

**Project Uplift Program
Staten Island, Richmond County, NY
Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay, Kings County, NY
Environmental Assessment**



**Prepared by
Tetra Tech Inc.**

1999 Harrison Street, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612

**New York Homes and Community Renewal
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery**

38-40 State Street
Albany, NY 12207

July 7, 2016

Project Uplift Program
Staten Island, Richmond County, NY
Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay, Kings County, NY
Environmental Assessment
 July 07, 2016

Project Name: Project Uplift Program

Project Location: Staten Island, Richmond County, NY
 Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay, Kings County, NY

Federal Agency: US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Responsible Entity: New York State Homes and Community Renewal

**Responsible Agency's
 Certifying Officer:** Thomas J. King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer

Project Sponsor: St. Bernard Project, Inc.
Primary Contact: Sutton Hibbert, Chief Financial Officer
 8324 Parc Place, Chalmette, LA 70043
 (504) 277-6831
 Sutton.hibbert@stbernardproject.org

Project NEPA Classification: 24 CFR 58.36 (Environmental Assessment)

Environmental Finding:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Finding of No Significant Impact - The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Finding of Significant Impact - The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.
Certification	The undersigned hereby certifies that New York State Homes and Community Renewal has conducted an environmental review of the project identified above and prepared the attached environmental review record in compliance with all applicable provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC Sec. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 58.
Signature	 Thomas J. King

**Environmental
 Assessment Prepared By:** Consultant: Tetra Tech, Inc.
 Address: 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 500
 Address: Oakland, CA 94612

CERTIFICATION OF NEPA CLASSIFICATION

It is the finding of the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation that the activity(ies) proposed in its 2015 NYS CDBG-DR project, Project Uplift Program are:

Check the applicable classification.

- Exempt as defined in 24 CFR 58.34 (a).
- Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(b).
- Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(a) and no activities are affected by federal environmental statues and executive orders [i.e., exempt under 58.34(a)(12)].
- Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(a) and some activities are affected by federal environmental statues and executive orders.
- "Other" neither exempt (24 CFR 58.34(a)) nor categorically excluded (24 CFR 58.35).
- Part or all of the project is located in an area identified as a floodplain or wetland. For projects located in a floodplain or wetland, evidence of compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and/or 11990 is required.

For activities excluding those classified as "Other", attached is the appropriate Classification Checklist (Exhibit 2-4) that identifies each activity and the corresponding citation.



Signature of Certifying Officer

Thomas J. King

Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer

July 07, 2016

Date

CERTIFICATION OF SEQRA CLASSIFICATION

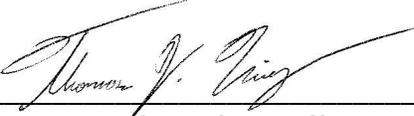
It is the finding of the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation that the activity(ies) proposed in its 2015 NYS CDBG-DR project, Project Uplift Program constitute a:

Check the applicable classification:

- Type I Action (6NYCRR Section 617.4)
- Type II Action (6NYCRR Section 617.5)
- Unlisted Action (not Type I or Type II Action)

Check if applicable:

- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Prepared
 - Draft EIS
 - Final EIS



Signature of Certifying Officer
Thomas J. King
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer

July 07, 2016

Date

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:

The St Bernard Project, Inc., proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy to elevate their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE) as required by local building codes. The Program areas (**Figure 1**) are limited to those homes in the communities of Southern Staten Island (**Figure 2**), and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn (**Figure 3**).¹

Staten Island

Staten Island is at the southernmost part of New York State. The island is bordered to the west and north by New Jersey. To the south, Staten Island's shores meet Raritan Bay, and to the east, the coastline of Staten Island extends into Lower New York Bay. The East Shore of Staten Island extends approximately three miles from Fort Wadsworth in the north to Great Kills Park in the south. The East Shore consists primarily of low-lying areas bordered by open water to the southeast and hills inland that slope upward to the northwest.

Approximately 140,000 residents reside on the East and South Shores of Staten Island. Both the East and South Shores of Staten Island have long been exposed to various forms of flooding. Low-lying wetlands on the East Shore are subject to storm surge, as occurred during Superstorm Sandy, but these areas also see increased water levels and flooding from stormwater runoff during heavy rains and tropical storms. The coastline along parts of the South Shore is steeper than on the East Shore. Wave action and rising sea levels have eroded natural coastal defenses, making waterfront neighborhoods in the South Shore more prone to flooding.

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay Communities

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay are neighboring communities located on the southern shore in Brooklyn, New York. Gerritsen Beach is on a peninsula with water on three sides, and Sheepshead Bay has an extensive waterfront along its southern boundary, with much of its eastern boundary adjacent to Plumb Beach Channel.

The neighborhoods have water access to Sheepshead Bay, Rockaway Inlet, Jamaica Bay, New York Harbor, and the Atlantic Ocean, and both have a long maritime history. The neighborhood shorelines are not protected by extensive dunes or seawalls, and the communities are built on low-lying ground.

¹ Staten Island and Brooklyn are part of the five boroughs that comprise the greater New York City area—Manhattan (New York County), Brooklyn (Kings County), the Bronx (Bronx County), Staten Island (Richmond County), and Queens (Queens County)—and do not have functioning independent county governments. As such, the primary planning document for these boroughs is the PlaNYC Progress Report 2013, a continuation of the PlaNYC's 2011 Update Report. On July 15, 2013, a Tier 1 Programmatic Environmental Assessment was published that addressed the potential environmental impacts of the NYC Build it Back: Single Family Houses (1-4 Units) program. That Environmental Assessment assessed the rehabilitation of single family homes within the entire jurisdictional area of New York City. That assessment is used as the basis of the assessment of the Project Uplift Program.

The geographic scope of these activities (i.e., the Program area) is limited to the 100-year floodplain at:

- 1) The Southeast and South Shore of Staten Island from Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the northeast to the neighborhoods of Tottenville and Charleston in the south (**Figure 2**); and
- 2) The Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn (**Figure 3**).

The Project Uplift Program (the Program) would assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions:

- Homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants)
- Homeowners are low-to moderate income (Low < 50 percent of the area median income [AMI], Moderate <80 percent AMI)
- Property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program areas
- Property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy
- Homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged.

The homes would be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure.

Under the Program, the elevation activities that are eligible for assistance may include but are not limited to:

- Soil stabilization
- Beams and columns
- Landings and stairs for all entrances
- Concrete walls
- Anchoring and bracing
- Install turnbuckle tie downs to stabilize against uplift and lateral movement
- Site preparation and cleanup
- Foundation and exterior (detailed below)
- Concrete and block work
- Masonry work
- Drilling and installation of piers, columns or piles
- Embedment and sealant
- Structural steel work
- Lifting, jacking and elevating
- Breakup of walkways and driveways and repair of same damaged during elevation
- Utility relocation and reconnection

In some cases, the homeowner may be temporarily relocated while home elevation work is being performed.

The following repairs addressing the foundation and exterior of the structure are eligible:

- Repair to the foundation is eligible where it is necessary for the safe elevation of the structure;
- Replacement of termite damaged or dry rotted wood framing members when associated with the elevation or required for recommended seismic bolting or bracing;
- Exterior sheathing associated with what was damaged or removed during the elevation process only. Exterior finish must meet National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood-resistant materials and must meet local codes;
- Insulation of pipes when required by local codes and standards;
- Seismic upgrades per local and/or state codes as required, including bolting structure to foundation, and cripple walls;
- Rough grade of yard and seeding of grass if damaged by equipment during the elevation process or where the elevation action affects slopes; and
- Miscellaneous items such as sidewalks and driveways.

Additions to the habitable space of the structure are eligible for assistance only in the following instances:

- The proposed addition is in compliance with current zoning regulations including height, setback, and yard requirements;
- Construction of a utility room above BFE where utilities cannot be stored in the house or there is no other cost effective way to elevate the utilities. If space must be constructed, it should be no greater than 100 square feet;
- Elevation of an existing deck, porch, or stairs; or construction of a new set of steps per minimum code requirements;
- Where homeowner or members of their family are physically disabled or have mobility impairments as in the case of elderly homeowners, a physician's written confirmation is required before special access is included in the elevation. Multiple special access points are eligible for funding where necessary to meet code compliance. Where ramps are used to provide access, they shall be designed to meet federal standards for slope and width. Where ramps are not technically feasible, a mechanical chairlift may be installed. Such an installations shall be subject to local codes;
- Other eligible costs will be provided to replace, restore or repair the structure in the following instances:
 - Structures with an attached garage will be elevated to provide at least eight feet (or as defined by local codes and standards) of clear space. The garage may be moved under the structure to utilize a previous surface; but, must be used only for parking or storage in accordance with local floodplain management ordinances and NFIP criteria.

Ineligible elevation activities include, but are not limited to:

- Structures not considered the primary residence (detached garage, shed and/or barns);

- Additions, expansions, or elevations of appurtenances, except as noted above;
- Elevation that is damaging to the historical character or value of a structure as determined by the New York State Historic Preservation Office;
- Secondary residences (e.g., summer homes and guest cottages not used as permanent, year-round dwellings);
- Properties located in the regulatory floodway or on federal leased land;
- Properties where project work would impact a wetland;
- Elevation of a masonry chimney. If a fireplace is the sole source of heating, purchase and installation of the least expensive heating system adequate to meet the minimum local code requirements are eligible;
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems cannot be expanded or increased in size and capacity unless the owner pays such costs beyond the HVAC capacity to service the square footage of the original pre-disaster structure;
- Where existing underground utility lines have deteriorated, or do not meet code requirements, reimbursement for repair of such facilities;
- An elevation that was begun or completed prior to completion of an environmental review and prior to the applicant's receipt of written approval of the project for funding;
- Elevation higher than the required freeboard of one foot above BFE²;
- Landscaping, except as noted above;
- Construction of decks or porches, whether or not they existed prior to the flood or the elevation, except those that must be removed to do the elevation properly or as noted above;
- Improvements in cases where existing floor systems have been inadequately designed or constructed with undersized materials;
- Costs for replacement of utility service components that are undersized, of inadequate capacity, or are unsafe, unless directly related to the action of elevating (i.e., well pumps); and
- New furnaces, except as noted above.

This Tier 1 Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) documents the results of the evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of the Project Uplift Program. Tier 1 PEAs assess the environmental effects of multiple actions and their impacts in a given geographic area to determine the additive, synergistic, and cumulative effects of discrete activities.

The PEA can serve as a foundation and reference document to allow the efficient completion of supplemental or site specific assessments for the individual actions described in the PEA. This PEA was specifically designed to evaluate one category of actions to be funded through HUD,

² The FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevations for NYC have been superseded by the Preliminary FIRMs. The Preliminary FIRM data was used to determine the extent of the 100-year floodplain in the Program Areas and would be used to determine the elevation required for each residence.

encompassing the home elevation assistance through the Project Uplift Program for properties in the Program area in Richmond and Kings Counties.

