

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FORM (EAF)

Instructions: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire Data Sheet. Include as much information as possible such as feasibility studies, design reports, etc. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Mark irrelevant questions N.A., not applicable.

A. General Information:

1. Name of Project:

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue, Medford< Town of Brookhaven

2. Location of Project: (specify Town, Village or Hamlet and include project location map on next page.)

CR 16, Horseblock Road over LIRR, Medford, Town of Brookhaven

Street Address:

CR 16, Horseblock Road, from the LIE South Service Road to the vicinity of Peconic Avenue

Name of property or waterway:

CR 16, Horseblock Road

3. Maps of Property and Project: Attach relevant available maps, including a location map (note: use road map, Hagstrom Atlas, U.S.G.S. topo map, tax map or equivalent) and preliminary site plans showing orientation, scale, buildings, roads, landmarks, drainage systems, areas to be altered by project, etc.

Attachment 1 – Location Map

Attachment 2 – Preliminary Plans

Attachment 3 – Topographic Map

Attachment 4 – Town Zoning Map

Attachment 5 – Soils Classification Map

Attachment 6 – NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources, Response Letter re Natural Heritage Program

Attachment 7 – NYS OPRHP Response Letter

4. Type of Project: (check one) New _____ Expansion X

5. Capital Program:(specify) Item # 5855 Date Adopted CP Update 8/13 Amount\$ 14,000,000.

6. General Description of Project including its Purpose (attach relevant design reports, plans, etc.):

This Capital Program involves the replacement of the bridge carrying CR 16, Horseblock Road over the Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue. The bridge is over 70 years old and is in poor condition. The concrete deck slab has deteriorated as evidenced by two localized deck failures that required emergency repairs in the last few years. There also has been steel deterioration and loss of section at the connection of one of the floorbeams that

required emergency repair. The bridge is also deficient with respect to current design standards as it has inadequate capacity for HS 20 vehicle loading; is a non-redundant structure and would need to be reinforced to meet current seismic design requirements. This project will be constructed predominantly within the existing Right-Of-Way of CR16, Horseblock Road. A permanent easement will be obtained from the MTA – LIRR as the bridge is above their Right of Way and some substructure elements will require a minor ROW acquisition.

7. Project Status: (check if begun)

		Start	Completion
	PROPOSAL	N/A	N/A
	STUDY	N/A	N/A
	PRELIMINARY PLANNING	N/A	N/A
	FINAL PLANS: SPECS	May 2013	September 2015
	SITE ACQUISITION	May 2013	September 2015
	CONSTRUCTION	April 2016	April 2017

8. Departments Involved:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPT. PERFORMING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION	NAME AND ADDRESS OF INITIATING DEPT. (if different)
Name: Suffolk County Department of Public Works	
Street/P.O.: 335 Yaphank Avenue	
City, State: Yaphank, NY	
Zip: 11980	
Contact Person: William Hillman, P.E. Chief Engineer	
Business Phone: 631 – 852 - 4002	

B. Project Description

1. Scale of Project:

a. Total contiguous acres now owned at site:	3.9 Acres
b. Acreage to be acquired:	0.26 Acres
c. Developed acreage now: Developed acreage at completion of project: Developed acreage ultimately:	2.0 Acres 3.5 Acres 3.5 Acres
d. Acreage of vegetation or cover to be removed:	0.9 Acres
e. Acreage to remain undeveloped:	0.4 Acres
f. Building gross floor area now: Building gross floor area proposed:	N/A N/A
g. Height of tallest structure on site now: Height of tallest structure proposed on site:	N/A N/A
h. Proposed Building use (if any):	N/A
i. Off-street parking spaces now: Off-street parking spaces proposed:	N/A N/A
j. Max. vehicle trips/hr. when operational:	N/A
k. Roads on site now:	N/A
l. New road construction or reconstruction	Reconstruction of bridge and approach roadways
m. Will project result in an increase in energy use? If yes, indicate type(s):	NO
n. Will project require storage of liquid fuels and chemicals? If yes, describe substances and amounts to be stored:	NO

2. Project Schedule:

a. Is project single or multi-phase?	Single
b. If multi-phase, how many phases?	N/A
c. Total construction time (months)	12 Months

3. Wastes and Pollutants Generated During Project Construction and Operation:

	Components	Quantity	Mode of Disposal
a. Sanitary Sewage	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Liquid industrial waste	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Toxic chemicals	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Pesticides or herbicides	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Solid wastes	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Clearing or demolition debris	Soil Steel Concrete & Asphalt Stumps, trees,	2,500CY 250 Tons 2,200 CY 0.9 acre	Reuse on site Recycle Crushed & recycled Stumps landfill, trees chipped & blended with topsoil
g. Spoil disposal or sedimentation	N/A		
h. Atmospheric emissions	Exhaust emissions from construction equipment	Temporary	Dissipation
i. Surface water runoff	Highway Runoff	Minimal Increase	Exist. Positive drain or leaching basin
j. Noise exceeding ambient	Minimal of a temporary nature during construction operation	Temporary	N/A
k. Odors exceeding 1hr/day	Minimal of a temporary nature during construction operation	Temporary	N/A
l. Other (specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A

4. Does Project Involve Any:

Grading Cut/Fill; List amounts.	approx. 6,000 cy.
Dredging; List max. depth, length & width.	N/A
Spoil Area; List amount.	N/A
Bulkheading; List length.	N/A
Dewatering; List g.p.m. & period of time.	N/A

5. Indicate Sources of Utilities:

Water	SCWA
Electricity	LIPA
Gas	National Grid
Other (please specify)	CATV – Verizon and Lightower

6. Total Water Usage:

Gallons per Day N/A

If water supply is from wells, indicate pumping capacity in gallons per minute N/A.

C. Project Area Description/Existing Conditions:

1. Acreage of Physical Characteristics of Project Area:	Presently	After Completion
Meadow, field, scrub growth	0.4 acres	0.4 acres
Wooded	0.5 acres	0.5 acres
Agricultural	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Freshwater wetland	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Tidal wetlands	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Surface waters	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Cleared, graded or filled land	1.0 acres	1.0 acres
Paved areas (roads, parking, etc.)	2.0 acres	2.0 acres
Buildings (List number and sq. ft.)	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Other (please specify)	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
TOTAL	3.9 acres	3.9 acres

2. Streams within or contiguous to project area: *(Please list name of stream and/or name of river to which it is tributary, including intermittent streams)*

N/A

3. Lakes, Ponds, Wetland areas within or contiguous to project area: *(Please list name(s) and size(s) in acres)*

N/A

4. a. Are there natural drainage channels on the project site? ___yes___ no
b. How far is project area from freshwater wetlands, tidal wetlands or surface waters?

Carmans River to the east is more than 2 miles from the project site and it is more than 2 miles southwest to the nearest waterbody feeding Swan Lake in Patchogue.

5. Is the Project area within the 100 yr. Flood plain? _____yes___ no

6. Depth to the water table at surface ___0-3 ft___ 3-8 ft ___X___ 8-16 ft ___X___ >16 ft

7. Predominant soil type (s) on project site as identified in the Soil Survey of Suffolk County - 1975:
(See attachment 5)

The predominant soil types are Riverhead sandy loam 0 to 3 percent slopes , (RdA), Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (RdB) and Plymouth loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes (PiB).

8. General character of the land: Generally uniform slope ___X___ Generally uneven and rolling or irregular_____. *(See attachment 3.)*

9. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes:
0-10% 100% 10-15%___or greater ___%.

10. Any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e. cliffs, dunes, kettle holes, eskers, other geological formations):

None

11. Describe the predominant vegetation types on the site:

Grass areas, scrub growth, saplings and other common roadside vegetation.

12. Describe the predominant wildlife on the site:

Various common indigenous land animals and bird varieties found in urban areas in Suffolk County.

13. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered? ___yes___ no; if yes, give source and identify each species;

(Please see attachment 6)

14. Is project contiguous to, or does it contain a building or site of historic, pre-historic or paleontological importance? yes no. Explain.

(Please see attachment 7)

15. List the specific activities now occurring at project location (ie. hunting, fishing, hiking etc.)

None

16. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area? yes no.

17. Does the present site offer or include scenic views or vistas known to be important to the community? yes no.

18. Zoning: **(See attachment 4)**

a. Current specific zoning or use classification of site?	N/A
b. Is proposed use consistent with present zoning or use?	Yes
c. If no, indicate desired zoning or use.	N/A

19. What is the dominant land use and zoning classification within a 1/4 mile radius of the project (e.g. single family residential, R-2) and the scale of development (e.g. 2 story)? *(Include existing land use map)*

Industrial is dominant land use.

20. Is the site served by existing public utilities? yes no

a) If yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? yes no

b) If yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? yes no

21. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Market Law, article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? yes no.

22. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? yes no.

23. Has the site ever been used for disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? yes no.

D. Impact Summary and Mitigation

1. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site?
0.4 acres

2. Will any mature forest or other locally important vegetation be removed by this project?
yes no. Explain.

3. Are there plans for erosion control and stabilization? yes no. Explain and attach plans.

Temporary Erosion Control measures will be designed per appropriate NYS standards and shall be utilized to contain construction runoff.

4. Are there any plans for revegetation to replace that removed during construction?

yes no. Explain and attach plans.

This project will have a landscaping plan that will include indigenous street trees in the roadway section.

5. Will project physically alter any surface water bodies? yes no. Explain.

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6. Will project require relocation of any projects, facilities or homes? yes no. Explain.

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7. Number of jobs generated:

During construction?	50
After project is completed?	0

8. Number of jobs eliminated by this project 0.

E. Alternatives - Briefly list alternatives to the proposal considered

- 1) The do nothing alternative does not meet the projects objectives, therefore it is unacceptable.
- 2) Rehabilitation of existing structure including widening to 56 feet. Existing non redundant structure framing arrangement is retained. Significant costly modifications required to address seismic vulnerability, to provide additional structural capacity to support required live load standards and to improve safety by increasing stopping sight distance, making rehabilitation not viable as the cost will approach that for replacement and major components that are 75 years old will remain.
- 3) Replacement of existing bridge with a new structure at the same location. The existing structure would be completely demolished and a new bridge would be constructed. The layout of the new bridge would be optimized with new abutments and center pier oriented parallel to the under features. The new bridge would be 2 spans with a total length of 165 feet and a width of 64 feet. Superstructure utilizing composite steel beams or adjacent precast concrete box girders or concrete bulb-Tee girders is being evaluated. The roadway on the bridge would provide for one 12 foot wide travel lane in each direction separated by a 12 foot wide flush median lane and a 7' - 7" wide shoulder and a 5' - 7" wide sidewalk on each side. The roadway profile on the bridge and approaches would be modified so that standard stopping sight distance will be provided. The under clearance to the railroad track would be increased and the local roadway below, Long Island Avenue would be reconfigured so that the median separating travel directions is eliminated. The curb to curb width of the reconfigured roadway will be 34 feet and a new 5 foot wide sidewalk will be provided.

F. Approval and Compliance

1. Will project involve funding or financing by any:

- a. Federal agency (specify) FHWA; amount \$11,200,000.
- b. State agency (specify) no; amount \$0.
- c. Local agency (specify) Suffolk County; amount \$2,800,000.

2. Does project require permit or approval from:

	YES	NO	TYPE
a. Army Corps of Engineers		X	
b. U.S. Environmental Protection		X	
c. Other Federal agency (specify)	FHWA		Cat Ex concurrence
d. N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Department		X	
e. Other State agency (specify)	DOT		Funding Authorization
f. County Health Department		X	
g. County Planning Department		X	
h. County Public Works Department		X	
i. Town or Village Board		X	
j. Town or Village Planning Board		X	
k. Town or Village Zoning Board		X	
l. Town or Village Building Department		X	
m. Town or Village Highway Department		X	
n. Town or Village Environmental Agency		X	
o. Local Fire Marshal		X	
p. Other local agency (specify i.e. CAC)	X		Neg. Dec. by Suffolk Cty Legislature

3. Conformance to existing comprehensive or project master plans.

	yes	no	Description
a. State	—	—	N/A
b. Bi County	—	—	N/A
c. County	—	—	N/A
d. Town	—	—	N/A
e. Village	—	—	N/A

PREPARER Kenneth Holmstrom, P.E. Date October 1, 2013

TITLE Vice President, LiRo Engineers, Inc.

SIGNATURE* Kenneth Holmstrom

I certify that the information herein is accurate.

FOR:

PROJECT DIRECTOR William Hillman, P.E. Date October 1, 2013

TITLE Chief Engineer

SIGNATURE* William Hillman, PE

I certify that the information herein is accurate

PRINCIPAL CIVIL ENGINEER

*Signature of both preparer and project director required

Part 2 - RESPONSIBILITY OF LEAD AGENCY

Project Impacts and Their Magnitude

General Information (Read Carefully)

- X In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my decisions and determinations been **reasonable**? The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- X Identifying that an effect will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant**. Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. By identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- X The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact rating.
- X Each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- X The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.

Instructions (Read carefully)

- a. Answer each of the 19 questions in PART 2. Answer **Yes** if there will be **any** impact.
- b. **Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.
- c. If answering Yes to a question then check the appropriate box (column 1 or 2) to indicate the potential size of the impact. If threshold impact equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.
- d. If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.
- e. If a potentially large impact or effect can be mitigated by a change in the project to a less that large magnitude, check the yes box in column 3. A No response indicates that such a reduction is not possible.

IMPACT ON LAND

1. Will the proposed action result in a physical change to the project site? ____ Yes X No

IMPACT ON LAND Examples that would apply to Column 1	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.			
Construction of land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.			
Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.			
Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.			
Construction that will continue for more than w year or involve more than one phase or stage.			
Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons			

of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.			
IMPACT ON LAND	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Construction of any new sanitary landfill.			
Construction in a designated floodway.			
Other Impacts (Please describe)			

2. Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.)
 ___ yes no.

List Specific land forms:			
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IMPACT ON WATER

3. Will proposed action affect any water body designated as protected? (under Articles 15,24,25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL) ___ yes no.

IMPACT ON WATER (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Developable area of site contains a protected water body.			
Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.			
Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.			
Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

4. Will proposed action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? ___ yes no

A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.			
Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

5. Will proposed action affect surface or groundwater quality? ___ yes no

Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.			
Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.			
Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.			

<p align="center">IMPACT ON WATER (cont.) (Examples that would apply to column 2)</p>	<p align="center">1 Small to Moderate Impact</p>	<p align="center">2 Potential Large Impact</p>	<p align="center">3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)</p>
Construction or operation causing any contamination of a public water supply system.			
Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.			
Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.			
Proposed Action requiring a facility that would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.			
Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.			
Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum products greater than 1,100 gallons.			
Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.			
Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.			
Please list other impacts:			

6. Will proposed action alter drainage flow, patterns or surface water runoff? yes no.

Proposed Action would impede flood water flows.			
Proposed Action is likely to cause substantial erosion.			
Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drain patterns.			
Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.			
Proposed Action will provide for pre-treatment of stormwater discharges.			

IMPACT ON AIR

7. Will proposed action affect air quality? yes no.

<p align="center">IMPACT ON AIR (Examples that would apply to column 2)</p>	<p align="center">1 Small to Moderate Impact</p>	<p align="center">2 Potential Large Impact</p>	<p align="center">3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)</p>
Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in given hour.			
Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.			

IMPACT ON AIR (cont.)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action emission rate of all contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.			
Proposed Action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.			
Proposed Action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development in existing industrial areas.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

8. Will Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? ___ yes X no.

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS (Examples that would apply to Column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near site or found on the site.			
Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.			
Application of pesticide or herbicide over more than twice a year other than for agricultural purposes.			
Please list other impacts:			

9. Will Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or endangered species? ___ Yes X No

Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.			
Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.			

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

10. Will the Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources? ___ Yes X No

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (Examples that would apply to Column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The Proposed Action would sever, cross through, or limit access to a field of agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.			

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (cont.)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Construction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of agricultural land.			
The Proposed Action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than one acre of agricultural land.			
The Proposed Action would disrupt agricultural land management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, strip cropping); prevent agricultural land management measures from being installed; or create a need for such measures (e.g., cause a farm field to drain poorly due to increased runoff)			
Prime or unique farmland as defined by USDA-SCS 7 CFR Part 657 and governed by the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 is involved.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES OR COMMUNITY CHARACTER

11. Will proposed action affect aesthetic resources, or the character of the neighborhood or community? Yes No

IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES OR COMMUNITY CHARACTER (Examples that would apply to column 2) (If Necessary Use the Visual EAF Addendum in Section 617.23)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Introduction of proposed land uses, projects or project components obviously different or in sharp contrast to current surrounding land use patterns or existing man-made additions to the landscape.			
Introduction of proposed land uses, projects or project components as described in the above example that will be visible to users of aesthetic resources. This will eliminate or significantly reduce the public enjoyment or appreciation of the appearance or aesthetic qualities of a resource or community character.			
Introduction of project components that will result in the elimination or significant screening of scenic views known to be important to the area.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

12. Will Proposed Action impact any site or structure of historic, prehistoric or paleontological importance? Yes No

IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change

			(Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action occurring wholly or partially within or contiguous to any facility or site listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of historic places.			
Any impact to an archeological site or fossil bed located within the project site.			
Proposed Action will occur in an area designated as sensitive for archeological sites on the NSY Site Inventory.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

13. Will Proposed Action affect the quantity or quality of existing or future open spaces or recreational opportunities?
 Yes No

IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.			
A major reduction of an open space important to the community.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

14. Will Proposed Action impact the exceptional or unique characteristics of a critical environmental area (CEA) established pursuant to subdivision 6 NYCRR 617.14(g)? Yes No
 List the environmental characteristics that caused the designation of the CEA.

IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action to locate within the CEA?			
Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource?			
Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quality of the resource?			
Proposed Action will impact the use, function or enjoyment of the resource?			
Please list other impacts.			

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

15. Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems? Yes No

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.			
Proposed Action will result in severe traffic problems			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON ENERGY

16. Will proposed action affect the communities sources of fuel or energy supply? Yes No

IMPACT ON ENERGY (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in any form of energy in municipality.			
Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON NOISE

17. Will there be objectionable odors, noise, glare, vibration or electrical disturbance as a result of the Proposed Action?
 Yes No

IMPACT ON NOISE (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.			
Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).			
Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.			
Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND (HAZARDS) SAFETY

18. Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety? ___ Yes X No

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND (HAZARDS) SAFETY (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action will cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there will be a chronic low level discharge or emission.			
Proposed Action will result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc., including wastes that are solid, semi-solid, liquid or contain gases).			
Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquified natural gas or other liquids.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD

19. Will Proposed Action affect the character of the existing Community? ___ Yes X No

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The population of the city, town or village in which the project is likely to grow by more than 5% of resident human population.			
The municipal budgets for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.			
Will involve any permanent facility of a non-agricultural use on more than one acre in an agricultural district or remove more than 10 acres of (prime) agricultural lands from cultivation.			
Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.			
Development will in induce an influx of a particular age group with special needs.			
Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.			
Proposed Action will relocate 15 or more employees in one or more businesses.			
Please List other impacts:			

PUBLIC INPUT

20. Is there public controversy related to Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts? ___ Yes **X** No

Either government or citizens of adjacent communities have expressed opposition or rejected the project or have not been contacted.			
Objections to the project from within the community.			

If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or If You Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3

Determination of Significance

Portions of EAF completed for this project: **X** Part 1 **X** Part 2 ___ Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1, 2 and 3) and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined that:

- A. The project will result in no major impacts and, therefore, is one which may not cause significant damage to the environment. **Prepare a negative declaration:**
- B. **For unlisted actions only.** Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in Part # have been included as part of the proposed project. **Prepare a CONDITIONAL negative declaration:**
- C. The project will result in one or more major adverse impacts that cannot be reduced and may cause significant damage to the environment. **Prepare a positive declaration , proceed with EIS:**

Kenneth Holmstrom Kenneth Holmstrom, P.E.
 Signature of Preparer (if different from responsible officer) *LiRo Engineers* Date: Oct. 1st, 2013

[Signature]
 Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Foe: William Hillman, P.E.
 Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

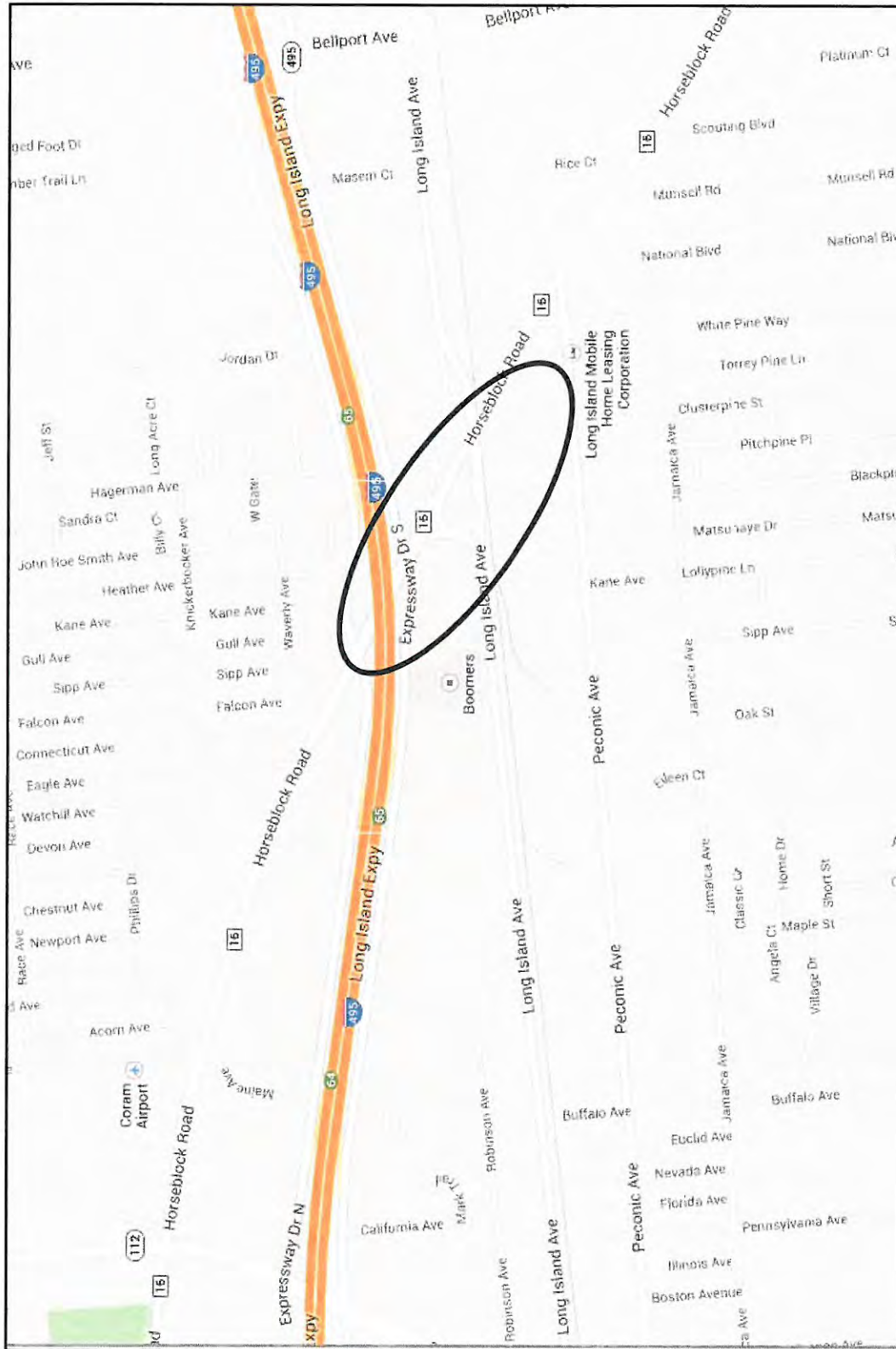
Suffolk County Department of Public Works
 Name of Lead Agency

Date: September 20, 2013

**Attachment 1
Location Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Attachment 1 Location Map

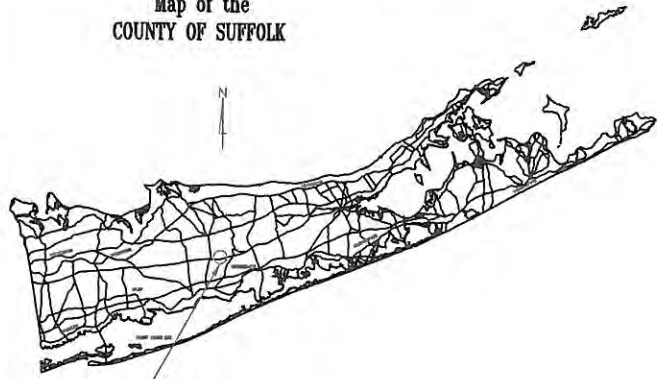
SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
 Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
 Medford, Town of Brookhaven

**Attachment 2
Preliminary Plans**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

Map of the
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



PROJECT LOCATION

THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED ALONG COUNTY ROAD 16 (HORSEBLOCK ROAD) AT THE BRIDGE OVER LONG ISLAND AVENUE & LONG ISLAND RAILROAD IN THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK. THE PROJECT INCLUDES BRIDGE REPLACEMENT, AND ROADWAY RECONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS.



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PLANS SHOWING THE WIDENING AND REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE OVER LONG ISLAND AVENUE & LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y.

CAPITAL PROJECT NO. 5850
PIN 0759.79

PREPARED BY

LIRO ENGINEERS, INC
SYOSSET, NEW YORK
N.Y.S.P.E. LICENSE NO. 59134

DATE

ALL WORK CONTEMPLATED UNDER THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE COVERED BY AND IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS ADOPTED NOV. 1, 1968 AS AMENDED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N.Y. AND ENTITLED "PUBLIC WORKS SPECIFICATIONS" AS WELL AS THE GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR TRAFFIC SIGNAL INSTALLATION, DATED JAN. 1980, AND THE ADDENDUM DATED JULY 1991 EXCEPT AS MODIFIED ON THIS PLAN AND IN THE PROPOSAL.

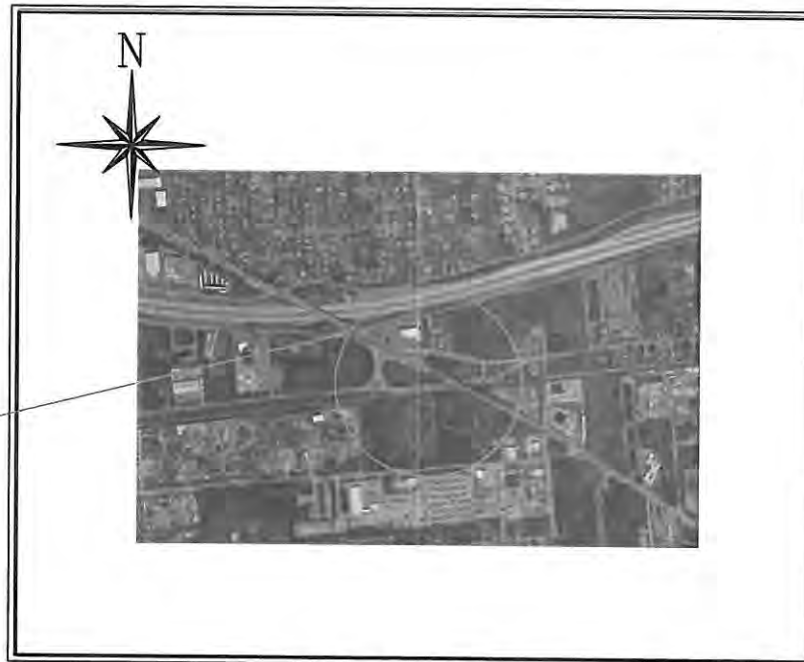
LETTING DATE: _____

CONTRACTOR: _____

ENGINEER IN CHARGE: _____

COMPLETION DATE: _____

PROJECT LOCATION



LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1" = 1000'

PREPARED UNDER ARTICLE 6 - SECTION 116 OF THE HIGHWAY LAW

APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____
WILLIAM HILLMAN, P.E., CHIEF ENGINEER

APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E., COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

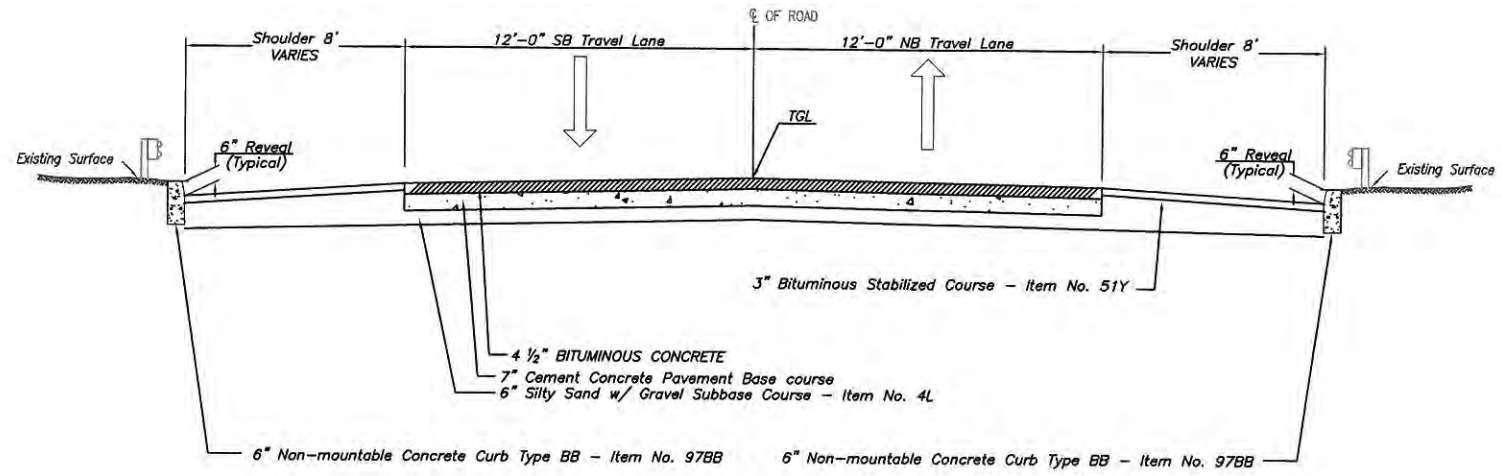
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____
JEFFERY SZABO, DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE/CHIEF OF STAFF

COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

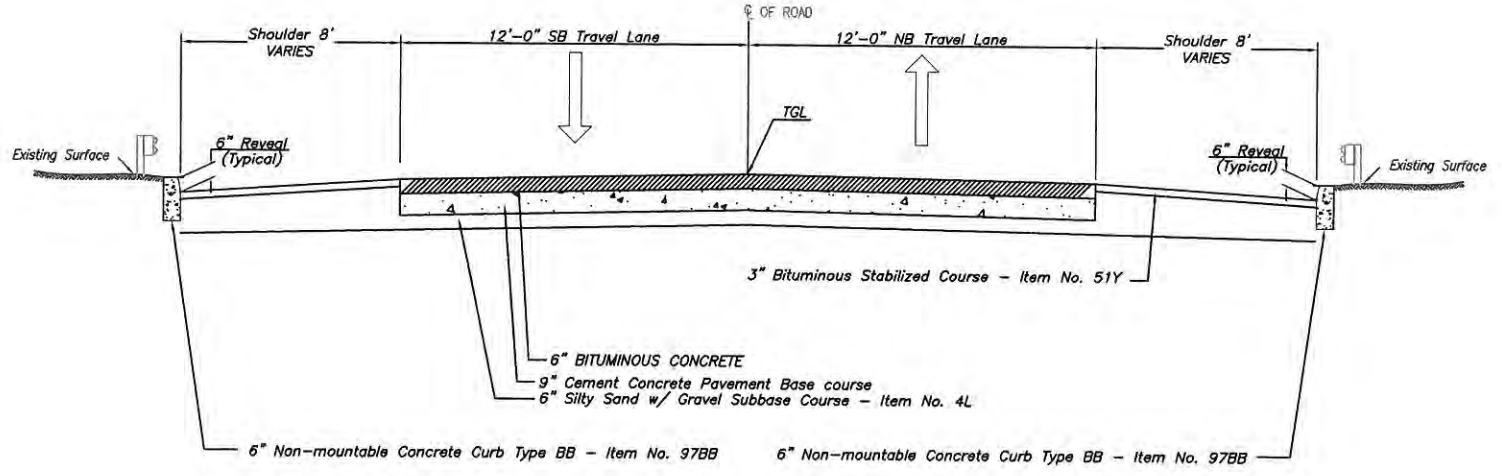
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name

CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME

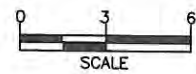
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name



EXISTING NORMAL CROWN NORTHEAST APPROACH ROADWAY SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES
Sta.424+80 to Sta.425+67.458



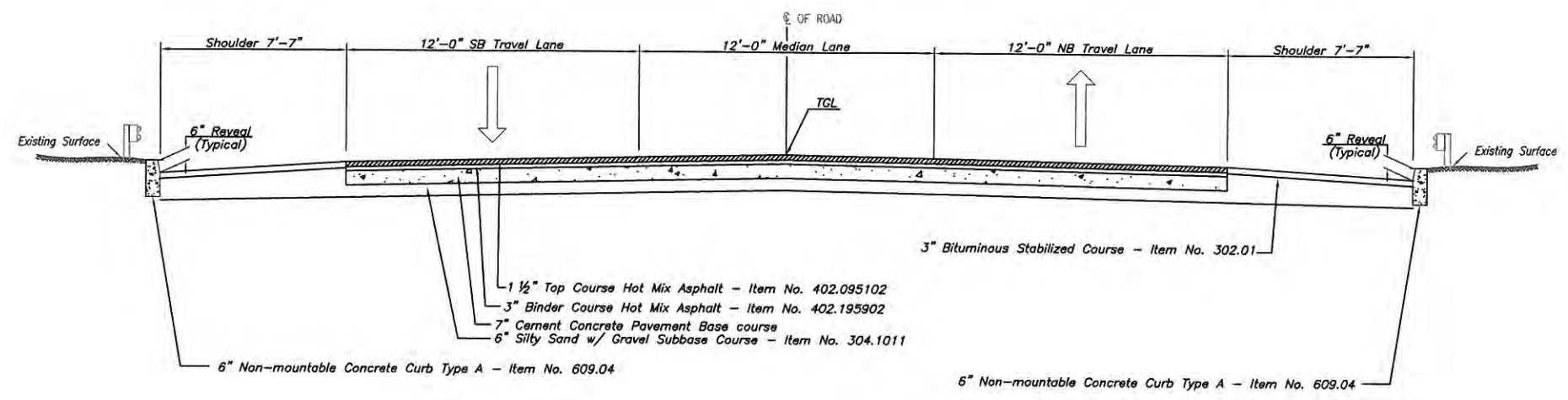
EXISTING NORMAL CROWN SOUTHWEST APPROACH ROADWAY SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES
Sta.428+16.063 to Sta.430+80



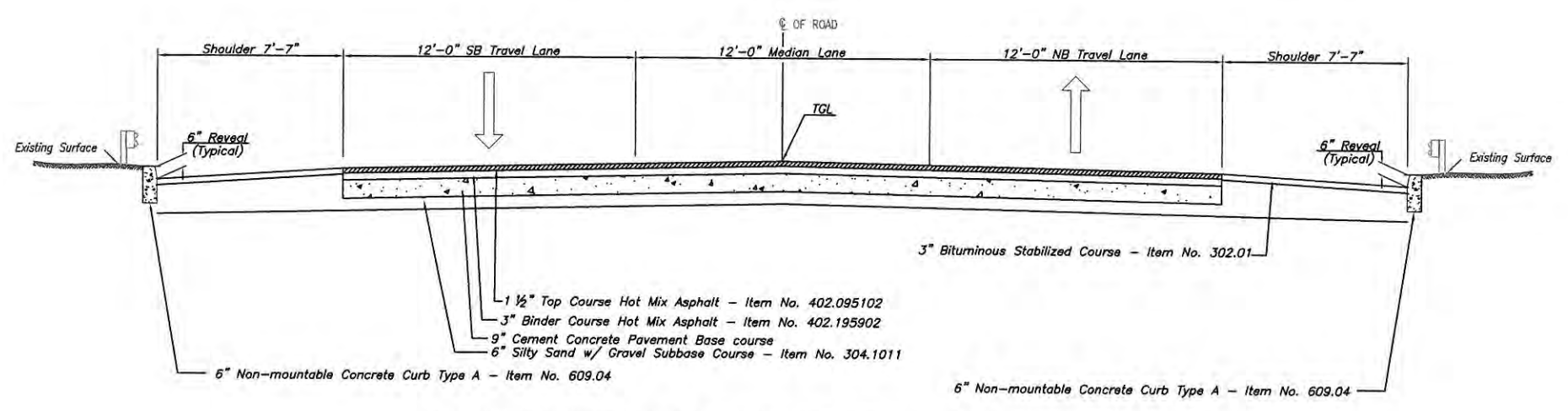
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF
C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE
**APPROACH PAVEMENT
EXISTING TYPICAL SECTIONS**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
			5850	AS SHOWN	3 OF 32

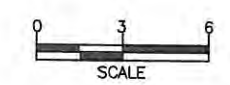
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



PROPOSED NORMAL CROWN NORTHEAST APPROACH ROADWAY SECTION
 TWO TRAVEL LANES AND MEDIAN LANE
 Sta.424+80 to Sta.425+67.458



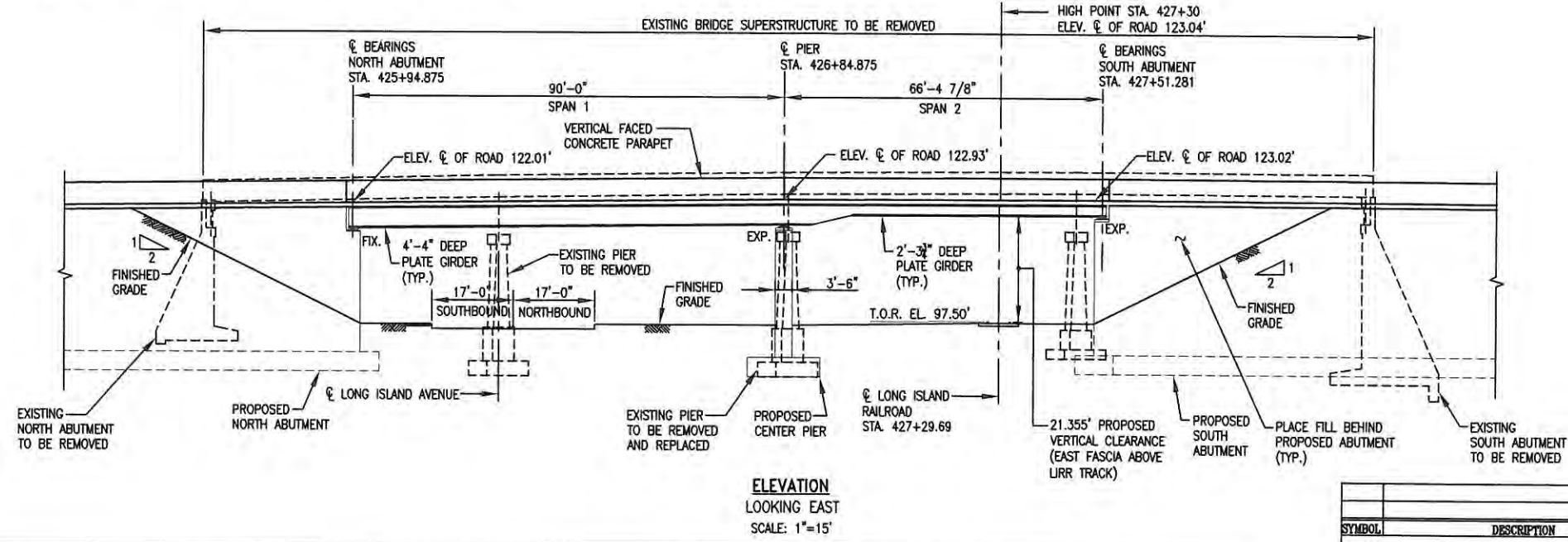
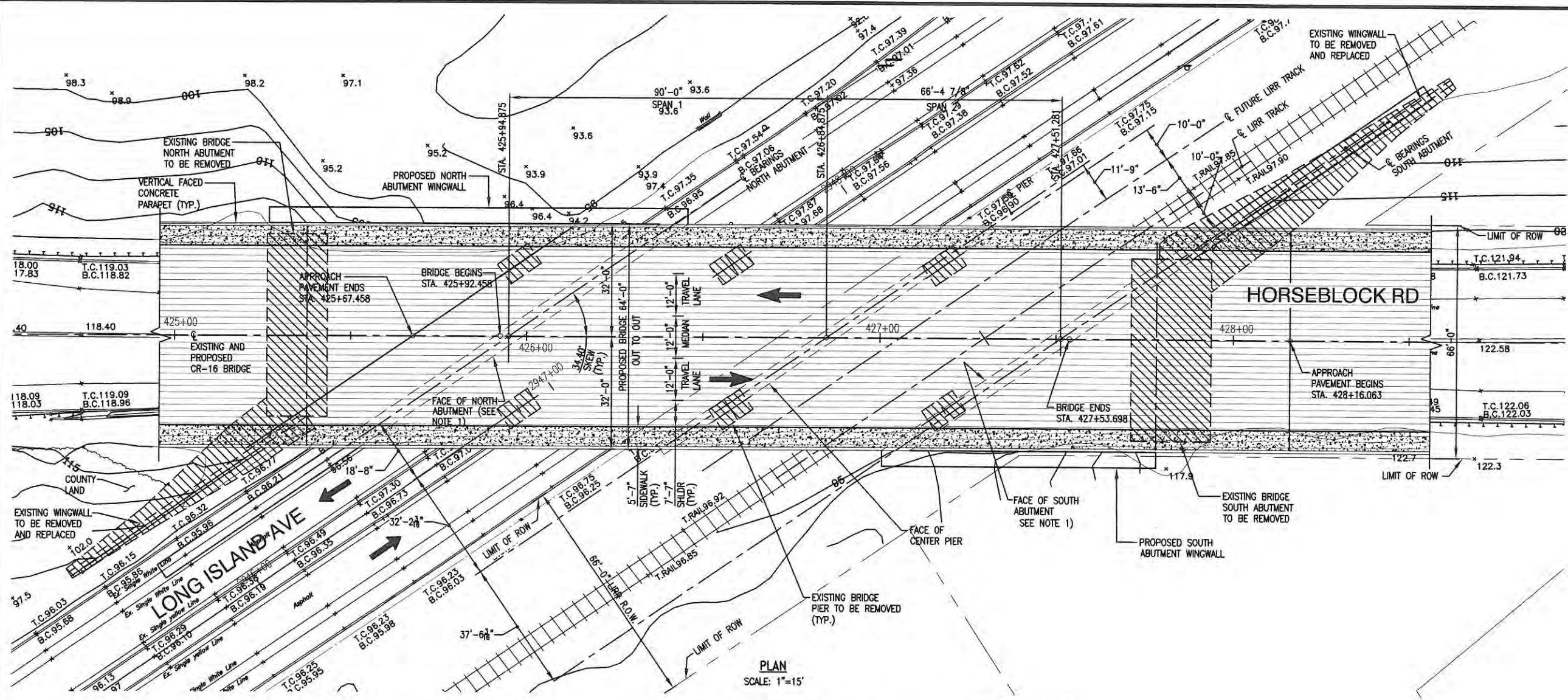
PROPOSED NORMAL CROWN SOUTHWEST APPROACH ROADWAY SECTION
 TWO TRAVEL LANES AND MEDIAN LANE
 Sta.428+16.063 to Sta.430+80



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF
 C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE
**APPROACH PAVEMENT
 PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTIONS**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
			5850	AS SHOWN	4 OF 32

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

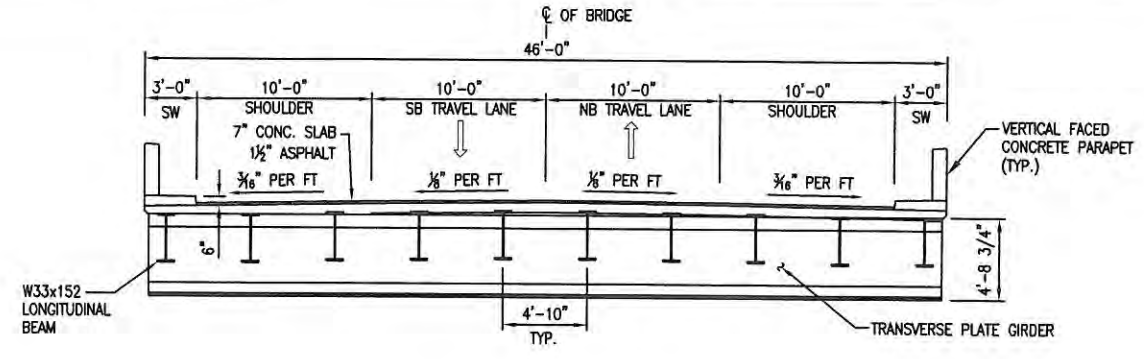


NOTES:
 1. PROPOSED ABUTMENTS CAN BE CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE CANTILEVER ABUTMENTS OR M.S.E.S WALL ABUTMENTS.

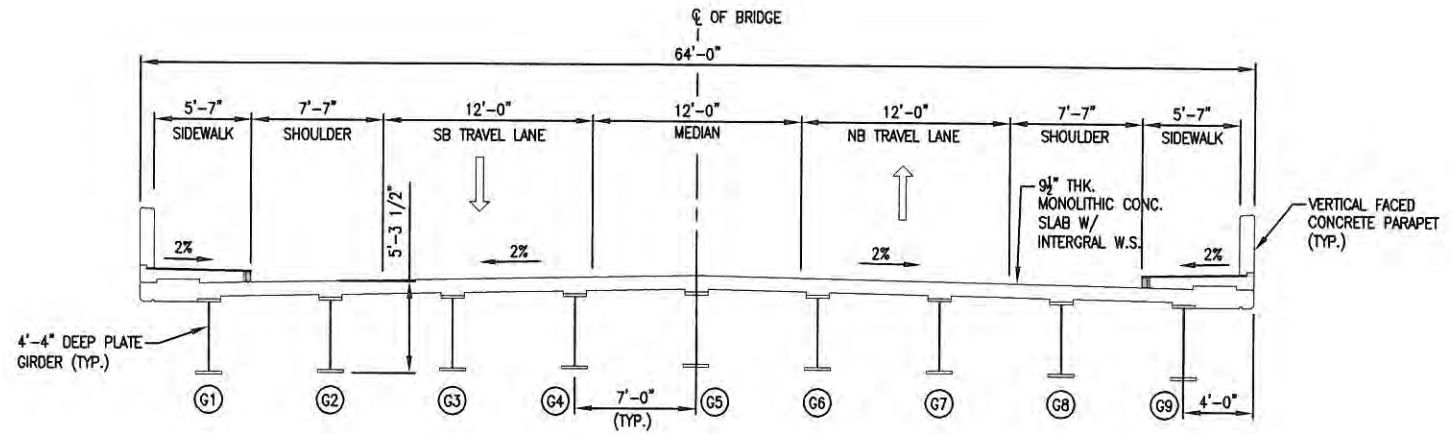
LEGEND:
 [Hatched Box] EXISTING SUBSTRUCTURE REMOVAL

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. — COMMISSIONER			
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE			
PLAN AND ELEVATION ALTERNATE 1-STEEL PLATE GIRDERS			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5850
			SCALE AS SHOWN
			SHEET NO. 5 OF 32

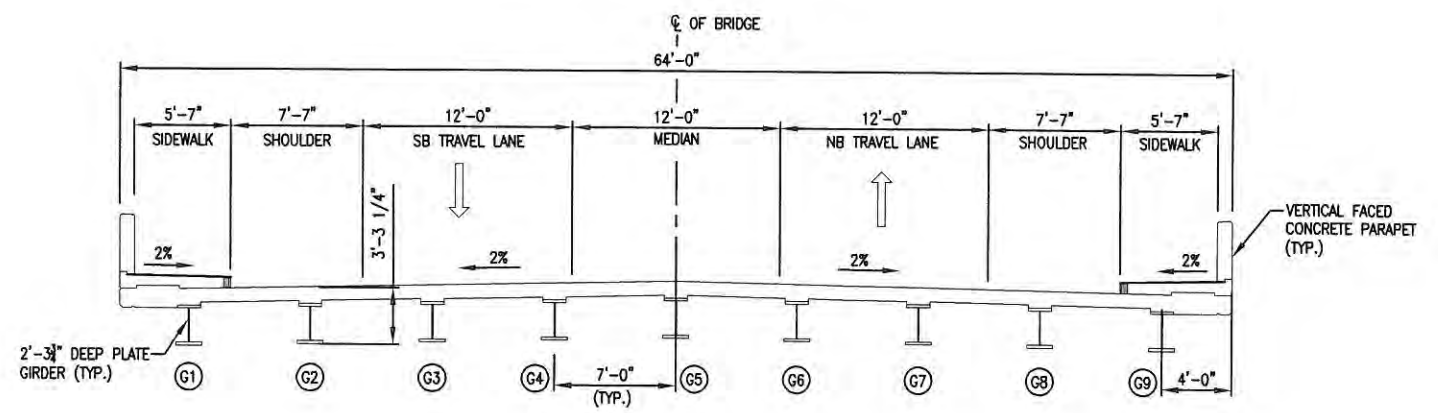
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



EXISTING BRIDGE CROSS SECTION
AT PIERS
LOOKING NORTH
SCALE: 1"=5'



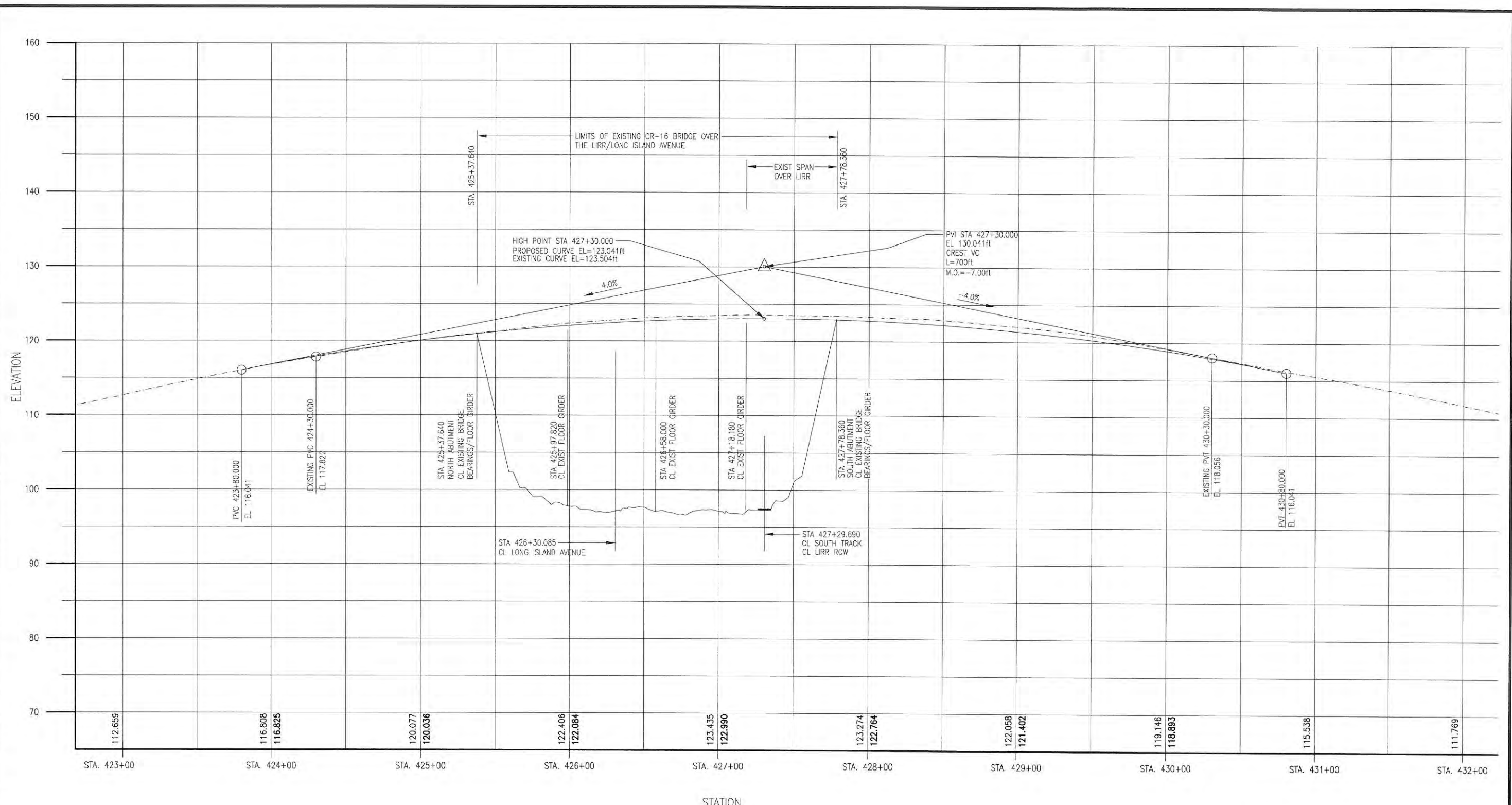
PROPOSED BRIDGE CROSS SECTION-SPAN 1
LOOKING NORTH
SCALE: 1"=5'



PROPOSED BRIDGE CROSS SECTION-SPAN 2
LOOKING NORTH
SCALE: 1"=5'

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK		
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER		
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE		
BRIDGE SECTIONS		
ALTERNATE 1-STEEL PLATE GIRDERS		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE
PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO. 6 OF 32
5850	AS SHOWN	

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



MINIMUM 425' STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE REQUIRED	SIGHT DISTANCE PROVIDED
4.0% GRADE VERTICAL CURVE (LENGTH 700ft)	435ft
EXISTING 4.0% GRADE VERTICAL CURVE (LENGTH 600ft)	403ft

STATION
 PROFILE
 SCALE: 1"=30'

LEGEND
 4.0% GRADE VERTICAL CURVE ———
 EXISTING 4.0% GRADE VERTICAL CURVE - - - - -

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE

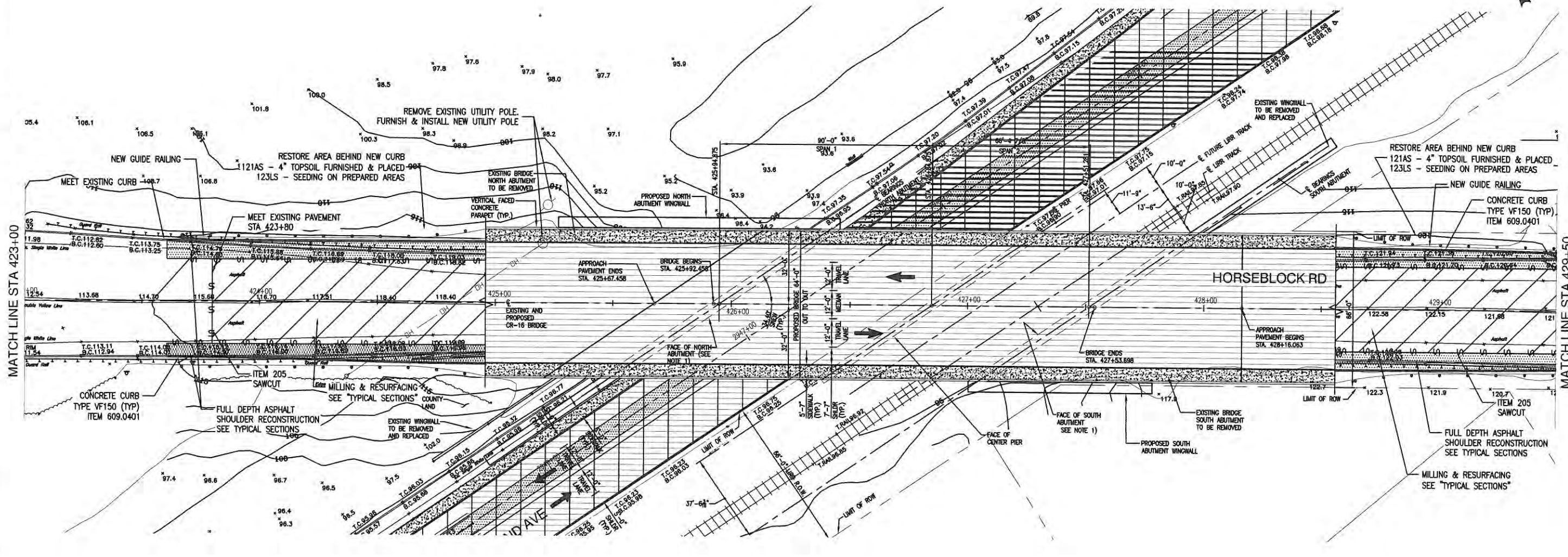
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF
C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE

PROFILE
IMPROVED
STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE

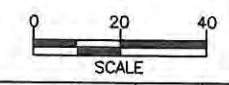
PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO. 11 OF 32
5850	AS SHOWN	



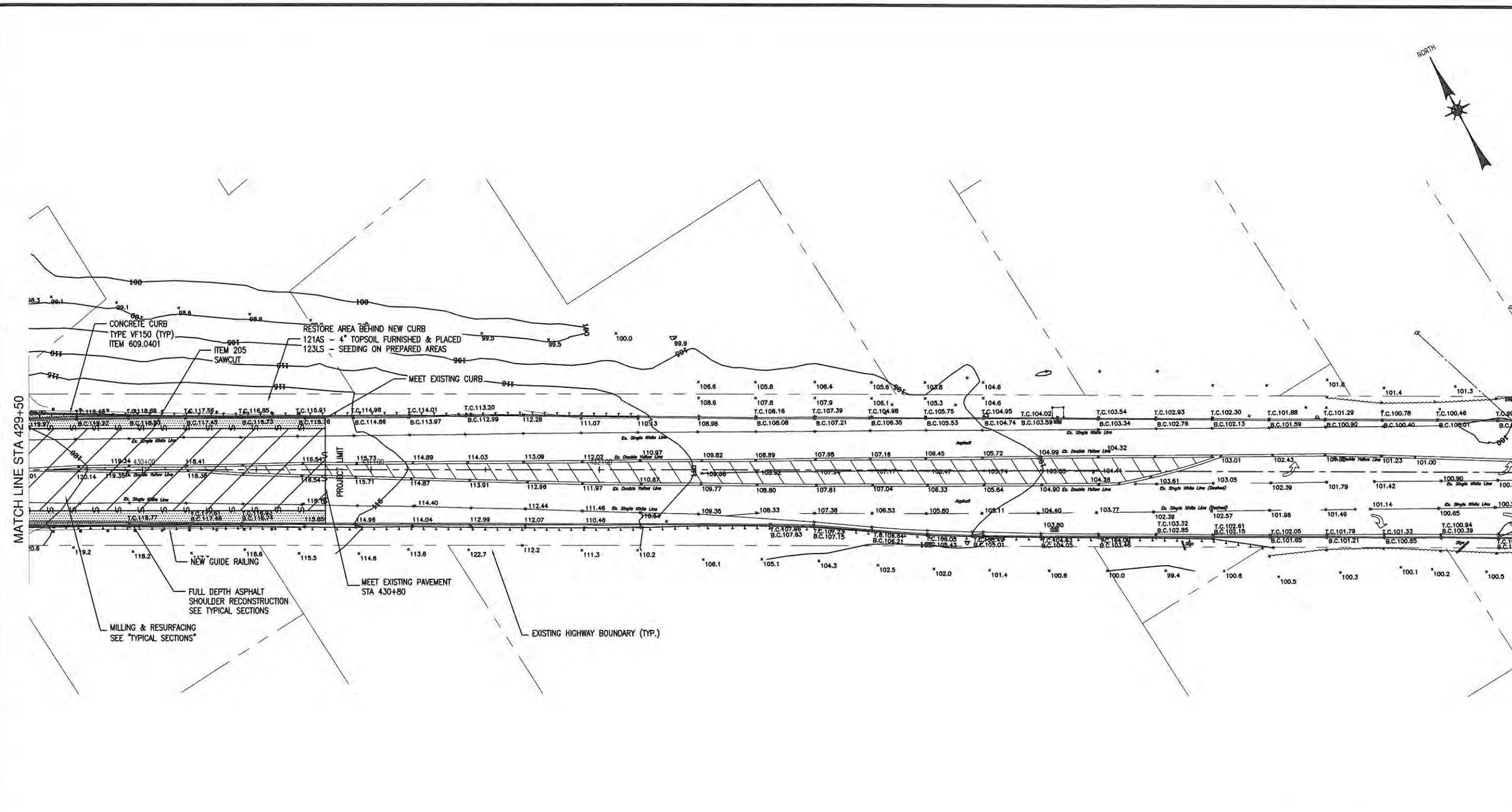
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

MATCH LINE STA 423+00

MATCH LINE STA 429+50



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER			
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE			
CONSTRUCTION PLAN C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5850 SCALE AS SHOWN SHEET NO. 13 OF 32



DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

MATCH LINE STA 429+50

PROJECT LIMIT

CONCRETE CURB
TYPE VF150 (TYP)
ITEM 609.0401

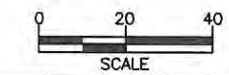
RESTORE AREA BEHIND NEW CURB
121AS - 4" TOPSOIL FURNISHED & PLACED
123LS - SEEDING ON PREPARED AREAS

NEW GUIDE RAILING
FULL DEPTH ASPHALT
SHOULDER RECONSTRUCTION
SEE TYPICAL SECTIONS

MILLING & RESURFACING
SEE "TYPICAL SECTIONS"

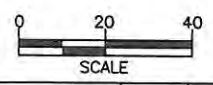
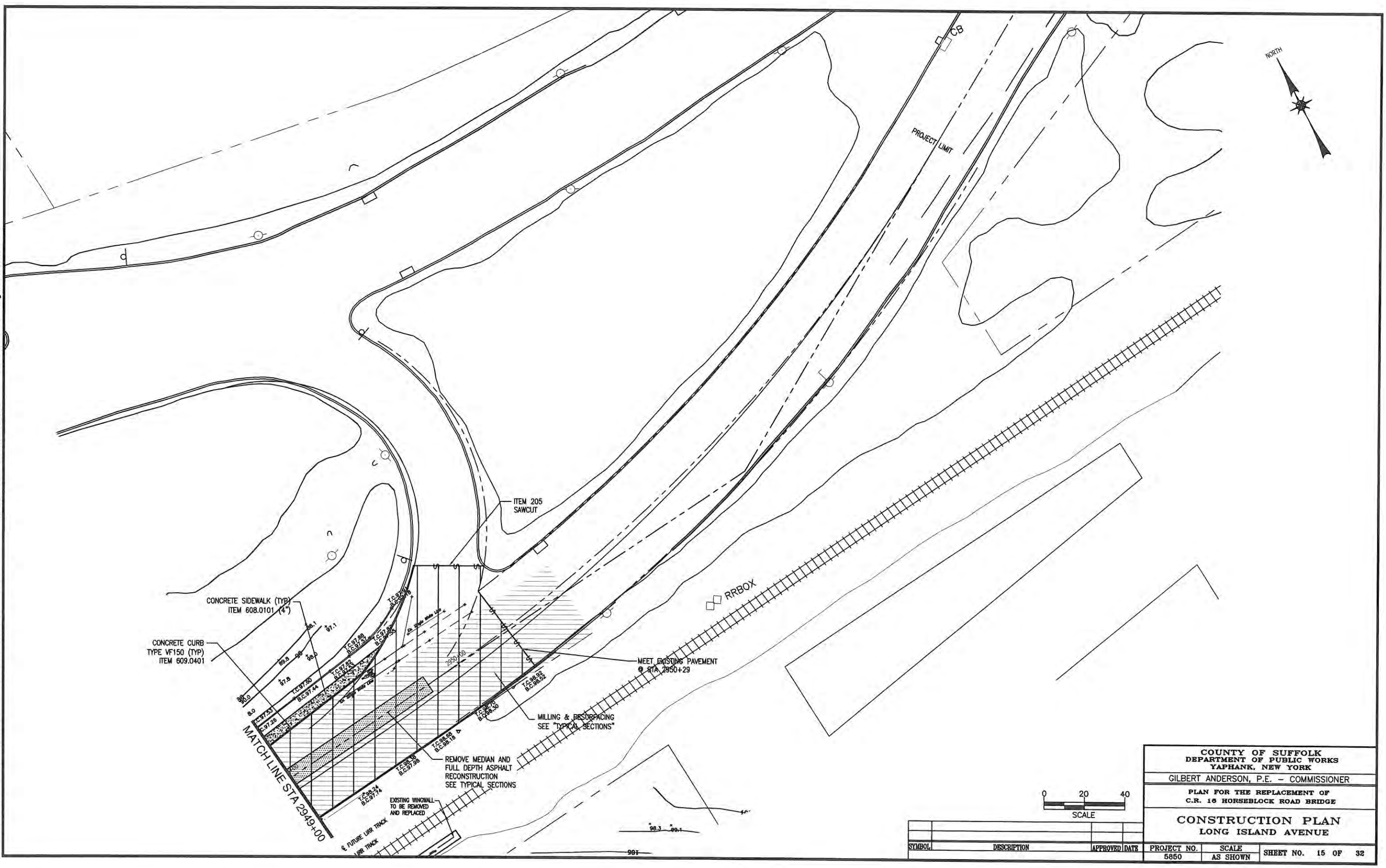
MEET EXISTING PAVEMENT
STA 430+80

EXISTING HIGHWAY BOUNDARY (TYP.)



