

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE  
CATSKILL/DELAWARE UV FACILITY**

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## 9. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS

### 9.1. INTRODUCTION

For the proposed Catskill/Delaware UV Disinfection Facility project (“UV Facility”), the NYCDEP has prepared a preliminary Environmental Justice analysis. This analysis is guided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Policy CP-29 Environmental Justice and Permitting, as issued by the NYSDEC on March 19, 2003. The purpose of this policy is to promote environmental justice and incorporate measures for achieving environmental justice into its programs, policies, regulations, legislative proposals and activities.

In anticipation of permits to be issued by NYSDEC, this analysis has been added to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As currently designed, the proposed project will require several NYSDEC permits, as outlined in [Section 4.20, Approval Actions](#). This Environmental Justice analysis examines whether environmental justice is a significant issue at the Eastview Site. NYCDEP acknowledges that NYSDEC may require additional environmental analysis at such time as permit applications are made to that agency.

### 9.2. METHODOLOGY

The NYSDEC defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including a racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.” Under Policy CP-29, Environmental Justice and Permitting (“the Policy”), the first step in performing an environmental justice analysis is to conduct a preliminary screen to identify whether the proposed action is in or near a potential environmental justice area and to determine whether potential adverse impacts related to the proposed action are likely to affect a potential environmental justice area.

First, the potential for environmental impacts is studied over a broad geographic area to correspond to the probability of environmental consequences depending on the issue for analysis. The size of the study area for environmental impact assessment relates to the type and size of the project that is being proposed, and the context of the area that could be affected by this proposal. When assessing the potential for significant adverse impacts, study areas are variable depending on the particular impact category being evaluated. Furthermore, for some impact categories (e.g., noise, air quality), the point of maximum increase is identified regardless of the size of the initial study area. Therefore, potential significant adverse impacts are identified regardless of the size of the initial study area.

Next, it is determined whether potential adverse environmental impacts are likely to affect a potential “environmental justice area.” A potential environmental justice area is a minority or low-income community, based on specific thresholds defined by NYSDEC. In order to

determine whether a particular area is a potential environmental justice area, U.S. Census Bureau (“U.S. Census”) data is collected to characterize the study area. The U.S. Census collects information using various geographic units such as census tracts, block groups, and blocks; for purposes of this analysis, data is collected at the block group level. Often, a study area only includes a portion of a census block group. Therefore, estimates are developed for such study areas based on the portion of each block group within the study area. For example, if the entire block group is ten square miles, but only one square mile is within the study area, then it is estimated that ten percent of the block group population falls within the study area. The area of the portion of a block group located within a study area is obtained using a Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis or direct map measurements. Data are also compiled for the Towns and County as a whole to allow for a comparison of study area characteristics to a larger reference area.

Using U.S. Census data, the study area is characterized by racial categories (White, African-American or Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and Other). In addition, census data also provide information on Hispanic origin, which is considered to be an ethnic rather than racial characteristic. People of this ethnic category can be of any race. The Policy defines a minority community and minority population as, respectively: “a census block group, or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, having a minority population equal to or greater than 51.1 percent in an urban area and 33.8 percent in a rural area of a total population,” and “a population that is identified or recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau as Hispanic, African-American or Black, Asian and Pacific Islander or American Indian.”

U.S. Census data are also used to identify persons living below the poverty line and median household income for the census block groups to estimate the median income within the study area. The Policy defines a low-income community and low-income population as, respectively: “a census block group, or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, having a low-income population equal to or greater than 23.59 percent of the total population,” and “a population having an annual income that is less than the poverty threshold.” The U.S. Census establishes poverty thresholds.

