

FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT

11.	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS.....	1
11.1.	INTRODUCTION	1
11.2.	METHODOLOGY	1
11.3.	POTENTIAL PROJECT SITES	3
11.3.1.	Eastview Site.....	3
11.3.1.1.	Establish the Potentially Affected Area.....	3
11.3.1.2.	Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts	6
11.3.1.3.	Findings/Conclusions.....	7
11.3.2.	Mosholu Site	8
11.3.2.1.	Establish the Potentially Affected Area.....	8
11.3.2.2.	Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts	11
11.3.2.3.	Findings/Conclusions.....	13
11.3.3.	Harlem River Site	13
11.3.3.1.	Establish the Potentially Affected Area.....	13
11.3.3.2.	Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts	18
11.3.3.3.	Findings/Conclusions.....	20
11.4.	POSITIVE BENEFITS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT.....	20
11.5.	CONCLUSION ON PROJECT IMPACTS.....	20
11.6.	ENHANCED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN.....	21

FIGURE 11.3-1.	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS, EASTVIEW SITE STUDY AREA.....	4
FIGURE 11.3-2.	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS, MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA.....	9
FIGURE 11.3-3.	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS, HARLEM RIVER SITE STUDY AREA	15

TABLE 11.3-1.	ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EASTVIEW SITE STUDY AREA	5
TABLE 11.3-2.	ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA	10
TABLE 11.3-3.	ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA	16

11. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS

11.1. INTRODUCTION

For the proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant (Croton project) project, 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. The purpose of this policy, as issued by the NYSDEC on March 19, 2003, is to promote environmental justice and incorporate measures for achieving environmental justice into its programs, policies, regulations, legislative proposals and activities.

In order to inform the site selection decision-making process and in anticipation of permits to be issued by NYSDEC, this analysis has been added to the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The alternative sites being considered by NYCDEP for the proposed Croton WTP may trigger, depending on the site, the need to obtain one or more NYSDEC permits. This Environmental Justice analysis provides the basis for a comparison of the relative, potential environmental justice issues at the three sites. NYCDEP acknowledges that NYSDEC may require additional environmental analysis at such time as permit applications are made to that agency.

11.2. METHODOLOGY

The NYSDEC defines environmental justice as, “The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including 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 the CP-29 (the Policy), an environmental justice analysis is conducted in the following ways. The first step identifies potential adverse environmental impacts and the area to be affected (referred to as “study area”). This analysis relies upon U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census) data to characterize the study area. The U.S. Census collects information using various geographic units such as census tracts, block groups, and blocks. 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 is 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. The study area also takes into consideration the size of the project and the potential influence the project could have on traffic, noise, historic and archaeological resources, natural resources, air, and hazardous materials. Data are compiled for the Counties as a whole to allow for a comparison of study area characteristics to a larger reference area.

The potential for environmental impacts was 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), the point of maximum increase is identified regardless of the size of the initial study area. When studying the potential for significant noise impacts, for instance, if a potential significant adverse impact were identified due to noise level increases predicted at a receptor, those noise level increases would be plotted until they become less than significant noise level changes relative to distance from the source. Potential significant adverse impacts are identified regardless of the size of the initial study area.

Next, a consideration of whether potential adverse environmental impacts are likely to affect a potential environmental justice area (i.e., minority and/or low-income populations) is conducted. Using U.S. Census data, the study area is characterized by racial categories (White, 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% in an urban area and 33.8% 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 tracts to estimate the median income within the study area. The policy defines a low-income community and low-income populations 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% of the total population” and “A population having an annual income that is less than the poverty threshold.” For purposes of this policy, the U.S. Census establishes income levels that are denoted as poverty thresholds.

Finally, an evaluation of additional burdens on a project area is assessed based on the potential for significant adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action to affect an environmental justice area. Potential environmental justice populations, as defined above, are identified from demographic information obtained from the U.S. Census for the latest year available. Providing information on potential Environmental Justice issues and public participation plans that identify stakeholders and promote the fair involvement of people in the NYSDEC permit review process are essential touchstones of NYSDEC’s policy.

11.3. POTENTIAL PROJECT SITES

11.3.1. Eastview Site

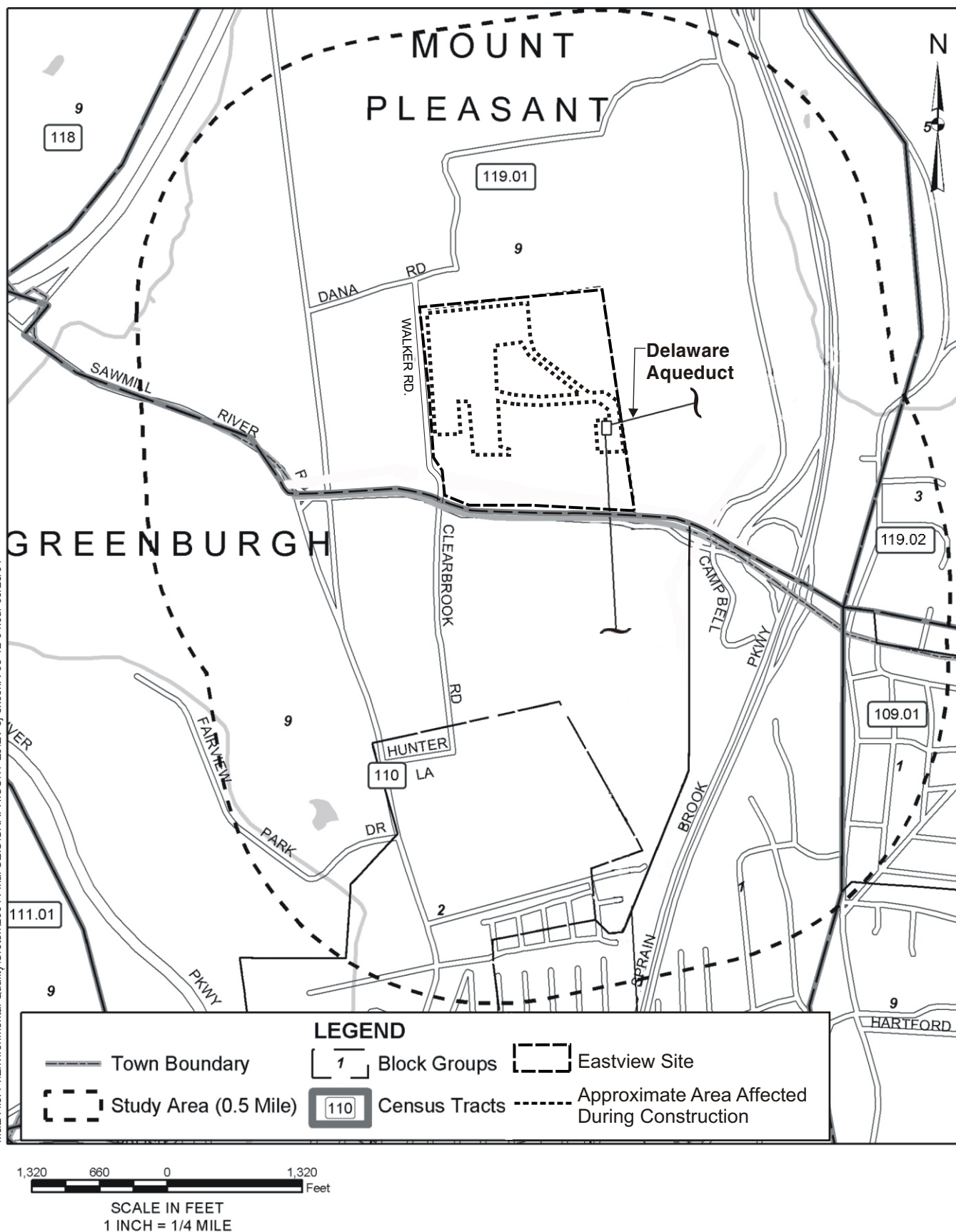
The City of New York owns approximately 149 acres of largely undeveloped land located within Westchester County, New York. The Westchester County Grasslands Reservation borders the property to the north, east and northwest. Additional City-owned property is located to the southeast, with a residential development to the southeast along Taylor Road; adjacent to the City property. The property consists of 83 acres in the Town of Mount Pleasant and 66 acres in the Town of Greenburgh. The two portions are bisected by Grasslands Road/Route 100C, which serves as the border between the two Towns. The proposed project would be situated on the 83-acre portion of the property within the Town of Mount Pleasant as shown in [Figure 11.3-1](#). This site is identified by the Town of Mount Pleasant Tax Assessor's Office as Section 116, Tax Block 1, Lot 2 and Section 116-20 Tax Block 1 and is currently zoned as OB-2 (Office/Business).