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK					
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER					
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE					
CONSTRUCTION PLAN C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD					
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5850	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO. 14 OF 32

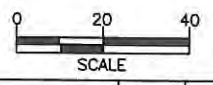
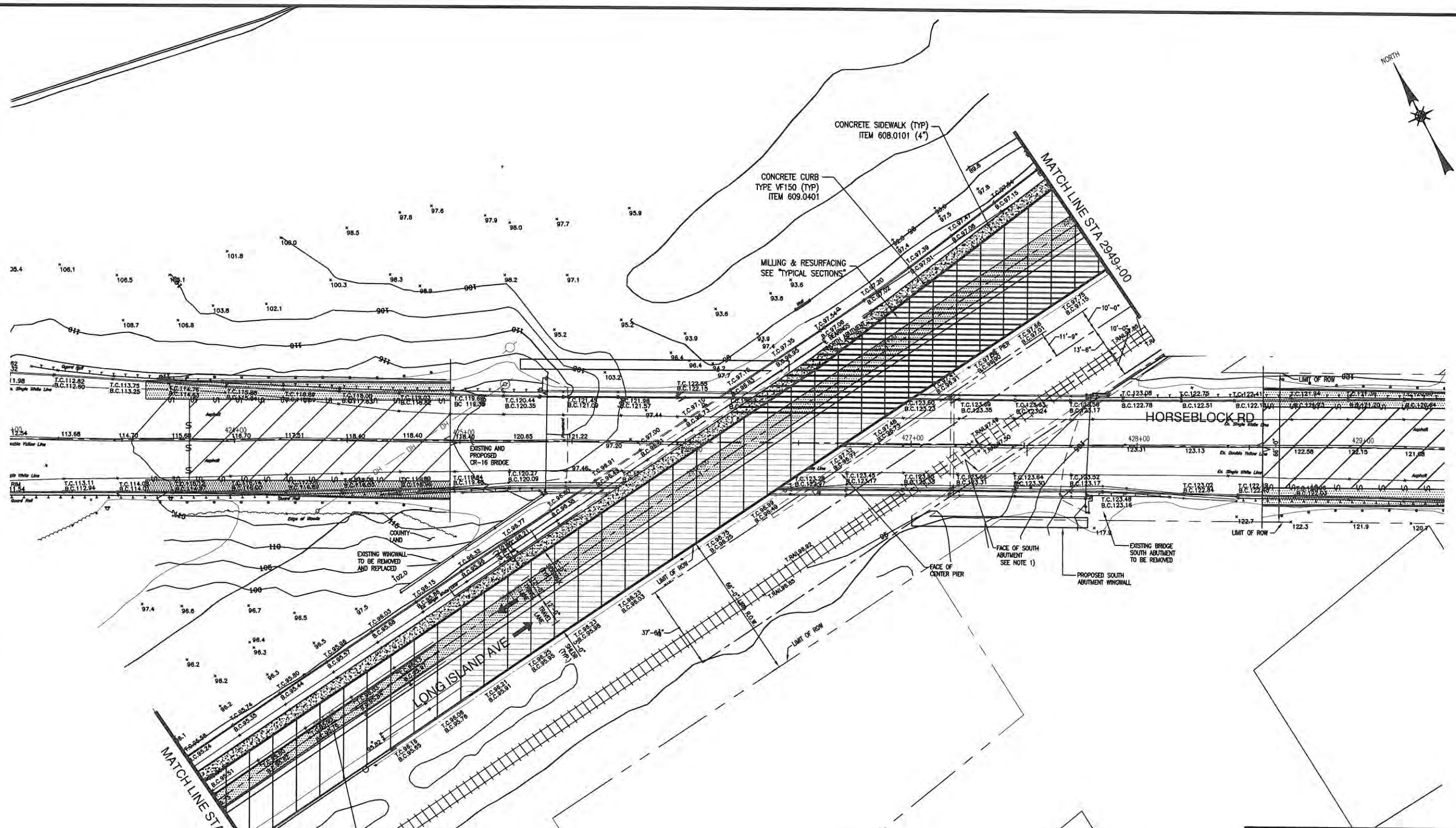
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK			
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER			
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE			
CONSTRUCTION PLAN LONG ISLAND AVENUE			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5860
			SCALE AS SHOWN
			SHEET NO. 15 OF 32

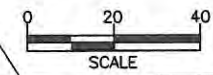
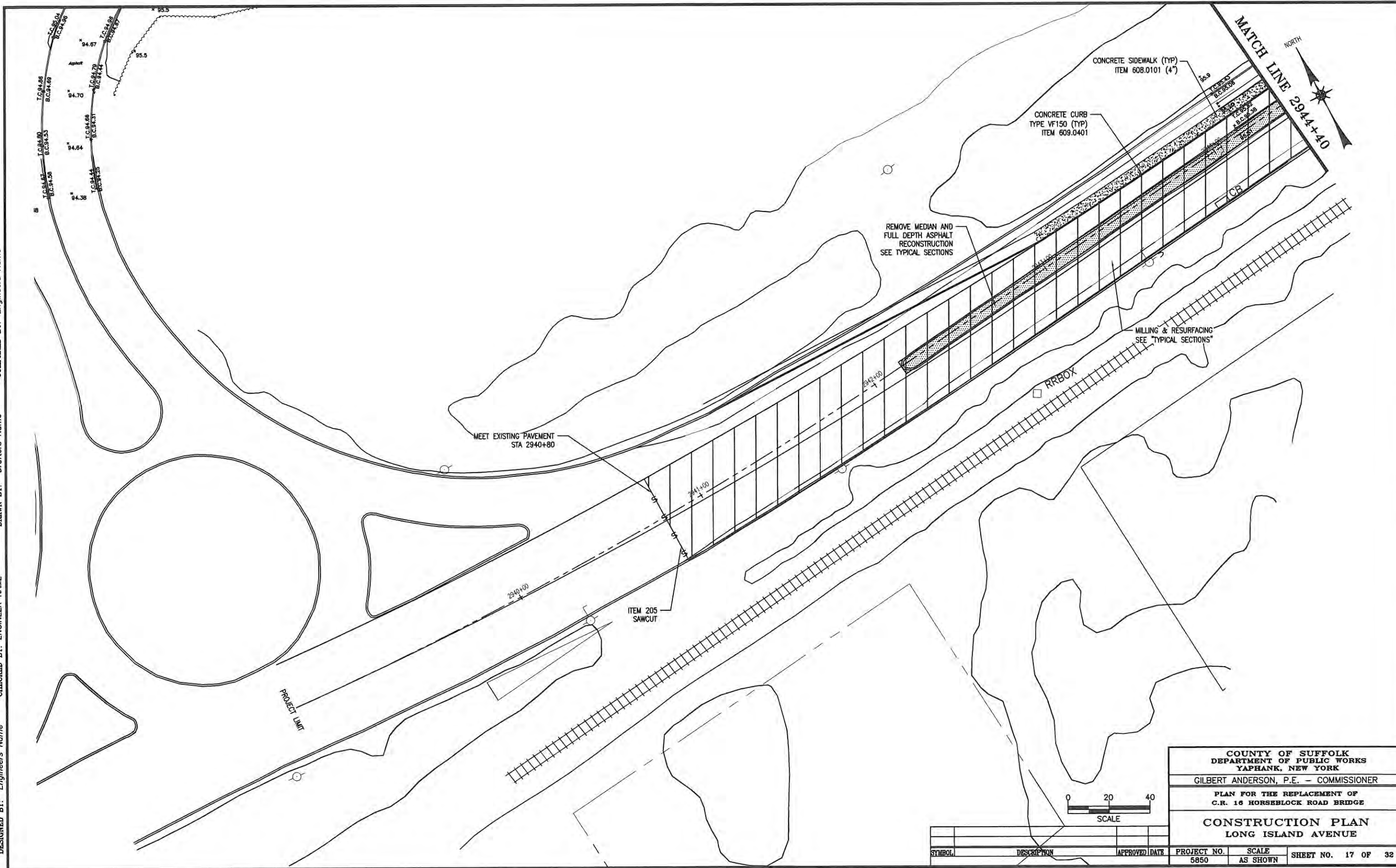


DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER				
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE				
CONSTRUCTION PLAN LONG ISLAND AVENUE				
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5850	SCALE AS SHOWN
			SHEET NO. 16 OF 32	

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER					
PLAN FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF C.R. 16 HORSEBLOCK ROAD BRIDGE					
CONSTRUCTION PLAN LONG ISLAND AVENUE					
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO. 5850	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO. 17 OF 32

Attachment 3 Topographic Map

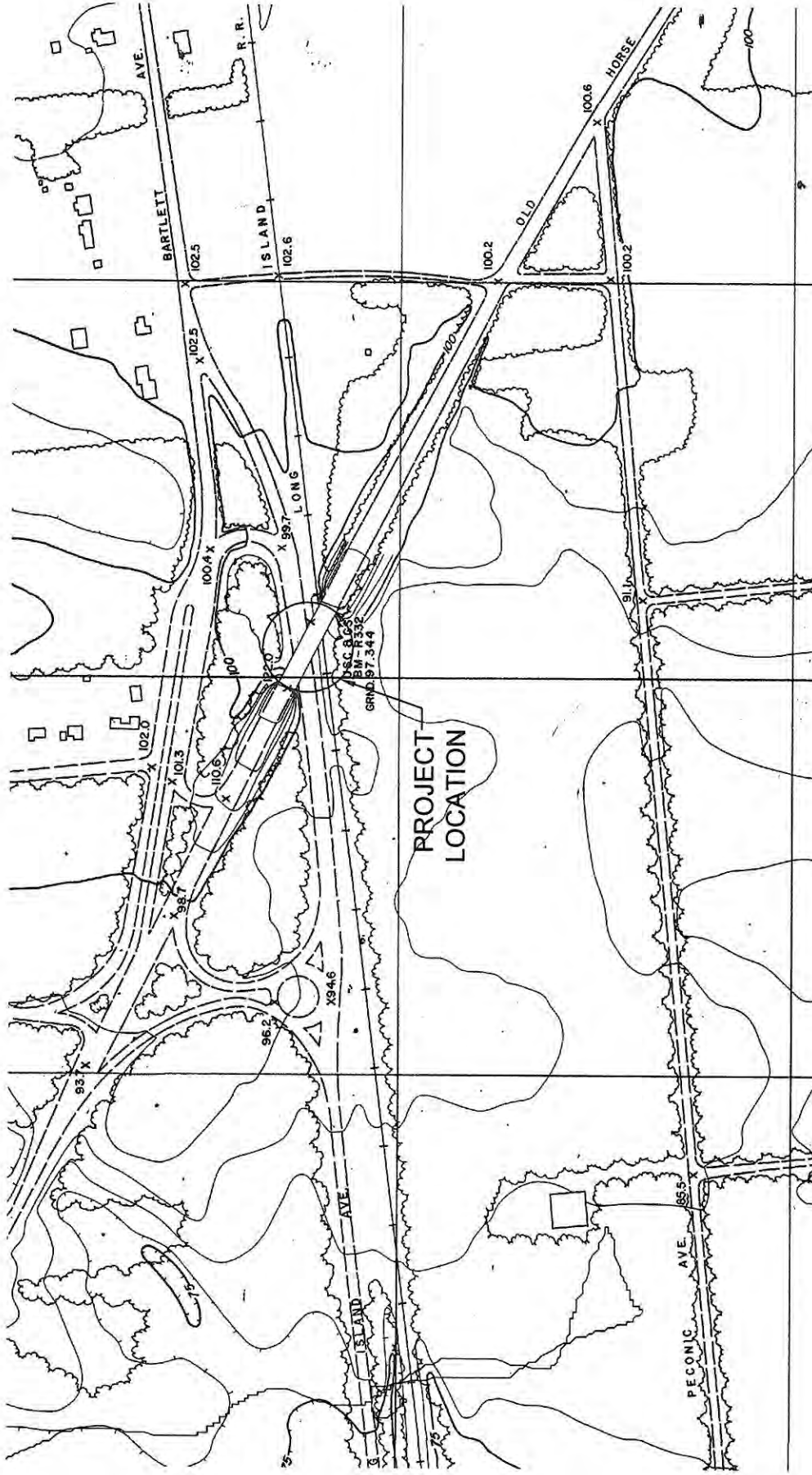
SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Attachment 3 Topographic Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
 Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
 Medford, Town of Brookhaven



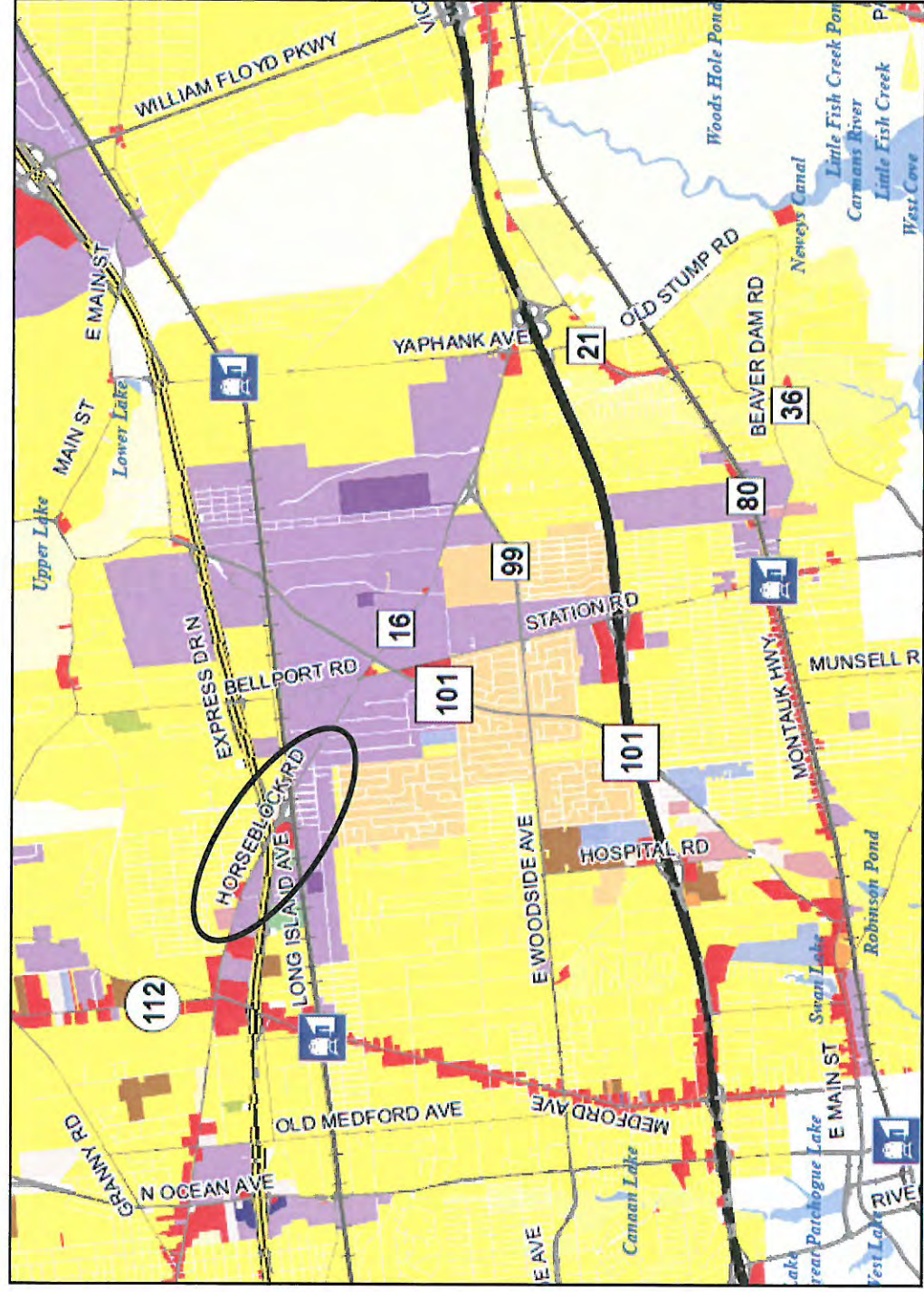
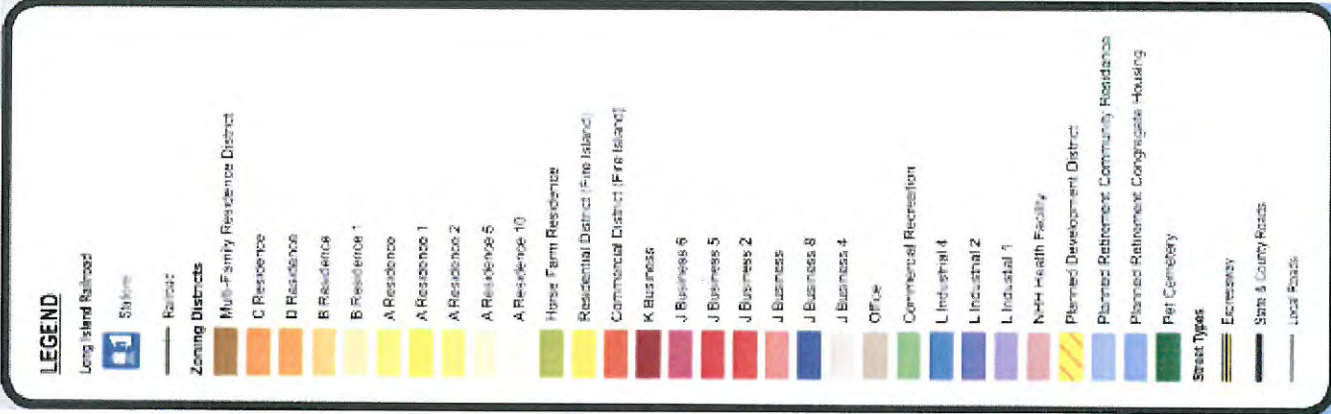
Attachment 3
Topographic Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
 Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road Bridge over
 Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
 Medford, Town of Brookhaven
 Suffolk County

**Attachment 4
Town Zoning Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Attachment 4 Zoning Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

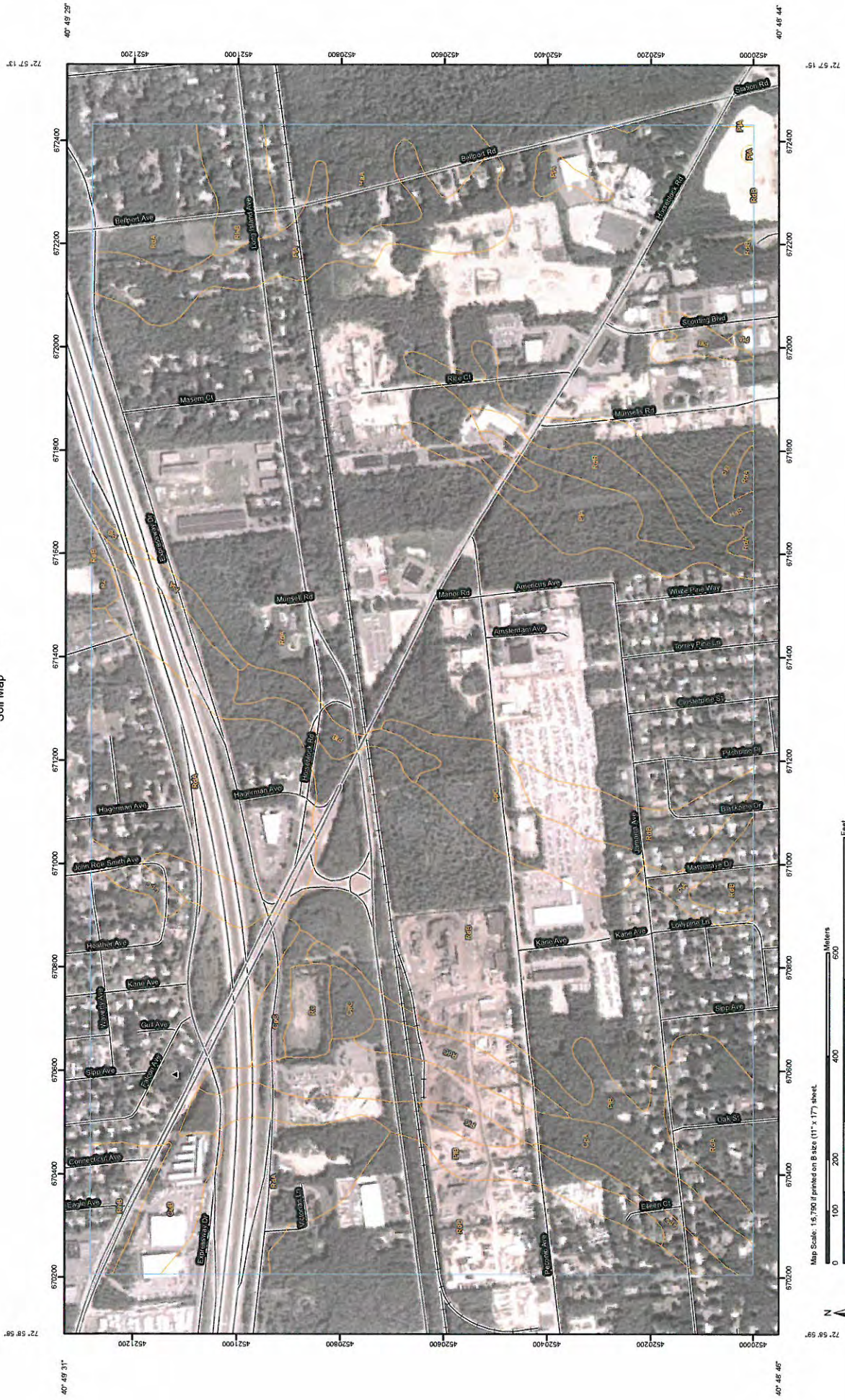
Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
 Medford, Town of Brookhaven

Attachment 5 Soils Classification Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Very Stony Spot
 Soils	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Units	 Other
Special Point Features	Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Gully
 Borrow Pit	 Short Steep Slope
 Clay Spot	 Other
 Closed Depression	Political Features
 Gravel Pit	 Cities
 Gravelly Spot	Water Features
 Landfill	 Streams and Canals
 Lava Flow	Transportation
 Marsh or swamp	 Rails
 Mine or Quarry	 Interstate Highways
 Miscellaneous Water	 US Routes
 Perennial Water	 Major Roads
 Rock Outcrop	 Local Roads
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	
 Spoil Area	
 Stony Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:6,790 if printed on B size (11" x 17") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Suffolk County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 20, 2011

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/31/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Suffolk County, New York (NY103)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CpA	Carver and Plymouth sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	19.7	2.8%
CpC	Carver and Plymouth sands, 3 to 15 percent slopes	25.6	3.6%
CuB	Cut and fill land, gently sloping	41.0	5.8%
HaA	Haven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15.8	2.2%
HaB	Haven loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
PIA	Plymouth loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	51.9	7.4%
PIB	Plymouth loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	35.6	5.1%
PIC	Plymouth loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.1	0.3%
Rc	Recharge basin	4.5	0.6%
RdA	Riverhead sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	346.9	49.3%
RdB	Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	141.4	20.1%
RdC	Riverhead sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.5	0.8%
RhB	Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes	13.1	1.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		704.1	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties

Custom Soil Resource Report

and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Attachment 6
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish Wildlife & Marine Resources
Response Letter re Natural Heritage Program

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Joe Martens
Commissioner

August 12, 2011

Ginny Reilly
F S T Engineers, Inc
500 Bi County Blvd, Suite 118
Farmingdale, NY 11735

Dear Ms. Reilly:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database, with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Bridge Replacement – Horseblock Road over Ling Island Avenue and Long Island Railroad, site as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.

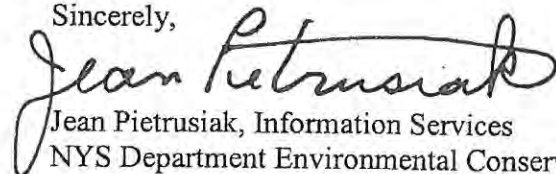
We have no records of rare or state listed animals or plants, significant natural communities or other significant habitats, on or in the immediate vicinity of your site.

The absence of data does not necessarily mean that rare or state-listed species, natural communities or other significant habitats do not exist on or adjacent to the proposed site. Rather, our files currently do not contain information which indicates their presence. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental assessment.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities and other significant habitats maintained in the Natural Heritage Data bases. Your project may require additional review or permits; for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html.

Sincerely,



Jean Pietrusiak, Information Services
NYS Department Environmental Conservation

Enc.
cc: Region 1

794

Attachment 7
NYS OPRHP Response Letter

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Replacement of CR 16, Horseblock Road bridge over
Long Island Railroad and Long Island Avenue
Medford, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

August 15, 2012

Kenneth Holmstrom
LiRo Engineers
3 Aerial Way
Syosset, New York 11791

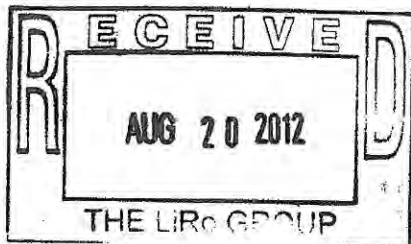
Re: SEQRA
Horseblock Rd Bridge Replacement, CR 16
Medford, CR 16 over
Long Island Ave & Long Island
BROOKHAVEN, Suffolk County
12PR03412

Dear Mr. Holmstrom:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the Division for Historic Preservation and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the OPRHP's opinion that your project will have No Impact upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.



Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FORM (EAF)

Instructions: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire Data Sheet. Include as much information as possible such as feasibility studies, design reports, etc. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Mark irrelevant questions N.A., not applicable.

A. General Information:

1. Name of Project:

**Major Intersection Improvement Project CR111 over I-495, including LIE Interchange
70 Access Modification, Town of Brookhaven**

2. Location of Project: (specify Town, Village or Hamlet and include project location map on next page.)

Town of Brookhaven, hamlet of Manorville, Suffolk County NY

Street Address:

CR 111 at I-495, Long Island Expressway

Name of property or waterway:

CR 111 Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road, aka Captain Daniel Roe Blvd

3. Maps of Property and Project: Attach relevant available maps, including a location map (note: use road map, Hagstrom Atlas, U.S.G.S. topo map, tax map or equivalent) and preliminary site plans showing orientation, scale, buildings, roads, landmarks, drainage systems, areas to be altered by project, etc.

Attachment 1 – Location Map

Attachment 2 – Preliminary Plans

Attachment 3 – Topographic Map

Attachment 4 – Town Zoning Map

Attachment 5 – Soils Classification Map

Attachment 6 – Wetlands Map

Attachment 7 – Coastal Boundary Map

**Attachment 8 –NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources, Bureau of
Habitat Response Letter re Freshwater Wetlands**

**Attachment 9 –NYSDEC Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources, Response
Letter re NY Natural Heritage Program**

Attachment 10 –NYS OPRHP Response Letter

4. Type of Project: (check one) New _____ Expansion **X**

5. Capital Program: (specify) Item # **5123** Date Adopted **August 2013** Amount\$ **6,000,000.**

6. General Description of Project Including its Purpose (attach relevant design reports, plans, etc.):

This Capital Project involves the design for the improvement of the access at LIE Interchange 70. There is severe congestion at this important juncture for East End recreational traffic on Fridays and Sundays from April to October. The intent of this project is to modify northbound CR 111 access to the LIE westbound. Additional capacity for queuing of CR111 left turn movement destined to the LIE westbound will be provided by removing the raised median to allow for the dual left turn lanes to be extended. In addition, the entrance ramp will be modified to a two lane configuration. This project will be constructed within the existing Right-Of-Way of CR111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road and the Long Island Expressway.

7. Project Status: (check if begun)

		Start	Completion
	PROPOSAL	N/A	N/A
	STUDY	N/A	N/A
X	PRELIMINARY PLANNING	July 2009	October 2013
	FINAL PLANS: SPECS	November 2013	June 2014
	SITE ACQUISITION	N/A	N/A
	CONSTRUCTION	October 2014	May 2015

8. Departments Involved:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPT. PERFORMING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION	NAME AND ADDRESS OF INITIATING DEPT. (if different)
Name: Suffolk County Department of Public Works	
Street/P.O.: 335 Yaphank Avenue	
City, State: Yaphank, NY	
Zip: 11980	
Contact Person: William Hillman, P.E. Chief Engineer	
Business Phone: 631 – 852 - 4002	

B. Project Description

1. Scale of Project:

a. Total contiguous acres now owned at site:	6.8 Acres
b. Acreage to be acquired:	N/A
c. Developed acreage now: Developed acreage at completion of project: Developed acreage ultimately:	3.9 Acres 4.3 Acres 4.3 Acres
d. Acreage of vegetation or cover to be removed:	0.4 Acres
e. Acreage to remain undeveloped:	2.5 Acres
f. Building gross floor area now: Building gross floor area proposed:	N/A N/A
g. Height of tallest structure on site now: Height of tallest structure proposed on site:	N/A N/A
h. Proposed Building use (if any):	N/A
i. Off-street parking spaces now: Off-street parking spaces proposed:	N/A N/A
j. Max. vehicle trips/hr. when operational:	N/A
k. Roads on site now:	N/A
l. New road construction or reconstruction	Additional lane on entrance ramp, removal of raised median on approach road and bridge
m. Will project result in an increase in energy use? If yes, indicate type(s):	NO
n. Will project require storage of liquid fuels and chemicals? If yes, describe substances and amounts to be stored:	NO

2. Project Schedule:

a. Is project single or multi-phase?	Single
b. If multi-phase, how many phases?	N/A
c. Total construction time (months)	8 Months

3. Wastes and Pollutants Generated During Project Construction and Operation:

	Components	Quantity	Mode of Disposal
a. Sanitary Sewage	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Liquid industrial waste	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Toxic chemicals	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Pesticides or herbicides	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Solid wastes	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Clearing or demolition debris	Soil	450 CY	Reuse on site
	Concrete & Asphalt	470 CY	Crushed & recycled
	Stumps, trees,	0.0 acres	
g. Spoil disposal or sedimentation	N/A		
h. Atmospheric emissions	Exhaust emissions from construction equipment	Temporary	Dissipation
i. Surface water runoff	Highway Runoff	Minimal Increase	Exist. Positive drain or leaching basin
j. Noise exceeding ambient	Minimal of a temporary nature during construction operation	Temporary	N/A
k. Odors exceeding 1hr/day	Minimal of a temporary nature during construction operation	Temporary	N/A
l. Other (specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A

4. Does Project Involve Any:

Grading Cut/Fill; List amounts.	approx. 600 cy.
Dredging; List max. depth, length & width.	N/A
Spoil Area; List amount.	N/A
Bulkheading; List length.	N/A
Dewatering; List g.p.m. & period of time.	N/A

5. Indicate Sources of Utilities:

Water	SCWA
Electricity	LIPA
Gas	National Grid
Other (please specify)	Cablevision and Verizon

6. Total Water Usage:

Gallons per Day N/A

If water supply is from wells, indicate pumping capacity in gallons per minute N/A.

C. Project Area Description/Existing Conditions:

1. Acreage of Physical Characteristics of Project Area:	Presently	After Completion
Meadow, field, scrub growth	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Wooded	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Agricultural	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Freshwater wetland	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Tidal wetlands	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Surface waters	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Cleared, graded or filled land	2.9 acres	2.5 acres
Paved areas (roads, parking, etc.)	3.9 acres	4.3 acres
Buildings (List number and sq. ft.)	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
Other (please specify)	0.0 acres	0.0 acres
TOTAL	6.8 acres	6.8 acres

2. Streams within or contiguous to project area: *(Please list name of stream and/or name of river to which it is tributary, including intermittent streams)*

The Peconic River is more than one mile north of the project site. A tributary which flows only during high ground water or from runoff originates to the north of CR 111, well beyond the project limits.

3. Lakes, Ponds, Wetland areas within or contiguous to project area: *(Please list name(s) and size(s) in acres)*

N/A

4. a. Are there natural drainage channels on the project site? yes no
b. How far is project area from freshwater wetlands, tidal wetlands or surface waters?

Freshwater marsh/ storm water recharge basin in the southwest quadrant of the interchange is the nearest wetland to the project and is in excess of 100 feet away from the project limits.

5. Is the Project area within the 100 yr. Flood plain? yes no

6. Depth to the water table at surface 0-3 ft 3-8 ft 8-16 ft >16 ft

7. Predominant soil type (s) on project site as identified in the Soil Survey of Suffolk County - 1975: (See attachment 5)

The predominant soil types are Plymouth loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, (PIA); Carver and Plymouth sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, (CpA); and Carver and Plymouth sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, (CpC)

8. General character of the land: Generally uniform slope Generally uneven and rolling or irregular . *(See attachment 3.)*

9. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes:
0-10% 100% 10-15% or greater %.

10. Any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e. cliffs, dunes, kettle holes, eskers, other geological formations):

None

11. Describe the predominant vegetation types on the site:

Grass areas, scrub growth, saplings and other common roadside vegetation.

12. Describe the predominant wildlife on the site:

Various common indigenous land animals and bird varieties found in urban areas in Suffolk County.

13. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered? yes no; if yes, give source and identify each species;

(Please see attachment 9)

14. Is project contiguous to, or does it contain a building or site of historic, pre-historic or paleontological importance? yes no. Explain.

(Please see attachment 10)

15. List the specific activities now occurring at project location (ie. hunting, fishing, hiking etc.)

None

16. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area? yes no.

17. Does the present site offer or include scenic views or vistas known to be important to the community? yes no.

18. Zoning: (See attachment 4)

a. Current specific zoning or use classification of site?	N/A
b. Is proposed use consistent with present zoning or use?	Yes
c. If no, indicate desired zoning or use.	N/A

19. What is the dominant land use and zoning classification within a 1/4 mile radius of the project (e.g. single family residential, R-2) and the scale of development (e.g. 2 story)? *(Include existing land use map)*

Commercial is dominant land use. Nearby are a shopping center and gas station.

20. Is the site served by existing public utilities? yes no

a) If yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? yes no

b) If yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? yes no

21. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Market Law, article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? yes no.

22. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? yes no.

23. Has the site ever been used for disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? yes no.

D. Impact Summary and Mitigation

1. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site?

0.4 acres

2. Will any mature forest or other locally important vegetation be removed by this project?
yes **X** no. Explain.

3. Are there plans for erosion control and stabilization? yes no. Explain and attach plans.

Temporary Erosion Control measures will be designed per appropriate NYS standards and shall be utilized to contain construction runoff.

4. Are there any plans for revegetation to replace that removed during construction?
 yes no. Explain and attach plans.

5. Will project physically alter any surface water bodies? yes no. Explain.

6. Will project require relocation of any projects, facilities or homes? yes no. Explain.

7. Number of jobs generated:

During construction?	50
After project is completed?	0

8. Number of jobs eliminated by this project 0.

E. Alternatives - Briefly list alternatives to the proposal considered

- 1) The do nothing alternative does not meet the projects objectives, therefore it is unacceptable.
 - 2) Improvement of access to Long Island Expressway, I495 by construction of a partial cloverleaf providing a new loop ramp for CR 111 northbound to Long Island Expressway westbound movement. This alternative would require shifting of the Long Island Expressway westbound mainline lanes and would be significantly more costly than other feasible alternatives.
 - 3) Improvement of access to Long Island Expressway, I495 by reconstructing the existing entrance ramp for CR 111 to Long Island Expressway westbound as a two lane entrance ramp terminal. In addition, the operation of the CR 111 intersection with Long Island Expressway North Service Road will be improved as the raised median to the south of the intersection will be removed so that the dual left turn lanes for northbound traffic can be lengthened. Minor rehabilitation of CR 111 pavement within the project limits by mill and fill resurfacing as well as coordination of existing traffic signals will be included in the preferred alternative.

F. Approval and Compliance

1. Will project involve funding or financing by any:

- a. Federal agency (specify) FHWA; amount \$4,800,000 .
- b. State agency (specify) no; amount \$0 .
- c. Local agency (specify) Suffolk County; amount \$1,200,000 .

2. Does project require permit or approval from:

	YES	NO	TYPE
a. Army Corps of Engineers		X	
b. U.S. Environmental Protection		X	
c. Other Federal agency (specify)	FHWA		Cat Ex Concurrence
d. N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Department		X	
e. Other State agency (specify)	DOT		Funding Approval
f. County Health Department		X	
g. County Planning Department		X	
h. County Public Works Department		X	
i. Town or Village Board		X	
j. Town or Village Planning Board		X	
k. Town or Village Zoning Board		X	
l. Town or Village Building Department		X	
m. Town or Village Highway Department		X	
n. Town or Village Environmental Agency		X	
o. Local Fire Marshal		X	
p. Other local agency (specify i.e. CAC)	X		Neg. Dec. by Suffolk Cty Legislature

3. Conformance to existing comprehensive or project master plans.

	yes	no	Description
a. State	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
b. Bi County	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
c. County	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
d. Town	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
e. Village	—	—	<u>N/A</u>

PREPARER Kenneth Holmstrom, P.E. Date October 1, 2013

TITLE Vice President, LiRo Engineers, Inc.

SIGNATURE* Kenneth Holmstrom

I certify that the information herein is accurate.

PROJECT DIRECTOR *FOR:* William Hillman, P.E. Date October 1, 2013

TITLE Chief Engineer

SIGNATURE* Paul McMahon, P.E.

I certify that the information herein is accurate

PRINCIPAL CIVIL ENGINEER

*Signature of both preparer and project director required

Part 2 - RESPONSIBILITY OF LEAD AGENCY

Project Impacts and Their Magnitude

General Information (Read Carefully)

- X In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my decisions and determinations been **reasonable**? The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- X Identifying that an effect will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant**. Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. By identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- X The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact rating.
- X Each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- X The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.

Instructions (Read carefully)

- a. Answer each of the 19 questions in PART 2. Answer **Yes** if there will be **any** impact.
- b. **Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.
- c. If answering Yes to a question then check the appropriate box (column 1 or 2) to indicate the potential size of the impact. If threshold impact equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.
- d. If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.
- e. If a potentially large impact or effect can be mitigated by a change in the project to a less that large magnitude, check the yes box in column 3. A No response indicates that such a reduction is not possible.

IMPACT ON LAND

1. Will the proposed action result in a physical change to the project site? Yes No

IMPACT ON LAND Examples that would apply to Column 1	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.			
Construction of land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.			
Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.			
Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.			
Construction that will continue for more than w year or involve more than one phase or stage.			
Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.			

IMPACT ON LAND	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Construction of any new sanitary landfill.			
Construction in a designated floodway.			
Other Impacts (Please describe)			

2. Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.)
 yes no

List Specific land forms:			
---------------------------	--	--	--

IMPACT ON WATER

3. Will proposed action affect any water body designated as protected? (under Articles 15,24,25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL) ___ yes no.

IMPACT ON WATER (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Developable area of site contains a protected water body.			
Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.			
Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.			
Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

4. Will proposed action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? ___ yes no

A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.			
Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

5. Will proposed action affect surface or groundwater quality? ___ yes no

Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.			
Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.			
Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.			

<p align="center">IMPACT ON WATER (cont.) (Examples that would apply to column 2)</p>	<p align="center">1 Small to Moderate Impact</p>	<p align="center">2 Potential Large Impact</p>	<p align="center">3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)</p>
Construction or operation causing any contamination of a public water supply system.			
Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.			
Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.			
Proposed Action requiring a facility that would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.			
Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.			
Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum products greater than 1,100 gallons.			
Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.			
Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.			
Please list other impacts:			

6. Will proposed action alter drainage flow, patterns or surface water runoff? yes no.

Proposed Action would impede flood water flows.			
Proposed Action is likely to cause substantial erosion.			
Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drain patterns.			
Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.			
Proposed Action will provide for pre-treatment of stormwater discharges.			

IMPACT ON AIR

7. Will proposed action affect air quality? yes no.

<p align="center">IMPACT ON AIR (Examples that would apply to column 2)</p>	<p align="center">1 Small to Moderate Impact</p>	<p align="center">2 Potential Large Impact</p>	<p align="center">3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)</p>
Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in given hour.			
Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.			

IMPACT ON AIR (cont.)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action emission rate of all contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.			
Proposed Action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.			
Proposed Action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development in existing industrial areas.			
Please List Other Impacts:			

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

8. Will Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? yes no.

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS (Examples that would apply to Column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near site or found on the site.			
Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.			
Application of pesticide or herbicide over more than twice a year other than for agricultural purposes.			
Please list other impacts:			

9. Will Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or endangered species? Yes No

Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.			
Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.			

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

10. Will the Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources? Yes No

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (Examples that would apply to Column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The Proposed Action would sever, cross through, or limit access to a field of agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.			

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (cont.)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Construction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of agricultural land.			
The Proposed Action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than one acre of agricultural land.			
The Proposed Action would disrupt agricultural land management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, strip cropping); prevent agricultural land management measures from being installed; or create a need for such measures (e.g., cause a farm field to drain poorly due to increased runoff)			
Prime or unique farmland as defined by USDA-SCS 7 CFR Part 657 and governed by the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 is involved.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES OR COMMUNITY CHARACTER

11. Will proposed action affect aesthetic resources, or the character of the neighborhood or community? Yes No

IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES OR COMMUNITY CHARACTER (Examples that would apply to column 2) <i>(If Necessary Use the Visual EAF Addendum in Section 617.23)</i>	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Introduction of proposed land uses, projects or project components obviously different or in sharp contrast to current surrounding land use patterns or existing man-made additions to the landscape.			
Introduction of proposed land uses, projects or project components as described in the above example that will be visible to users of aesthetic resources. This will eliminate or significantly reduce the public enjoyment or appreciation of the appearance or aesthetic qualities of a resource or community character.			
Introduction of project components that will result in the elimination or significant screening of scenic views known to be important to the area.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

12. Will Proposed Action impact any site or structure of historic, prehistoric or paleontological importance? Yes No

IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change

			(Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action occurring wholly or partially within or contiguous to any facility or site listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of historic places.			
Any impact to an archeological site or fossil bed located within the project site.			
Proposed Action will occur in an area designated as sensitive for archeological sites on the NSY Site Inventory.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

13. Will Proposed Action affect the quantity or quality of existing or future open spaces or recreational opportunities?
 Yes No

IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.			
A major reduction of an open space important to the community.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

14. Will Proposed Action impact the exceptional or unique characteristics of a critical environmental area (CEA) established pursuant to subdivision 6 NYCRR 617.14(g)? Yes No

List the environmental characteristics that caused the designation of the CEA.

IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action to locate within the CEA?			
Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource?			
Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quality of the resource?			
Proposed Action will impact the use, function or enjoyment of the resource?			
Please list other impacts.			

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

15. Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems? Yes No

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.			
Proposed Action will result in severe traffic problems			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON ENERGY

16. Will proposed action affect the communities sources of fuel or energy supply? Yes No

IMPACT ON ENERGY (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in any form of energy in municipality.			
Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON NOISE

17. Will there be objectionable odors, noise, glare, vibration or electrical disturbance as a result of the Proposed Action? Yes No

IMPACT ON NOISE (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.			
Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).			
Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.			
Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND (HAZARDS) SAFETY

18. Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety? Yes No

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND (HAZARDS) SAFETY (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
Proposed Action will cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there will be a chronic low level discharge or emission.			
Proposed Action will result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc., including wastes that are solid, semi-solid, liquid or contain gases).			
Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquified natural gas or other liquids.			
Please list other impacts:			

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD

19. Will Proposed Action affect the character of the existing Community? Yes No

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD (Examples that would apply to column 2)	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change (Enter Yes or No)
The population of the city, town or village in which the project is likely to grow by more than 5% of resident human population.			
The municipal budgets for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.			
Will involve any permanent facility of a non-agricultural use on more than one acre in an agricultural district or remove more than 10 acres of (prime) agricultural lands from cultivation.			
Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.			
Development will in induce an influx of a particular age group with special needs.			
Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.			
Proposed Action will relocate 15 or more employees in one or more businesses.			
Please List other impacts:			

PUBLIC INPUT

20. Is there public controversy related to Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts? Yes No

Either government or citizens of adjacent communities have expressed opposition or rejected the project or have not been contacted.			
Objections to the project from within the community.			

If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or If You Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3

Determination of Significance

Portions of EAF completed for this project: Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1, 2 and 3) and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined that:

- A. The project will result in no major impacts and, therefore, is one which may not cause significant damage to the environment. **Prepare a negative declaration:**
- B. **For unlisted actions only.** Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in Part # have been included as part of the proposed project. **Prepare a CONDITIONAL negative declaration:**
- C. The project will result in one or more major adverse impacts that cannot be reduced and may cause significant damage to the environment. **Prepare a positive declaration , proceed with EIS:**

Kenneth Holmstrom Kenneth Holmstrom, P.E.
 Signature of Preparer (if different from responsible officer) *HiRo Engineers* Date: 10/1/2013

[Signature] PE
 Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

For: William Hillman, P.E.
 Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

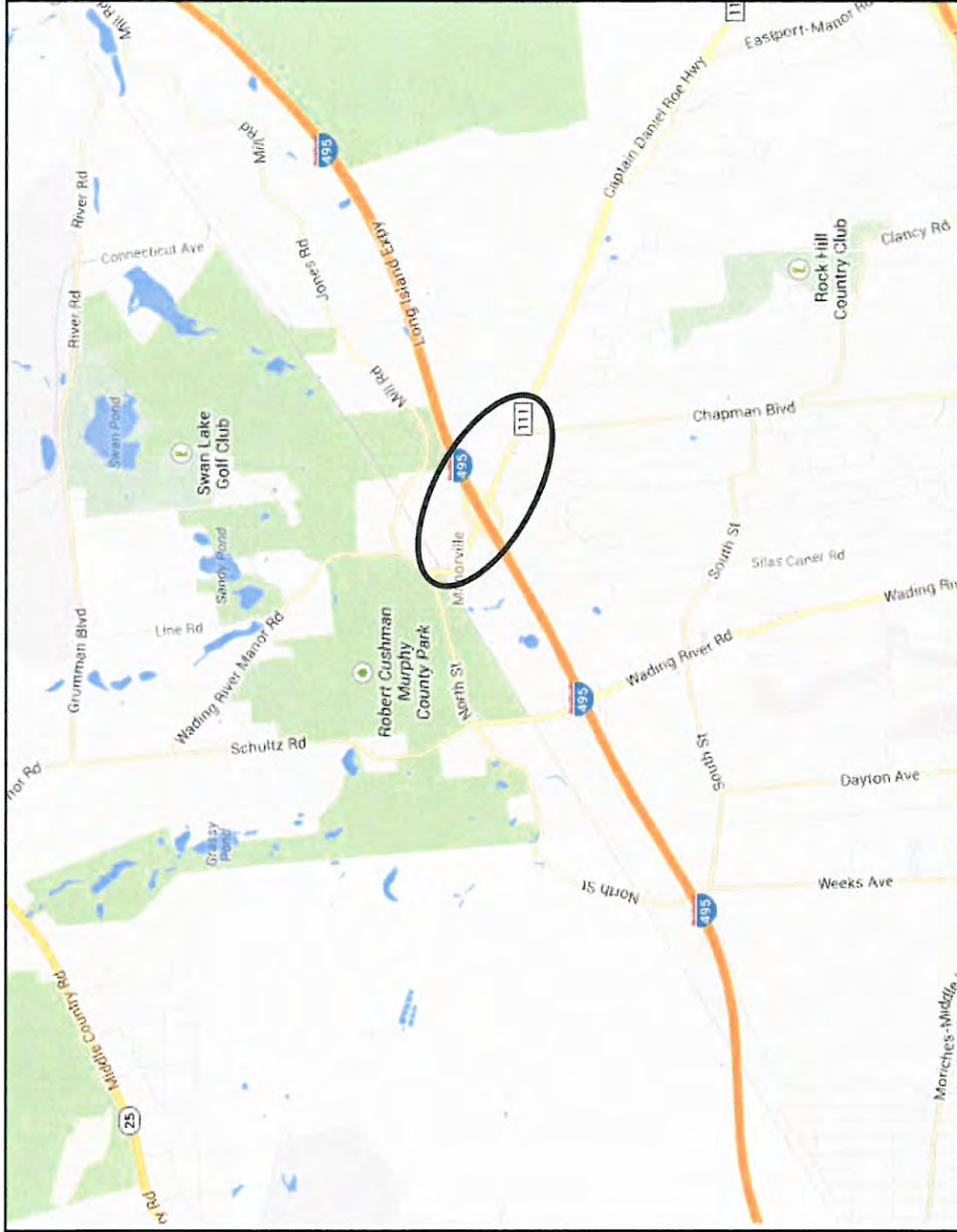
Suffolk County Department of Public Works
 Name of Lead Agency

Date: September 20, 2013

Attachment 1 Location Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Attachment 1 Location Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Intersection Improvement Project CR111 over I-495, LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification

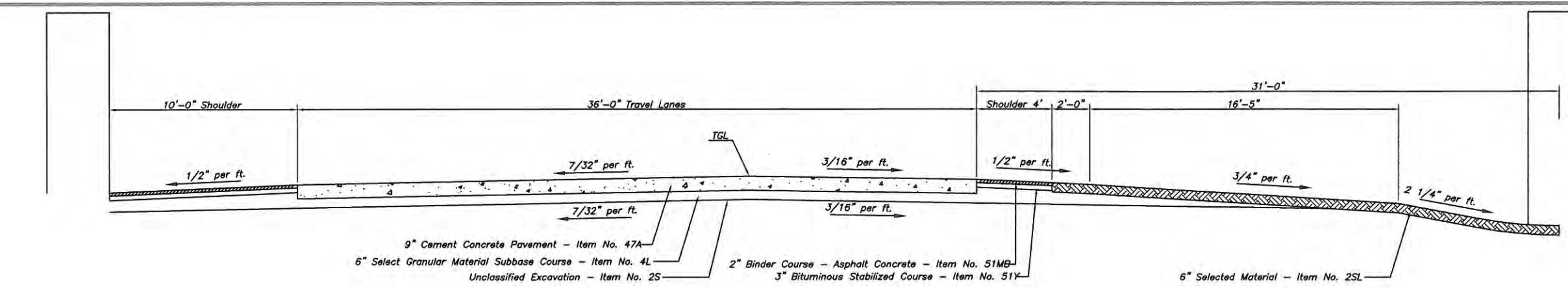
Manorsville, Town of Brookhaven

Attachment 2 Preliminary Plans

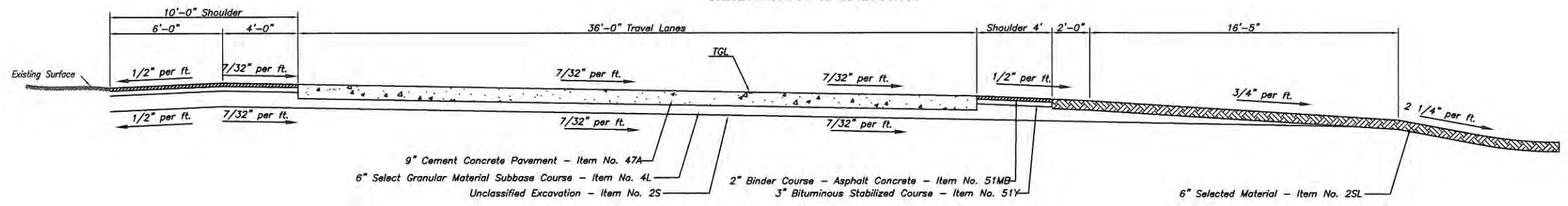
SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

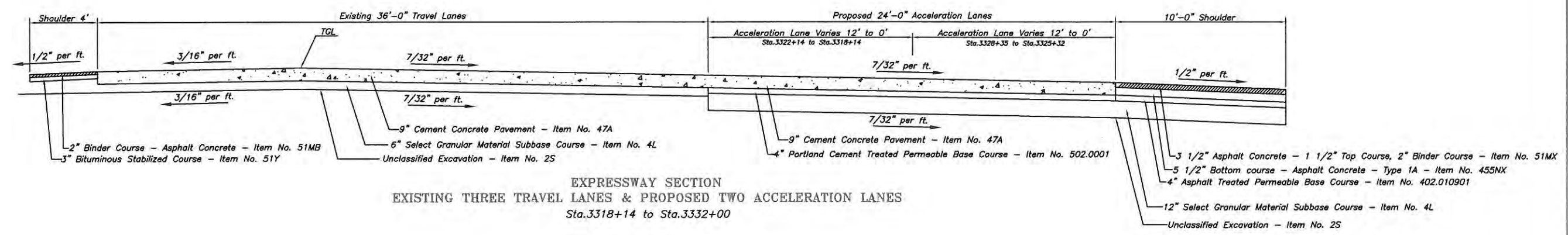
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



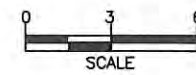
EXISTING EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 THREE TRAVEL LANES
 Sta.3217+37.797 to 3342+00.001



EXISTING EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 THREE TRAVEL LANES
 Sta.3344+00.001 to 3361+00



EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 EXISTING THREE TRAVEL LANES & PROPOSED TWO ACCELERATION LANES
 Sta.3318+14 to Sta.3332+00



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS - 1

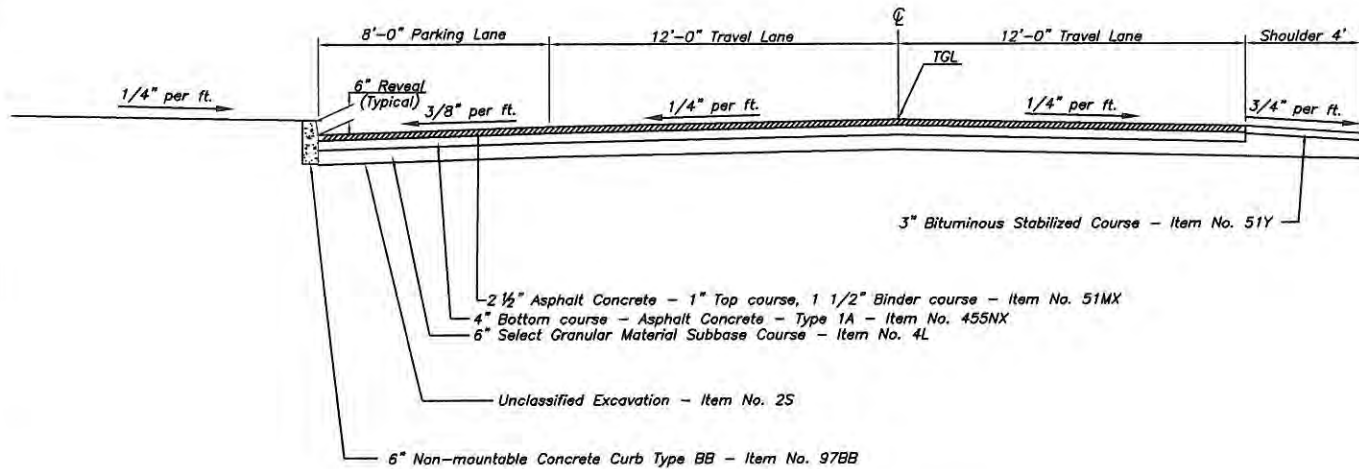
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
			5123	1" =	7 OF XX

COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

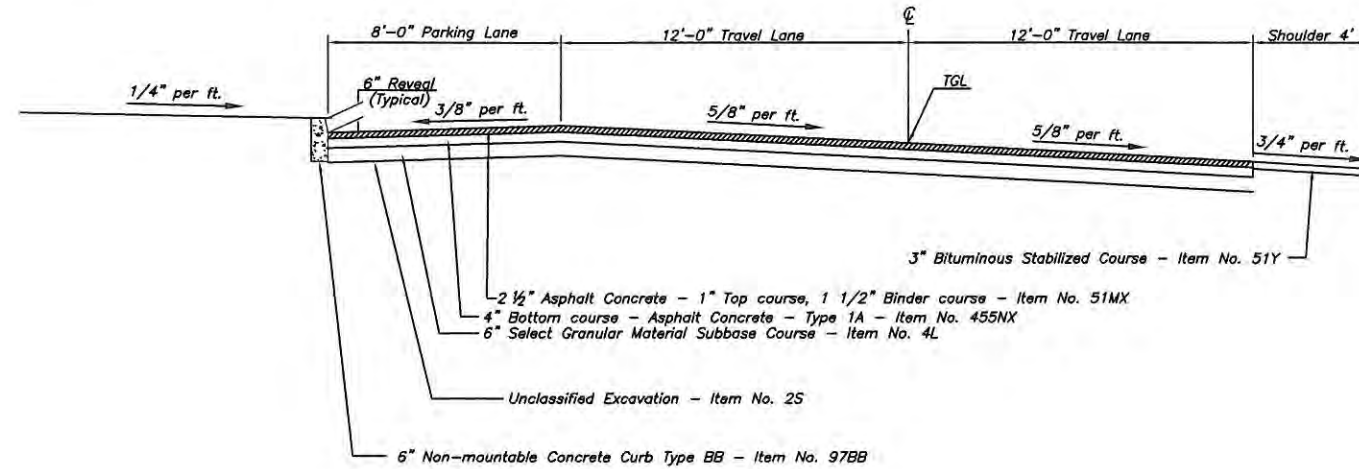
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name

CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME

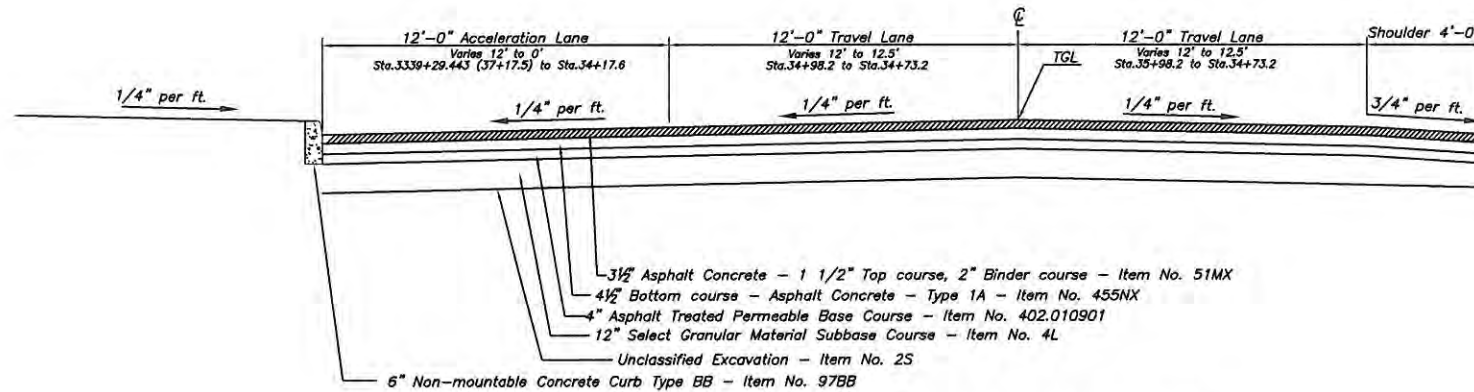
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name



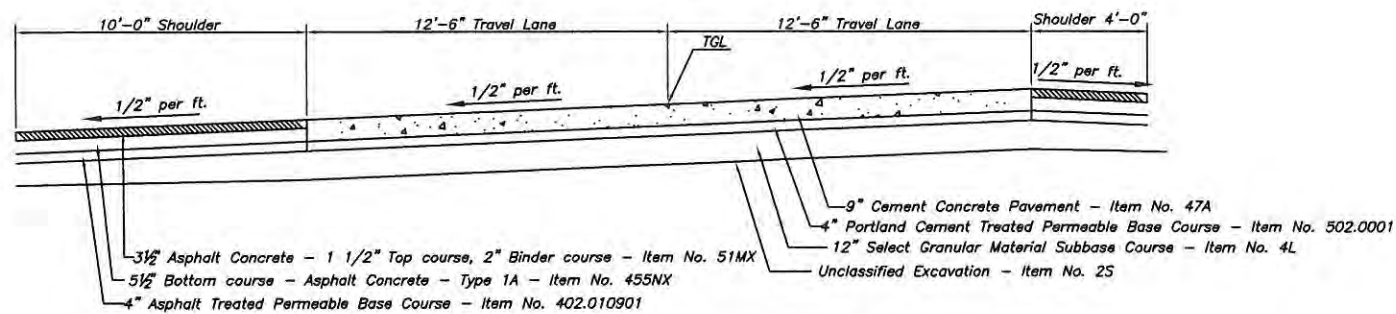
EXISTING NORMAL CROWN SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES AND PARKING LANE
Sta. 3340+12.691 to Sta. 3343+61.518
Sta. 3349+29.851 to Sta. 3351+53.343



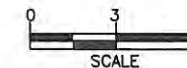
EXISTING BANKED SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES AND PARKING LANE
Sta. 3343+61.518 to Sta. 3349+29.851



PROPOSED SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES & ONE MERGING LANE
Sta. 3339+29 to Sta. 3342+11



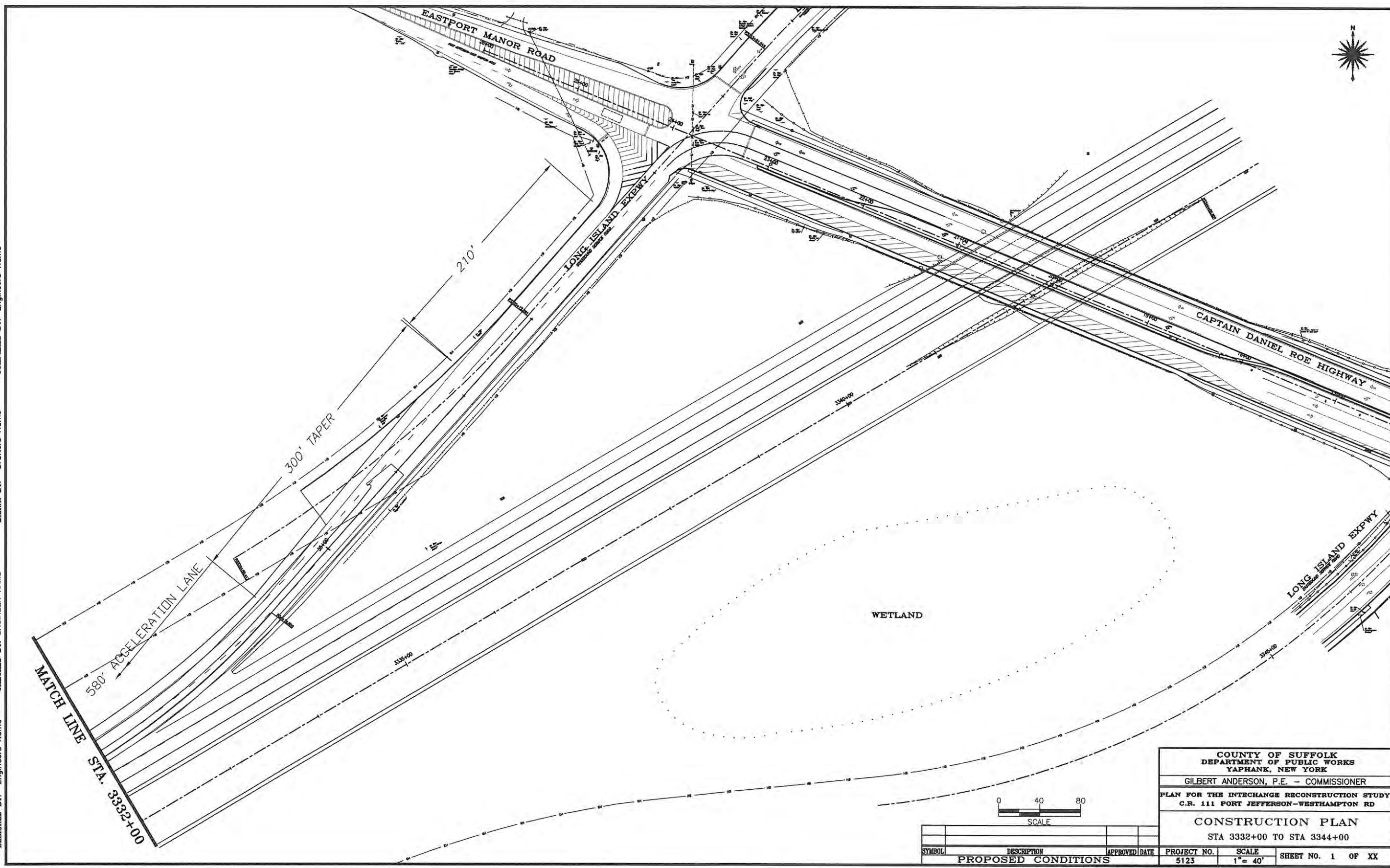
PROPOSED WB ENTRANCE RAMP SECTION—BANKED
TWO TRAVEL LANES
Sta. 34+22 to Sta. 31+67



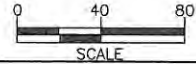
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. — COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON—WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS - 2

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF XX
				5123	1" =	8	



DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



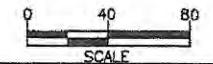
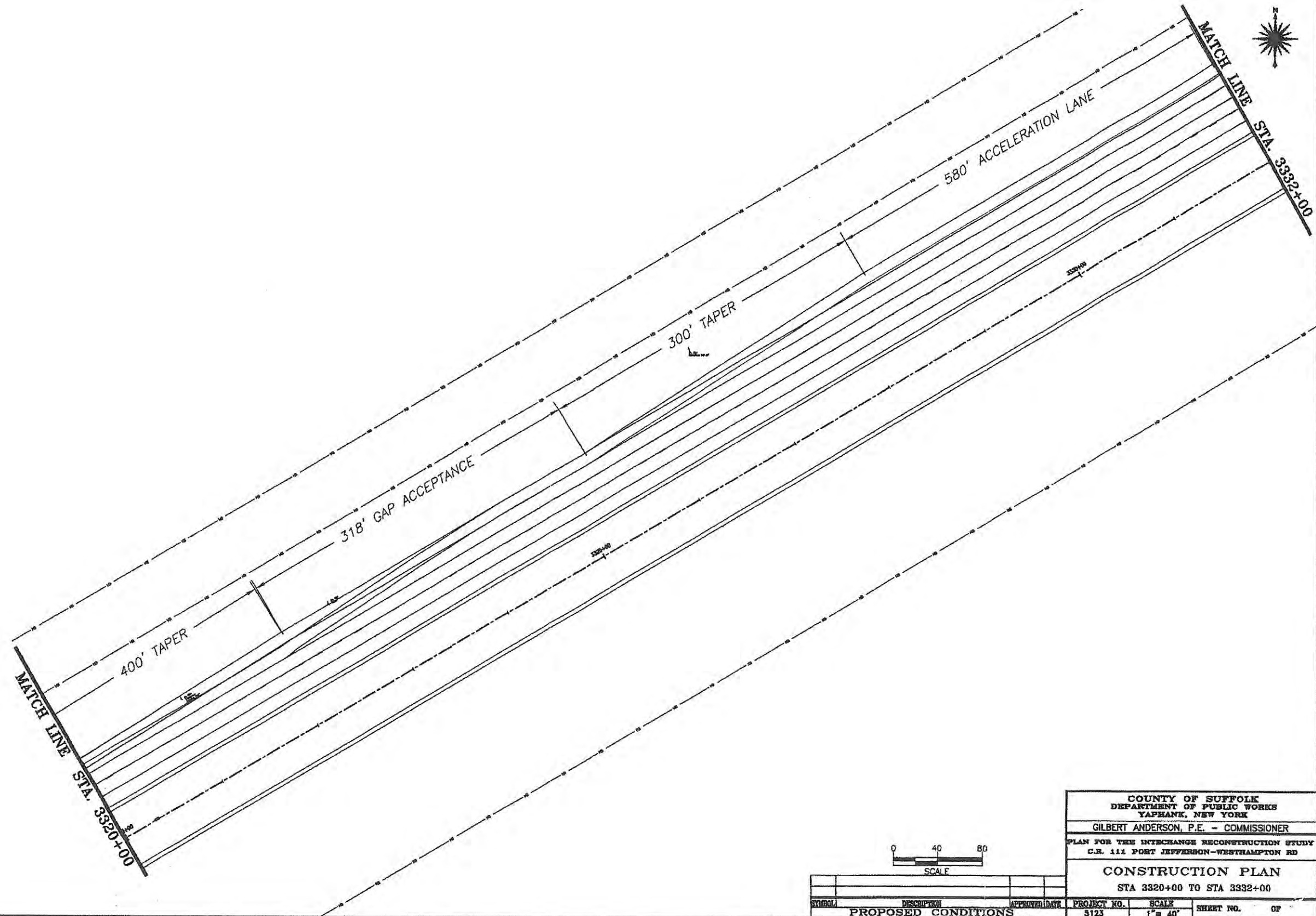
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'	1 OF XX

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

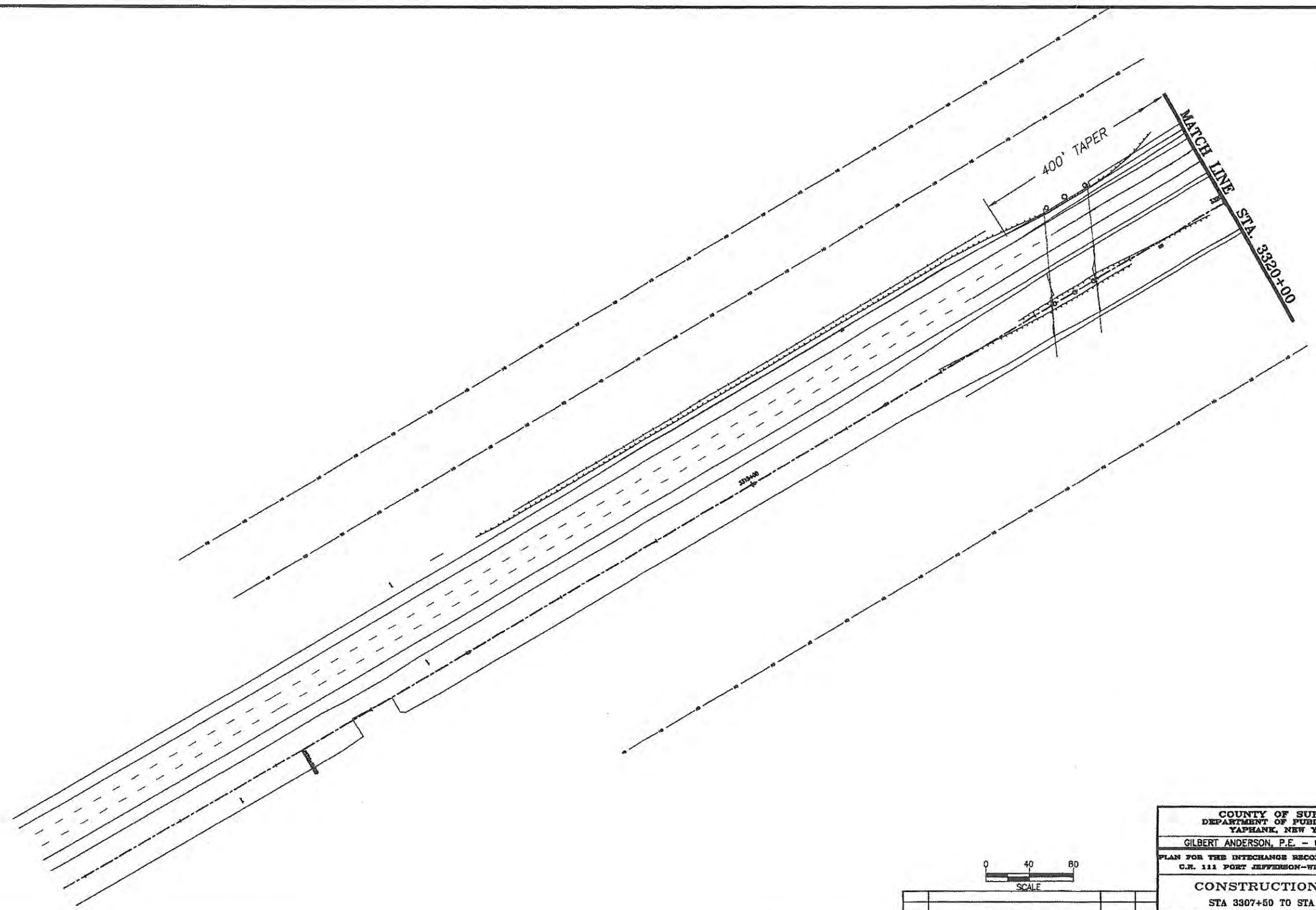
CONSTRUCTION PLAN
STA 3332+00 TO STA 3344+00

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

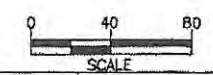


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		3123	1" = 40'		

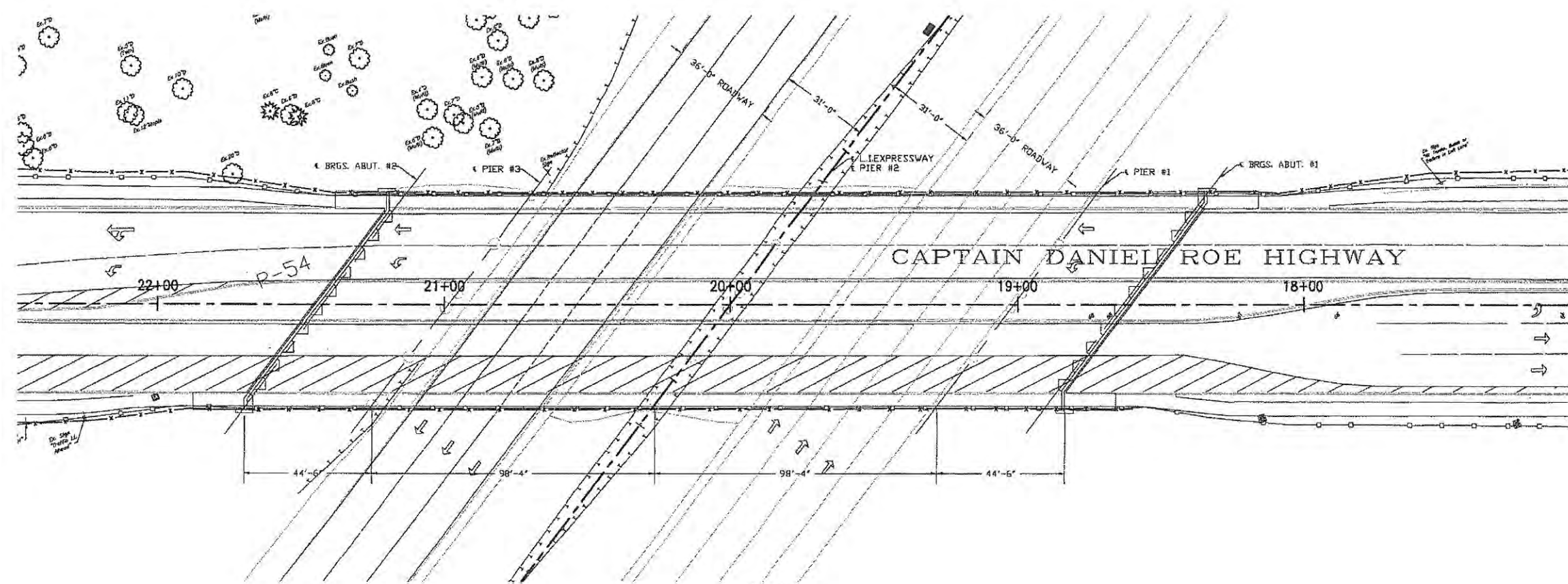
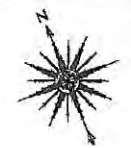
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 FORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
CONSTRUCTION PLAN
 STA 3320+00 TO STA 3332+00



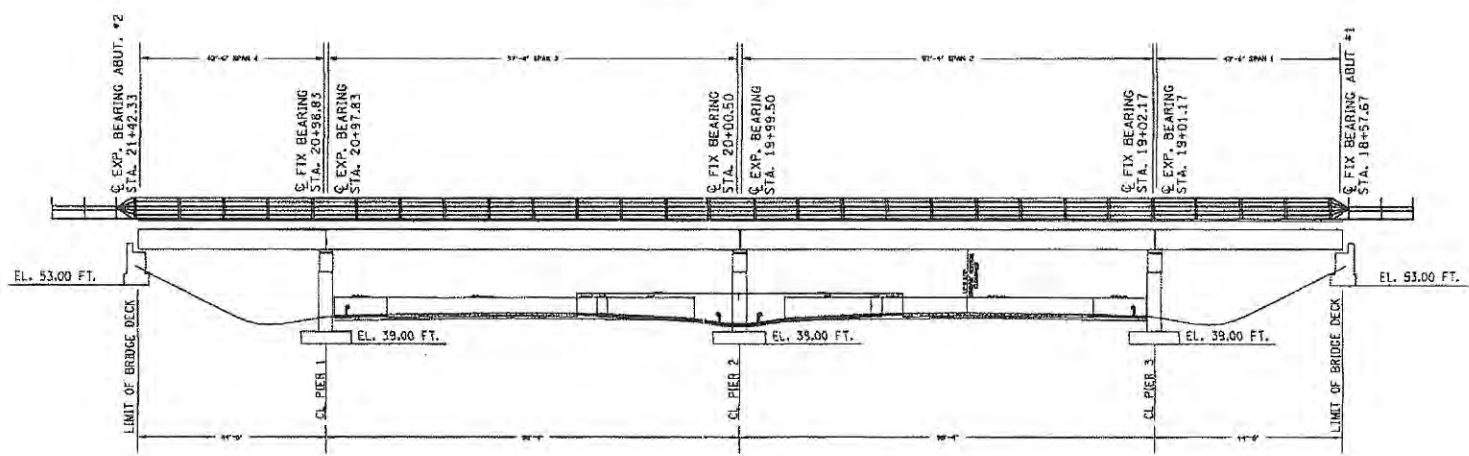
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



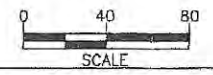
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK			
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER			
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD			
CONSTRUCTION PLAN			
STA 3307+50 TO STA 3320+00			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123
			SCALE
			1" = 40'
			SHEET NO.
			OF



PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'



WEST ELEVATION
(EAST ELEVATION SIMILAR)
ELEVATION
SCALE 1" = 20'

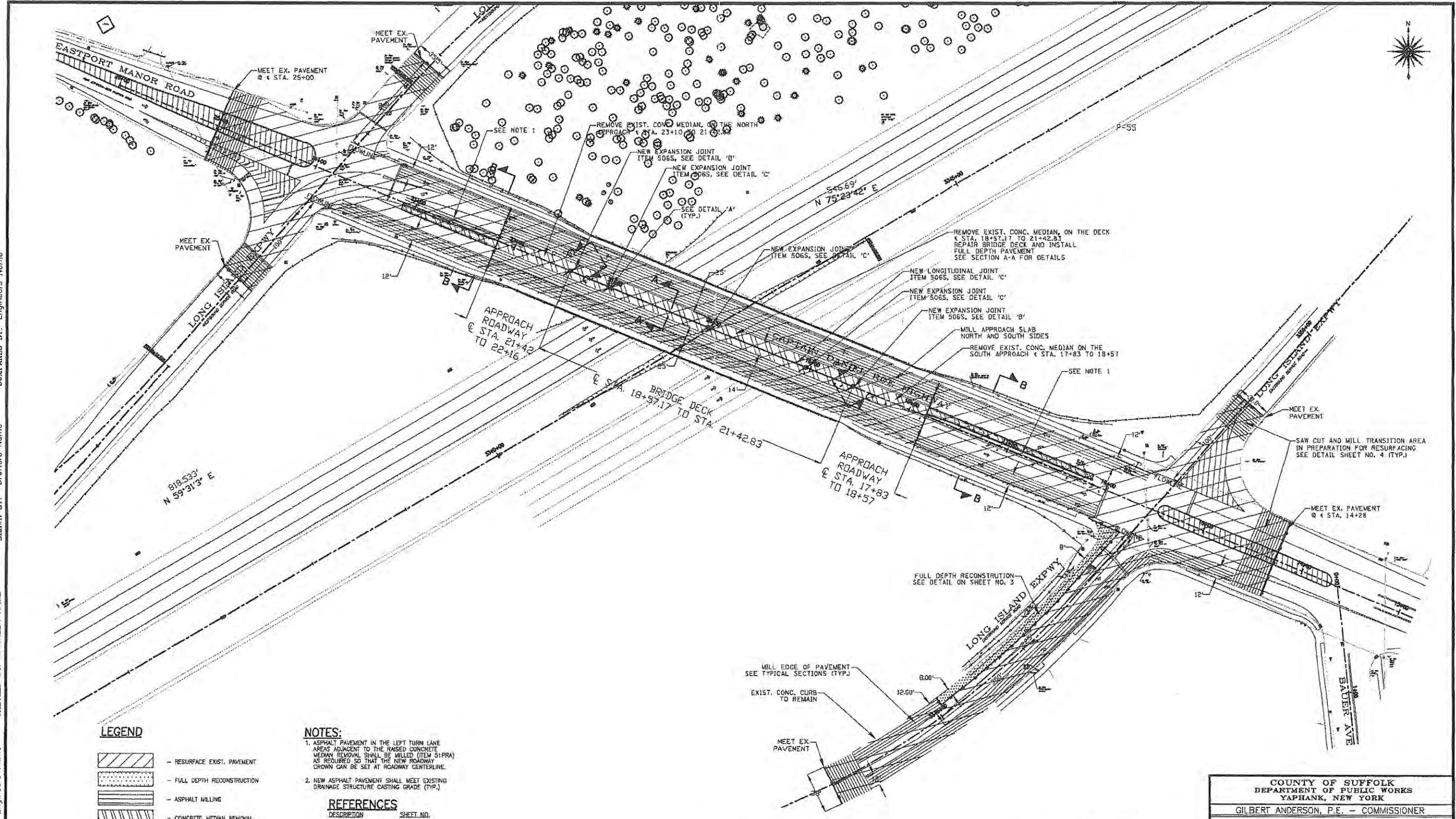


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'		

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
**EXISTING BRIDGE PLAN
AND ELEVATION**

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



LEGEND

- RESURFACE EXIST. PAVEMENT
- FULL DEPTH RECONSTRUCTION
- ASPHALT MILLING
- CONCRETE MEDIAN REMOVAL

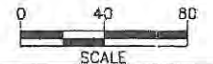
NOTES:

1. ASPHALT PAVEMENT IN THE LEFT TURN LANE AREAS ADJACENT TO THE RAISED CONCRETE MEDIAN REMOVAL SHALL BE MILLED (ITEM 51PRA) AS REQUIRED SO THAT THE NEW ROADWAY CROWN CAN BE SET AT ROADWAY CENTERLINE.
2. NEW ASPHALT PAVEMENT SHALL MEET EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURE CASTING GRADE (TYP.)