### **9.3. PRELIMINARY SCREENING ANALYSIS**

The City of New York owns the approximately 149-acre Eastview Site, a largely undeveloped property located within Westchester County, New York. The Westchester County Grasslands Reservation borders the property to the north, northeast and northwest, and a residential development along Taylor Road borders the property to the southeast. The Eastview Site consists of 83 acres in the Town of Mount Pleasant (the “north parcel”) and 66 acres in the Town of Greenburgh (the “south parcel”). The two parcels are bisected by Grasslands Road (Route 100C), which serves as a border between the two Towns. The majority of the proposed project would be situated on the north parcel, with some minor development on the south parcel. The north parcel is identified by the Town of Mount Pleasant Tax Assessor’s Office as Section 116.16, Block 1, Lot 2 and Section 116.20, Block 1, Lot 1, and is currently zoned as OB-2 (Public Utility/Office Building). The south parcel is identified by the Town of Greenburgh Tax

Assessor's Office as Section 20, Block 20,000, Lots 19, 20, and 21, which are all currently zoned as R-20 (Single-Family Residential).

### ***9.3.1.1. Establish the Potentially Affected Area***

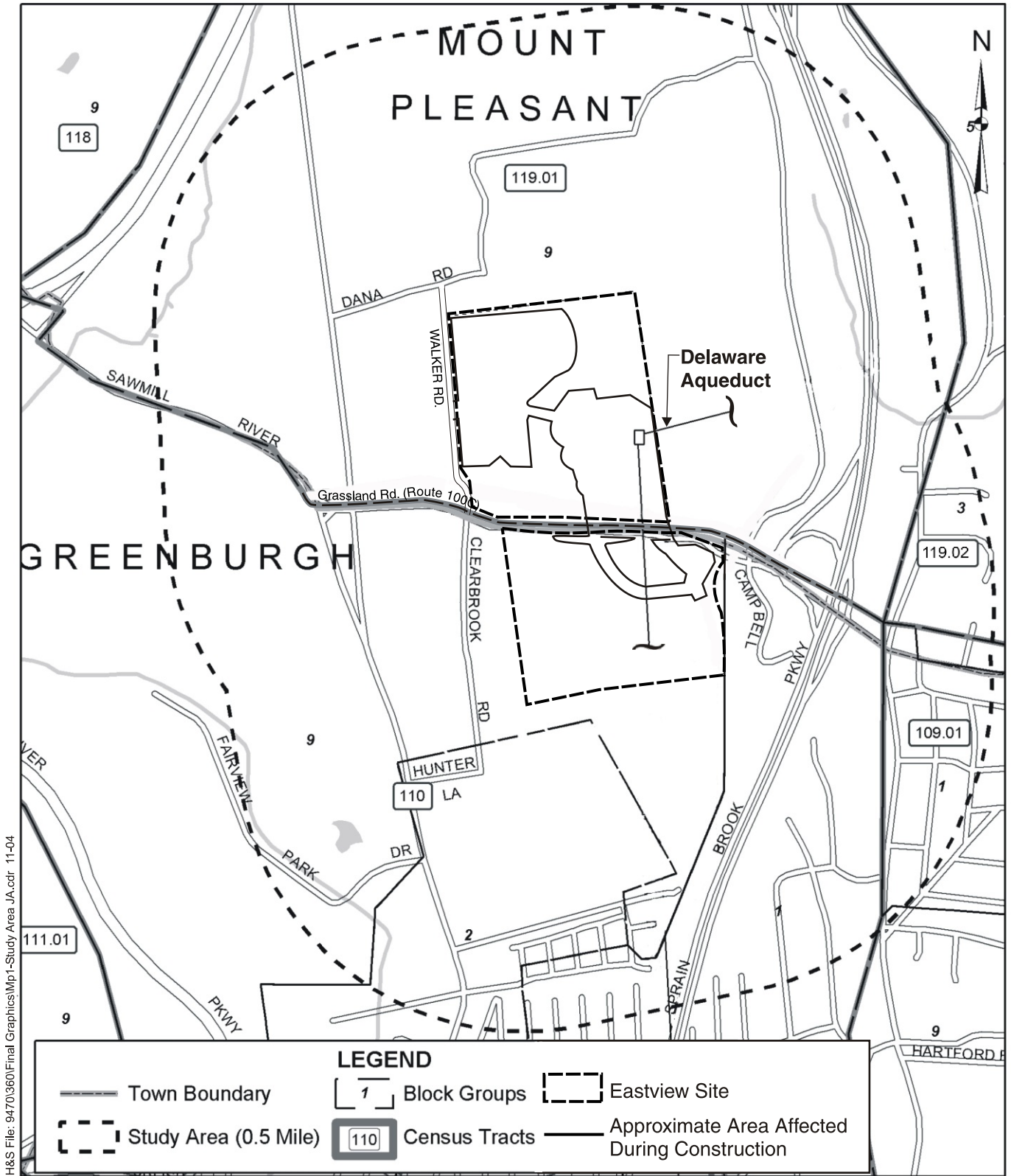
A study area extending roughly one-half mile from the Eastview Site has been established for this environmental justice analysis. It encompasses the area in which the proposed project may have the majority of effects on the surrounding area and is consistent with the study area used for the analysis of Socioeconomic Conditions (see **Section 5.7.1, Socioeconomic Conditions, Introduction**). It should be noted that while some significant adverse impacts would occur beyond this one-half mile radius due to the additional traffic generated during the construction period, this environmental justice analysis focuses on the long-term effects of the proposed project. After construction is completed and the UV Facility is operating, the environmental effects would be confined to a much smaller area, within the one-half mile study area for the environmental justice analysis.

