

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE
CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT
METHODOLOGIES**

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The Harlem River Site, located in the Borough of the Bronx, New York, is the only water treatment plant site of the three analyzed within this environmental review that is situated within the City's coastal zone. Therefore, a consistency determination was conducted for the proposed project at the Harlem River Site with the policies of the State and City's Waterfront Revitalization Program.

The State of New York program is built on 44 policy statements addressing problems and opportunities associated with a wide range of coastal issues. The 44 policies express the intent of the state legislature for a balance between the economic development and preservation that would permit the beneficial use of coastal resources while preventing the loss of living marine resources and wildlife, diminution of open space areas or public access to the waterfront, shoreline erosion, impairment of scenic beauty or permanent adverse changes to ecological systems. Under the State program, the legislature authorizes approval of local programs to return at least partial control of coastal areas to the municipalities. By adding 12 policies to the State's 44 policies, the City of New York introduced its Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) in 1982 to ensure additional local protection of its coastal zones. Under the LWRP, the City Planning Commission acts as a City Coastal Commission and with the Department of City Planning, Waterfront and Open Space Division serving as its staff reviews and approves all coastal activities.

In June 2002, the NYS Department of State approved a revised New York City Waterfront Revitalization Program. Under the revised program, the 56 city and state policies in the original program have been replaced by ten policies dealing with (1) residential and commercial redevelopment; (2) water-dependent and industrial uses; (3) commercial and recreational boating; (4) coastal ecological systems; (5) water quality; (6) flooding and erosion; (7) solid waste and hazardous substances; (8) public access; (9) scenic resources; and (10) historical and cultural resources. The new policies simplify and clarify the consistency review process without eliminating any policy element required by state and federal law.

Consistency determination was made by reviewing the proposed project against each of the ten policy goals, standards and criteria that have been set by the State and City.