REFERENCES

DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.
1. DETAIL 'A'	4
2. DETAIL 'B'	4
3. DETAIL 'C'	4
4. SECTION A-A	3
5. SECTION B-B	3
6. SECTION C-C	3
7. TYPICAL SECTIONS	3
8. PAVEMENT TRANSITION DETAIL	4
9. REFERENCE TIES	4

PLAN
 SCALE 1" = 40'



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'		

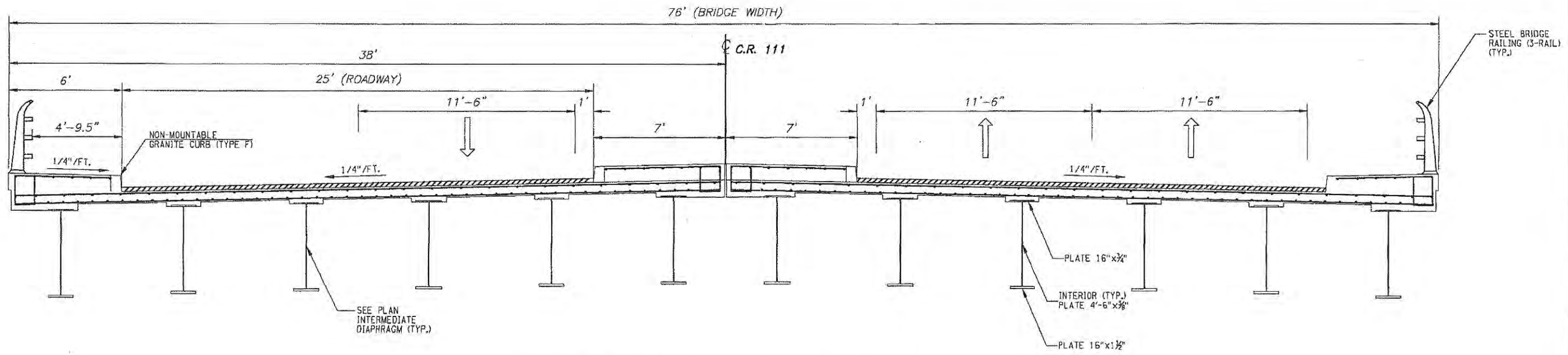
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name

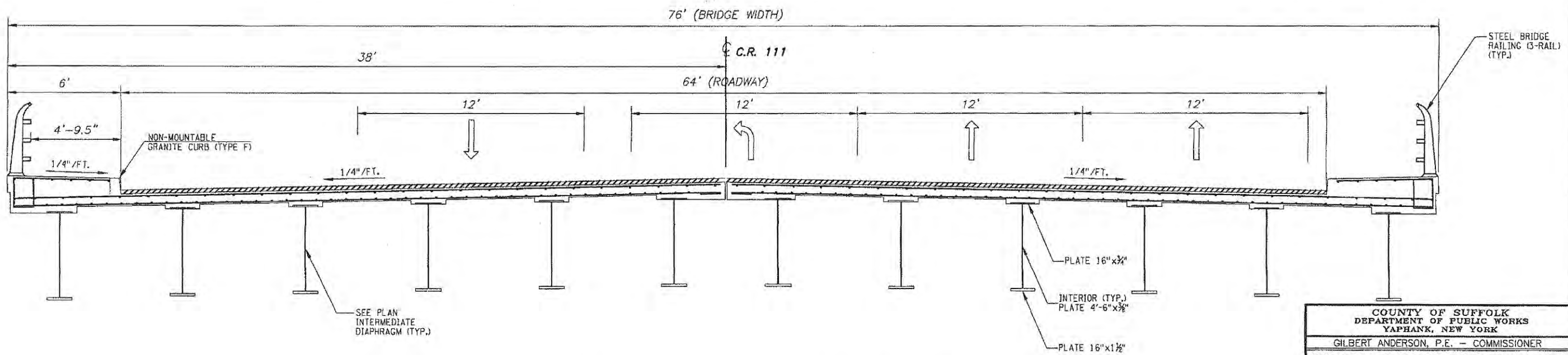
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME

DRAWN BY: Drafters Name

COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



EXISTING TRANSVERSE BRIDGE SECTION A-A
(LOOKING NORTH)

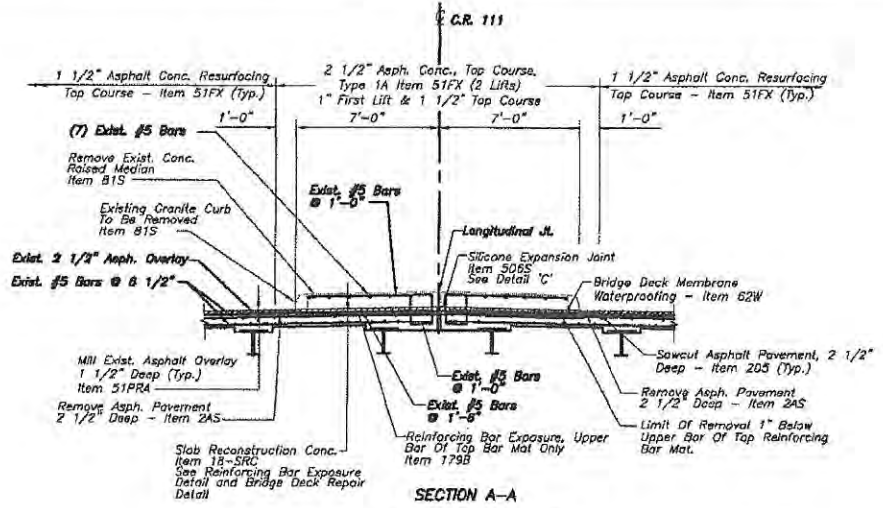


PROPOSED TRANSVERSE BRIDGE SECTION A-A
(LOOKING NORTH)

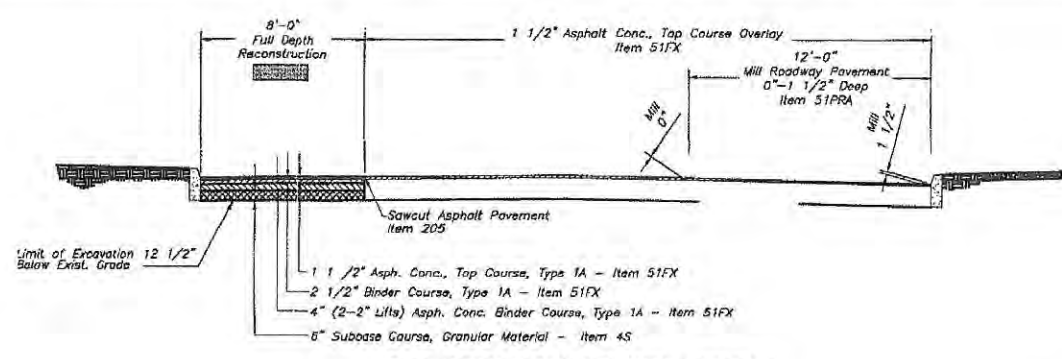
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS

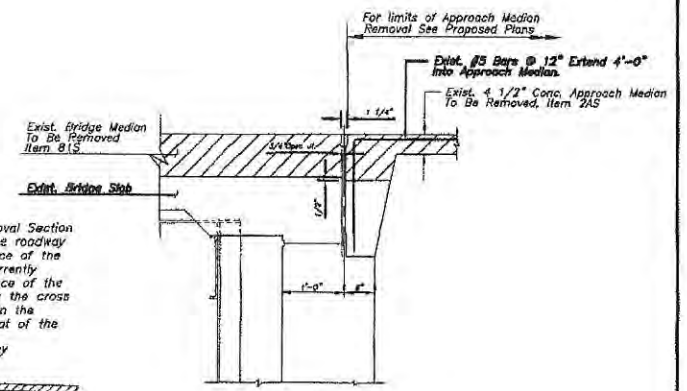
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
			5123	1" =		



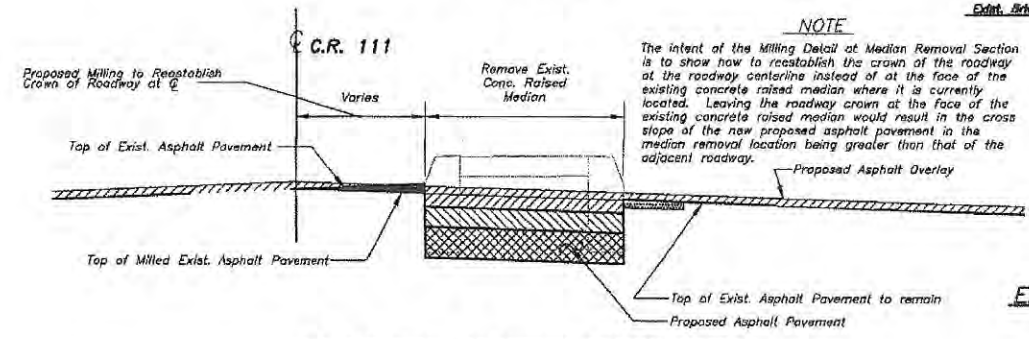
SECTION A-A
BRIDGE DECK SECTION
Sta. 14+79 to 17+71
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



FULL DEPTH RECONSTRUCTION SECTION
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

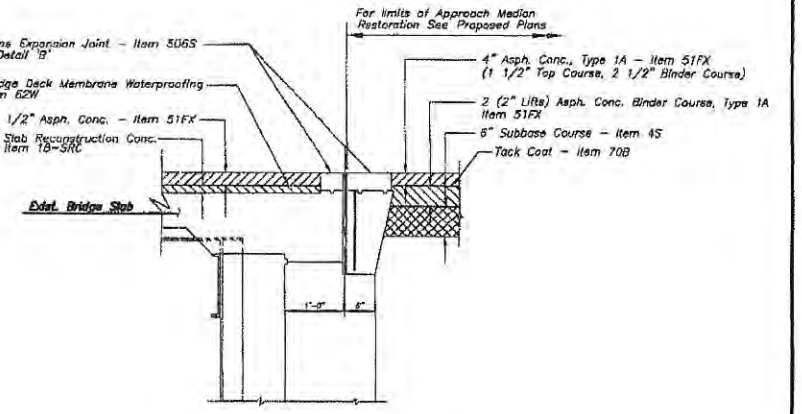


SECTION C-C
EXISTING THROUGH MEDIAN ON ABUTMENT
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"



MILLING DETAIL AT MEDIAN REMOVAL SECTION
Sta. 13+14 to Sta 14+85
Sta. 17+73 to Sta 20+08
Not To Scale

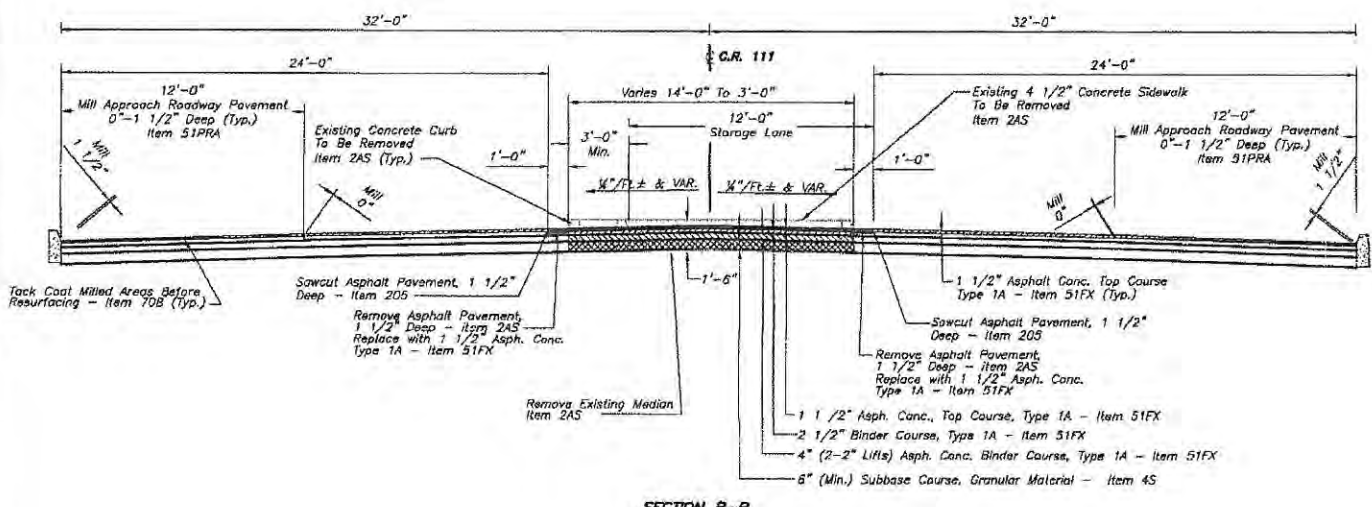
NOTE
The intent of the Milling Detail at Median Removal Section is to show how to reestablish the crown of the roadway at the roadway centerline instead of at the face of the existing concrete raised median where it is currently located. Leaving the roadway crown at the face of the existing concrete raised median would result in the cross slope of the new proposed asphalt pavement in the median removal location being greater than that of the adjacent roadway.



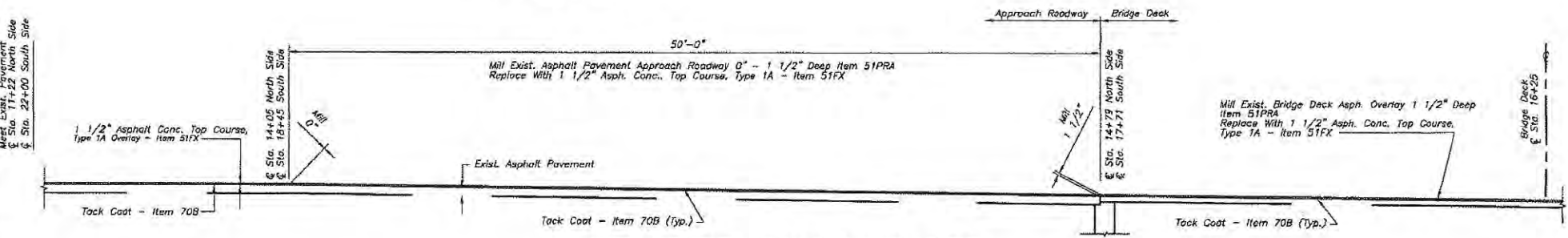
SECTION C-C
PROPOSED THROUGH MEDIAN ON ABUTMENT
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"

REFERENCES

DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.
1. DETAIL 'C'	4
2. REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE DETAIL	4
3. CONSTRUCTION PLAN 7	



SECTION B-B
ROADWAY SECTION
Sta. 13+14 to Sta 14+05
Sta. 18+45 to Sta 20+08
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



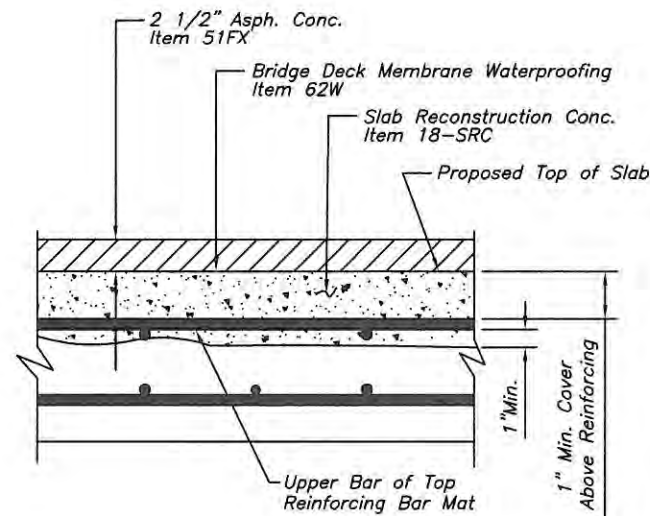
NORTH AND SOUTH APPROACH ROADWAY PROFILE
North Approach @ Sta. 11+22 To 16+25
South Approach @ Sta. 16+25 To 22+00
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

DESIGNED BY: R.M. CHECKED BY: J.C. DRAWN BY: J.C. COMPARED BY: -

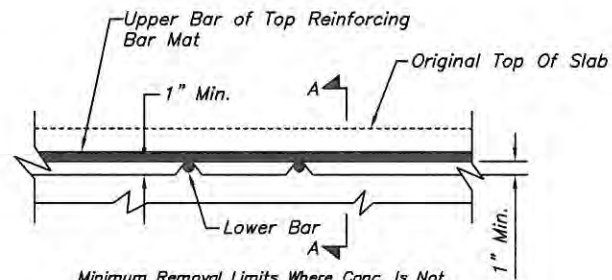
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	REVISIONS		5123	AS SHOWN		

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

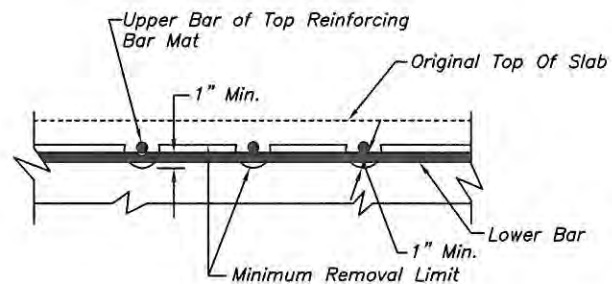
TYPICAL SECTIONS



BRIDGE DECK REPAIR DETAIL
N.T.S.

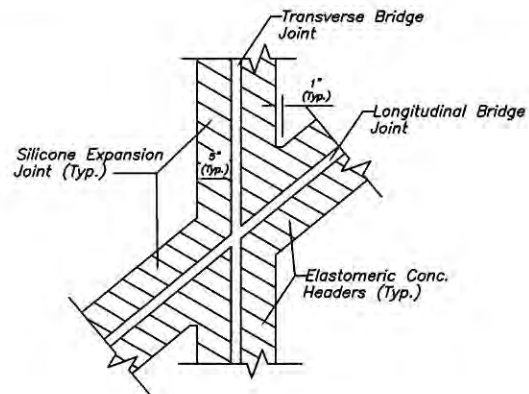


REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE
UPPER BAR OF TOP BAR MAT ONLY

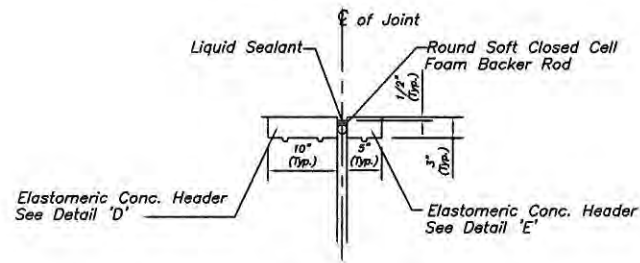


SECTION A-A

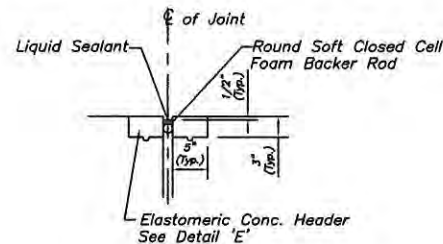
REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE DETAIL
ITEM 179B
N.T.S.



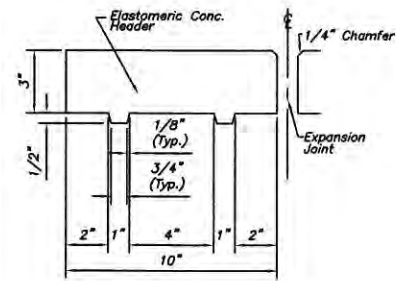
DETAIL 'A'
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



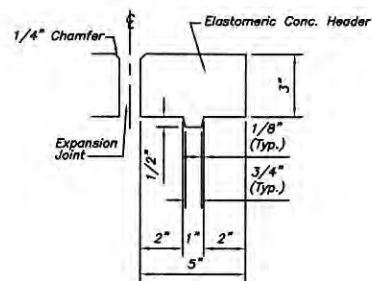
DETAIL 'B'
Silicone Expansion Joint System
Section At Abutment
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



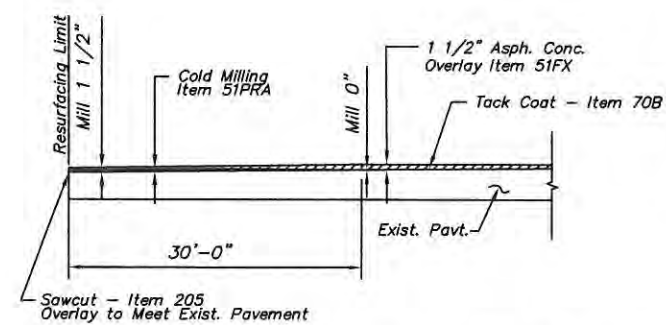
DETAIL 'C'
Silicone Expansion Joint System
Section At Pier and Longitudinal Joint
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



DETAIL 'D'
N.T.S.

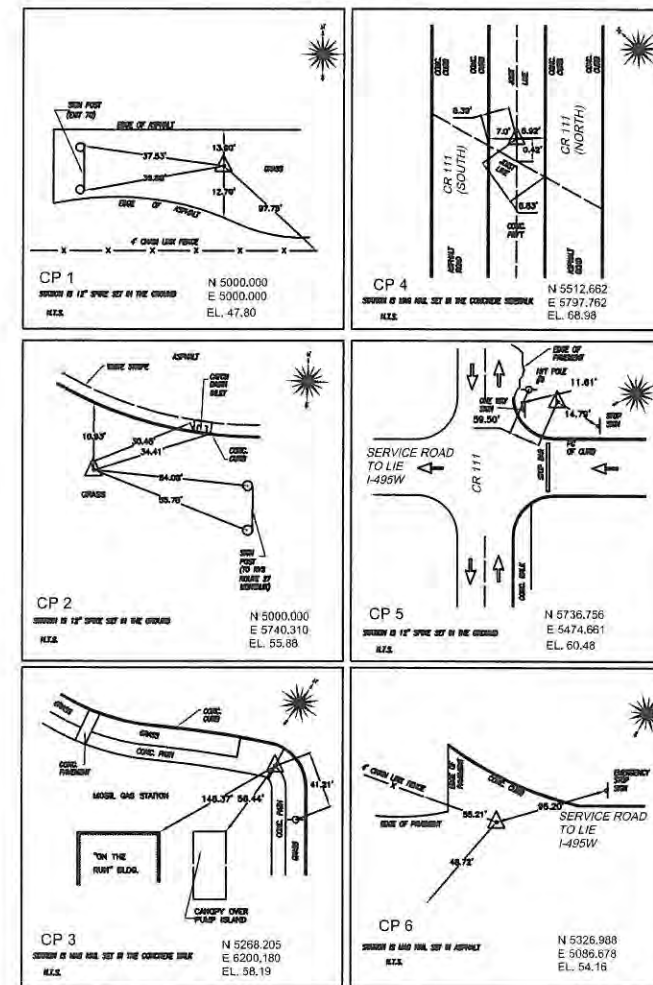


DETAIL 'E'
N.T.S.



TRANSITION AT LIMITS OF RESURFACING
MEETING EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT
N.T.S.

REFERENCE TIES



Survey Notes:

- 1) Unauthorized alteration or addition to this survey is a violation of Section 7209, Sub-Division 2 of the New York State Education Law. Copies of this survey map not bearing the surveyor's inked or embossed seal shall not be considered to be a valid true copy.
- 2) This survey was prepared in accordance with the current code of practice for land surveys adopted by the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors.
- 3) Underground utilities not located or shown.
- 4) Horizontal datum is assumed. Vertical datum based upon NGVD of 1929. Bench mark designation W331, PID # KU0310 having a published elevation of 46.634'.

COMPARED BY: -

DRAWN BY: J.C.

CHECKED BY: -

DESIGNED BY: R.M.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

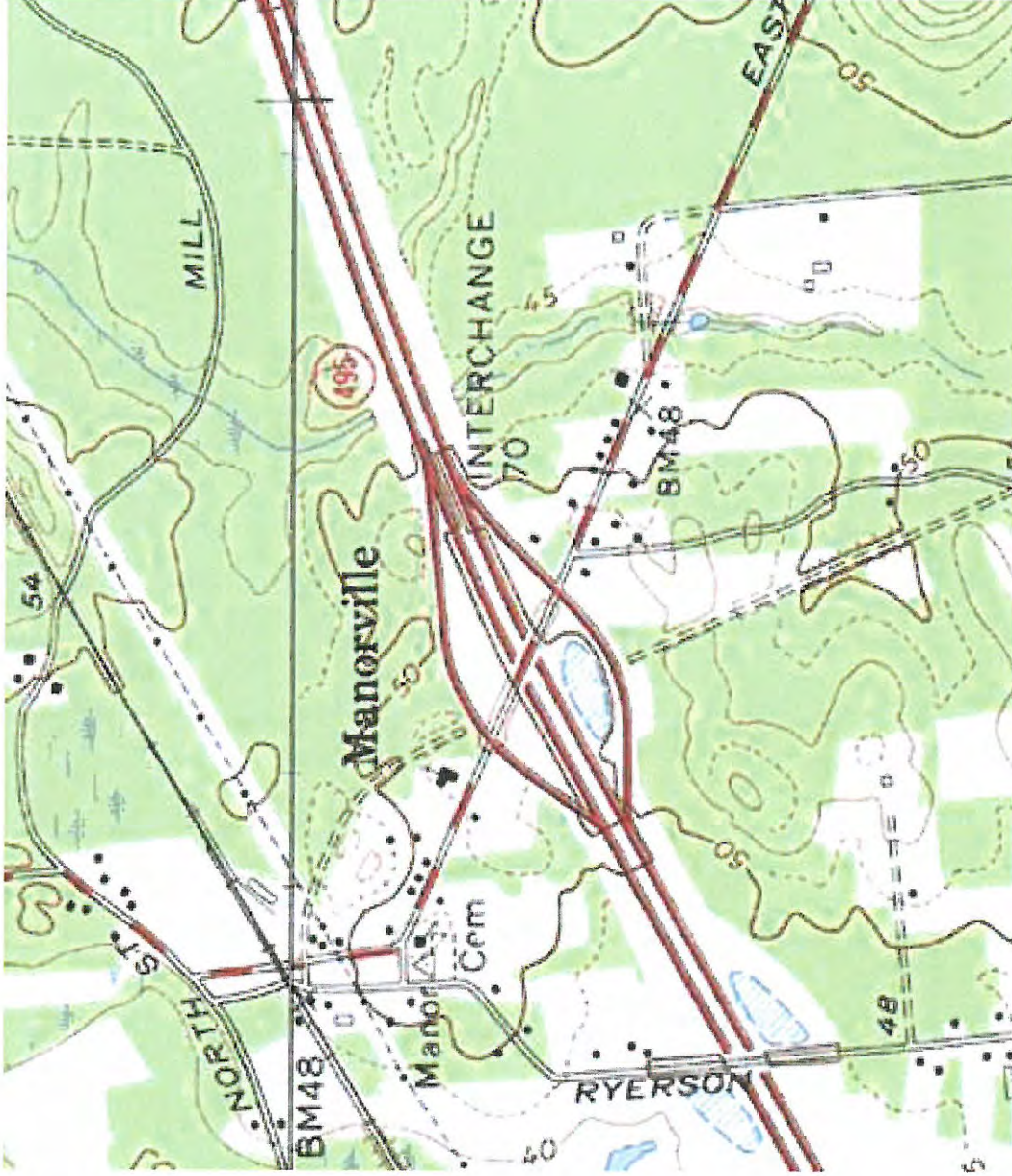
DETAILS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	REVISIONS			5123	AS SHOWN		

**Attachment 3
Topographic Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



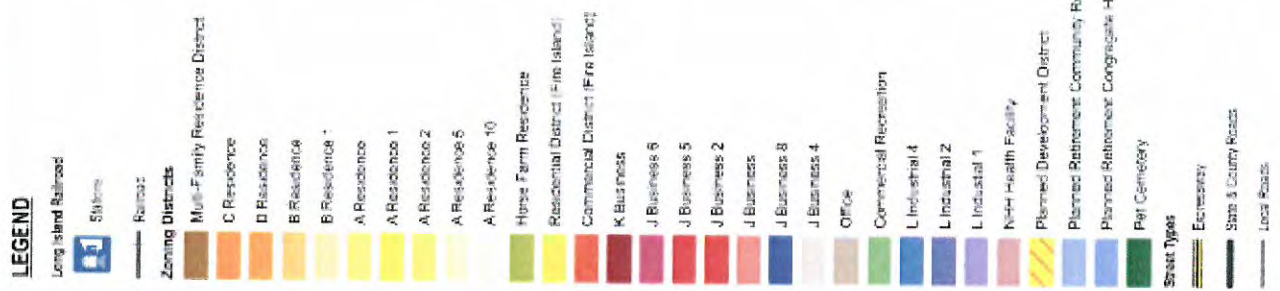
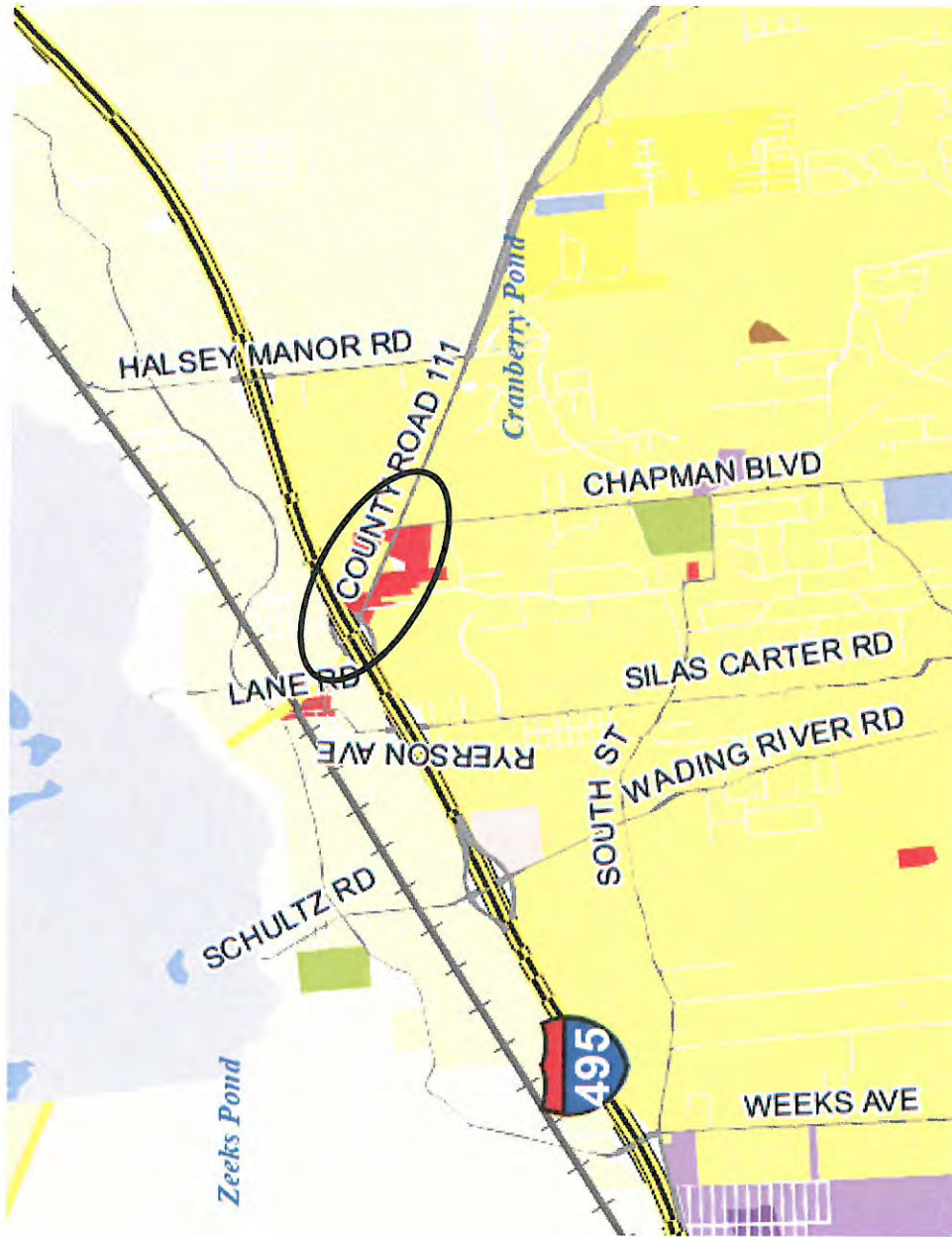
Attachment 3 Topographic Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
Intersection Improvement Project CR111 over I-495, LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Manorsville, Town of Brookhaven

**Attachment 4
Town Zoning Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Attachment 4 Zoning Map

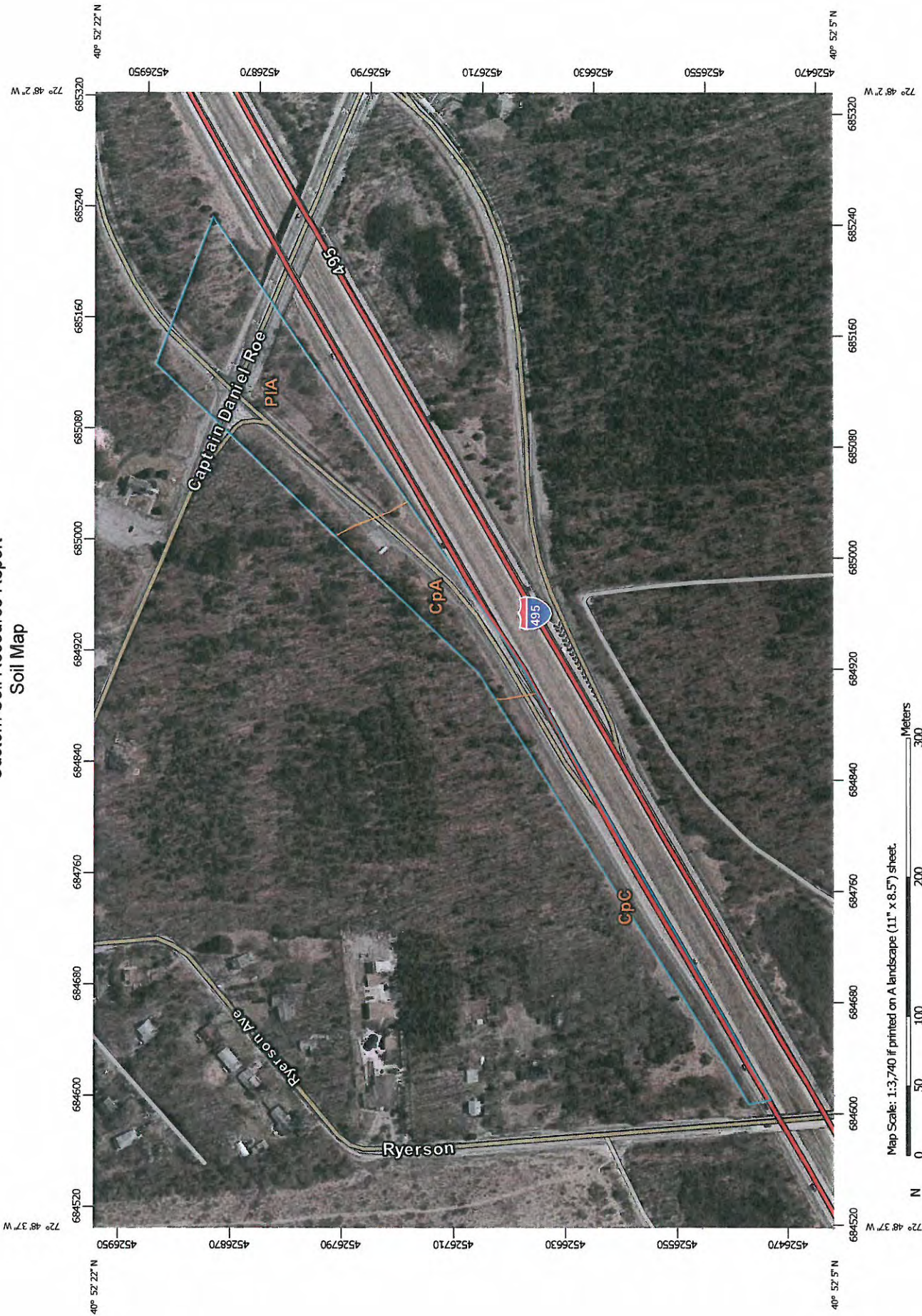
SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
 Intersection Improvement Project CR111 over I-495, LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
 Town of Brookhaven

Attachment 5
Soils Classification Map

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map











































Map Scale: 1:3,740 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
 Soils	 Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Very Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Other
 Special Point Features	 Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Streams and Canals
 Borrow Pit	 Transportation
 Clay Spot	 Ralls
 Closed Depression	 Interstate Highways
 Gravel Pit	 US Routes
 Gravelly Spot	 Major Roads
 Landfill	 Local Roads
 Lava Flow	 Background
 Marsh or swamp	 Aerial Photography
 Mine or Quarry	
 Miscellaneous Water	
 Perennial Water	
 Rock Outcrop	
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Suffolk County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 20, 2011

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 28, 2011—May 12, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map-unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Suffolk County, New York (NY103)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CpA	Carver and Plymouth sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.6	21.5%
CpC	Carver and Plymouth sands, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.8	23.9%
PIA	Plymouth loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.1	54.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		7.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments

Custom Soil Resource Report

on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

**Attachment 6
Wetlands Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

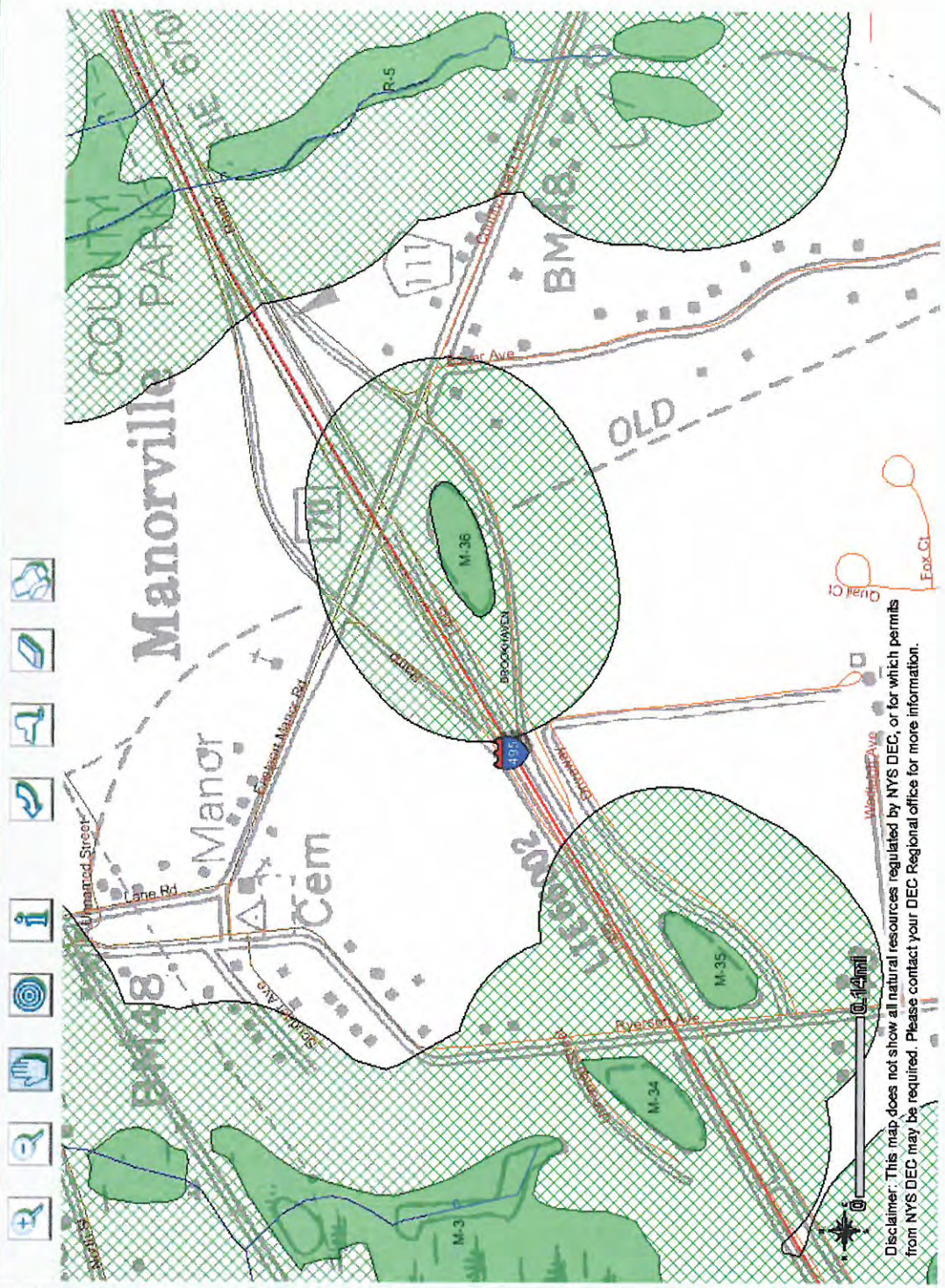
Search	Layers & Legend	Tell Me More...
Need a Permit?	Contacts	Help

Map Layers & Legend
 More layers appear as you zoom in.

- Classified Water Bodies
- Unique Geological Features
- Classified Water Bodies
- State-Regulated Freshwater Wetlands
- Wetland Checkzone ?
- Rare Plants and Rare Animals
- Significant Natural Communities
- Natural Communities Vicinity ?
- Background Map
- Adirondack Park Boundary
- Counties

Click "Refresh Layers" to activate and deactivate layers.

Refresh Layers



Disclaimer: This map does not show all natural resources regulated by NYS DEC, or for which permits from NYS DEC may be required. Please contact your DEC Regional office for more information.

**Attachment 7
Coastal Boundary Map**

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



Welcome to the NYS Coastal Boundary Map

Help

Search

Address:

Find Address

Please note that the address marker is automatically placed along the street while certain activities may take place along the waterward property boundary. Please make sure to click and drag the marker to the exact location of the proposed activity for an accurate assessment of whether or not the activity would be located within any DOS Special Management Areas.

Layers

- Landward Coastal Boundary
- Scenic Areas *
- Local Waterfront Revitalization Areas
- Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Communities
- Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats
- DOS Identified Canals
- Long Island Sound CMP (excludes LWRP communities)
- Federally Owned Lands
- Native American Lands

* GIS coverage is currently unavailable for the Scenic Areas designated in the Town of East Hampton. Please click [here](#) for information pertaining to these areas.



Latitude: 42.803 Longitude: -75.399

The New York State Department of State makes every effort to post accurate and reliable information on this website. The Department of State does not guarantee or warrant that the information on this web site is complete, accurate or current. The information on this website is intended solely for the purpose of electronically providing the public with general coastal consistency-related information and convenient access to data resources. The Department of State neither assumes responsibility for the use or application of any material posted on this website nor responsibility for any error, omission or other discrepancy between the electronic and printed versions of documents.

Attachment 8
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
Bureau of Habitat Response Letter
Re Freshwater Wetlands

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources, Region 1**

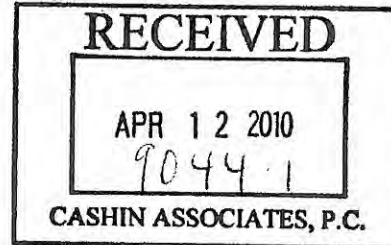
Bureau of Habitat
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York 11790 - 3409
Phone: (631) 444-0275 • Fax: (631) 444 - 0272
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

April 8, 2010

Michael Brusseau
Cashin Associates, P.C.
1200 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788



Dear Mr. Brusseau:

As per our phone conversation, the Department would consider the project described in your March 30, 2010 letter as NPN – no permit necessary.

The first item listed in your letter is the removal of a raised concrete center median and repaving the road surface in that location. This activity is considered resurfacing of an existing roadway and falls under the category of general maintenance. The second item listed, the extension of one of the lanes of the westbound on ramp is greater than 100 feet from the regulated wetland. Neither item requires a permit.

As always, the Department expects that all care will be taken to insure that no damage is done to the wetland or adjacent buffer areas. To that end erosion control should be used as needed to control loose sediments.

If you have any questions, please, feel free to call me at (631) 444-0278.

Sincerely,

Daniel Lewis
Biologist

Attachment 9
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
Response Letter re NY Natural Heritage Program

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

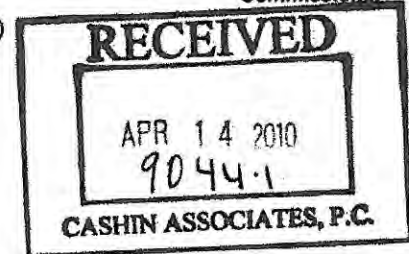
Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • Fax: (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

April 12 2010



Michael Brusseau
Cashin Associates
1200 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Dear Mr. Brusseau:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Highway Improvements – Intersection I-495 and County Route 111 at Exit #70, site as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

The enclosed report may be included in documents that will be available to the public. However, any enclosed maps displaying locations of rare species are considered sensitive information, and are intended only for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g. regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

Tara Salerno
Tara Salerno, Information Services
New York Natural Heritage Program

Enc.

cc: Reg.1, Wildlife Mgr.

358

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor,
Albany, NY 12233-4757
(518) 402-8935

~The information in this report includes only records entered into the NY Natural Heritage databases as of the date of the report. This report is not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare species or significant natural communities at or in the vicinity of this site.
~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.
~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided 1) if the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) if the location and/or extent is not precisely known, 3) if the location and/or extent is too large to display, and/or 4) if the animal is listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



AMPHIBIANS

Ambystoma tigrinum

Tiger Salamander	NY Legal Status: Endangered Federal Listing: Last Report: ** County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven Location: At, or in the vicinity of, the project site. General Quality and Habitat: **For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located.	NYS Rank: S1S2 - Critically imperiled Global Rank: G5 - Secure EO Rank: **	Office Use 7110 ESU
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Ambystoma tigrinum

Tiger Salamander	NY Legal Status: Endangered Federal Listing: Last Report: ** County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven Location: At, or in the vicinity of, the project site. General Quality and Habitat: **For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located.	NYS Rank: S1S2 - Critically imperiled Global Rank: G5 - Secure EO Rank: **	Office Use 1599 ESU
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BIRDS

Bartramia longicauda

Upland Sandpiper Breeding	NY Legal Status: Threatened Federal Listing: Last Report: ** County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven Location: At, or in the vicinity of, the project site. General Quality and Habitat: **For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located.	NYS Rank: S3B - Vulnerable Global Rank: G5 - Secure EO Rank: **	Office Use 10927 ESU
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COMMUNITIES



Pitch pine-oak forest

This occurrence of Pitch Pine-Oak Forest is considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. It is either an occurrence of a community type that is rare in the state or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented significance criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers this occurrence to have high ecological and conservation value.

Office Use

NY Legal Status: Unlisted	NYS Rank: S4	8108
Federal Listing:	Global Rank: G4G5	
Last Report: 1994-07-24	EO Rank:	
County: Suffolk		
Town: Brookhaven, Southampton		
Location: Manorville Hills		
General Quality and Habitat:	This is a very large area of forest, with good species composition. This is a large area of pitch pine-oak forest that is relatively undisturbed. Residences, highways and farms occur along the boundaries. Small roads (gravel?) criss-cross the interior in a few places. Areas of pitch pine-oak heath woodland border the forest.	

MOTHS

Hemileuca mala ssp. 5

Office Use
7097

Coastal Barrens Buckmoth	NY Legal Status: Special Concern	NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled
	Federal Listing:	Global Rank: G5T3 - Vulnerable
	Last Report: 1987-10-19	EO Rank: Fair or Poor
	County: Suffolk	
	Town: Brookhaven, Southampton	
	Location: Manorville Hills	
General Quality and Habitat:	One to five adults per acre per season were observed using mark-recapture data. There is more than 7000 acres of suitable habitat that is nearly surrounded by development and roads. The moths were found in a dense tree and scrub oak thicket with scattered pitch pine. In 1987, the moth was observed on graded dirt road with little vegetation on either side. The road is flanked by a pine-oak forest. The understory consists of scrub oak and mixed ericads.	

VASCULAR PLANTS

Rotala ramosior

Office Use
4897

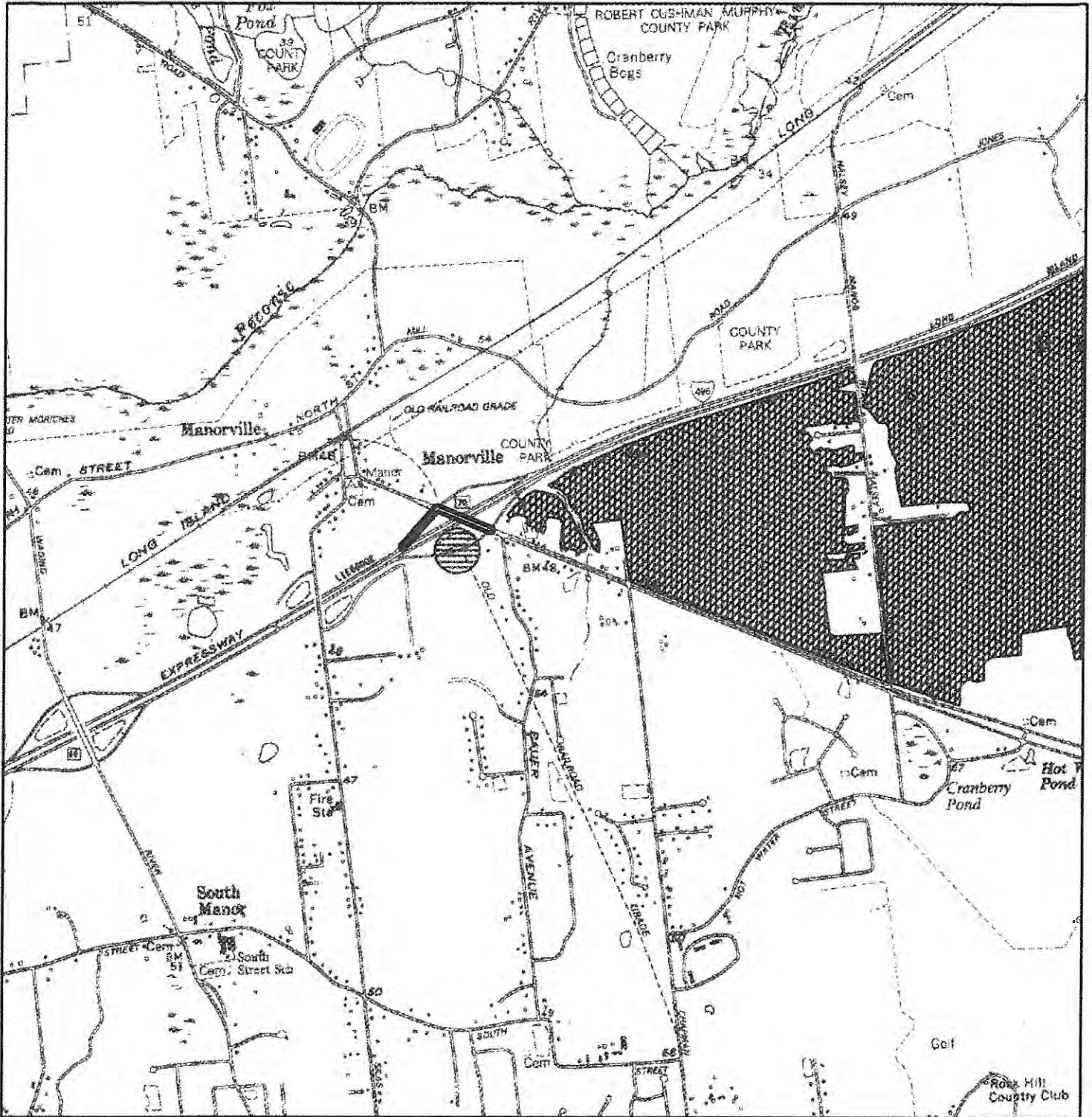
Tooth-cup	NY Legal Status: Threatened	NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled
	Federal Listing:	Global Rank: G5 - Secure
	Last Report: 1985-07-25	EO Rank: Excellent or Good
	County: Suffolk	
	Town: Brookhaven	
	Location: Exit Seventy Sump	
General Quality and Habitat:	Abundant in artificial habitat. Road runoff catch basin with good coastal plain pond shore vegetation. Dried out bottom of a road runoff catch basin.	

6 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, from NYSDEC at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html> (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).

More detailed information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29384.html> and click on Draft Ecological Communities of New York State.

Natural Heritage Map of Rare Species and Ecological Communities
 Prepared April 2, 2010 by the NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC Albany, NY



Legend

-  Project Site
- NY Natural Heritage Program Database Records*
 -  Coastal Barrens Buckmoth
 -  Pitch Pine-Oak Forest
 -  Tooth-cup

1:24,000



This map, and the locations that are displayed, are considered sensitive information, and are intended for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from NY Natural Heritage. Some records listed in the accompanying report may not be shown on this map. Please see the report for details.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 (518) 402-8935

HISTORICAL RECORDS

The following plants and animals were documented in the vicinity of the project site at one time, but have not been documented there since 1979 or earlier.

There is no recent information on these plants and animals in the vicinity of the project site and their current status there is unknown. In most cases the precise location of the plant or animal in this vicinity at the time it was last documented is also unknown and therefore location maps are generally not provided.

If appropriate habitat for these plants or animals is present in the vicinity of the project site, it is possible that they may still occur there.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



VASCULAR PLANTS

Arethusa bulbosa

Dragon's Mouth Orchid

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled

Office Use 682

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure

Last Report: 1872-06-17

EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville, Manor.
General Quality and Habitat:

M

Botrychium oneidense

Blunt-lobe Grape Fern

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S2S3 - Imperiled

Office Use 8996

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure

Last Report: 1930-07-15

EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Wet ground, Manorville.
General Quality and Habitat: Wet ground.

M



Carex hormathodes

Marsh Straw
Sedge

NY Legal Status: Threatened
Federal Listing:
Last Report: 1928-07-04
County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality and Habitat: Swamps.

NYS Rank: S2S3 - Imperiled
Global Rank: G4G5 - Apparently secure
EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

Office Use
8421

M

Coreopsis rosea

Rose Coreopsis

NY Legal Status: Rare
Federal Listing:
Last Report: 1929-09-15
County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality and Habitat:

NYS Rank: S3 - Vulnerable
Global Rank: G3 - Vulnerable
EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

Office Use
1512

M

Crataegus uniflora

Dwarf Hawthorn

NY Legal Status: Endangered
Federal Listing:
Last Report: 1916-06-20
County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality and Habitat:

NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled
Global Rank: G5 - Secure
EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

Office Use
10324

M

Desmodium laevigatum

Smooth
Tick-trefoil

NY Legal Status: Endangered
Federal Listing:
Last Report: 1914-09-07
County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Rich woods, dry thickets.
General Quality and Habitat: Failed to find. More habitat available. Rich woods, dry thickets.

NYS Rank: SH - Historical
Global Rank: G5 - Secure
EO Rank: Failed to find but search more

Office Use
5862

M



Dichanthelium wrightianum

Wright's Panic
Grass

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1S2 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
24

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure

Last Report: 1925-08-01

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville.
General Quality
and Habitat:

M

Digitaria filiformis

Slender Crabgrass

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
6013

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1928-09-15

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality
and Habitat:

M

Euphorbia ipecacuanhae

American Ipecac

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
8951

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1928-05-30

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality
and Habitat:

M

Gaylussacia bigeloviana

Northern Dwarf
Huckleberry

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1S2 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
2387

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4G5 - Apparently secure

Last Report: 1927-09-15

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk
Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead
Location: Manorville
Directions: Manorville. Manor.
General Quality
and Habitat:

M



Hypericum denticulatum

Coppery St. John's-wort	NY Legal Status: Endangered	NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled	Office Use 9085
	Federal Listing: Last Report: 1923-07-22	Global Rank: G5 - Secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	M
	County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville. Border of ponds and wet meadows, River Road. General Quality and Habitat: Wet meadows, pine barren. Border of ponds.		

Iris prismatica

Slender Blue Flag	NY Legal Status: Threatened	NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled	Office Use 4409
	Federal Listing: Last Report: 1916-06-20	Global Rank: G4G5 - Apparently secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	M
	County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manor. General Quality and Habitat:		

Lachnanthes caroliniana

Carolina Redroot	NY Legal Status: Endangered	NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled	Office Use 6869
	Federal Listing: Last Report: 1925-08-01	Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	M
	County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville. General Quality and Habitat:		

Lespedeza stuevei

Velvety Bush-clover	NY Legal Status: Threatened	NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled	Office Use 10138
	Federal Listing: Last Report: 1928-09-15	Global Rank: G4? - Apparently secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	M
	County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville [Manorville is about 1.75 mi east of Brookhaven National Laboratory]. General Quality and Habitat: Dry woods.		

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



Listera australis

Southern
Twayblade

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1S2 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
565

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure

Last Report: 1931-05-30

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk

Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead

Location: Manorville

Directions: Manorville. Swamp edge of cranberry bog.

General Quality
and Habitat:

M

Proserpinaca pectinata

Comb-leaved
Mermaid-weed

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled

Office Use
1102

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1972-08-15

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk

Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead

Location: Manorville

Directions: Manorville, eastmost pond. Manor.

General Quality
and Habitat: Sun, shallow warm water.

M

Rotala ramosior

Tooth-cup

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled

Office Use
2149

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1910-pre-08

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk

Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead

Location: Manorville

Directions: Manor.

General Quality
and Habitat:

M

Solidago latissimifolia

Coastal Goldenrod

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled

Office Use
5196

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1929-09-27

EO Rank: Historical, no recent
information

County: Suffolk

Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead

Location: Manorville

Directions: Manorville.

General Quality
and Habitat: Swamp, swamp thickets, moist soil.

M



Symphotrichum concolor var. concolor

Silvery Aster	NY Legal Status: Endangered Federal Listing: Last Report: 1914-09-07 County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville. General Quality and Habitat: Dry open place.	NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled Global Rank: G5T5 - Secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	Office Use 744 M
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Utricularia striata

Fibrous Bladderwort	NY Legal Status: Threatened Federal Listing: Last Report: 1928-09-15 County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville. Manor. Shallow ponds near Manorville. General Quality and Habitat: Swamp. Shallow ponds.	NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled Global Rank: G4G5 - Apparently secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	Office Use 7691 M
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Uvularia puberula

Pine Barren Bellwort	NY Legal Status: Endangered Federal Listing: Last Report: 1928-09-15 County: Suffolk Town: Brookhaven, Riverhead Location: Manorville Directions: Manorville. General Quality and Habitat: Moist sandy soil.	NYS Rank: S1 - Critically imperiled Global Rank: G5 - Secure EO Rank: Historical, no recent information	Office Use 8176 M
-----------------------------	---	--	---

21 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, from NYSDEC at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html> (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).

USERS GUIDE TO NY NATURAL HERITAGE DATA

New York Natural Heritage Program, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 phone: (518) 402-8935



NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM: The NY Natural Heritage Program is a partnership between the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) and The Nature Conservancy. Our Mission is to facilitate the conservation of New York's biodiversity by providing comprehensive information and scientific expertise on rare species and natural ecosystems to resource managers and other conservation partners. We accomplish this mission by combining thorough field inventories, scientific analyses, expert interpretation, and the most comprehensive database on New York's distinctive biodiversity to deliver the highest quality information for natural resource planning, protection, and management.

DATA SENSITIVITY: The data provided in the report are ecologically sensitive and should be treated in a sensitive manner. The report is for your in-house use and should not be released, distributed or incorporated in a public document without prior permission from the Natural Heritage Program.

EO RANK: A letter code for the quality of the occurrence of the rare species or significant natural community, based on population size or area, condition, and landscape context.

- A-E = Extant: A=Excellent, B=Good, C=Fair, D=Poor, E=Extant but with insufficient data to assign a rank of A-D.
- F = Failed to find. Did not locate species during a limited search, but habitat is still there and further field work is justified.
- H = Historical. Historical occurrence without any recent field information.
- X = Extirpated. Field/other data indicates element/habitat is destroyed and the element no longer exists at this location.
- U = Extant/Historical status uncertain.
- Blank = Not assigned.

LAST REPORT: The date that the rare species or significant natural community was last observed at this location, as documented in the Natural Heritage databases. The format is most often YYYY-MM-DD.

NY LEGAL STATUS – Animals:

Categories of Endangered and Threatened species are defined in New York State Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0535. Animals listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern are protected against taking, importation, transportation, possession, or sale without a permit. Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species are listed in regulation 6NYCRR 182.5.

- E - Endangered Species:** any species which meet one of the following criteria:
 - Any native species in imminent danger of extirpation or extinction in New York.
 - Any species listed as endangered by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.
- T - Threatened Species:** any species which meet one of the following criteria:
 - Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in NY.
 - Any species listed as threatened by the U.S. Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of the Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.
- SC - Special Concern Species:** those species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York.
- P - Protected Wildlife** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species of wildlife.
- U - Unprotected** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): the species may be taken at any time without limit; however a license to take may be required.
- G - Game** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): any of a variety of big game or small game species as stated in the Environmental Conservation Law; many normally have an open season for at least part of the year, and are protected at other times.

NY LEGAL STATUS – Plants:

The following categories are defined in regulation 6NYCRR part 193.3 and apply to NYS Environmental Conservation Law section 9-1503.

- E - Endangered Species:** listed species are those with:
 - 5 or fewer extant sites, or
 - fewer than 1,000 individuals, or
 - restricted to fewer than 4 U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute topographical maps, or
 - species listed as endangered by U.S. Dept. of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.
- T - Threatened:** listed species are those with:
 - 6 to fewer than 20 extant sites, or
 - 1,000 to fewer than 3,000 individuals, or
 - restricted to not less than 4 or more than 7 U.S.G.S. 7 and ½ minute topographical maps, or
 - listed as threatened by U.S. Department of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

R - Rare: listed species have:

- 20 to 35 extant sites, or
- 3,000 to 5,000 individuals statewide.

V - Exploitably vulnerable: listed species are likely to become threatened in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the state if causal factors continue unchecked.

U - Unprotected; no state status.

FEDERAL STATUS (PLANTS and ANIMALS): The categories of federal status are defined by the United States Department of the Interior as part of the 1974 Endangered Species Act (see Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17). The species listed under this law are enumerated in the Federal Register vol. 50, no. 188, pp. 39526 - 39527. The codes below without parentheses are those used in the Federal Register. The codes below in parentheses are created by Heritage to deal with species which have different listings in different parts of their range, and/or different listings for different subspecies or varieties.

(blank) = No Federal Endangered Species Act status.

LE = Formally listed as endangered.

LT = Formally listed as threatened.

C = Candidate for listing.

LE,LT = Formally listed as endangered in part of its range, and as threatened in the other part; or, one or more subspecies or varieties is listed as endangered, and the others are listed as threatened.

LT,PDL = Populations of the species in New York are formally listed as threatened, and proposed for delisting.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS (animals, plants, ecological communities and others): Each element has a global and state rank as determined by the NY Natural Heritage Program. These ranks carry no legal weight. The global rank reflects the rarity of the element throughout the world and the state rank reflects the rarity within New York State. Intraspecific taxa are also assigned a taxon rank to reflect the infraspecific taxon's rank throughout the world. ? = Indicates that the state or global rank is uncertain and more information is needed. Range ranks, e.g. S1S2, indicate not enough information is available to distinguish between two ranks.

GLOBAL RANK:

G1 - Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences), or very few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or especially vulnerable to extinction because of some factor of its biology.

G2 - Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 - 20 occurrences, or few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.

G3 - Vulnerable: Either rare and local throughout its range (21 to 100 occurrences), or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g. a physiographic region), or vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.

G4 - Apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

GH - Historically known, with the expectation that it might be rediscovered.

GX - Species believed to be extinct.

GU - Lack of information or substantial conflicting information about status or trends makes ranking infeasible at this time.

NYS RANK:

S1 - Critically imperiled: Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in New York State.

S2 - Imperiled: Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable in New York State.

S3 - Vulnerable: Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.

S4 - Apparently secure in New York State.

S5 - Demonstrably secure in New York State.

SH - Historically known from New York State, but not seen in the past 20 years.

SX - Apparently extirpated from New York State.

SU - Lack of information or substantial conflicting information about status or trends makes ranking infeasible at this time.

SxB and SxN, where Sx is one of the codes above, are used for migratory animals, and refer to the rarity within New York State of the breeding (B) populations and the non-breeding populations (N), respectively, of the species.

TAXON (T) RANK: The T-ranks (T1 - T5) are defined the same way as the Global ranks (G1 - G5), but the T-rank refers only to the rarity of the subspecific taxon.

T1 through T5 - See Global Rank definitions above.

Q - Indicates a question exists whether or not the taxon is a good taxonomic entity.