The one-half mile study area contains portions of four census tracts (Tract 109.01, 110, 119.01, and 119.02) in Westchester County (**Figure 9.3-1**). The estimates presented below were determined based on the proportion of each block group, area-wise, located within the study area, as defined in **Section 9.2, Methodology**, above. In addition, data were compiled for the Towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, as well as Westchester County as a whole, to place the study area in a larger context.

#### ***9.3.1.1.1. Identification of Minority Communities***

According to U.S. Census data, approximately 3,157 people and 666 households were located within the study area in 2000 (**Table 9.3-1**). The majority of these households are located in the southern and eastern portions of the study area. The racial and ethnic makeup of the study area is as follows: 46.0 percent of the total population is White, 40.4 percent is African-American or Black, 0.2 percent is American Indian, 6.6 percent is Asian or Pacific Islander, and 12.3 percent is Hispanic. With minorities making up approximately 59.5 percent of the total population, the Eastview Site study area meets NYSDEC's definition of a "minority community" (e.g., when 51.1 percent or more of the population in an urban area is minority). The percentage minority population is almost double that of the Town of Greenburgh and Westchester County as a whole (31.1 percent and 34.6 percent, respectively, of the total population), and almost triple that of the Town of Mount Pleasant (22.6 percent of the total population).

Based on a review of the data for individual block groups, the relatively large share of minorities in the study area appears to be related to: the southwestern portion of the study area, where multi-family housing is located along Old Country and Payne Roads; and Grasslands Reservation in the northern portion of the study area, where there is a substantial amount of "group quarters" housing (e.g., institutions such as the Westchester County Correctional Complex and numerous medical facilities, and other group living arrangements that are not institutionalized, such as the New York Medical College dormitory). In the block group that covers the Reservation, approximately 77 percent of the residents live in group quarters, which represents a much higher share than the study area overall (37.5 percent), the Town of Mount



H&S File: 94701360\Final Graphics\Mp1-Study Area JA.cdr 11-04

1,320 660 0 1,320 Feet  
 SCALE IN FEET  
 1 INCH = 1/4 MILE

## Environmental Justice Analysis, Eastview Site Study Area

**Catskill/Delaware UV Facility**

Figure 9.3-1

Pleasant (8.0 percent), Town of Greenburgh (2.2 percent), and the County (2.6 percent). Grasslands Reservation also contains a concentration of minority residents. Among the group quarter residents living on the Reservation, 96 percent are classified by the Census as minorities.