11.3.1.1. Establish the Potentially Affected Area

The only significant adverse impacts identified beyond one-half mile from the Eastview Site would be due to construction-related traffic along the Rt. 9A corridor to I-287, 1.7 miles south of the site. These potential significant traffic impacts would be temporary and fully mitigatable. A study area extending roughly one-half mile from the Eastview Site has been chosen for this environmental justice analysis. It encompasses the area in which the proposed project may have the majority of effects on the surrounding area during both construction and operation and is consistent with the study area used for the Socioeconomic Analysis for the Eastview Site (see Section 5.7.1, Socioeconomic Analysis, Introduction). For reasons presented previously in the Methodology (see Section 11.2), it should be noted that the analysis of the potential for environmental impacts was not artificially truncated at the one-half mile radius mark, but rather reflects a variable study area depending upon the impact category that is studied. The study area is located in two municipalities: the Town of Mount Pleasant and the Town of Greenburgh. The study area is bordered on the west by the Saw Mill River Parkway, on the south by the Cross Westchester Expressway (I-287) and the southern edge of the Westchester Community College campus, on the east by Hillside Avenue (Route 100) and the Sprain Brook Parkway, and on the north by the Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Grasslands Reservation, and the Mid-Westchester Executive Park.

The study area contains portions of four census tracts (Tract 109.01, 110, 119.01, and 119.02) in Westchester County ([Figure 11.3-1](#)). The estimates presented below were determined based on the proportion of each block group, area-wise, located within the study area, as defined in the methodology. In addition, data were compiled for Westchester County as a whole to allow for a comparison of study area characteristics to a larger reference area.

M&E File: P:\Environmental Quality\Croton\2004 Final SEIS\GRAPHICS\11-EJ\EV-aj-exconA-05-12-04.cdr 06/23/04



Environmental Justice Analysis Eastview Site

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 11.3-1

11.3.1.1.1. Identification of Minority Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 3,157 people and 666 households were located within the study area (Table 11.3-1). The majority of these households are located in the southern and eastern portions of the study area. The racial makeup of the block groups is as follows: 46.0 percent of the total population is White, 40.4 percent of the total population is African-American or Black, 6.8 percent of the total population is Asian and Pacific Islander or American Indian, and 12.3 percent of the total population 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 Westchester County as a whole (i.e., 34.6 percent of the total population).

TABLE 11.3-1. 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	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
Study Area	3,157	46.0	40.4	0.2	6.6	6.8	12.3	59.5	\$77,436	8.6
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.

11.3.1.1.2. Identification of Low-Income Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 8.6 percent of the residents within the study area live below the poverty level (this percentage equals Westchester County as a whole) (Table 11.3-1). This percentage falls well below the NYSDEC's definition of a low-income community. Therefore, no low-income community resides within the Eastview Site study area (e.g., when 23.59 percent or more of the population is low-income).

11.3.1.2. Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts

There would be no significant adverse impacts to Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy, Visual Character, Community Facilities, Open Space, Neighborhood Character, Socioeconomic Conditions, Air Quality, Growth Inducement, Hazardous Materials, Water Resources, Infrastructure and Energy, Electromagnetic Fields/Extremely Low Frequency Fields, Solid Waste, or Public Health as a consequence of the construction and operation of the Croton WTP at the Eastview Site. The site is sensitive for archaeological and historic materials but this would be determined by field investigations prior to construction activities, and NYCDEP's commitments to field investigations and recovery of potentially significant material would avoid destruction of potentially valuable resources. Adverse and potentially significantly adverse environmental impacts identified within the Final SEIS are summarized by parameter below.

11.3.1.2.1. Traffic and Transportation

The traffic impact analysis is based on measured field data at locations where traffic generated by construction and operation of the proposed project is assigned based on assumed trip origins and destinations. Measured and calculated field data regarding congestion levels, roadway capacity, geometry, and speed data may be inputs to models used to predict future conditions when the project related traffic would occur. Additional assumptions are made relative to other projects that are proposed and pending within the traffic study area. With a 1.7-mile distance to the nearest major highway, construction of the proposed project at the Eastview Site would result in potential significant adverse traffic impacts at several intersections. A total of seven intersections between the highway and the project site would experience a large number of worker and construction-related truck vehicles. 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. The potential traffic improvements would be developed in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) design guidelines for approval. If NYSDOT does not approve the mitigation plans, these potential significant adverse impacts would remain unmitigated during the construction period. No significant impacts are anticipated during the operation of the proposed project.

11.3.1.2.2. Noise

Construction-related activities would have short-term temporary adverse impacts. Since the noise-related impacts would either only negatively affect non-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site or are short-term, respectively, no specific noise reduction measures are proposed to be implemented as part of the proposed project; however, the contractor would have to comply with local noise ordinances, which would be expected to result in lower than predicted noise level increases, because it is likely that noise attenuation techniques would be required.