With the PEA in place, the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its associated environmental laws will be streamlined. This Tier 1 programmatic level environmental review provides guidelines for Tier 2 reviews to ensure that there are no extraordinary circumstances beyond the issues identified and evaluated in this document. Tier 2 reviews document environmental impacts on a site-specific level. In accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) NEPA regulations (24 CFR Part 58.22), no choice-limiting actions will take place at a particular site until a Tier 2 Checklist is completed for that site. The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) is acting as the "Responsible Entity" under the HUD NEPA regulations. Each property will undergo the federal and state mandated environmental reviews. No activity will be undertaken on any applicant property until environmental clearance has been granted.

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

In June 2013, Governor Andrew Cuomo set out to centralize recovery and rebuilding efforts in impacted areas of New York State. Suffolk County was impacted by Hurricane Sandy, the catalyst for the allocation of disaster relief funds under the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) award.

GOSR was established to administer the award funds, address communities' most urgent needs, and encourage the identification of innovative and enduring solutions to strengthen the state's infrastructure and critical systems. Operating under the umbrella of New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR), GOSR uses funding made available by the HUD CDBG-DR program to concentrate aid to four main areas: housing recovery, small business, community reconstruction, and infrastructure. Paired with additional federal funding that was awarded to other state agencies, the CDBG-DR program is enabling homeowners, small businesses, and entire communities to build back and better prepare for future extreme weather events.

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy made landfall over the New York coastline. Flooding along the coast, other overland flooding, and wind damaged communities throughout New York added to damage suffered the year before from Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee. Both the Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay and communities were heavily damaged by the storm.

Southern Staten Island

Peak storm tides during Superstorm Sandy reached 16 feet in height on Staten Island. Data indicated that waves up to six feet high crashed along the borough's shoreline, causing massive flooding and extensive damage along Staten Island's coastal areas. Many homes in the highest risk locations on the East and South Shores were not only flooded, but also severely damaged, shifted from foundations, or completely destroyed. Staten Island's position in the New York Bight—a right angled funnel of land on either side of Lower New

York Bay—increased the extent of the storm surge. As the storm surge came ashore, the narrowing of land compressed the rising water from the sides, leading to even greater storm surge force and height. As a result, peak storm tides in the waterways off Staten Island were approximately five feet higher than the Lower Manhattan Battery.

In the East Shore, the most extensive inundation occurred in the low-lying residential neighborhoods of South Beach, Oakwood Beach, New Dorp Beach, and in what is commonly referred to as “the bowl” in Midland Beach and Ocean Breeze. While inundation on the East Shore primarily occurred southeast of Hylan Boulevard, flood waters nearly reached the Staten Island Railroad tracks in Dongan Hills—nearly one-and-a-quarter miles from the shoreline—due to the area’s low topography and overburdened storm sewers.

On the South Shore, powerful waves eroded the area’s protective bluffs, causing significant erosion and damage, especially in the neighborhoods of Crescent Beach in Great Kills, Annadale, Prince’s Bay, and Tottenville. Storm surges traveled inland into low-lying areas along creeks and tributaries—also known as “backwater inundation”—including Mill and Lemon Creeks, flooding roads and disrupting businesses.

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy—one of the largest storms to land ashore in New York’s recorded history—wreaked havoc on Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay. The storm made landfall during an extra-high, full moon tide. The communities were battered by a massive storm surge, with water levels 9 to 12 feet above normal tides. The results were widespread property and infrastructure damage, personal injury, and displacement of residents.

Gerritsen Beach, a predominantly residential community, was almost entirely engulfed in storm surge flooding with more than half the housing suffering significant damage from the eight to ten feet of tidal surge. The narrow courts in the “old section,” south of the Gotham Avenue inlet, are at low ground elevations and were substantially flooded. Damage to housing units was most heavily concentrated in Gerritsen Beach south of Devon Avenue, where 1,378 of 1,601 (86.1 percent) of all housing units sustained some level of damage, including 195 units where flooding of the first floor living space exceeded four feet.

Flooding was widespread in Sheepshead Bay, with the southern third of the community under water. Hit particularly hard were a concentration of homes known locally as “the courts.” Between East 29th Street, Coyle Street, the Belt Parkway, and the waterfront, there are over 220 homes grouped in six courts that are located about five feet below the street level of Emmons Avenue and are not connected to city drainage infrastructure. In combination with the courts’ sunken elevation relative to the surrounding neighborhood, this lack of connectivity to municipal stormwater infrastructure greatly increased the duration of floodwater remaining on site and the resulting damage.

The threat of future flooding, coupled with increased costs for flood insurance, are especially burdensome for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with young children, or families with employment concerns or short term financial crises. The East and South Shores Staten Island NY Rising Community Reconstruction Plan identified a Home Elevation and Resiliency Assistance Program as one of the proposed projects to satisfy the strategy to “Rebuild residential communities in the East and South Shores in a way that increases resilience to future storms while maintaining neighborhood integrity.” The Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay NY Rising Community Reconstruction Plan identified Elevation and Retrofitting of Homes as one of the proposed projects to satisfy the strategy to “Support a resilient housing stock.” The purposes of both of these projects was defined in the plans as assisting low to moderate income homeowners who do not qualify for other assistance, make homes more resilient and lower the homeowner costs of flood insurance. Both of these projects have been combined into the Project Uplift Program being analyzed in this assessment.

Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:

Southern Staten Island

Richmond County is located in the geographic region commonly referred to as Staten Island. The county occupies 102 square miles, 58 square miles of land and 44 square miles of water. In 2012, the population of Richmond County was 470,728. Between 2007 and 2011, the average median household income was \$72,752, and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$456,100. The predominant land use in Richmond County is residential, comprising approximately 37.3 percent of the land area. Parks and open space uses make up about 26.1 percent of the land area and occur throughout the county. Institutional uses, including schools and government facilities, comprise about 7.4 percent of the total land area, and commercial/office uses make up approximately 3.5 percent of the land area, both of which are also widely dispersed throughout the county.

About 0.6 percent of the county can be classified as vacant or unspecified land use and industrial/manufacturing uses comprising about 2.9 percent of land area. Transportation/utility comprises about 7.5 percent and parking facilities about 0.7 percent.

Richmond County’s housing stock was approximately 67 percent owner-occupied, and 33.6 percent renter-occupied. The effects of the 2007-2009 housing downturn are not reflected in these numbers, and it is likely that the percentage of owner-occupied homes has decreased since 2007. The short-term impact of Superstorm Sandy likely has not had a significant impact on these percentages. The storm reduced the total number of owner- and renter-occupied housing units, and potentially, the county’s population.

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay

Kings County comprises the New York City borough of Brooklyn. The county occupies 71 square miles of land and 26.3 square miles of water. The population of Kings County was 2,532,645 in July 2011. The average median household income of Kings County in 2011 was \$42,752, and the

median housing value for owner-occupied housing units was \$563,200 in 2011. The 2012 Census estimates a 1.3 percent increase in population to 2,565,635. This compares to a 0.5 percent increase in the population for New York State over the same time period.

Kings County is mostly developed, with 60.66 percent high intensity, 22.48 percent medium intensity, 6.17 percent low intensity, and 3.04 percent developed open space. The predominant land use in Kings County is residential, comprising approximately 55.0 percent of the land area. Parks, recreation, open space, and agricultural uses make up approximately 17.9 percent of land area and are focused in individual park areas. Institutional uses, including schools and government facilities, are widely dispersed throughout the county. Commercial development, approximately 13.9 percent of the land area, is concentrated in the established downtown centers and along arterial roadways in local and regional-based shopping centers. Industrial uses, comprising about 13.0 percent of land area, are concentrated along Upper New York Bay and the East River, as well as near rail lines and major transportation corridors.

Approximately 0.2 percent of the county can be classified as vacant or unspecified land use. As of 2007, Kings County's housing stock was approximately 17.9 percent vacant. As of 2011, Kings County's occupied housing stock was approximately 27.6 percent owner-occupied and 72.4 percent renter-occupied; 7.2 percent of the housing stock was vacant. The effects of the 2007-2009 housing downturn are reflected in these numbers, as owner-occupied homes declined and renter-occupied homes numbers grew. The recent storms have likely had a short-term impact on the vacant homes percentage. The storm did reduce the total number of owner- and renter-occupied housing units, and potentially, the county's population.

Standard Conditions for All Projects

Any change to the approved scope of work will require re-evaluation by the Certifying Officer for compliance with NEPA and other laws and Executive Orders.

This review does not address all federal, state and local requirements. Acceptance of federal funding requires recipient to comply with all federal state and local laws. Failure to obtain all appropriate federal, state and local environmental permits and clearances may jeopardize federal funding.