Attachment 10
NYS OPRHP Response Letter

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Major Intersection Improvement Project
CR 111, Port Jefferson – Westhampton Road over I-495
Including LIE Interchange 70 Access Modification
Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven
Suffolk County



**New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

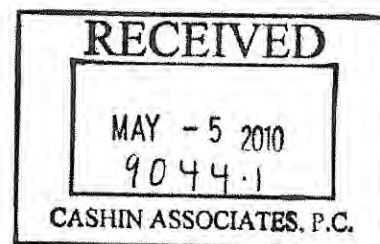
www.nysparks.com

David A. Paterson
Governor

Carol Ash
Commissioner

April 29, 2010

Michael Brusseau, AICP
Cashin Associates, P.C.
1200 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, New York



Re: SEQRA
Highway Improvements to LIE & Capt Daniel
Rose HWY exit 70
Manorville
BROOKHAVEN, Suffolk County
10PR02104

Dear Mr. Brusseau, AICP:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Field Services Bureau of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the Field Services Bureau and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

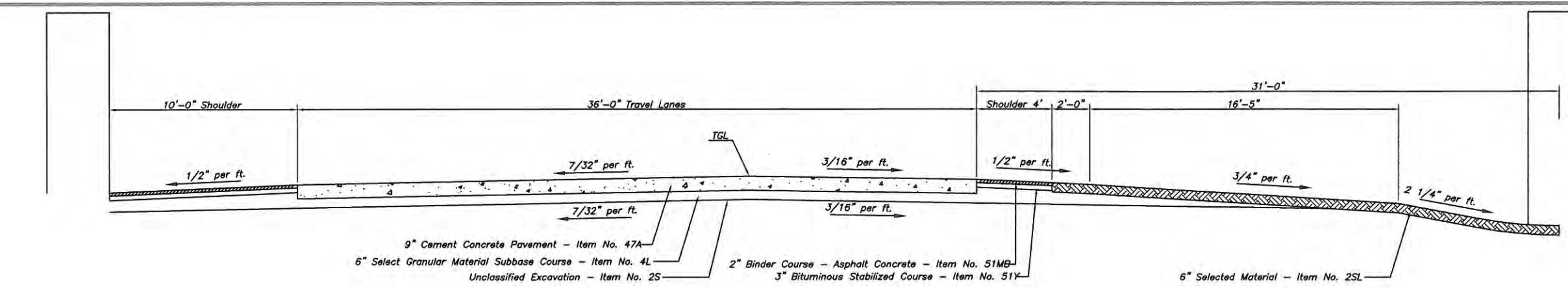
Based upon this review, it is the OPRHP's opinion that your project will have No Impact upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

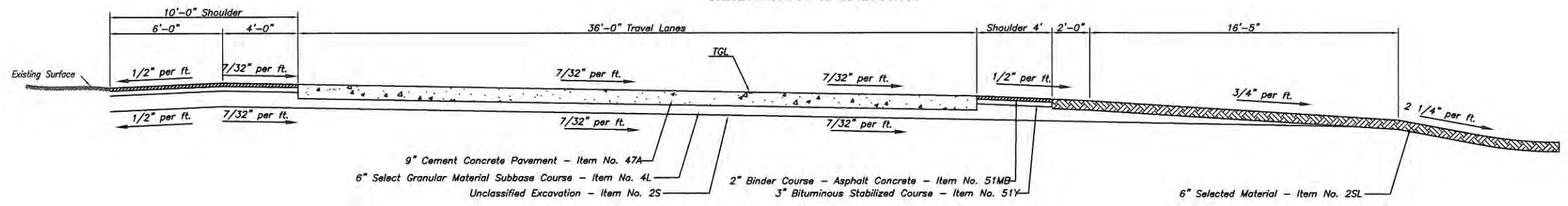
Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director

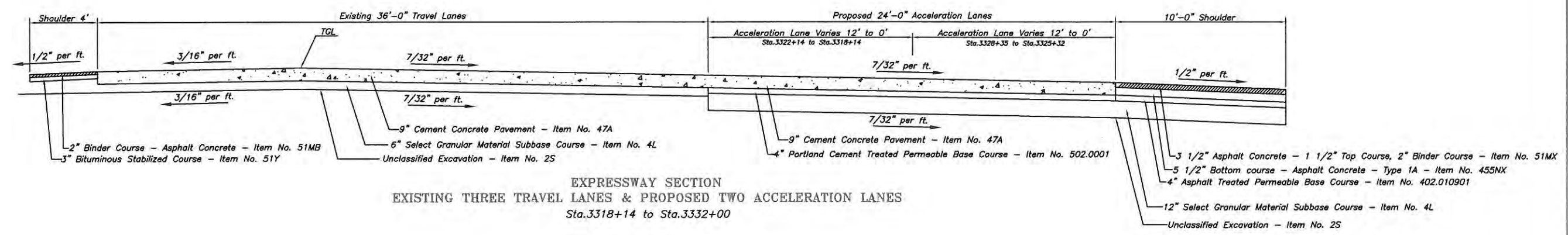
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



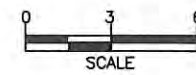
EXISTING EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 THREE TRAVEL LANES
 Sta.3217+37.797 to 3342+00.001



EXISTING EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 THREE TRAVEL LANES
 Sta.3344+00.001 to 3361+00



EXPRESSWAY SECTION
 EXISTING THREE TRAVEL LANES & PROPOSED TWO ACCELERATION LANES
 Sta.3318+14 to Sta.3332+00



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS - 1

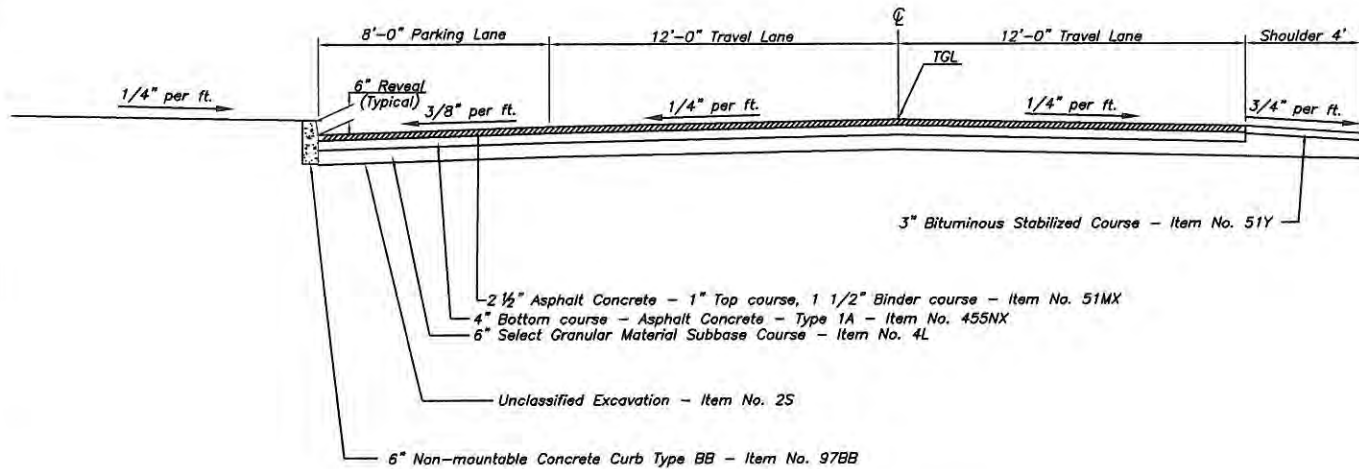
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
			5123	1" =	7 OF XX

COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

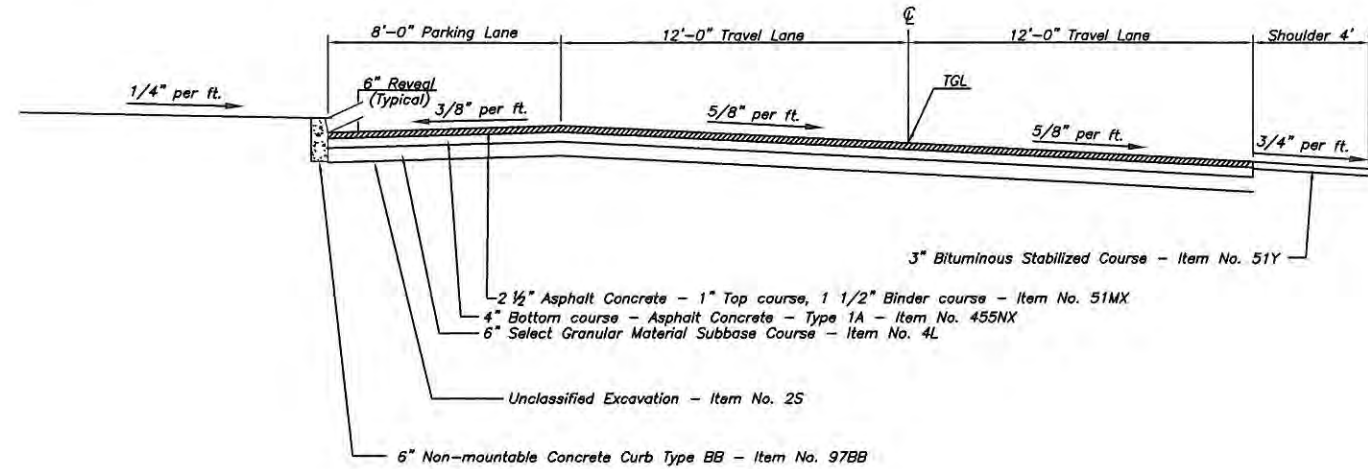
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name

CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME

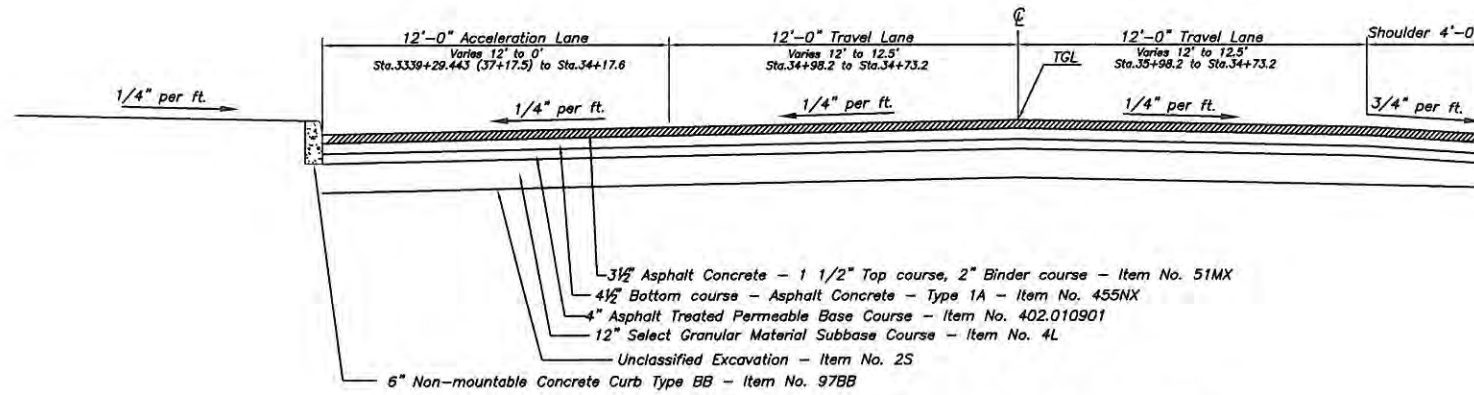
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name



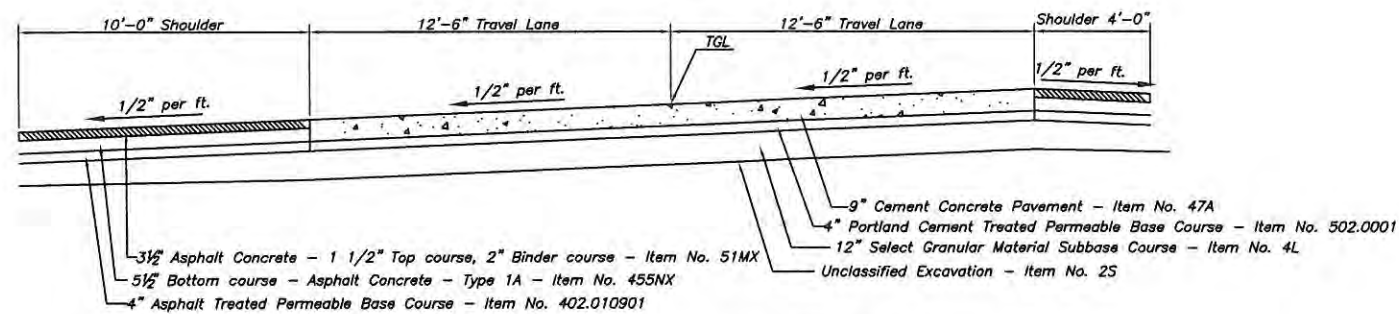
EXISTING NORMAL CROWN SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES AND PARKING LANE
Sta.3340+12.691 to Sta.3343+61.518
Sta.3349+29.851 to Sta.3351+53.343



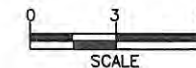
EXISTING BANKED SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES AND PARKING LANE
Sta.3343+61.518 to Sta.3349+29.851



PROPOSED SERVICE ROAD SECTION
TWO TRAVEL LANES & ONE MERGING LANE
Sta.3339+29 to Sta.3342+11



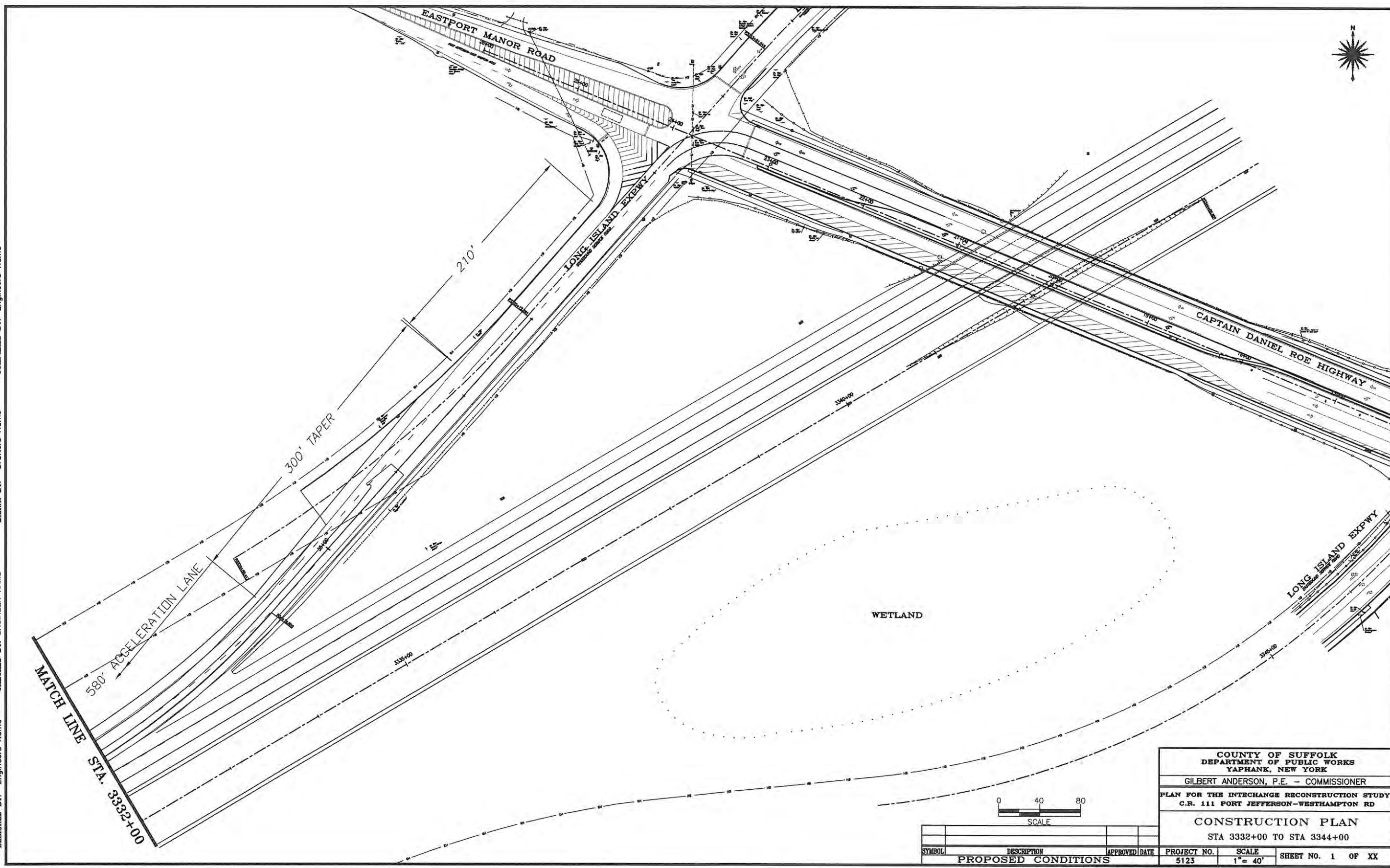
PROPOSED WB ENTRANCE RAMP SECTION—BANKED
TWO TRAVEL LANES
Sta.34+22 to Sta.31+67



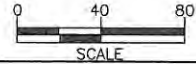
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. — COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON—WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS - 2

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF XX
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DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



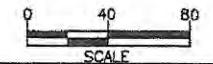
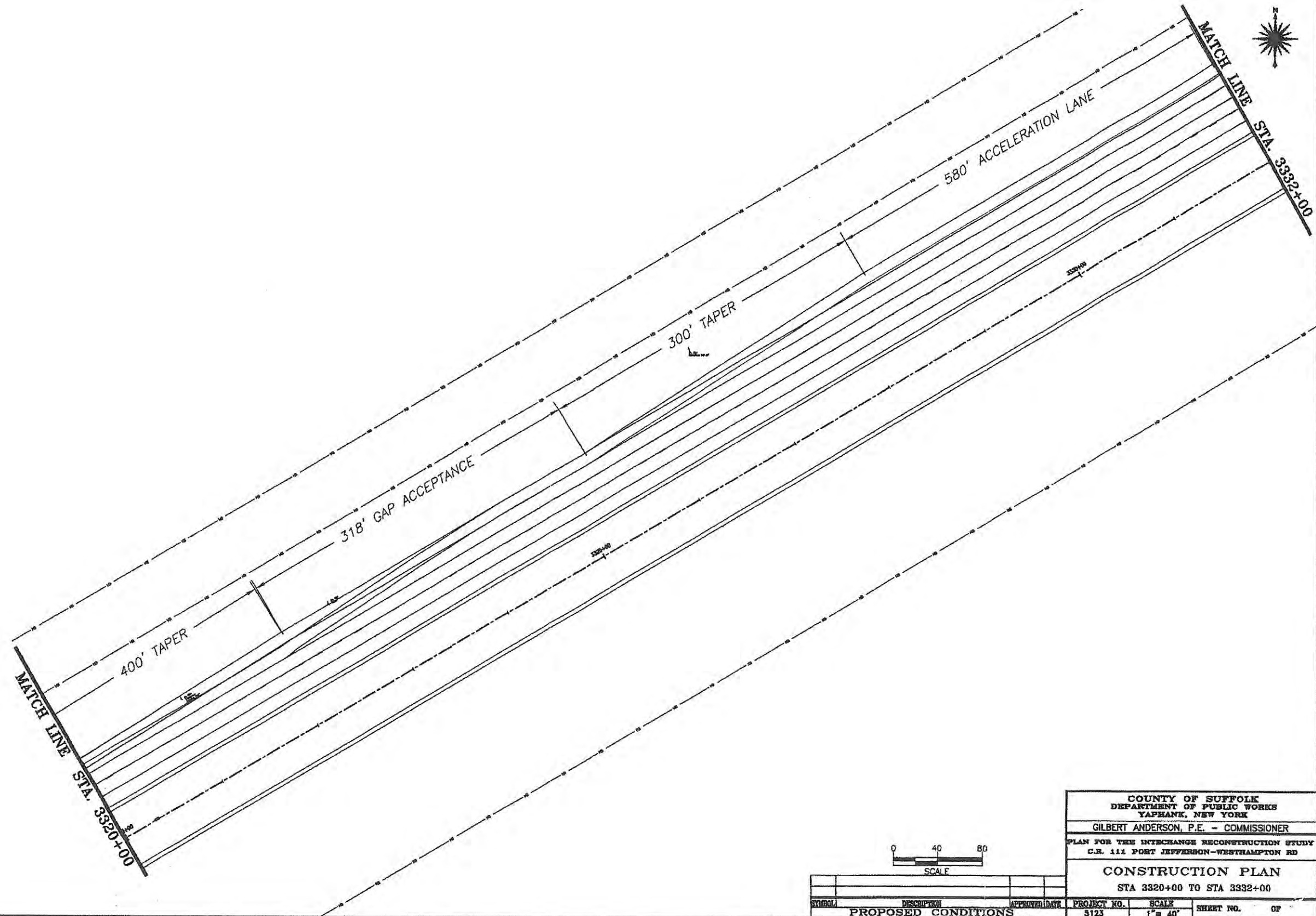
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'	1 OF XX

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

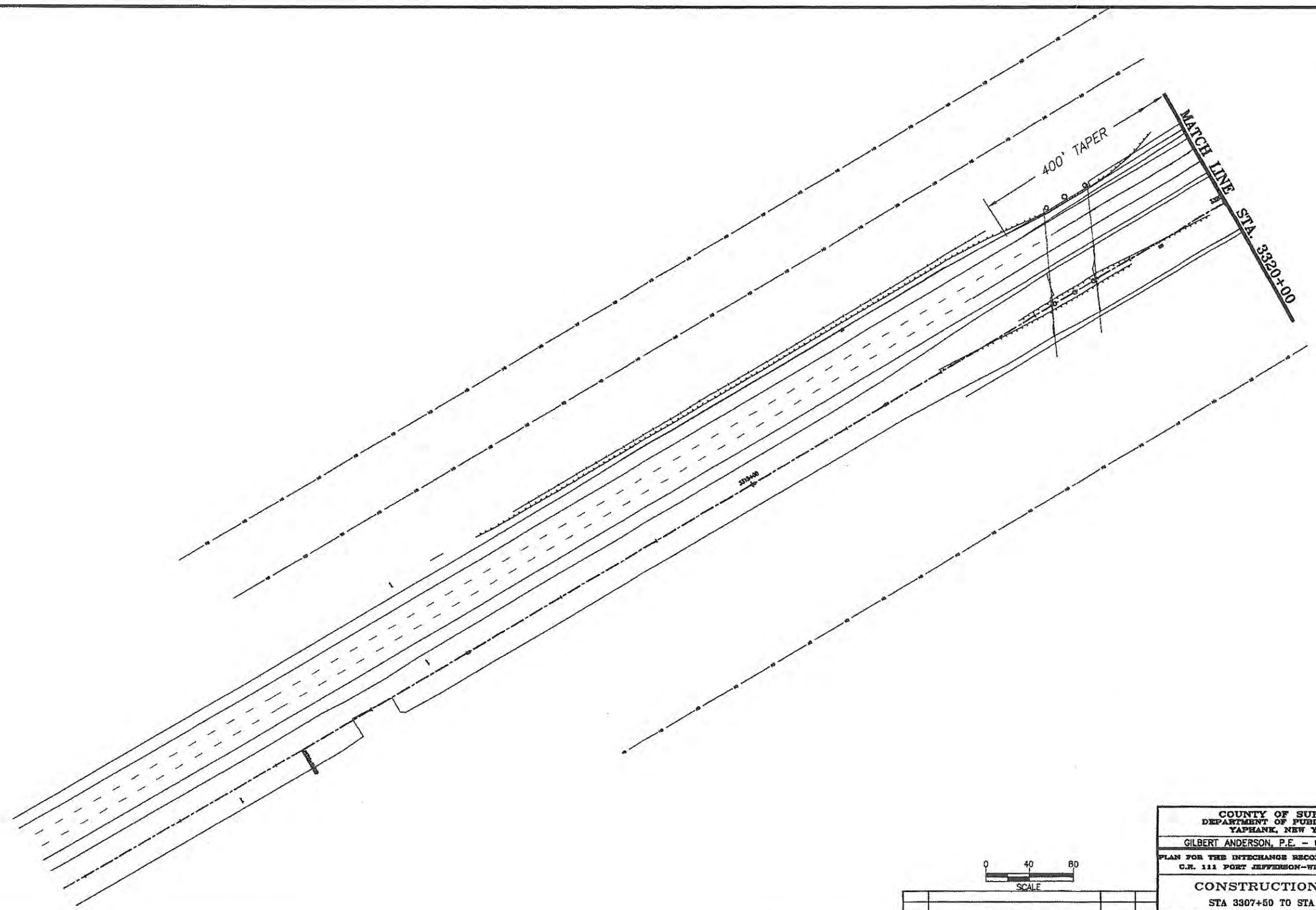
CONSTRUCTION PLAN
STA 3332+00 TO STA 3344+00

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

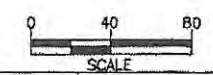


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		3123	1" = 40'		

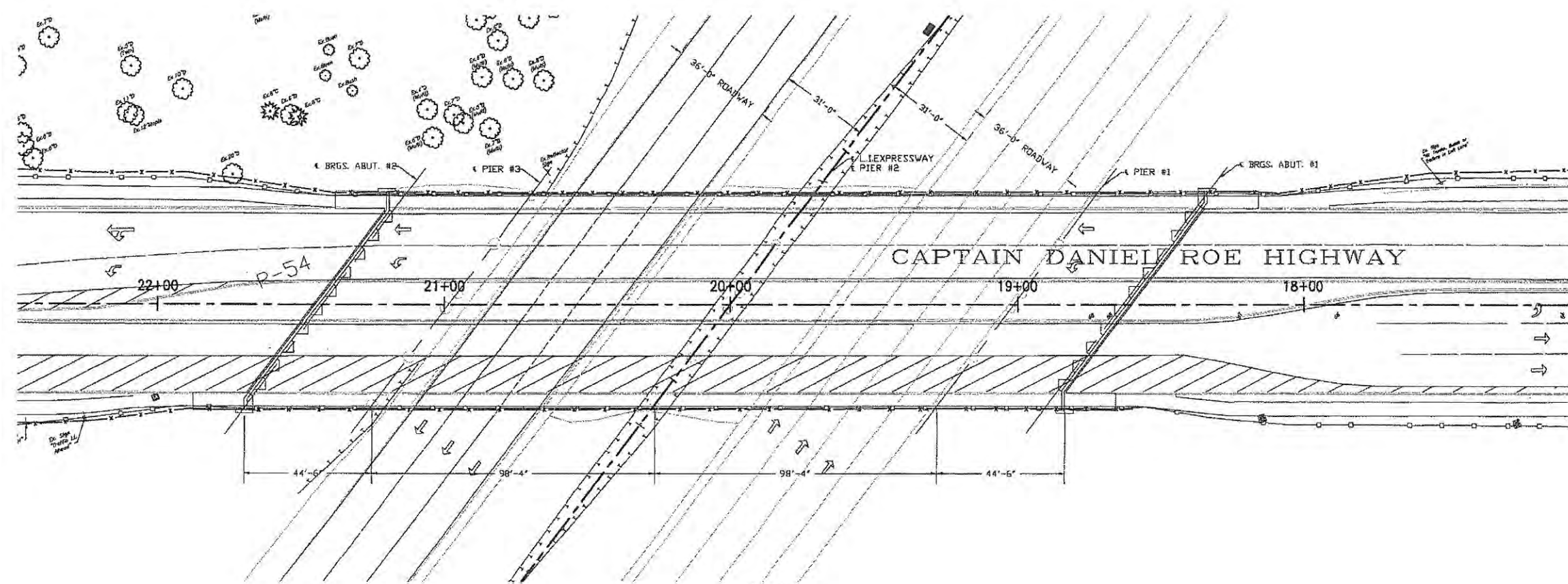
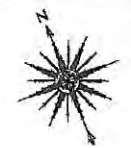
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 FORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
CONSTRUCTION PLAN
 STA 3320+00 TO STA 3332+00



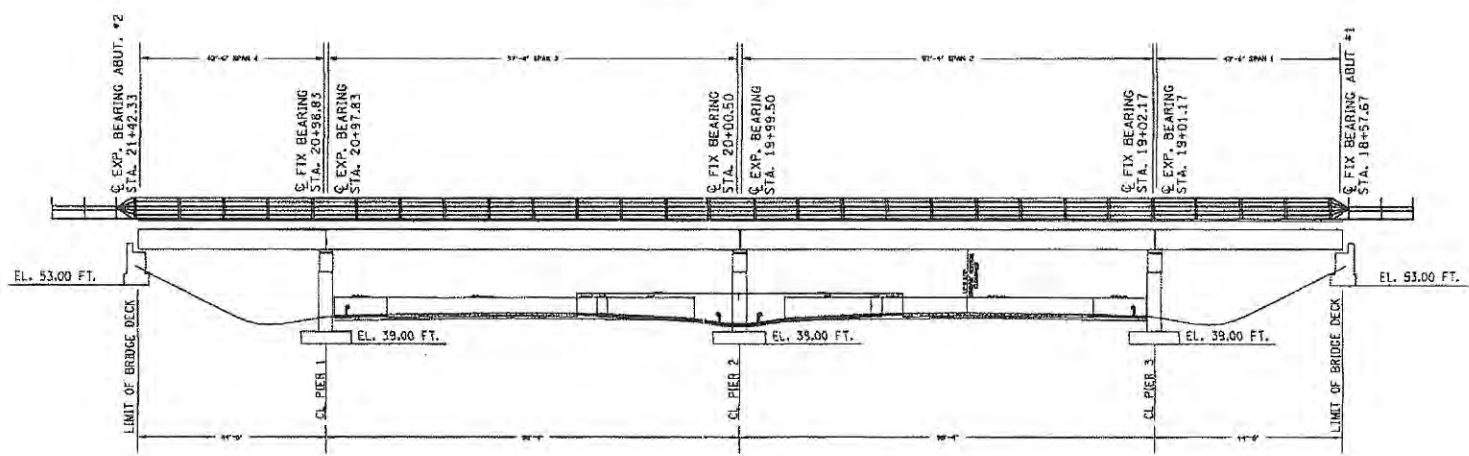
DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



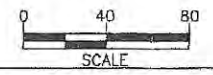
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS YAPHANK, NEW YORK			
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER			
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD			
CONSTRUCTION PLAN			
STA 3307+50 TO STA 3320+00			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123
			SCALE
			1" = 40'
			SHEET NO.
			OF



PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'



WEST ELEVATION
(EAST ELEVATION SIMILAR)
ELEVATION
SCALE 1" = 20'

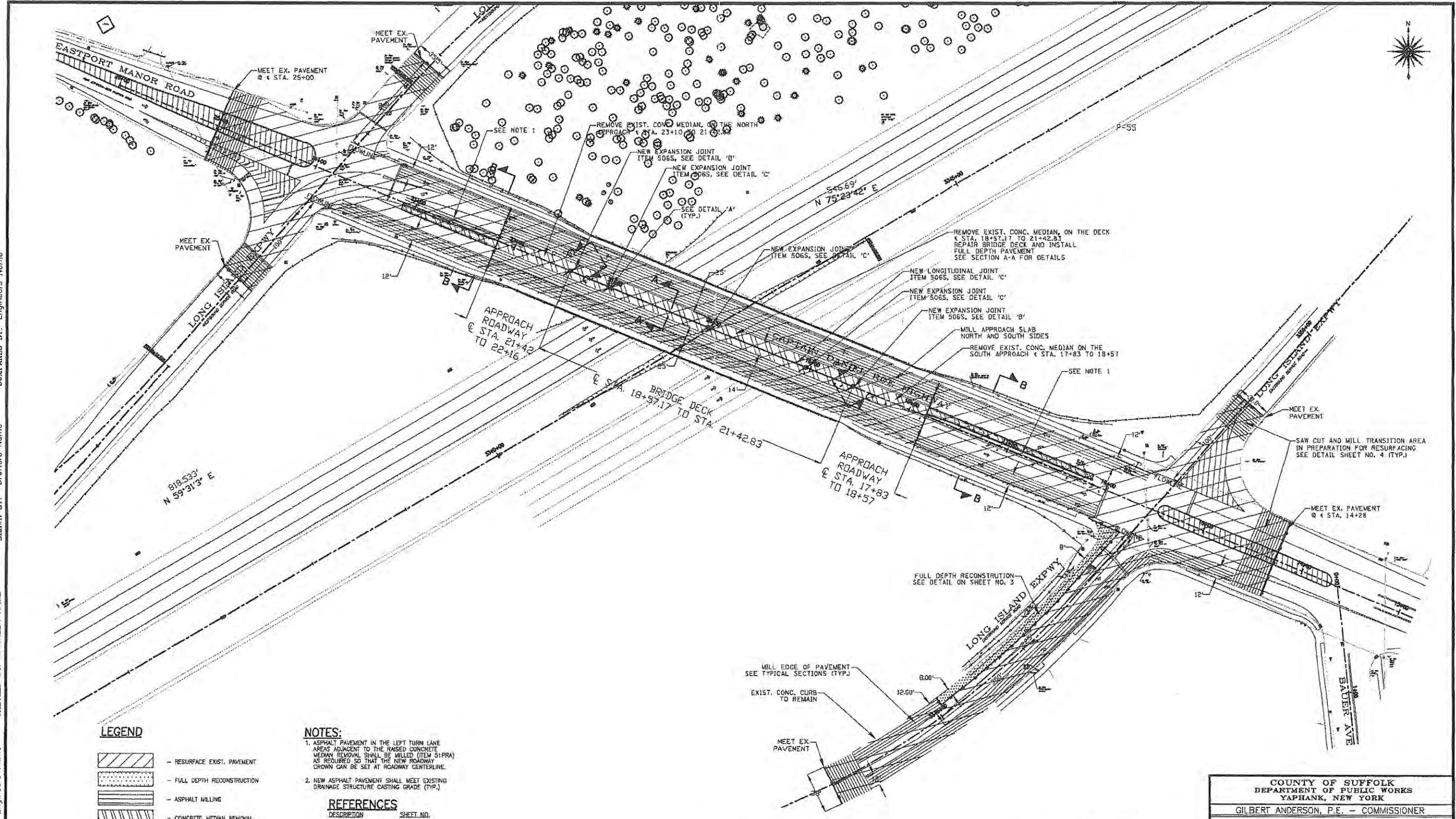


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'		

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
**EXISTING BRIDGE PLAN
AND ELEVATION**

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME DRAWN BY: Drafters Name COMPARED BY: Engineers Name

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name
 CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME
 DRAWN BY: Drafters Name
 COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



LEGEND

- RESURFACE EXIST. PAVEMENT
- FULL DEPTH RECONSTRUCTION
- ASPHALT MILLING
- CONCRETE MEDIAN REMOVAL

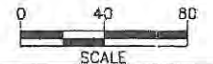
NOTES:

1. ASPHALT PAVEMENT IN THE LEFT TURN LANE AREAS ADJACENT TO THE RAISED CONCRETE MEDIAN REMOVAL SHALL BE MILLED (ITEM 51PRA) AS REQUIRED SO THAT THE NEW ROADWAY CROWN CAN BE SET AT ROADWAY CENTERLINE.
2. NEW ASPHALT PAVEMENT SHALL MEET EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURE CASTING GRADE (TYP.)

REFERENCES

DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.
1. DETAIL 'A'	4
2. DETAIL 'B'	4
3. DETAIL 'C'	4
4. SECTION A-A	3
5. SECTION B-B	3
6. SECTION C-C	3
7. TYPICAL SECTIONS	3
8. PAVEMENT TRANSITION DETAIL	4
9. REFERENCE TIES	4

PLAN
 SCALE 1" = 40'



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	PROPOSED CONDITIONS		5123	1" = 40'		

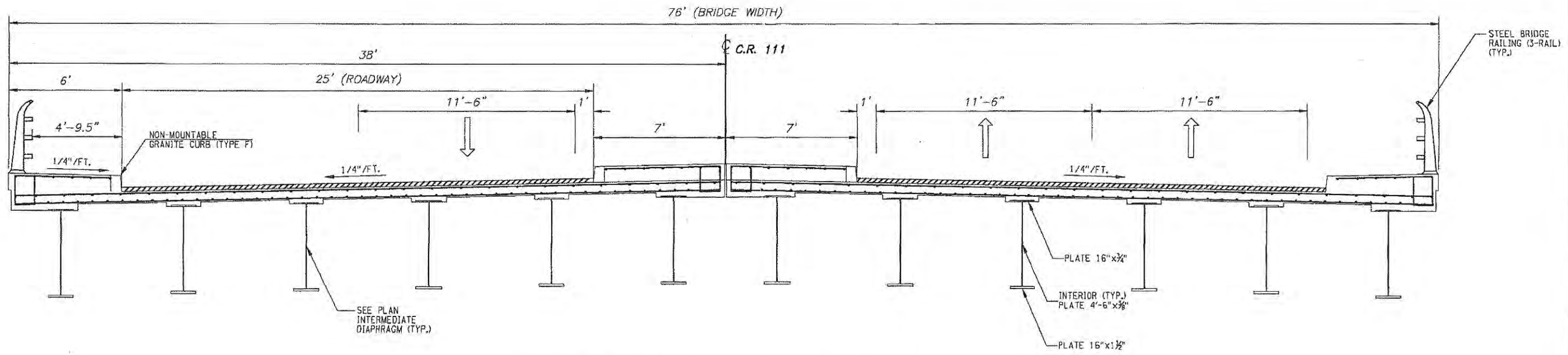
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
 PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

DESIGNED BY: Engineers Name

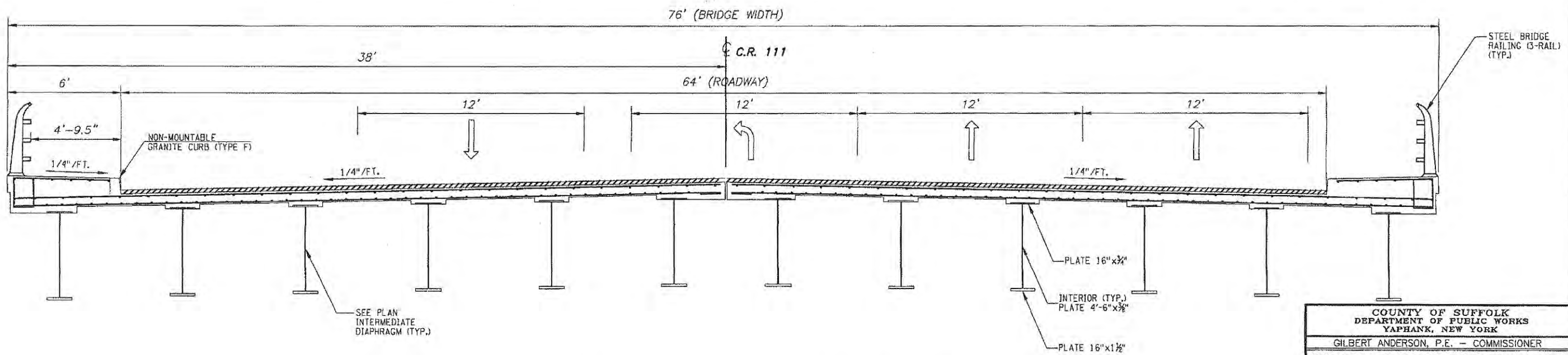
CHECKED BY: ENGINEER NAME

DRAWN BY: Drafters Name

COMPARED BY: Engineers Name



EXISTING TRANSVERSE BRIDGE SECTION A-A
(LOOKING NORTH)



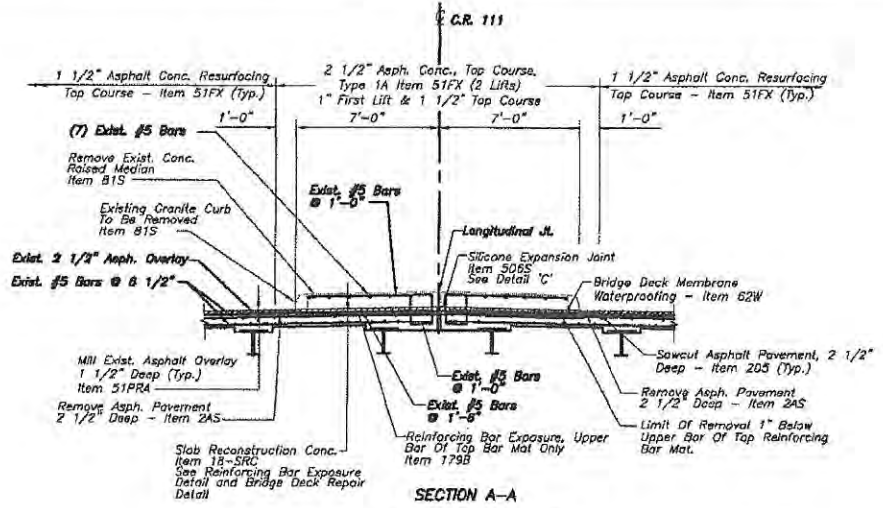
PROPOSED TRANSVERSE BRIDGE SECTION A-A
(LOOKING NORTH)

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 YAPHANK, NEW YORK
 GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

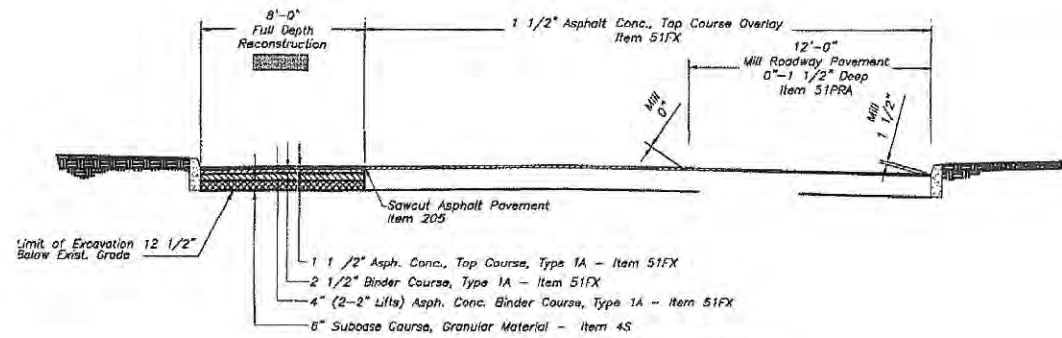
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
 C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON - WESTHAMPTON RD

TYPICAL SECTIONS

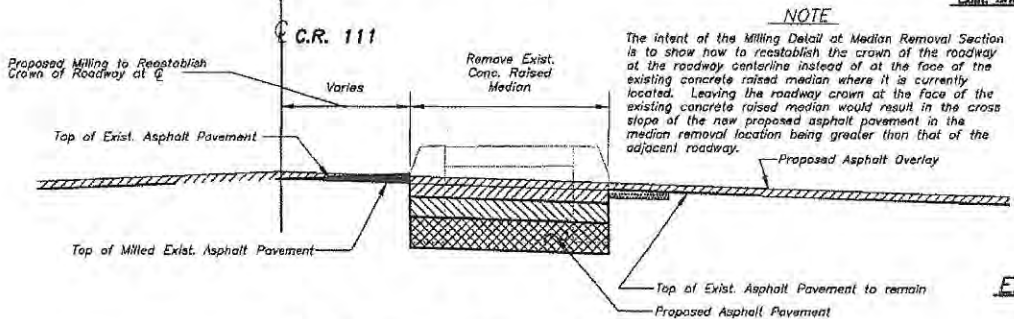
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
			5123	1" =		



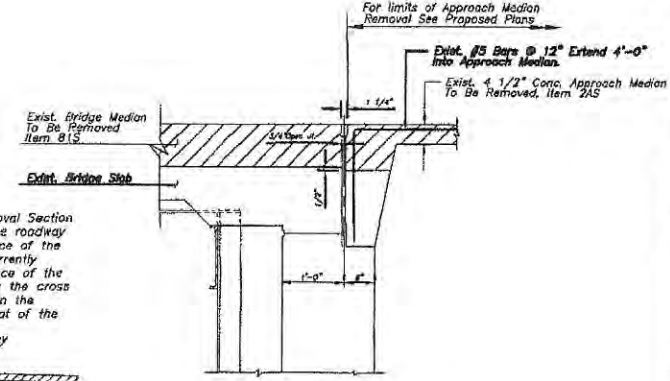
SECTION A-A
BRIDGE DECK SECTION
Sta. 14+79 to 17+71
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



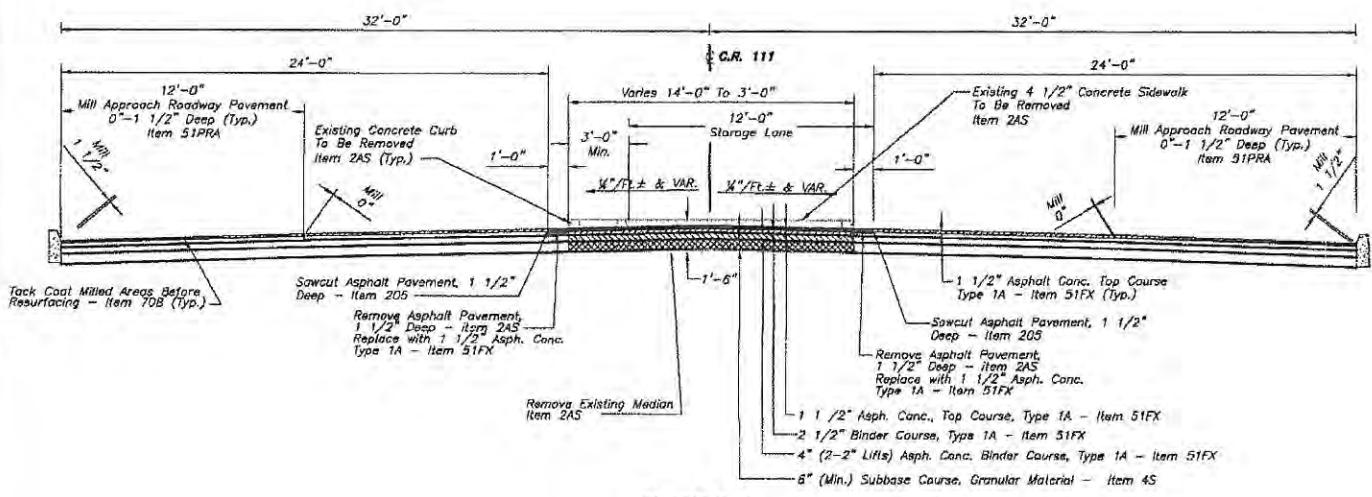
FULL DEPTH RECONSTRUCTION SECTION
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



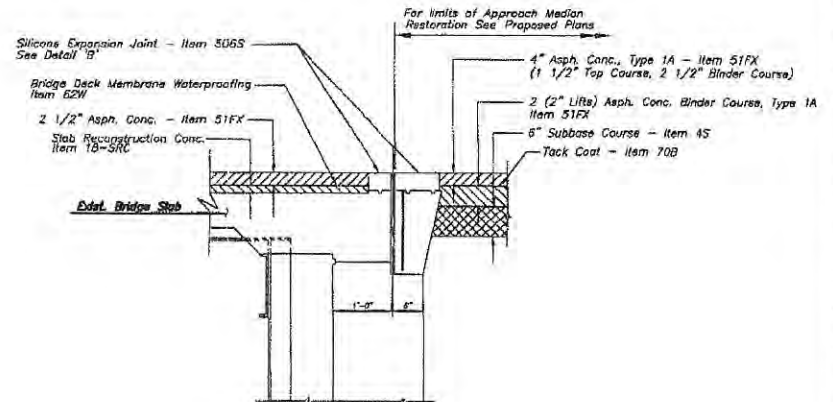
MILLING DETAIL AT MEDIAN REMOVAL SECTION
Sta. 13+14 to Sta 14+85
Sta. 17+73 to Sta 20+08
Not To Scale



SECTION C-C
EXISTING THROUGH MEDIAN ON ABUTMENT
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"



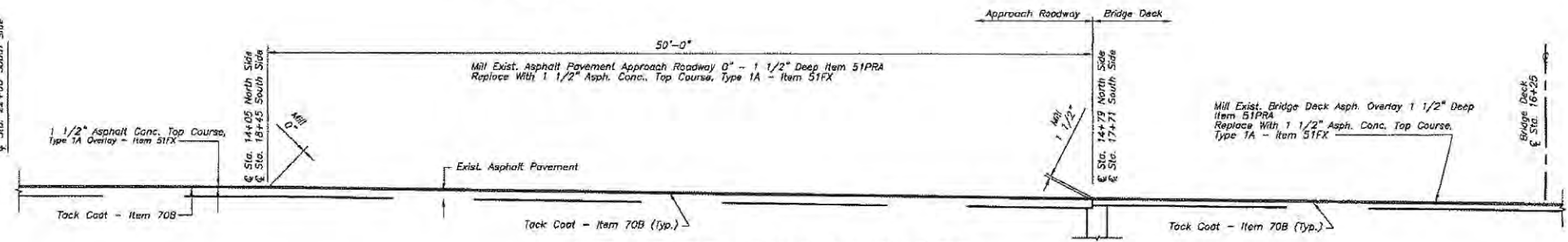
SECTION B-B
ROADWAY SECTION
Sta. 13+14 to Sta 14+05
Sta. 18+45 to Sta 20+08
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION C-C
PROPOSED THROUGH MEDIAN ON ABUTMENT
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"

REFERENCES

DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.
1. DETAIL 'C'	4
2. REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE DETAIL	4
3. CONSTRUCTION PLAN 7	



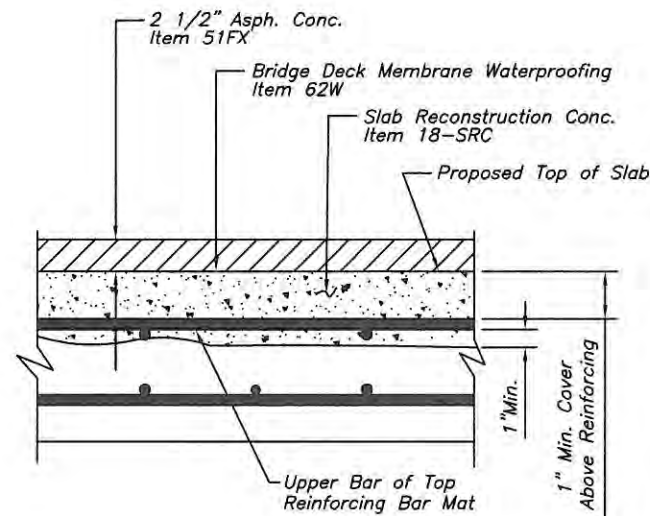
NORTH AND SOUTH APPROACH ROADWAY PROFILE
North Approach @ Sta. 11+22 To 16+25
South Approach @ Sta. 16+25 To 22+00
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

DESIGNED BY: R.M. CHECKED BY: J.C. DRAWN BY: J.C. COMPARED BY: -

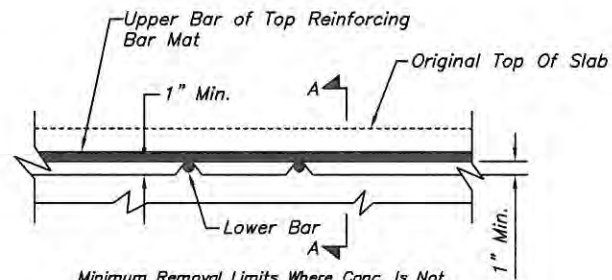
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	REVISIONS		5123	AS SHOWN		

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER
PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

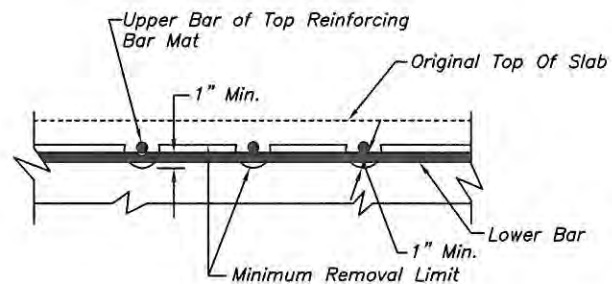
TYPICAL SECTIONS



BRIDGE DECK REPAIR DETAIL
N.T.S.

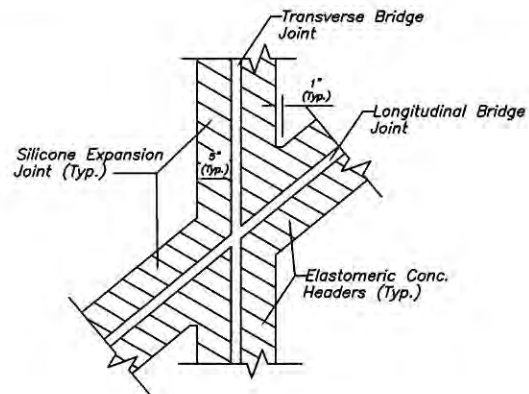


REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE
UPPER BAR OF TOP BAR MAT ONLY

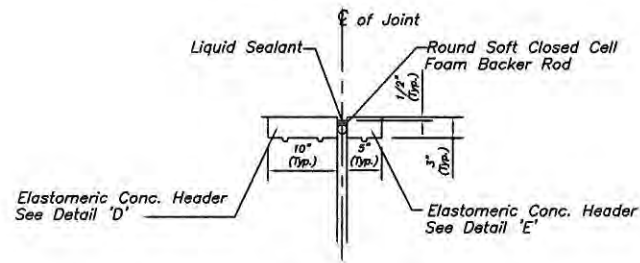


SECTION A-A

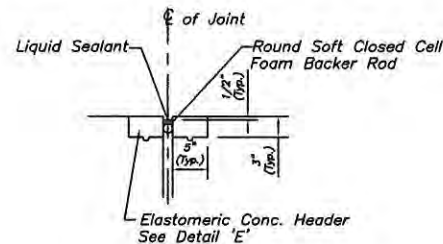
REINFORCING BAR EXPOSURE DETAIL
ITEM 179B
N.T.S.



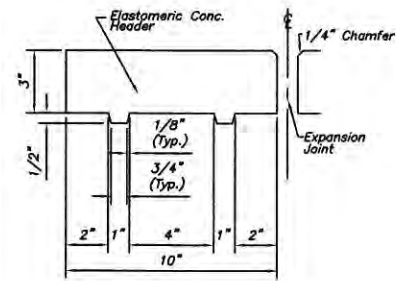
DETAIL 'A'
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



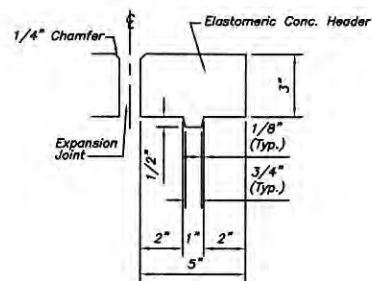
DETAIL 'B'
Silicone Expansion Joint System
Section At Abutment
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



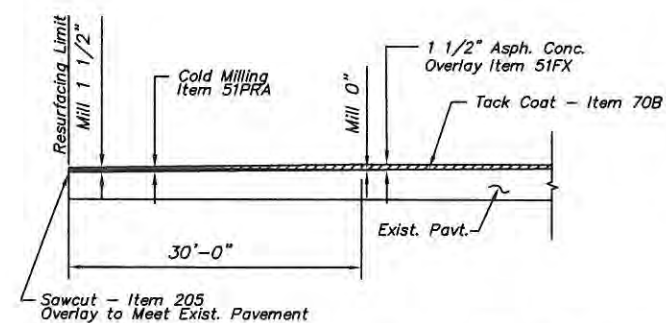
DETAIL 'C'
Silicone Expansion Joint System
Section At Pier and Longitudinal Joint
ITEM 506S
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



DETAIL 'D'
N.T.S.

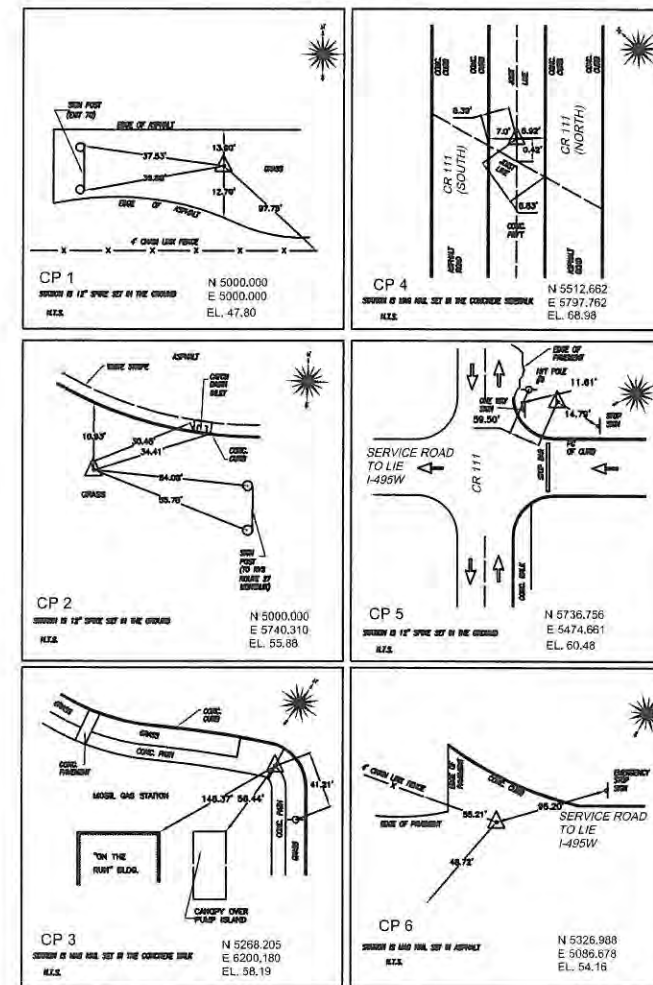


DETAIL 'E'
N.T.S.



TRANSITION AT LIMITS OF RESURFACING
MEETING EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT
N.T.S.

REFERENCE TIES



Survey Notes:

- 1) Unauthorized alteration or addition to this survey is a violation of Section 7209, Sub-Division 2 of the New York State Education Law. Copies of this survey map not bearing the surveyor's inked or embossed seal shall not be considered to be a valid true copy.
- 2) This survey was prepared in accordance with the current code of practice for land surveys adopted by the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors.
- 3) Underground utilities not located or shown.
- 4) Horizontal datum is assumed. Vertical datum based upon NGVD of 1929. Bench mark designation W331, PID # KU0310 having a published elevation of 46.634'.

COMPARED BY: -

DRAWN BY: J.C.

CHECKED BY: -

DESIGNED BY: R.M.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
YAPHANK, NEW YORK
GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E. - COMMISSIONER

PLAN FOR THE INTERCHANGE RECONSTRUCTION STUDY
C.R. 111 PORT JEFFERSON-WESTHAMPTON RD

DETAILS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	SHEET NO.	OF
	REVISIONS			5123	AS SHOWN		

Project ID:

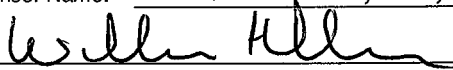
**SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only

6 NYCRR Part 617.20

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Suffolk County Department of Public Works	2. PROJECT NAME Pedestrian Safety Improvements on CR 35, Park Avenue
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality Town of Huntington County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) (CR 35, Park Avenue) From CR86 Broadway-Greenlawn Road to CR11 Pulaski Road (South Phase) Then from L.I.R.R. to Route 25A-East Main Street (North Phase)	
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration	
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: The Suffolk County Department of Public Works is undertaking a project to provide continuous sidewalks and implement pedestrian safety measures in two segments (totaling approximately 3 1/2 miles) on CR35, Park Avenue. Traffic signal upgrades, such as countdown timers and pedestrian push buttons, will be performed to supplement the continuous sidewalks. The southern section improvements will be from Broadway-Grenlawn Rd. (CR86) to Pulaski Road (CR11). The northern section improvements will be from L.I.R.R. to Route 25A East Main Street in Huntington. The County's objectives for this project are to improve pedestrian safety while maintaining the roadway's infrastructure.	
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially _____ acres Ultimately 13.77 acres	
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly	
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND US IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:	
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals SCDPW, NYSDEC	
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval	
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No N/A	
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE	
Applicant/sponsor Name: William Hillman, P.E., Chief Engineer Date: 10/2/2013	
Signature: 	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes No Comment:

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes No

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
 Explain briefly: **Construction-related noise will be temporary. A NYSDEC Construction Activity Permit will be obtained and will require that no adverse impacts from erosion or stormwater runoff occur.**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
 Explain briefly: **John Gardiner Farm is a historic site located adjacent to the project site, but all work will be done within the existing County right-of-way and will not affect the site.**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
 Explain briefly: **As per DEC's Environmental Resource Mapper, there are none of these elements within the project limits. See attachments 1A and 1B.**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
 Explain briefly: **No change in use will be realized due to this project.**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
 Explain briefly: **None.**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
 Explain briefly: **None.**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
 Explain briefly: **None.**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination: **See attachments 1A and 1B.**

Suffolk County

Name of Lead Agency

William Hillman, P.E.

William Hillman

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Chief Engineer, Division of Highways, Structures and Waterways

Title of Responsible Officer

[Signature] P.E.

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

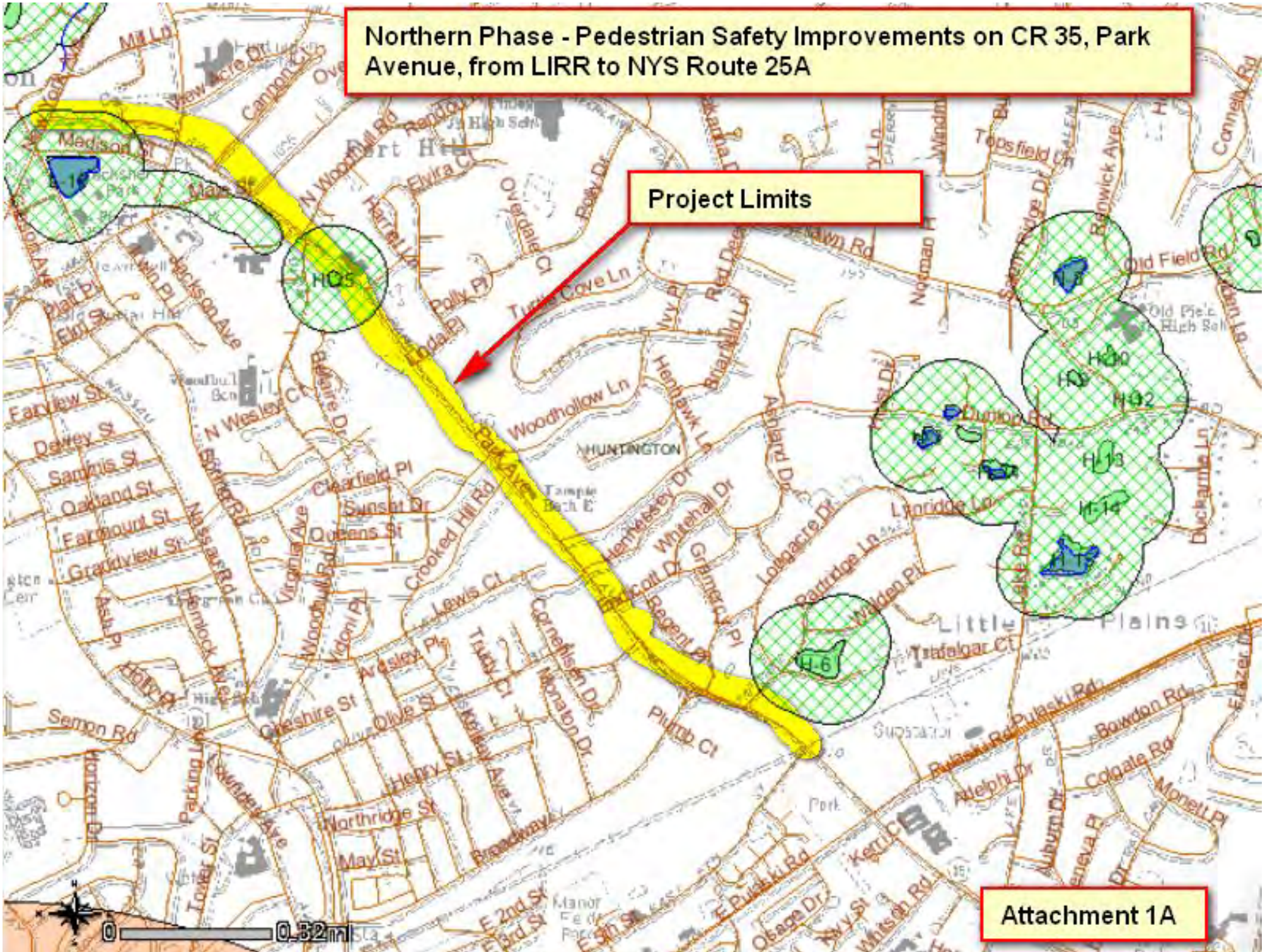
Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

10/2/2013

Date

Northern Phase - Pedestrian Safety Improvements on CR 35, Park Avenue, from LIRR to NYS Route 25A

Project Limits

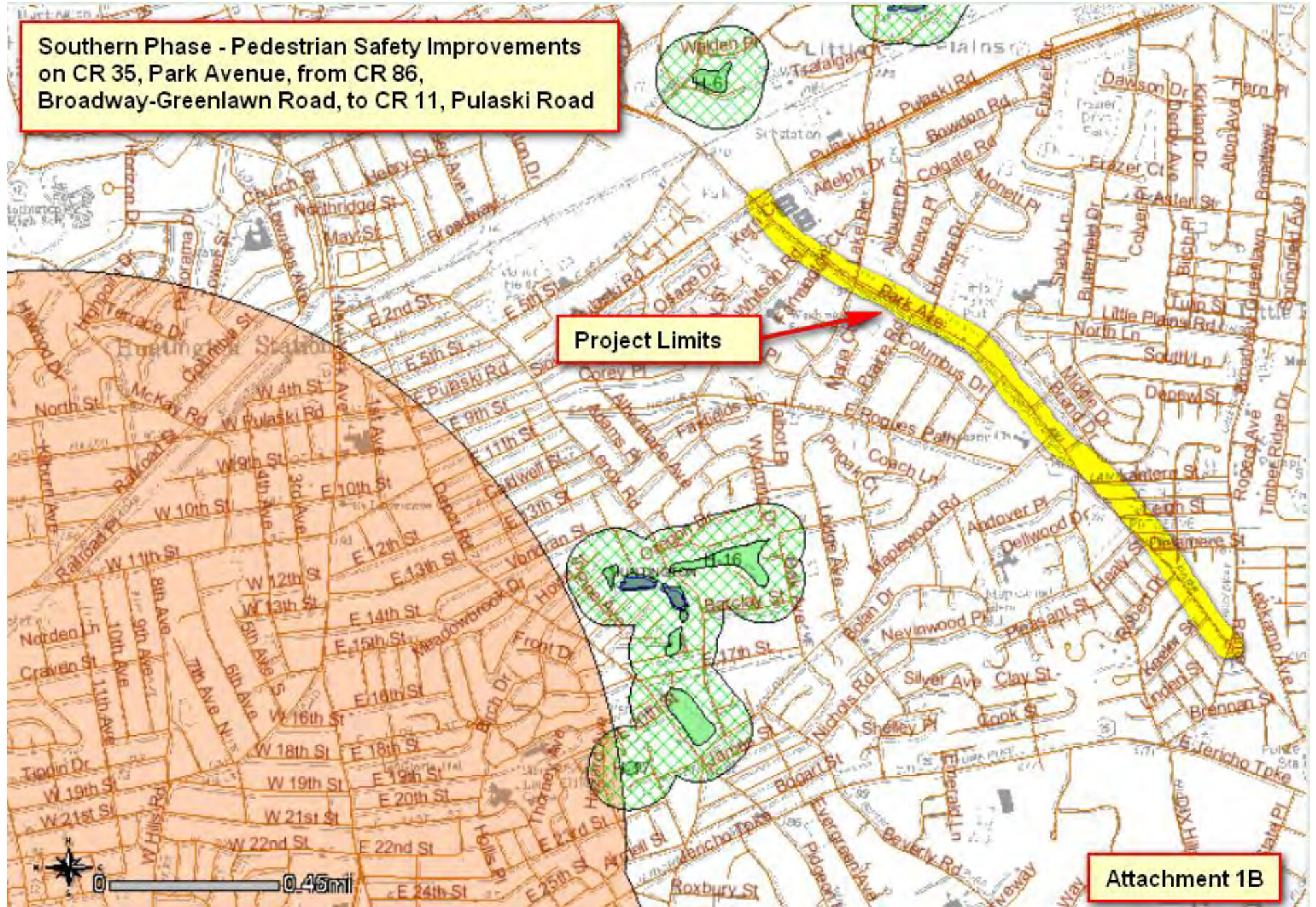


Attachment 1A

**Southern Phase - Pedestrian Safety Improvements
on CR 35, Park Avenue, from CR 86,
Broadway-Greenlawn Road, to CR 11, Pulaski Road**

Project Limits

Attachment 1B

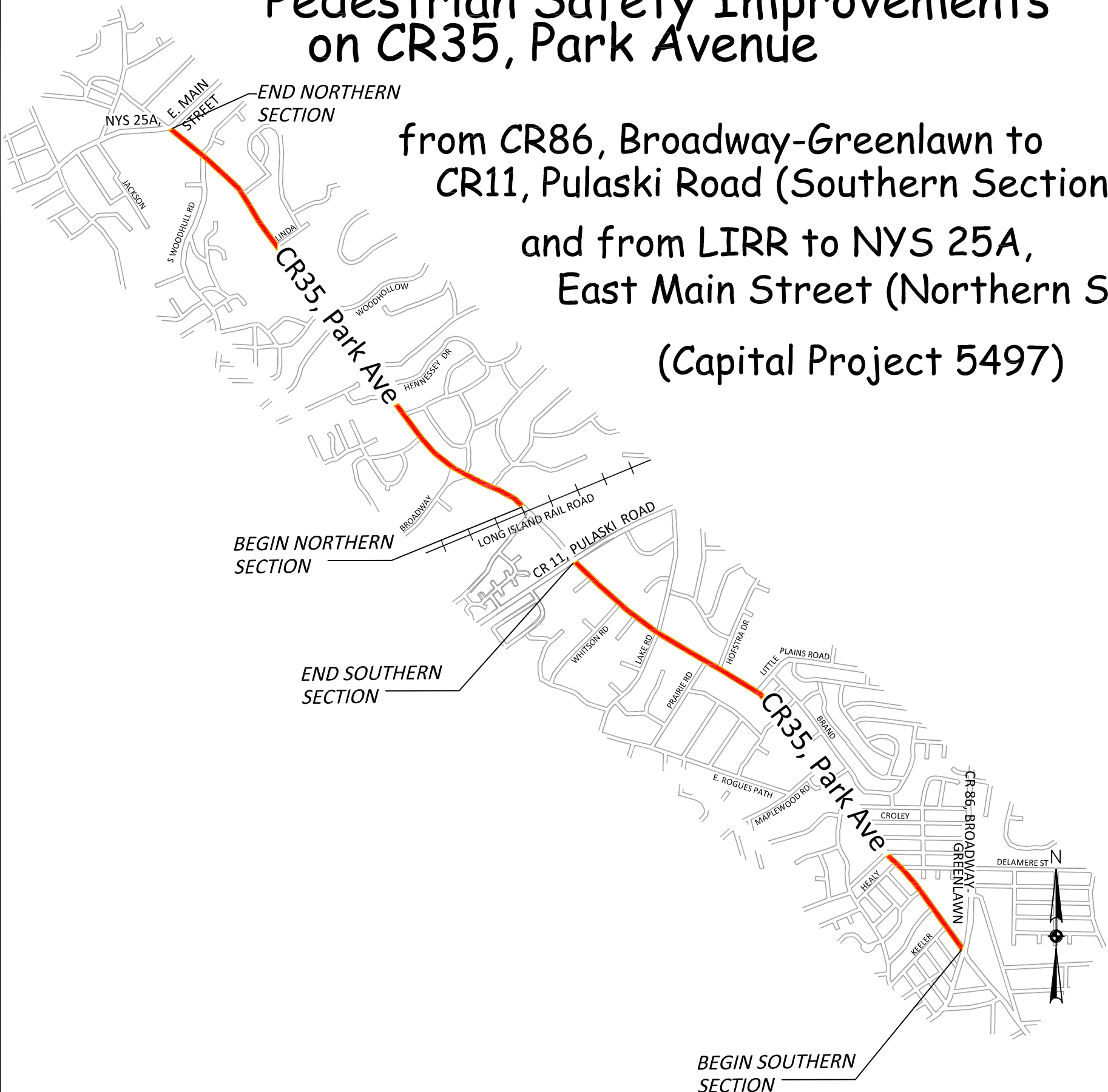


Pedestrian Safety Improvements on CR35, Park Avenue

from CR86, Broadway-Greenlawn to
CR11, Pulaski Road (Southern Section)

and from LIRR to NYS 25A,
East Main Street (Northern Section)

(Capital Project 5497)



The Suffolk County Department of Public Works is undertaking a project to provide continuous sidewalks and implement pedestrian safety measures in two segments (totaling approximately 3 ½ miles) on CR35, Park Avenue. The southern section improvements will be from Broadway-Greenlawn Rd. (CR86) to Pulaski Road (CR11); the northern section improvements will be from L.I.R.R. to Route 25A East Main Street in Huntington. The County's objectives for this project are to improve pedestrian safety while maintaining the roadway's infrastructure.

Specifically, the scope of work for the project will consist of the following:

- Installation of new sidewalk or the replacement of deteriorated/non-standard sidewalk;
- Installation of new concrete curb or the replacement of deteriorated curb;
- Replacement of driveway aprons if applicable;
- Construction of new sidewalk curb ramps with detectable warning fields;
- Installation of new drainage structures, where necessary;
- Replacement of traffic signs where applicable;
- Installation of new crosswalks and pavement markings;
- Installation of new street trees in areas where existing trees need to be removed;
- Pavement rehabilitation (Northern Section only).



SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



END SOUTHERN PORTION (PHASE 1)

PROVIDE NEW DRAINAGE STRUCTURES FOR PONDING AREAS

TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS:
REMOVE EXISTING PED SIGNALS;
REPLACE WITH COUNTDOWN SIGNALS AND NEW PUSHBUTTON ASSEMBLIES.