**TABLE 9.3-1. ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EASTVIEW SITE STUDY AREA**

Area	2000 Pop	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)							Economic Profile	
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	Total Minority	Median Household Income in 1999	Percent Below Poverty Level
CT 109.01, BG 1	352	90.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	9.7	\$120,405	0.0
CT 109.01, BG 9	324	88.0	2.8	0.0	5.9	3.4	1.9	10.6	\$124,029	2.8
CT 110, BG 1	1,216	36.1	49.8	0.2	3.8	10.2	13.4	67.2	\$86,532	0.2
CT 110, BG 2	980	42.9	39.4	0.6	5.8	11.3	15.1	60.9	\$62,333	4.7
CT 110, BG 9	266	61.3	22.2	0.0	7.5	9.0	11.7	41.4	\$62,344	2.3
CT 119.01, BG 9	2,382	42.7	44.1	0.1	8.9	4.2	12.2	65.3	\$16,912	15.4
CT 119.02, BG 3	888	93.6	0.9	0.3	3.5	1.7	8.2	12.9	\$69,500	2.8
<b>Study Area</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>\$77,436</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Town of Greenburgh	86,764	72.4	13.1	0.2	8.8	5.5	9.0	31.1	\$80,379	3.8
Town of Mount Pleasant	43,221	84.3	5.1	0.2	3.3	7.1	14.0	22.6	\$81,072	4.6
Westchester County	923,459	71.3	14.2	0.3	4.5	9.7	15.6	34.6	\$63,582	8.6

CT – Census Tract; BG – Block Group.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1 and Summary File 3, 2000.

#### **9.3.1.1.2. Identification of Low-Income Communities**

According to U.S. Census data, the median household income of the study area was \$77,436 in 1999, higher than Westchester County’s median household income of \$63,582, but slightly lower than the median household income in the Towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant. (The household income data do not account for the relatively large population in the study area that lives in group quarters. Group quarter residents are not classified by the Census as residents of “households.”)

Meanwhile, approximately 8.6 percent of the residents within the study area lived below the poverty level (see [Table 9.3-1](#)). This rate is influenced by the group quarter population on Grasslands Reservation, where the overall poverty rate was 15.4 percent. Although the poverty rate of the study area is higher than the poverty rates of the Towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, the study area poverty rate still falls well below the NYSDEC’s threshold that defines a

“low-income community” (e.g., when 23.59 percent or more of the population is earning an annual income that is less than the poverty threshold established by the U.S. Census).

### **9.3.1.2. *Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Project***

As discussed in the preceding chapters of this Final EIS, the potential impacts of the proposed UV Facility were compared to two different future baselines: one in which the NYCDEP Croton project is not located on the Eastview Site, and another in which the Croton project is located on the site. In either of these scenarios, the proposed project would have no significant or temporary adverse impacts in the areas of land use, zoning and public policy; visual character; community facilities; open space; socioeconomic conditions (including water rates and additional property taxes/payment in lieu of taxes [PILOT agreements] to the local communities); growth inducement; air quality; archaeological resources; hazardous materials; water resources; infrastructure and energy; electric and magnetic fields/extremely low frequency fields (EMF/ELFs); solid waste; or public health as a consequence of the construction and operation of the UV Facility at the Eastview Site.

#### **9.3.1.2.1. *Neighborhood Character***

Impacts from the construction of the proposed UV Facility with the Croton project being constructed at the Eastview Site at the same time may be more noticeable off-site in terms of the traffic and noise that would be generated by construction worker vehicles and trucks. Under this scenario, there would be a greater number of construction truck trips because of the reduction of staging area available for the UV Facility with both projects under construction. As a result, significant adverse traffic and temporary adverse noise impacts could occur at numerous intersections and road segments throughout the study area. Due to constraints involving road geometry, full mitigation of these construction-period traffic impacts may not be feasible. Therefore, during construction, temporary adverse impacts to neighborhood character, due to traffic congestion and elevated noise levels, would occur. However, as described in more detail in the following section, measures would continue to be pursued by the NYCDEP to minimize traffic impacts on the community and thus reduce temporary adverse impacts on neighborhood character in the future with the Croton project scenario.