Funding Information

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$8,062,234.66

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: \$8,062,234.66

VICINITY MAP

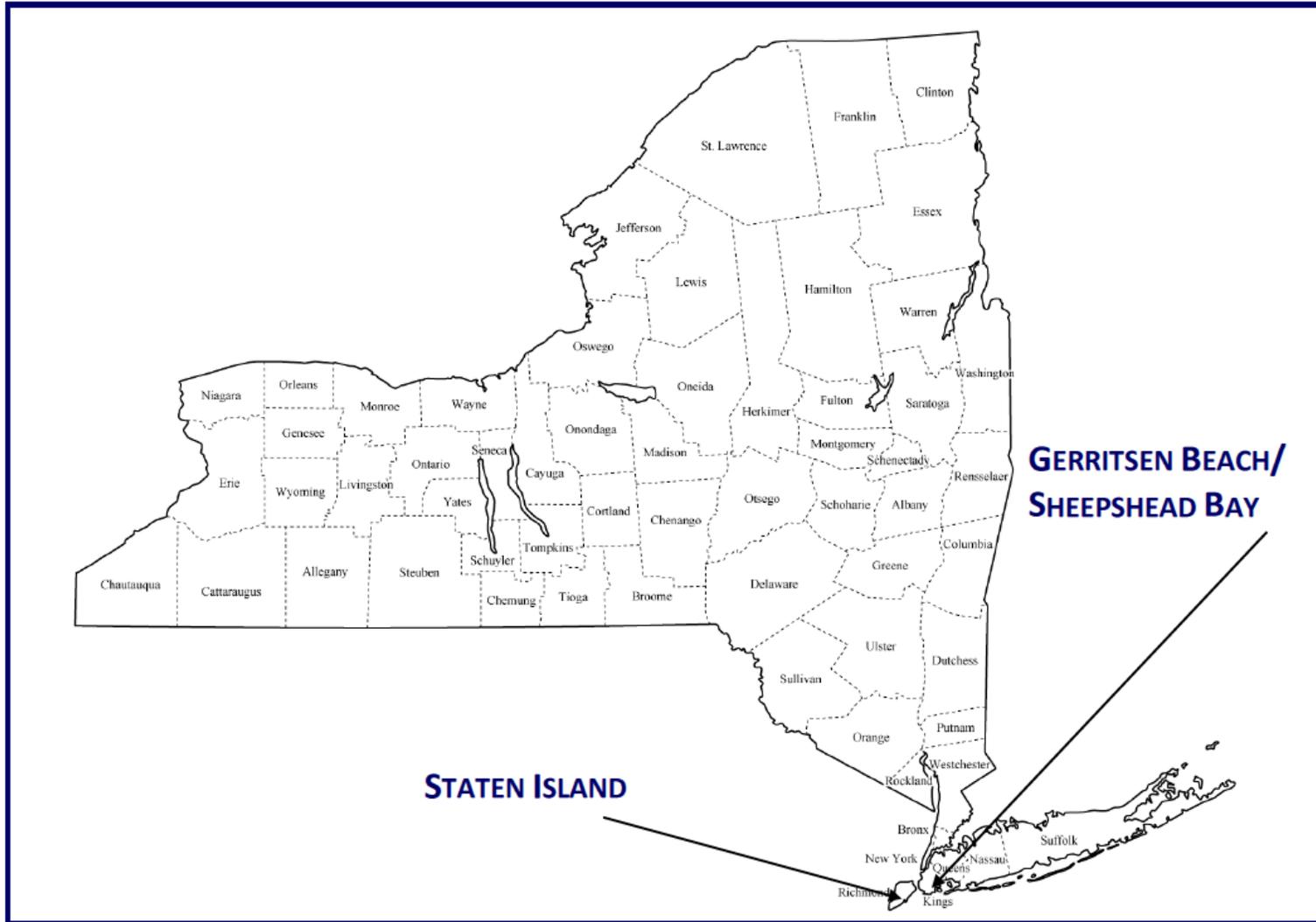


Figure 1 Vicinity Map



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

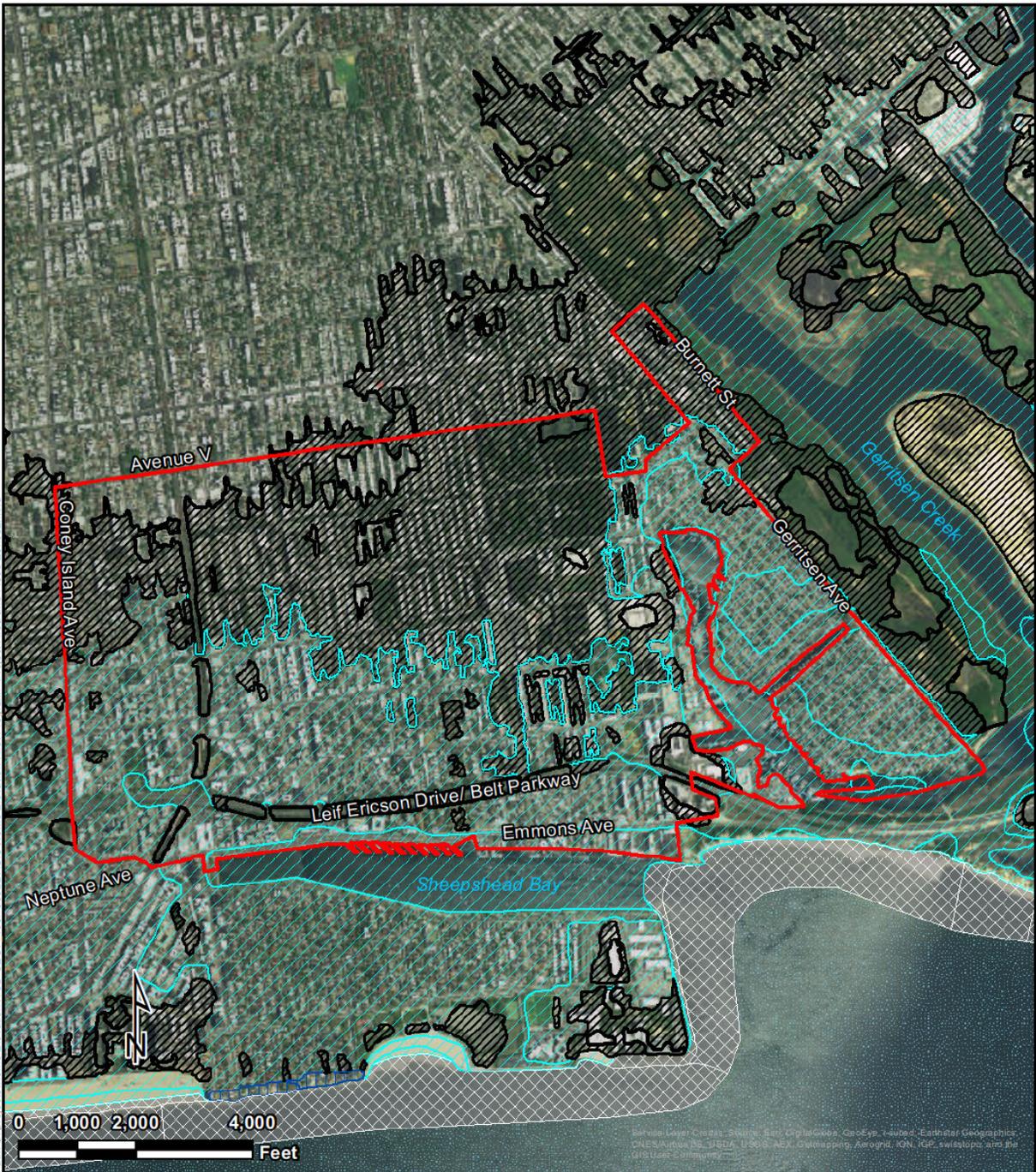
Project Area and Flood Zones 1

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Zone A- within the 1% annual chance flood
 - Open Water
 - VE- coastal zone with velocity hazard
 - Zone AE- Floodway within the 1% annual chance flood
 - Zone AE- within the 1% annual chance flood
 - Within the 0.2% annual chance of flood
 - Zone X- area of minimal flood hazard

Staten Island
 Richmond County, New York



Figure 2. Staten Island Portion of Program Area.



Legend

- Project Area
- VE- coastal zone with velocity hazard
- Zone AE- within the 1% annual chance flood
- Zone AO- flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on slopes)
- Within the 0.2% annual chance of flood
- Zone X- area of minimal flood hazard
- Open Water

Project Area and Flood Zones 2

Home Elevation Pilot Program
 Gerritsen Beach, Sheepshead Bay
 Kings County, New York



Figure 3. Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay Portion of Project Uplift Program Area

Compliance with 24 CFR 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determinations
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Based on HUD guidance in Fact Sheet #D1, the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) was reviewed for civilian, commercial service airports near the Program areas, as projects within 2,500 feet of a civil airport require consultation with the appropriate civil airport operator.</p> <p>There are no military airports within 15,000 feet of the Program areas. There are no civil airports in Staten Island or in Brooklyn. The closest civil airport to the Program area in Brooklyn is John F. Kennedy International Airport at 6.3 miles. The closest civil airport to the Program area in Staten Island is Linden Airport at 7 miles. The Program area is not in an Airport Runway Clear Zone. (See Appendix A: Airport Hazards). No further assessment is needed.</p> <p>Source: 2, 6, 7</p>
Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>The Program area is not within the Coastal Barrier Resource System (see Appendix B: Coastal Barrier Resources). No further assessment is needed.</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/ Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>The Program area is not within the Coastal Barrier Resource System (see Appendix B:</p>

		<p>Coastal Barrier Resources). No further assessment is needed.</p> <p>Source: 8, 9</p>
<p>Flood Insurance</p> <p>Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>All of the individual homes are in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The homes would be elevated above the minimum BFE as required by local building codes (See Appendix C: Floodplains).</p> <p>All applicants would be required to purchase and maintain flood insurance.</p> <p>Compliance requirements will be determined in a Tier 2 environmental review.</p> <p>Source: 3</p>
<p>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5</p>		
<p>Clean Air</p> <p>Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Program areas are located in a "nonattainment" area for inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and are classified as "marginal" for the 8-hour ozone standard per EPA's "Counties Designated Nonattainment" map at http://epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/.</p> <p>Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires a federal agency that funds any activity in a nonattainment or maintenance area to conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).</p> <p>The Program would not result in any new permanent sources of air emissions. Program activities would be completed on existing residential sites and existing structures, and would not substantively affect the NY SIP due to the implementation of standard best management practices (BMPs) that control dust and other emissions during construction. Since there would be no new construction or change in land use, it is assumed to fall below the de minimis threshold. No significant impacts on air quality would result, and further assessment is not required.</p> <p>Because structures to be elevated may include materials containing asbestos, Program</p>

		<p>activities will conform to Part 56 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York Department of Labor (12 NYCRR Part 56); the National Emission Standard for Asbestos—Standard for demolition and renovation (40 CFR Part 61.145); National Emission Standard for Asbestos—Standard for waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, and spraying operations (40 CFR Part 61.150); and NYS Department of Environmental Protection Asbestos Rules and Regulations.</p> <p>Prior to construction all homes would be surveyed in accordance with the NYS and NYC asbestos standards. Any materials that would be disturbed by elevation activities would be abated according to those standards. Air monitoring may be performed to ensure that there are no fiber emissions.</p> <p>Source: 10</p>
<p>Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Program includes properties within a coastal zone as defined by the State’s Coastal Zone Management Program (See Appendix D, Coastal Zones).</p> <p>A request for a General Consistency Concurrence was sent to the NYS Department of State (NYSDOS) on May 13, 2016. On May 17, 2016, the NYSDOS determined the Project meets the general consistency criteria (See Appendix D, Coastal Zones). The NYC Waterfront and Open Space Division found that the Program is consistent with the Waterfront Revitalization Program policies and the local program. No further assessment is needed.</p> <p>Source: 8</p>
<p>Contamination and Toxic Substances</p> <p>24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Program activities may disturb lead-based paint and asbestos in the subject structures and could release contamination. Compliance requirements would be determined in a Tier 2 environmental review. This review would include review of NEPAAssist, NYSDEC database, and other federal and state databases and site-specific assessments to identify any toxic or</p>

