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ACOE District Offices in the Northeast Region

Research and Development Directorate (Civil Works)

U.S. Headquarters

Army Corps of Engineers (CERD-C)

U.S. Department of the Army

20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

Washington, DC 20314-1000

Telephone: 202-272-0257

Fax: 202-272-0907

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

New England, CENED

Division Headquarters

424 Trappelo Road Wallham, MA 02254-9149

Telephone: 617-647-8821

Fax: 617-647-8111

States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

North Atlantic, CENAD

Division and District Headquarters

90 Church Street

New York, NY 10007-2979

Telephone: 212-264-7102

Fax: 212-264-9498

States: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania (central and eastern), New York (Hudson River basin), Vermont (western), Connecticut (western) and the District of Columbia

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

District Headquarters

1776 Niagara Street

Buffalo, NY 14207-3199

Telephone: 716-879-4104

Fax: 716-879-4195

State: New York (western)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

District Headquarters

Room 1828 William S. Moorehead Federal Bldg.

1000 Liberty Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4186

Telephone: 412-644-6800

States: Pennsylvania (western), West Virginia (northern)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

District Headquarters

5028th Street

Huntington, WV 25701-2070

Telephone: 304-529-5395

State: West Virginia (central and southern)

State Regulation of Aquaculture Wastes

Although the EPA has established minimum guidelines for NPDES permits and water quality standards, aquaculture waste disposal policies, i.e. waste classification, permitting, fees and other requirements, are set by the individual states (delegated and non-delegated). The level of development of state policy largely is a function of the amount and scale of industry activity and the experience of regulatory agency staff. Permit and environmental monitoring programs tend to be better organized in states where aquaculture has had a longer history and/or significant economic impact; in these states, regulatory programs have been able to grow with the industry. Resource agency staff responsible for issuing permits evaluate applications for aquaculture discharge permits individually using NPDES guidelines, additional state imposed criteria and state water quality standards (which discharges from all sources must meet). Other state and local government agencies (Department of Agriculture, Public Health, Conservation Districts, County Councils) and/or related programs (Coastal Zone Management, Environmental Boards and Commissions) may have a regulatory role or participate in the review process. Public hearings also may be required.

Regulation of aquaculture effluents and solid wastes for disposal or beneficial reuse at the state level is the responsibility of the surface, groundwater and solid waste management divisions housed within most state environmental or natural resource departments. The principal environmental concern of these agencies with aquaculture facilities centers around the use of open and semi-closed culture systems (net pens, raceways and other high volume flow-through systems for finfish) which are considered to have a high potential for surface and groundwater degradation. Indoor, recirculating systems generally are considered as having a lower pollution potential because they use less water and integrate wastewater treatment into the production process.

Shellfish hatcheries, nurseries and field growout operations often are viewed as activities that improve rather than degrade water quality. However, a distinction often is made between land- and field-based shellfish operations. Effluents from hatchery, nursery or deputation facilities typically are regulated by state discharge programs. Field nursery and growout operations, while not considered as having a discharge, still are subject to environmental