#### **9.3.1.2.2. *Traffic and Transportation***

As determined in [Section 4.9, Traffic and Transportation](#), operation of the proposed UV Facility would result in two predicted significant adverse traffic impacts at intersections within the primary study area without the Croton project at the Eastview Site, or two significant adverse impacts with the Croton project built on the Eastview Site. Construction of the proposed UV Facility would result in a total of 15 potential temporary adverse impacts at intersections within the primary study area without the Croton project at the Eastview Site, or between 24 and 33 potential significant adverse impacts with the Croton project built on the Eastview Site, depending on which parking option is chosen. (With both the Croton project and the proposed UV Facility under construction at the Eastview Site at the same time, there would not be enough space on-site for all of the workers for both projects to park, so the construction analysis includes four possible off-site parking options. See [Section 4.9, Traffic and Transportation](#), for a

description of these off-site parking options.) Most of the intersections that would be affected by the proposed project are located along Routes 9A and 100C.

In order to maximize capacity at these intersections and to mitigate potential impacts, measures have been recommended as part of the proposed project. These recommendations call for optimizing signal timings, installing new traffic signals, changing lane striping, and implementation of MPTs (maintenance and protection of traffic). However, some of the measures that were investigated for construction-related impacts were more extraordinary, involving additional lane construction or street widening. Once construction of the UV Facility has commenced, the various agencies responsible for maintaining traffic flow and roadways in the study area would conduct field inspections of the operations of the various intersections to determine if the proposed mitigation measures are actually warranted, due to the temporary nature of construction impacts. The potential traffic improvements would be developed in accordance with the approval agency's design guidelines for approval. If the approval agency does not approve the mitigation plans, these potential significant or temporary adverse impacts would remain unmitigated during the construction period.

#### **9.3.1.2.3.     *Noise***

The potential for temporary adverse noise impacts would largely be limited to the Hammond House during the construction period for the proposed UV Facility, regardless of whether the Croton project is built on the Eastview Site. The impacts would occur sporadically during the early stages of construction, when site preparation is undertaken, involving outdoor activities such as clearing, excavation, and foundation work. Potential adverse noise impacts at the Hammond House would largely be due to the movement of trucks related to the transport and excavation of fill on-site, and thus, no reasonable short-term mitigation measures are practicable. In addition, predicted exceedances of the Town of Mount Pleasant Code construction limits were predicted in the future with the Croton project. Measures to ensure compliance with the Town Code could include the erection of temporary noise barriers, fitting of air compressors and cranes with silencers, or the use of walled enclosures around noisy construction activities.

#### **9.3.1.2.4.     *Historic Resources***

The Hammond House, a historic resource located on the Eastview Site, is listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NR) and is also on the Westchester County Inventory of Historic Places. Construction of the proposed project would not have any significant adverse physical impacts on the historic resource from vibrations, subsidence, or other accidental construction damage, nor would it have any significant adverse visual or contextual impacts on the house during operation of the UV Facility. However, as noted in **Section 4.12, Historic and Archaeological Resources**, NYCDEP may choose in the future to relocate the Hammond House from the Eastview Site to another location as part of the proposed UV Facility project due to security concerns associated with a private residence being located on the same site as critical components of the City's water system. If pursued by NYCDEP as part of the proposed project, the relocation of the Hammond House could have potential significant adverse physical and contextual impacts on the resource, in addition to the direct displacement of the residents who currently live in the Hammond House. To minimize such impacts, NYCDEP



would develop a relocation and preservation plan in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and other applicable agencies.

#### **9.3.1.2.5. *Natural Resources***

Potentially significant adverse impacts from the construction and operation of the proposed UV Facility would include the removal of 1,918 trees greater than 4 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) on the north parcel. On the south parcel, 456 trees greater than 4 inches in dbh would be removed for the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct Pipeline. An additional 246 trees greater than 4 inches in dbh could be removed for the construction of the Pressurization Pipeline on the south parcel (see [Section 4.14, Natural Resources](#)). In addition to the trees and vegetation being lost, approximately 28 acres of upland forested habitat and 34 acres of successional shrubland and old field habitat would be lost on both the north and south parcels, as well as approximately 3.1 acres of wetland habitat on the north parcel. A combination of on-site and off-site mitigation is proposed for the potentially significant adverse impacts on natural resources, including reforestation of upland habitat and wetland enhancement and creation.