	<p>radioactive substances on, adjacent to, or near the subject properties. If there is any reason to believe that there is any site contamination, a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be prepared by a qualified environmental professional (QEP).</p> <p>Because structures to be elevated may include materials containing asbestos, all Program properties would be surveyed for asbestos in accordance with the NYS and NYC asbestos standards. Any materials that would be disturbed by elevation activities would be abated according to those standards.</p> <p>Because structures to be elevated may require removal of materials that include lead-based paint, program activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to, HUD's lead-based paint regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 Subparts B, H, and J; 12 NYCRR Part 56; EPA Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80 Subpart E); HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing. Prior to construction a LBP survey would be performed, if one has not already been performed. If required, the site would be remediated in accordance with all applicable city, state, and federal regulations. Any remediation would be appropriately scheduled and coordinated with any construction activities.</p> <p>Mold can have an adverse effect on human health and is a very common problem in houses that have been flooded. All homes will be inspected for mold contamination and mold remediation in accordance with New York City Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation.</p> <p>According to the U.S. EPA, the Program areas are located in Radon Zone 3. Zone 3 has a predicted average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L. Radon mitigation would not be necessary for the Program properties.</p> <p>Source: 11, 12, 13</p>
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<p>Endangered Species</p> <p>Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires the action agency (GOSR) to make a determination of effect on any federally listed species or designated critical habitat that may occur from an action that is funded, authorized, or carried out by the action agency. GOSR is acting as HUD’s designated representative for this program.</p> <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>Two federally listed species, the piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) and the roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>), are currently known to occur in Richmond County (see Appendix E, Threatened and Endangered Species).</p> <p>The breeding range of the piping plover within New York State is limited to the coastlines of Long Island, where plovers nest from Queens to eastern Suffolk County (15). Most piping plover colonies on Long Island have grown steadily in recent decades in response to protection and management and currently represent approximately one-quarter of the total Atlantic Coast population (16). Although piping plovers nest on the oceanfront beaches of Long Island’s barrier islands rather than bayside or mainland beaches, their home range commonly includes bayside flats and back-barrier storm over-wash areas, that are important foraging habitats for adults and fledglings (17, 18).</p> <p>The Program areas are not located in or near the documented piping plover breeding sites of Long Island nor is there the requisite coastal beach foraging habitat used by the species. On the basis of this information, GOSR has determined that the Program would have “No Effect” on piping plover.</p> <p>More than 90 percent of New York State’s population of roseate terns is made up by a single colony on Great Gull Island, off Long Island’s eastern end. The remainder occurs in small groups of often just a few breeding pairs in variable locations along the south shore of Long Island (19). Roseate terns have sporadically nested near the western end of Long Island in</p>
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	<p>the past (e.g., 2 pairs in Jamaica Bay in 1996; 20), but during the most recent New York State Breeding Bird Atlas (2000-2005), they were not documented anywhere west of Suffolk County (19, 21, 22, 23). The potential for roseate terns to occur near the Program areas is considered extremely low and limited to migrants moving overhead en-route to nesting sites elsewhere in the region or to wintering grounds in the southern hemisphere. On the basis of this information, GOSR has determined that the Program would have “No Effect” on roseate tern.</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>Except for occasional transient individuals, no federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species or candidate species under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are known to exist in Kings County. There is no designated critical habitat. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is approximately 4.8 miles to the east of the Program area. (See Appendix E, Endangered and Threatened Species). There would be no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species from Program activities in Brooklyn.</p> <p>Consultation with the USFWS for the <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> resulted in a determination that the <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> activities in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island and areas of Queens other than the Rockaway Peninsula would have “No Effect” on federally identified endangered or threatened species within the USFWS’s jurisdiction. The Project Uplift Program’s activities are the same as those in <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> and take place in the southern shore of Staten Island and southeastern Brooklyn.</p> <p>According to the most current state-listed threatened, endangered, and species of special concern (accessed on June 13, 2016), there are 26 animal species and 50 plant species identified within the five-borough region within</p>
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		<p>the NYC limits. (See Appendix E, Endangered and Threatened Species).</p> <p>Those species that span both the federal and state lists have been addressed through the USFWS consultation addressed above. Home elevation activities by their nature would not be anticipated to have an effect on species of special concern as these activities would have limited impact on the environment. Therefore, no further coordination with NYSDEC would be required.</p> <p>Additionally, substantial disturbance for elevation actions would be limited to the existing footprint of the subject home, land use would not be altered, and occupancy would remain the same as pre-Program conditions and would not require site-specific consultation.</p> <p>The Project areas are within the Atlantic Flyway for several migratory birds. It is not anticipated that any tree removal would be required. If tree removal is required, preapproval surveys would be conducted to determine if any migratory birds are present. If present at the time, migratory birds could be affected by raising of the existing structures. To avoid these impacts, activities should be scheduled outside the migratory bird nesting season. Review of individual project sites for their proximity to known bald eagle nesting sites would be conducted during Tier 2 assessments.</p> <p>The Program involves limited landscaping, and would not include prohibited and regulated invasive species identified by the NYSDEC.</p> <p>Source: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24</p>
<p>Explosive and Flammable Hazards</p> <p>24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Acceptable separation distance requirements are assessed for HUD assisted projects in accordance with 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C. The application of this requirement is predicated on whether the HUD project increases the number of people exposed to hazardous operations</p> <p>A HUD assisted project is defined as the development, construction, rehabilitation, modernization or conversion with HUD subsidy,</p>

		<p>grant assistance, loan, loan guarantee, or mortgage insurance, of any project that is intended for residential, institutional, recreational, commercial or industrial use.</p> <p>For purposes of this subpart the terms “rehabilitation” and “modernization” refer only to such repairs and renovation of a building or buildings as will result in an increased number of people being exposed to hazardous operations by increasing residential densities, converting the type of use of a building to habitation, or making a vacant building habitable.</p> <p>This Program would involve the elevation of primary residence single- and two-family homes that existed prior to the disaster. Because the Program would not increase the number of dwelling units, 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C does not apply, and no further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Farmlands Protection</p> <p>Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service provides map information regarding soil types considered Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no prime and unique farmlands, or other farmland of statewide or local importance in the Program areas. The Program will not convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes and will not invoke the Farmland Policy Protection Act. No further assessment is required.</p> <p>Source: 25</p>
<p>Floodplain Management</p> <p>Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Project Uplift Program includes properties that are within the 100-year floodplain. (See Appendix C, Floodplains).</p> <p>A Floodplain Management Plan has been prepared for the Program that includes an 8-step evaluation of the potential environmental effect of elevation activity in the floodplain was conducted in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20.</p> <p>A Notice for Early Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain, was published</p>

		<p>in the Staten Island Advance and the Bay News on June 16, 2016. (See Appendix C, Floodplains).</p> <p>A Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in the 100-Year Floodplain was published in combination with the Draft FONSI for this EA in the same publications on July 8, 2016.</p> <p>The construction would occur in accordance with the NYC Building Code provisions for flood resistant construction.</p> <p>Compliance of individual properties with the floodplain management would be evaluated and documented in a Tier 2 environmental review.</p>
<p>Historic Preservation</p> <p>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800; Tribal notification for new ground disturbance.</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Under this Program, buildings would be elevated within the existing building footprint, which would result in minimal ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure.</p> <p>Compliance would be evaluated and documented in a Tier 2 environmental review. Each property under the Program would be reviewed for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, State Register of Historic Places, or inclusion within a historic district. Documentation of such properties would be forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Office for review and approval. Any elevation activity that could damage a historic property or impact a historic district would not be eligible for funding under this Program.</p>
<p>Noise Abatement and Control</p> <p>Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Construction activities could cause temporary increases in noise levels. They would be mitigated by complying with local noise ordinances, including time of day limitations. No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Sole Source Aquifers</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>There are no sole source aquifers in Richmond County (see Appendix F: Sole Source Aquifers).</p>

		<p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>All of Kings County is located over a sole source aquifer, the Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer System (see Appendix F, Sole Source Aquifers). The Long Island aquifer system underlies all of Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens Counties. These aquifers are not currently used to provide water to NYC, as the potable water supply is provided from impoundment water sources located in watersheds north of NYC. Additionally, NYCDEC maintains a well system in southwest Queens, outside of the Program Area.</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding between the Environmental Protection Agency and HUD states that the following activities would not create a significant hazard to public health and do not require review for potential impact to sole source aquifers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of individual new residential structures containing from one to four units • Rehabilitation of residential units <p>Therefore, the Program activities do not require further sole source aquifer review. The Program would comply with all laws, regulations, and industry standards. No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Wetlands Protection</p> <p>Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>There are wetlands within the Program areas (See Appendix G, Wetlands).</p> <p>Compliance would be evaluated and documented in a Tier 2 environmental review. Each Program site would be reviewed to determine if the site is in a wetland. If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program.</p>
<p>Wild and Scenic Rivers</p> <p>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>There are no wild and scenic rivers in Richmond or Kings County, as designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior and NYDEC. No impacts would result, and further assessment is not required. (See Appendix H, Wild and Scenic Rivers).</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
<p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>Executive Order 12898</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The NYSDEC has identified potential environmental justice (EJ) areas, as established in NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 29 on Environmental Justice and Permitting (CP-29), Potential EJ Areas are 2000 U.S. Census block groups of 250 to 500 households each that, in the 2000 Census, had populations that met or exceeded at least one of the following statistical thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 51.1 percent of the population in an urban area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or • At least 33.8 percent of the population in a rural area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or • At least 23.59 percent of the population in an urban or rural area had household incomes below the federal poverty level. <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>According to the US Census, in general, the 2012 population of Richmond County is approximately 64 percent white, and the dominant minority is Hispanic or Latino, comprising 17.3 percent of the population. Approximately 9.5 percent of the total population is Black or African American, and 7.4 percent is Asian. There are Environmental Justice areas in the Program area (See Appendix I, Potential Environmental Justice Areas Maps).</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>According to the 2010 US Census, in general, the population of Kings County is approximately 35.7 percent white non-Hispanic, and the dominant minority is Black or African American, comprising 31.9 percent of the population. Approximately 19.8 percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino. There are EJ areas in the Program area (See Appendix I: Potential Environmental Justice Areas Maps).</p> <p>While the Program areas include some Environmental Justice communities, there would be no disproportionate adverse impacts</p>

		<p>to low-income or minority populations. The Program is designed to assist those home owners with low to moderate income. Homes and applications in Environmental Justice areas would be treated the same as homes and applications in other parts of the Program area. No further assessment is required.</p> <p>Source:</p>
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Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 &1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
LAND DEVELOPMENT		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	2	<p>The Program areas are located in two of NYC’s five boroughs (Brooklyn and Staten Island) and are subject to NYC zoning. Mayor Bloomberg’s Executive Order (EO) 233, “Emergency Order to Suspend Zoning Provisions to Facilitate Reconstruction in Accordance with Enhanced Flood Resistant Construction Standards,” suspended specific provisions of the Zoning Resolution in certain cases, provided the building fully complied with the provisions of Appendix G of the 2008 NYC Building Code and elevated the lowest floor to the one foot above BFE design flood elevation specified in the EO.</p> <p>The EO was necessary because reconstructing or elevating a building at a higher level in many instances would be prohibited by the Zoning Resolution as creating new or increasing existing zoning noncompliance. The EO has been revised by several text amendments including the Special Regulations for Neighborhood Recovery and the Citywide Flood Text Amendments.</p> <p>All of the Program projects would be consistent with NYC Zoning Resolution and EO 233, as amended. No significant effects related to zoning and adopted public policies are</p>