11.3.1.2.3. Natural Resources

Construction-related activities for the proposed project would result in 494 trees being cut and 214 being threatened. In addition to the trees and vegetation being lost approximately 0.2 freshwater wetlands would be lost. This loss includes the permanent loss of an approximately 0.1 acre isolated wetland in the northwest portion of the site and the temporary impact to approximately 0.1 acres of wetland during the construction of the conduit connecting the treated water from the proposed plant to the Delaware Shaft No. 19. It should be noted that a majority of the vegetation to be removed from the site by the proposed project would be multiflora rose, an invasive species, which does not provide valuable habitat for the region. In addition, a majority of the trees that would be removed as a result of the proposed project are not part of the most valuable forest system within the site, but are found throughout the multiflora rose field in the northwestern portion of the site. A combination of on-site and off-site mitigation is proposed for the potentially significant adverse impacts on natural resources.

11.3.1.2.4. Public Health

Public health concerns related to operations of the proposed water treatment plant are not significant. Concerns during construction focus on the potential for dust and engine emissions to adversely affect air quality. The causes of asthma and its increase over the last two decades are not known, and the triggers for its exacerbation are only partially understood. The potential relationship between vehicular exhaust resulting from increased truck traffic and asthma, especially in communities with high rates of asthma, requires further study. Air quality modeling results show insignificant increases in the short-term and annual average concentrations of PM_{2.5} (fine particulates) from the construction or operation of the proposed Croton project. Therefore, potential PM_{2.5} emissions from mobile and stationary sources related to the construction and operation of the proposed project are not anticipated to result in adverse public health impacts.

Detention basins at the Eastview Site could provide a breeding habitat for mosquitoes that are capable of carrying West Nile Virus. These detention basins would be designed to not accumulate standing water and be periodically drained. The contractor would be responsible for removing any containers that could temporarily store water; therefore, mosquito growth would not be increased because there would be no increase in standing water.

11.3.1.3. Findings/Conclusions

The conclusions from the Draft SEIS and Final SEIS regarding the potential for significant environmental impacts have been reviewed. The potential for significant adverse impacts to result in consequences for minority communities has been considered in order to address potential environmental justice concerns. While there are substantial proportions of minorities in the Eastview Site study area, these percentages are similar to that of the comparison area of Westchester County (with exception of the African-American or Black population, which is substantially higher in the study area). In addition, the review of the various potential environmental and human health impacts of the proposed project does not indicate any significant, un-mitigatable, operation or potential construction impacts on the study area.

Therefore, it is not anticipated that any minority populations would be adversely impacted by the proposed project when considered in conjunction with other existing as well as known pending or proposed projects that were assumed to be part of existing and no-build conditions as part of the environmental review.

11.3.2. Mosholu Site

The Mosholu Site would be located beneath part of the 13-acre driving range of the 74-acre Mosholu Golf Course, located within the 1,146-acre Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York as shown in [Figure 11.3-2](#). The Mosholu Golf Course section of the Park is bounded by the Mosholu Parkway and the Major Deegan Expressway to the west and north, Jerome Avenue and the IRT No.4 elevated train tracks and the Woodlawn Subway Station to the east, and West Gun Hill Road to the south. Across Jerome Avenue to the northeast of the site is the Woodlawn Cemetery. The site is identified by the City of New York as Borough of the Bronx, property tax Block 5900, Lot 1 and is zoned as parkland. State Legislation authorizing the alienation of parkland for purposes of constructing and operating a Croton water treatment plant was enacted into law on July 22, 2003, allowing the proposed project to be potentially sited at this location.

11.3.2.1. Establish the Potentially Affected Area

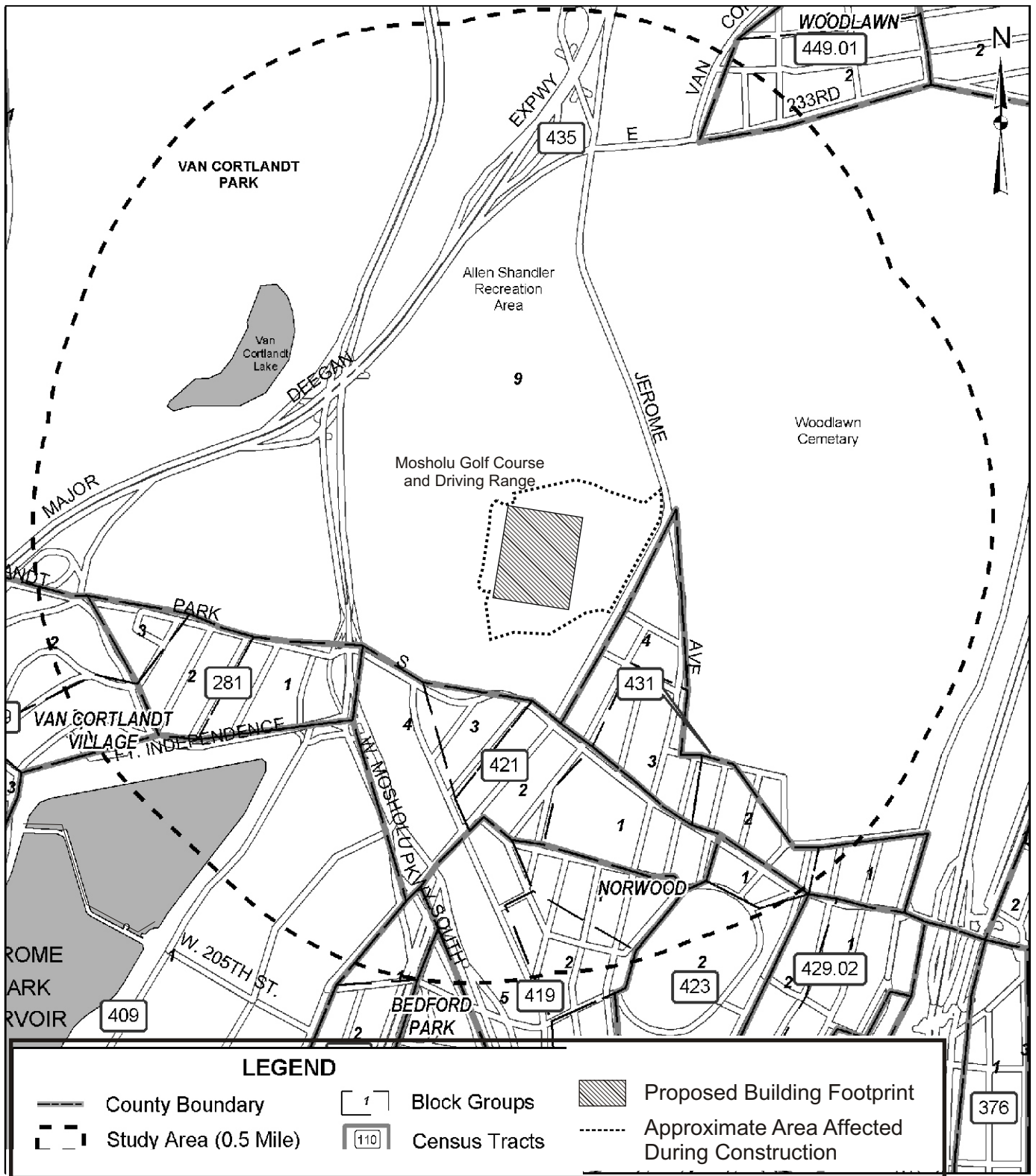
Since no significant adverse impacts were identified beyond one-half mile from the Mosholu Site during both construction and operations for the other analyses in this report, a study area extending roughly one-half mile from the Mosholu Site has been chosen for this environmental justice analysis. This study area encompasses the area in which the proposed project may have a potential influence on the surrounding area and is consistent with the study area used for the Socioeconomic Analysis for the Mosholu Site (see Section 6.7.1, Socioeconomic Analysis, Introduction). For reasons presented previously in the Methodology (see Section 11.2), it should be noted that the analysis of the potential for environmental impacts was not artificially truncated at the one-half mile radius mark, but rather reflects a variable study area depending upon the impact category that is studied. The area surrounding this site includes Van Cortlandt Park to the north and west, with Woodlawn Cemetery to the east and a portion of the Woodlawn neighborhood to the northeast and portions of Van Cortlandt Park; Norwood, Bedford Park, and Van Cortlandt Village residential neighborhoods to the south.

