

Appendix B
CEQR Screening Analysis

A. INTRODUCTION

This environmental screening assessment has been prepared to examine which technical elements of the proposed project and its alternatives would not require detailed analyses in the EIS. What follows are the environmental screening analyses that have been prepared following the methodologies of the 2014 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*.

B.1 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that the proposed project or actions generally do not need to examine impacts to community facilities and services unless the proposed project or action would have a direct effect on a community facility. The proposed project would not directly increase the demand on services, directly impact any community facilities, or generate any demand for community services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the potential for any significant adverse impacts on community facilities and services.

B.2 SHADOWS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that an assessment of shadows is generally necessary only for a project that would result in new structures or additions to existing structures of at least 50 feet in height. The proposed project would not develop any structures 50 feet in height or greater, and would also not result in new shadows. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in potential significant adverse impacts on shadows.

B.3 SOLID WASTE AND SANITATION SERVICES

The proposed project would not introduce any new residents or employees. Thus, no increase in solid waste generation is expected. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in potential significant adverse impacts to solid waste and sanitation services.

B.4 ENERGY

The proposed project would not generate any additional demand for energy. While additional energy demand would be generated during the construction phase, the proposed project would not result in potential significant adverse impacts to the consumption or supply of energy during its operation.

B.5 AIR QUALITY

As described in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an air quality analysis is appropriate if a proposed project would result in direct or indirect impacts on ambient air quality.

Direct impacts include emissions generated by stationary sources, such as fuel burned on site for heating, ventilation or air conditioning (HVAC) systems. The proposed project does not include the addition of any new stationary emission sources. Therefore, it would not result in potential significant adverse impacts to air quality conditions due to stationary sources.

Indirect air quality impacts involve emissions generated by mobile sources, such as motor vehicles traveling to and from the site. The proposed project would not generate new vehicle trips . Therefore, it would not result in potential significant adverse impacts to air quality during operation.

B.6 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a greenhouse gas analysis for projects where the project size is greater than 350,000 gross square feet, or projects that have unique energy demands (e.g., power plants, major modifications in transportation). The proposed project would not develop anything occupiable square footage greater than 350,000 square feet and would not result in any measurable energy demand during its operation. In addition, it would not result in any mobile or stationary sources of air emissions. Thus, no further analysis of greenhouse gases is required and the proposed project would not result in potential significant adverse impacts related to greenhouse gasses during its operation.

B.7 NOISE

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a noise analysis is appropriate if a proposed project would generate any mobile or stationary sources of noise or would be located in an area with high ambient noise levels. The proposed project would not generate new traffic, nor would it include any new stationary sources of noise. It would also not introduce any noise sensitive uses into an area with high ambient noise levels. In addition, a screening-level analysis of operational noise (i.e., the condition after construction is complete) found that the proposed flood protection system would not result in predicted noise level increases at receptors that would be considered perceptible or be considered significant according to New York City *CEQR Technical Manual* noise impact criteria. Therefore, it is concluded that the proposed project would not result in potential significant adverse noise impacts during operation.

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