		<p>expected from the proposed projects, that would consist of elevation of existing housing stock. No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides map information regarding soil types and their properties that can influence the development of building sites and is intended for land use planning, evaluating land use alternatives, and planning site investigations prior to design and construction.</p> <p>The suitability of the soils present would be considered in accordance with New York and local construction codes and regulations before construction.</p> <p>Because the Program would elevate existing one- and two-unit residential properties, its activities would not have adverse effects related to slopes.</p> <p>The Program properties would generally be in floodplain areas subject to erosion and loss of soil especially from storm activity. There would be a short-term increase in the potential for erosion from the site disturbance during elevation activities. State and local permitting requirements would incorporate short-term BMPs (e.g., erosion blanketing, phasing, and sequencing of construction) to eliminate erosion impacts for program locations that require excavation or soil modification. Careful construction and incidental grading would be carried out in a manner to avoid the discharge or fill into waters of the US.</p> <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (see Appendix J, Topographic Maps), slopes generally range from 0 to 10 percent within Richmond County. The Program area is underlain by soils derived from glacial till and terminal moraine with areas of artificial fill in the Great Kills Harbor and South Beach neighborhoods.</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>According to the USGS topographic map (see Appendix J, Topographic Maps) and digital elevation data, slopes generally range from 0 to 10 percent within Kings County. The majority of soils in the county are made up of some combination of pavement and buildings and soil complexes with 0 to 8 percent slopes.</p> <p>Short-term BMPs such as silt fence and erosion prevention, would be implemented, if required by permits or agency would reduce the potential for erosion.</p>

		Soil disturbance that would substantially increase the erosion potential is not anticipated. No further assessment is required.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	3	The effects associated with the proposed elevation activities would be typical of construction projects throughout NYC. Typical effects could include sidewalk closures or narrowing, fugitive dust and noise, which would be addressed under existing regulations governing construction activity in NYC. The structures to be elevated may include materials containing asbestos, lead-based paint, or other toxic materials. GOSR is responsible for the overall inspection for hazardous materials for this program. Program sites would be inspected for evidence of contamination from hazardous materials. If hazardous materials are found or assumed to be present, they would be managed appropriately. Typical effects of elevation activities include the presence of heavy equipment that could pose safety issues to nearby populations. These activities would be addressed under existing regulations governing construction activity in New York State, Kings County, Richmond County, and local municipalities. Measures to minimize exposure of hazardous materials to workers and residents would be undertaken at sites identified with contamination. Compliance requirements would be determined in a Tier 2 environmental review.
Energy Consumption	2	The Program involves elevating existing homes and would not expand the housing stock relative to existing conditions. Construction activities could involve the use of fossil fuel energy consumption. There would be no increase in long-term energy consumption. No further assessment is required.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
SOCIOECONOMIC		
Employment and Income Patterns	1	The Program would result in a temporary increase in employment and income in the short-term through the elevation activities. Long-term changes in employment and income patterns are not anticipated. No further assessment is required.

Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	2	Because there would be no change in the number of residents or their geographic locations, the Program would not alter the demographic character of the neighborhoods in the Program Area. There may be short-term displacement/relocation of homeowners during elevation activities. No further assessment is required.
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Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	2	There would be no change in the number of residents within the Program areas. The Program would not result in an increase in demand on educational or cultural facilities. No further assessment is required.
Commercial Facilities	2	There would be no change in the number of residents within the Program areas. The existing residents will likely continue to frequent local commercial establishments. The Program would not result in an effect on existing commercial establishments. No further assessment is required.
Health Care and Social Services	2	There would be no change in the number of residents within the Program areas. The Program would not result in an increase in demand on the health care system. No further assessment is required.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	3	The Program would result in generation of solid waste from building elevation and remodeling activities. Solid waste would be handled in accordance with New York City and local requirements. All solid waste must be properly segregated and disposed of at a regulated (permitted) construction and demolition (C&D) debris processing facility and in accordance with applicable regulations. As of May 2012, there were 79 regulated (permitted) C&D debris processing facilities and 279 registered C&D debris processing facilities in NYS. Materials would be separated from C&D debris to be recycled or to be reused for a specific use. Material that is not recovered would be sent to a municipal solid waste landfill or to a C&D debris landfill. Facilities and landfills would be determined based on proximity to specific properties. Final disposal methods and facilities would be determined based on proximity, cost, existing agreements, and capacities.

		<p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>Solid waste in Richmond and Kings Counties is collected and disposed of by the Department of Sanitation of the City of New York (DSNY) and by private handlers. Full trucks are emptied or “tipped” at recycling facilities or transfer stations, where the materials are transferred to long-haul trucks, barges, or railcars for processing or final disposal. There are no active landfills in NYC, and 98 percent of all non-recycled solid waste is disposed of out-of-state, mostly hundreds of miles away.</p> <p>The city has an ambitious program and plans designed to reduce waste generation and the carbon footprint from shipping waste and to increase and to promote recycling, reuse, and recovery of resources.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The program involves elevation of existing homes. All Program sites already have municipal sewer service. There would be no increase in residents and therefore, no increase in demand for sewer services.</p> <p>Compliance requirements would be determined in a Tier 2 environmental review. All Program sites would be evaluated for the need to comply with storm water permitting requirements (NYSDEC general permit or local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permits). If multiple adjacent sites are worked on, the sites would be aggregated for the purposes of construction storm water compliance.</p> <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>In Richmond County, the NYC Bureau of Wastewater Treatment operates two waste water treatment plants to maintain the chemical and physical integrity of the harbor and other local water bodies. In Kings County, the New York City Bureau of Wastewater Treatment operates four waste water treatment plants. Treated waste water is discharged into local water bodies.</p> <p>The Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations maintains the waste water collection (sewer) systems. In most areas of the county, sanitary and industrial waste water, rainwater and street runoff are collected in the same sewers and then conveyed together to the treatment plants. Separate collection systems for sanitary waste and storm water are found in some neighborhoods in the southern part of the county with the waste water directed to waste water treatment plants, while storm water is channeled directly to local water bodies.</p>

Water Supply	2	<p>The municipal water system in the Program areas receives its water supply as part of the NYC's network of 19 reservoirs and 3 controlled lakes. There are three individual water supplies available: the Catskill/Delaware supply, located in Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties; the Croton supply, made up of 12 reservoir basins in Putnam, Westchester, and Dutchess Counties; and a groundwater supply consisting of 68 wells in southeastern Queens. In 2012, 100 percent of NYC's drinking water came from the Catskill/Delaware supply.</p> <p>The NYC Bureau of Water Supply manages, operates and protects the upstate water supply system to ensure the delivery of a sufficient quantity of high quality drinking water. The Bureau also manages the watershed protection program and monitors water quality. The distribution system within the city and Richmond County is operated and maintained by Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.</p> <p>Because the Program involves elevation of existing homes and all Program sites already have municipal water service, there would be no increase in the number residents and no increase in the demand for water.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p> <p>Source: 26</p>
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	2	<p>Because there would be no change in the number of residents within the Program areas, there would be no change in the demand for public services.</p> <p>No further assessment is required</p>
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	2	<p>Because the Program would not result in any changes in the residential population or changes to any properties other than those being elevated, there would be no impacts to parks, open space, or recreation within the Program areas.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>
Transportation and Accessibility	2	<p>The Program would likely generate a temporary increase in vehicular traffic local to the Program sites during the elevation activities. This impact would be temporary and end when all construction is complete. Any disruption to transportation would be managed through NYC Department of Transportation. There would be no long-term changes to traffic or transportation facilities resulting from the Program.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
NATURAL FEATURES		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	2	<p>There are limited surface waters within the boundaries of NYC. Most of the surface waters are located within designated open space areas managed by the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation. In addition, there are no wild and scenic rivers within NYC, as designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. It is anticipated that the Program would not result in a significant effect on water resources, including groundwater and surface water. No further evaluation is necessary.</p> <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>There are no Critical Environmental Areas (CEAs) in the Program area. There are no designated Unique Geologic Features within the Program area. Elevation activities would occur primarily on developed land. None of the Program residential properties are expected to be identified as farmlands, and the elevation activities would not result in agricultural land use conversion. There are no NYSDEC-designated agricultural districts in the Program areas. The Program would have no adverse effect on unique natural features and agricultural lands. There are no sole source aquifers in Richmond County (see Appendix F, Sole Source Aquifers). Richmond County is connected to the NYC municipal water supply that comes from reservoirs to the north in the Croton and Catskill/Delaware Watersheds.</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>The Jamaica Bay CEA includes the tributaries, tidal wetlands and regulated adjacent areas to protect the estuary ecosystem and a variety of plants and wildlife. The southeastern portion of the Program area in Brooklyn is immediately adjacent to an area designated as part of the Jamaica Bay CEA. There are no designated Unique Geologic Features within the Program area. Elevation activities would occur primarily on developed land. None of the Program residential properties are expected to be identified as farmlands, and the elevation activities would not result in agricultural land use conversion. There are no NYSDEC-designated agricultural districts in the Program areas. The Program would have no adverse effect on unique natural features and agricultural lands.</p> <p>Compliance requirements would be determined in a Tier 2 environmental review. If a Project site is in a tidal wetland or Program work on a specific site would impact a tidal wetland, the site would not be eligible for funding under this Program.</p>

		<p>All of Kings County is located over a sole source aquifer, the Brooklyn-Queens Aquifer System (see Appendix F, Sole Source Aquifers). There are no designated NYDEC Primary or Principal aquifers present in the county.</p> <p>Standard BMPs would be implemented during construction activities to avoid impacts from runoff. No significant impacts would occur.</p>
Vegetation, Wildlife	2	<p>Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires the action agency (GOSR) to make a determination of effect on any federally listed species or designated critical habitat that may occur from an action that is funded, authorized, or carried out by the action agency. GOSR is acting as HUD's designated representative for this program.</p> <p>The Program involves the elevation of single- and two-family homes. It is not likely these structures are used by migratory birds. If present at the time, migratory birds could be affected or disturbed by building elevation activities. To avoid these impacts, outside renovation activities should be scheduled outside the migratory bird nesting season. If it cannot be scheduled outside the nesting season, then pre-activity surveys for migratory bird nests should be conducted.</p> <p><u>Staten Island</u></p> <p>Two federally listed species, the piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) and the roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>), are currently known to occur in Richmond County (see Appendix E, Threatened and Endangered Species).</p> <p>The breeding range of the piping plover within New York State is limited to the coastlines of Long Island, where plovers nest from Queens to eastern Suffolk County (15). Most piping plover colonies on Long Island have grown steadily in recent decades in response to protection and management and currently represent approximately one quarter of the total Atlantic Coast population (16). Although piping plovers nest on the oceanfront beaches of Long Island's barrier islands rather than bayside or mainland beaches, their home range commonly includes bayside flats and back-barrier storm over-wash areas that are important foraging habitats for adults and fledglings (17, 18).</p> <p>The Program areas are not located in or near the documented piping plover breeding sites of Long Island nor is there the requisite coastal beach foraging habitat used by the species. On the basis of this information, GOSR has determined that the Program would have "No Effect" on piping plover.</p>