#### **9.3.1.3. *Combined Impacts***

The consideration of potential combined impacts for both the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project together could worsen the predicted environmental consequences from those described in the above scenarios. Both of these proposed projects together would have no significant adverse impacts related to land use, zoning, and public policy; visual character; community facilities; open space; socioeconomic conditions (including water rates and additional property taxes/PILOTS to the local communities); growth inducement; air quality; archaeological resources; hazardous materials; water resources; infrastructure and energy; electric and magnetic fields/extremely low frequency fields (EMF/ELFs); solid waste; and public health as a consequence of the construction and operation of both of these projects. The only areas anticipated to have greater predicted total significant adverse impacts under the examination of combined impacts would be neighborhood character, traffic and transportation, noise, and natural resources.

##### **9.3.1.3.1. *Neighborhood Character***

Impacts from the concurrent construction of the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project at the Eastview Site may be more noticeable off-site in terms of the traffic and noise that would be generated by construction worker vehicles and trucks. As a result, significant adverse traffic and temporary adverse noise impacts could occur at numerous intersections and road segments throughout the study area. Due to constraints involving road geometry, full mitigation of these construction-period traffic impacts may not be feasible. Therefore, during construction, temporary adverse impacts to neighborhood character, due to traffic congestion and elevated noise levels, would occur. However, as described in more detail in the following sections, measures would continue to be pursued by the NYCDEP to minimize traffic impacts on the community and thus reduce temporary adverse impacts on neighborhood character in the scenario in which both the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project are under construction simultaneously at the Eastview Site.

#### **9.3.1.3.2. Traffic and Transportation**

Concurrent operation of both the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project at the Eastview Site would result in four predicted significant adverse impacts at intersections within the primary study area. Concurrent construction of both the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project would result in a total of between 31 and 39 potential significant adverse impacts, depending on which parking option is chosen. (With both the Croton project and the proposed UV Facility under construction at the Eastview Site at the same time, there would not be enough space on-site for all of the workers for both projects to park, so the construction analysis includes four possible off-site parking options. See [Section 4.9, Traffic and Transportation](#), for a description of these parking options.) In order to maximize capacity at these intersections and to mitigate potential impacts, measures have been recommended as part of the proposed project. These recommendations call for optimizing signal timings, installing new traffic signals, changing lane striping, and MPTs. However, some of the measures that were investigated for construction-related impacts were more extraordinary, involving additional lane construction or street widening. Once the construction of the UV Facility and the Croton project have commenced, the various agencies responsible for maintaining traffic flow and roadways in the study area would conduct field inspections of the operations of the various intersections to determine if the proposed mitigation measures are actually warranted, due to the temporary nature of construction impacts. The potential traffic improvements would be developed in accordance with the approval agency's design guidelines for approval. If the approval agency does not approve the mitigation plans, these potential significant adverse impacts would remain unmitigated during the construction period.

#### **9.3.1.3.3. Noise**

The potential for combined construction-related impacts from the proposed UV Facility and the Croton project may result in temporary adverse impacts to the Hammond House predicted exceedances of the Town of Mount Pleasant Code construction limits were predicted under this scenario. Measures to ensure compliance with the Town Code could include temporary noise barriers, air compressors and cranes fit with silencers, or walled enclosures around noisy construction activities.

#### **9.3.1.3.4. Natural Resources**

Potentially significant adverse impacts from the construction and operation of the proposed UV Facility would include the removal of 1,949 trees greater than 4 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) on the north parcel. On the south parcel, 702 trees greater than 4 inches in dbh would be removed for the construction of the treated water pipeline and possible pressurized raw water conveyance. An additional 6 trees greater than 4 inches in dbh would be cut on the south parcel as a result of the replacement of the culvert that carries flow from Mine Brook under Route 100C (see [Section 4.21.3.4, Combined Impacts, Natural Resources](#)). Most of the potential impacts on the site would be located within successional shrubland, successional southern hardwood forest, and oak-tulip tree forest. In addition, approximately 3.2 acres of wetland habitat on the north parcel would be directly or indirectly disturbed. A combination of on-site

and off-site mitigation is proposed for the potentially significant adverse impacts on natural resources, including reforestation of upland habitat and wetland enhancement and creation.