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

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NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

NEW 2' GRASS MOWSTRIP

ROADWAY

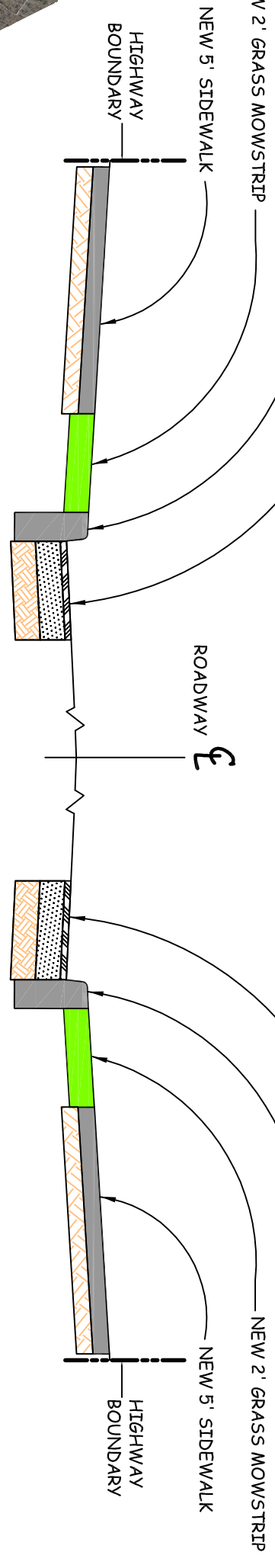
HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

NEW 5' SIDEWALK

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

NEW 6" CURB

TYPICAL SECTION - SIDEWALK AND CURB ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET



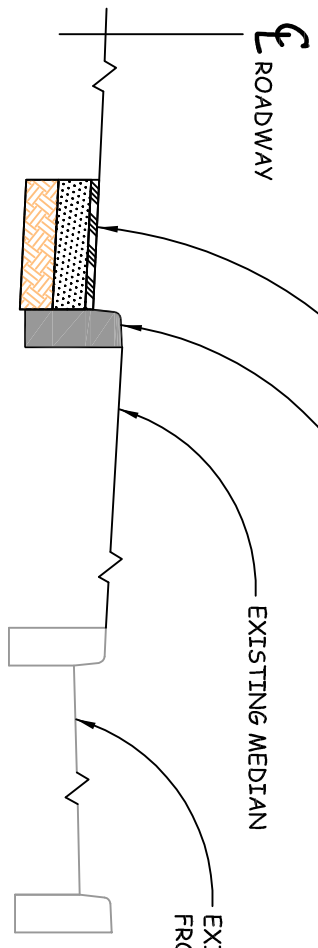
NEW CURB ONLY IN THIS AREA

NEW PAVEMENT/ASPHALT TO MATCH EXISTING

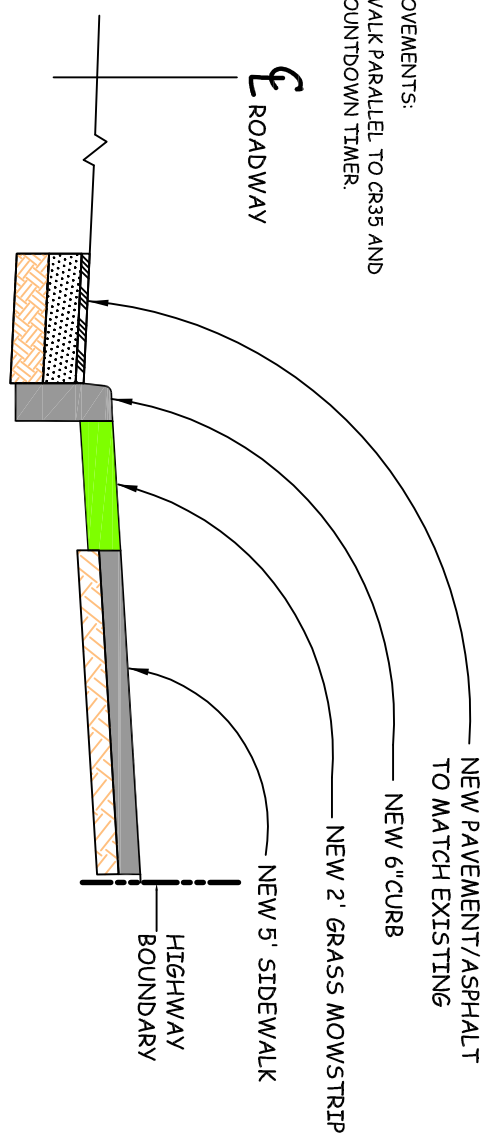
NEW 6" CURB

EXISTING MEDIAN

EXISTING FRONTAGE ROAD



TYPICAL SECTION - SIDEWALK AND CURB ON EAST SIDE OF STREET



TYPICAL SECTION - SIDEWALK AND CURB ON WEST SIDE OF STREET

TRAFFIC SIGNAL PLANS PROVIDE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING FOR ALL FOUR LEGS WITH COUNTDOWN TIMERS AND PUSHBUTTONS;
RECONSTRUCT SOUTHWEST ISLAND (6" CONCRETE) WITH TYPE B MOUNTABLE CURBING, PLACE PUSHBUTTON AND COUNTDOWN TIMER IN THE ISLAND.

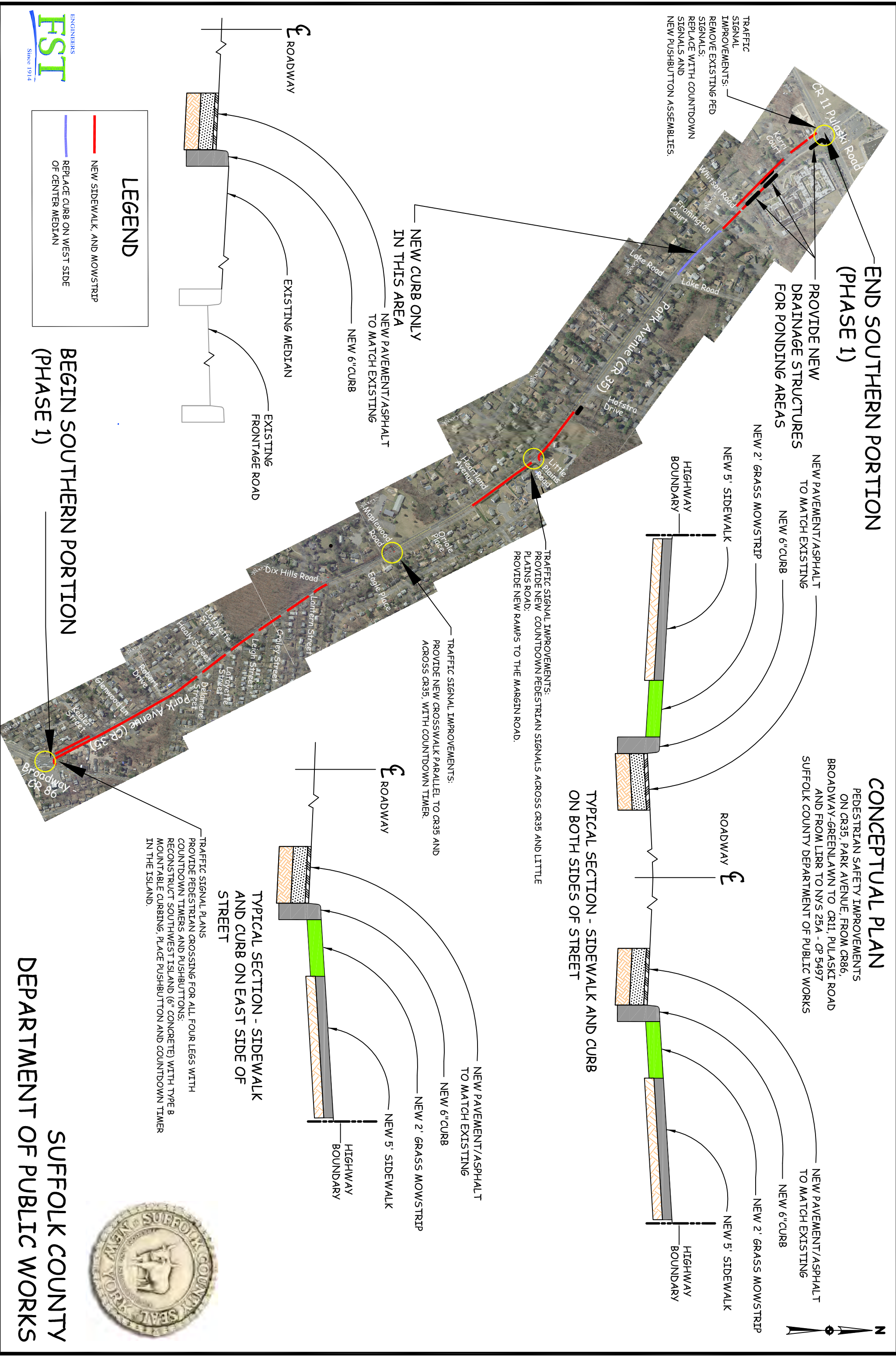


SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BEGIN SOUTHERN PORTION (PHASE 1)

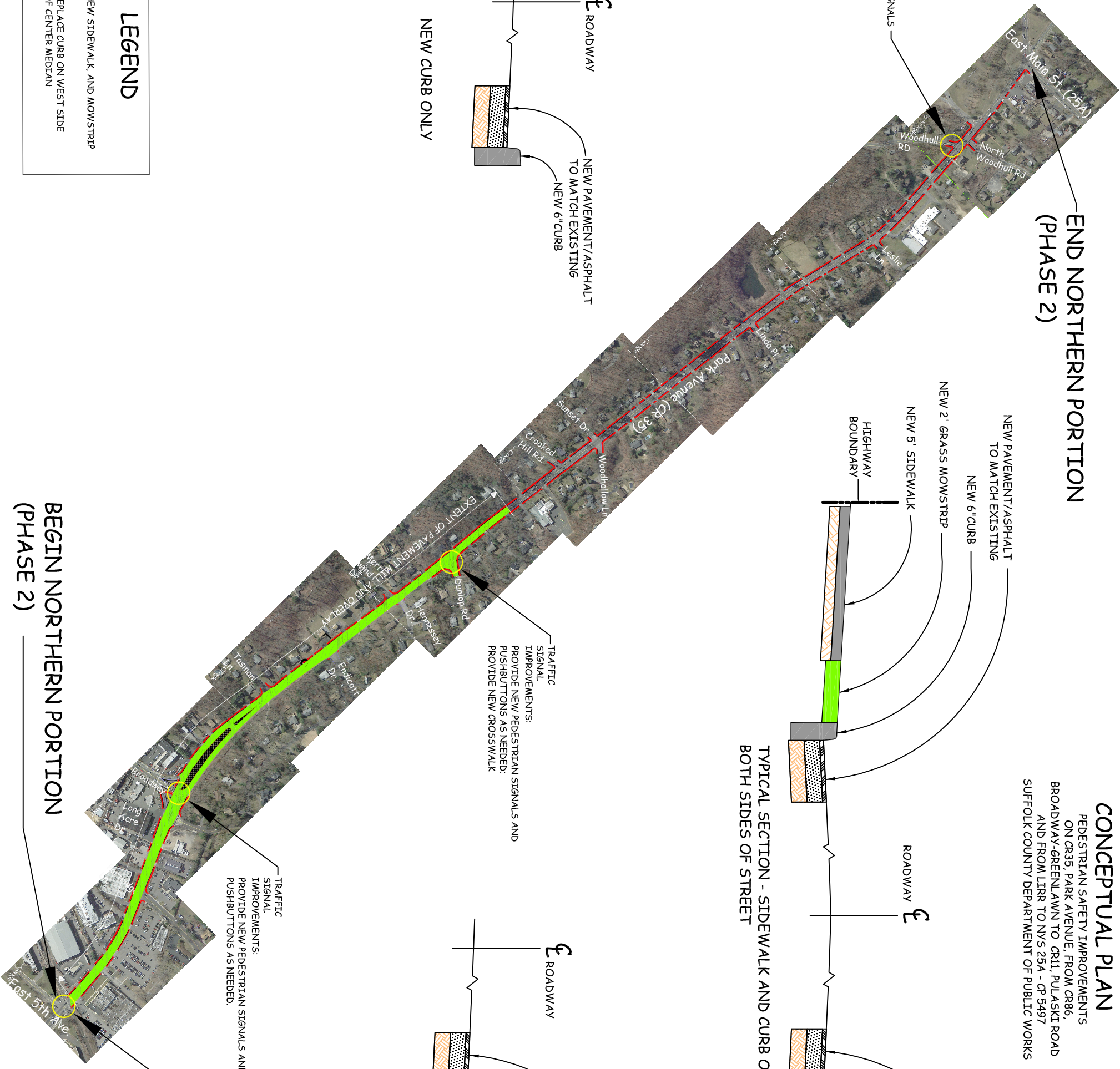
LEGEND

- NEW SIDEWALK AND MOWSTRIP
- REPLACE CURB ON WEST SIDE OF CENTER MEDIAN





LEGEND	
	NEW SIDEWALK, AND MOWSTRIP
	REPLACE CURB ON WEST SIDE OF CENTER MEDIAN



**END NORTHERN PORTION
(PHASE 2)**

TYPICAL SECTION - SIDEWALK AND CURB ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET

TYPICAL SECTION - SIDEWALK AND CURB ON ONE SIDE OF STREET

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
 PEDESTRIAN SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS
 ON CR35, PARK AVENUE, FROM CR86,
 BROADWAY-GREENLAWN TO CR11, PULASKI ROAD
 AND FROM LIRR TO NYS 25A - CP 5497
 SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



**SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**



COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



Steven Bellone
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Department of
Economic Development and Planning

Joanne Minieri
Deputy County Executive and Commissioner

Division of Planning
and Environment

October 2, 2013

Ms. Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality
H. Lee Dennison Building - 4th Floor
100 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, New York 11788

Dear Ms. Russo:

Attached for your review and consideration is an Introductory Resolution authorizing the acquisition of land for open space preservation purposes known as the Eastport Senior Living, LLC Property – Topping Path, in the Town of Brookhaven. Please review the proposal and forward the Council's SEQRA recommendation to the County Executive and Legislature. Attached is a short EAF for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sarah Lansdale, A.I.C.P.
Director, Division of Planning
and Environment

SL:lrf:km

cc: Laretta R. Fischer, Principal Environmental Analyst
Andy Freleng, Chief Planner
John Corral, Planner

Project ID:

SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

<p>1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning, Div. of Planning and Environment</p>	<p>2. PROJECT NAME Proposed acquisition of property by Suffolk County (80%) and the Town of Brookhaven (20%) for Open Space Preservation Purposes Known as the Eastport Senior Living, LLC Property - Topping Path</p>		
<p>3. PROJECT LOCATION</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 70%;">Municipality Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven</td><td style="width: 30%;">County Suffolk</td></tr></table>		Municipality Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven	County Suffolk
Municipality Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven	County Suffolk		
<p>4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) No# Moriches-Riverhead Road (C.R. 51) - on the northwest side of Moriches-Riverhead Road (C.R. 51), east of Eastport-Manor Road, south of C.R. 111, and north of Sunrise Highway (S.R. 27) SCTM#'s 0200-593.10-02.00-006.001, 0200-593.10-02.00-006.003 & 0200-593.10-02.00-006.005</p>			
<p>5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration</p>			
<p>6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Acquisition of land under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program (Effective December 1, 2007) Section C12-2(A)(1)(c) - Any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area</p>			
<p>7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially 4.79+/- acres Ultimately 4.79+/- acres</p>			
<p>8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly</p>			
<p>9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND USE IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:</p>			
<p>10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals Town of Brookhaven is funding 20% of the acquisition cost</p>			
<p>11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval</p>			
<p>12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
<p>I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>Suffolk County Division of Planning and Environment/Lauretta R. Fischer, Principal Environmental Analyst</p> <p>Applicant/sponsor Name: _____ Date: October 2, 2013</p> <p>Signature: </p>			

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.12? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes No Comment:

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes No

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **No**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **No**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **No - Property is to be designated County Parkland and remain in its natural state for passive use and habitat management purposes.**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **No**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **No**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **No**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **No**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.

Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Suffolk County Legislature
Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

October 16, 2013
Date

Introduced by Presiding Officer on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2013 AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION OF LAND UNDER THE NEW SUFFOLK COUNTY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM (EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2007) – OPEN SPACE COMPONENT - FOR THE EASTPORT SENIOR LIVING, LLC PROPERTY – TOPPING PATH (TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN - SCTM#’S 0200-593.00-02.00-006.001, 0200-593.00-02.00-006.003 & 0200-593.00-02.00-006.005)

WHEREAS, Local Law No. 24-2007, “A Charter Law Extending and Accelerating the Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for Environmental Protection,” Section C12-2(A)(1) authorized the use of 31.10 percent of sales and compensating tax proceeds generated each year for environmental protection, as determined by duly enacted Resolutions of the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, adequate funding is provided for, pursuant to Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, from 31.10 percent of the sales and compensating tax proceeds, for the acquisition of such land; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 293-2012, authorized planning steps for the acquisition of said property; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Brookhaven (“Town”) has approved Resolution No. 2012-143 on February 7, 2012 and amended Resolution No. 2013-275 approved on February 26, 2013 authorizing the acquisition of the subject property in partnership with the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Trust Review Board has reviewed the appraisals and the report of the Internal Appraisal Review Board and has approved the purchase price and authorized the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee to negotiate the acquisition; and

WHEREAS, based upon the Environmental Trust Review Board approved value, an offer to acquire the subject property was made to and accepted by the owner of said property; and

WHEREAS, contracts to acquire said property were prepared by the office of the County Attorney, executed by the owner of the subject property, the Town, and the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee and approved as to legality by the Office of the County Attorney; now, therefore, be it

1st RESOLVED, that the County of Suffolk hereby approves the acquisition of the subject property set forth below under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, for a total purchase price of _____, which cost is to be shared by the County of Suffolk and the Town, with the County of Suffolk’s share, totaling _____ for a eighty percent (80%) undivided interest; and the Town’s share, totaling _____ for a twenty percent

(20%) undivided interest, subject to a final survey; and hereby authorizes additional expenses, which shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of surveys, appraisals, environmental audits, title reports and insurance, and tax adjustments:

<u>PARCEL:</u>	<u>SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP NUMBER:</u>	<u>ACRES:</u>	<u>REPUTED OWNER AND ADDRESS:</u>
No. 1	District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 006.001	4.79±	Eastport Senior Living, LLC c/o the Engel Burman Group 67 Clinton Road Garden City, NY 11530
No. 2	District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 006.003		
No. 3	District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 006.005		

; and, be it further

2nd RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee, is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, pursuant to Section C42-3(C)(3) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, to acquire the parcel(s) listed herein above from the reputed owner, the funding for which shall be provided under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, for _____, subject to a final survey, said amount representing the County's share of the total purchase price; and, be it further

3rd RESOLVED, that the County Comptroller and County Treasurer are hereby authorized to reserve and to pay _____, subject to a final survey, from previously appropriated funds in capital project 525-CAP-8714.211 for the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, for this acquisition; and, be it further

4th RESOLVED, that the title to this acquisition shall be held by the County of Suffolk and the Town, as tenants-in-common, with the County owning an undivided 80% interest and the Town owning an undivided 20% interest; and, be it further

5th RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee; the County Planning Department; and the County Department of Public Works are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to take such actions and to pay such additional expenses as may be necessary and appropriate to consummate such acquisition, including, but not limited to, securing appraisals, title insurance and title reports, obtaining surveys, engineering reports and environmental audits, making tax adjustments and executing such other documents as are required to acquire such County interest in said lands; and, be it further

6th RESOLVED, that pursuant to Section C12-2(A)(2)(c) this property is not to be developed and One (1) Workforce Housing Development Rights, representing the County's percent (80%) interest in the total number of development rights allocated to the property, shall be removed and placed in the Suffolk County Workforce Housing Transfer of Development Rights Program registry pursuant to the Workforce Housing Development Rights Program as developed by the Department of Planning, consistent with Resolution No. 412-2005, as amended, and approved by the Suffolk County Executive and the Suffolk County Legislature; and, be it further

7th RESOLVED, that the acquisition of such parcel(s) meets the following criteria as required under Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER:

c.) any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area; and, be it further

8th RESOLVED, that the subject parcel(s) shall be transferred to the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation for passive recreational use; and, be it further

9th RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee is hereby authorized to negotiate and to enter into any necessary collateral agreements with the Town to effectuate the terms of this resolution; and, be it further

10th RESOLVED, if desired, the County of Suffolk, through its Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation is hereby authorized to negotiate and to enter into a municipal cooperation agreement with the Town for the management of this acquisition, consistent with this program, and the terms and conditions thereof shall be approved by the Suffolk County Attorney in consultation with the respective Commissioner of the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, who is charged with the management and operation of said property; and, be it further

11th RESOLVED, that the above activity is an unlisted action pursuant to the provisions of Title 6 NYCRR, Part 617; and, be it further

12th RESOLVED, that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

- 1.) the proposed action will not exceed any of the criteria of 6 NYCRR, Section 617.7, which sets forth thresholds for determining significant effect on the environment, as demonstrated in the Environmental Assessment Form; and
- 2.) the proposed use of the subject parcel(s) is passive recreation; and
- 3.) if not acquired, the property will most likely be developed for residential purposes; incurring far greater environmental impact that the proposed acquisition and preservation of the site would have; and, be it further

13th RESOLVED, that in accordance with Section 450-5(C)(4) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality is hereby directed to prepare and circulate any appropriate notices or determinations in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

EASTPORT SENIOR LIVING, LLC PROPERTY - TOPPING PATH

SCRPTM#: 0200 59300 0200 006001, 006003 & 006005

New Suffolk Drinking Water Protection Program (effective December 1, 2007), C12-2(A)(1)(c) - Any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area 4.79 ± acres - Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven



- Proposed Acquisition
- Acquisition in Process
- Town of Brookhaven
- SCRPT Tax Map Base



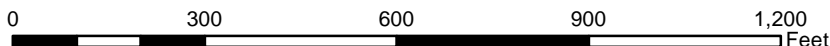
Property is entirely within the Central Pine Barrens Compatible Growth Area and the Special Groundwater Protection Area.

Locator



COPYRIGHT 2012, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N.Y. Real Property Taxmap parcel linework used with permission of Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service Agency (R.P.T.S.A). This rendering is a DRAFT MAP in that 1) the data displayed is an interagency or intra agency work* produced for the purpose of identifying and correcting data. It is not a final agency determination. It is not statistical or factual compilation of data. In some cases correct data has been left out and questionable or inaccurate data has been exaggerated to help identify errors. In short, this is a DRAFT MAP produced in an effort to aid in the correction of data and is not held out as being complete or accurate in any way.

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1 inch = 300 feet

*excerpted from (F.O.I.L.) the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law [Public Officers Law Article 6 Section 84-90] by section 87.2.g

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



Steven Bellone
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Department of
Economic Development and Planning

Joanne Minieri
Deputy County Executive and Commissioner

Division of Planning
and Environment

October 2, 2013

Ms. Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality
H. Lee Dennison Building - 4th Floor
100 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, New York 11788

Dear Ms. Russo:

Attached for your review and consideration is an Introductory Resolution authorizing the acquisition of land for open space preservation purposes known as the Westhampton II Old Country Senior Housing, LLC Property – Topping Path, in the Town of Brookhaven. Please review the proposal and forward the Council's SEQRA recommendation to the County Executive and Legislature. Attached is a short EAF for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sarah Lansdale, A.I.C.P.
Director, Division of Planning
and Environment

SL:lrf:km

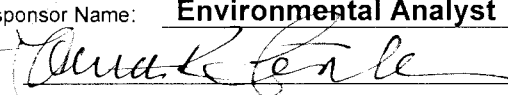
cc: Laretta R. Fischer, Principal Environmental Analyst
Andy Freleng, Chief Planner
John Corral, Planner

**SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning, Div. of Planning and Environment	2. PROJECT NAME Proposed acquisition of property by Suffolk County (80%) and the Town of Brookhaven (20%) for Open Space Preservation Purposes Known as the Westhampton II Old Country Senior Housing, LLC Property - Topping Path
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) No# Moriches-Riverhead Road (C.R. 51) - on the northwest side of Moriches-Riverhead Road (C.R. 51), east of Eastport-Manor Road, south of C.R. 111, and north of Sunrise Highway (S.R. 27) SCTM#'s 0200-593.10-02.00-006.002, 0200-593.10-02.00-006.004	
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration	
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Acquisition of land under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program (Effective December 1, 2007) Section C12-2(A)(1)(c) - Any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area	
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially 4.00+/- acres Ultimately 4.00+/- acres	
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly	
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND USE IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:	
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals Town of Brookhaven is funding 20% of the acquisition cost	
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval	
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE Suffolk County Division of Planning and Environment/Lauretta R. Fischer, Principal Environmental Analyst Applicant/sponsor Name: _____ Date: October 2, 2013 Signature: 	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.12? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes No Comment:

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes No

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **No**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **No**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **No - Property is to be designated County Parkland and remain in its natural state for passive use and habitat management purposes.**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **No**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **No**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **No**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **No**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Suffolk County Legislature

Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

October 16, 2013

Date

Introduced by Presiding Officer on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2013 AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION OF LAND UNDER THE NEW SUFFOLK COUNTY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM (EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2007) – OPEN SPACE COMPONENT - FOR THE WESTHAMPTON II OLD COUNTRY SENIOR HOUSING, LLC PROPERTY – TOPPING PATH (TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN - SCTM#’S 0200-593.00-02.00-06.002 & 0200-593.00-02.00-006.004)

WHEREAS, Local Law No. 24-2007, “A Charter Law Extending and Accelerating the Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for Environmental Protection,” Section C12-2(A)(1) authorized the use of 31.10 percent of sales and compensating tax proceeds generated each year for environmental protection, as determined by duly enacted Resolutions of the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, adequate funding is provided for, pursuant to Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, from 31.10 percent of the sales and compensating tax proceeds, for the acquisition of such land; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 293-2012, authorized planning steps for the acquisition of said property; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Brookhaven (“Town”) has approved Resolution No. 2013-143 on February 7, 2013 and amended Resolution No. 2013-275 approved on February 26, 2013 authorizing the acquisition of the subject property in partnership with the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Trust Review Board has reviewed the appraisals and the report of the Internal Appraisal Review Board and has approved the purchase price and authorized the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee to negotiate the acquisition; and

WHEREAS, based upon the Environmental Trust Review Board approved value, an offer to acquire the subject property was made to and accepted by the owner of said property; and

WHEREAS, contracts to acquire said property were prepared by the office of the County Attorney, executed by the owner of the subject property, the Town, and the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee and approved as to legality by the Office of the County Attorney; now, therefore, be it

1st RESOLVED, that the County of Suffolk hereby approves the acquisition of the subject property set forth below under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, for a total purchase price of _____, which cost is to be shared by the County of Suffolk and the Town, with the County of Suffolk’s share, totaling _____ for a eighty percent (80%) undivided interest; and the Town’s share, totaling _____, for a twenty percent (20%)

undivided interest, subject to a final survey; and hereby authorizes additional expenses, which shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of surveys, appraisals, environmental audits, title reports and insurance, and tax adjustments:

<u>PARCEL:</u>	<u>SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP NUMBER:</u>	<u>ACRES:</u>	<u>REPUTED OWNER AND ADDRESS:</u>
No. 1	District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 006.002	4.0	Westhampton II Old Country Senior Housing, LLC c/o Engel Burman Group 67 Clinton Road Garden City, NY 11530
No. 2	District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 006.004		

; and, be it further

2nd RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee, is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, pursuant to Section C42-3(C)(3) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, to acquire the parcel(s) listed herein above from the reputed owner, the funding for which shall be provided under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, for _____, subject to a final survey, said amount representing the County's share of the total purchase price; and, be it further

3rd RESOLVED, that the County Comptroller and County Treasurer are hereby authorized to reserve and to pay _____ subject to a final survey, from previously appropriated funds in capital project 525-CAP-8714.211 for the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, effective as of December 1, 2007, Open Space component, Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER, for this acquisition; and, be it further

4th RESOLVED, that the title to this acquisition shall be held by the County of Suffolk and the Town, as tenants-in-common, with the County owning an undivided 80% interest and the Town owning and undivided 20% interest; and, be it further

5th RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee; the County Planning Department; and the County Department of Public Works are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to take such actions and to pay such additional expenses as may be necessary and appropriate to consummate such acquisition, including, but not limited to, securing appraisals, title insurance and title reports, obtaining surveys, engineering reports and environmental audits, making tax adjustments and executing such other documents as are required to acquire such County interest in said lands; and, be it further

6th RESOLVED, that pursuant to Section C12-2(A)(2)(c) this property is not to be developed and One (1) Workforce Housing Development Rights, representing the County's percent (80%) interest in the total number of development rights allocated to the property, shall be removed and placed in the Suffolk County Workforce Housing Transfer of Development

Rights Program registry pursuant to the Workforce Housing Development Rights Program as developed by the Department of Planning, consistent with Resolution No. 412-2005, as amended, and approved by the Suffolk County Executive and the Suffolk County Legislature; and, be it further

7th RESOLVED, that the acquisition of such parcel(s) meets the following criteria as required under Section C12-2(A)(1) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER:

- c.) any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area; and, be it further be it further

8th RESOLVED, that the subject parcel(s) shall be transferred to the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation for passive recreational use; and, be it further

9th RESOLVED, that the Director of Real Estate and/or her designee is hereby authorized to negotiate and to enter into any necessary collateral agreements with the Town to effectuate the terms of this resolution; and, be it further

10th RESOLVED, if desired, the County of Suffolk, through its Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation is hereby authorized to negotiate and to enter into a municipal cooperation agreement with the Town for the management of this acquisition, consistent with this program, and the terms and conditions thereof shall be approved by the Suffolk County Attorney in consultation with the respective Commissioner of the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, who is charged with the management and operation of said property; and, be it further

11th RESOLVED, that the above activity is an unlisted action pursuant to the provisions of Title 6 NYCRR, Part 617; and, be it further

12th RESOLVED, that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

- 1.) the proposed action will not exceed any of the criteria of 6 NYCRR, Section 617.7, which sets forth thresholds for determining significant effect on the environment, as demonstrated in the Environmental Assessment Form; and
- 2.) the proposed use of the subject parcel(s) is passive recreation; and
- 3.) if not acquired, the property will most likely be developed for residential purposes; incurring far greater environmental impact that the proposed acquisition and preservation of the site would have; and, be it further

13th RESOLVED, that in accordance with Section 450-5(C)(4) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality is hereby directed to prepare and circulate any appropriate notices or determinations in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

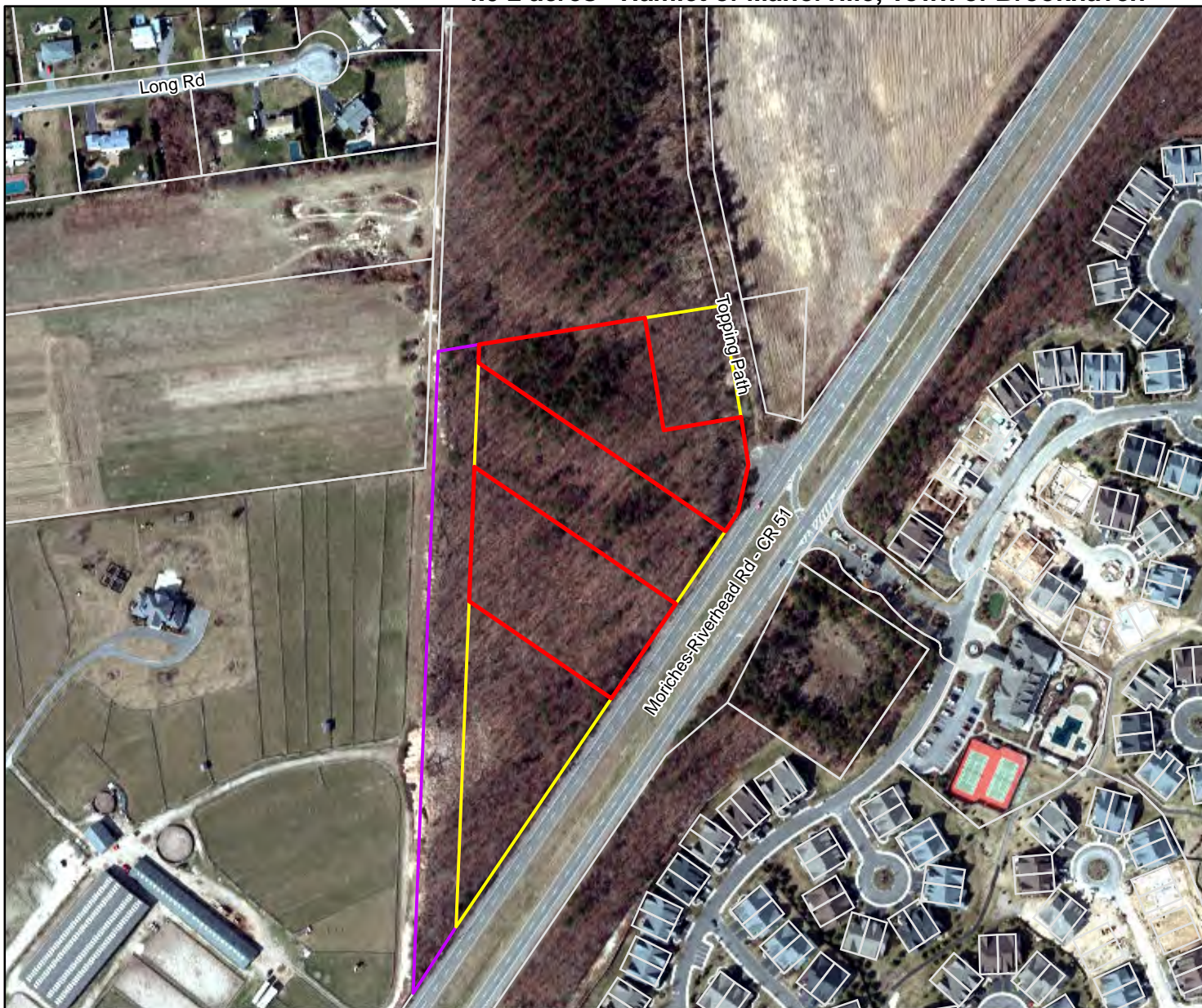
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

WESTHAMPTON II OLD COUNTRY SENIOR HOUSING, LLC - TOPPING PATH

SCRPTM#: 0200 59300 0200 006002 & 006004

New Suffolk Drinking Water Protection Program (effective December 1, 2007), C12-2(A)(1)(c) - Any tract of land located fully or partially within a statutorily designated Special Groundwater Protection Area 4.0 ± acres - Hamlet of Manorville, Town of Brookhaven



- Proposed Acquisition
- Acquisition in Process
- Town of Brookhaven
- SCRPTM Tax Map Base



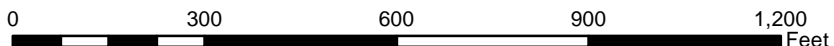
Property is entirely within the Central Pine Barrens Compatible Growth Area and the Special Groundwater Protection Area.

Locator



COPYRIGHT 2012, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N.Y. Real Property Taxmap parcel linework used with permission of Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service Agency (R.P.T.S.A.). This rendering is a DRAFT MAP in that 1) the data displayed is an interagency or intra agency work* produced for the purpose of identifying and correcting data. It is not a final agency determination. It is not statistical or factual compilation of data. In some cases correct data has been left out and questionable or inaccurate data has been exaggerated to help identify errors. In short, this is a DRAFT MAP produced in an effort to aid in the correction of data and is not held out as being complete or accurate in any way.

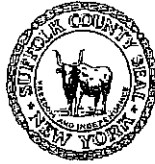
© 2010 Aerial Photography New York State Office for Technology.



1 inch = 300 feet

*excerpted from (F.O.I.L.) the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law [Public Officers Law Article 6 Section 84-90] by section 87.2.g

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVEN BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

VINCENT FALKOWSKI, P.E.
CHIEF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER

PHILIP A. BERDOLT
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality

FROM: Ben Wright, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer *BW*

SUBJECT: **Sewer District No. 3, Southwest - Electrical Substation Protection**

DATE: September 16, 2013

Attached is a short EAF for the Bergen Point Electrical Substation Protection. The substation is above elevations that have previously been inundated by floodwaters, however, guidelines from various agencies indicate that proper protection should be done at higher elevations. The substation is critical to the operation of the Bergen Point Wastewater Treatment facility and a project is planned in order to provide additional protection for higher elevations of water during storm conditions.

Based on the possibility of receiving New York State grants from the Storm Management Loan Program and/or Hazardous Mitigation, the SEQRA process must be complete. Please find attached photographs and a plan indicating the area of work on the Bergen Point site.

We look forward to your consideration of this project.

BW:ni

Attachment

cc: John Donovan, P.E., Chief Engineer
Doug Haussel, Director of Operations

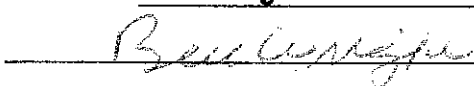
bw9-16-13 sd3 Southwest - Electrical Substation Protection memo to GRusso

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Project ID:

SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Department of Public Works		2. PROJECT NAME CP 8170 – Electric Substation Protection	
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality West Babylon – Bergen Point		County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Electric Substation West of Bergen Point Administration Building – See map			
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion Modification /alteration			
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Provide flood protection for substation			
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially N/A acres Ultimately N/A acres			
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly			
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND USE IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:			
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals Possible NYS Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program			
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval NYSDEC – SPDES Permit			
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE			
Applicant/sponsor Name: Ben Wright		Date: 9/16/13	
Signature: <u></u>			

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes X No Comment: **flood protection around paved substation site**

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes X No

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **no**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **no**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **no**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **no**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **no**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **no**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **no**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

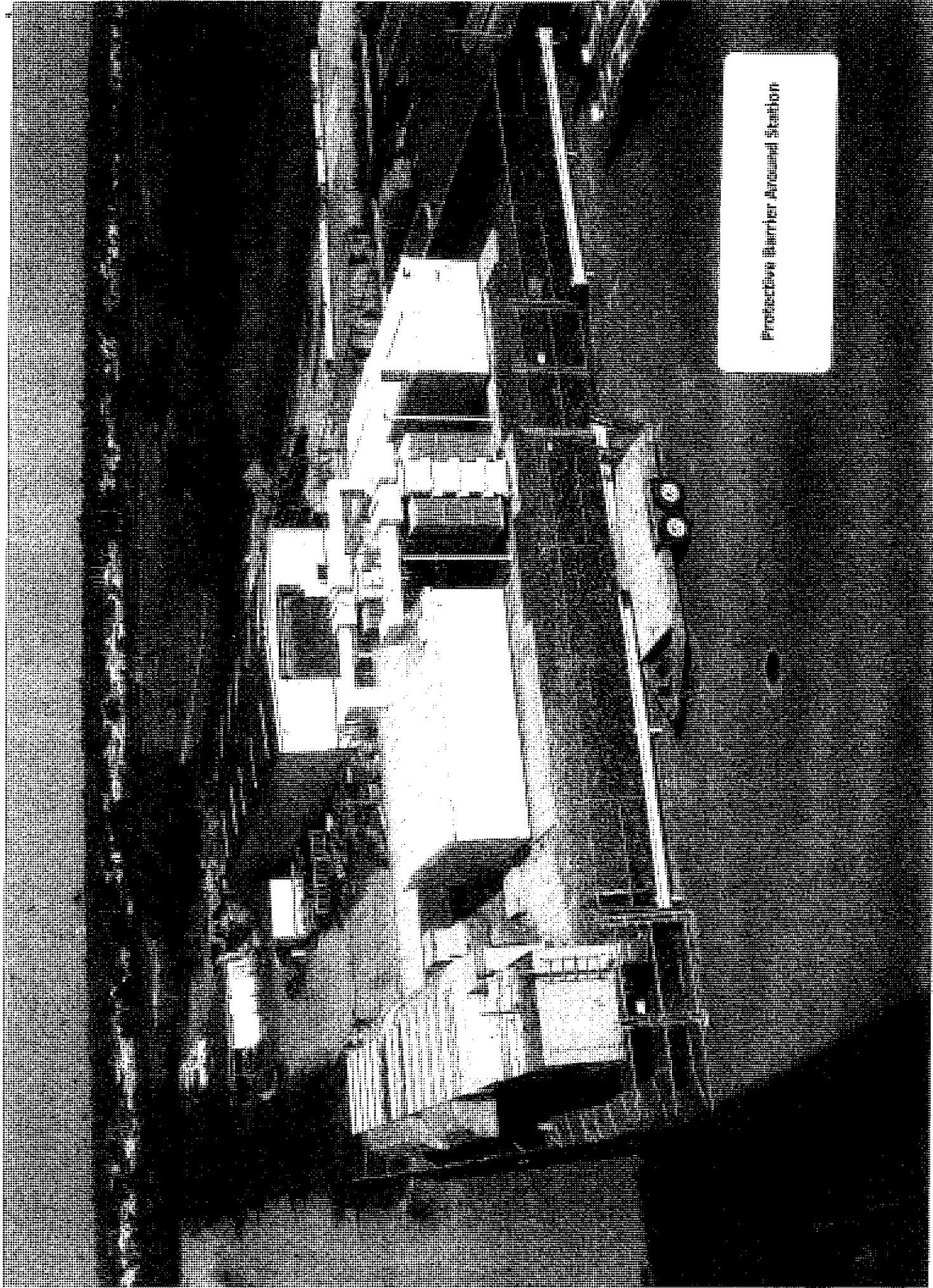
Date

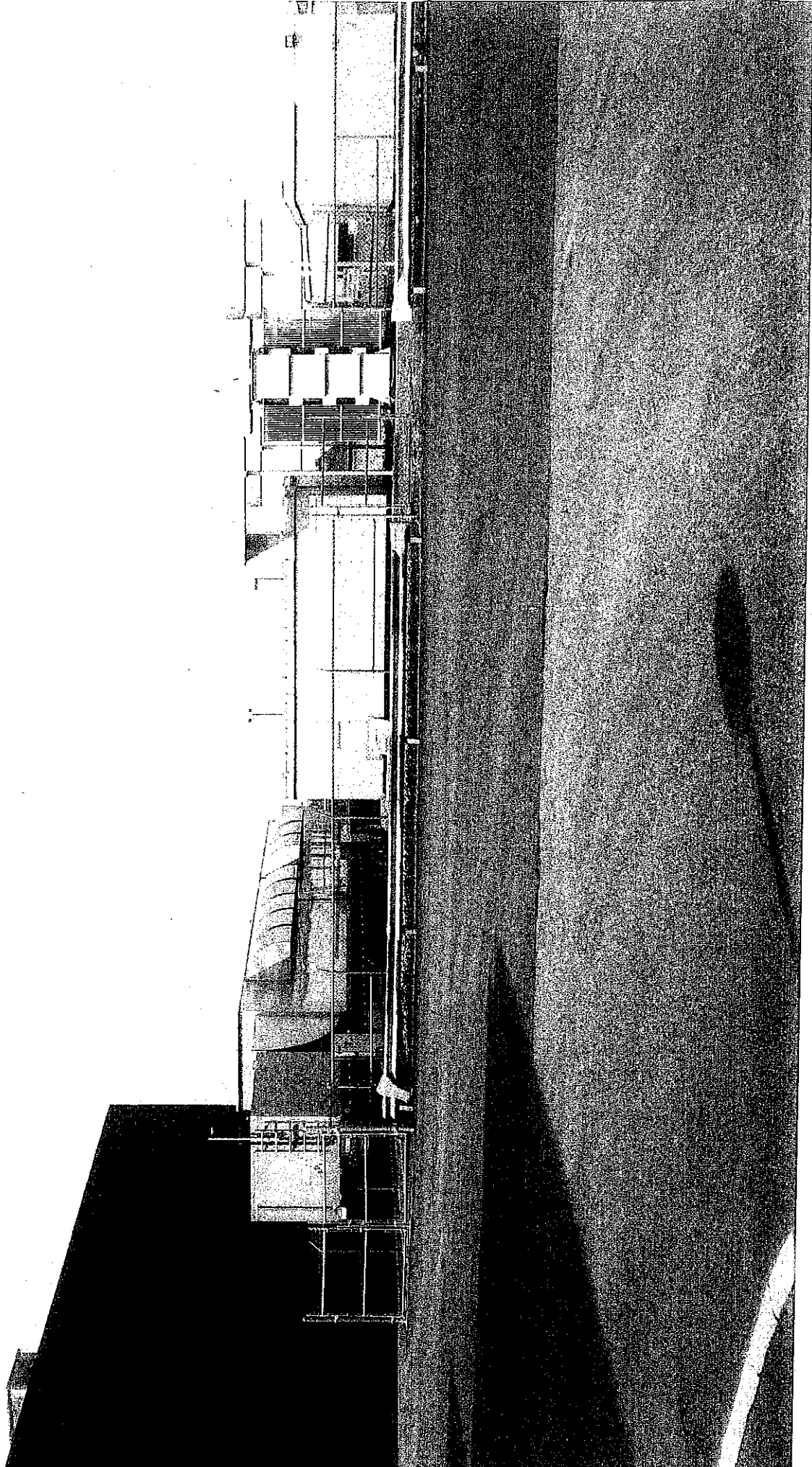
"Attachments"

Suffolk County Sewer District No. 3

CP 8170 – Electric Substation Protection

Protective Barrier Around Station





COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVEN BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

VINCENT FALKOWSKI, P.E.
CHIEF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER

PHILIP A. BERDOLT
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality

FROM: Ben Wright, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer *BW*

SUBJECT: **SCSD No. 3, Southwest – Pumping Stations No. 9 & 10**

DATE: September 16, 2013

Attached is a short EAF for the referenced project. During Sandy, Pump Stations No. 9 & 10, which are located in Copiague and Amityville, respectively, were inundated with high elevations of storm water. The stations were out of service for the better part of the day until access could be gained and improvements made. We have obtained the consulting engineering assistance in order to further protect these pumping stations from future storms and intend on gaining grants and loans through New York State through either the Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program and/or the Storm Management Loan Program. Both funding sources require the SEQRA process to be complete.

Please find attached documents indicating the work that will be performed and as you will note, all work will be done on the existing pumping station buildings and not require any disturbance to the exterior of the pump station site.

We look forward to your consideration of this project.

BW:ni

Attachment

cc: John Donovan, P.E., Chief Engineer

Doug Haussel, Director of Operations

bw9-16-13 sd3 SCSD No 3 -Southwest – Pumping Stations No. 9 & 10 memo to GRusso

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

**SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20

Building modifications to provide flood protection STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

<p>1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Department of Public Works</p>	<p>2. PROJECT NAME CP 8181 – Pumping Stations No. 9 & 10</p>
<p>3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality Amityville and Copiague County Suffolk</p>	
<p>4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Richmond Avenue, Amityville (PS #9) and Western Concourse, Copiague (PS #10)</p>	
<p>5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration</p>	
<p>6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Building modifications to provide flood protection</p>	
<p>7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially N/A acres Ultimately N/A acres</p>	
<p>8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly</p>	
<p>9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND USE IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:</p>	
<p>10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals</p>	
<p>11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval NYSDEC – SPDES Permit</p>	
<p>12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE</p>	
<p>Applicant/sponsor Name: Ben Wright</p>	<p>Date: 9/16/13</p>
<p>Signature: <u><i>Ben Wright</i></u></p>	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.

yes X No Comment: **internal and building superstructure modifications**

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.

yes X No

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?

Explain briefly: **Possible traffic maintenance**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?

Explain briefly: **no**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?

Explain briefly: **no**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?

Explain briefly: **no**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?

Explain briefly: **no**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?

Explain briefly: **no**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?

Explain briefly: **no**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?

yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?

yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.

Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

Date

"Attachments"

Suffolk County Sewer District No. 3

CP 8181 – Pump Station No. 9 & 10

Flood Protection

SEWER DISTRICT No. 3 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10 FLOOD PROTECTION SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECT No. 8181



LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1"=320'



APPROVED BY:

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER
DEP. Suffolk County Department of Public Works

DATE

JOHN C. DOROVAN, P.E.
CHIEF ENGINEER
Division of Sanitation

DATE

50% DESIGN SUBMITTAL

JUNE 2013



SYMBOLS

	AIR		ELECTRICAL SIGNAL
	EXISTING		HOSE STUB
	PRIMARY PROCESS FLOW		TO BE REMOVED
	SECONDARY PROCESS FLOW		AIR/GAS/STEAM/FIAME FLOW
	GATE VALVE		SOLENOID VALVE
	NORMALLY CLOSED VALVE		QUICK DISCONNECT
	PLUG VALVE		VACUUM/BELL RELIEF
	CHECK VALVE		FLOW METER
	BALL VALVE		BUTTERFLY VALVE
	POINT OF CONNECTION		COLUMN LINE
	CENTRIFUGAL PUMP		CHEMICAL METERING PUMP
	SUBSTATION/RELIEF GATE		MANHOLE
	LIFT POLE		PROGRESSIVE CAVITY PUMP
	HYDRANT		ACTIVE/LIBRE PUMP
	CHAIN LINK FENCE		BLOWER
	PROPERTY LINE		CATCH BASIN
	SALT FENCE		EDGE OF WOODED AREA
	IRON POLE		SPOT ELEVATION
	WALKWAY LIGHT		
	BURIED VALVE		
	SOIL BORING		

DRAWING INDEX

SHEET NO.	TITLE
1	DRAWING INDEX, GENERAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS
2	SITE PLANS
3	PUMP STATION No. 9 DEMOLITION PLAN
4	PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS
5	PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION PLAN
6	PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS
7	PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION SECTIONS AND DETAILS
8	PUMP STATION No. 10 DEMOLITION PLAN
9	PUMP STATION No. 10 MODIFICATION PLAN
10	PUMP STATION No. 10 MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS
11	PUMP STATION No. 10 MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS
12	FLOOD BARRIER DETAILS
13	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
14	ELECTRICAL
15	ELECTRICAL

GENERAL NOTES

APPLY TO ALL SHEETS IN THIS CONTRACT.

- ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS AND APPLICABLE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.
- ALL MATERIALS SHALL MEET OR EXCEED APPLICABLE MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED / TYPES / WIRING IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT BELONGING TO THE WORK AND OWNER. BEFORE ANY WORK BEGINS, CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE AND MARK ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE PROTECTED OR TO BE REMOVED. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON SOME, VAUGHN & ASSOCIATES ENGINEERS AS-BUILT DRAWINGS DATED MARCH, 1977 AND REVISED 1985.
- ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, UTILITIES AND PIPES SHALL BE MARKED ON THE DRAWINGS AS BUILT OR AVAILABLE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE ENGINEER AT THE TIME THESE DRAWINGS WERE CREATED. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IDENTIFYING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, STRUCTURES, PIPING, ETC. EITHER EXPOSED OR CONCEALED. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- THESE DRAWINGS ARE DIAGNOSTIC IN NATURE AND INDICATE THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- NOT ALL EXISTING PIPING IS SHOWN ON THESE CONTRACT DRAWINGS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY ALL EXISTING PIPING AND TO OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- ALL FIELD WORK SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS AND ANY OTHER APPLICABLE CODES AND REGULATIONS.
- ALL MATERIALS TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE LEGALLY DISPOSED OF, OFF SITE, EACH DAY EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING EXISTING UTILITIES, STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT FROM DAMAGE AND TO REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES, STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT FROM DAMAGE.
- CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE THAT IS WEAKENED OR DAMAGED SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE CONDITION WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO SUCH DAMAGE.
- CONSTRUCTION THAT IS TO BE REPLACED AFTER REMOVAL WORK SHALL BE REPLACED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF EQUAL STRENGTH AND DESIGN.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE ALL NECESSARY FITTINGS AND ADAPTERS REQUIRED TO CONNECT APPROPRIATE TYPES OF PIPING MATERIALS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE EXISTING UTILITIES AND PIPING. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- ALL VERTICAL BENDS MAY NOT BE SHOWN.
- ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION OR AS INDICATED ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS.
- IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VISIT THE SITE AND FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS BEFORE BEGINNING WORK ON THE CONTRACT.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMISSIONS TO EXCAVATE OR TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES.
- WHETHER DIMENSIONS ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS ON THE JOB. THE ENGINEER MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY VARIATION FROM THE DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS ON THE JOB. THE ENGINEER MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY VARIATION FROM THE DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS.
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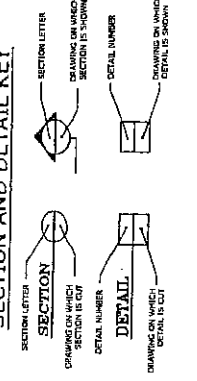


PROJECT: SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
FLOOD PROTECTION
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECT No. 151

TITLE: DRAWING INDEX,
GENERAL NOTES AND SYMBOLS

SHEET NO.: 1

SECTION AND DETAIL KEY



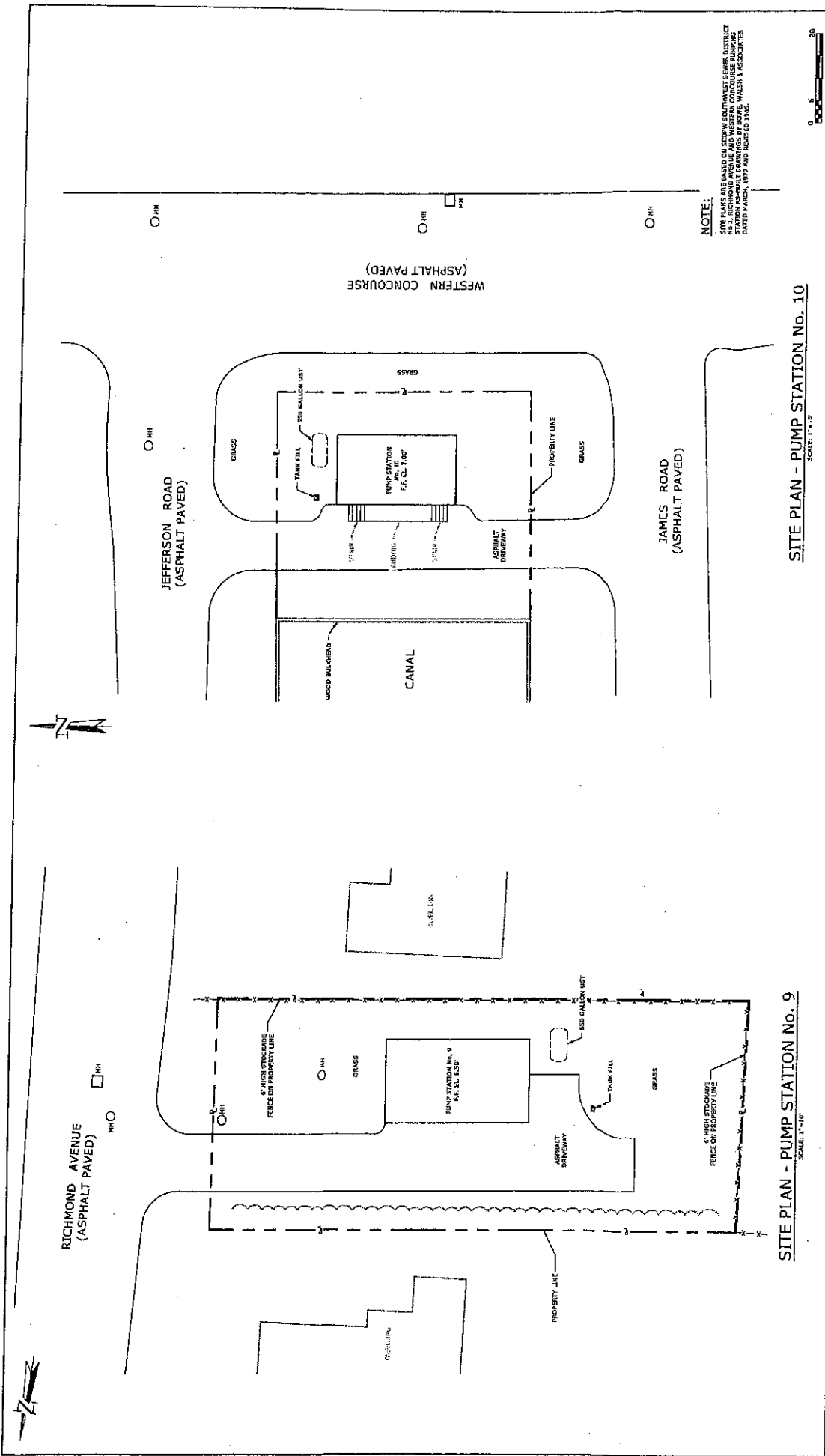
THIS DRAWING IS A PART OF A SET OF DRAWINGS FOR THE PROJECT DESCRIBED ABOVE AND IS NOT TO BE USED SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER DRAWINGS IN THE SET. THIS PROJECT SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.

DESIGNER	SCALE	DATE
	NONE	JUNE 2013

DATE	BY	APPROVED	DATE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS

WOODBRIDGE, NEW YORK



NOTE:
 THIS PLAN IS BASED ON RECORD DRAWINGS FOR PUMP STATION NO. 9 AND PUMP STATION NO. 10, RICHMOND AVENUE AND WESTERN CONCOURSE, AS-BUILT DRAWINGS BY BOWEN WALKER & ASSOCIATES DATED JANUARY, 2017 AND REVISION 10/18/17.

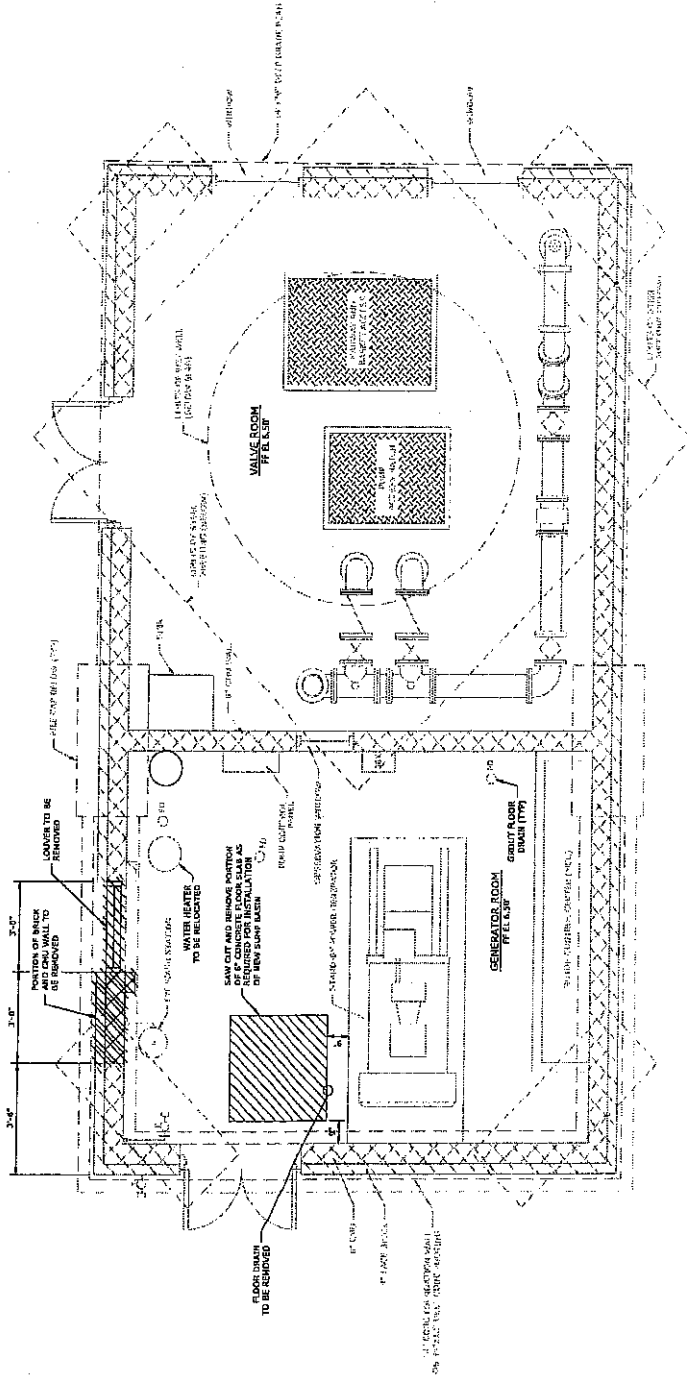
SITE PLAN - PUMP STATION No. 10
 SCALE: 1" = 10'

SITE PLAN - PUMP STATION No. 9
 SCALE: 1" = 10'



<p>THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECT AND FOR THE PURPOSES SPECIFIED THEREIN. IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, COPIED, REPRODUCED, OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.</p>		<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>SCALE: AS NOTED</p>	<p>PROJECT: SEWER DISTRICT No. 3 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10 SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL PROJECT No. 8131</p>	<p>TITLE: SITE PLANS</p>	<p>SHEET No. 2</p>
<p>DESIGNER: GANNETT FLEMING</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>	<p>DATE: 06/13/2013</p>
<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>





SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

SHEET No. 3

**PUMP STATION No. 9
DEMOLITION PLAN**

**SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
FLOOD PROTECTION**
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECT No. 0314

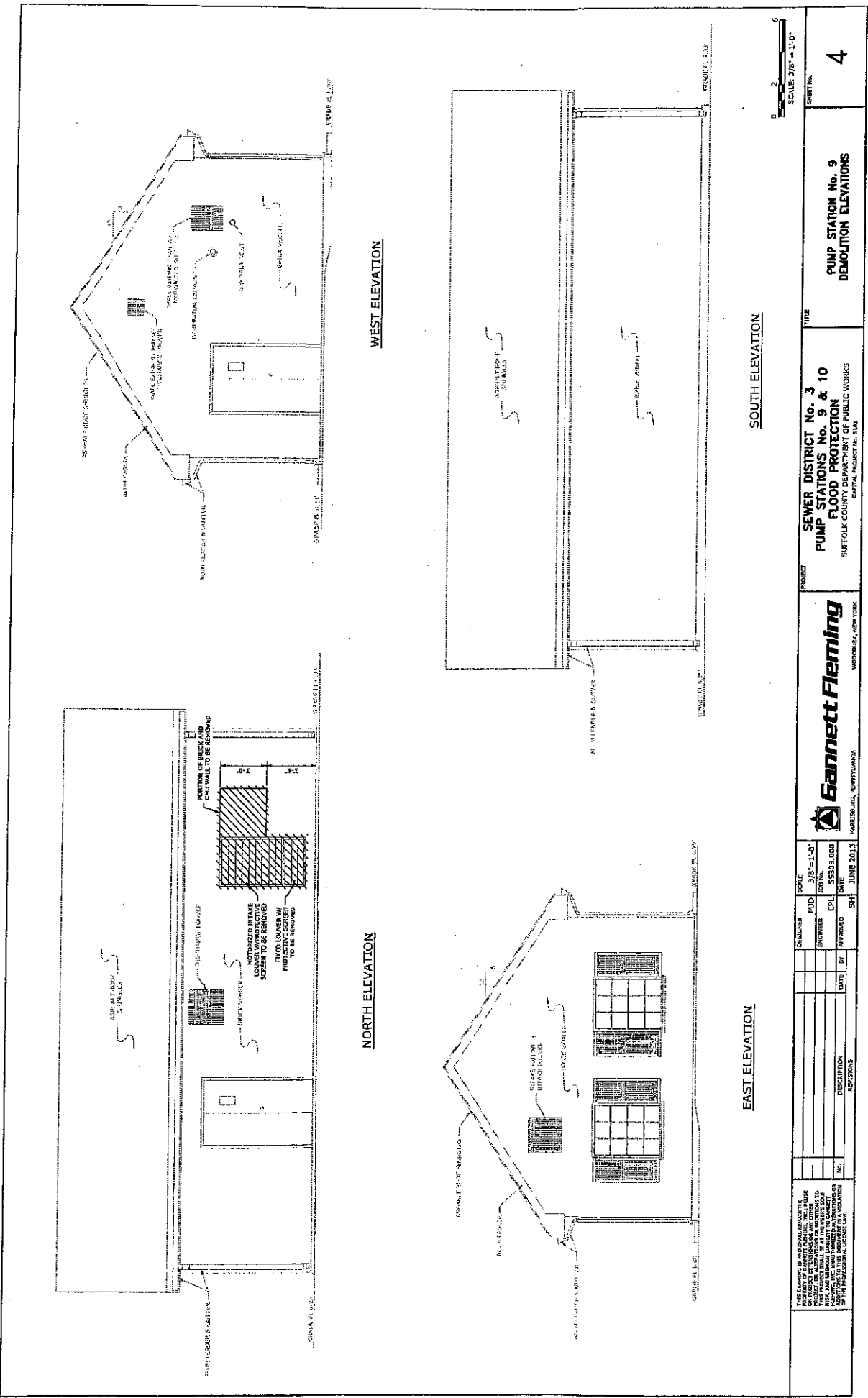
Gannett Fleming
WOODSBURY, NEW YORK
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DATE: JUNE 2013

NO.	DATE	BY	APPROVED	DATE	BY
1					

DESCRIPTION: DEMOLITION

THIS DRAWING IS A PART OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROJECT. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.



WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION



DESIGNED BY: JUNE 2013
 CHECKED BY: JUNE 2013
 DATE: JUNE 2013

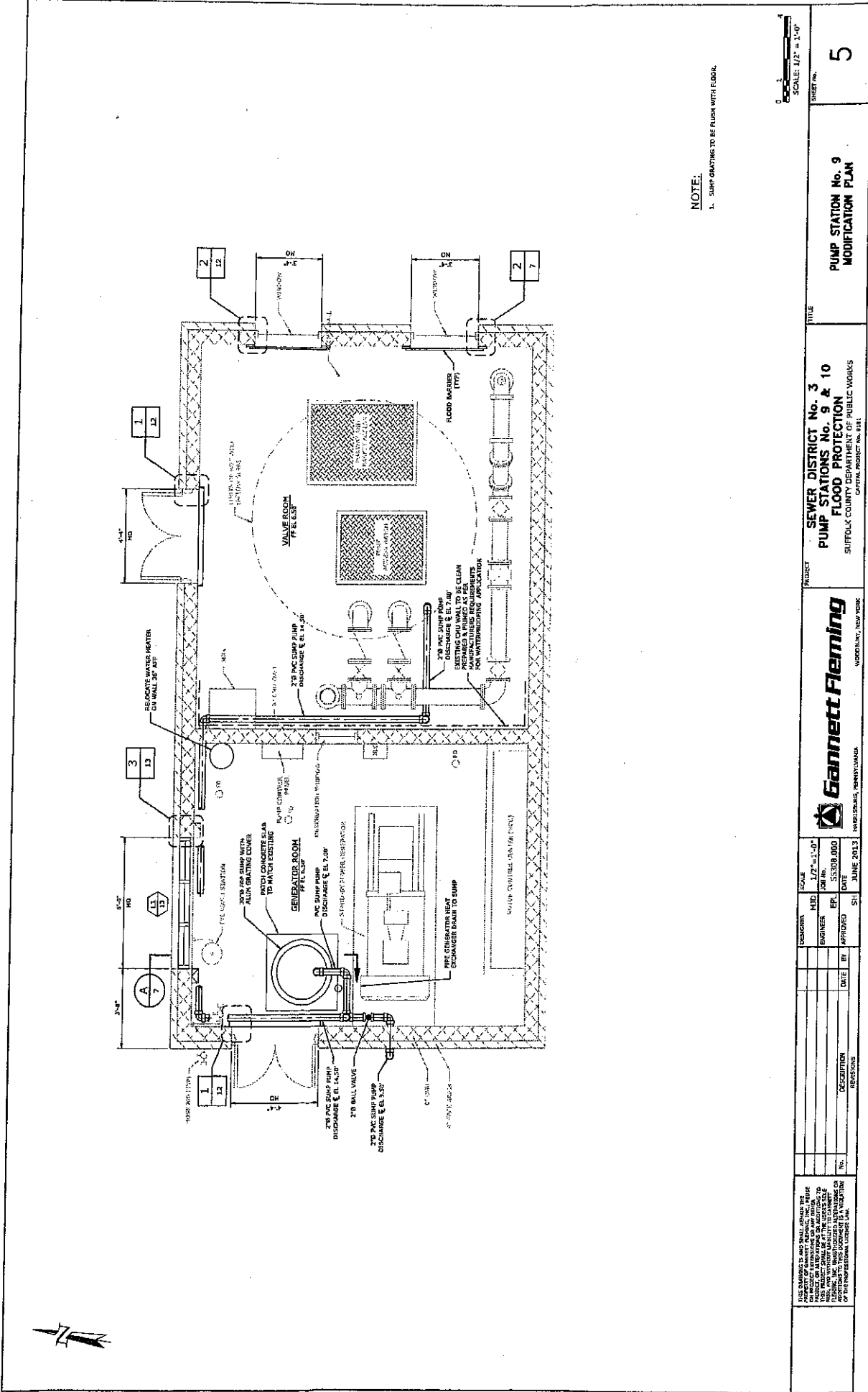
PROJECT: SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
 FLOOD PROTECTION
 SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 CAPITAL PROJECT No. 5011

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS

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PUMP STATION No. 9
 DEMOLITION ELEVATIONS



NOTE:
 1. SUMP GRATING TO BE FLUSH WITH FLOOR.



SHEET No. 5

PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION PLAN

PROJECT
 SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
 FLOOD PROTECTION
 SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 CAPITAL PROJECT No. P.81



SCALE
 1/2" = 1'-0"

DESIGNER
 MUD
 ENGINEER
 E.P.
 APPROVED
 S.H.