	<p>More than 90 percent of New York State’s population of roseate terns is made up by a single colony on Great Gull Island, off Long Island’s eastern end. The remainder occurs in small groups of often just a few breeding pairs in variable locations along the south shore of Long Island (19). Roseate terns have sporadically nested near the western end of Long Island in the past (e.g., 2 pairs in Jamaica Bay in 1996; 20), but during the most recent New York State Breeding Bird Atlas (2000-2005), they were not documented anywhere west of Suffolk County (19, 21, 22, 23). The potential for roseate terns to occur near the Program areas is considered extremely low and limited to migrants moving overhead en-route to nesting sites elsewhere in the region or to wintering grounds in the southern hemisphere. On the basis of this information, GOSR has determined that the Program would have “No Effect” on roseate tern.</p> <p><u>Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay</u></p> <p>Except for occasional transient individuals, no federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species, or candidate species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS are known to exist in Kings County. There is no designated critical habitat. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is about five miles east of the Program area. (See Appendix E, Endangered and Threatened Species). There would be no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species from Program activities in Brooklyn.</p> <p>According to the NYSDEC and the USFWS, there are no New York State Wildlife Management Areas or National Wildlife Refuges in Kings County. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is in Queens County but on the eastern boundary of Kings County. The refuge is part of Gateway National Recreation Area and managed by the National Parks Service.</p> <p>As part of the <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> consultation with the USFWS resulted in a determination that the <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> activities in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island and areas of Queens other than the Rockaway Peninsula would have “No Effect” on federally identified endangered or threatened species within the USFWS’s jurisdiction. The Project Uplift Program’s activities are the same as those in <i>NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program</i> and take place in the southern shore of Staten Island and southeastern Brooklyn.</p> <p>According to the most current state-listed threatened, endangered, and species of special concern (accessed on June</p>
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		<p>13, 2016), there are 26 animal species and 50 plant species identified within the five-borough region within the NYC limits. Those species that span both the federal and state lists have been addressed through the USFWS consultation addressed above. Home elevation activities by their nature are not anticipated to have an effect on species of special concern as these activities would have limited impact on the environment. Therefore, no further coordination with NYSDEC would be required.</p> <p>Additionally, substantial disturbance for elevation actions would be limited to the existing footprint of the subject home, land use would not be altered, and occupancy would remain the same as pre-Program conditions and would not require site-specific consultation.</p> <p>The Project areas are within the Atlantic Flyway for several migratory birds. It is not anticipated that any tree removal would be required. If tree removal is required, preapproval surveys would be conducted to determine if any migratory birds are present. If present at the time, migratory birds could be affected by raising of the existing structures. To avoid these impacts, activities should be scheduled outside the migratory bird nesting season. Review of individual project sites for their proximity to known bald eagle nesting sites would be conducted during Tier 2 assessments.</p> <p>The Program involves limited landscaping, and would not include prohibited and regulated invasive species identified by the NYSDEC.</p> <p>Source: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24</p>
Other Factors	NA	Beyond those already addressed, no other factors were identified or evaluated for the Project.

Additional Studies Performed:

- A coastal management plan general consistency concurrence assessment was performed on May 13, 2016. NYSDOS concurrence was received on May 17, 2016.

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

1. New York State. 2013. State of New York Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Program Disaster Recovery (Action Plan, issued April 25, 2013, amended July 3, 2012) New York State. 2013.
2. New York State. 2013. NY Rising Housing Recovery Program Homeowner Guidebook (Guidebook) (revised December 12, 2013).

3. Project Uplift Program Guide
4. Gerritsen Beach NY Rising Plan
5. Southern Staten Island NY Rising Plan
6. Federal Aviation Administration. Report to Congress – National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Internet Website:
http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/media/npias-2015-2019-report-appendix-b-part-4.pdf.
7. Federal Aviation Administration. Report to Congress – National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Internet Website:
http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/media/npias-2015-2019-report-narrative.pdf.
8. New York State Department of State, Office of Communities and Waterfronts – Coastal Boundary Map. Internet Website: http://appext20.dos.ny.gov/coastal_map_public/map.aspx.
9. US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2014. Coastal Barrier Resources Mapper – Beta. Internet Website: <http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/Mapper.html>.
10. US Environmental Protection Agency. Green Book Nonattainment Areas. Internet Website: <http://www.epa.gov/oaqps001/greenbk/ancl.html>.
11. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation GIS Clearinghouse, Bulk Storage Sites in New York State and Remediation Sites in New York State. Internet Website: <http://gis.ny.gov/gisdata/inventories/member.cfm?organizationID=529>.
12. US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition). Internet Website: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/lbp/hudguidelines.
13. US Environmental Protection Agency EPA Map of Radon Zones. Internet Website: <http://www.epa.gov/radon/pdfs/zonemapcolor.pdf>.
14. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Environmental Assessment Form Mapping Tool. <http://www.dec.ny.gov/ismaps/ERM/viewer.htm> 7/21/.
15. Wasilco, M.R. 2008. Piping plover. Pp. 232-233 in: *The second atlas of breeding birds in New York State* (K.J. McGowan and K. Corwin, eds.). Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.
16. Hecht, A. and S.M. Melvin. 2009. Population trends of Atlantic coast piping plovers, 1986-2006. *Waterbirds* 32:64-72.
17. Piping plover brood foraging ecology on New York barrier islands. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 64:346-354.

18. McIntyre, A.F. and J.A. Heath. 2011. Evaluating the effects of foraging habitat restoration on shorebird reproduction: the importance of performance criteria and comparative design. *Journal of Coastal Conservation* 15:151-157.
19. Mitra, S.S. 2008. Roseate tern. Pp. 268-269 in: *The second atlas of breeding birds in New York State* (K.J. McGowan and K. Corwin, Eds.). Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.
20. Wells, J.V. 1996. Important Bird Areas in New York State. National Audubon Society, Albany, New York.
21. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). 2010. Predevelopment assessment of avian species for the proposed Long Island – New York City offshore wind project area. Final Report 10-22, October 2010.
22. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). 2012. Long Island Colonial Waterbird Census, 2012. NYSDEC Region 1, Stony Brook, NY.
23. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). 2013. Long Island Colonial Waterbird Census, 2013. NYSDEC Region 1, Stony Brook, NY.
24. NYC Build-it-Back: Single family Houses (1-4 Units) Program Tier I Environmental Review of the Proposed CDBG-DR Funded Action
25. US Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Internet Website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.
26. City of New York. 2016. Department of Environmental Protection, Annual Water Supply and Quality Report for 2015. Internet Website: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/pdf/wsstate15.pdf>

List of Appendices:

- Appendix A Airport Hazards
- Appendix B Coastal Barrier Resources
- Appendix C Floodplains
- Appendix D Coastal Zones
- Appendix E Endangered Species
- Appendix F Sole Source Aquifer
- Appendix G Wetlands
- Appendix H Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Appendix I Potential Environmental Justice Areas
- Appendix J Topographic Maps

List of Permits Obtained or Required:

- Approval of Tier 2 Environmental Review
- SHPO review and approval as part of the Tier 2 environmental review.
- Determination through the Tier II environmental review whether each project site is in a wetland.

Public Outreach [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]:

On July 7, 2016, a combined Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact, Intent to Request Release of Funds, and Final Notice of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain will be published in the Staten Island Advance and the Bay News. Any individual, group or agency may submit written comments on the Environmental Review Record to:

Thomas J. King, Esq.
Director – Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue Suite 1224
Albany, New York 12260
Office: (518) 473-0015
Mobile: (646) 417-4660

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]:

The Project is not expected to trigger cumulative impacts, including the degradation of important natural resources, socioeconomic resources, human health, recreation, quality of life issues, and cultural and historic resources. The Program involve in-place elevation of existing homes. The occupancy of the elevated homes would not change and would not contribute to cumulative impacts. Together with the NY Build It Back Programs, this Program would create positive impacts, as the programs would increase the resiliency of homes within the Program areas.

The Program would not result in any new permanent sources of air emissions. Program activities would be completed on existing residential sites and existing structures, and would not substantively affect the NY SIP due to the implementation of standard best management practices (BMPs) that control dust and other emissions during construction. Since there would be no new construction or change in land use, it is assumed to fall below the de minimis threshold. No significant cumulative impacts on air quality would result.

Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]

At present, NYC Build It Back provides home repair and elevation assistance for substantially damaged homes only; therefore, many applicants to the City of New York’s Build It Back program may not receive assistance. The proposed action is to provide assistance to the qualifying homeowners in Southern Staten Island and the communities of Gerritsen Beach

and Sheepshead Bay to make their homes more resilient to future storm surge events and prevent potential financial consequences of an increase in flood insurance costs.

Alternatives to the proposed action considered:

Other Areas

Areas outside the 100-year floodplain were not considered, as homes in those areas do not need elevation. The Program combines similar elevation activities as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. Other areas in 100-year floodplains, other than the two Program Areas in Staten Island and Brooklyn, would not be consistent with those plans and would still involve short-term impacts to floodplains.

Areas in Staten Island outside of the Program Area were considered; however, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may construct a seawall (levee) from Forth Wadsworth to Great Kills with an anticipated construction start date of 2016 that would protect homes in those areas. The Program Area includes homes in the extreme and high-risk areas south of Great Kills where no large-scale coastal protection measure is currently planned.

Fewer Program Qualifying Conditions

The proposed action includes conditions for Program eligibility to allow for the most efficient use of funds. These conditions include no potential impacts to wetlands, compliance with floodplain management plans, and no impacts to historic resources. An action alternative that would not include these conditions was considered. If homes with wetland or cultural issues were included in the Program, funds would be needed both to mitigate these issues and to elevate the homes. This would result in a greater cost per home. With the limited Program funds, fewer homes would be elevated, and more families would remain vulnerable to the financial consequences and would likely suffer from increased flood insurance costs.

Elevation or renovation of the homes outside of this Program would not involve the use of Federal Housing Administration funds and would not involve GOSR approval.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]:

The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. Not undertaking the project would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of those plans, nor would it promote planning and implementation of resilience measures to mitigate damage from future weather extremes.

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no assistance provided to the qualifying homeowners in Southern Staten Island and the communities of Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay. The qualifying homeowners (i.e., low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose home were damaged by flooding) would not be able to make their

homes more resilient to future storm surge events, would remain vulnerable to the financial consequences, and would likely suffer from increased flood insurance costs. These threats would be especially burdensome for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, families with young children, or families with employment concerns or short-term financial crises.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

The proposed Program would be an appropriate use of CDBG-DR funds. The Project would provide assistance to low to moderate income families to elevate their one- to two-unit homes, increase their resiliency to future flooding, and potentially lower their flood insurance costs. The goals and objectives of GOSR in response to addressing the areas most affected by Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene would be achieved. The Program would not significantly alter the character or resources of the area. The proposed Program would not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

<u>Law, Authority, or Factor</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure</u>
Clean Air Act	All Program activities would comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding construction emissions, including but not limited to NYCRR, NYSDEC Air Quality Management Plan, and the New York SIP. All necessary measures would be used to minimize fugitive dust emissions during activities, such as demolition of existing structures. The preferred method for dust suppression is water sprinkling.
Contamination and Toxic Substances	All demolition activities would follow Lead-Safe Work Practices. All activities would comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to, the EPA RRP Rule (40 CFR 745.80 Subpart E), HUD’s lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR Part 35 Subparts A, B, H, J, and R, and the HUD “Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing.”

