restoration Alternative 2) described in the Final DARP/EA. In Section 7 of the Final DARP/EA, the Trustees evaluated the potential for restoration actions associated with all alternatives (Restoration Alternative 1, Restoration Alternative 2, and the No Action Alternative) to impact the following: the physical environment (air and noise pollution, water quality, geological and energy resources, and contaminants), the biological environment (benthos, finfish, vegetation, wildlife, and endangered species), socioeconomic environment (environmental justice, recreation, commercial fishing, traffic, and cultural resources), and the potential for cumulative impacts. This Draft Supplement incorporates by reference the evaluation of potential environmental impacts contained in Section 7.3 of the Final DARP/EA.

5.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Affected Environment of the proposed action is the Charleston Harbor watershed. The physical, biological, cultural, and socioeconomic environment is fully described in the Final DARP/EA (Section 3) and that information is incorporated here by reference.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The expected environmental consequences from the action proposed in this Draft Supplement, i.e., creating 2.4 acres of oyster reef habitat in the Charleston Harbor estuary, are described in the Final DARP/EA (Section 7.3). In summary, oyster reef creation activities would have short-term, minor, adverse impacts to noise, and air and water quality due to vessels used for shell transport and planting methods. There would be long-term, minor to moderate, adverse or beneficial impacts to bathymetry due to expanded footprint of oyster reefs. There would be long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial impacts to water quality due to increased filtering capacity in reef habitat. Oyster reef creation activities would have short-term, minor, adverse impacts to habitat and wildlife (including benthos and finfish) from shell planting activities. However, long-term, beneficial impacts to fish and wildlife are anticipated with the creation of new benthic habitat. Long-term, minor, beneficial impacts may be realized for recreational fisheries due to increased habitat quantity and quality. No long- or short-term, beneficial or adverse impacts are anticipated for cultural or historical resources, infrastructure, or public health and safety. There have been no changes in circumstances or environmental conditions since publication of the Final DARP/EA that indicate to the Trustees that implementation of the Oyster Reef Creation project would result in any different or greater environmental consequences than those evaluated in Section

7.3. Accordingly, this Draft Supplement incorporates the analysis in Section 7.3 by reference here Following publication of this Draft Supplement, the Trustees will initiate consultation with NOAA's Habitat Conservation Division, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the South Carolina Office of Coastal Resource Management, and the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure the Oyster Reef Creation project's environmental compliance and consistency with all federal, state and local laws and regulations (see Section6 of this Draft Supplement). All such consultations with be completed prior to project implementation.

5.3 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

As described in section 4.2 in this Draft Supplement, under the No Action Alternative, the Trustees would not select and implement a restoration project using the settlement funds previously allocated to the Long Branch Creek Marsh Restoration project, at this time. Accordingly, the No Action Alternative would not be expected to result in any long- or short-term, adverse or beneficial impacts for the physical, biological, and socioeconomic environments.

5.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY

As described in the Final DARP/EA, the oyster reef creation action proposed in this Draft Supplement is expected to result in cumulative, positive impacts by increasing the area and ecological function of oyster habitat, including increased habitat acreage and stability. The creation and enhancement of wildlife habitat supplements existing habitat in the region. A net cumulative beneficial impact may result from the synergy with past oyster restoration activities. Further, the Proposed Action is intended to compensate the public, i.e., make the public and the environment whole, for resources injuries caused by releases of hazardous substances into the watershed.

The No Action alternative would not be expected to result in cumulative adverse or beneficial impacts to the physical, biological, and socioeconomic environments, and would not provide the conditions necessary for full compensation of the injured resources at this time.

This Draft Supplement incorporates by reference the evaluation of cumulative impacts contained in Sections 7.3.2 (Restoration Alternative 2) and 7.3.3 (No Action Alternative) of the Final DARP/EA.

6 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER KEY FEDERAL STATUTES, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

Legal authority associated with the proposed restoration action were fully described in the Final DARP/EA in Section 8, and are incorporated by reference here. As described in Section 5.2 of this Draft Supplement, the Trustees will initiate consultation with the appropriate agencies and offices to ensure compliance with the following authorities:

- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

Additional applicable federal and state laws may include, but are not limited to:

- Clean Water Act
- Rivers and Harbors Act
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- Information Quality Guidelines issued pursuant to Public Law 106-554
- Executive Order 12898 (59 Fed. Reg. 7629) - Environmental Justice
- Executive Order Number 11514 (35 Fed. Reg. 4247) - Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
- Executive Order Number 11990 (42 Fed. Reg. 26,961) - Protection of Wetlands
- Executive Order Number 12962 (60 Fed. Reg. 30,769) - Recreational Fisheries
- Violation of environmental protection laws

Prior to project implementation, the Trustees will ensure that the proposed restoration actions are in compliance with all relevant federal, state and local laws and regulations.

7 LIST OF PREPARERS

Agency	Name	Position
State of South Carolina		
Department of Health and Environmental Control	Heather Cathcart	Natural Resource Trustee, Federal Remediation Section
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Department of Natural Resources	Stacie Crowe	Natural Resource Trustee, Coastal Environmental Project Manager
Department of Natural Resources	Shannon Bobertz	Attorney-Advisor
Department of the Interior		
Solicitor's Office	Brigette Beaton	Attorney-Advisor

United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Anthony Sowers	Natural Resource Trustee, Biologist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
Restoration Center/Earth Resources Technology, Inc.	Krista McCraken	Natural Resource Trustee, Marine Habitat Resource Specialist
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