The study area contains eleven census tracts (Tract 279, 281, 409, 411, 413, 419, 421, 423, 431, 435, 449.01) in the Borough of the Bronx ([Figure 11.3-2](#)). The estimates presented below were determined based on the proportion of each block group, area-wise, located within the study area, as defined in the methodology. In addition, data were compiled for Bronx County as a whole to allow for a comparison of study area characteristics to a larger reference area.

11.3.2.1.1. Identification of Minority Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 26,192 people and 9,882 households were located within the study area ([Table 11.3-2](#)). The majority of these households are located in the southern portion of the study area. The racial makeup of the block groups is as

M&E File: P:\Environmental Quality\Croton\2004 Final SEIS\GRAPHICS\11-E-JMOS-ej-exconA-05-24-04.cdr 06/23/04



Environmental Justice Analysis Mosholu Site

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 11.3-2

TABLE 11.3-2. ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA

Area	2000 Pop	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)							Economic Profile	
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific	Other	Hispanic	Total Minority	Median Household Income in 1999	Percent Below Poverty Level
CT 279, BG 1	1,485	60.6	12.0	0.3	4.2	22.9	36.8	53.3	\$31,645	12.3
CT 279, BG 2	2,949	55.3	10.5	0.5	12.2	21.5	34.4	57.6	\$39,022	16.5
CT 281, BG 1	1,593	61.7	17.1	0.7	2.2	18.3	28.2	48.2	\$42,500	0.8
CT 281, BG 2	1,459	61.3	14.0	0.2	3.5	21.0	30.6	48.3	\$39,464	10.1
CT 281, BG 3	772	60.9	16.6	0.3	2.2	20.1	26.4	45.5	\$32,237	3.8
CT 409, BG 1	3,499	26.0	63.6	0.2	2.5	7.6	11.7	78.0	\$41,147	10.7
CT 411, BG 1	358	41.1	23.7	3.1	2.8	29.3	53.4	83.0	\$29,125	8.7
CT 413, BG 1	2,068	38.0	15.0	0.5	3.1	43.4	63.6	82.2	\$31,464	20.9
CT 419, BG 1	1,288	30.9	27.6	0.4	10.6	30.5	49.7	88.3	\$26,630	35.9
CT 419, BG 2	2,006	39.6	21.3	0.1	11.5	27.4	45.4	78.3	\$28,804	28.0
CT 419, BG 5	944	34.9	16.4	0.6	16.0	32.1	57.7	90.7	\$27,024	33.9
CT 421, BG 1	1,775	29.5	24.5	0.1	32.6	13.3	21.4	78.6	\$62,716	3.4
CT 421, BG 2	2,205	25.8	25.6	1.2	7.0	40.5	61.9	95.7	\$22,331	41.8
CT 421, BG 3	2,851	27.6	21.2	0.9	9.8	40.5	60.3	92.2	\$26,771	28.6
CT 421, BG 4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CT 423, BG 1	1,139	26.8	25.9	1.4	2.8	43.1	69.2	99.3	\$24,837	37.5
CT 423, BG 2	1,445	50.1	15.2	0.5	5.1	29.2	43.6	64.4	\$35,652	24.8
CT 431, BG 1	1,818	20.4	41.4	0.3	0.3	37.6	52.9	94.9	\$33,320	16.7
CT 431, BG 2	2,176	31.7	28.5	0.6	5.1	34.1	52.2	86.4	\$35,947	16.7
CT 431, BG 3	3,439	20.8	25.4	0.8	19.3	33.7	44.1	89.6	\$28,438	27.4
CT 431, BG 4	2,383	19.5	33.3	0.4	7.9	38.9	53.1	94.7	\$18,723	34.2
CT 435, BG 9	69	39.1	27.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	56.5	84.0	\$80,488	0.0
CT 449.01, BG 2	1,179	95.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.3	7.4	\$54,167	10.3
Study Area	26,192	40.8	23.1	0.6	7.3	28.2	43.6	74.6	\$36,021	31.2
Bronx County	1,332,650	29.9	35.6	0.9	3.1	30.5	48.4	88.0	\$27,611	32.8

CT – Census Tract; BG – Block Group.

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

follows: 40.8 percent of the total population is White, 23.1 percent of the total population is African-American or Black, 7.9 percent of the total population is Asian and Pacific Islander or American Indian, and 43.6 percent of the total population is Hispanic. With minorities making up approximately 74.6 percent of the total population, the Mosholu 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 minority population is slightly less than that of Bronx County as a whole (i.e., 88.0 percent of the total population).

11.3.2.1.2. Identification of Low-Income Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 31.2 percent of the residents within the study area live below the poverty level (this percentage is slightly less than 32.8 percent in the Bronx County as a whole) (Table 11.3-2). This percentage meets the NYSDEC's definition of a low-income community and therefore, a low-income community resides within the Mosholu Site study area (e.g., when 23.59 percent or more of the population is low-income).

11.3.2.2. Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts

There would be no significant adverse impacts to Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy, Visual Character, Community Facilities, Open Space, Neighborhood Character, Socioeconomic Conditions, Air Quality, Growth Inducement, Hazardous Materials, Water Resources, Infrastructure and Energy, Electromagnetic Fields/Extremely Low Frequency Fields, or Solid Waste as a consequence of the construction and operation of the Croton water treatment plant at the Mosholu Site. The site is sensitive for archaeological and historic materials but this could be determined by field investigations and mitigated prior to any construction. The significant adverse environmental impacts identified within the Final SEIS are summarized by parameter below.