#### **9.4. POSITIVE BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

In accordance with the terms of the November 2002 Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the proposed UV Facility is intended to meet the water supply needs of the City and to safeguard the City's compliance with state and federal drinking water standards. The introduction of this additional disinfection “barrier” would significantly enhance the City's water supply protection program. Lower Westchester County would also benefit by receiving treated water from the proposed facility.

#### **9.5. CONCLUSION**

Based on the information presented above, the significant adverse impacts of the proposed project would be unlikely to create a disproportionate burden on the minority residents living in the study area surrounding the Eastview Site. (As described above in [Section 9.3.1.1.2](#), the study area does not meet the NYSDEC’s criterion for a low-income community.) The minority community of the study area is not concentrated near the project site; based on the census data, most of the minority residents live in the southwestern portion of the study area, along Old Country and Payne Roads, and within institutions on Grasslands Reservation. The closest institution is the Westchester County Correctional Complex, located directly east of the Eastview Site’s north parcel. Residents of this facility are restricted to their living quarters and do not have any interaction with the surrounding community. Moreover, this facility was specifically examined as a “sensitive receptor” in the air quality and noise analyses (see [Sections 4.10, Air Quality](#), and [4.11, Noise](#)) and no significant adverse impacts were projected. Similarly, no significant adverse impacts were projected for several other sensitive receptors located on or near the Eastview Site, including residents living in the Hammond House on the Eastview Site itself and those living along Taylor Road. Regardless, these “permanent” residents (as opposed to temporary inmates of the correctional facility) are unlikely to generate environmental justice concerns since they live in relatively expensive housing, including single-family homes on large lots. Moreover, most of the significant adverse impacts of the proposed project would be temporary, occurring only during the construction period, and all of the permanent impacts after construction would be fully mitigated.

#### **9.6. ENHANCED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

As part of the environmental review and implementation process for the proposed project, there have been numerous public hearings and outreach efforts to inform and educate the public involving the proposed project. These events include:

2/11/04 – Scoping Hearing for Draft EIS, in the Town of Mount Pleasant

9/22/04 – Draft EIS Public Hearing, in the Town of Mount Pleasant

11/04/04 – Public Hearing for the Town of Mount Pleasant Planning Board Approval, in the Town of Mount Pleasant

Public notices were published in the Journal News for the Scoping Hearings, the Draft EIS Public Hearing, and the Planning Board Hearing. As part of these events, the public was invited to submit testimony on the proposed project and let NYCDEP know their concerns and opinions. Upon receiving voluminous public comments on the proposed project, the NYCDEP has responded to these comments and has also modified the EIS and the project to better address public concerns.

In addition, a total of eight repositories have been established within the potential project site's vicinity. Project-related materials have been distributed to the repositories for public reviewing, as well as placed on the NYCDEP website at [www.nyc.gov/dep](http://www.nyc.gov/dep). Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the Policy. The eight repositories are as follows:

Ms. Gina D'Agrosa  
Westchester County Department of Planning  
Michaelian Office Building  
148 Martine Avenue, Room 432  
White Plains, NY 10601

Mr. David Warne  
New York City Department of  
Environmental Protection  
465 Columbus Avenue  
Valhalla, NY 10595-1336

Ms. Lauren Williams  
Brooklyn Public Library  
Society of Science & Technology Division  
Grand Army Plaza  
Brooklyn, NY 11238

Ms. Rebecca Garvin  
EPA Region 2 Library  
290 Broadway, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10007

Mr. Scott Landing  
St. George Library Center  
5 Central Avenue  
Staten Island, NY 10301

Ms. Karen Bucci  
Mount Pleasant Public Library  
350 Bedford Road  
Pleasantville, NY 10570

Ms. Patricia Barresi  
John C. Memorial Library  
1130 Main Street  
Shrub Oak, NY 10588

Mr. Mark Page, Jr.  
NYCDEP  
Office of Environmental  
Planning & Assessment  
59-17 Junction Blvd, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Flushing, NY 11373-5108