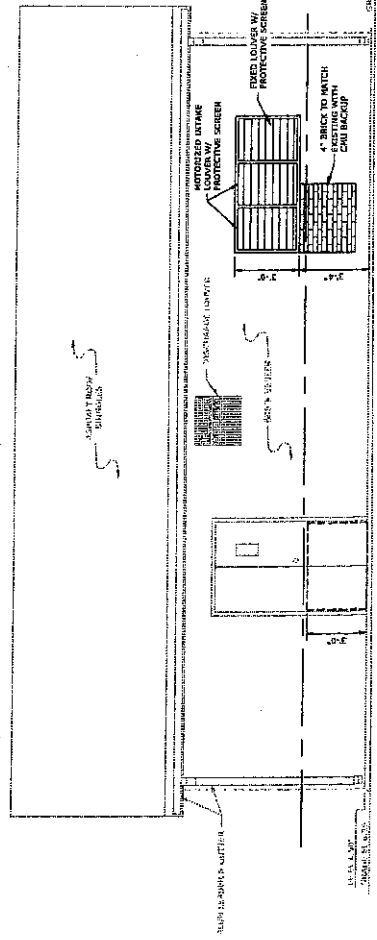
JOB No.
 552019.000

DATE
 JUNE 2013

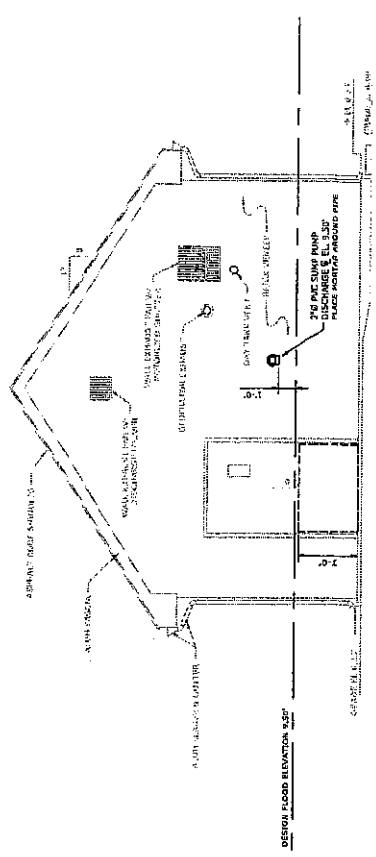
NO. 1

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

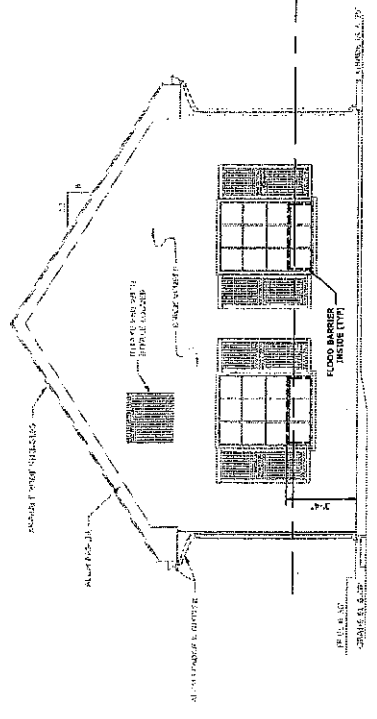
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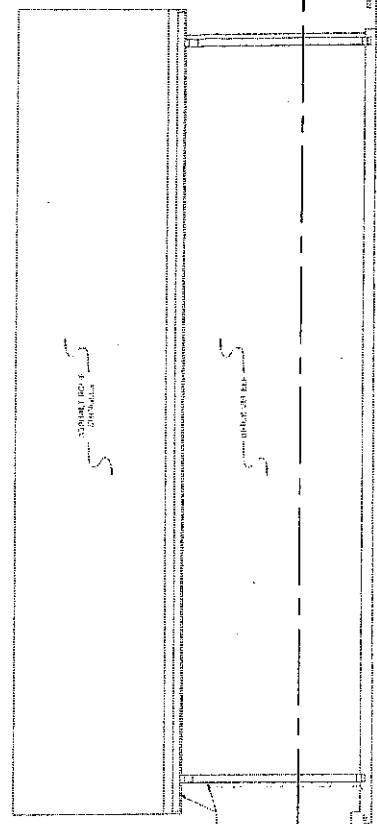
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



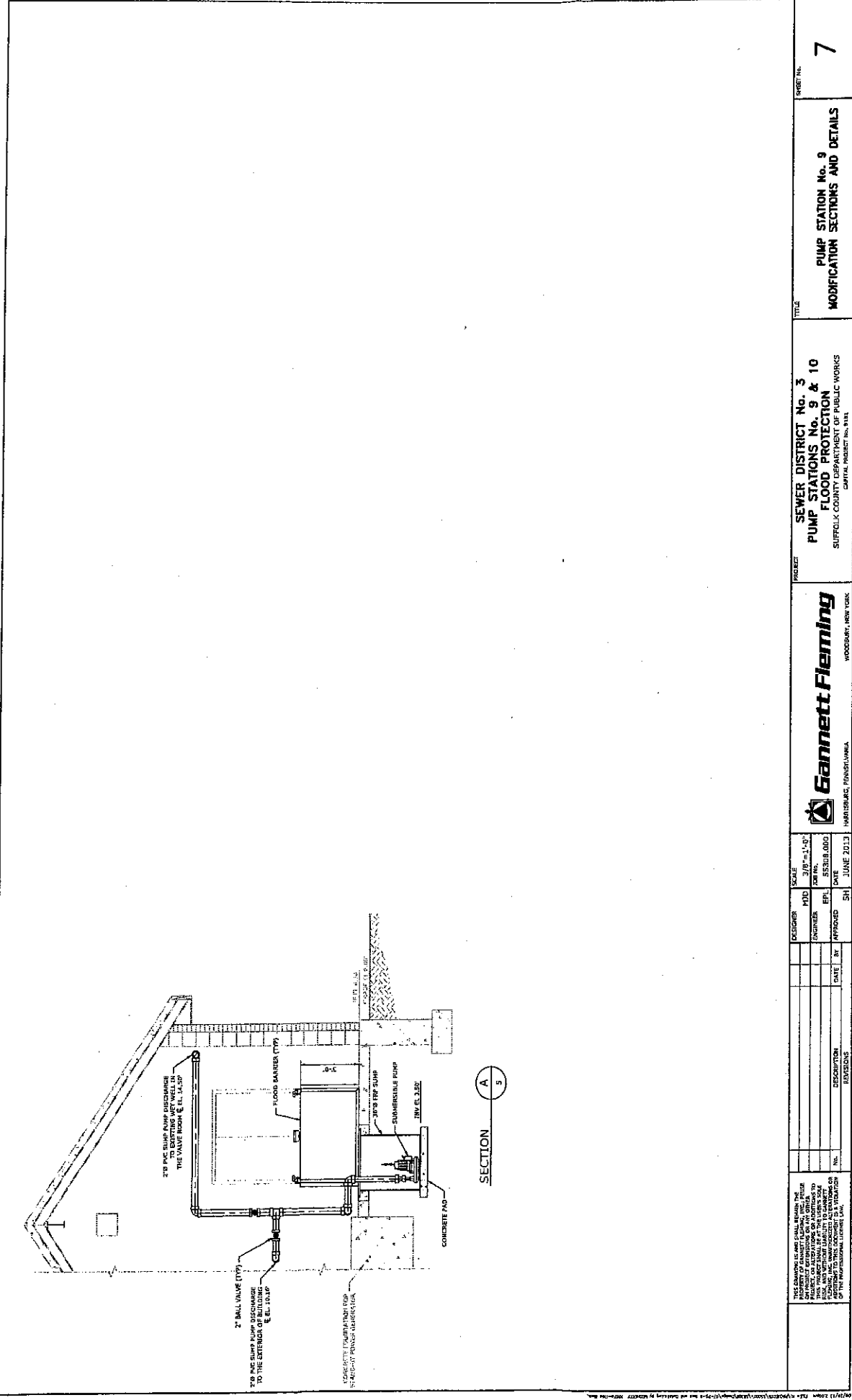
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



THIS DRAWING IS AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE. THE USER OF THIS DRAWING SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND FOR VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE ENGINEER. THE ENGINEER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES PROVIDED AND DOES NOT EXTEND TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT OR TO THE OPERATION OF THE PROJECT.	
PROJECT: SEWER DISTRICT No. 3 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10 FLOOD PROTECTION SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL PROJECT No. 481	TITLE: PUMP STATION No. 9 MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS SHEET No. 6
ARCHITECT: Gannett Fleming WOODBURY, NEW YORK	DATE: JUNE 2013
DESIGNER: EPL CHECKED: EPL DATE: JUNE 2013	SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0" SHEET No. 6
REVISIONS:	DESCRIPTION:



SECTION A
3

THESE DRAWINGS OR ANY PART THEREOF SHALL BE THE PROPERTY OF GANNETT FLEMING, INC. AND SHALL BE LOANED TO YOU FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF GANNETT FLEMING, INC.

NO.	DATE	BY	APPROVED	SH

DESIGNER	SCALE	DATE
DD	3/16" = 1'-0"	JUNE 2013

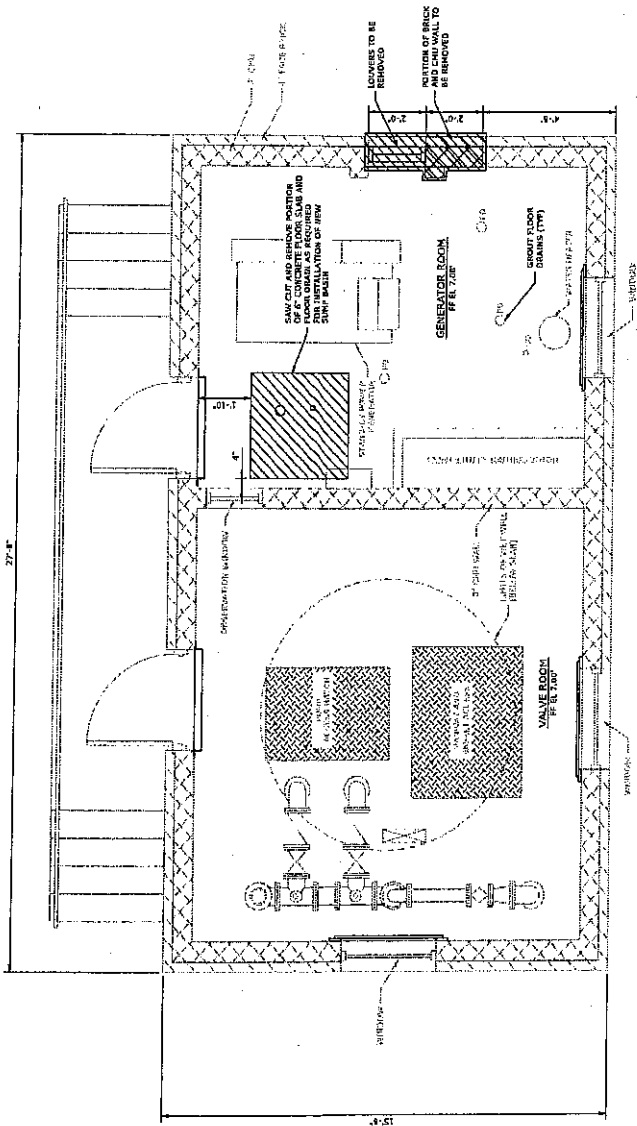


HAUTSINGER, PENNSYLVANIA
WOODSBURY, NEW YORK

PROJECT
SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
FLOOD PROTECTION
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECT No. 114

TITLE
PUMP STATION No. 9
MODIFICATION SECTIONS AND DETAILS

SHEET No.
7



SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
 SHEET NO. 8

**PUMP STATION No. 10
 DEMOLITION PLAN**

**SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
 FLOOD PROTECTION**
 SUFFOLK COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 CAPITAL PROJECT No. 312

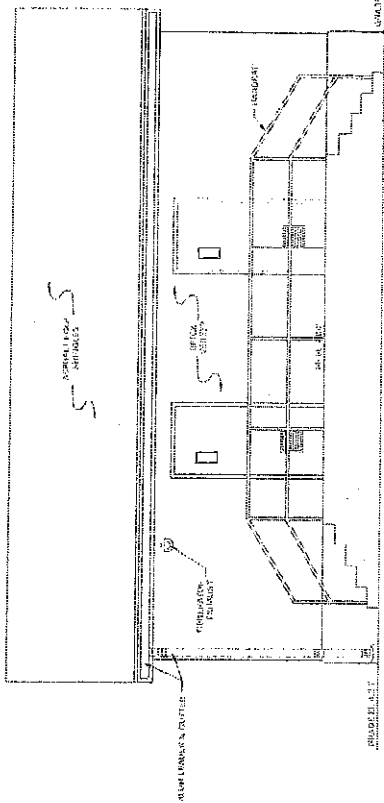
Gannett Fleming
 WOODBRIDGE, PENNSYLVANIA
 WOODBRIDGE, NEW YORK

DESIGNER: MJD
 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
 INCHES: 1/2" = 1'-0"
 DATE: JUNE 2013

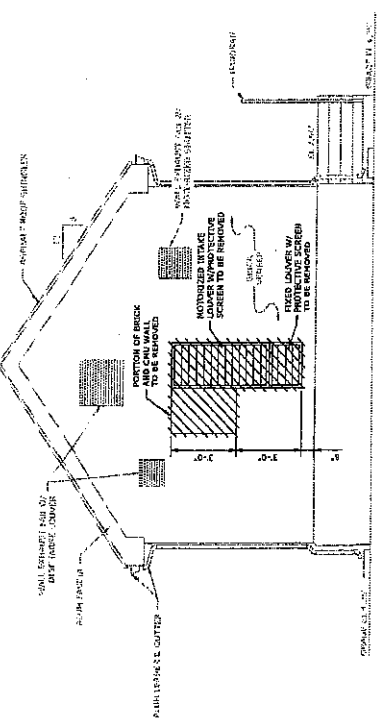
DESIGNER: MJD
 EPFL: 55308.000
 DATE: JUNE 2013

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

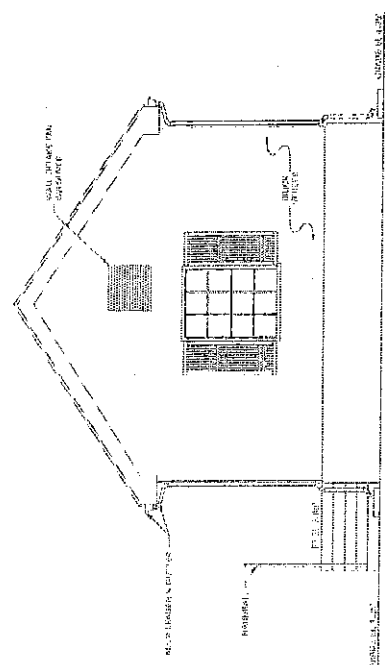
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR BY THE CLIENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR BY THE CLIENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR BY THE CLIENT.



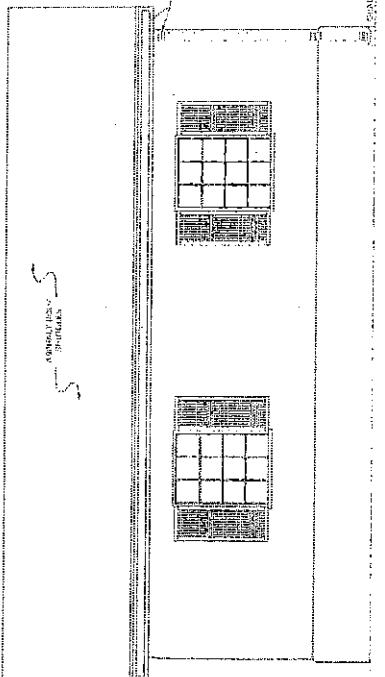
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



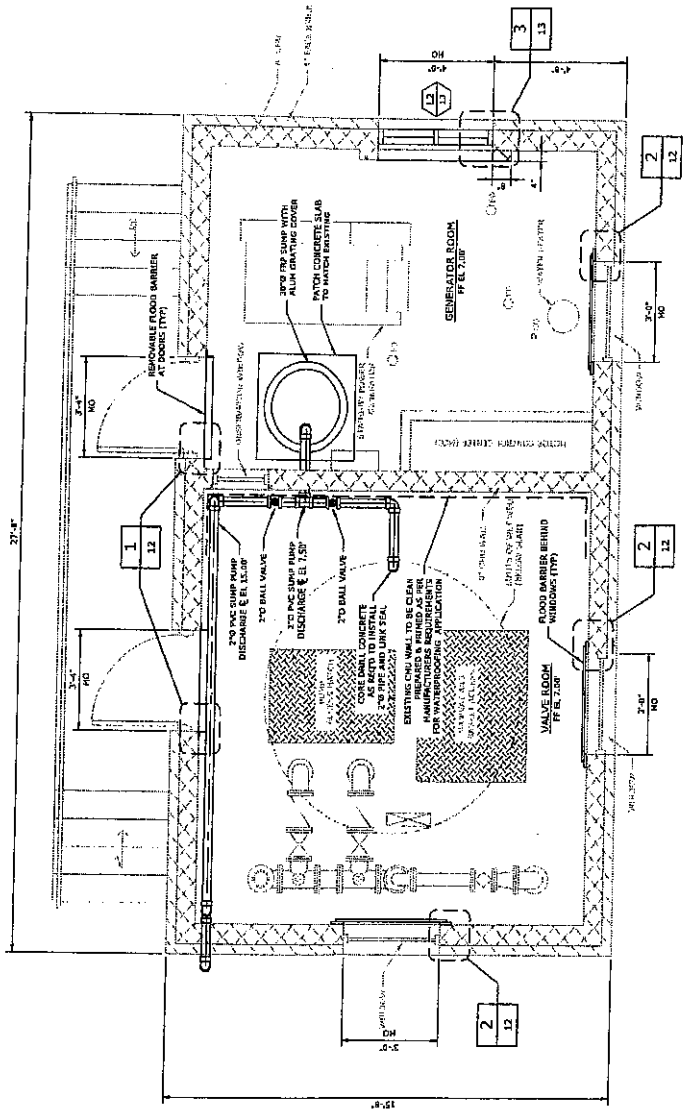
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"
SHEET NO. 9

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<p>PROJECT: SEWER DISTRICT No. 3 PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10 FLOOD PROTECTION SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL PROJECT No. 1311</p>	<p>TITLE: PUMP STATION No. 10 DEMOLITION ELEVATIONS</p>	<p>SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0" SHEET NO. 9</p>
<p>DESIGNER: GANNETT FLEMING, INC.</p>	<p>DATE: 06/20/2013</p>	<p>APPROVED: [Signature]</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION: DEMOLITION ELEVATIONS</p>	<p>DATE: 06/20/2013</p>	<p>BY: [Signature]</p>
<p>REVISIONS:</p>	<p>NO.</p>	<p>DATE</p>
<p>WOODBURY, PENNSYLVANIA</p>		



SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

SHEET NO. 10

PUMP STATION No. 10
MODIFICATION PLAN

PROJECT
SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
FLOOD PROTECTION
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
GENERAL PROJECT No. 831

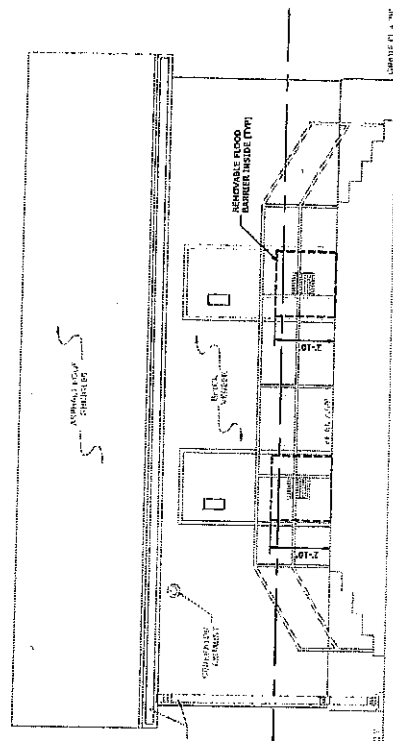


DATE: JUNE 20, 13
PROJECT NO.: 831

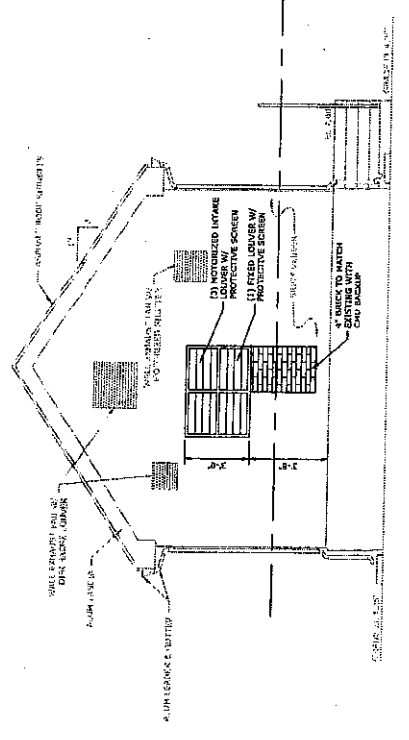
DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

APPROVED BY: [Signature]
DATE: [Date]

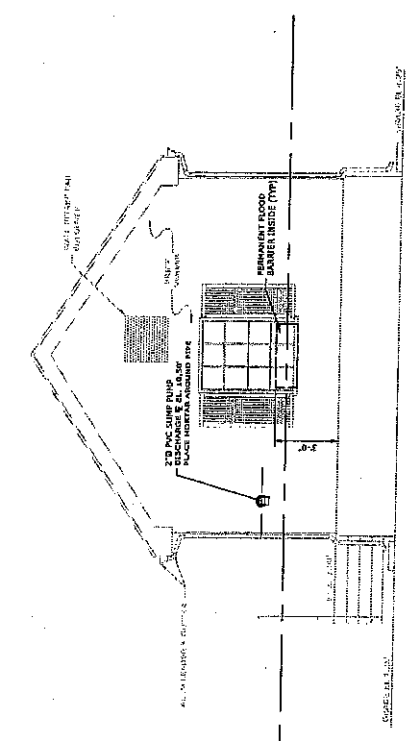
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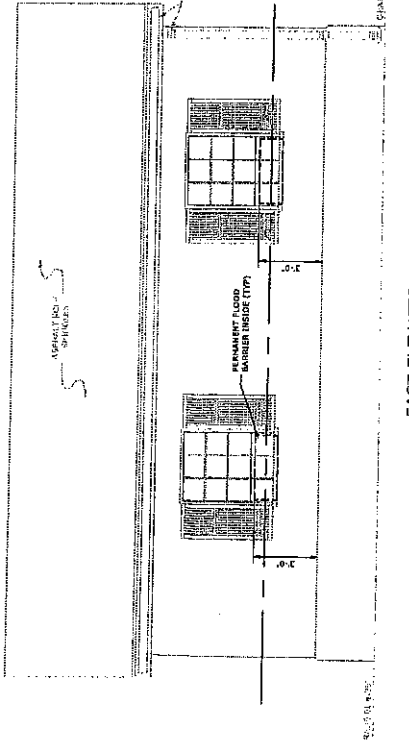
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 3/8\"/>

SHEET NO. 11

PUMP STATION No. 10
MODIFICATION ELEVATIONS

PROJECT
SEWER DISTRICT No. 3
PUMP STATIONS No. 9 & 10
FLOOD PROTECTION
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECT No. 8.141

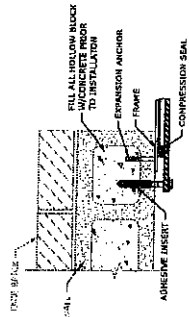
Gannett Fleming
WOODBURY, NEW YORK

SCALE 3/8\"/>

DESIGNER	MOD	SCALE
DESIGNED	JOB NO.	3/8\"/>
DATE	EPL	87500.000
APPROVED	SH	JUNE 2013

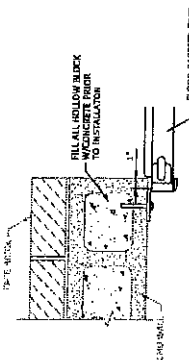
NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

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DETAIL
(TYPICAL STUDIES)

2	2
5	10



DETAIL

1	1
5	10

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<p>GANNETT FLEMING HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA</p>		<p>WOODBURY, NEW YORK</p>				

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVEN BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS


VINCENT FALKOWSKI, P.E.
CHIEF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER

PHILIP A. BERDOLT
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality

FROM: Ben Wright, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer 

SUBJECT: Sewer District Emergency Electric Generators - CP 8103

DATE: September 19, 2013

Attached is a short EAF for the replacement of many sewer district emergency electric generators. These generators are associated with the remote pumping stations for sewer districts which cover the County from Mid-Brookhaven west to South Huntington. Each of those pumping stations has an existing emergency electric generator with questionable useful life during long term use. A program exists with New York State for a Storm Management Loan Program and Hazardous Mitigation grants which the replacement cost could be subsidized in part by a grant. In order to be eligible for those funds, the SEQRA process must be complete. Although replacement of equipment is not normally something that requires SEQRA approval, we wish to insure that all requirements for a grant application are satisfied and, therefore, wish to have the CEQ consider this program. The capital program includes funding to initiate the program and we have included maps of the various sewer districts and locations of the pumping stations where these generators would be replaced.

We appreciate your consideration.

BW:ni

Attachment

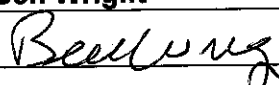
cc: John Donovan, P.E., Chief Engineer
Ron Warren, Director of Operation & Maintenance
bw9-19-13 Sewer District Emergency Electric Generators CP 8103 memo to GRusso

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Project ID:

SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Department of Public Works	2. PROJECT NAME CP 8103 – All Sewer Districts - Generators
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Various locations of the sewage pumping system as indicated on the attached sewer district map	
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration	
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Replace and/or supplement emergency electric power at County sewage pumping station sites.	
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially N/A acres Ultimately N/A acres	
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly	
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND US IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:	
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals	
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval NYSDEC – SPDES Permit	
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE	
Applicant/sponsor Name: Ben Wright Date: 9/16/13	
Signature: 	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

- A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes X No Comment: **replacement in-kind**
- B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes X No
- C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)
- C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **Short term construction noise and traffic maintenance at some facilities**
- C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **no**
- D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:
- E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

Date

"Attachments"

Suffolk County Sewer Districts

CP 8103 – Emergency Electric Generators

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Districts | 5 – Strathmore Huntington |
| | 6 - Kings Park |
| | 7 – Medford |
| | 10 – Stony Brook |
| | 11 – Selden |
| | 14 – Parkland |
| | 15 – Nob Hill |

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



STEVEN BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS


VINCENT FALKOWSKI, P.E.
CHIEF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

GILBERT ANDERSON, P.E.
COMMISSIONER

PHILIP A. BERDOLT
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gloria Russo, Chairperson
Council on Environmental Quality

FROM: Ben Wright, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer 

SUBJECT: Sewer District Emergency Electric Generators - CP 8103

DATE: September 19, 2013

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We appreciate your consideration.

BW:ni

Attachment

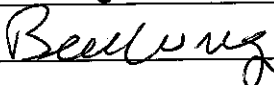
cc: John Donovan, P.E., Chief Engineer
Ron Warren, Director of Operation & Maintenance
bw9-19-13 Sewer District Emergency Electric Generators CP 8103 memo to GRusso

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Project ID:

SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM
For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Department of Public Works	2. PROJECT NAME CP 8103 – All Sewer Districts - Generators
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Various locations of the sewage pumping system as indicated on the attached sewer district map	
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration	
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: Replace and/or supplement emergency electric power at County sewage pumping station sites.	
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially N/A acres Ultimately N/A acres	
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly	
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND US IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:	
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals	
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval NYSDEC – SPDES Permit	
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE	
Applicant/sponsor Name: Ben Wright Date: 9/16/13	
Signature: 	

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

- A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes X No Comment: **replacement in-kind**
- B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes X No
- C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)
- C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **Short term construction noise and traffic maintenance at some facilities**
- C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **no**
- C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **no**
- D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:
- E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes X No If Yes, explain briefly:

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur. Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Name of Lead Agency

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

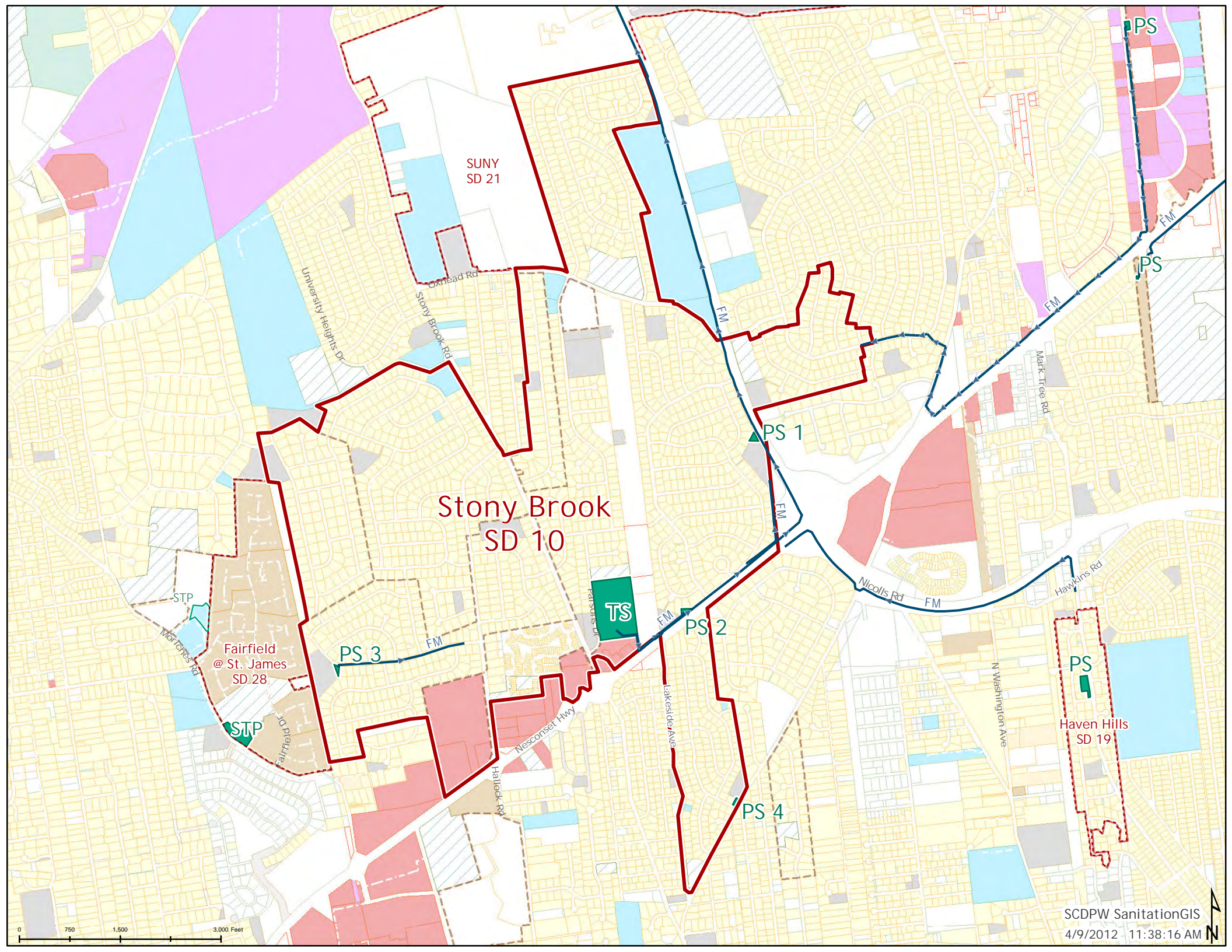
Date

"Attachments"

Suffolk County Sewer Districts

CP 8103 – Emergency Electric Generators

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Districts | 5 – Strathmore Huntington |
| | 6 - Kings Park |
| | 7 – Medford |
| | 10 – Stony Brook |
| | 11 – Selden |
| | 14 – Parkland |
| | 15 – Nob Hill |



SUNY
SD 21

Stony Brook
SD 10

Fairfield
@ St. James
SD 28

Haven Hills
SD 19

PS 1

PS 2

PS 3

PS 4

TS

STP

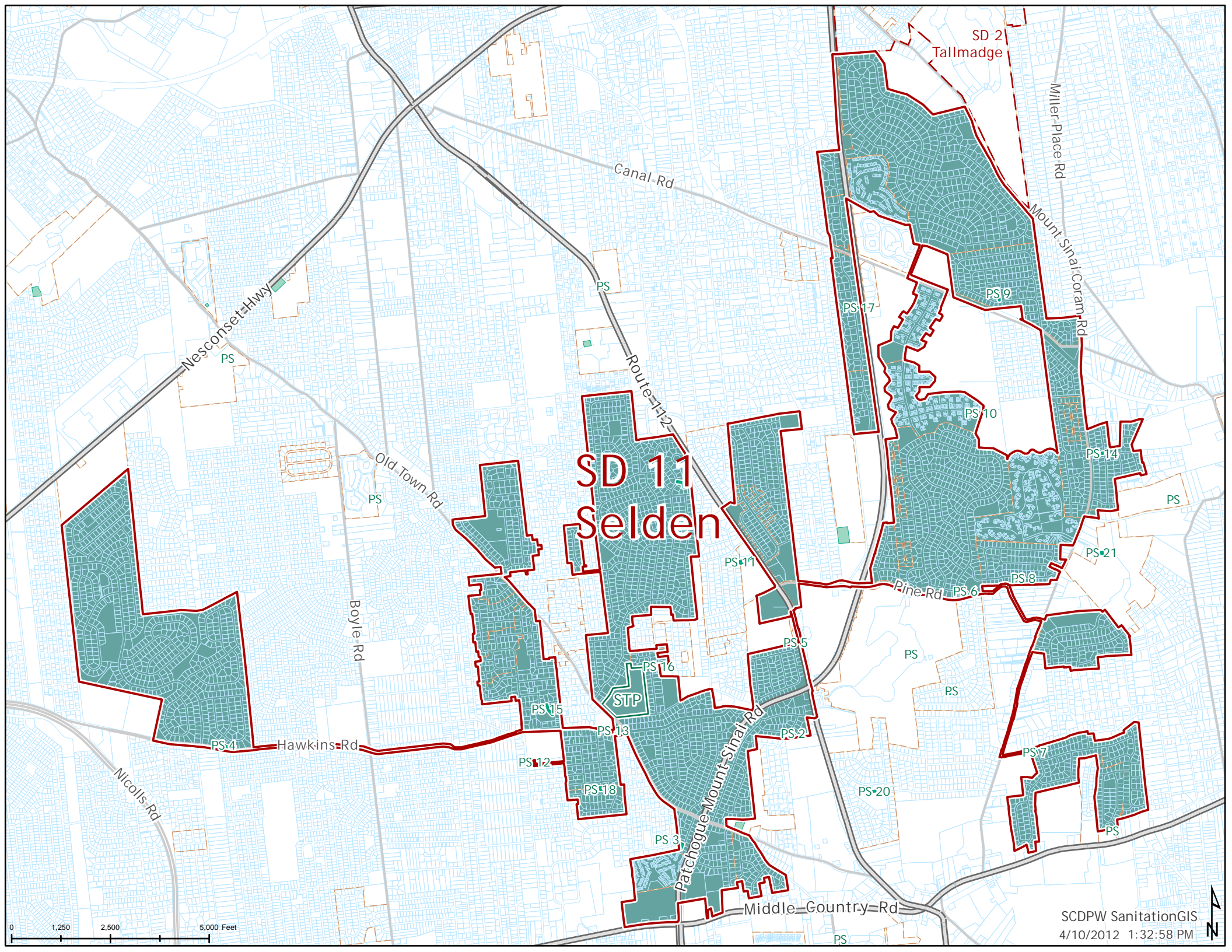
STP

PS

PS

PS





SD 11 Selden

SD 2
Tallmadge

PS

PS

PS 17

PS 9

PS

PS 10

PS 14

PS

PS 11

PS 21

Boyle Rd

Pine Rd

PS 6

PS 8

PS

PS

PS 4

Hawkins Rd

PS 15

PS 13

PS 2

PS 7

Nicolls Rd

PS 12

PS 18

PS 3

PS 20

PS

Patchogue-Mount Sinai Rd

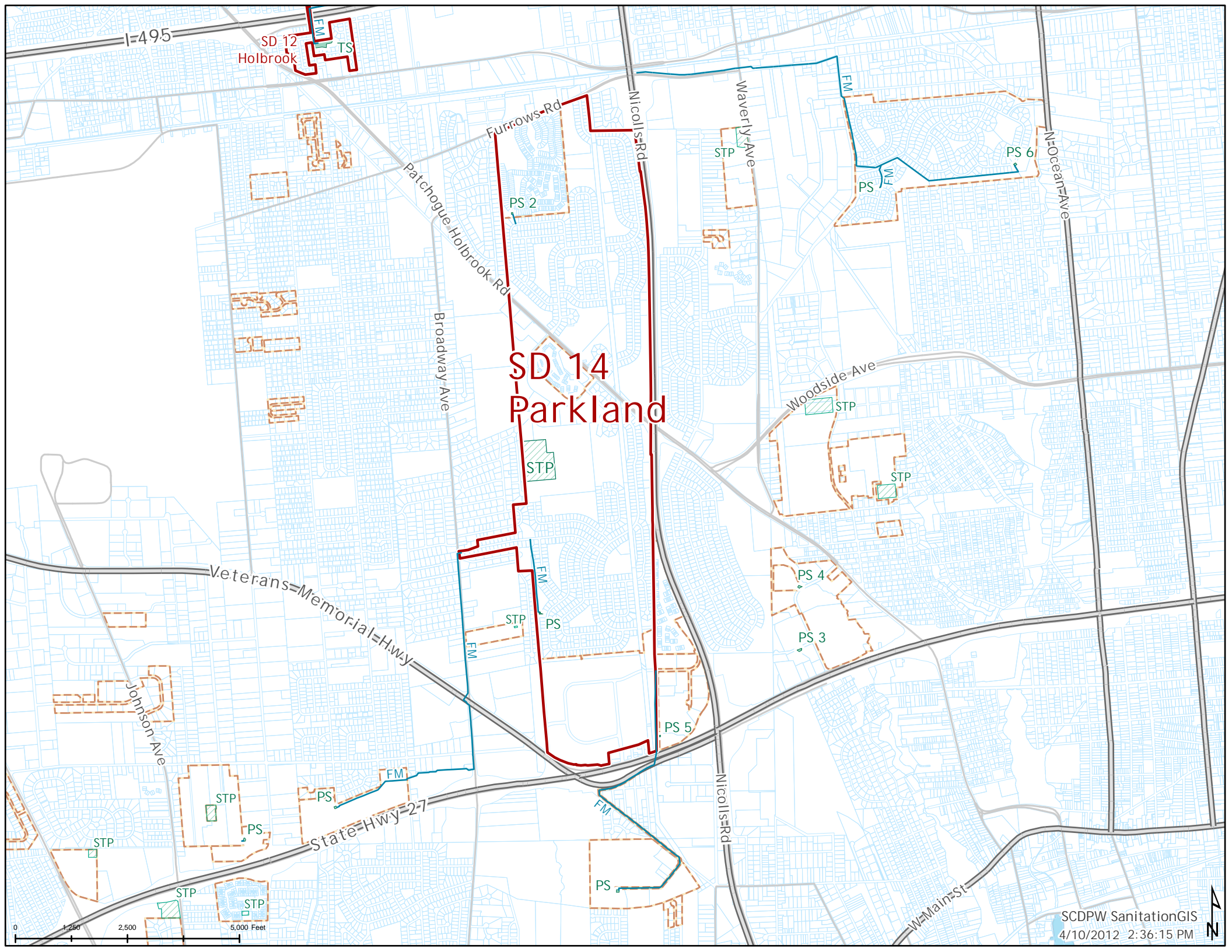
Middle-Country Rd

PS

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

SCDPW SanitationGIS
4/10/2012 1:32:58 PM





SD 12
Holbrook

SD 14
Parkland

PS 6

PS 2

PS

STP

STP

STP

STP

PS

PS 4

PS 3

PS 5

Johnson Ave

Veterans Memorial Hwy

State Hwy 27

Patchogue Holbrook Rd

Broadway Ave

Furrows Rd

Nicolls Rd

Waverly Ave

Woodside Ave

N Ocean Ave

W Main St

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

SCDPW SanitationGIS
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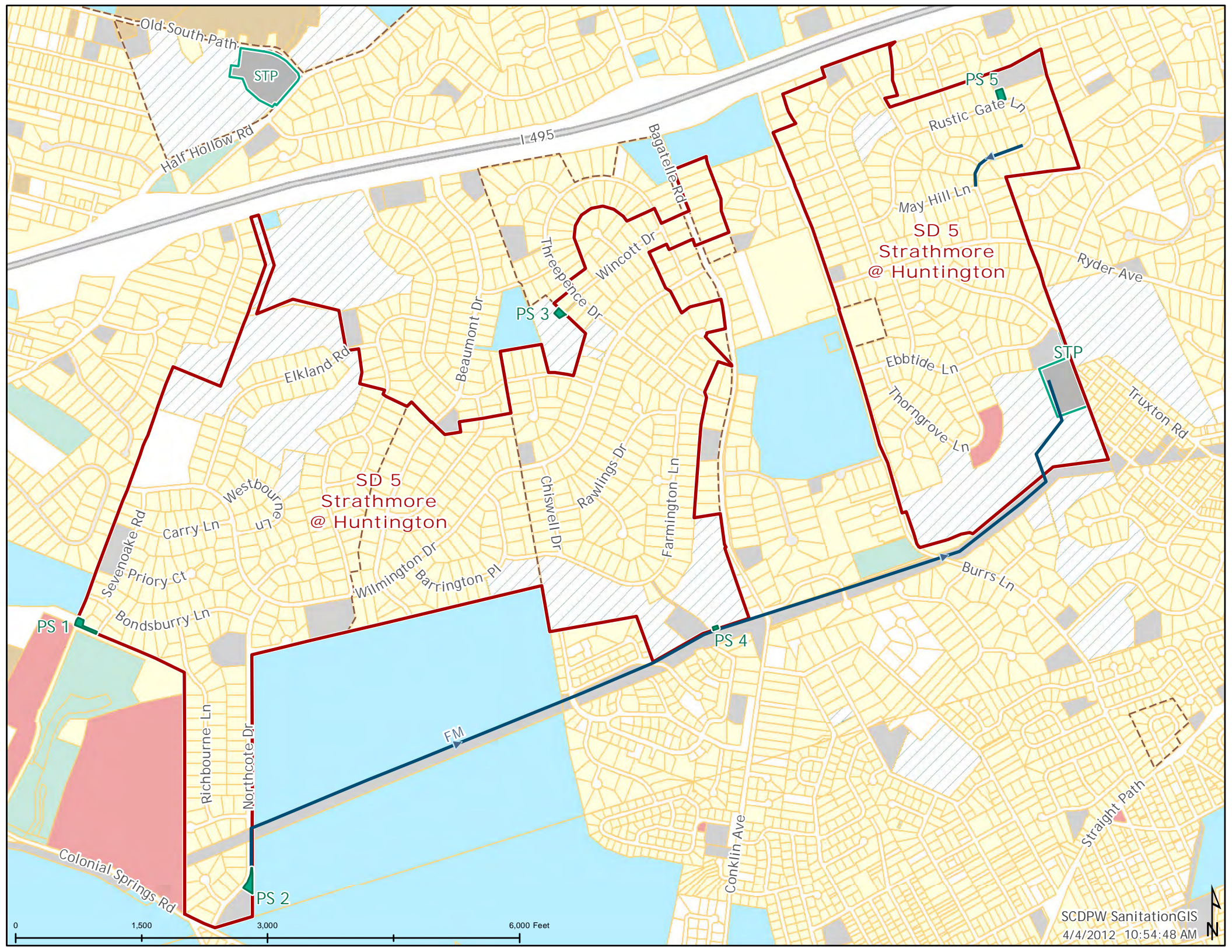




10 815 - No. 163
Woods Pump Station



SD #15 - Nob Hill -
Woods Pump Station



Old-South-Path
Half-Hollow Rd
STP

I-495

PS 5
Rustic Gate Ln
May-Hill Ln

SD 5
Strathmore
@ Huntington

PS 3

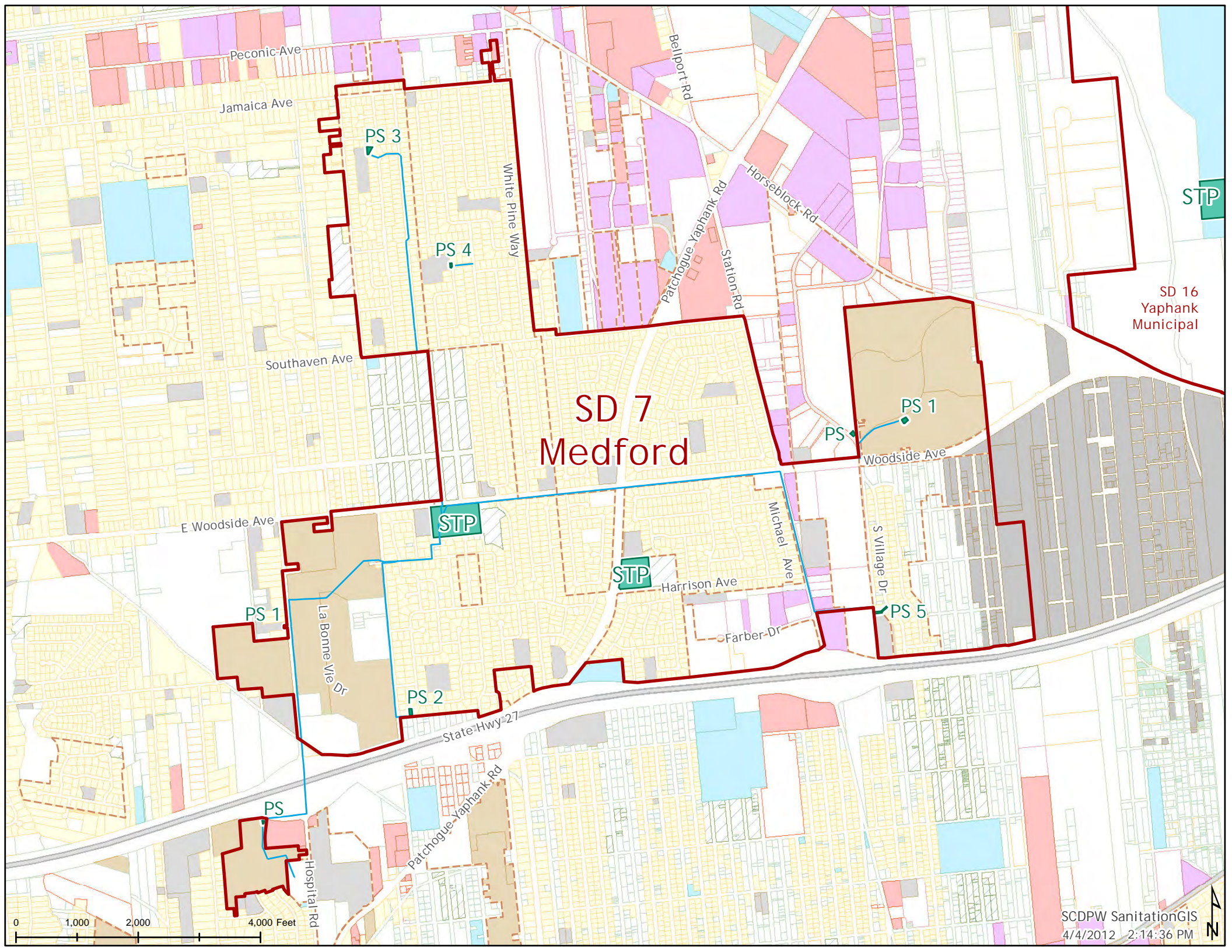
STP

SD 5
Strathmore
@ Huntington

PS 1

PS 4

PS 2



SD 7 Medford

SD 16
Yaphank
Municipal

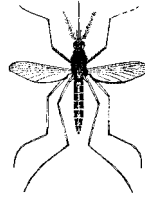


SD #6 - Kings Park
Warburg Pump Station



50 # 6 - Kings Park
Wartburg Pump Station

Suffolk County Department of Public Works



Division of Vector Control

Steve Bellone
Suffolk County Executive

Gilbert Anderson, P.E.
Commissioner of Public Works

Dominick V. Ninivaggi
Superintendent

To: Gloria Russo, Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality

From: Dominick V. Ninivaggi

Date: September 26, 2013

Subject: 2014 Annual Plan of Work

I have enclosed my annual Plan of Work for 2014. It essentially the same as the approved 2013 Plan other than updates. As you know, Article VIII, Section C8-4B(2) of the Suffolk County Charter requires the Division of Vector Control to file a work plan for the following year with the County Legislature, and review of the plan by CEQ is part of the SEQRA process. I have prepared a short form EAF for SEQRA compliance. This Annual Plan is consistent with the Findings of the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and GEIS as approved by the Legislature in Resolution 285-2007 on March 20, 2007 and signed by the County Executive on March 22, 2007 (copy available on request). As such, it is my understanding that no further compliance under SEQRA is required. Coordinated review letters were sent to NYSDOH, NYSDEC and SCDHS on September 26, 2013. All these documents are available in electronic format for ease of transmission to the Council and Legislature. Total larvicide treatments in 2013 amounted to 10,934 acres, down 41% from 2012. Total adulticide acreage was 9,600 acres, down 61% from 2012. These yearly numbers will continue to fluctuate based on weather, tidal conditions and the level of virus activity in any given year.

Cc: John Corral
Gilbert Anderson

Project ID:

**SUFFOLK COUNTY
SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

For UNLISTED ACTIONS Only
6 NYCRR Part 617.20

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

Part I-PROJECT INFORMATION (to be completed by Applicant or Project Sponsor)

1. APPLICANT /SPONSOR Suffolk County DPW, Division of Vector Control		2. PROJECT NAME Vector Control 2014 Annual Plan of Work	
3. PROJECT LOCATION Municipality Throughout the County		County Suffolk	
4. PRECISE LOCATION (Street address and road intersections, prominent landmarks, etc., or provide map) Mosquito larval habitats and residential areas, as determined by surveillance. Maps and other information are on file at the Vector office in Yaphank.			
5. IS PROPOSED ACTION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Modification /alteration The project is the annual plan for the County's ongoing mosquito control program, to be conducted pursuant to the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and GEIS (the Long Term Plan).			
6. DESCRIBE PROJECT BRIEFLY: The project is an integrated mosquito control program as described in the Long Term Plan.			
7. AMOUNT OF LAND AFFECTED: Initially _____ acres Ultimately _____ acres Acres treated varies according to results of surveillance.			
8. WILL PROPOSED ACTION COMPLY WITH EXISTING ZONING OR OTHER LAND USE RESTRICTIONS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, describe briefly			
9. WHAT IS PRESENT LAND USE IN VICINITY OF PROJECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Park/Forest/Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: Mosquito control takes place in all types of areas.			
10. DOES ACTION INVOLVE A PERMIT APPROVAL, OR FUNDING, NOW OR ULTIMATELY FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency(s) and permit/approvals Use of larvicides requires a variety of NYDEC permits, including Article 15 (Aquatic Pesticides), Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) and Temporary Revocable Permits of NYDEC lands. Use of adulticides in or adjacent to freshwater wetlands requires an Article 24 permit or Emergency Authorization. Use of pesticides in and near water requires permits under the Clean Water Act. Water management may require NYDEC Article 24 or Article 25 (Tidal Wetlands) permits, and also may require Army Corps of Engineers permits.			
11. DOES ANY ASPECT OF THE ACTION HAVE A CURRENTLY VALID PERMIT OR APPROVAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency name and permit/approval Article 24 permits are in place for pesticides in 2014. A Notice of Intent has been filed as required under the Clean Water Act. The proposed activities are also being conducted under the approved Long Term Plan.			
12. AS A RESULT OF PROPOSED ACTION WILL EXISTING PERMIT/APPROVAL REQUIRE MODIFICATION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE			
Applicant/sponsor Name: Dominick V. Ninivaggi, Superintendent		Date: September 26, 2013	
Signature: _____			

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment

Continue to Part II

PART II - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (To be completed by Agency)

A. DOES ACTION EXCEED ANY TYPE I THRESHOLD IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.4? If yes, coordinate the review process and use the FULL EAF.
 yes No Comment: **Coordinated review has already been conducted for the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan, a full EAF and a full GEIS have been prepared and approved for that Plan. This Annual Plan is fully consistent with the March 22, 2007 Findings for the GEIS and as such, no further SEQRA review is required.**

B. WILL ACTION RECEIVE COORDINATED REVIEW AS PROVIDED FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS IN 6 NYCRR, PART 617.6? If No, a negative declaration may be superseded by another involved agency.
 yes No **Coordinated review and GEIS have already been conducted, and this Annual Plan is fully consistent with the March 22, 2007 Findings for the GEIS. As such, no further SEQRA review is necessary.**

C. COULD ACTION RESULT IN ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING: (Answers may be handwritten, if legible)

C1. Existing air quality, surface or groundwater quality or quantity, noise levels, existing traffic patterns, solid waste production or disposal, potential or erosion, drainage or flooding problems?
Explain briefly: **no**

C2. Aesthetic, agricultural, archaeological, historic, or other natural or cultural resources; or community or neighborhood character?
Explain briefly: **no**

C3. Vegetation or fauna, fish, shellfish or wildlife species, significant habitats, or threatened or endangered species?
Explain briefly: **no**

C4. A community's existing plans or goals as officially adopted, or a change in use or intensity of use of land or other natural resources?
Explain briefly: **no**

C5. Growth, subsequent development, or related activities likely to be induced by the proposed action?
Explain briefly: **no**

C6. Long term, short term, cumulative, or other effects not identified in C1-C5?
Explain briefly: **no**

C7. Other impacts (including changes in use of either quantity or type of energy)?
Explain briefly: **no**

D. WILL THE PROJECT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEA?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly:

E. IS THERE, OR IS THERE LIKELY TO BE, CONTROVERSY RELATED TO POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?
 yes No If Yes, explain briefly: **Full EIS was prepared with extensive public input and review, with approval by the County Legislature after extensive hearings.**

PART III - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be completed by Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: For each adverse effect identified above, determine whether it is substantial, large, important or otherwise significant. Each effect should be assessed in connection with its (a) setting (i.e. urban or rural); (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude. If necessary, add attachments or reference supporting materials. Ensure that explanations contain sufficient detail to show that all relevant adverse impacts have been identified and adequately addressed.

- Check this box if you have identified one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts which **MAY** occur.
 Then proceed directly to the **FULL EAF** and/or prepare a positive declaration. **A full EAF and GEIS have already been prepared**
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action **WILL NOT** result in any significant adverse environmental impacts **AND** provide on attachments as necessary, the reasons supporting this determination:

Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control

Name of Lead Agency

Dominick V. Ninivaggi

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Superintendent

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

September 26, 2013

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK

The Suffolk County Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control, is responsible under the County Charter for controlling mosquito infestations that are of public health importance. The Division's responsibility is to control mosquito infestations that significantly threaten public health, or create social or economic problems for the communities in which they occur. The Division meets its responsibilities in consultation with the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) and the appropriate federal, state and local agencies. This Plan of Work has been prepared pursuant to and in compliance with the Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long Term Plan and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (the Long Term Plan). The Long Term Plan was approved by the County Legislature as Resolution 285-2007 on March 20, 2007 and signed by the County Executive on March 22, 2007. The 2014 Annual Plan of Work is therefore governed by State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) Regulation 617.10(d)(1) which provides the following: "When a final generic EIS has been filed under this part (1) no further SEQR compliance is required if a subsequent proposed action will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the generic EIS or its findings statement." This issue is also discussed in the Findings, appended hereto, pages 7 and 58. This Annual Plan complies with the reporting requirements in Executive Order 15-2007 (Suffolk County Vector Control Pesticide Management Committee) and Resolution 285-2007 (which adopts the Findings Statement for the Long-Term Plan). The reporting requirements of Resolution 285-2007 are satisfied within this Annual Plan, and the Pesticide Management Committee will submit a report to CEQ independently to satisfy Executive Order 15-2007.

2014 SUMMARY

1. Water Management: Water Management activities will conform to the guidelines outlined in the Long Term Plan and Finding statement's Wetlands Best Management Practices (BMP's). Because the Wetlands Stewardship Program has not yet finalized the Wetlands Stewardship Plan, 2014 water management will be consist primarily of maintenance of existing structures as described in BMP's 2, 3 and 4 in the Findings Statement and Long Term Plan. Other water management activity will depend on the guidance of the Wetlands Stewardship Program as it develops definitions of wetlands health and guidance for additional BMP's. Any water management work, other than measures specified in BMP's 2, 3, and 4, would have to undergo review under SEQRA, and would be subject to Suffolk County's Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) review, as well. As per the attached Findings, machine ditch maintenance will be minimal (a maximum of 50,000 linear feet, and probably significantly less). Notice of all machine maintenance work will be provided to CEQ, prior to commencing the work.

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

2. Larval Control: Perform approximately 15,000 inspections of larval sites. Treat approximately 30,000 acres with *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti), *Bacillus sphaericus* or methoprene.
3. Adult Control: Conduct adult control when infestations are severe and widespread and/or necessary to respond to the presence of pathogens.
4. Research and Surveillance: Collect and process 10,000-12,000 larval and adult mosquito samples, depending on mosquito populations and viral activity. Collect and process approximately 50,000 mosquitoes for arbovirus surveillance. Evaluate the effectiveness of treatments. Perform special studies of problem areas, such as identifying the sources of unusual infestations or finding larval habitats of problem species.

Technical and Institutional Framework for Vector Control

To achieve this goal, the Division employs an integrated control program. Control measures are employed in a hierarchical manner that emphasizes prevention, and are guided by a surveillance program to ensure that control measures are only directed to address a clear need. Control proceeds from the more permanent, generally more “environmentally friendly” measures such as water management and biological control through the highly specific larvicides, and uses chemical controls such as adulticides only after other measures prove to be either insufficient or not feasible. This integrated approach is recognized as the most effective and environmentally sound manner in which to conduct a mosquito control program.

Because mosquitoes are of public health importance, the Division works closely with SCDHS. SCDHS operates the Arthropod-Borne Disease Laboratory (ABDL), with operational support provided by the Division. The ABDL concentrates its efforts on surveillance for mosquito-borne pathogens, primarily the arboviruses West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE). The Division conducts laboratory work that concentrates on estimating populations of mosquito adults and larvae. The Division also conducts laboratory work related to special projects designed to improve the control program and to evaluate the impacts of wetlands management. The results of this surveillance are used to guide and evaluate the Division’s control work. During times of a public health threat, the Division comes under the operational control of SCDHS. SCDHS is also responsible for other activities related to mosquitoes and the public health, such as medical surveillance, sanitation, environmental monitoring, community outreach and public education.

The New York State Department of Health (DOH) provides important support to the program by analyzing mosquito samples for pathogens, providing technical advice and determining when a public health threat exists. DOH also provides significant assistance with public education, as well as financial aid for vector surveillance and control. Because mosquito control involves work in environmentally sensitive areas and the use of pesticides, environmental compliance and protection are important components of the program. The Division is heavily regulated and subject to inspection under a series of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) permits, as well as regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and licensing of applicators. Close contact is maintained with DEC, United States Fish and Wildlife

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

Services (USFWS) and other agencies throughout the year to ensure that all work is conducted to a high environmental standard.

2014 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

WATER MANAGEMENT: Field personnel conduct this component from January 1 to April 30, and October 1 to December 31 (approximate dates). Water management is a functional way to reduce the need for pesticide applications. The Division expects to conduct water management in each of the County's ten towns. The work will be performed on a priority, as needed basis. Highest priority is assigned to larval habitats where infestations have the greatest potential for negative impact. In particular, areas that showed unexpectedly high infestations in 2013 will have high priority over the coming winter. Water management activities will be carried out in such a manner so that the primary goal of the work will be to protect the health of the marsh.

The purpose of water management is to minimize mosquito production through maintaining existing systems of ditches, culverts and other structures that drain off surface water and/or allow access to potential larval habitats by predatory fish. In some cases, the current ditch system has become an important component of the wetland as it exists today, and maintenance of the system is necessary to maintain tidal flow, fish habitat, or existing vegetative patterns. Much of this is maintenance work that may not require a permit, but is nonetheless conducted after consultation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to ensure consistency with conservation of the wetland. Sometimes, work to restore a system, even within its original configuration, requires a permit. In such cases, work is performed under permit and in cooperation with the DEC. Now that the Long Term Plan has been approved, all water management activities will be conducted with appropriate notification to and oversight by the Wetlands Stewardship Committee and Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ), as outlined in the Findings Statement of the Suffolk County Legislature that was adopted by Suffolk County Resolution 285-2007. Because the Wetlands Stewardship Committee has not yet completed its work in establishing standards for BMP's, water management in 2014 will probably be limited to maintenance activities described in the Wetlands Best Management Practices (BMP's). Existing pipes and culverts may be replaced in place and in kind (BMP 2). There will be cleaning of a maximum of 200,000 linear feet of upland and freshwater wetland ditches with hand labor to maintain the flow of water in mosquito habitats (BMP 3). Machine maintenance of ditches in tidal wetlands will be limited to the minimum needed to maintain those ditches or other structures that provide tidal flow or otherwise serve a critical ecological or public health need, and will total no more than 50,000 linear feet (BMP 4). If the Wetlands Stewardship approves the use of additional BMP's they will be used, subject to appropriate approval process that they will define.

CONTROL OF MOSQUITO LARVAE: All field personnel conduct larval control during the active mosquito season. Most crews conduct ground larviciding, while a heavy equipment crew assists in helicopter larvicide applications. This component is conducted during the active mosquito season of May 1 to September 30 (approximate dates). Larval control is most often employed when water management has not been able to completely prevent mosquito production. It also is used when water management has not been conducted or is not appropriate. Larval control is the Division's second most important control method. Ground crews visit

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

known larval habitats, check for the presence of larvae, obtain larval specimens for identification in the laboratory and apply larvicide if necessary. Field crews also eliminate larval habitats by unclogging pipes, removing containers or otherwise eliminating standing water. While the acreage of these sites is small, their proximity to residential areas makes them important. Ground crews also respond to complaints from the public. Over 90% of the larvicide used by the Division is applied in the major salt marshes and other wetlands, by helicopter. These marshes are surveyed at least weekly, or after flood tides. If larvae are discovered, a contract helicopter applies larvicide. For salt marshes and similar habitats, either liquid Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*) or liquid Altosid (methoprene) is applied, based on larval stage, temperature, and weather conditions. Larval control is used only if inspection of a site reveals or has the potential for significant larval production.

The larval control products to be used in 2014 and the conditions under which they are used are described as follows:

- Altosid Liquid Larvicide concentrate (methoprene, EPA 2724-446) – Aerial application to tidal and freshwater marshes.
- Altosid Liquid Larvicide (methoprene, EPA 2724-392) – Ground application to tidal and freshwater marshes, as well as other temporarily flooded areas.
- Altosid Pellets (methoprene, EPA 2724-448) – Ground application to intermittently or permanently flooded areas such as freshwater swamps, catch basins, drainage areas and recharge basins, provided that they are not fish habitats.
- Altosid XR-G (methoprene, EPA 2724-451) – Ground or aerial application to tidal wetlands; ground application to intermittently flooded freshwater areas; aerial application in freshwater areas in response to Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) or West Nile Virus (WNV) with case-by-case approval by DEC.
- Altosid XR Briquets (methoprene, EPA 2724-421) – Catch basins and other drainage or artificial structures that are not fish habitats. XR briquets will be used in May and June, with follow up treatments using Vectolex or Altosid pellets as necessary.
- Aquabac 200G (Bti, EPA 62637) – Ground application to intermittently flooded freshwater and tidal areas.
- Sphaeratax SPH (50G) (*B. sphaericus*, EPA 84268-2) - Aerial or ground application to freshwater and tidal areas that hold water for more than 7 days, such as ditches, impounded marshes, swamps, ponds; catch basins in July and August.
- Valent BioSciences Vectobac 12 AS (Bti, EPA 73049-38) – Aerial application to tidal and freshwater marshes; ground application to intermittently flooded areas such as tidal and freshwater marshes.
- Summit B.t.i. Briquets (Bti, EPA 6218-47) – Catch basins, ground depressions, artificial sites.
- Fourstar Briquets 90 (Bti plus *B. sphaericus*, EPA 83362-3) – Catch basins, ground depressions, artificial sites.

The equipment to be used for larval control includes various trucks for crew transportation, samplers such as dippers and mosquito traps, truck-mounted hydraulic sprayers, backpack sprayers and granular blowers, plus specially-equipped helicopters for larvicide applications on areas too large or inaccessible for ground treatment. All pesticide applications will use DEC-

2014 ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK- DIVISION OF VECTOR CONTROL

registered materials and be conducted under appropriate DEC permits and in accordance with label directions and other relevant State and Federal law.

The Division has developed technical guidelines for larval surveillance and control that determine where and when larvicides are used and what materials are chosen for a particular situation. These guidelines emphasize the use of bacterial products when possible and reserve methoprene for those situations where bacterial products are unlikely to be effective. As per the Findings for the Long Term Plan and Executive order 15-2007, the Pesticide Management Committee has reported on the results of its review of literature on methoprene and potential impacts, as well as on research sponsored by the County. The Committee found no significant new concerns regarding the use of methoprene. The County is committed to implementing a Pesticide Reduction Action Plan, that will seek to further accelerate pesticide reduction. As part of this Pesticide Reduction Action Plan, the County will continue to work with technical experts to further refine protocols related to larval monitoring and larvicide usage, consistent with the Long-Term Plan and GEIS. The County is not aware of any new data, studies or reports which contravene research, reports and Findings of the Long Term Plan with respect to larval treatment guidelines or thresholds. Therefore, those Findings are still valid, and control this Annual Plan.

In accordance with the Division's priorities and goals, approximately 1,500 of the 2,077 major larval habitats known to the Division will be surveyed and controlled if necessary throughout the active season. These known habitats consist primarily of freshwater wetlands and salt marshes, as well as roadside ditches, recharge areas and other non-wetland sites. The remaining major larval habitats and the 100,000+ artificial larval sites will be controlled on a complaint basis, as resources permit. Maps showing major larval habitats requiring control are on file at the Division's office in Yaphank.

CONTROL OF ADULT MOSQUITOES: This control method is conducted from approximately June 1 through September 15. It is done on an overtime basis; because the need for it is so highly variable it is not efficient to dedicate staff full time to it. This is a tertiary form of control, and the smallest component of the program. It is carried out only when adult infestations constitute an immediate threat of mosquito-borne disease (as determined by SCDHS) or there is a severe and widespread infestation of vector species, as determined by surveys and/or public complaints, in consultation with SCDHS. When virus has not been detected in a community, adulticiding is conducted when the Division can identify an area where there is 1) evidence of mosquitoes biting residents (such as complaints to the Division or requests by public officials); 2) the Division can confirm the existence of a problem by trap counts, landing rates or other staff observations; 3) control is technically and environmentally feasible and 4) the problem is unlikely to resolve itself (through dispersal or weather changes) or may spread without intervention. While the need for adult control can be reduced by the other program components, it is not possible to control all larval sites in Suffolk County for several reasons. Higher than normal rainfall can increase the need for adult control and some sites cannot be expeditiously treated due to independent permitting requirements, as is the case for larval habitats in the Wilderness portions of Fire Island. In addition, new or unexpected larval habitats always seem to occur, despite the best efforts of the program. It is not appropriate to treat for adult mosquitoes in every area where residents express a concern. Adult control is conducted only when it is clear, based on complaints, Division surveillance and SCDHS consultation that a substantial

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portion of a community is infested with vector species or there is a threat of mosquito-borne disease. Then, the entire affected area is treated. This strategy treats relatively few areas, but those that are treated receive sufficient control to reduce the problem. The guidelines for adult control will be those described in the GEIS Findings Statement.

Adult control can be deemed to be necessary under two separate operational scenarios. One is defined as a “Vector Control” (public health nuisance) application; the other is defined a “Health Emergency” application. In either case, pesticide use decisions are only made on the basis of scientifically-determined surveillance data.

Vector Control adulticide applications are made to reduce large numbers of human biting mosquitoes. Criteria for conducting a Vector Control treatment include:

1. Evidence of mosquitoes biting residents (there is no problem unless people are affected):
 - Service requests from public - mapped to determine extent of problem.
 - Requests from community leaders, elected officials.
2. Verification of problem by SCVC (service requests must be confirmed by objective evidence):
 - New Jersey trap counts higher than generally found for area in question (at least 25 females of human-biting species per night).
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC) portable light trap counts of 100 or more.
 - Landing rates of one per minute over a five minute period.
 - Confirmatory crew reports from problem area or adjacent larval habitats.
3. Control is technically and environmentally feasible (pesticides should only be used if there will be a benefit):
 - Weather conditions predicted to be suitable (no rain, winds to be less than 10 mph, temperature to be 65°F or above).
 - Road network adequate and appropriate for truck applications.
 - Legal restrictions on the treatment of wetlands, open water buffers, and no-spray list members in the treatment zone will not create untreated areas that would prevent adequate coverage to ensure treatment efficacy.
 - There are no issues regarding listed or special concern species in the treatment area.
 - Meeting label restrictions for selected compounds will not compromise expected treatment efficacy.
4. Likely persistence or worsening of problem without intervention (pesticides should not be used if the problem will resolve itself):
 - Considerations regarding the history of the area, such as the identification of a chronic problem area.
 - Determination if the problem will spread beyond the currently affected area absent intervention, based on the life history and habits of the species involved.
 - Absent immediate intervention, no relief from the problem can be expected.
 - Crew reports from adjacent larval habitats suggest adults will soon move into populated areas.
 - Life history factors of mosquitoes present – i.e., if a brooded species is involved, determining if the brood is young or is naturally declining.
 - Seasonal and weather factors, in that cool weather generally alleviates immediate problems, but warm weather and/or the onset of peak viral seasons exacerbate concerns.

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Determining, if the decision is delayed, if later conditions will prevent treatment at that time or not. Conversely, adverse weather conditions might remove most people from harm's way.

In essence, criteria 1 and 2 are necessary thresholds which must be met, prior to a treatment being considered, while criteria 3 and 4 are countervailing factors that would indicate treatment is not required despite the presence of an infestation. With enhanced surveillance, there will be rigorous, numeric validation of mosquito control infestation near a potentially affected population in all cases. Treatment will not occur unless criteria 1 and 2 are satisfied through a combination of surveillance indicators, although not all surveillance techniques may be feasible in every setting and situation. The County is not aware of any new data, studies or reports which contravene research, reports and Findings of the Long Term Plan with respect to adulticide treatment guidelines or thresholds. Therefore, those Findings are still valid, and control this Annual Plan.

Vector Control applications will normally be made by truck. Necessary public notices will be issued in a timely manner (normally, at least 24 hours pre-application), and appropriate precautions will be made to meet DEC restrictions on applications, and to avoid "No Spray" properties. If necessary to protect sensitive resources, buffer areas will be provided between the sensitive area and the application equipment. A 150-foot buffer from freshwater wetlands will be provided to avoid the need for DEC Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) permits unless a permit or other authorization from DEC has been received.

The need for Health Emergency treatments is determined by the New York State Department of Health West Nile Virus Response Plan for mosquito-borne disease. Because of the persistent presence of WNV in the County, the County perpetually begins each year in Risk Category 2. The New York State Department of Health has determined that there is an ongoing threat to the public health from West Nile Virus, and no longer declares health threats on a year-by-year basis for WNV. As indicators of pathogen presence accumulate (positive dead birds, positive pools of mosquitoes), the Commissioner of the SCDHS determines the need for control measures. If the risk assessments made by SCDHS indicate that risks to the residents of an area of the County are no longer tolerable, the Commissioner will, in conjunction with DEC and SCVC, determine the optimal treatment area to reduce risks of disease transmission to people. In 2009 and previous years, an Emergency Authorization were requested from DEC if freshwater wetlands were involved to eliminate the need for an Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands) permit. In 2011, NYSDEC issued an Article 24 permit to allow adulticide applications in freshwater wetlands or adjacent areas if necessary to protect the public health and replace the use of Emergency Authorizations. This permit controls the use of adulticides in and adjacent to freshwater wetlands during the term of that permit, 2011-2020. The permit covers Health Emergency applications throughout the County and will also allow Vector Control applications in and adjacent to some freshwater wetlands in heavily developed areas of southern Brookhaven. Appropriate required public notices will be issued. Pre-application mosquito sampling will be conducted (for efficacy determinations). If, as is often the case for Health Emergency applications, an aerial application is proposed, a helicopter using the Adapco Wingman guidance system or equivalent GPS-based technology will be used to optimize the delivery of the pesticide.

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Efficacy measurements will be made following as many adulticide applications as weather conditions and resources allow. The Long-Term Plan also calls for the establishment of resistance testing for the more commonly used compounds.

The Long-Term Plan proposed a general reliance on resmethrin, a synthetic pyrethroid, as the adulticide pesticide. Resmethrin has been found to be an effective pesticide for mosquito control, can be used for ultra-low volume applications for truck and aerial delivery, undergoes rapid decay in the environment, and, as discussed below, has few identified non-target effects when applied as proposed under the Long-Term Plan. Sumithrin, a similar pyrethroid, is proposed to be the primary back-up to resmethrin, and the primary pesticide for any hand-held applications. The Long-Term Plan also identifies two other pyrethroids, permethrin and natural pyrethrins, as potential adulticide compounds. Neither is preferred; however, permethrin is a more widely available product that is manufactured by more than one company, and so may continue to be available under conditions when the patented, less-widely used pyrethroids may not be. Natural pyrethrins are identified as a potentially useful compound because its label allows for use over agricultural areas. In addition to the pyrethroids, malathion, an organophosphate pesticide, was identified as a potential adulticide. Malathion would be used under very specialized conditions, that are unlikely to happen, such if thermal fogging were needed, daylight applications were called for, or if resistance testing indicated pyrethroid applications would be ineffective in meeting the goals of the application. All of these pesticides would be applied at the maximum label rate, as that is the best way of achieving effective mosquito control and is helpful in avoiding the development of pesticide resistance. The adulticides included in this Annual Plan have been fully evaluated in the GEIS for the Long-Term Plan, and this Annual Plan is fully consistent with the attached Findings. The County will continue to review available pesticides and alternatives.

PUBLIC EDUCATION: Mosquito problems resulting from larval habitats around homes and yards, containers, drains and the like, is generally brought to the Division's attention through residents' requests for service. Control of these "domestic" mosquitoes is promoted through education and appeal to individual property owners. Given the WNV threat posed by these mosquitoes, especially *Culex pipiens*, SCDHS has taken on a leading role in public education. Sanitarians are utilized to require property owners to clean up potential mosquito larval sites. Public education includes the distribution of pamphlets, telephone contact, site visits, media exposure and presentations to various citizens' groups and associations. In addition, the Division offers assistance to residents in eliminating sources of mosquitoes on their property, and leaves "door hangers" with educational information at properties they visit. Educational materials are also available on the County Web site. The appearance of the exotic, container-breeding species *Aedes japonicus* and *Aedes albopictus* means this component will take on increasing importance, since the public's cooperation will be needed to control these larval habitats.

Public Notification AND THE "NO-SPRAY" REGISTRY: In 2000, the County passed new laws to improve required public notification for adult mosquito control. As a result, there is now an increased use of the media and extensive outreach to local officials. The Health Services Web

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site is used to post spray maps. For each adulticide application, over 150 faxes are sent to various officials and other interested parties. Newsday and News12 post spray schedules and maps. It is important to recognize that adulticide applications are very sensitive to the weather, especially aerial pyrethroid applications. The need to inform the public will need to be balanced with the need to conduct operations promptly, within weather windows and before the problem spreads and more acreage needs treatment. It is usually not appropriate to provide more than 24 hours' notice in most cases, because beyond that time, weather forecasts are not very reliable. Attempts to provide more than 24-hour notice often result in many spray operations being announced and then cancelled. These cancellations are very confusing to the public. Despite these difficulties, the County provides 48-hour notice for aerial adulticide applications whenever possible.