11.3.2.2.1. Traffic and Transportation

Significant adverse impacts resulting from construction of the proposed project at the Mosholu Site would be confined to the immediate vicinity of the golf course between the project site and the Major Deegan Expressway and between Gun Hill Road and West 233rd Street along Jerome Avenue. In addition, as part of the project, restrictions would be placed on construction truck traffic requiring that trucks access to the site from the north along Jerome Avenue and leave the site going north along Jerome Avenue. This restriction would prevent impacts to the community to the south of the site and would route truck traffic past uses that would not be sensitive to truck traffic. No significant impacts are anticipated during the operation of the proposed project.

11.3.2.2.2. Noise

Significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur due to the close proximity of sensitive receptors. In order to address the significant adverse impacts, noise control measures such as noise barriers or other attenuation measures would be implemented to reduce effect of construction noise on sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site. With the implementation of these measures, the only receptor that would be anticipated to experience significant adverse noise would be one fairway along the Mosholu Golf Course. This would be a temporary adverse impact during the construction. The mitigation measures would reduce noise levels at the nearest residences and public streets so they would not experience excessive noise levels as a result of the proposed project.

11.3.2.2.3. Natural Resources

Construction-related activities for the proposed project would result in the removal of 370 trees and the threatening of 245 additional trees. The removal of these trees would not substantially harm the natural habitat and contiguous forests within the Van Cortlandt Park. Only 0.7 acres of the contiguous forest adjacent to the construction site would be removed as a result of the proposed project and a portion of that area is being removed in order to build a temporary golf course parking lot to enable the golf course to remain in play throughout the construction of the proposed project. Seventy-six of the trees proposed to be removed and 79 of the threatened trees would be a consequence of the temporary Golf Course facilities and parking lot. Seventy-two of the cut trees are within the fairways of the Golf Course and within the driving range. The remainder of the trees are in small woodlots that are adjacent to the driving range and fairways. It should be noted, however, that the majority of the trees that would either be removed or threatened are trees within the Mosholu Golf Course along fairways and do not represent a component of a valuable natural habitat.

In addition, there are wetlands adjacent to the Mosholu Site that would be monitored and potential significant adverse impacts would be avoided by the construction of infiltration structures adjacent to the nearby forested wetland to replenish groundwater and maintain the existing hydrology.

Although these potential adverse impacts to natural resources would be significant, a \$43 million mitigation plan has been developed and committed to by the NYCDEP to mitigate these potential impacts.

11.3.2.2.4. Public Health

Public health concerns related to operations of the proposed water treatment plant are not significant. Concerns during construction focus on the potential for dust and engine emissions to adversely effect air quality and the potential that construction could provide habitat for rodents. The causes of asthma and its increase over the last two decades are not known, and the triggers for its exacerbation are only partially understood. The potential relationship between vehicular exhaust resulting from increased truck traffic and asthma, especially in communities with high rates of asthma, requires further study. Air quality modeling results show insignificant increases in the short-term and annual average concentrations of PM_{2.5} (fine particulates) from the construction or operation of the proposed Croton project. Therefore, potential PM_{2.5} emissions from mobile and stationary sources related to the construction and operation of the proposed project are not anticipated to result in adverse public health impacts.

Furthermore, NYCDEP recognizes that truck traffic is a community concern. Consequently, ultra-low sulfur fuel (ULSD) would be mandated for all off-road diesel equipment greater than 50 HP. In addition, NYCDEP has committed to using ULSD or best available technology in all the trucks used to haul excavated material from the site during construction. This commitment would reduce emissions of pollutants to the lowest feasible levels. However, NYCDEP is unable to endorse implementing an air quality monitoring program. An effective monitoring program would be nearly impossible to achieve given that air pollutant levels at areas surrounding the site

are controlled by many variables, including wind velocity and wind direction that are further complicated by upwind and downwind sources. Nonetheless, NYCDEP is committed to assigning, during construction, an air inspector to enforce City air quality provisions. Also, in accordance with the previous (1999) ULURP and City Council Resolution, NYCDEP is committed to the support of a Facilities Monitoring Committee. This committee functioned effectively in 1999-2000 and will be restored if the Mosholu Site is selected.

During construction activities, the current management policy of the NYCDOHMH) is anticipated to prevent any significant adverse impacts about causing movements of rodent populations toward human habitations. The contractor would be responsible for the control of rodent populations on-site; therefore, no significant adverse impact is anticipated from construction activity.

11.3.2.3. Findings/Conclusions

While there are substantial proportions of minorities and low-income populations in the study area, these percentages are similar to that of the comparison area of Bronx County. In addition, the review of the various potential environmental and human health impacts of the proposed project does not indicate any significant, un-mitigatable, operation or potential construction impacts on the study area. Therefore, it is not anticipated that any minority or low-income populations would be disproportionately adversely impacted by the proposed project when considered in conjunction with other known existing as well as pending or proposed projects that were assumed to be part of existing and no-build conditions as part of the environmental review.

11.3.3. Harlem River Site

The Harlem River Site is located in the Borough of the Bronx, New York. The City proposes to acquire approximately 17.5 acres of land for the proposed project. The site is located along the Harlem River near the West Fordham Road/University Heights Bridge with Exterior Street and part of the Metro-North Railway Hudson Line on the east and the West 225th Street/Kingsbridge Road to the north as shown in [Figure 11.3-3](#). New York City Department of Transportation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison), “Storage Post” Self-Storage, XCEL Ready Mix batching plant, and the CSX Corporation currently occupy the site. The site is identified by the City of New York as Borough of the Bronx, as property tax Block 3231, Lot 350; Block 3244, Lot 100; Block 3244, Lot 120; Block 3244, Lot 145; Block 3244, Lot 160; Block 3244, Lot 1; and Block 3245, Lot 3 and is currently zoned as M3-1, M2-1, and M1-1 (Manufacturing).

11.3.3.1. Establish the Potentially Affected Area

Since no significant adverse impacts were identified beyond one-half mile from the Harlem River Site for the other analyses in this report, a study area extending roughly one-half mile from the Harlem River Site has been chosen for this environmental justice analysis. This study area encompasses the area in which the proposed project may have a potential influence on surrounding area and is consistent with the study area used for the Socioeconomic Analysis for

the Harlem River Site (see Section 7.7.1, Socioeconomic Analysis, Introduction). For reasons presented previously in the Methodology (see Section 11.2), it should be noted that the analysis of the potential for environmental impacts was not artificially truncated at the one-half mile radius mark, but rather reflects a variable study area depending upon the impact category that is studied. The study area is located in two New York City boroughs: Borough of the Bronx and Borough of Manhattan.

The study area contains of thirty census tracts (Bronx County Tract 53.02, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271.01, 271.02, 273, 277, 283, 289, 293 and New York County Tract 283, 285, 289, 291, 293, 297, 301, 303, 307, 309) in Bronx County and New York County ([Figure 11.3-3](#)). The estimates presented below were determined based on the proportion of each block group, area-wise, located within the study area, as defined in the methodology. In addition, data were compiled for Bronx County as a whole and New York County as a whole to allow for a comparison of study area characteristics to a larger reference area.