<p>Contamination and Toxic Substances</p>	<p>In accordance with Part 56 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York Department of Labor (Cited as 12 NYCRR Part 56), the National Emission Standard for Asbestos-Standard for Demolition and Renovation (40 CFR Part 61.145), and National Emission Standard for Asbestos-Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating, Demolition, and Spraying Operations (40 CFR Part 61.150), asbestos abatement would be completed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to demolition work. NYSDOL regulations require that ACM that would be disturbed by the demolition be removed prior to demolition. If suspect ACM not identified in the pre-demolition asbestos survey report is discovered during the demolition process, the presence, quantity, and location of the newly discovered materials would be conveyed within 24 hours to the building owner. Activities in the area of the ACM would cease immediately until a licensed asbestos contractor appropriately assesses and manages the discovered materials. An asbestos operations and maintenance</p>
<p>Contamination and Toxic Substances</p>	<p>Any contaminated soils would be excavated, removed, and disposed of according to the applicable federal and NYSDEC regulations.</p>
<p>Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff</p>	<p>BMPs, such as silt fence and erosion prevention, would be implemented, if required by permits or agency discretion.</p>
<p>Flood Insurance and Floodplain Management</p>	<p>All applicants would be required to purchase and maintain flood insurance. All dwellings would be brought into compliance with flood elevation standards.</p>

Determination:

Finding of No Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

Finding of Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature:  Date: July 07, 2016

Name/Title/Organization: Clifford Jarman, Senior Environmental Scientist, Tetra Tech, Inc.

Certifying Officer Signature:  Date: July 07, 2016

Name/Title: Thomas J. King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).

Attachment 1 – Tier 2 Environmental Review

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
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Application#:

Project Address:

TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD
SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST

Department of Housing and Urban Development - Disaster Relief Appropriations Act 113-2

The Community Development Block Grant Program Disaster Recovery Program –
Project Uplift Program

Date of Tier 2 signature:

Application#:

Date of application:

Property address:

Building construction date:

Description of project work:

Elevation: The Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map BFE/ABFE for the Property Address is _____ feet above mean sea level – the lowest floor must be at least 2 feet above this elevation. Enclosed spaces below this floor must be properly vented and cannot be used for human habitation.

SEQRA CLASSIFICATION - It is the finding of NYSHCR that the activity proposed in this NYS CDBG-DR project falls within the scope of the SEQRA Type II memo dated _____.

NEPA CLASSIFICATION - It is the finding of NYSHCR that the activity(ies) proposed in this NYS CDBG-DR project falls within the scope of the Tier 1 and FONSI dated July 7, 2016.

Finding of Tier 2 Review:

The proposed activity complies with environmental requirements for funding. The closeout items are listed at the end of this document.

The proposed activity does not comply with environmental requirements for funding for the following reasons; (i.e., permanent impact to wetland, floodway, etc.).

A finding cannot be made without the following information (documents needed):

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
Page 1 of 10

Application#:

Project Address:

**SITE SPECIFIC STATUTORY CHECKLIST &
 ADDITIONAL NYS REQUIREMENTS**

Check “A” if further close-out documentation is required.
 Provide written discussion of compliance or necessary mitigation measures.

Check “B” if the criteria review is complete.
 Provide written discussion and attach any supporting materials.

Area of Statutory - Regulatory Compliance	A	B	Compliance Discussion Attach Supporting Material
Procedures to comply with Related Laws at 24 CFR 58.6			
Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973			<p>The property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, and proof of insurance is required. Grantees must adhere to the guidelines stipulated in the construction contract.</p> <p><i>Is the property located in a Floodway?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – Add text:</i> The residence on the property is not located within a floodway.</p> <p>2) <i>Yes– create map to document. Coordinate with Senior Reviewers for next steps. If building is in floodway, it is INELIGIBLE. Add text:</i> The residence on the property is located within a floodway. This is not eligible for the program.</p>
Procedures to comply with Related Laws at 24 CFR 58.5 and Other NYS Requirements			
Historic Properties			<p>1) <i>Are the project activities covered by the Tier 1 allowances in the Programmatic Agreement? (Rehabilitation of a building less than 45 years old?)</i></p> <p>a) <i>Yes – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> The house was constructed in [year] and is less than 45 years old. The proposed rehabilitation activities comply with the Programmatic Agreement.</p> <p>b) <i>No – Go to Step 2.</i></p> <p>2) <i>An architectural historian will be reviewing all houses and their attached structures that are 45 years and older. The historian will make a recommendation on whether the house is eligible for the National Register and you will be provided with the report.</i></p> <p>a) <i>If the historian determines it is Not Eligible or Meets Allowances for the National Register, then put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Based</p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
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Project Address:

		<p>on a Section 106 project review in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, the house and its attached structures are not eligible for the National Register.</p> <p><i>If Meets Allowances then put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> The project complies with Tier II allowance(s) according to the Programmatic Agreement.</p> <p>b) <i>If the historian determines it is eligible for the National Register and the activities do not meet the Tier 2 allowances, but there will be No Adverse Effect, then review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> The house is eligible for the National Register and the proposed actions do not conform to Tier II allowances in the Programmatic Agreement. However, the State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the proposed actions and determined they would have no adverse effect on the house.</p> <p>c) <i>If the historian determines it is eligible for the National Register and the activities will constitute an Adverse Effect then: A qualified professional will undertake a Section 106 project review in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, coordinate with HCR, and add text documenting that review process.</i></p>
<p>Wetland Protection</p>		<p><i>Are project activities to be conducted within wetlands identified through the National Wetlands Inventory or New York State Department of Conservation (NYSDEC) or their adjacent areas (within 100 feet of NYSDEC freshwater wetlands or 300 feet of NYSDEC tidal/coastal wetlands)?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Create map to document. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. The property boundary is greater than 300 feet from a tidal wetland and greater than 100 feet from a freshwater wetland.</p> <p>2) <i>Yes (activities in the wetland) – Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p> <p>3) <i>Yes (activities in the tidal/coastal wetland buffer only) – create map to document. Are the project activities a compatible use under Tidal Wetlands Land Use Regulations (6NYCRR Part 661.5</i> http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6347.html)?</p> <p>a) <i>Yes – Review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> The property is adjacent to a tidal wetland; however, project activities are exempt under 6 NYCRR Part 661.5.</p> <p>b) <i>No. Is there a functional and substantial man-made structure (including, but not limited to paved streets, highways, railroads, bulkheads, sea walls and rip-rap walls), a minimum of 100 feet in length (can include neighbor’s property), running parallel to all sides of the wetland (like a barrier) between the house and the waterbody? Note that garages and sheds do not count.</i></p> <p>i) <i>Yes – Review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> There is a [type of structure] which is a functional and substantial fabricated structure, a minimum of 100 feet in length, located between the house and the wetland and, therefore, the house is not located in an adjacent area as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 661.4.</p> <p>ii) <i>No. DEC permit required prior to construction activity – may be ineligible.</i></p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST

Application#:

Project Address:

		<p>4) <i>Yes (activities in the freshwater wetland and/or buffer) create map to document. Are the project activities exempted under 6 NYCRR Part 663.4(d) or are not regulated because they will not substantially impair any of the functions and benefits of freshwater wetlands? Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text: The property is in a freshwater wetland or buffer; however, project activities are exempt under 6 NYCRR Part 663.4.</i></p> <p>5) <i>No. If project activities occur in the freshwater wetland or buffer or in the tidal/coastal wetland buffer and are not a compatible use and there is no applicable functional and substantial man-made structure, then determine whether only a NYSDEC permit is needed (not U.S. Army Corps jurisdictional determination).</i></p> <p><i>a) If yes, only a NYSDEC needs to be obtained, then put an X in <u>Column A</u> and add text: Project activities will be conducted in the wetlands or wetlands buffer. A New York State Department of Environmental Conservation permit will be obtained prior to conducting project activities.</i></p> <p><i>b) If no. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps</i></p>
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection		Request proximity map from DEC to determine if structure is within either a 660 foot radius or a ¼ mile radius from a known eagle nest. If so, additional analysis is required. If not, no further analysis is required.
Migratory Birds		If the project does not involve tree removal, no further analysis is required. If tree removal is required, further analysis is required and time of year restrictions may need to be imposed.
HUD Environmental Standards		<p><i>Is the property:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities or CERCLA list or equivalent State list?</i> • <i>Located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site?</i> • <i>Known to contain an underground storage tank other than a residential fuel tank?</i> • <i>Known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials?</i> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Create map to document. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text: Not applicable. The property is not listed on a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund National Priorities or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) list or equivalent State list, is not located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site, does not have an underground storage tank other than a residential fuel tank, and is not known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Yes. Create map to document. Consult with an environmental professional to determine if the hazard could impact the residences at the property.</i></p> <p>3) <i>No –review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text: _____ [insert issue] was identified in the area of the property. However, based on _____ [insert reason why not a problem] it is not expected to pose a hazard to the residents of the property. No further review is necessary.</i></p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST

Page 1 of 10

Application#:

Project Address:

		<p>4) <i>Additional coordination with HCR required. Add text:</i> Additional study will be completed to assess if a hazard is present that could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.</p>
<p>Asbestos & Lead-Based Paint</p>		<p><i>Was the house constructed prior to 1978?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column A</u>. Add text:</i> The house was constructed after 1978 and is not expected to contain lead-based paint. An asbestos survey will be performed by qualified professionals prior to any disturbance of suspected materials. Structures to be reconstructed or rehabilitated must conform to Part 56 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York Department of Labor (Cited as 12 NYCRR Part 56), the National Emission Standard for Asbestos pertaining to demolition and renovation in 40 CFR 61.145, and the National Emission Standard for Asbestos pertaining to waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, and spraying operations in 40 CFR 61.150.</p> <p>2) <i>Yes – review concluded. Review DASNY checklist. Put an X in <u>Column A</u>. Add text:</i> The house was constructed prior to 1978. Asbestos and lead-based paint surveys will be performed by qualified professionals and a clearance report will be submitted prior to any disturbance of suspected materials. Structures to be reconstructed or rehabilitated must conform to Part 56 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York Department of Labor (Cited as 12 NYCRR Part 56), the National Emission Standard for Asbestos pertaining to demolition and renovation in 40 CFR 61.145, and the National Emission Standard for Asbestos pertaining to waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, and spraying operations in 40 CFR 61.150. All project activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to, HUD’s lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR Part 35 Subparts B, H, and J.</p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
Page 1 of 10

Application#:

Project Address:

ADDITIONAL SEQRA REVIEW

Check “A” if further close-out documentation is required.
 Provide written discussion of compliance or necessary mitigation measures.

Check “B” if the criteria review is complete.
 Provide written discussion and attach any supporting materials.