In addition to the previous public notification procedures, the County has implemented the new County law, passed in 2010, requiring the use of its "Code Red" automated calling and messaging system to provide more thorough public notice for adulticiding. This system allows automated phone calls to be placed to all telephones in an area designated for treatment. These messages provide basic information about the operation, such as spray hours, and refer the recipient to additional sources of information. The system ensures that nearly everyone in the area knows about the operation. Use of the Code Red system has been very successful and provides a new level of public information for the program.

The Division maintains a "no-spray" registry of residences where adult mosquito control is not desired. During ground applications the application unit is shut off 150 feet prior to passing such a residence and not turned on until 150 feet after. For aerial control, a system has been devised for identifying and avoiding areas with a minimum radius of ¼ mile, more than 65% of the area is residential and where more than 35% of the residences are on the registry. This registry represents an effort to balance the desires of those residents who want control of adult mosquitoes with those who oppose the use of pesticides. At this writing, the "no-spray" registry lists several hundred properties, most of which are in areas where serious infestations are rare. When control is required to deal with a public health emergency, the Commissioner of SCDHS can override the list. Even then list members are telephoned prior to applications in their area through the Code Red system. In addition to this legally required registry, the Division maintains listings of beekeepers and organic farms. Beekeepers' properties are generally avoided or beekeepers are notified before treatments so that they can protect their hives.

Although not required to do so by law, the County also provides public notification for aerial larviciding. An e-mail notice of the marshes to be treated by helicopter is sent each week to Legislators, local governments and other interested parties. In addition, a list of marshes to be treated is posted each week on the County Web site.

SURVEILLANCE AND RESEARCH: All control operations are based on information obtained from surveillance and research. This a cooperative effort between Vector Control staff in the Department of Public Works and the Arthropod Borne Disease Laboratory in the Department of Health Services. Knowledge of mosquito populations, species composition and arbovirus activity is used to guide and evaluate control measures. Arbovirus surveillance allows the

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Division, in cooperation with the County and State Health Departments, to gauge the potential for disease transmission and take appropriate action.

- A) Mosquito population surveillance: Approximately 12,000 larval and adult mosquito surveys are analyzed each year. These surveys are necessary for locating infestations, directing control efforts and evaluating the effectiveness of those efforts. The mosquito species that breed in various locations are determined from larval samples. Numbers of adult mosquitoes in residential areas are estimated from a network of approximately 29 New Jersey light traps in fixed locations throughout the County. New Jersey traps provide a dead sample three to five times per week. Some 50,000 mosquitoes per year from these traps are identified and counted. This work is conducted by DPW staff. In addition, Vector DPW assists the virus surveillance program based on live mosquitoes captured in portable CDC traps (see below).
- B) Arbovirus surveillance in mosquitoes: Viral surveillance is conducted primarily by the ABDL with Vector assistance, and will be directed primarily at two pathogens, EEE and WNV. Surveillance will be conducted according to the latest CDC and State DOH guidelines, modified for Suffolk County's unique environment. To monitor virus activity, CDC light traps and gravid traps are placed on a weekly or rotating basis at various locations throughout the County. These sites are chosen based on their history of viral activity or the presence of viral indicators such as the finding of birds with WNV in the area. The ABDL and the Division collect and process approximately 50,000 live, adult mosquitoes annually for viral analysis. In 2014, the samples will be sorted by species, frozen, and sent to Albany for arbovirus analysis in the State DOH laboratory.
- C) Bird and other surveillance: SCDHS, State DOH, DEC and CDC monitor other WNV indicators such as unusual bird deaths or the number of dead birds sighted in an area. The presence of WNV-positive birds is an indicator of virus activity in an area, although the usefulness of dead birds as an indicator has declined in recent years as birds adapt to the virus. The County picks up selected dead birds for WNV testing. The County conducts a rapid, field test (the RAMP test). There are also indications that the number of dead bird sightings in an area is a surrogate indicator of risk. There will also be SCDHS monitoring of hospitals and outreach to physicians to quickly detect any human cases.
- D) Efficacy monitoring: While the Division has always monitored the effectiveness of the control program in a variety of ways, there will be an increased effort in this area, based on trial work to develop methods conducted in 2007. In particular, trapping of adult mosquitoes before and after adulticide events will be conducted using carbon dioxide baited CDC light traps. In addition, indicators of virus activity before and after treatment are followed to be sure the desired effect is achieved. While the number of adult mosquitoes in New Jersey traps and other traps is a key indicator of the overall success of the larval control program, additional effort will be directed toward before and after sampling of treated areas to confirm the efficacy of the treatment methods used. For methoprene applications, this requires bringing pupae from the treated areas back to the laboratory to determine if they emerge, something that is very labor intensive.

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- E) Special surveys and field investigations: Vector's Laboratory Director and other staff also conduct special surveys to determine the source of mosquito problems when these turn up in places where they are not expected. Special surveys of problems that appear early in a season can allow larval crews to prevent further trouble through the summer. Ongoing studies on mosquito production in catch basins are helping to define appropriate control measures for this important habitat for *Culex* mosquitoes that transmit WNV., In addition, we are developing improved techniques to improve surveillance for the Asian tiger mosquito, *Ae. albopictus* a species which has become a major biting pest in large portions of the County the last three years. Given the somewhat unpredictable ways mosquitoes seem to find to cause problems for residents of and visitors to the County, it is important that the Division retain a flexible ability to investigate issues as they come up.
- F) Support for Wetlands Stewardship activities: Vector Control continues to provide support for monitoring and other investigations related to Wetlands Stewardship activities. In particular, Division staff assists in the monitoring of the Integrated Marsh Management (IMM) project at Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Division will assist the Wetlands Stewardship Program in identifying and evaluating prospective sites for future IMM projects, particularly those that will help meet Long Term Plan goals for pesticide use reduction.

Other provisions of the Work Plan notwithstanding, Vector Control may participate in limited research, monitoring, and demonstration projects in cooperation with other levels of government such as the State, Towns or federal agencies such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service or Army Corps of Engineers. These activities, which are not part of this Plan, will be subject to separate permitting and SEQRA compliance, and would be subject to CEQ and Wetlands Stewardship Committee review as well.

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Pesticide Use in 2013

The Findings Statement for the Long Term Plan requires Vector Control to provide an annual report of pesticide use to the Legislature. The table below summarizes the use of pesticides by the Division in 2013. The acres treated are compiled by multiplying the total used by the standard dose. In a Duplex treatment, the acres treated with two products simultaneously are only counted once.

Product	Active ingredient	Amount used	Units	Air/Ground Application	2013 Acreage
Larvicides					
Altosid Liquid Larvicide (5%)	Methoprene	5	gal	Ground	160
Altosid Liquid Larvicide concentrate (20%)	Methoprene	35	gal	Aerial	
Altosid pellets	Methoprene	220	lbs	Ground	44
Altosid XR-G	Methoprene	400	lbs	Ground	80
Valent BioSciences Vectobac 12 AS	Bti	769.5	gal	Aerial	
Summit Bti briquets	Bti	500	ea	Ground	1
Fourstar 90 briquets	Bti/ <i>B. sphaericus</i>	4800	ea	Ground	11
Valent BioSciences Vectobac CG	Bti	0	lbs	Ground	0
Aquabac 200G	Bti	1960	lbs	Ground	196
Valent BioSciences Vectolex CG	<i>B. sphaericus</i>	0	lbs	Ground	0
Altosid XR briquets	Methoprene	16940	ea	Ground	39
Spheratax 50G	<i>B. sphaericus</i>	7840	lbs	Ground	523
Ground Larvicide Total					1139
Aerial Larvicide:					
Vectobac 12AS applied alone	Bti	555.625	gal	Aerial	4125
Altosid 20% applied alone	Methoprene	31.406	gal		4120
Duplex Vect 12AS + Altosid 20%	methoprene+Bti tank mix	9.082 ALL + 218 12AS	gal	Aerial	1550
Total larvicide					10934
Adulticides					
Scourge 18+54	resmethrin	30	gal	Ground	6400
Anvil 10+10 ULV	sumithrin	15	gal	Ground	3200
Adulticide acreage					9600

**SUFFOLK COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT
LONG - TERM PLAN**

**GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
STATEMENT OF FINDINGS**



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Suffolk County Executive

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Adopted March 22, 2007

SUFFOLK COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT
LONG - TERM PLAN

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

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**STATEMENT OF FINDINGS
SUFFOLK COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT
LONG-TERM PLAN**

Preparation/Submission Date: February 1, 2007

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SEQRA Classification: Type 1

Lead Agency: County of Suffolk
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Location: Countywide, but excluding the Orient Point Mosquito
Control District and Fire Island National Seashore

A. Introduction

The subject action is the Suffolk County Vector Control Wetlands Management and Long-Term Plan (herein the Long-Term Plan; October, 2006). This Statement of Environmental Findings has been prepared in accordance with the environmental review requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 617 and Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Charter. This statement of findings has been prepared to demonstrate that:

1. the procedural requirements of SEQRA have been met;
2. the proposed Long-Term Plan was selected from among the reasonable alternatives as the choice that minimized potential impacts; and
3. as required by 6 NYCRR Section 617.11(d), consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations from among the reasonable alternatives available, the action is one that avoids or minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Adverse environmental impacts will be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable by incorporating as conditions to this Statement of Findings those mitigative measures that were identified as practicable.

B. Overview

Purpose/Goals

Suffolk County has developed this Long-Term Plan to control mosquitoes (protect public health), reduce pesticide usage, and manage and protect wetlands. A major goal is to reduce larviciding by 75 percent, as measured in acres treated, over 12 years; currently, 4,000 acres of tidal wetlands are routinely larvicided. Another key goal is to continue to reduce adulticiding. In recent years, less than two percent of Suffolk County has received non-emergency adulticide treatments.

Description of Action

The Long-Term Plan enhances integrated pest management, including increased surveillance (including pre-adulticide, and post-adulticide efficacy), operational improvements (e.g., catch basin larviciding), and expanded public education/outreach. Strict numeric mosquito criteria will

be used to justify every non-Health Emergency adulticide treatment. The use of technology has also been optimized. For example, the Adapco Wingman spray technology is used to minimize pesticide usage, and geographic information systems have been improved.

Wetlands management will be critical in reducing larvicide usage. As part of the program, no new ditches will be created, and routine use of machine ditch maintenance has ceased. During the first three years, implementation of the Long-Term Plan will focus on low-impact water management without significant changes to the wetland ecology. Wetlands functions and values will be the paramount objective for all wetland management projects.

In the longer term, a Wetlands Stewardship Committee strategy will address the assessment and management needs of all 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands in Suffolk.

At a minimum, the Long-Term Plan will be updated on a triennial basis, with the first update due in 2010. The triennial report will contain detailed information on effectiveness of implementing a broad variety of recommendations related to public health, vector control, and water management (see Appendix 1 for format and examples of specific indicators). Any significant changes to the Plan may be subject to further environmental review (see section G).

Impact Analysis

A comprehensive environmental review was conducted for the potential impacts of the Long-Term Plan. As discussed in Section F, there is no data or analysis which documents that implementation of the Long-Term Plan will have any potentially significant adverse impacts (with the possible exception of adulticide impacts to non-target insects which are believed to be minor and can be mitigated, as well as Wetlands Best Management Practices 5 through 15, which would be subject to additional environmental review if proposed). Successful implementation of the Plan will, however, result in significant beneficial impacts (e.g., pesticide reduction).

Potential environmental impacts were reviewed for all aspects of the program, through exhaustive literature searches, local experiments (including collection of extensive monitoring data) and demonstration projects, and a comprehensive, quantitative risk analysis. Vector control and water management programs, and impacts, were evaluated for numerous jurisdictions.

The pesticides analysis results can be summarized as:

- Human health: negligible impacts (acute, chronic, or carcinogenic) from any larvicide or adulticide agent.
- Ecological impact: no significantly increased risks for impacts for mammalian, avian, or reptilian wildlife from any pesticide. Possible risks for aquatic impacts were associated only with the adulticides permethrin and, potentially more so, malathion. However, models indicate that the increased risk for invertebrate impacts does not propagate up the food chain, and a sophisticated ecosystem model showed recovery to be complete by the following spring.

Bees are the standard for understanding agricultural pesticide impacts to flying insects and, based on theoretical potential effects to bees, all adulticides posed a potential risk to non-target flying insects. However, vector control adulticides are generally not applied when bees are flying (day time). No study has attributed significant impacts to insect populations from vector control adulticides at the concentrations and methods in which they are applied. Also, the literature suggests that effects of transient stressors on insect populations are fleeting, with populations recovering within days. Mitigation measures contained in the Long-Term Plan are expected to minimize any potential impacts to non-target flying insects.

The water management impact assessment found that there should be no significant impacts from careful, site-specific application of the selected Best Management Practices. For the first three years of the Long-Term Plan (through early 2010), implementation of the Long-Term Plan will focus on low impact Best Management Practices (BMPs 1-4, including de minimis ditch maintenance and maintenance/repair of existing culverts). Any other BMPs (including BMPs 5-15) will automatically trigger additional environmental review.

The Long-Term Plan involves a new approach to the management of Suffolk County's coastal marshes, and there will be no new ditch construction, no routine ditch maintenance of the overall grid ditch system, and minimal, limited machine ditch maintenance (expected to be annually limited to 50,000 linear feet, affecting less than 50 acres of marsh) in conjunction with projects where it is necessary to preserve or enhance important ecological functions in tidally restricted areas.

Mitigation

Mitigation is discussed in detail in Section F. Mitigation is summarized as follows, in terms of integrated pest management, water management, and pesticide usage.

Integrated Pest Management

The Long-Term Plan mitigates potential impacts because it enhances many aspects of the current Integrated Pest Management approach, including:

- Public outreach will be bolstered. In particular, there will be targeted education efforts in areas that have a greater probability of receiving adulticide applications.
- Surveillance efforts (pre-spray and post-spray efficacy) will increase, including increasing the number of traps used and the number of set-outs made. New Jersey Light Traps will increase from 27 to 30, and CDC trap-nights are expected to increase from 80 to 105 trap nights per week, at peak). Surveillance results will be better communicated to the public as a means of justifying program decisions.
- Current efforts to reduce mosquito breeding in catch basins and other storm water systems will be increased. Catch basin monitoring will increase, with the goal of increasing from 10,000 to 40,000 inspections per year.
- Focus will be increased on reducing the number of tires that litter the County. These sites serve as key habitats for important disease vectors, and so these efforts clearly reduce the risks of disease transmission.
- Biocontrol use will be mitigated through the use of disease-free, native fish, whenever possible (although the use of disease-free fathead minnows is also a possibility), and through strict observance of restrictions to ensure fish do not escape to other water bodies and do not threaten endangered species or significant habitats.

Wetlands Management

Water management was the cause of many comments from interested parties. It is of prime importance that wetlands management be organizationally and functionally separated from vector control. To mitigate potential effects from any wetlands management project, the following measures will be instituted.

- For the first three years of the Long-Term Plan (through early 2010), implementation of the Long-Term Plan will focus on low impact Best Management Practices (BMPs 1-4, including de minimis ditch maintenance and maintenance/repair of existing culverts).
- Any other BMPs (including BMPs 5-15) will automatically trigger additional environmental review. While BMPs 1-4 will be generally classified as Type II Actions, they may be subject to further SEQRA review if deemed necessary by DEE and/or CEQ. BMPs 5-15 will be deemed Unlisted or Type I Actions to ensure appropriate SEQRA review.
- A Wetlands Stewardship Committee, chaired by the Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy, will be a key part of the Long-Term Plan, and this Committee will provide recommendations on all projects using BMPs 10-15, and can review any other project its membership wishes to consider.
- In 2010, the first triennial report will include recommendations from the Wetlands Stewardship Committee strategy; at that point, any Long-Term Plan modifications may be subject to further environmental review (see section G).
- The Long-Term Plan now emphasizes marsh health and preservation in design, implementation, and assessment of all wetlands management projects.
- All necessary permits will be acquired, which will require a great deal of formal project reviews.

Pesticide usage

Pesticide impacts are mitigated in several ways, as follows.

- Implementation of the long-term plan is expected to result in decreasing need to use larvicides (an eventual 75 percent reduction is a Long-Term Plan goal).
- Precise triggers (trap counts or landing rates) are required to be met before any Vector Control adulticide applications.
- Efficacy testing will be a significant element of the Long-Term Plan, and these data should provide justification for the pesticide use that does occur.

- Use of the Adapco Wingman technology will optimize aerial adulticide applications (maximize mosquito control while minimizing pesticide usage)
- Continued consultation with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and other resource agencies will ensure that all pesticide applications avoid impacts to endangered species and minimize impacts to settings of particular concern, whether through the use of setbacks, adjustments in application timing, or avoidance of specific areas.
- The plan report now appears to want to lessen such buffers, which right now are 100-150 feet. CEQ feels the buffers are necessary, though if more nuanced applications are proven to avoid non-target impact/drift, CEQ will be willing to consider such evidence as part of the long term strategy.

It is important to emphasize that the Long-Term Plan will be an adaptively managed Plan. The Steering Committee and the advisory committees (Citizens and Technical) are expected to continue to function, and issues can continue to be addressed, even if they arise or are realized after this iteration of the Plan has been completed.

Further Environmental Review

The triggers for further environmental review which are specified herein constitute the minimum conditions under which additional environmental review would be initiated. At any time, the County could commence additional environmental review based on substantial new technical information.

Further environmental reviews (see Section G) are possible under at least two circumstances: adoption of the Annual Plan of Work, and in relation to wetlands management projects. Both are summarized below.

Annual Plans of Work

On an annual basis, the Council on Environmental Quality will review Annual Plans of Work and make a recommendation with respect to the State Environmental Quality Review Act to the Suffolk County Legislature. Annual Plans of Work that comply with the form and content of the Long-Term Plan generally should not require further environmental review. If an Annual Plan

of Work diverges from the Long-Term Plan, whether in terms of the scope of particular elements, or in terms of specific products or approaches to vector control, then all or part of the Annual Plan may be subject to further environmental review, at the determination of the Suffolk County Legislature and/or other involved agencies.

In general, annual plans need to focus on the use of surveillance to determine where mosquito problems exist, and to primarily employ source reduction tools to reduce the impact of mosquitoes on people. The implementation (over time) of the techniques for wetlands management developed in the Best Management Practices manual, as outlined in the Wetlands Management Plan may be a source reduction tool.

Specific triggers for additional SEQRA reviews have been detailed. These triggers include:

- failure to include public education and outreach steps to educate residents and visitors on the means that are available to avoid mosquito bites and diseases associated with mosquitoes
- inadequate mosquito population or disease surveillance
- failure to commit to respond to all mosquito complaints using personnel appropriately trained to identify and mitigate sources of mosquito problems
- failure to use the review processes outlined in the Wetlands Management Plan for wetlands management projects
- proposed use of a non-native biocontrol organism not already resident in Suffolk County natural environments
- proposed use of a larvicide other than *Bacillus thuringensis* var *israelensis* (Bti), *Bacillus sphaericus*, or methoprene
- proposed use of an adulticide other than resmethrin, sumithrin, permethrin, natural pyrethrins, or malathion
- identification of a preferred adulticide agent other than resmethrin or sumithrin
- use of BMPs 5-15.

Wetlands Management

Most wetlands management projects will be subject to further environmental review. Projects utilizing Best Management Practices 1 through 4, as determined by DEE, (none to Minimal Impacts) will not, unless unusual site-specific conditions are cause for concern; all others will.

The triggers for further environmental review which are specified in the FGEIS and below in Section G constitute the minimum conditions under which additional environmental review would be initiated. At any time, the County and/or the Council on Environmental Quality could commence additional environmental review based on substantial new technical information.

C. Procedural Requirements

Suffolk County Department of Public Works (SCDPW) prepared an Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) for the development of a Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan and submitted the EAF to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) on May 2, 2002. On May 15, 2002, the CEQ issued a recommendation for a Positive Declaration to the Suffolk County Legislature. The Legislature issued the Positive Declaration at its meeting on August 6, 2002.

A draft Scoping document was prepared by Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS). The draft Scope was circulated for public review beginning August 7, 2002. A public Scoping hearing was held on September 10, 2002, at the Suffolk County Legislative Building in Hauppauge. This hearing was conducted by the CEQ, acting on behalf of the County Legislature, as authorized by Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Administrative Code.

The CEQ held open the public Scoping record until September 25, 2002, in order to afford the opportunity for additional written comments regarding the scope of the DGEIS. All written comments received through that date, as well as minutes and summaries from the various meetings conducted as part of the Scoping process, were collected together and published by the County.

The Final Scope was published August 1, 2003, and was adopted by the Legislature by Resolution 1122 on December 16, 2003. The resolution was signed by County Executive Robert Gaffney on December 18, 2003.

A Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (DGEIS) for the Suffolk County Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan was submitted to CEQ on May 3, 2006. It was accepted as complete by CEQ at its May 17, 2006 meeting. At that meeting, CEQ set a 60 day comment period (through July 17, 2006) and also announced that two public hearings would be held. Public hearings were thus held, on Thursday, June 29, 2006, from 6 to 9 pm, at the Maxine S. Postal Legislative Auditorium, Riverhead, and on Thursday, July 6, 2006, from 10 am to 1 pm in the Rose A. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium, Hauppauge, before members of CEQ, with CEQ Chair Dr. R. Lawrence Swanson presiding.

At the CEQ meeting held on August 9, 2006, CEQ determined that the comments received in writing and at the hearings were substantive in nature, and forwarded a recommendation to the Legislature that it cause to have a Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) prepared. The Legislature, at its meeting on October 17, 2006, passed resolution 1103-2006 authorizing the preparation of a FGEIS. The resolution was signed by County Executive Steve Levy on October 20, 2006.

The FGEIS was received by CEQ on November 9, 2006. The FGEIS Supplement was sent to the CEQ on January 4, 2006. All documents were forwarded to the Legislature for review and consideration together with comments from CEQ, and considered at the January 29, 2007 meeting of the Environmental, Planning and Agriculture Committee (EPAC) of the Suffolk County Legislature. These findings incorporate the direction from the Legislature.

To the extent that these Findings may contain measures (e.g., mitigation) which are not already explicitly in the Plan, the Plan is deemed to be amended to incorporate these Findings. If any provisions in the Findings are potentially inconsistent with the Plan, the provisions of the Findings are deemed to prevail.

D. Long-Term Plan Overview

Introduction

On August 6, 2002, the Suffolk County Legislature adopted a “Positive Declaration” on the County’s proposed Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan. The Legislature subsequently appropriated funding to conduct the program, resulting in SCDPW (as fiscal manager) and SCDHS (as project manager) preparing and issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the preparation of a Long-Term Vector Control and Wetlands Management Plan together with any associated environmental reviews.

An open and public process was undertaken to generate a Long-Term Plan and to perform the environmental impact assessment of the Long-Term Plan. Elements of public participation and input included:

- Formation of project committees such as the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), the Wetlands Subcommittee, and the Monitoring Subcommittee. These formally constituted committees (the TAC and CAC) and more informal groups provided venues and means for comment and review of project work products, and for feedback and input on the development of the Long-Term Plan to be made.
- Reviews of various project work products by nationally recognized technical experts (organized by the TAC).
- The Best Management Practices Manual and Wetlands Management Plan were released in draft form for public review in July 2005. The Long-Term Plan was released for public review in September 2005. On the basis of received public comments, the Long-Term Plan and the associated Wetlands Management Plan and Best Management Practices Manual were revised, and released in draft form again in December 2005. At that time, a draft version of the DGEIS was also released for public comment and review.
- Following the receipt of comments, the County once again revised the Long-Term Plan, the Wetlands Management Plan, and the Best Management Practices Manual. These documents, together with a revised DGEIS, were formally submitted to the CEQ on May 3, 2006.

- Following the public comment period on the DGEIS, the Long-Term Plan, the Wetlands Management Plan, and the Best Management Practices Manual were again revised, with the updated versions released in October 2006. On November 9, 2006, the FGEIS was delivered to CEQ, as a response to comments made on the DGEIS.

Therefore, it is clear that the Long-Term Plan and its associated environmental reviews are the product of an open and very public process, one in which several substantial revisions have been made following extensive public input to generate draft plans and analyses. The Plan was revised several times, on a voluntary basis, by the County.

In addition, Suffolk County commissioned its consultant, Cashin Associates, PC, and its team of subconsultants to conduct extensive fieldwork and local data collection, including local experimentation and environmental characterizations. These efforts included:

- Designing, permitting, constructing, and monitoring a progressive water management project at Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge, in conjunction with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the County.
- Designing, permitting, and conducting the Caged Fish experiment of larvicide and adulticide impacts under environmentally relevant conditions, documenting all aspects of the applications and subsequent fate and transport, and testing for biological effects, in conjunction with the County and the US Geological Survey (USGS).
- Identifying and characterizing 21 local wetlands (Primary Study Areas) to serve as a basis for determining environmental impacts associated with water management.
- Identifying and characterizing four sentinel areas of the County to allow for careful modeling of the risks to human health and the environment from proposed pesticide applications.
- Conducting an assessment of the potential for mosquito control ditches to convey land-based pollutants to the surrounding estuaries.
- Testing for changes in invertebrate communities at five pairs of salt marshes from extended exposure to mosquito control larvicide formulations.

- Determining the long-term vegetation characteristics at two south shore salt marshes, and relating changes in vegetation patterns to extrinsic environmental changes, such as ditching, changes in land use, major storms, and similar factors.
- Monitoring turtle use of upland mosquito ditches near Napeague Harbor, and surveying for their presence in three similar settings.
- Surveying additional stormwater control structures beyond those identified by preliminary County assessments for the potential to breed mosquitoes that might impact human health.
- Testing innovative mosquito control formulations and devices in County environments.
- Constructing a Geographical Information System (GIS) database of local vector control information along with other relevant County environmental data sets.
- Designing and preparing to implement a test of remote sensing capabilities to ascertain vegetation geographical patterns and temporal trends in County salt marshes.

This information was released to the public through 27 separate publications associated with the Literature Search, additional reports connected with other tasks of the project, construction and maintenance of a project website where all relevant information, publications, and presentations were posted, professional presentations at local, national, and international meetings, and through production and dissemination of a project specific newsletter.

Nuisance versus Disease

The Long-Term Plan attempted to distinguish between mosquito control conducted to control nuisance, and mosquito control conducted to prevent human health impacts. However, such a distinction proved to be impracticable. The Plan was successful, however, in describing approaches geared to “Vector Control” (control in the absence of a detected pathogen; synonymous, for purposes of the Long-Term Plan, with the term “Public Health Nuisance Control”), as differentiated from actions associated with “Emergency Response.”

It is noted the Long-Term Plan approach is consistent with Public Health Law. The law reflects the position that a severe infestation of mosquitoes that results in large numbers of people receiving many bites is clearly not a “healthy” situation, even if no specific disease is transmitted. State and County Public Health Law describe a mosquito infestation as a “public health nuisance,” whether or not pathogens have been detected. A public health nuisance is, by definition, a condition that can adversely affect public health.

It is not possible to distinguish specific mosquito control steps for human health protection from all other mosquito control actions. For instance, West Nile virus (WNV) occurs and reoccurs across nearly all the County in most years. Nearly all human-biting mosquitoes found in the County have the potential to transmit WNV. Source reduction, wetlands management, larval control efforts, and wetland management techniques can reduce the potential for infection by reducing the pool of mosquitoes that can transmit disease. However, since female adult mosquitoes that have fed at least once are the only mosquitoes that carry WNV, the application of these techniques that limit the production of adult mosquitoes necessarily occurs prior to the mosquitoes becoming infected.

WNV impacts in the County are believed to be much less than they might in the absence of such control measures. Modeling suggests that West Nile virus incidence rates could be an order of magnitude higher in the absence of vector control (i.e., potentially tens of deaths, and hundreds of serious illnesses, annually). It is quite probable that other factors, such as the composition of the County’s mosquito population, also impacts the infection rate here. However, the control program also has a role in shaping the mosquito population, so that again it is difficult to separate out clearly the impact of the control program from other factors. The terminology used for control of adult mosquitoes may appear to support a distinction between nuisance and disease control, but that is not so. “Health Emergency” adulticide applications are made when the Commissioner of the SCDHS, acting under authority granted by the New York State Department of Health, determines that immediate risks to human health need to be reduced, by reducing adult mosquito populations in a certain area because there is a particularly high risk of transmission of disease to humans. The implication is that other applications are not made to reduce health risks. However, the Long-Term Plan has accurately designated these other kinds of adulticide applications “Vector Control” applications (i.e., control vectors with potential to adversely affect public health, prior to detection of WNV or other pathogens). The terminology is intended to

underline that all human-biting mosquitoes in the County are potential vectors of disease (most often, WNV), and that the reduction of large numbers of these mosquitoes will reduce overall disease risks. This clear connection between the reduction of large numbers of human-biting mosquitoes and decreases in disease risk is the reason that all aspects of the County control program are seen to be part of an overall disease control effort. It is true that alleviation of impacts to residents' and visitors' quality of life does follow from adulticide applications, and this is an important benefit of the program. This brief discussion focuses on West Nile virus. As discussed in the Long-Term Plan and GEIS, an integrated vector control program is credited to manage risks from other diseases and Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

Content of the Vector Control Long-Term Plan

Those aspects of the Vector Control portion of the Long-Term Plan were developed as an implementation of Integrated Pest Management. Integrated Pest Management is a means of addressing pest problems that uses a hierarchical approach where those activities that have greater impact on the organisms but potentially have fewer environmental or human health risks are assayed first, and where actions taken are commensurate with the problem.

The scope of the Long-Term Plan includes all of Suffolk County. However, Orient Point Mosquito Control District is responsible for vector control in that portion of the County. In addition, implementation of mosquito control in Fire Island National Seashore will require completing a separate permit application and environmental review process, and, due to its status in the national park system, may require some additional considerations that do not apply to the remainder of Suffolk County.

The hierarchical elements of the Vector Control component of the Long-Term Plan are:

- Public education and outreach

Public education and outreach is central to the effectiveness of the Long-Term Plan. The Long-Term Plan will re-enforce existing efforts that allow residents and visitors to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes, and that address mosquito breeding problems determined through responses to citizen complaints. The Long-Term Plan calls for expansion of general public outreach through program presentations, brochures, and web site maintenance, and will target the areas of the County, predominantly along the south shore, where adulticide

applications have been made more frequently. Specific efforts to improve catch basin maintenance and to address tire litter are expected to provide dividends in terms of reductions of disease risks. The County will maintain its “Do Not Spray” registry and will expand its efforts to educate Suffolk County residents regarding specific elements of the vector control program.

- Scientific surveillance

A central tenet of Integrated Pest Management is that information is necessary in order to determine appropriate actions. The Vector Control Long-Term Plan surveillance program is intended to generate necessary information in sufficient quantity and in a timely manner so that the activities of the vector control program are optimized. Surveillance generally determines two parameters concerning the local mosquito population. One is number and speciation, generally called population surveillance. The second is pathogen presence, which is generically called disease monitoring.

Population surveillance looks to assess larval and adult populations. Larval populations are determined at set stations, where crews collect samples with laboratory confirmation of numbers and speciation. Crews also seek for breeding sites in response to citizen complaints. The County will maintain its existing larval population sampling efforts, and endeavor to respond to all complaints within three days. Adult populations are assessed through trapping, primarily. The fixed New Jersey trap network will be expanded by three under the Long-Term Plan, and, if adult control is proposed, special population sampling using CDC light traps will be undertaken prior to any application to ensure numerical triggers are exceeded. In addition, post application sampling will be conducted to measure efficacy. In some circumstances, landing rates will be used either in place of trapping or as an adjunct to trapping efforts.

Disease surveillance generally uses CDC gravid or CDC light traps. The initial set out of CDC traps will be expanded to 35 weekly set outs, and will be proportionately increased as the season progresses. The County will continue to send its pools of potentially infected mosquitoes to the State Department of Health for testing, although the Long-Term Plan recommends the construction of a Bio-Safety Level 3 laboratory in Suffolk County so that testing may occur more quickly and be conducted on more potential pools than is currently

possible. Dead birds will continue to be collected, tested for WNV presence locally, and tested for a larger range of pathogens at the State laboratory.

Generally, SCVC will assume responsibility for population surveillance, and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services Arthropod-Borne Disease Laboratory (ABDL) will be responsible for disease surveillance. SCVC and the ABDL will continue to work closely together and share responsibilities to ensure that the primary mission of public health protection is adequately supported.

A discussion of surveillance results will be included in Annual Plans of Work. Detailed reporting and analysis of surveillance data will be included in each Triennial Report.

- **Source control**

Source control means to eliminate conditions conducive to mosquito breeding. This is a focus of public outreach efforts. It is also the most effective method of mosquito control conducted in response to public complaints. The County already has a strong program to encourage residents to take steps to drain standing water from containers near houses, to ensure pools are properly maintained, and to replace water in birdbaths at frequent intervals. The County will expand these efforts by addressing issues such as used tire management and catch basin maintenance with other local governments, and will expand the storm water facility maintenance program to private concerns such as shopping centers or apartment complexes. These efforts are especially important as the house mosquito (*Culex pipiens*) is believed to be the prime vector for WNV in Suffolk County (other mosquitoes are also significant risk factors for WNV transmission, as well).

- *Wetlands Management*

The Long-Term Plan reconfirms the existing County commitment to abandon ditching as a means of wetlands management for mosquito control, and to avoid machine ditch maintenance except in the most limited of circumstances. In the longer run, the Long-Term Plan has identified the utilization of more progressive wetlands management in salt marshes (as defined in the Best Management Practices Manual) as one element in increasing effective control of mosquitoes and decreasing the potential for environmental impacts associated with vector control. Potential reductions of 75 percent in larvicide use, reductions in adulticide

use, and improvements in important salt marsh ecological functions are all thought to result from careful and considered application of the Best Management Practices in select coastal marshes in the County.

Concerns raised by interested and involved parties have resulted in much more thorough review and appraisal of wetlands management as a means of vector control. For the first three years of the Long-Term Plan, only minor and relatively no impact projects will be considered by the County (see Figure 1, Figures 2-3, and Figure 6). Any project that is usually more likely to have potentially significant impacts or major impacts (Best Management Practices 5 to 15; Figures 4-5) will be subject to additional review under SEQRA. In addition, any project involving machine maintenance of existing ditches, structures, waterways, or other features associated with wetlands will be noticed to CEQ, either through submission of a copy of the permit application for the project, or submission of a project description detailed enough to serve as a NYSDEC permit application.

- Biocontrols

Biocontrols are not a major facet of the County program. This is largely due to the potential for environmental impacts from the invasive and aggressive *Gambusia* fish which has served the County as its primary biocontrol for several decades, and so the necessity to restrict biocontrols to settings where the fish will almost certainly not impact natural water bodies. In addition, many settings where biocontrols would serve good purposes for mosquito control are ecologically sensitive, often because they are largely predator-free. The Long-Term Plan proposes to substitute fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) for *Gambusia*, as the minnow as been identified as a more benign species should it escape to natural water bodies. The County will also follow developments in other jurisdictions regarding other promising organisms that are shown to consume mosquitoes, such as certain freshwater copepods (potential biocontrols for catch basins). However, the County will be very cautious in implementing biocontrol use, to ensure that sensitive environments are not disrupted through the introduction of predator species.

- Larval control

The Long-Term Plan reaffirms the County commitment to only using pesticides when scientifically-collected information supports its use, in the context of Integrated Pest

Management principles. Surveillance data regarding the species and stages of immature mosquitoes along with information on the time of year and conditions at the prospective treatment site will be used to determine if use of one of two bacterial pesticides, *Bacillus thuringiensis var israelensis* (Bti) or *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs), or the insect growth hormone mimicker methoprene, is appropriate. At times, the County may use a “duplex” treatment of Bti and methoprene, as well. Application rates will always be at label maximums. This insures maximum effectiveness for the application, and is important to reduce the development of resistance in treated populations. For regularly sampled locations, the primary determinant of the need to larvicide will be “presence/absence” over an appropriate subset of sampling points. The Long-Term Plan also identifies the potential to develop numerical triggers through analysis of data sets as augmented by continuing sampling, through the creation of a GIS (Geographical Information System) database of historical sampling results as part of the Plan development process. The County will continue to apply larvicides by helicopter to marshes that have large expanses of breeding, although it is anticipated that implementation of the Wetlands Stewardship Strategy (to be developed by the Wetlands Stewardship Committee under the direction of SCDEE) will help to significantly reduce larviciding needs. Other larvicides will be applied by field crews in response to surveillance data generated by citizen complaints or regular surveillance of smaller breeding locations. To check *Culex pipiens* populations further, the County will expand its surveillance of catch basins to some 40,000 (or more) sites each year. Time release formulations of methoprene, or, sometimes, Bs, will be used to prevent the emergence of adult mosquitoes at these sites.

The Long-Term Plan requires the establishment of an efficacy program and also sampling to determine if resistance is being generated in treated populations.

- Adult control

Control of adult mosquitoes is the least favored means of mosquito control. Adulticide use signals the failure of all other potential treatment means, and is the last option for program managers. The County always endeavors to minimize its use of adulticide products.

Adult control can be deemed to be necessary under two separate operational scenarios. One is defined as a “Vector Control” (public health nuisance) application; the other is defined a

“Health Emergency” application. In either case, pesticide use decisions are only made on the basis of scientifically-determined surveillance data.

Vector Control adulticide applications are made to reduce large numbers of human biting mosquitoes. Criteria for conducting a Vector Control treatment include:

1. Evidence of mosquitoes biting residents (there is no problem unless people are affected):

- Service requests from public - mapped to determine extent of problem
- Requests from community leaders, elected officials

2. Verification of problem by SCVC (service requests must be confirmed by objective evidence):

- New Jersey trap counts higher than generally found for area in question (at least 25 females of human-biting species per night).
- CDC portable light trap counts of 100 or more.
- Landing rates of one per minute over a five minute period.
- Confirmatory crew reports from problem area or adjacent breeding areas.

3. Control is technically and environmentally feasible (pesticides should only be used if there will be a benefit):

- Weather conditions predicted to be suitable (no rain, winds to be less than 10 mph, temperature to be 65°F or above).
- Road network adequate and appropriate for truck applications.
- "No- treatment" wetlands, wetlands and open water buffers, and no-spray list members will not prevent adequate coverage to ensure treatment efficacy.
- There are no issues regarding listed or special concern species in the treatment area.
- Meeting label restrictions for selected compounds (such as avoiding farmland) will not compromise expected treatment efficacy.

4. Likely persistence or worsening of problem without intervention (pesticides should not be used if the problem will resolve itself):

- Considerations regarding the history of the area, such as the identification of a chronic problem area.
- Determination if the problem will spread beyond the currently affected area absent intervention, based on the life history and habits of the species involved.
- Absent immediate intervention, no relief from the problem can be expected.
- Crew reports from adjacent breeding areas suggest adults will soon move into populated areas.
- Life history factors of mosquitoes present – i.e., if a brooded species is involved, determining if the brood is young or is naturally declining.
- Seasonal and weather factors, in that cool weather generally alleviates immediate problems, but warm weather and/or the onset of peak viral seasons exacerbate concerns.
- Determining, if the decision is delayed, if later conditions will prevent treatment at that time or not. Conversely, adverse weather conditions might remove most people from harm's way.

In essence, criteria 1 and 2 are necessary thresholds which must be met, prior to a treatment being considered. With enhanced surveillance, there will be rigorous, numeric validation of mosquito control infestation near a potentially affected population in all cases. Treatment will not occur unless criteria 1 and 2 are satisfied through a combination of surveillance indicators, although not all surveillance techniques may be feasible in every setting and situation.

Vector Control applications will normally be made by truck. Necessary public notices will be issued in a timely manner (normally, at least 24 hours pre-application), and appropriate precautions will be made to meet NYSDEC restrictions on applications, and to avoid “No Spray” properties (including all farms).

The need for Health Emergency treatments is determined by the New York State Department of Health West Nile Virus Response Plan for mosquito-borne disease. Because of the persistent presence of WNV in the County, the County perpetually begins each year in Tier II. As indicators of pathogen presence accumulate (positive dead birds, positive pools of mosquitoes), the Commissioner of the SCDHS will petition the Commissioner of the State Department of Health to declare a Health Emergency. If the petition is granted, and the risk assessments made by SCDHS indicate that risks to the residents of an area of the County are no longer tolerable, the Commissioner will declare a Health Emergency. In conjunction with NYSDEC and SCVC, SCDHS will determine the optimal treatment area to reduce risks of disease transmission to people. An application will be made to NYSDEC for NYSDEC to issue an Emergency Authorization to permit adulticide applications that might otherwise violate the State Freshwater Wetlands Regulations. Appropriate required public notices will be issued. Pre-application mosquito sampling will be conducted (for efficacy determinations). If, as is almost always the case for Health Emergency applications, an aerial application is proposed, a helicopter using the Adapco Wingman guidance system will be used to optimize the delivery of the pesticide.

Efficacy measurements will be made following every adulticide application. The Long-Term Plan also calls for the establishment of resistance testing for the more commonly used compounds.

The Long-Term Plan proposed a general reliance on resmethrin, a synthetic pyrethroid, as the adulticide pesticide. Resmethrin has been found to be an effective pesticide for mosquito control, can be used for ultra-low volume applications for truck and aerial delivery, undergoes rapid decay in the environment, and, as discussed below, has few identified non-target effects when applied as proposed under the Long-Term Plan. Sumithrin, a similar pyrethroid, is proposed to be the primary back-up to resmethrin, and the primary pesticide for any hand-held applications (the resmethrin label is currently interpreted as not permitting hand-held applications). The Long-Term Plan also identifies two other pyrethroids, permethrin and natural pyrethrins, as potential adulticide compounds. Neither is preferred; however, permethrin is a more widely available product that is manufactured by more than one company, and so may continue to be available under conditions when the patented, less-widely used pyrethroids may not be. Natural pyrethrins are identified as a potentially useful

compound because its label allows for use over agricultural areas. In addition to the pyrethroids, malathion, an organophosphate pesticide, was identified as a potential adulticide. Malathion would be used under very specialized conditions, such if thermal fogging were needed, daylight applications were called for, or if resistance testing indicated pyrethroid applications would be ineffective in meeting the goals of the application. All of these pesticides would be applied at the maximum label rate, as that is the best way of achieving effective mosquito control and is helpful in avoiding the development of pesticide resistance.

Each year, SCVC will prepare and submit to CEQ and the Legislature a report on its pesticide use in the previous calendar year. The report will document actions taken to minimize the use of pesticides. It will summarize any notable scientific findings regarding the pesticides used by the program. The report will also identify any research or product development that may lead to selections of alternatives to the compounds selected by SCVC over that time period. The report will also review the thresholds used for Vector Control application consideration, and determine if those thresholds were appropriate to achieve the goals of protecting public health and the environment.

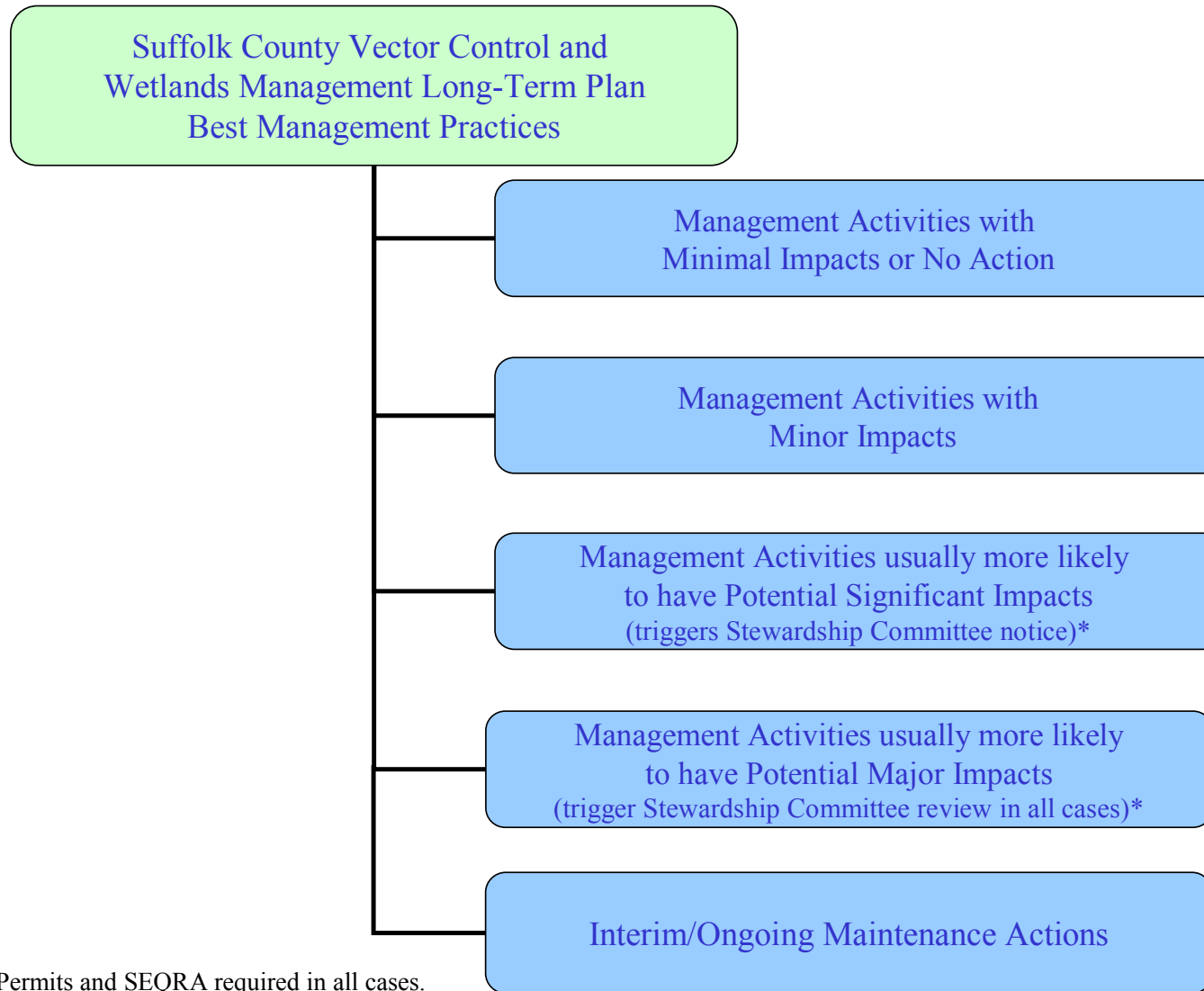
Wetlands Management component of the Long Term Plan

The Long-Term Plan establishes a Wetlands Stewardship Committee. The Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy (SCDEE) will chair the committee. NYSDEC permits and reviews will be required for nearly every project. No project requiring a NYSDEC permit will be allowed to proceed without explicit review and approval of SCDEE, meaning that permit applications and Wetlands Stewardship Committee considerations will not begin without SCDEE vetting of the proposed project. Any project that is usually more likely to have potential for major impacts (Best Management Practices 10-15), or any other project, using Best Management Practices 5 through 9 that the Wetlands Stewardship Committee membership determines to need review, will undergo the review and recommendations of the Wetlands Stewardship Committee of the project goals, design, and impact assessment. Any project requiring a NYSDEC permit will be noticed to CEQ. Thus, any project except for the most minor will undergo extensive scrutiny and analysis prior to any alteration of the marsh.

If the DEE adopts any of the BMPs 2-4 as part of [their] its stewardship strategy, then “Maintenance as define in BMPs 2-4 needs further clarification [classification].

- a) No material alteration of marsh hydrology, tidal circulation characteristics, vegetation or animal populations shall occur as part of any maintenance activity.
- b) Maintenance should involve only existing water features in a marsh and cannot be used to expand any feature in length, width or depth.
- c) Suffolk County can remove blockages/obstructions in a ditch or impairments to tidal flow in accordance with conditions identified in the FGEIS.
- d) Maintenance cannot expand a ditch network.
- e) Maintenance shall avoid enhancement of storm water conveyance.

Figure 1. Overall Hierarchy of Proposed Best Management Practices

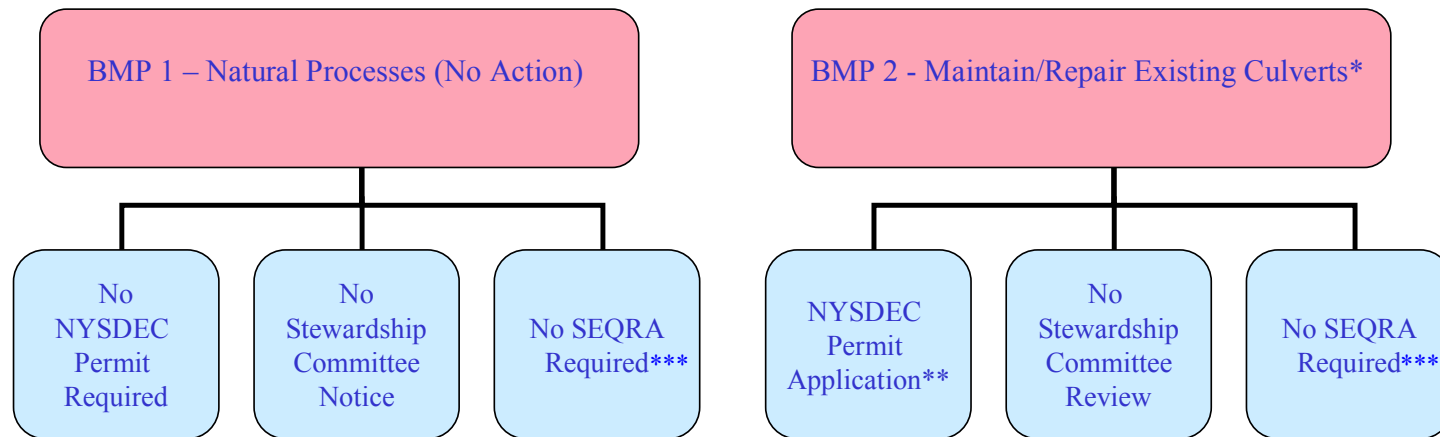


* DEC Permits and SEQRA required in all cases.

Figure 2. Review Process for Management Activities with No or Minimal Impacts

S.C. Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan Review Process for Wetlands Activity

NO ACTION & MINIMAL IMPACT



* Replacement in-kind with substantially identical culvert.

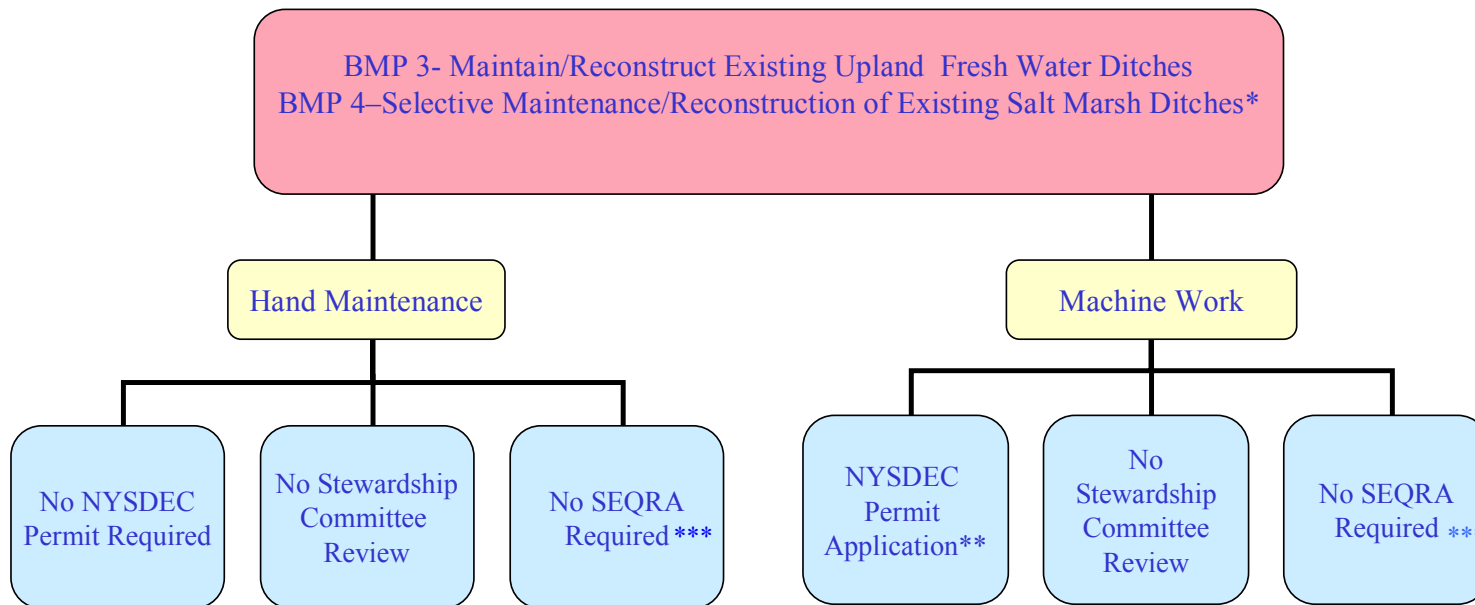
** Notice will also be sent to Town and Trustee jurisdictions.

*** BMP 1-4 may require SEQRA review if deemed appropriate by DEE/CEQ.

Figure 3. Review Process for Management Activities with Minor Impacts

S.C. Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan **Review Process for Wetlands Activity**

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WITH MINOR IMPACTS



* Minimal machine maintenance when required for critical public health or ecological purpose (50,000 feet/year, 50 acres maximum, 1 acre minimum).

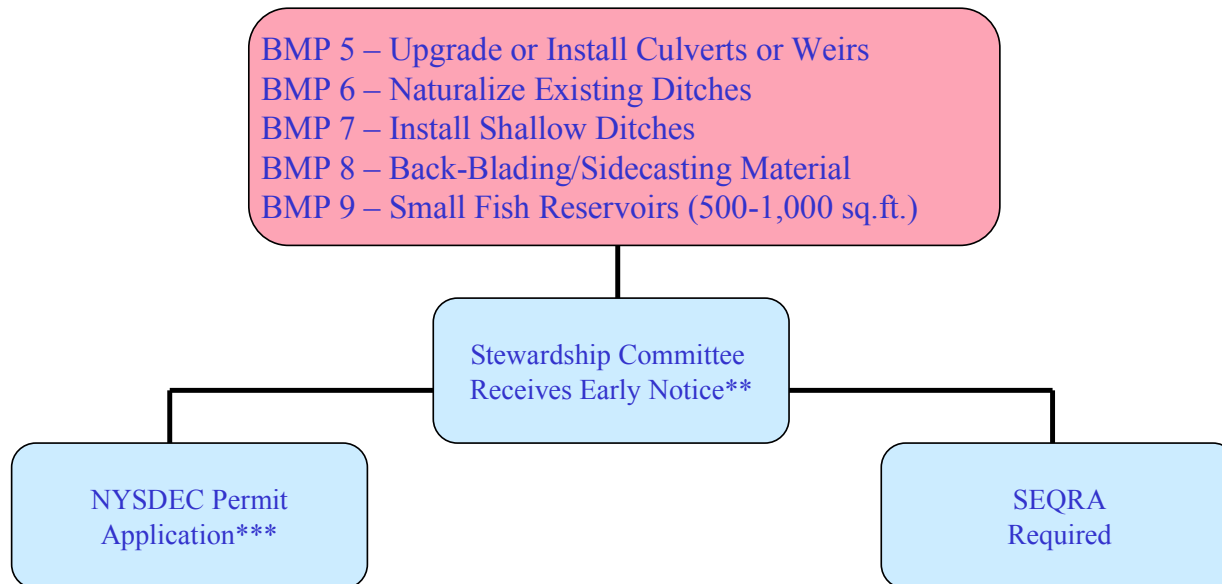
** Notice will also be sent to Town and Trustee jurisdictions.

*** BMP 1-4 may require SEQRA review if deemed appropriate by DEE/CEQ.

Figure 4. Review Process for Management Activities with the Potential for Significant Impacts

S.C. Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan **Review Process for Wetlands Activity**

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES USUALLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS*



* In former plan drafts, BMP's 5-9 were designated "minor impacts" unless they affect 15 or more acres. In the current plan all are deemed usually more likely to have "potential significant impacts," irrespective of size. Impacts may be beneficial not necessarily adverse.

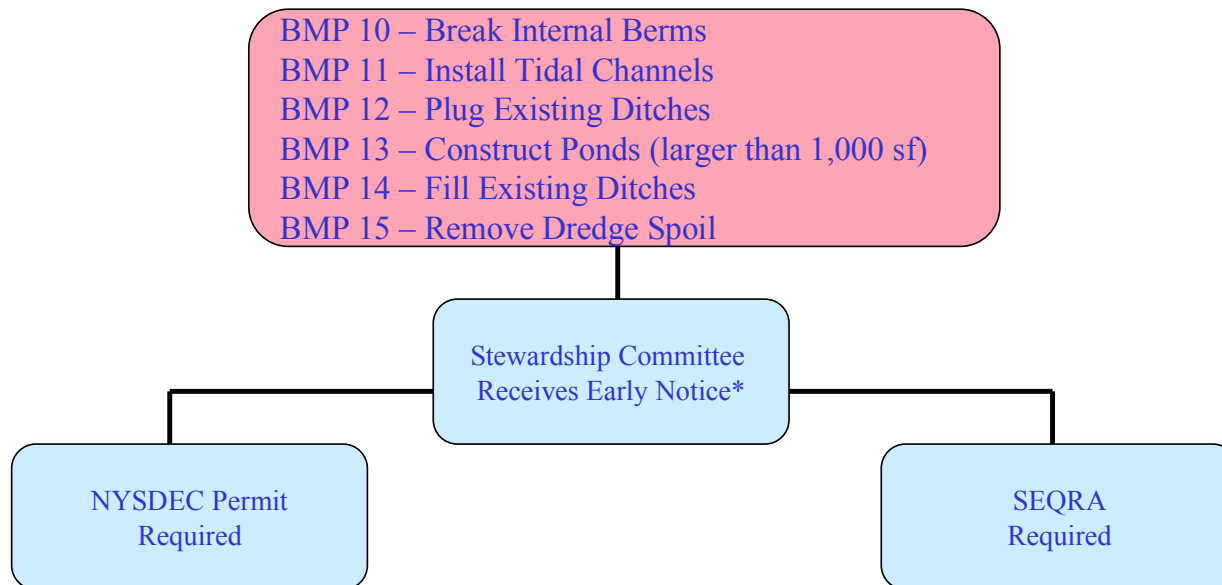
** Stewardship Committee can submit comments to project sponsor and/or SEQRA lead agency prior to project approval. Stewardship Committee meetings can also occur, as needed.

*** Notice will also be sent to Town and Trustee jurisdictions.

Figure 5. Review Process for Management Activities with the Potential for Major Impacts

S.C. Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan **Review Process for Wetlands Activity**

**MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES USUALLY MORE LIKELY
TO HAVE POTENTIAL MAJOR IMPACTS***

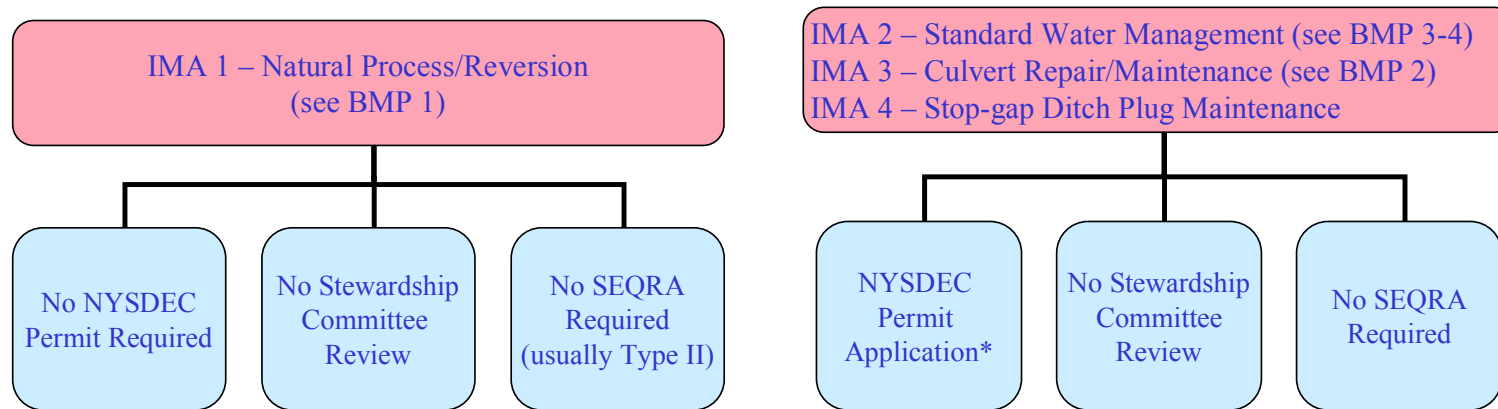


* Includes representation from local jurisdictions.

Figure 6. Review Process for Interim Management/Ongoing Maintenance Activities

S.C. Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan Review Process for Wetlands Activity

INTERIM MANAGEMENT/ONGOING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES (IMA)



* Notice will also be sent to Town and Trustee jurisdictions.

In addition, over the first three years of the Long-Term Plan, the Stewardship Committee is charged with developing more rigorous indicators for marsh health for Suffolk County, and using them to assess marsh health and develop a strategy to manage all of the counties 17,000 acres of salt marsh (not just the 4,000 acres of vector control concern). SCDEE will oversee the development of this strategy. Marsh health (functions and values) and the preservation of marshes are to be paramount considerations in evaluating any potential project.

The Wetlands Stewardship Committee is envisioned in the Long-Term Plan to have the following composition:

Estuary programs:

- Long Island Sound Study (LISS) representative
- Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) representative
- South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER) representative

State

- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Region I
- NYSDEC Bureau of Marine Resources
- New York State Department of State (NYSDOS)

County

- County Legislature
- County Executive
- Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS)
- Suffolk County Department of Public Works (SCDPW)
- Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy (SCDEE) (chair)
- Suffolk County Department of Planning
- Suffolk County Department of Parks
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

Local

- Town representative (based on project location)
- Trustee's representative (based on project location)

Non-governmental Organizations

- Two appointed by County Legislature
- Two appointed by County Executive

Any agency or entity that initiates a project that is before the committee, cannot vote on that project.

Appendix 2 more completely describes the functions of the Wetlands Stewardship Committee.

The Long-Term Plan identified priority sites for consideration of wetlands management (approximately 4,000 acres of salt marshes), and also identified other sites where no marsh

management for vector control purposes appeared to be appropriate (also approximately 4,000 acres). The Long-Term Plan, in the context of the Integrated Marsh management program developed by the Wetlands Stewardship Committee under the direction of SCDEE, proposes to assess the priority sites and the remaining 9,000 acres of other coastal marshes over the next 12 years or so to determine whether marsh management (possibly with a vector control element) is appropriate.

Other important Long-Term Plan elements

SCVC and the Arthropod Borne Disease Lab (ABDL) have redefined areas of operation under the Long-Term Plan, with SCVC focusing on population dynamics and control, and the ABDL concentrating on disease surveillance and determination of the need for adulticide treatment to reduce health risks. Each division has been slightly reorganized, and the County has committed to providing the personnel necessary for the organizations to meet their duties under the Long-Term Plan. The Long-Term Plan also emphasizes the need for continuing professional education to maintain the current top-notch standing of these organizations and to support continuing review and reporting on program elements.

The Long-Term Plan is not envisioned to be a static document. Means for continuing adaptive management are outlined in the Plan, including, obviously, incorporation of the findings of the Wetlands Stewardship Committee into the Wetlands Management element of the Plan. In addition, to meet the need for continuing evolution of the Long-Term Plan, and also to meet important public outreach goals, the production of a Triennial Report has been proposed. Its outline is attached as Appendix 1 to this Findings Statement.

E. Reasonable Alternatives Considered

In accord with the requirements of SEQRA, the environmental review of the Long-Term Plan considered reasonable alternatives to the Long-Term Plan.

- No Action (continue the existing program)

SEQRA requires that a “no action” alternative be considered. If no changes were made to the existing situation, then the existing mosquito management program would be continued.

The existing program is an Integrated Pest Management program, but the Long-Term Plan has identified ways that it could be improved. The ways that the existing program would be improved include:

- An expanded and improved education program
- An expanded surveillance program
- Potential construction of a local BioSafety Level 3 laboratory
- Improved GIS capabilities for data management
- Improved source reduction, including an emphasis on tire management and storm water facility maintenance
- Implementation of a more ecologically sound and yet more effective water management program
- Selection of a better biocontrol agent than *Gambusia* fish
- Proposed implementation of numerical triggers for larviciding
- Establishing goals for larvicide reductions through more effective water management
- Purchase and installation of the Adapco system for aerial adulticide applications
- Establishing clear and precise numerical triggers for Vector Control treatments
- Creating pesticide efficacy programs
- Establishing resistance testing

- Establishing clear distinctions for the complementary roles of SCVC and the ABDL
- Creating mechanisms by which the Long-Term Plan can be modified as needs dictate

Thus, the No Action alternative is clearly inferior to the Long-Term Plan.

- No Mosquito Control

A considered alternative was one where no mosquito control was to be conducted. This alternative was found to be insufficiently protective of human health. A model of WNV prevalence in the theoretical absence of mosquito control found that tens of deaths might occur each year, with more than one hundred additional cases requiring hospitalization. In addition, because careful implementation of progressive water management can augment important salt marsh functionalities, potential ecological benefits would be lost. Human health and environmental impacts from pesticide use (see Section F below), which would be avoided under this alternative, were not found to be of the same magnitude as the potential human health impacts from disease. The potential for ecological impacts from water management are mitigated by processes established for programmatic and project level reviews (see Section D above and Section F below).

- Alternative IPM approaches

Various permutations of the overall Long-Term Plan approach were considered. They included:

- No water management at all

This is to adopt a marsh reversion policy for all marshes throughout the County. The environmental analysis suggested that, for certain marshes, allowing ditches to infill could increase mosquito breeding. In addition, for certain marshes, allowing the ditches to infill would reduce tidal circulation, and therefore lead to reduced functioning as a salt marsh. Therefore, having no water management at all would lead to potentially greater human health impacts because of increased mosquito breeding, and decreases in important ecological functions.

- Selective ditch maintenance

Experiences in other jurisdictions suggests that there are water management alternatives that potentially are more effective as mosquito control means, have potentially fewer environmental impacts, and should augment certain marsh functionalities such as fish production and water bird use of the marsh. This suggests that ditch maintenance is an inferior means of conducting water management.

- Ditch maintenance of all ditches

This alternative is based on the notion that structures should be maintained as they were constructed to be. However, it is clear that not all ditches are needed for mosquito control purpose. It is also likely that some ditches have had negative environmental impacts on certain marshes. Therefore, a universal policy of ditch maintenance is also an inferior means of mosquito control and of marsh management.

- Alternative larvicide compounds

Three alternatives were considered: ethoxylated fatty alcohols, Temphos, and Golden Bear Oil. Temphos clearly has the potential for greater ecological impacts to non-target aquatic invertebrates compared to Bti, Bs, and methoprene. The other two compounds are not as well studied. However, they appear to have the potential for non-target organism impacts, and do not appear to meet operational needs for SCVC. Therefore, these three compounds were evaluated to be inferior choices.

- No larvicide use in fresh water settings, with no methoprene use in salt water settings

Based on efficacy data, it is clear that mosquito breeding would be increased under this choice. The County has found that increased mosquito populations increase risks of disease transmission. Therefore, selecting this alternative would increase the risk of human disease. The analysis was not able to quantify the increase in risks, however. Selection of this alternative is based on the environmental benefits of reduced larvicide use outweighing the increase in human health risks. Although no use of pesticides is risk free, the quantitative risk analysis found that the proposed Long-Term Plan use of Bti, Bs, and methoprene should result in no changes to ecological conditions, as the modeling

suggested the exposure of organisms to these pesticides would be below thresholds where impacts were found to occur. Therefore, it is likely that no discernable environmental benefits would ensue, and so the risk increase to human health is likely to be much greater than (and incommensurate with) any potential ecological benefits. In fact, significantly increased adulticide usage could occur as a result. This makes this alternative inferior to the Long-Term Plan.

- Alternative adulticide compounds

Four alternatives were considered: naled, fenthion, chlorpyrifos, and deltamethrin. Qualitative risk assessments were conducted of these compounds. Naled, fenthion, and chlorpyrifos are organophosphate pesticides. US Environmental Protection Agency studies suggest they are likely to have more non-target impacts than the pyrethroids selected for the Long-Term Plan. They thus represent inferior choices to resmethrin and sumithrin (the preferred Long-Term Plan adulticides). Deltamethrin is also a synthetic pyrethroid. The qualitative analysis of deltamethrin suggested it should have ecological and human health impacts that are similar to the selected pyrethroids. Because no information surveyed suggested it would have lower impacts than the selected pyrethroids, it was not selected as an alternative that should be preferred over the Long-Term Plan choices.

- Use of Mosquito Magnets in Davis Park

Mosquito Magnets and other mosquito traps have been found to be effective in some testing. However, local tests conducted under the Long-Term Plan did not find that they deterred mosquitoes from reaching a target area. Therefore, establishing an array of such traps across the barrier beach to reduce infiltration of mosquitoes to the community was thought to be technically flawed.

- Adulticide only for Health Emergencies

Four study areas were considered for the quantitative risk assessment. Two areas (Dix Hills, with one application, and Manorville, with two applications) were evaluated under Health Emergency scenarios. Mastic-Shirley (10 applications) was evaluated for a mix of Health Emergency and Vector Control applications, and Davis Park (14 applications)

was evaluated for Vector Control applications only. Increasing the number of applications did not increase risks above impact thresholds for most of the scenarios and compounds evaluated. Potential impacts to terrestrial insects were found under all scenarios and for all pesticides (see Section F below). Potential impacts to aquatic invertebrates were found for the higher use scenarios for permethrin and malathion, but not for resmethrin and sumithrin. More sophisticated ecological modeling suggested that any permethrin impacts would be of short duration, and would not affect ecological conditions in the following season (these results were thought to be valid for malathion, as well). The only potential risk found to be greater than threshold limits for human health was found for the highest potential release of malathion in Davis Park, and this risk increase could be mitigated by washing the exposed vegetables (a “community gardener” scenario was modeled for all risk assessment areas, even though it was understood that conditions on Fire Island do not allow for extensive vegetable gardens). Thus, only under the highest use scenario with the highest potential exposure concentration was there even a suggestion that Vector Control applications might lead to greater impacts than Health Emergency applications. Thus, the risk assessment generally found the potential for increased risks associated with Health Emergencies and Vector Control applications to be similar (and negligible). Therefore, there would be only slight risk benefits to be achieved by eliminating Vector Control applications. The analysis by the County, however, finds that increased numbers of mosquitoes tends to increase risks of disease transmission. Therefore, there is a risk benefit for human health from decreased disease risks when Vector Control applications are made. Therefore, eliminating Vector Control applications would not only decrease quality of life, but it would increase human health risks, and provide only negligible risk advantages. This made it an inferior alternative.

- Adulthood only after human illness

This programmatic choice is logically flawed. For one, adulticides are used to avoid human illness. In this scenario, the illness has already occurred. Secondly, it needs to be understood that there is often a week or more lag between the time of infection and diagnoses of illness. Because mosquitoes often have high mortality rates (especially for brooded mosquitoes), the mosquitoes that may have been responsible for the illness may

already be dead when the illness is determined. Therefore, it will often be the case that treatment decisions will be made for reasons other than the targeted mosquitoes having caused illness. If so, those treatment criteria could be used prior to the onset of illness. Because the mosquitoes that caused illness are not likely to still be present, it is clear that eliminating mosquitoes that caused people to become ill is not the direct cause of the proposed adulticide application. This means other criteria must be used to determine where and when the application will be made. If other criteria are used, then these self-same criteria could have been applied prior to the onset of illness, with the effect of potentially preventing impacts to human health. In nearly all mosquito control situations with a virus like WNV that has a long lag between induction of illness and diagnosis of the disease, and where brooded mosquitoes are important to the risk of transmission, past human cases are a poor criterion on which to base mosquito control decisions, and the more important criteria that measure current risks from virus presence are not affected by incidences of disease. Therefore, disease occurrence in humans is a suboptimal trigger for treatment.