11.3.3.1.1. Identification of Minority Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 101,417 people and 34,300 households were located within the study area ([Table 11.3-3](#)). The racial makeup of the block groups is as follows: 35.1 percent of the total population is White, 24.2 percent of the total population is African-American or Black, 4.5 percent of the total population is Asian and Pacific Islander or American Indian, and 55.0 percent of the total population is Hispanic. With minorities making up approximately 83.7 percent of the total population, the Harlem River 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 minority population is slightly less than Bronx County as a whole (i.e., 88.0 percent of the total population) and more than New York County (i.e., 54.6 percent of the total population).

11.3.3.1.2. Identification of Low-Income Communities

According to U.S. Census data in 2000, approximately 29.4 percent of the residents within the study area live below the poverty level (this percentage is slightly less than the 32.8 percent in Bronx County as a whole and more than the 20.0 percent in New York County as a whole) ([Table 11.3-3](#)). This percentage meets the NYSDEC's definition of a low-income community and therefore, a low-income community resides within the Harlem River Site study area (e.g., when 23.59 percent or more of the population is low-income).

TABLE 11.3-3. ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA

Area	2000 Pop	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)							Economic Profile	
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific	Other	Hispanic	Total Minority	Median Household Income in 1999	Percent Below Poverty Level
Bronx County Census Block Groups										
CT 53.02, BG 9	4,734	10.2	68.2	0.1	0.1	20.8	35.8	104.2	\$15,527	36.8
CT 245, BG 1	672	20.8	48.7	0	0	30	55.2	103.9	\$31,979	22.6
CT 245, BG 2	2,066	14.7	40.3	0.2	0.5	43.5	65.7	106.7	\$21,375	60.7
CT 245, BG 3	1,685	20.3	35	0.1	0.4	42.3	67.5	103.0	\$14,211	53.6
CT 245, BG 4	1,904	14.3	36.7	0.9	0.2	47.4	65.8	103.6	\$23,021	45.7
CT 245, BG 5	1,268	19.4	46.6	0.3	0.3	31.9	60.4	107.6	\$26,736	24.4
CT 247, BG 1	1,679	11.6	59.2	0.1	2.3	26.5	37.9	99.5	\$37,950	18.4
CT 249, BG 1	93	36.1	31.3	0.7	0	31.9	58.3	90.3	\$63,125	86.0
CT 251, BG 1	1,480	16.8	32.1	0.5	4.8	44.4	66.6	104.0	\$11,729	47.4
CT 251, BG 2	841	18	39.8	0.5	0.3	40.2	64.9	105.5	\$21,193	48.2
CT 251, BG 3	659	12.9	34.9	0.7	18.3	32.2	46.4	100.3	\$45,556	19.7
CT 251, BG 4	1,727	20.4	36.9	0.3	1.2	40.5	64.2	102.6	\$30,052	26.6
CT 251, BG 5	415	18.5	44	0.7	3.7	30.3	54.9	103.3	\$25,945	65.8
CT 251, BG 6	673	20	32.6	0.4	5.9	39.9	59.7	98.6	\$30,000	22.0
CT 253, BG 1	2,314	20.6	16.3	0.2	6.9	54.6	76.4	99.8	\$21,673	38.8
CT 253, BG 2	1,499	20.2	41.5	0.4	3.7	33.8	57	102.6	\$20,425	58.8
CT 253, BG 3	2,612	20.9	25.3	0.1	3.3	49	73.4	102.1	\$20,428	43.7
CT 255, BG 1	2,370	25.1	23.6	0.2	5.3	45.5	70.7	99.8	\$22,115	40.8
CT 255, BG 2	2,740	18.2	24.4	0.2	5.6	50.2	72.3	102.5	\$22,462	34.5
CT 255, BG 3	1,508	20.2	31.9	0.2	0.2	46.5	66.7	99.0	\$20,048	35.1
CT 257, BG 1	1,451	14.2	36.9	0.3	0.2	47.5	64.5	101.9	\$29,570	29.7
CT 261, BG 1	2,233	21.3	62.8	0	1.8	13.4	21.4	86.0	\$55,438	2.5
CT 263, BG 1	2,956	40.4	17.7	0.1	1.5	39.8	62.1	81.4	\$21,429	21.6
CT 263, BG 2	2,484	22.6	38	0.1	6.9	31.3	51.1	96.1	\$33,750	49.7
CT 263, BG 3	1,539	26.1	21.3	0.1	3.7	48	76.8	101.9	\$13,194	51.9
CT 265, BG 1	1,557	25.1	25.7	0.3	11.3	36.4	62.8	100.1	\$24,440	43.3
CT 265, BG 2	2,614	23.3	17	0.2	9.8	47.5	70.6	97.6	\$21,125	58.5
CT 265, BG 3	1,880	35.8	19	0.4	7	37.3	61.1	87.5	\$18,750	31.8
CT 267, BG 1	1,781	24.6	20.5	0.5	1.7	51.8	71.3	94.0	\$25,921	46.1
CT 267, BG 2	2,073	28.2	21.6	0.1	1.6	47.4	73.1	96.4	\$26,194	28.9
CT 267, BG 3	1,620	27.5	14.7	0.2	7.2	49.5	69.4	91.5	\$30,375	55.4