- No adulticiding

Information collected in the impact assessment suggests that adulticiding is effective at killing adult mosquitoes. If virus is circulating in these mosquitoes, their deaths will decrease risks to people from mosquito-borne disease. The analyses carried out on adulticide applications suggest that no significant increases in risks to the environment or human health result from judicious use of these pesticides. Therefore, avoiding the use of adulticides does not result in significant risk reductions. On the contrary, it could result in significant risk increases for mosquito-borne disease impacts.

F. Long-Term Plan Potential Significant Impacts and Identified Mitigation

Introduction

Suffolk County, through its consultant, Cashin Associates, and the team of subconsultants assembled by Cashin Associates, has conducted a most thorough and complete evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed Long-Term Plan. As detailed above in Section C, the overall approach to this project provided for a robust feedback system whereby initial findings were commented on and criticized, leading to revised and improved programs and analyses of the proposed programs. Not only were traditional methods of environmental analysis used (such as the literature search and modeled risk analysis), but local and unique experiments, assessments, and demonstration projects were undertaken to strengthen the development of the project and its environmental impact analysis.

Several elements are key to the findings regarding the proposed Long-Term Plan. These are:

- The 27 volume literature search
- The quantitative risk assessment of potential ecological and human health impacts of the proposed Long-Term Plan pesticides, using four exemplar areas of the County with different application scenarios, conducted by Integral Consulting.
- The Caged Fish experiment of fate and transport and potential impacts to sentinel organisms for methoprene and resmethrin under operational conditions in salt marsh ditches, under the direction of Professor Anne McElroy, Stony Brook University.
- The Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge demonstration of progressive water management practices and their potential to create environmental benefits and meet mosquito control needs, with the cooperation of USFWS.
- A model of potential human health impacts from WNV in the absence of local mosquito control, based on serological data collected in New York, Ohio, and Ontario.

Hundreds of samples of air, water, sediment, and biota were taken, with samples analyzed to the low part-per-trillion level, the lowest known detection limit ever attained. Numerous other efforts from this three-year study contributed to the conclusions reached here.

The contributions of volunteers were extremely important, and shaped the results presented here. These volunteers included citizens and government and academic professionals from outside of the project, who served on the various committees and who analyzed project output and draft and provisional documents.

Impacts and Mitigation

The following specifies potentially significant impacts that may be incurred with the adoption of the Long-Term Plan by the Suffolk County Legislature, and also identifies mitigation of these potential impacts.

- Education and Outreach

The Long-Term Plan identified the potential for impacts associated with counseling the public to use DEET to avoid mosquito bites. Although it is not clear that any health impacts result from the use of DEET, the Long-Term Plan repeats the advice of the State Department of Health and urges the public to use caution when applying DEET to skin, and to ensure label directions are followed. Any potential impacts associated with DEET use are mitigated by reductions in disease risk associated with its effective deterrence of mosquito bites.

- Source Reduction

Collection of littered tires can increase waste management requirements, and the maintenance of storm water structures can also generate somewhat problematic materials. The scope of these problems, in light of waste management as a whole County-wide, is not great. The impact of problems associated with these waste streams is mitigated by the potential for improved mosquito management, especially in the reductions of risks to human health.

- Water Management

The Long-Term Plan identifies 15 Best Management Practices and four Interim Management/Ongoing Maintenance Activities (Tables 1 through 5) that could be conducted in coastal marshes to further mosquito control purposes. The following five tables summarize the possible impacts associated with each, and also identify mitigation for each potential impact (identified in the Tables as “Potential Benefits”).

Table 1. Management Activities with No or Minimal Impacts

BMP	Action	Factors to Consider	Potential Benefits	Possible Impacts	Equipment to be used	General Compatibility With Tidal Wetlands 6 NYCRR Part 661
BMP 1.	Natural processes (reversion/no action)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Default option - Land owner prefers natural processes to proceed unimpeded - Natural reversion is actively infilling ditches - No existing mosquito problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return to pre-ditch hydrology - More natural appearance/processes - Requires no physical alterations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible increase in mosquito breeding habitat, creation of problem - Loss of ditch natural resource values - Loss of tidal circulation - Phragmites invasion if fresh water is retained on marsh - Drowning of vegetation if excess water is held on marsh 	Not applicable	NPN
BMP 2.	Maintain/repair existing culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding issues - Are existing culverts adequate for purpose? - Are existing culverts functioning properly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing fish and wildlife habitats - Maintain tidal flow and/or prevent flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue runoff conveyance into water bodies - Roads & other associated structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools (minor maintenance) - Heavy equipment for repair 	GCp

Please note that other jurisdictions besides NYSDEC may also regulate activities in wetlands.

NPN = Uses Not Requiring a Permit
 GCp = Generally Compatible Use- Permit Required

Table 2. Management Activities with Minor Impacts

BMP	Action	Factors to Consider	Potential Benefits	Possible Impacts	Equipment to be used	General Compatibility With Tidal Wetlands 6 NYCRR Part 661
BMP 3.	Maintain/ reconstruct existing upland/ fresh water* ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding issues - Are existing ditches supporting flood control? - Are existing ditches needed for agricultural uses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing fish and wildlife habitats and hydrology - Prevent or relieve flooding - Support turtle habitat - Provide fish habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue runoff conveyance? - Perpetuate existing degraded conditions - Excess drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools (minor maintenance) - Heavy equipment for reconstruction (rare) 	NPN, GCp (6 NYCRR Part 663)
BMP 4	Selective Maintenance/ Reconstruction of Existing Salt Marsh Ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government issues and concerns resolution - SCDHS Office of Ecology review - Mosquito breeding activity - Land owners long-term expectations - Overall marsh functionality - Ditch maintenance is to be selective and minimized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance fish habitat - Maintain existing vegetation patterns - Maintain existing natural resource values - Allow salt water access to prevent/control Phragmites - Reuse pesticide usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perpetuate ongoing impacts from ditching (lack of habitat diversity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools (minor maintenance) - Heavy equipment for reconstruction 	NPN, GCp

Please note that other jurisdictions besides NYSDEC may also regulate activities in wetlands.

NPN = Uses Not Requiring a Permit

GCp = Generally Compatible Use- Permit Required

Table 3. Management Activities Usually More Likely to Have Potential Significant Impacts

BMP	Action	Factors to Consider	Potential Benefits	Possible Impacts	Equipment to be used	General Compatibility With Tidal Wetlands 6 NYCRR Part 661
BMP 5.	Upgrade or install culverts, weirs, bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding - Flow restrictions - Associated marsh impacts - Cooperation from other involved departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve tidal exchange and inundation - Improve access by marine species - Increase salinity to favor native vegetation - Improve fish habitat & access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative hydrological impacts - Changes in vegetation regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment required 	GCp, P, PiP
BMP 6.	Naturalize existing ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grid ditches - Mosquito breeding activity - Landowner needs - In conjunction with other activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase habitat diversity - Increase biofiltration - Improve fish habitat and access by breaching berms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hydrology modification - Minor loss of vegetation - Possible excess drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools (minor naturalization) - Heavy equipment for major 	GCp
BMP 7.	Install shallow spur ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito breeding activities - Standard water management not successful (continued larviciding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase habitat diversity - Allow higher fish populations - Improve fish access to breeding sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage of ponds and pannes - Hydraulic modification - Structure not stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably hand tools 	GCp
BMP 8.	Back-blading and/or sidecasting material into depressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito breeding activities - Standard water management not successful (continued larviciding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve substrate for high marsh vegetation - Compensate for sea level rise or loss of sediment input - Eliminate mosquito breeding sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excessive material could encourage Phragmites or shrubby vegetation - Materials eroded so that application was futile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment required 	Usually NPN or GCp; could be PiP or I
BMP 9.	Create small (500-1000sq. ft) fish reservoirs in mosquito breeding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito breeding activities - In conjunction with other water management - Natural resource issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase wildlife habitat diversity/natural resource values - Improve fish habitat - Eliminate mosquito breeding sites - Generate material for back-blading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convert vegetated area to open water with different or lower values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment required 	PiP

Please note that other jurisdictions besides NYSDEC may also regulate activities in wetlands.

NPN = Uses Not Requiring a Permit

GCp = Generally Compatible Use- Permit Required

P = Permit Required

PiP = Presumptively Incompatible Use- Permit Required

I = Incompatible Use

Table 4. Management Activities with the Potential for Major Impacts

BMP	Action	Factors to Consider	Potential Benefits	Possible Impacts	Equipment to be used	General Compatibility With Tidal Wetlands 6 NYCRR Part 661
BMP 10.	Break internal berms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality (poor) - Standing water (mosquito breeding) - Impacts on structural functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow access by marine species - Prevent waterlogging of soil and loss of high marsh vegetation - Improve fish access to mosquito breeding sites - Prevent stagnant water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in system hydrology - Excessive drainage of existing water bodies - Introduction of tidal water into areas not desired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools (minor) - Heavy equipment (major) 	Pip
BMP 11.	Install tidal channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve water quality - Tidal ranges and circulation - Increase salinity (invasive vegetation) - Natural resources enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve tidal exchange - Improve access by marine species - Increase salinity to favor native vegetation - Improve tidal inundation - Improve fish habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in system hydrology - Excessive drainage or flooding of uplands - Increase inputs from uplands into water body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment 	PiP
BMP 12.	Plug existing ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve fish habitat - Tidal ranges and circulation - Prevent upland inputs - Natural resources enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return to pre-ditch hydrology & vegetation - Reduce pollutant conveyance through marsh - Provide habitat for fish & wildlife using ditches - Retain water in ditch for fish habitat - Deny ovipositioning sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in system hydrology - Reduce tidal exchange - Reduce fish diversity in ditches due to lack of access - Impoundment of freshwater could lead to freshening & Phragmites invasion - Possible drowning of marsh vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment 	PiP or I
BMP 13.	Construct ponds greater than 1000 sq.ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowner's needs - Water fowl habitat - Natural resources enhancement - Aesthetic improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase habitat values for targeted species and associated wildlife - Improve habitat for fish - Eliminate mosquito breeding sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in system hydrology - Convert vegetated areas to open water with different and possibly lower values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment 	PiP
BMP 14.	Fill existing ditches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowner's needs - Aesthetic improvements - To restore pre-ditch hydrology - Vegetated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return to pre-ditch hydrology and vegetation - Reduced likelihood of pollutant conveyance through marsh - Create vegetated habitat to replace that lost by ditches or by other alterations - Deny mosquito breeding habitat by eliminating stagnant ditches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential to create new breeding habitats if ditches are not properly filled or by making the marsh wetter - Loss of ditch habitat for fish, other marine species & wildlife using ditches - Loss of tidal circulation - Phragmites invasion if freshwater is retained on marsh - Drowning of vegetation if excessive water is held on marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment 	PiP or I
BMP 15.	Remove dredge spoils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase wetland habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convert low-value upland to more valuable wetland habitats - Eliminate mosquito breeding sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could result in new breeding sites if not carefully designed - Major change in local topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment 	PiP

Please note that other jurisdictions besides NYSDEC may also regulate activities in wetlands.

PiP = Presumptively Incompatible Use- Permit Required

I = Incompatible Use

Table 5. Interim Management/Ongoing Maintenance Actions

Interim Action	Action	Factors to Consider	Potential Benefits	Possible Impacts	Equipment to be used	General Compatibility with Tidal Wetlands 6 NYCRR Part 661
IMA 1.	Natural processes (No action reversion)	-Presumptive interim action	- Non-intervention in natural system	- Non-intervention in natural system	- Non-intervention in natural system	- Non-intervention in natural system
IMA 2.	Selective ditch maintenance (Standard Water Management)	- mosquito breeding activity - water quality (poor) - improve fish habitat	- Enhance fish habitat - Maintain existing vegetation pattern - Improve fish access to breeding sites - Increase fish and wildlife habitat diversity - Increase biofiltration - Improve fish habitat and access by breaching berms	- Perpetuate ongoing impacts from ditches - Hydrology modification - Minor loss of vegetation - Possible excess drainage of marsh surface	- Hand tools (Minor) - Heavy equipment (Major)	NPN, GCp
IMA 3.	Culvert repair/maintenance when tidal restrictions are apparent	- improve water quality - restore pre-restriction hydrology -mosquito breeding activities	- Maintain existing habitat - Maintain existing flows and/or prevent flooding	- Continue runoff conveyance into water bodies - Potentially inadequate water transmission	- Heavy equipment	GCp
IMA 4.	Stop-gap ditch plug maintenance	- prevent upland inputs - increase wetland habitat - sustain fish and wildlife habitat	- Return to pre-ditch hydrology & vegetation - Reduce pollutant conveyance through marsh - Provide habitat for fish & wildlife using ditches - Retain water in ditch for fish habitat - Deny ovipositioning sites	- Reduce tidal exchange - Reduce fish diversity in ditches due to lack of access - Impoundment of freshwater could lead to freshening & Phragmites invasion - Possible drowning of marsh vegetation - Impermanent approach (likely to fail within 5 years)	- Heavy equipment	GCp

Please note that other jurisdictions besides NYSDEC may also regulate activities in wetlands.

NPN = Uses Not Requiring a Permit
GCp = Generally Compatible Use- Permit Required

Extensive experience in other jurisdictions such as New Jersey and Connecticut, suggests that careful site selection and professional implementation of these Best Management Practices tends to minimize the potential for negative impacts and increase the potential for benefits to accrue.

In addition to these efforts to mitigate impacts, Suffolk County will take the following actions to ensure that projects do not result in unwanted and unexpected negative environmental impacts:

- All water management projects are to be conducted on the basis that marsh health and marsh preservation are the primary project concern.
- All projects using Best Management Practices 5 to 15 (listed in Tables 3 and 4) will be subject to initial review through SCDEE and also will be subject to further environmental review.
- All projects will receive NYSDEC permits, as required, and undergo State environmental reviews, as required. Any project requiring a NYSDEC permit will be noticed to CEQ.
- The Long-Term Plan calls for the creation of a Wetlands Stewardship Committee. The Committee will be chaired by SCDEE. This Committee, as discussed in Section D, (and further outlined in Appendix 2) will be responsible for developing a definition of marsh health, and to use that definition to develop a County-wide marsh management plan that will be the basis of an Integrated Marsh Management program. The Integrated Marsh Management program will address all County marsh management needs, including those associated with vector control. The Wetlands Stewardship Committee will also be required to review and make recommendations on all projects that use Best Management Practices 10 to 15, and Best Management Practices 5-9 that the membership of the Committee determines requires further review.
- For the first three years of the Long-Term Plan, the County will only conduct water management projects that have the potential for minimal environmental impacts.
- All wetlands management projects will be developed, reviewed, and assessed on site-specific basis.

- Projects that do not meet goals and objectives after implementation will be subject to remedial activities to mitigate any potential impacts.

- Biocontrols

The Long-Term Plan identified potential impacts of the introduction of fish into certain fresh water habitats as a potential impact associated with the use of biocontrols. This is because certain predator-deficient environments allow for the development of aquatic invertebrates, insects, and amphibians. Some of the insects that can flourish in these environments are mosquitoes. Thus, it can seem to be worthwhile, from a mosquito control standpoint, to introduce mosquito larvae predators to reduce emergent populations. This would likely have negative impacts on other species, however. Therefore, the County will mitigate this potentially negative impact by limiting fish releases generally to locations where they have been used before. In addition, any expansion of fish releases will only occur after the locations have been reviewed and determined not to provide these kinds of “vernal pool” or “coastal plain pond”-type environments, and that any connected waters that the fish might migrate to also do not constitute such environments. This will be done for natural waters, and also for the various artificial waterways (such as recharge basins) that sometimes appear to need treatment.

- Larval Control

Comments were received on the County’s proposed use of methoprene and its potential for environmental impacts. The comments tended to focus on two areas:

- 1) The County ignored important scientific findings in making its analysis
- 2) The County did not correctly interpret a study conducted in Minnesota

There is no study that was evaluated as part of the Long-Term Plan which suggested that methoprene, as used in vector control applications in Suffolk County (as per NYSDEC-approved label requirements), has significant adverse ecological impacts. To the contrary, the Long-Term Plan's comprehensive risk assessment found that methoprene has no such impacts. Therefore, these findings do not recognize these comments and potential impacts as being substantiated. No commenters have refuted the specific technical materials in the

DGEIS or the FGEIS. Some commentators have recommended that, as a matter of policy, methoprene should be eliminated from the County's vector control program, without scientific documentation of adverse impacts. The commentators have made the recommendation based on speculation that, in the future, scientists may document adverse methoprene impacts in our salt marsh. This basis of speculation is clearly contrary to SEQRA.

Michael Horst has published research regarding impacts of methoprene on various crustaceans since 1999. He has found serious impacts, especially to larval stages of crabs and lobsters. The following summarizes the findings of this environmental assessment with regard to Dr. Horst's research:

- Methoprene is applied in wetland areas, not where larval crabs and lobsters used by Dr. Horst are found. Blue claw crabs hatch offshore and only arrive in estuaries when they are close to being fully developed. It is unlikely any are present in salt marshes in larval forms. Lobsters hatch offshore, develop offshore, and live offshore. A modeling exercise, made to estimate the maximum amount of pesticides that could have been in Long Island Sound when the 1999 lobster die-off occurred, found the maximum amount of methoprene that could be present in the near offshore waters of the sound was measured in the parts per quadrillion, and the lowest concentration linked to effects are in the parts per billion.
- Dr. Horst tends to overestimate the concentration of methoprene that could be present in salt marsh ponds, ditches, and streams, and in estuarine waters, according to all other researchers in the field. He also finds effects that, sometimes, others cannot duplicate.
- Dr. Horst has identified effects from methoprene that other researchers have not found, and have not looked for. This is because he is concerned about impacts from methoprene effects on endocrine systems of organisms. It is possible that pesticides (and other chemicals) that affect endocrine systems are not being correctly evaluated. However, the work in this field is preliminary, and cannot and should not be used to draw conclusions regarding any environmental impacts, based on only a few, limited laboratory studies.

To more specifically illustrate problems with the methoprene research cited by commentators, Dr. Horst's 1999 research with crab larvae used concentrations up to 500 times higher than those levels present in real-world vector control applications. Dr. Horst's more recent work in 2005 with lobster larvae suggested that there was increased mortality in Stage II lobster larvae in experiments conducted utilizing concentrations of 1 to 2 ppb methoprene continuously during a 72 hour exposure. These results were not confirmed in concurrent Stony Brook University analyses.

In any case, one ppb methoprene exposures maintained continuously for 72 hours is an extremely unrealistic exposure. The Caged Fish Study, conducted as part of the Long-Term Plan, with independent verification by USGS, clearly demonstrated that the concentrations required to cause impacts found by the Horst laboratory do not persist in the water column. Nominal concentrations of methoprene rapidly decrease to near or below detection limits of 5 ng/L (0.005 ppb); most of this reduction occurs within two hours of application. In addition, the quantitative risk assessment found, with comfortable margins of error, that risks of ecological impact do not increase to any significant level when methoprene is applied as is anticipated under the Long-Term Plan. Field sampling of salt marshes around Suffolk County also found no differences in the presence or absence of keystone marsh species with the use or not of methoprene in the marshes.

Some have placed great reliance on reports from researchers in Minnesota that appear to show impacts from methoprene use in fresh water marshes. The Hershey group's studies, published in 1997 and 1998, looked at six years of data collected from 1989 to 1994. The research indicated that methoprene use was correlated with relative reductions in insect populations and diversity (primarily in the chironomids), compared to control sites (but note that all populations actually increased in numbers and diversity over the study period; the treatment site populations grew more slowly than the control site populations did). However, sampling of the same marshes in 1997 and 1998 found the effect was gone, although insecticide use was continued. These reports are interpreted by many, including Suffolk County, as indicating that methoprene was not the primary cause of the change in the marsh insect populations.

In summary, the Hershey results do not document potential adverse impacts of methoprene, particularly in terms of Suffolk County's vector control setting. Scientifically, the Minnesota results are equivocal. The results relied on by Hershey impacts were apparently anomalous, as variations in chironomid populations occurred only in later years of the study, with no apparent causal explanation. Confounding factors such as meteorological variations may have been the root of observed impacts on chironomids. Significantly, Hershey's results were not reproduced in subsequent studies and years (i.e., no impacts, despite continuing pesticide use). Finally, it is important to emphasize that, even though the Hershey study was rigorously evaluated, it is substantially irrelevant to the Suffolk County vector control program. Hershey's work was performed exclusively in fresh water systems, while Suffolk's use of methoprene is focused predominantly on salt marshes. As such, Hershey dealt with different use patterns and ecological settings than those present in Suffolk County.

Aerial applications of larvicides appear to have the potential to cause impacts to certain bird species. Aircraft, especially when flown low over a marsh, have been observed to startle resting and nesting birds, causing them to take flight. Research on the impacts of startling such birds at one or two week intervals, as can occur due to repeated applications of larvicide across a season, is sparse, and so the impacts to any such species is based on speculation.

This potential impact is mitigated in two ways through the Long-Term Plan. One is by identifying important populations, and then altering application techniques to avoid any startling. This is already the practice of SCVC when piping plover nesting sites may be in potential flight paths. SCVC has requested that local experts work more closely with it to identify any significant populations or environments that may be impacted by its operations; although the focus of this effort is on fresh water settings, the same experts may be useful in identifying at risk populations in salt marshes, and the times when they are most sensitive to disturbance. Secondly, it is hoped that full implementation of progressive water management across the salt marshes will lead to a reduction in aerial larviciding. This has been the experience in neighboring jurisdictions where these procedures are used regularly.

Generally, the potential for impacts from the use of larvicides will be mitigated by the proposed large-scale reduction in applications, as the need for such applications is reduced.

Another overall mitigation is the benefit to human health resulting from disease risk reductions when potential vector populations are reduced.

As mentioned above, potential impacts associated with larval controls in fresh water settings are going to be further mitigated by encouraging information exchange between experts with knowledge of at risk organisms or settings, and SCVC. As each party understands habitat needs of the organisms, and proposed treatments by SCVC, it is anticipated that alterations can be made in the means SCVC uses to control mosquitoes to minimize the potential for impacts. These alterations could be shifts in the time of day that applications are made, to avoidance of treatments for certain settings at certain times, to more studied selection of treatments and times or applications to optimize mosquito control while minimizing the opportunities for impacts to occur. SCVC has, for example, worked closely with NYSDEC to avoid treating any tiger salamander habitats at times when impacts might affect breeding, or development and emergence of young. This is true although there do not appear to be any reasons to believe larvicide applications directly affect amphibians.

The quantitative risk assessment, the scientific literature in general, and local field work all found no potential impacts from the use of the biorational larvicides selected by the County under its proposed application means. Nonetheless, the County will seek to minimize its use of pesticides in the program. This is for several reasons:

- Minimizing pesticide use complies with spirit of the County pesticide phase-out law
- Minimizing pesticide use complies with Integrated Pest Management, where other means of pest control are preferred to the use of pesticides
- Reliance on pesticides for mosquito control can lead to suboptimal control. Resistance might develop, weather or other factors may impede the delivery of the pesticide, or the application may fail to impact the targeted population as expected (for a number of reasons). Thus, the pesticide may not achieve the expected efficacy.
- The potential exists for impacts due to accidents or misapplications.
- All studies, experiments, and calculations involve some uncertainties; in the case of much of the work with mosquito control pesticides, there are certainly a number of

factors and conditions that have not been completely studied and understood. Therefore, there is still a potential for impacts from the use of these products.

Therefore, the County will continue to seek to reduce its use of these compounds wherever and whenever it is feasible to do so.

- Adult Control

In the course of modeling helicopter releases of adulticides, RTP Environmental discovered there was drift of the pesticides from the release point so that at least some of the material was deposited outside of the target zone. To mitigate this potential impact, the County purchased an Adapco Wingman system. This is a coupled weather station-modeling-aircraft guidance system, where real-time meteorological data are used to model potential draft patterns of released ultra-low volume pesticides, and flight patterns are instantaneously generated to optimize the delivery of the pesticides to the target zone. This modeling system was installed on the contract helicopter used by the County in late 2005.

The quantitative risk assessment found at the point in the model grid where pesticides concentrations were greatest in Davis Park, that some elevated risks for human health for a receptor called the “community gardener” are possible (the community gardener receptor was studied in all settings, although it is not feasible for someone on Fire island to have a large, extensive vegetable garden). A community gardener is someone who eats all of their vegetables and fruit in summer from home-grown produce (15 percent of all annual produce ingestion) and works in the garden. Such an individual receives a higher dose of pesticides from residues ingested on the vegetable and from dermal contact with contaminated plants. The exposure modeled is a chronic, non-cancerous toxicity associated with malathion only. The risk can be mitigated by washing produce. It is also mitigated because malathion is not a preferred pesticide for the Long-Term Plan, and exposures associated with the pyrethroids (including resmethrin and sumithrin) do not exceed concentrations of concern. Public education efforts will help to mitigate risks associated with home-grown produce ingestion.

The quantitative risk assessment determined that there could be impacts to night-flying insects based on air dispersion model output concentrations compared to significant concentrations that could cause effects on bees (see Table 6 and Table 7).

Table 6. Bee Risk Quotients, Study Area Maximum Average Pesticide Concentrations

Pesticide	Davis Park	Dix Hills	Manorville	Mastic-Shirley (aerial)	Mastic-Shirley (truck)
Permethrin	200	8	9	20	90
Resmethrin	90	4	4	8	40
Sumithrin	100	5	6	10	60
Malathion	200	30	20	50	100

(PBO effects included)

Table 7. Bee Risk Quotients, Study Area Mean Pesticide Concentrations

Pesticide	Davis Park	Dix Hills	Manorville	Mastic-Shirley (aerial)	Mastic-Shirley (truck)
Permethrin	7	3	2	7	2
Resmethrin	3	1	1	3	1
Sumithrin	4	2	1	4	1
Malathion	20	20	9	30	8

(PBO effects included)

A number of key factors may act to mitigate and in some cases entirely remove the potential for risks to honeybees and other non-target insects:

- Actual risks would be most likely to occur when insect activity coincides with the application timing, with risks being largely mitigated for daytime insects if spraying were to occur at night.
- Additional habitat preferences, activity patterns, and behavior could result in lower risks for certain non-target insects than those predicted in this evaluation. For example, many insects are active on the ground and may be below vegetation, which may intercept applied adulticides. Many insects, such as crickets, beetles, ants, and millipedes, spend a portion of their life cycle underground. If this period does not temporally coincide with the spray season, the potential for exposure could be significantly mitigated. Some flying insects, such as certain moths and dragonflies, rest at nighttime underneath plants or other structures, and therefore would be less likely to be exposed during nighttime applications. Certain insects may actively avoid sprayed areas, and it has been shown that permethrin has a strong repellent effect on honeybees, for example.
- Verification of the air modeling data showed that under "normal" atmospheric conditions, there was typically a three to one difference between predicted PBO values and measured PBO values; with unusual atmospheric conditions, the agreement was less good (an average of 14:1). The model overpredicts the pesticide concentrations. Conservatively, it seems reasonable to assert a slight overprediction

of three to five times on the basis of the air modeling, which suggests that under most atmospheric conditions resmethrin has little potential for impact to bees, using the study area mean concentrations as a basis for understanding impacts. The same would follow for sumithrin; similar conclusions follow for at least two of the permethrin results.

- Exposures and risks are predicted based upon instantaneous conditions, precluding the incorporation of degradation of adulticides. However, adulticides are generally not persistent in terrestrial environments. Because of the difficulty in measuring resmethrin concentrations in the field, it was conservatively assumed that the resmethrin to PBO ratio would remain constant. However, deposition samples collected on solid media and aqueous samples collected within 30 minutes of the pesticide applications all found that the resmethrin had significantly decreased in concentration relative to PBO. This strongly suggests that the degradation of resmethrin may reduce the predicted concentrations enough so that the concentration of concern for bees is not achieved under most conditions.

The combination of degradation of resmethrin and overprediction by the air modeling makes it conceivable that the predicted concentrations are at least an order of magnitude greater than may actually occur. This suggests there is not likely to be a potential impact for resmethrin to flying insects under the more conservative assumptions in Table 6 for any of the aerial application scenarios. Because sumithrin has been found to behave similarly to resmethrin in laboratory experiments, it may be that it, too, degrades very quickly relative to PBO. If that were the case, then aerial applications of sumithrin would likewise be of much less concern, even under the more conservative modeling scenario.

In very broad terms, the toxicity of an insecticide dose is proportional to the size of the affected insect. The pesticides used under the Long-Term Plan are intended to be toxic to mosquitoes. Therefore, insects of similar or smaller sizes are likely to be affected if they are also exposed to the pesticide. Table 8 lists the orders of flying insects found in the New York metropolitan area that are of similar or smaller size compared to mosquitoes.

Table 8. Orders of flying insects that contain many/certain insects that are generally similar in size or are smaller than mosquitoes (0.15 inches)

Order	Notes	Order Exemplars
Diptera	Some classify this order as larger than mosquitoes (mosquitoes belong to Diptera)	True flies – black flies, midges, fruit flies, houseflies, mosquitoes
Ephemeroptera	Often attracted to lights; short-lived; Paleoptera; some classify this order as larger than mosquitoes	Mayflies
Homoptera	Important herbivores	Aphids, scale insects, leaf hoppers, cicadas
Mecoptera	Seldom common; insect predators	Scorpion flies
Proscoptera	Many wingless; effective dispersers (often first colonizers of islands)	Bark lice
Strepsiptera	Only males fly; insect parasites	
Thysanoptera	Often destructive to plants	Thrips
Zoraptera	Termite-like; rare; winged individuals may be dispersal form	

There has only been one test of pyrethroid application impacts on flying insects; in that experiment, both the control and test sites experienced declines in populations, and both recovered within a week. Another test using a different class of adulticide also found recovery of the insect population within a week. This suggests that any effects on non-target organisms are likely to be short-lived; since the mechanism for recovery is likely to be in-migration, one caveat, thus, is that the treatment area sizes should be minimized.

Acute and chronic impacts to aquatic invertebrates were predicted for malathion under many evaluated scenarios, and for permethrin in one case through the quantitative risk assessment. No elevations in risk that are likely to cause impacts were predicted for the use of resmethrin or sumithrin. A sophisticated aquatic ecosystem model developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency was used to test whether permethrin use might result in ecological impacts (permethrin, rather than malathion, was tested because pyrethroids were identified as the preferred adulticide, and so testing a pyrethroid for impacts was deemed to be of greater value in predicting any ecological impacts from implementing the Long-Term Plan). The model found short-term declines in populations for a variety of organisms following modeled exposure to permethrin. However, all but one population recovered within several months of the cessation of applications, and the slower recovery of the remaining population did not lead to any ecological changes in the modeled system.

Mitigation of these potential impacts includes:

- Measurement of effects may be based on overpredictions of deposited concentrations (see just above)
- Pyrethroids, as represented by resmethrin, appear to degrade very rapidly (testing of pesticides in association with the Caged Fish experiment was only able to detect resmethrin in the water column immediately following applications)
- Historically, applications have only been made to small portions of the County. In 2003, which had more adulticide use of any year since 1999, only six percent of the County received an adulticide application. This means that any potential impacts are extremely limited in terms of geographical extent.

More generally, the County will also seek to mitigate potential impacts to those areas that commonly receive one (or more) Vector Control adulticide application in a season. Targeted outreach will stress the importance of avoiding exposure to mosquitoes, and in taking mitigating steps if exposure cannot be avoided. The Commissioner of SCDHS will also craft an advisory detailing the means that SCDHS recommends (or suggests) to minimize risks for potential impacts from exposure to adulticides. Washing of home-grown vegetables in areas where adulticides may be used more often will be an important outreach topic.

The small area of the County impacted by adulticides in any one year is a general mitigation of impacts. In addition, the strict compliance of SCVC with defined, numerical application triggers may reduce the number of applications, and will mitigate any public perceptions that applications are made on the basis of ambiguous criteria. Finally, implementation of progressive water management steps should provide more effective larval control than has been achieved using larvicides and ditch maintenance, which may decrease the need for adulticide applications.

The use of adulticides also provides ancillary benefits. Adulticide applications reduce risks for mosquito-borne disease and also reduce impacts to quality of life. This is because efficacy data clearly shows adulticides are effective means of reducing mosquito populations, although these populations may recover within several weeks in conditions allow. The collection of efficacy data in association with adulticide applications will allow the County to

clearly justify this element of the program. If the efficacy data do not support claims of population reductions, then the County will need to reexamine its use of this control tool.

The County will mitigate the overall impacts of its use of pesticides through an annual review. Elements of this review will include documenting the use of pesticides in the previous year, analysis of any relevant scientific findings on the products in use, and considered evaluation of alternatives in light of any new information (research or product development) since the previous year's report. The report will also discuss the application thresholds used to determine if Vector Control applications should be made, and determine if adjustments need to be made in light of human health and environmental considerations.

- Adaptive management

Suffolk County has made a public commitment to adaptively managing the Long-Term Plan. This is a clear mitigation of any impact associated with the Long-Term Plan. If the above analysis did not adequately identify a potential impact, or if some potential impact was overlooked in the environmental analysis, the ability to adjust the program to meet changed circumstances allows the Long-Term Plan to be modified. The list of issues to be addressed in the Triennial Plan, attached as an appendix to this Findings Statement, makes clear Suffolk County's determination to carefully assess the effectiveness and potential impacts of the Long-Term Plan.

G. Requirements for Further Environmental Reviews

Potential further environmental reviews for actions taken under the Long-Term Plan relate to at least two types of actions:

- adoption of the Annual Plan of Work by the County Legislature
- reviews of water management projects and BMPS 5-15

The triggers for further environmental review which are specified herein constitute the minimum conditions under which additional environmental review would be initiated. At any time, the County and/or the Council on Environmental Quality could commence additional environmental review based on substantial new technical information.

The adoption of these Findings by the Legislature (as Lead Agency) means the Legislature is satisfied that the potential impacts of the Long-Term Plan have been adequately reviewed. From this perspective, if an Annual Plan of Work complies substantively with the Long-Term Plan, then potential impacts of that annual plan will have been adequately considered, as well, and the Annual Plan of work would be deemed a Type II Action pursuant to SEQRA.

The primary criterion for determining if an Annual Plan of Work is not substantively in accord with the Long-Term Plan should be the annual plan's compliance with the overall approach of the Long-Term Plan, and, where specified, a failure to use particular actions, or a major deviation from an important specific set of actions. In general, annual plans need to focus on the use of surveillance to determine where mosquito problems exist, and to primarily employ source reduction tools to reduce the impact of mosquitoes on people. An important source reduction tool must be implementation (over time) of the techniques for water management developed in the Best Management Practices manual, as outlined in the Wetlands Management Plan. Any plan that proposes to manage mosquitoes without surveillance or to not use water management as a means of obtaining long-term control of mosquito problems will require additional environmental review.

Other criteria that would lead to additional environmental review of an annual plan would be:

- failure to include public education and outreach steps to educate residents and visitors on the means that are available to avoid mosquito bites and diseases associated with mosquitoes
- Inadequate mosquito population or disease surveillance
- failure to commit to respond to all mosquito complaints using personnel appropriately trained to identify and mitigate sources of mosquito problems
- failure to use the review processes outlined in the Wetlands Management Plan for water management projects
- proposed use of a non-native biocontrol organism not already resident in Suffolk County natural environments
- proposed use of a larvicide other than *Bacillus thuringensis var israelensis* (Bti), *Bacillus sphaericus*, or methoprene

- proposed use of an adulticide other than resmethrin, sumithrin, permethrin, natural pyrethrins, or malathion
- identification of a preferred adulticide agent other than resmethrin or sumithrin

Environmental reviews may consist of a negative declaration if no significant environmental impacts will result (6 NYCRR §617.10(d) (3)) or a supplemental environmental impact statement if one or more significant adverse environmental impacts was not adequately addressed (6 NYCRR §617.10(d) (4)). Use of an expanded EAF may be appropriate when a negative declaration is proposed.

The adoption of these Findings by the Legislature (as Lead Agency) means the Legislature is satisfied that the potential impacts of the Long-Term Plan have been adequately reviewed. From this perspective, the classification of allowable water management actions (as described in the Best Management Practices manual) as “no to little” potential impacts, “minor” potential impacts, “usually more likely to have potentially significant” impacts, and “usually more likely to have major” potential impacts will have been accepted, and the descriptions of the potential for impacts (and the mitigation steps to avoid impacts) will have been deemed to be adequate.

Nonetheless, on a project by project basis, the following criteria need to be considered to determine if additional environmental reviews are warranted:

- the techniques to be employed have been classified as having the potential for potentially significant or major environmental impacts (BMPs 5-15)
- consultation with local authorities or review by the Wetlands Stewardship Committee finds there is a potential for environmental impacts under the proposed course of action
- review by the CEQ finds there is a potential for environmental impacts under the proposed course of action

Environmental reviews may consist of a negative declaration if no significant adverse environmental impacts will result (6 NYCRR §617.10(d) (3)) or a supplemental environmental impact statement if one or more significant environmental adverse impacts was not adequately addressed (6 NYCRR §617.10(d) (4)). In light of the extensive reviews of the techniques to be employed for water management in the GEIS and associated documents, use of an expanded

EAF to cite relevant sections of the GEIS or to report on local data collection efforts that justify the project may be appropriate if a negative declaration is proposed.

The triggers for further environmental review which are specified above constitute the minimum conditions under which additional environmental review would be initiated. At any time, the County could commence additional environmental review based on substantial new technical information.

Appendix 1 to the Statement of Findings: Contents of the Triennial Report

The following outline is intended to provide a preliminary overview of issues which will be analyzed to form the basis of the Triennial Report. The outline includes indicators (where available) which will be used to measure success. The content and format of the Triennial Report will be contingent on Steering Committee and Wetlands Stewardship Committee input which will be sought at the early stages of report preparation.

1) Executive Summary

The Executive Summary will provide an overview of the following issues, which will be addressed in detail in subsequent report sections.

- Public health (viral surveillance, human disease)
- Vector control (pesticide usage, water management, surveillance, etc.)
- Education/outreach
- Wetlands Stewardship Program – Accomplishments and Plans
- Potential Plan Updates and Amendments

2) Public Health

- Viral surveillance results
- Human health (cases and deaths from mosquito-borne diseases)

3) Vector Control Long-Term Plan Implementation

The report will integrate results from the Department of Public Works, Division of Vector Control and Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health.

A. Public Education and Outreach

Current Program:

- Recommend avoidance of the outdoors at dawn and dusk.
- Consider use of personal repellants (DEET, Bite Blocker, Picaridin, Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus).
- Maintain home environments that do not foster mosquito breeding.
- Distribute Publications such as “Fight the Bite” and “Dump the Water.”
- Maintain County Web Site
 - Post spray events
 - Link to no spray list

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Establish tire management education program to eliminate mosquito breeding habitat. Encourage other county departments and municipalities responsible for routine sanitation or maintenance activities to properly dispose of tires.
- Conduct farmer irrigation outreach-targeted education through Cornell Cooperative Extension.
- Encourage private storm water system maintenance.
- Conduct tailored outreach to municipal highway departments regarding storm water structures as mosquito habitat.

- Emphasize personal responsibility for reducing impacts from mosquitoes (avoiding mosquitoes whenever possible, wearing long-sleeves and pants, and using repellents).
- Improved efficacy reporting. Results made available to the public via the web and annual reports.
- Post efficacy reports on the SCVC website. Reports will summarize the results of mosquito control efforts measured before, during and after aerial spray event.
- Maintain the Citizens Advisory Committee.
- Create a listserv for adulticide application notifications.
- Integrate new web site into existing county site.
- Revise public notice/guidance.
- Participation in “Mosquito Awareness Week.”
- Targeting specific communities (recommended in DGEIS comment period).
- Focusing on educating school-aged children (recommended in DGEIS comment period).

Indicators of Success

- Degree to which current program and Long-Term Plan recommendations are implemented. Implementation will be quantified, where possible. E.g.:
 - Partnerships established with towns for tire management plans.
 - Public education workshops which have been conducted.
 - Brochures and fact sheets disseminated to public.
 - Number of efficacy reports posted.
 - Programs targeted at specific communities and school-aged children.

B. Scientific Surveillance

Current Program:

- Presence or absence of larvae
- Collect and process 10,000-12,000 larval and adult mosquito samples
- Collect and process approximately 75,000 mosquitoes for arbovirus surveillance
- Integration of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology for surveillance information
- 27 permanent NJ traps; 80 CDC trap-nights per week.

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Increase surveillance capabilities.
- Increase staff for surveillance for both SCVC and the ABDL.
- Increase permanent NJ trap network to 30.
- Increase CDC trapping to 105 trap-nights per week.
- Conduct quantitative mosquito assessment prior to EVERY adulticide event.
- Conduct post-spray efficacy monitoring.

Indicators of Success

- Degree to which current program and Long-Term Plan recommendations are implemented. E.g.:
 - Number of staff-days dedicated to surveillance.
 - Number of mosquito samples processed.
 - Number of CDC light traps deployed and NJ traps maintained.
 - Number of pre-adulticide mosquito counts.
 - Annual reports on surveillance analysis, including post-spray efficacy.

C. Source Reduction/Control

Current Program:

- Public education program (above).
- Response to citizen complaints.
- Catch basin and recharge basin control efforts.

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Expand surveillance of catch basins from 10,000 to 40,000 inspections.
- Augment education component (County tire collection effort, private storm water management system outreach effort, increase interaction between SCVC and highway departments)

Indicators of Success

- Catch basins inspected.
- Records on response to complaints.
- Improve waste management and county departments tire management

D. Biocontrols

Current Program:

Mosquito fish, (*Gambusia* spp.)

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Fathead minnows; other disease free fish native to the area.
- Predacious Copepods

Indicators of Success

- Research alternatives and explore other states initiatives
- Same or increased level of biodiversity after introduction of biocontrol
- Reduced mosquito larvae counts in sampling

E. Larval control

Current Program:

- Biorational larvicides, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* (Bti), *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs), and methoprene
- Surveillance of the nearly 2,000 breeding points in the County

- 15,000 inspections of breeding sites and other surveillance findings (includes catch basins and sumps)
- Approximately 4,000 acres of the County’s salt marshes aerial larvicided

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Increased surveillance
- Surveillance of the 2,000 breeding points in the County
- 15,000 inspections of breeding sites and other surveillance findings
- Identify problem breeding sites
- Expanded catch basin and recharge basin larviciding
- Implementation of ecological controls
- Implementation of formal resistance testing and management
- Water management - 75% percent reduction goal in acreage treated

Indicators of Success

- Number of inspections/surveillance events.
- Area larvicided (frequency and extent).
- Record and analyze dip counts in relation to reduction in treatments (results).
- Annual larvicide efficacy reports (results).
- Reduced adulticide events expected after successful larvicide control in known problem areas.

F. Adult control (only if necessary)

Current Program:

- Resmethrin, sumithrin, malathion, permethrin and natural pyrethrin
- Adulticide-directed surveillance, decision-making procedures, and efficacy and resistance testing

Long-Term Plan Recommendations:

- Criteria for spraying
 - Evidence of mosquitoes biting humans – service requests mapped
 - Verification of problem-New Jersey trap counts > 25 females /night
 - CDC light trap counts > 100; Landing rates of one to five per minute
 - Control is technically feasible Weather conditions suitable (no rain, winds<10 mph, temperature 65 ° or above)
- Improved spray technology (“Adapco Wingman”) to minimize pesticide application and optimize mosquito control.
- Augment the New Jersey light trap network from 27 to 30. Expand as resources allow (see surveillance).
- Increase the number of CDC light traps from 27 to 35. Expand as resources allow (see surveillance).
- Increase CDC trap-nights to 105 per week.
- Reduce adulticide usage (currently less than 2% of County in non-emergency situations).

Indicators of Success

- Reduction in adulticide usage.
- Efficacy tests post treatment indicate 90 – 99% population reduction.
- Efficacy tests posted annually on county web page and in annual reports.
- Aerial application efficacy released within a week or so of the application.
- Post Health Emergency reductions in the parity and infection rates for the target mosquito species (if staff and lab resources available).

G. Water Management:

Current Program

- Hand maintenance/machine maintenance limited to < 200,000 linear ft/yr
- Machine work limited to repair and replacement of existing structures
- No new machine ditching
- Machine maintenance limited to 50,000 ft/year (no more than 50 affected acres), and only when essential for public health or ecological reasons.
- Natural Process (No action/ reversion)
- Culvert repair/ maintenance when tidally restricted
- Stop gap ditch plug

Long-Term Plan Recommendations

- Develop a strategy for managing Suffolk County’s 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands, irrespective of Vector Control concern (goal: 12-year implementation window).
- Reversion priorities, allowing natural processes to fill ditches (approx. 4,000 acres; no vector control).
- Candidates for possible restoration/water management (currently routinely larvicided; approx. 4,000 acres). Marsh health is paramount objective.
- Areas requiring more assessment (approx. 9,000 acres); low-impact best management practices are possible.
- The pre-existing policy of "no new ditching" will be continued.
- Less than four percent of the County’s tidal wetlands (~ 600 acres) subject to machine ditch maintenance over the next decade.

Indicators of Success

Implementation of Plan recommendations (above).

4) Wetlands Stewardship Program – Accomplishments and Plans

Long-Term Plan Recommendations

- Develop a comprehensive assessment and management plan for the 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands within three years
- Ensure the protection and preservation of functions, values, and health
- Use Vector Control Wetlands Management Plan as foundation (Goodbred Report; primary study area results)
- Inventory/assess wetlands County-wide

- Review and evaluate major wetland restoration projects
- Implement early action demonstration projects
- Develop Long-term strategies

Indicators of Success

- Existence/adoption of strategy
- Acres/subsystems assessed
- Acres /subsystems restored
- Integrated plans implemented

5) Recommended Plan Updates and Amendments

Plan updates and amendments will be made, as needed. Updates may be recommended by involved agencies, the Citizens Advisory Committee, Technical Advisory Committee, and/or Wetlands Stewardship Committee. Updates require review/approval of the Steering Committee.

Appendix 2 to the Statement of Findings: Structure of the Wetlands Stewardship Committee

SUFFOLK COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT LONG-TERM PLAN
Wetlands Stewardship Committee (WSC) – Overview *

Membership (Tentative)

Estuary programs

Long Island Sound Study representative
 Peconic Estuary Program representative
 South Shore Estuary Reserve Program representative

County

County Legislature – Presiding Officer
 County Executive
 Suffolk County Department of Environment & Energy - will serve as Chair of Committee

State

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Region I

Council on Environmental Quality

Suffolk County Department of Health Services

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Bureau of Marine Resources
 New York State Department of State

Suffolk County Department of Public Works

Suffolk County Department of Planning
 Suffolk County Department of Parks

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Two appointed by County Legislature
 Two appointed by County Executive

Town (only when projects proposed in a Town)

1 Supervisor and 1 Trustee rep

Nature of Committee; Support from Work Group, Agencies, and Contractor

The Stewardship Committee is comprised of policymakers, high-ranking agency officials, and NGOs from agencies and organizations with responsibility for wetlands management. The Committee will meet on a quarterly basis, or as needed to vote on wetlands management projects. The Committee will be supported by professional staff at the Suffolk County Departments of Environment, Health, and Public Works. Suffolk County Capital Program 8730 (Wetlands Planning) is also expected to support the Committee and the Wetlands Stewardship Program ("WSP," see below), via a contracted workplan. A "Wetlands Management Work Group," consisting of technical experts from agencies, NGOs, and academia, will meet more frequently, and will report to the Stewardship Committee. The work group will conduct many of the functions formerly performed by the Long-Term Plan's "Wetlands Subcommittee" (i.e., will guide monitoring, assessment, and project design).

Wetlands Stewardship Committee - Charges

- Oversee and make recommendation all major aspects of the Wetlands Stewardship Program.
- Meet to review and make recommendations on all proposed wetlands projects which propose use of Best Management Practices 10 through 15 in Long-Term Plan.

- Review and make recommendations on proposed wetlands projects which propose use of Best Management Practices 5 through 9 in Long-Term Plan, at Committee's discretion.
- Provide review and recommendations on the water management component of the Triennial Long-Term Plan Update. This update shall incorporate results of the Wetlands Stewardship Program.

The WSP is a cooperative effort between the Wetlands Stewardship Committee and various Suffolk County Departments (Environment and Energy as the committee chair, Health Services as Stewardship Program project manager, Public Works as project sponsor, and Planning and Parks as key partners). The WSP is charged with developing indicators of wetlands health, assessing wetland health, establishing preservation and restoration priorities, and designing and implementing pilot projects. The WSP will also coordinate activities among estuary programs.

Within three years, the WSP will develop a Wetlands Stewardship Strategy (WSS) to address the assessment and management needs of all tidal wetlands in Suffolk County (approximately 17,000 acres), not just those wetlands of concern with respect to vector control. Marsh health will be the paramount objective. The scope of WSC activity will generally be limited to tidal wetlands. However, freshwaters and freshwater wetlands which are closely hydrologically connected, and integral to a tidal wetlands subsystem, may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Federal, state, town and village jurisdictions are encouraged to participate in the Stewardship Committee (e.g., in terms of project review), but are not required to do so.

*Working outline, subject to establishment of final membership, by-laws and procedures by Suffolk County Dept. of Environment & Energy

Appendix 3 to the Statement of Findings: Adopting Resolution 1150-2007

Intro. Res. No. 1150-2007

Laid on Table 2/6/2007

Introduced by Deputy Presiding Officer Vilorio-Fisher

RESOLUTION NO. 285 -2007, ADOPTING THE SUFFOLK COUNTY VECTOR CONTROL AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT LONG-TERM PLAN AND A STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT FINDINGS STATEMENT FOR THE FINAL GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

WHEREAS, it is the policy of Suffolk County to reduce or eliminate pesticide usage, to the extent practicable; and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County is committed to preserving and restoring its tidal wetlands, which have been dramatically altered by an extensive vector control grid ditch network which was substantially created in the 1930s; and

WHEREAS, the West Nile Virus threat highlighted the need to further optimize an already effective Vector Control Program, which is essential to protect public health, and also has important ancillary quality of life benefits; and

WHEREAS, in acknowledgement of the need to develop a comprehensive long-term vector control plan to protect public health and welfare, while reducing pesticide usage and enhancing wetlands which may be affected by Vector Control, in Resolution No. 688-2002, this Legislature authorized the development of a Suffolk County Vector Control and Wetlands Management Long-Term Plan (hereinafter "Long-Term Plan," dated October 2006, annexed hereto, incorporated by reference and made a part hereof), designated itself as lead agency under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (hereinafter "SEQRA", N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (subject to appropriate coordination), classified the action as Type I, and adopted a Positive Declaration for the Long-Term Plan, causing a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (hereinafter "GEIS") to be prepared; and

WHEREAS, this Legislature adopted the Final Scope for the Generic Environmental Impact Statement, pursuant to Resolution No. 1122-2003; and

WHEREAS, the Long-Term Plan and GEIS were prepared in a public and open process with extensive input and guidance from Citizens and Technical Advisory Committees, as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (hereinafter the "CEQ"), interested citizens of the County, and Local, State, and Federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, comments from agencies, advisory committees, the public, and the CEQ resulted in multiple voluntary iterations of the Long-Term Plan (including publications in September 2005, May 2006, and October 2006), and, as a result, the Plan has been substantially improved; and

WHEREAS, the Departments of Health Services, Public Works, and Energy and the Environment caused the preparation of a Draft GEIS in accord with the procedures and rules of SEQRA as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 617; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Charter, the Council on Environmental Quality evaluated the Draft GEIS and found it to be complete according to the standards set forth under SEQRA; and

WHEREAS, the Council on Environmental Quality then solicited public comments on the Draft GEIS, including holding two public hearings; and

WHEREAS, this Legislature, on the advice of the Council of Environmental Quality, found that comments received on the Draft GEIS were substantive in nature, requiring the preparation of Final GEIS, as per Resolution No. 1103-2006; and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Departments of Health Services, Public Works, and Energy and the Environment therefore caused the preparation of a Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with the procedures and rules of SEQRA as defined in 6NYCRR Part 617; and

WHEREAS, the Final GEIS was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality and made available to the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Council on Environmental Quality forwarded the Long-Term Plan, the Final GEIS, and the Final GEIS Addendum, together with its comments and recommendations and those received from the public with this Legislature, for consideration at the January 29, 2007 meeting of the Environment, Planning and Agriculture Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature, as part of CEQ Resolution No. 08-07; and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Departments of Health Services, Public Works, and Energy and the Environment caused the preparation of a draft Findings Statement; now, therefore be it

1st RESOLVED, that the Legislature adopts the Long-Term Plan as an appropriate, comprehensive, long-term wet lands management and vector control plan to protect public health and welfare, while reducing pesticide usage and protecting wetlands; and be it further

2nd RESOLVED, that, pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 617 and Chapter 279 of the Suffolk County Charter, the Legislature hereby adopts the Statement of Findings annexed hereto, incorporated by reference and made a part hereof, certifies that the requirements of SEQRA have been met, and certifies that, consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations, the proposed Long-Term Plan has been developed from among the reasonable alternatives available, as the choice that avoids or minimizes potential adverse, environmental impacts, to the maximum extent practicable; and be it further

3rd RESOLVED, that the Legislature certifies that adverse environmental impacts will be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable by incorporation, as conditions within the Statement of Findings, where those mitigative measures that have been identified as practicable; and be it further

4th RESOLVED, that the Legislature finds that there is a need for a strategy to address the management needs of the County's 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands, not just the 4,000 acres of tidal wetlands of greatest concern to Vector Control; and be it further

5th RESOLVED, that the Legislature supports the Wetlands Stewardship Committee concept described in the Findings Statement, as a means of coordinating and overseeing future marsh management projects, as well as overseeing development of a strategy to address the management needs of the County's 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands, consistent with applicable laws; and be it further

6th RESOLVED, that the Commissioner of the Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy, or her designee, is hereby authorized and directed to serve as Chair of the Wetlands Stewardship Committee, and to oversee development and implementation of appropriate procedures and by-laws of that Committee, including membership and voting, which procedures and by-laws shall be consistent with applicable laws; and be it further

7th RESOLVED, that the Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy will prepare a report on Wetlands Stewardship Committee activities to this Suffolk County Legislature within three years, with said report containing a strategy to address the management needs of the County's 17,000 acres of tidal wetlands.

DATED: March 20, 2007

APPROVED BY:

/s/ Steve Levy
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: March 22, 2007

L A I D O N T H E T A B L E S E P T E M B E R 1 2 , 2 0 1 3

LADS REPORT PREPARED BY:

Michele Gerardi

(Revised 9/13/2013 1:16)

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(21)(27) 1699. Authorizing an appraisal for the purchase of Development Rights of Farmland under the Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program, as amended by Local Law No. 24-2007, Knoll Farms of Long Island, Inc. - Town of Islip (SCTM Nos. 0500-117.01-01.00-078.001 and 0500-117.01-01.00-078.002). (Montano) ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1700. Adopting Local Law No. -2013, A Local Law amending Chapter 8 of the Suffolk County Code. (Co. Exec.) ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1701. Amending the Rules of the Legislature. (Browning) WAYS & MEANS
- Unlisted 1702. Authorizing the reconveyance of County-owned real estate pursuant to Section 215, New York State County Law to Ray and Pamela Bortzfield. (Deputy Pres. Off. Horsley) WAYS & MEANS
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1703. Approving the change of project for Downtown Revitalization Grant (CP 6412) to the Rocky Point Civic Association and amending the contract with the Town of Brookhaven to reflect same. (Anker) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1704. Authorizing certain technical correction to Adopted Resolution No. 599-2013. (Co. Exec.) WAYS & MEANS
- Unlisted Action 1705. Authorizing the acquisition of land under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program (effective December 1, 2007) - open space component - for the Speonk Mobile Home Park, Inc. property - Manorville Pine Barrens County Park addition - Town of Brookhaven (SCTM No. 0200-511.00-06.00-064.001). (Co. Exec.) ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1706. Extending existing one percent sales and compensating use tax for the period beginning December 1, 2013 and ending November 30, 2015, pursuant to authority of Section 1210 of Article 29 of the Tax Law of the State of New York. (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1707. To readjust, compromise, and grant refunds and charge-backs on real property correction of errors by: County Legislature (Control No. 933-2013). (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1708. To readjust, compromise, and grant refunds and charge-backs on real property correction of errors by: County Legislature (Control No. 934-2013). (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1709. To readjust, compromise, and grant refunds and chargebacks on correction or errors/County Treasurer by: County Legislature No. 391. (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1710. Approving a license agreement for Kenneth Dickinson to reside at the Isaac Mills House, St. James. (Co. Exec.) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1711. Approving a license agreement for Michelle Hein to reside at Charles R. Dominy County Park, West Sayville. (Co. Exec.) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1712. Approving a license agreement for George Bean to reside at the Robinson Duck Farm, Brookhaven. (Co. Exec.) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1713. Amending the 2013 Operating Budget and appropriating funds in connection with bonding for a settlement to reimburse the Fashion Institute of Technology for out of County tuition. (Co. Exec.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1714. To readjust, compromise, and grant refunds and charge-backs on real property correction of errors by: County Legislature (Control No. 935-2013). (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1715. To readjust, compromise, and grant refunds and charge-backs on real property correction of errors by: County Legislature (Control No. 936-2013). (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1716. Adopting Local Law No. -2013, A Charter Law to improve the accuracy of Fiscal Impact Statements. (Cilmi) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1717. Amending Resolution No. 40-2012, establishing a Blue Ribbon Panel to examine restructuring all County-owned sewer districts into one consolidated district. (Horsley) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Unlisted Action 1718. Adopting Local Law No. -2013, A Local Law to authorize conveyance of real property previously taken for delinquent taxes. (Browning) WAYS & MEANS
- COMPLETES
SEQRA 1719. Making a SEQRA determination in connection with the proposed demolition of the Bavarian Inn building structure, Town of Smithtown. (Pres. Off.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1720. Authorizing certain technical corrections to Adopted Resolution No. 499-2013. (Co. Exec.) WAYS & MEANS
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1721. Accepting donation of an All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) from Rose-Breslin Associates, LLC for the Suffolk County Park Police. (Browning) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1722. Amend Resolution No. 824-2012, task force to optimize early intervention for children with special needs. (Spencer) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1723. Amending Resolution No. 894-2011, to change the membership of the Suffolk County Pet Store Rating Board. (Spencer) GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, PERSONNEL, HOUSING & CONSUMER PROTECTION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1724. Approving the donation of certain items to the Suffolk County Historical Society. (Pres. Off.) PARKS & RECREATION

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1725. Amending the Adopted 2013 Operating Budget and appropriating excess revenues received from Hotel/Motel Tax in 2012. (Schneiderman) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(20)(27) 1726. Amending the 2013 Capital Budget and Program, accepting a Community Enhancement Facilities Assistance Program (CEFAP) Grant in the amount of \$125,000 from the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, and appropriating funds in connection with improvements and lighting of County Parks – Construction of Canoe/Kayak Launch sites in Suffolk County Parks (CP 7079). (Co. Exec.) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(20)(27) 1727. Appropriating funds in connection with renovations and alterations to probation buildings (CP 3063). (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC SAFETY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1728. Accepting and appropriating 100% Federal pass-through grant funds from the NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services in the amount of \$51,000 for the 2012 HazMat Grant Program administered by the Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services and to execute grant related agreements. (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC SAFETY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1729. Amending the 2013 Adopted Operating Budget to accept and appropriate 100% additional State Aid from the New York State Office of Mental Health to Clubhouse of Suffolk for the purpose of continuing a Pilot Program in Suffolk County to assist veterans suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. (Co. Exec.) VETERANS AND SENIORS
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(4)(20)(27) 1730. Appropriating funds in connection with reconstruction of CR 59, Long Lane, Town of East Hampton (CP 5561). (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(4)(20)(27) 1731. Appropriating funds in connection with Suffolk County Highway Rehabilitation Project (CP 5576). (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1732. Approving the change of project for Downtown Revitalization Grant (CP 6412) to the Rocky Point Civic Association and amending the contract with the Town of Brookhaven to reflect same. (Co. Exec.) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1733. Approving the rereappointment of Kathleen Riddle as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1734. Approving the appointment of John Haley as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1735. Approving the appointment of Roy Probeyahn as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1736. Approving the reappointment of Barbara Townsend as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1737. Approving the appointment of Barbara Carey-Shaw as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning And Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1738. Approving the appointment of Kathleen Brown as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1739. Approving the reappointment of Doris Wagner as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1740. Approving the appointment of Christine Epifania as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1741. Approving the reappointment of Elaine Economopoulos as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1742. Approving the appointment of Elba Garcia-Marmo as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1743. Approving the appointment of Gregson Pigott as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27)
1744. Approving the reappointment of Kathleen Herz as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1745. Approving the appointment of Lou Ann Rinde as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1746. Approving the appointment of Robert Detor as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1747. Approving the reappointment of Norma Downey as a member of the Suffolk County Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Planning and Advisory Board. (Co. Exec.) HEALTH
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1748. Authorizing an Intermunicipal Agreement with the Board of Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonality of the Town of Southampton, and accepting funds associated with overtime costs for dredging of County waters within the Town of Southampton. (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1749. Amending the 2013 Operating Budget and appropriating funds in connection with bonding for a settlement for a liability case against the County. (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(20)(27) 1750. Appropriating funds for the Office of the Medical Examiner Consolidated Laboratory (CP 1109). (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC SAFETY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1751. Requesting legislative approval of a contract award for Temporary Lab Support Services for the Office of the Medical Examiner. (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC SAFETY
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1752. Accepting and appropriating \$183,613 in 100% Federal funding under the Continuum of Care Grant Renewal Program from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and authorizing a contract with United Veterans Beacon House, Inc. (Co. Exec.) HUMAN SERVICES
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1753. A Resolution making certain Findings and Determinations in relation to the establishment of Suffolk County Sewer District No. 4 – Smithtown Galleria. (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1754. Amending the 2013 Operating Budget and appropriating funds in connection with bonding for a settlement for a Medical Malpractice Case against the County. (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(1)(2)(18)(20)(21)(27) 1755. Amending the 2013 Capital Budget and Program and appropriating funds in connection with improvements and lighting at County Parks (CP 7079). (Co. Exec.) PARKS & RECREATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(11)(20)(27) 1756. Authorizing execution of agreement by the Administrative Head of SCSD No. 11 - Selden with Wincoram Commons, LLC (BR-1647). (Co. Exec.) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1757.	Amending Resolution No.147-1999 in connection with the renovation to the Physical Plant Building/Warehouse (CP 2165). (Co. Exec.) <u>PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1758.	Amending Resolution No. 909-2002 in connection with the renovation to the Physical Plant Building/Warehouse (CP 2165). (Co. Exec.) <u>PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (1)(2)(4)(20)(27)	1759.	Amending the 2013 Capital Budget and Program and appropriating funds in connection with strengthening and improving County roads (CP 5014). (Co. Exec.) <u>PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>
Unlisted Action	1760.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 1790 Route 25 LLC (SCTM No. 0200-350.00-02.00-013.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1761.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Brian J. DeCanio and Monica DeCanio, his wife (SCTM No. 0500-482.00-04.00-027.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(21)(27)	1762.	Amending Resolution No. 606-2013, authorizing appraisal for the acquisition of Development Rights under the Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program as amended by Local Law No. 24-2007 - Gus Wade Farm property - Town of Babylon. (Co. Exec.) <u>ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE</u>
Unlisted Action	1763.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Joseph Zachary Gazza (SCTM No. 0900-325.00-01.00-010.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1764.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 James D. Clark (SCTM No. 0100-160.00-01.00-019.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1765.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Donald P. Bartunek (SCTM No. 0200-447.00-02.00-024.002). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1766.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 CLA Family Holdings Six, LLC (SCTM No. 0100-039.00-03.00-036.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1767.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Section 72-h of the General Municipal Law - Town of Brookhaven (SCTM No. 0200-166.00-05.00-025.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1768.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Section 72-h of the General Municipal Law - Town of Brookhaven (SCTM No. 0200-987.00-01.00-046.003). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1769.	Accepting and appropriating 100% reimbursable grant funds from the New York State Office for Aging. (Co. Exec.) <u>VETERANS AND SENIORS</u>

Unlisted Action	1770.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act John Wienert (SCTM No. 0404-012.00-01.00-010.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1771.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act Thomas McEvilly (SCTM No. 0209-022.00-05.00-052.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1772.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act Gerard Dunn and William J. Dunn as Administrators CTA and as devisees under last will and testament of William J. Dunn (SCTM No. 0400-101.00-01.00-061.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1773.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act Stephanie Howard (SCTM No. 0100-083.00-04.00-003.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1774.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act Jack Kwong Moy and Jennie Yung Moy, his wife (SCTM No. 0500-348.00-02.00-022.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1775.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act Gary Bresnick and Gail F. Kearney (SCTM No. 0100-109.00-01.00-140.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1776.	Authorizing the sale, pursuant to Local Law No. 16-1976, of real property acquired under Section 46 of the Suffolk County Tax Act estate of Joan Scales (SCTM No. 0902-003.00-04.00-069.001). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1777.	Accepting and appropriating a 100% reimbursed grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program and authorizing the County Executive to execute agreements. (Co. Exec.) <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1778.	Accepting and appropriating a 100% reimbursed grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant Program and authorizing the County Executive to execute agreements. (Co. Exec.) <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1779.	Accepting and appropriating a 100% reimbursed grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Emergency Solutions Grants Program and authorizing the County Executive to execute agreements. (Co. Exec.) <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY</u>
Unlisted Action	1780.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Leisure Village Association, Inc. (SCTM No. 0200-192.00-07.00-034.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>

Unlisted Action	1781.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Dawn M. Olave (SCTM No. 0100-162.00-02.00-031.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1782.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Robert Slomkowski and Rosetta Slomkowski, as joint tenants with right of survivorship (SCTM No. 0100-155.00-02.00-115.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1783.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 Joseph Zachary Gazza (SCTM No. 0900-145.00-03.00-037.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1784.	Authorizing execution of an Intermunicipal Agreement pursuant to §103 with the Town of Islip. (Co. Exec.) <u>EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</u>
Unlisted Action	1785.	Sale of County-owned Real Estate Pursuant To Local Law No. 13-1976 A.B. of Sayville, Ltd. (SCTM NO. 0200-235.00-01.00-015.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1786.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 A.B. of Sayville, Ltd. (SCTM No. 0200-213.00-03.00-008.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Unlisted Action	1787.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 A.B. of Sayville, Ltd. (SCTM No. 0200-213.00-03.00-014.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1788.	To appoint member of the Suffolk County Planning Commission (Nicholas J. Planamento). (Co. Exec.) <u>ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1789.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Local Law No. 13-1976 A.B. of Sayville, Ltd. (SCTM No. 0200-234.00-03.00-003.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1790.	Authorizing the County Comptroller and County Treasurer to close certain Capital Projects and transfer funds. (Co. Exec.) <u>BUDGET AND FINANCE</u>
Unlisted Action/Negative Declaration	1791.	Authorizing the acquisition of land under the New Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program (effective December 1, 2007) - open space component - for the William and Antoinette Smith property - Swan River County Park addition - Town of Brookhaven - (SCTM No. 0200-981.10-03.00-005.000). (Co. Exec.) <u>ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1792.	Adopting Local Law No. -2013, A Charter Law amending Article II of the Suffolk County Charter to clarify the requirements of a revenue impact statement. (Co. Exec.) <u>BUDGET AND FINANCE</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1793.	Amending the hourly rate for a title in the Suffolk County Temporary Classification and Salary Plan (Labor Technician). (Co. Exec.) <u>GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, PERSONNEL, HOUSING & CONSUMER PROTECTION</u>

Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1794.	Accepting and appropriating grant funds in the amount of \$180,564 from the United States Department of Transportation for a Dedicated Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Enforcement Project with 80% support. (Co. Exec.) <u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1795.	Transferring and reappropriating 100% County funds established in the 2013 Operating Budget for the Suffolk County Department of Probation. (Co. Exec.) <u>**ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1796	Amending the 2013 Operating Budget to provide funding for the Brentwood Historical Society. (Montano) <u>BUDGET AND FINANCE</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1797.	Directing the Division of Real Estate to canvass the owners of Master List Properties. (Hahn) <u>ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1798.	Amending the 2013 Operating Budget to provide funding for the Town of Babylon. (Horsley) <u>BUDGET AND FINANCE</u>
Unlisted Action	1799.	Sale of County-owned real estate pursuant to Section 72-h of the General Municipal Law - Village of Patchogue. (Calarco) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1800.	Approving reappointment of Penny Wells LaValle as Director of Real Property Tax Service Agency for the County of Suffolk. (Co. Exec.) <u>WAYS & MEANS</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1801.	Accepting and appropriating an award of Federal funding in the amount of \$15,000 from the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, for the purpose of retrofitting three vehicles given to Suffolk County by the United States Marshals Service with 100% support. (Co. Exec.) <u>**ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1802.	Allocating and appropriating funds (Phase XI) in connection with the Downtown Revitalization Program (CP 6412). (Co. Exec.) <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY</u>
SEQRA Completed by Town of Babylon	1803.	Authorizing funding of infrastructure improvements and oversight of real property under the Suffolk County Affordable Housing Opportunities Program (Wyandanch Rising Building B). (Co. Exec.) <u>GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, PERSONNEL, HOUSING & CONSUMER PROTECTION</u>
SEQRA Completed by Town of Brookhaven	1804.	Authorizing funding of infrastructure improvements and oversight of real property under the Suffolk County Affordable Housing Opportunities Program (Wincoram Commons). (Co. Exec.) <u>GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, PERSONNEL, HOUSING & CONSUMER PROTECTION</u>
SEQRA Completed by Town of Babylon	1805.	Amending the 2013 Capital Budget and Program and appropriating funds in connection with Jumpstart Suffolk (CP 6424). (Co. Exec.) <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY</u>
Type II Action 6 NYCRR 617.5(c) (20)(27)	1806.	Amending the 2013 Operating Budget to transfer funds from Fund 404 Assessment Stabilization Reserve and appropriating funds in connection with the Sewer Infrastructure Program. (Co. Exec.) <u>PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1807. Amending the 2013 Operating Budget and appropriating funds in connection with bonding for a settlement for a liability case against the County. (Co. Exec.) BUDGET AND FINANCE
- Unlisted
Action/Negative
Declaration 1808. Amending the 2013 Capital Budget and Program and appropriating funds in connection with decommissioning and demolition of County facilities (CP 1665). (Co. Exec.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1809. Accepting and appropriating 100% Federal funds awarded by the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration to the Suffolk County District Attorney and authorizing the Suffolk County Executive to execute related agreements. (Co. Exec.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(21)(27) 1810. Directing the Division of Vector Control to develop and maintain plans to reduce tick-borne illnesses. (Schneiderman) PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1811. Authorizing the Suffolk County Police Department to accept and fleet vehicles obtained at no cost to the County through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 1033 Federal Excess Property Program. (Co. Exec.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1812. Authorizing the sale of the H. Lee Dennison Building to the Suffolk County Judicial Facilities Agency (JFA), and the Leaseback of the H. Lee Dennison Building from the JFA. (Co. Exec.) WAYS & MEANS
- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) 1813. Authorizing steps to obtain license reciprocity with Suffolk County Towns and Villages in connection with the New York Rising Community Reconstruction Program. (Co. Exec.) **ADOPTED WITH C/N ON 9/12/2013**

HOME RULE

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) HR.10 Requesting the State of New York to amend the Retirement and Social Security Law, in relation to performance of duty disability retirement of Suffolk County Probation Officers. (Pres. Off.) **ADOPTED ON 9/12/2013**

PROCEDURAL MOTION

- Type II Action
6 NYCRR 617.5(c)
(20)(27) PM14. Apportioning Mortgage Tax By: County Treasurer. (Pres. Off.) **ADOPTED ON 9/12/2013**