TABLE 11.3-3. ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA

Area	2000 Pop	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)							Economic Profile	
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific	Other	Hispanic	Total Minority	Median Household Income in 1999	Percent Below Poverty Level
CT 267, BG 4	1,251	22.1	15.1	0.4	23.3	38.8	53.5	92.3	\$22,368	44.7
CT 267, BG 5	1,728	21.5	22.7	0.2	1.6	51.7	74.4	98.9	\$17,389	43.5
CT 267, BG 6	933	22.3	27.9	0.3	2.8	45.3	60.7	91.7	\$33,565	26.4
CT 268, BG 1	1,853	28.3	28	0.1	2	40.6	67.8	97.9	\$28,819	33.2
CT 269, BG 2	1,965	16.8	33.9	0.1	3.8	44.6	59.9	97.7	\$34,929	27.1
CT 271.01, BG 1	1,589	20.5	54.9	0.8	0.9	22.5	52.9	109.5	\$10,825	43.2
CT 271.02, BG 1	0	6.7	26.7	0	0	66.7	73.3	100.0	\$61,250	0.0
CT 273, BG 1	1,588	36.8	15.5	0.1	2.5	44.3	71.6	89.7	\$27,778	27.8
CT 273, BG 2	1,414	32.4	24.1	0.4	7.1	35.2	70.8	102.4	\$34,744	26.7
CT 273, BG 4	4,557	23.7	30.9	0.2	2.2	41.9	64.9	98.2	\$25,966	35.5
CT 277, BG 2	1,089	32.6	17.8	0.2	9	39.3	69.1	96.1	\$22,083	38.2
CT 277, BG 3	1,076	34.2	24.5	0	7.4	33	59.4	91.3	\$29,352	30.7
CT 283, BG 2	348	21.8	48.9	0	0.6	28.2	54.9	104.4	\$16,375	33.0
CT 289, BG 1	1,468	48.6	9.2	0.4	5.8	36	54.9	70.3	\$31,107	28.2
CT 289, BG 2	1,481	43.5	13.7	0.2	3.6	38.2	65.4	82.9	\$27,382	27.5
CT 289, BG 3	72	66.7	12.7	0	0	19	28.6	41.3	\$50,208	0.0
CT 293, BG 1	2,805	78.1	11.7	0	5.1	5.1	9.3	26.1	\$68,802	2.2
New York County Census Block Groups										
CT 283, BG 1	3,046	29.2	7.9	0.1	2.1	59.5	79.7	89.8	\$23,173	4.4
CT 283, BG 2	4,121	35.9	13.1	0.2	4.2	45.4	65.1	82.6	\$28,579	4.5
CT 285, BG 1	2,623	18.4	7	0.1	2.3	70	91.1	100.5	\$21,463	3.0
CT 289, BG 1	1,032	28.3	7.6	0	0.4	62	91.6	99.6	\$34,154	4.2
CT 289, BG 2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	0.0
CT 289, BG 3	3,055	18.4	42.3	0.5	0.5	37.9	57.2	100.5	\$19,776	3.6
CT 291, BG 1	3,305	16.8	6.9	0.4	0.8	73.9	92	100.1	\$22,790	8.8
CT 291, BG 2	3,192	17.3	12.5	0.3	0.7	67.9	87	100.5	\$21,155	4.4
CT 291, BG 3	4,267	18.4	6.5	0.2	1	72.6	93.2	100.9	\$21,055	4.6
CT 291, BG 4	1,785	17.8	6.7	0.2	1.8	71.8	90.5	99.2	\$24,712	4.1
CT 293, BG 1	1,980	25.4	5.6	0	1.1	66	90	96.7	\$27,604	8.5
CT 293, BG 2	3,371	20.5	9.4	0.1	0.1	67.5	91.7	101.3	\$16,667	3.3
CT 293, BG 3	2,058	18	9.8	0.1	1.1	70.4	87.8	98.8	\$29,583	3.8
CT 293, BG 4	1,947	25.6	5.3	0	1.5	66.7	85.5	92.3	\$22,262	4.3
CT 297, BG 1	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	0.0

TABLE 11.3-3. ETHNICITY AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA

Area	2000 Pop	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)							Economic Profile	
		White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific	Other	Hispanic	Total Minority	Median Household Income in 1999	Percent Below Poverty Level
CT 301, BG 1	0	16.7	66.7	0	0	16.7	16.7	83.4	\$0	0.0
CT 303, BG 1	1,418	24.8	9.1	0.2	1.9	62	79.4	90.6	\$22,981	6.1
CT 303, BG 2	729	52.4	8.4	0	2.7	34.2	51.8	62.9	\$38,516	4.9
CT 303, BG 3	1,407	58.9	8.9	0.3	4	27.5	41.2	54.4	\$42,018	5.8
CT 303, BG 4	247	48.8	6.8	0	1.8	42.3	58.4	67.0	\$43,958	3.2
CT 307, BG 1	1,027	67.2	16.9	0.1	2.7	12.8	18.9	38.6	\$50,542	6.2
CT 307, BG 2	1,655	62.2	9.9	0.2	2.6	24.4	37.6	50.3	\$46,806	5.0
CT 307, BG 4	695	56	11.7	0.3	3	28.5	38.8	53.8	\$45,272	6.0
CT 309, BG 1	2,580	18	50.1	0	0.6	30.6	54.1	104.8	\$16,860	2.6
CT 309, BG 2	1,283	28	10.3	0.2	1	59.3	82.5	94.0	\$24,583	3.6
CT 309, BG 3	2,064	31.4	13.4	0	2.8	51.6	76.5	92.7	\$31,656	5.2
CT 309, BG 4	1,765	18.9	41.4	0.5	2.1	36.1	52.2	96.2	\$37,314	6.1
Study Area	101,417	35.1	24.2	0.8	3.7	36.2	55.0	83.7	\$33,848	29.4
Bronx County	1,332,650	29.9	35.6	0.9	3.1	30.5	48.4	88.0	\$27,611	32.8
New York County	1,537,195	54.4	17.4	0.5	9.5	18.3	27.2	54.6	\$47,030	20.0

CT – Census Tract; BG – Block Group.

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

11.3.3.2. Significant Adverse Environmental Impacts

The significant adverse environmental impacts identified within the Final SEIS are summarized by parameter below.

11.3.3.2.1. Traffic and Transportation

Significant impacts resulting from construction of the proposed project would be confined to the immediate vicinity of the project site. Surrounding the project site, the existing road network is already heavily congested and experiences substantial delays. Although the site is very close to the Major Deegan Expressway, construction-related truck traffic would be restricted due to the already congested area. Without rebuilding the entire interchange between West Fordham Road and the Major Deegan Expressway, it is unlikely that measures can be taken to alleviate either the existing congestion in the area or lessen the impact of the project on the network. No significant impacts are anticipated during the operation of the proposed project.

11.3.3.2.2. Hazardous Materials

Based on field testing, a portion of the site is contaminated with several heavy metals, volatile organic carbons, semi-volatile organic carbons, and PCB as a result of off-site contaminate migration as well as on-site contamination from industrial uses, such as electric transformer storage, cement batching, and a lumberyard. The groundwater contains methyl tert-butyl ether (MBTE) and naphthalene, and there are also contaminants in the river sediments that would be disturbed by any action at this site. As a mitigation measure, a site-specific Construction Contamination Management Plan (CCMP) would be prepared that would contain a detailed Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The SAP would be implemented to more precisely delineate the zone(s) of potential contamination in areas where construction activities that would disturb soil, groundwater, or river sediment are planned. Information gathered would provide the specific types of data needed to make appropriate and cost-effective waste management decisions (e.g. treatment, stabilization, off-site disposal, and health and safety.)

11.3.3.2.3. Natural Resources

Construction-related activities for the proposed project would result in the removal of 101 trees and the filling of approximately 1.5 acres of tidal wetlands. As a result of the proposed project, all of the existing vegetation on-site would be removed. However, the existing vegetation consists of disturbed trees, shrubs, and herbs without any coherent habitat system since a majority of the site is covered by paved and cleared areas interspersed with vegetation. Therefore, the existing vegetation on-site provides little habitat value for foraging or breeding location for mammals and birds.

The loss of the approximately 1.5 acres of tidal wetlands would result in a negative impact to the marine community currently utilizing the area. However, as part of the proposed project, three acres of tidal wetlands would be created, 1.8 on-site and 1.2 off-site. Therefore, overall, the implementation of the proposed project would result in an improvement to the marine habitat available to species that currently utilize the shoreline along the project site.

11.3.3.2.4. Public Health

Public health concerns related to operations of the proposed water treatment plant are not significant. Concerns during construction focus on the potential for dust and engine emissions to adversely effect air quality and the potential that construction could provide habitat for rodents. The causes of asthma and its increase over the last two decades are not known, and the triggers for its exacerbation are only partially understood. The potential relationship between vehicular exhaust resulting from increased truck traffic and asthma, especially in communities with high rates of asthma, requires further study. Air quality modeling results show insignificant increases in the short-term and annual average concentrations of PM_{2.5} (fine particulates) from the construction or operation of the proposed Croton project. Therefore, potential PM_{2.5} emissions from mobile and stationary sources related to the construction and operation of the proposed project are not anticipated to result in adverse public health impacts.

During construction activities, the current management policy of the NYCDOHMH is anticipated to prevent any significant adverse impacts about causing movements of rodent populations toward human habitations. The contractor would be responsible for the control of rodent populations on-site; therefore no significant adverse impact is anticipated from construction activity.

11.3.3.3. Findings/Conclusions

While there are substantial proportions of minorities and low-income populations in the study area, these percentages are similar to that of the comparison area of Bronx County, while greater than New York County. In addition, the review of the various potential environmental and human health impacts of the proposed project does not indicate any significant, unmitigatable, operation or potential construction impacts on the study area. Therefore, it is not anticipated that any minority or low-income persons would be disproportionately, adversely impacted by the proposed project when considered in conjunction with other known existing as well as pending or proposed projects that were assumed to be part of existing and no-build conditions as part of the environmental review.

11.4. POSITIVE BENEFITS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This project is intended to improve the water quality of the Croton Water Supply and to comply with a federal and State of New York Consent Order to filter this water to protect public health. This Water Supply currently consistently provides high quality water only during part of the year. The filtration of the water would allow this supply to be used throughout the year, raise the total amount of water available to the City, and provide an open backup supply during times of drought and when the other systems must be shut down for maintenance or emergencies.

An important benefit of siting the proposed Croton project at the Mosholu Site is the commitment of \$200 million in amenities to offset for the loss of recreation facilities caused by the discontinuance of the use of certain land as parklands and the usage of such lands for the construction, operation and maintenance of a Croton water treatment plant.

If the project were constructed at the Harlem River Site, it would provide visual improvement to the existing industrial-like site. In addition, public access to the waterfront would be provided to a community that current lacks such opportunity.

11.5. CONCLUSION ON PROJECT IMPACTS

All three of the potential project sites study areas include a minority population, with only the Mosholu Site and Harlem River Site study areas including a low-income population. Mitigation measures, where appropriate and feasible, have been integrated into the proposed project to alleviate potential significant adverse impacts and confer certain benefits to the community. Accordingly, after evaluating the potential significant adverse impacts and the existing and potential new burdens on the project area, a disproportionate impact would not occur.

11.6. 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. In addition to numerous public meetings and hearings concerning the Mosholu Site when it was first identified as a potential location for the proposed Croton project (including hearings pursuant to the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure in 1999). During 1997-1999 Citizens Advisory Committee meetings were held during the conceptual planning process for this project. Numerous public meetings and hearings were held in 1999-2000 as part of the 2000 Final EIS process. After the previous site selection of the Mosholu Site in the 1999 Draft EIS and the 2000 Final EIS, a Facilities Monitoring Committee was convened on a monthly basis. This Committee was composed of representatives from the Bronx Borough President's Office, NYCDPR, the neighboring Community Boards, and the NCDEP. This community outreach effort has been maintained with the current planning process. Since late 2002, there have been 10 outreach events. These events include:

1/31/03 - Informational meeting with the public at DeWitt Clinton High School

5/02/03 - Informational meeting with children from Da Cove- a club for area kids

5/23/03 - Alienation hearing with State Assembly

6/10/03 - Home Rule – City Council Subcommittee

6/11/03 - Tour of the neighborhood with Da Cove and Shepard McDaniel

6/12/03 - City Council Hearing for Alienation Bill

9/22/03 - Scoping Hearing for Draft SEIS, in the Town of Mount Pleasant

9/29/03 - Scoping Hearing for Draft SEIS, in the Borough of the Bronx

2/25/04 - Draft SEIS Public Hearing, in the Town of Mount Pleasant

3/03/04 - Draft SEIS Public Hearing, in the Borough of the Bronx

Public notices were published in the New York Daily News, the Journal News, El Diario, Bronx Press Review, and the Riverdale Press for the Scoping Hearings and the Draft SEIS Public Hearings. Public notices were also published in the Norwood News for the Draft SEIS Public Hearings. 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 comment on the proposed project, the NYCDEP has responded to these comments and has also modified the SEIS and the project to better address public concerns.

In addition, a total of 14 repositories have been established within the three potential project sites. 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. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the Policy. The 14 repositories are as follows:

Bronx Community Board No. 7
229A East 204th Street
Bronx, NY 10458
718-933-5650 (Rita Kessler)

Bronx Community Board No. 8
5676 Riverdale Avenue, 2nd Floor
Bronx, NY 10471
718-884-3959 (Grace Belkin)

Mt. Pleasant Public Library
350 Bedford Road
Pleasantville, NY 10570
914-769-0548 (Karen Bucci)
NYCDEP
465 Columbus Avenue
Valhalla, NY 10595-1336
914-742-2099 (David Warne)
Fordham Library Center
(Reference Library)
2556 Bainbridge Avenue
Bronx, NY 10458
718-579-4257

Grinton I. Will Memorial Library
1500 Central Park Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10710
914-337-5973 (Mrs. Lindsey)
Greenburgh Town Hall
320 Tarrytown Road
Elmsford, NY 10523
914-993-1540 (Paul Feiner)
NYCDEP
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 11th Floor
Corona, NY 11368-5107
718-595-4395 (Mark Page, Jr.)

(Ms Lucidia Arus)
Science, Industry and Business Library
New York Public Library
188 Madison Avenue, Room 416
New York, NY 10016
212-592-7261 (Mr. John Ganley)
Bronx Community Board #5
Bronx Community College
McCracken Hall
West 181st Street
Bronx, NY 10453
718-364-2030 (Xavier Rodriguez)
Manhattan Community Board No. 9
565 West 125th Street
New York, NY 10027
212-864-6200 (Lawrence McClean)
Bronx Community Board No. 12
4101 White Plains Road
Bronx, NY 10466
718-881-4455 (Carmen Anguiera)

Herbert H. Lehman College Library
Herbert H. Lehman College CUNY
250 Bedford Park Blvd West
Bronx, NY 10468
718-960-8577 (Mr. Rona Ostrow)
Town of Mount Pleasant
One Town Hall Plaza
Valhalla, NY 10595-1319
917-742-2300
(Robert Meehan)

Manhattan Community Board No. 12
711 West 168th Street, Ground Floor
New York, NY 10032
212-568-8500 (Gregoria Feliciano)