Area of Statutory - Regulatory Compliance	A	B	Compliance Discussion Attach Supporting Material
National Natural Landmark			<p><i>Is the property located in Nassau County?</i></p> <p>1) <i>If yes, then put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. There are no natural landmarks listed on the Register of National Natural Landmarks in Nassau County.</p> <p>2) <i>No – Is the property located at or adjacent to a National Natural Landmark? If no, then put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. There are no national natural landmarks located at or adjacent to the property.</p> <p>3) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
Significant Wildlife Habitat			<p><i>Is the property located in, adjacent to, or less than 100 feet away from a Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. Based on a review of NYSDEC designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats (SCFWH), no SCFWHs are located in or substantially contiguous to the property.</p> <p>2) <i>Yes – Will the project result in the removal of any portion of a significant wildlife habitat?</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. The project activities will not result in the removal of any portion of a Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
Unique or Unusual Landforms			<p><i>Is the property located in, adjacent to, or less than 100 feet away from a unique or unusual landform?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – Review Concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text:</i> Not applicable. The property is not located in or substantially contiguous to a unique or unusual landform.</p> <p>2) <i>Yes – Create map to document.</i></p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST

Application#:

Project Address:

		<p>a) <i>Will the project activities result in modification or destruction of, or inhibit access, to any unique or unusual land forms located on or substantially contiguous to the property?</i></p> <p>i) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u> and add text: Not applicable. The project will not affect the quantity or quality of _____ [insert name of that unique or unusual landform].</i></p> <p>ii) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
<p>Aesthetic Resources, Open Space and Recreation</p>		<p><i>Is the property located in, adjacent to, or within 100 feet away from an aesthetic resource, open space or recreational area?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The property is not located in or substantially contiguous to an aesthetic resource, open space or recreation area.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Yes – Create map to document. Will the project activities result in land use obviously different from, or in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource, or result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource?</i></p> <p>a) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The project activities will not significantly affect the quantity or quality of _____ [insert name of that aesthetic resource, open space or recreational area] or recreational opportunities associated with it.</i></p> <p>b) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
<p>State Protected Waterbody</p>		<p><i>Is the property located in, adjacent to, or less than 100 feet away from any waterbody (e.g., streams, rivers, etc.) designated as protected [Article 15 the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)]?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Create map to document. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The property is not located in or substantially contiguous to a state protected waterbody.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Yes – create map to document. Will the project result in the disturbance of the waterbody or its natural bank (i.e., undeveloped land within 50 feet of mean high water (MHW) line)?</i></p> <p>a) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: The project activities will not result in the disturbance of a waterbody located within 50 feet of the mean high water (MHW) line.</i></p> <p>b) <i>Yes – Create a map to document. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
<p>Critical Environmental Areas</p>		<p><i>Is the property located in, adjacent to, or less than 100 feet away from a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR 617?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The property is not located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR 617.</i></p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
Page 1 of 10

Application#:

Project Address:

		<p>2) <i>Yes. Will the project activities result in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A reduction in the quantity of the resource?</i> • <i>A reduction in the quality of the resource? Or</i> • <i>Affect the use, function or enjoyment of the resource?</i> <p>a) <i>No – review concluded. Put an X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The project activities will not result in a reduction in the quantity or quality of the ____ [name that CEA], nor affect the use, function or enjoyment of the ____ [name that CEA].</i></p> <p>b) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>
<p>Agricultural and Markets Law</p>		<p><i>Is the property located within 500 feet of agricultural land?</i></p> <p>1) <i>No – review concluded. Place X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: This project will comply with the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Yes. Do any of the following apply?</i></p> <p>a) <i>The project would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (including cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.).</i></p> <p>b) <i>Construction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of agricultural land.</i></p> <p>c) <i>The project would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land.</i></p> <p>i) <i>No – review concluded. Place X in <u>Column B</u>. Add text: Not applicable. The project activities have no potential to affect agricultural lands.</i></p> <p>ii) <i>Yes. Coordinate with HCR regarding additional compliance steps.</i></p>

TIER 2 SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST
Page 1 of 10

Application#:

Project Address:

TIER 2 COMPLETED BY:

Prepared by:

Signature

Date:

HCR CERTIFYING OFFICER OR OTHER APPROPRIATELY DESIGNATED HCR OFFICIAL:

This Site Specific Checklist is determined to be acceptable.

Signature:

Printed Name:

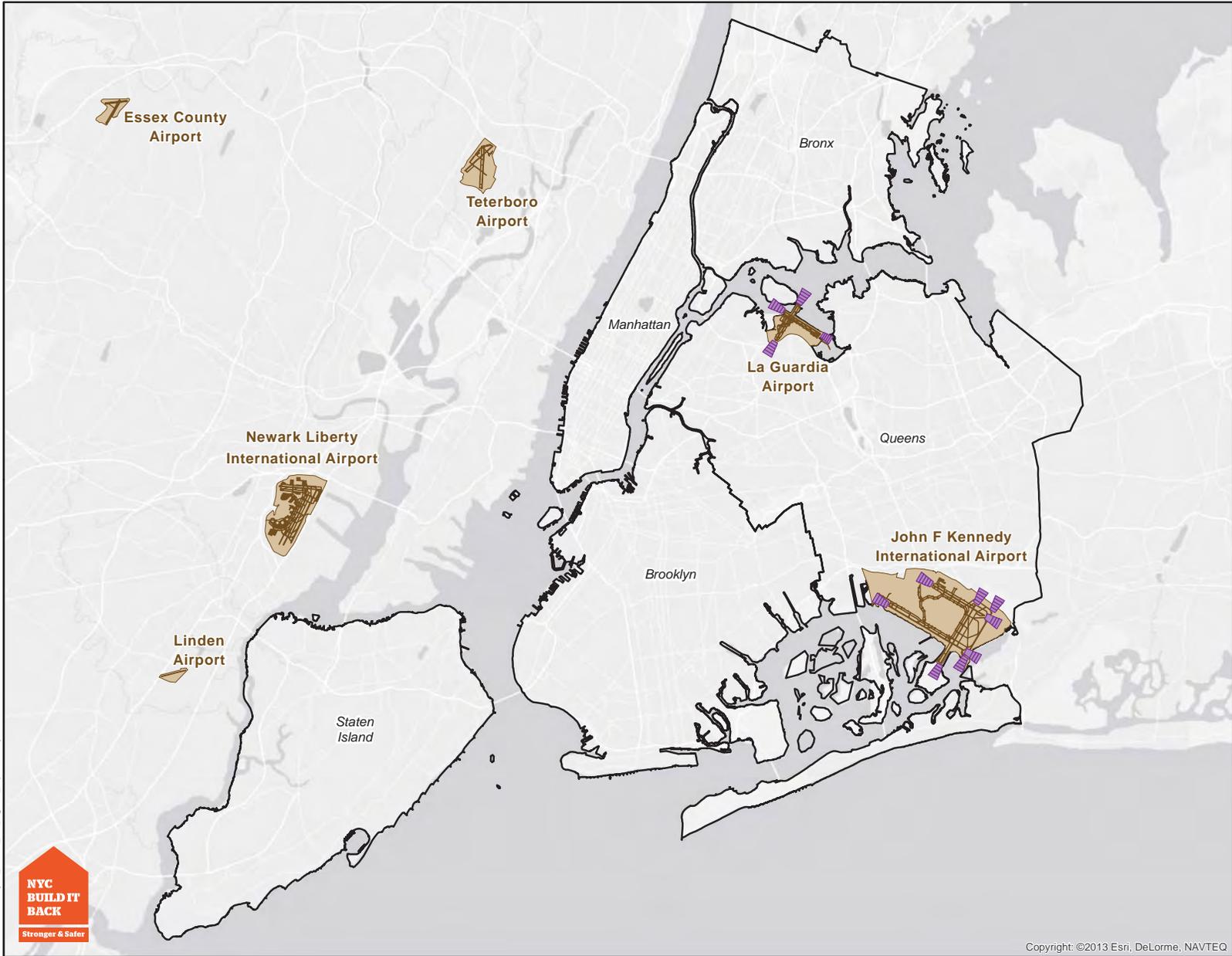
Date:

Attachments:
Tier 2 Site Specific Checklist Additional Documents

Closeout items (also discussed on the Tier 2 Site Specific Checklist Additional Documents):

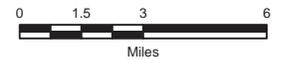
Appendix A – Airport Hazards

Document Name: nycor_149631_006_regional_airports; Analyst: ben hodt; Date: 6/25/2013 2:49:25 PM



Legend

-  New York City Boroughs
NYC Dept. of City Planning (March 2013)
-  Runway Clear Zones
Federal Aviation Administration (July 2002)
- Airports**
-  Airport Runway
-  Airport Area
Tele Atlas North America, Inc
and ESRI (June 2010)



Reference:
The source of each feature is displayed beneath each feature in the legend.

TIER I ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FOR
HURRICANE SANDY DISASTER RECOVERY
NYC BUILD IT BACK:
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES (1-4 UNITS)

EXHIBIT
9 REGIONAL AIRPORTS

NYC Housing
Recovery



Appendix B – Coastal Barrier Resources

Coastal Barrier Resources System - Internet Explorer

https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/habitat-conservation Coastal Barrier Resources Sy...

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Berkeley Breathed Facebook Relaxing 3 Hour Video ... History, Travel, Arts, Scienc... The Millions asymco

CBRS Mapper

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Barrier Resources System Map...

Measure Streets Imagery/Labels Topo USGS Topo

Enter address or zip code... Find Location

CBRS Enter CBRS unit number(e.g. Q01P) Find CBRS

Available Layers

CBRS Units ?

CBRS Units

- Otherwise Protected Area
- System Unit

Staten Island

Lower New York Bay

NEW JERSEY NEW YORK

Arden Woods

Great Kills Park

Perth Amboy

NY-60P

3:50 PM
5/11/2016

Southern Staten Island

Coastal Barrier Resources System - Internet Explorer

http://www.fws.gov/cbra/maps/mapper.html

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Berkeley Breathed Facebook Relaxing 3 Hour Video ... History, Travel, Arts, Scienc... The Millions asymco

CBRS Mapper

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Barrier Resources System Map...

Zoom History

Measure Streets Imagery/Labels Topo USGS Topo

Enter address or zip code... Find Location

CBRS Enter CBRS unit number(e.g. Q01P) Find CBRS

Available Layers

- CBRS Buffer Zones ?
- CBRS Units ?

CBRS Units

- Otherwise Protected Area
- System Unit

CBRS Buffer Zone

- CBRS Buffer Zone

NY-60P

12:52 PM
3/2/2016

Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay

Appendix C – Floodplains



Staten Island FEMA Preliminary FIRM

Source: FEMA Preliminary FIRM Data





Gerritsen Beach & Sheepshead Bay FEMA Preliminary FIRM

Source: FEMA Preliminary FIRM Data



Floodplain Management Plan

New York Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

**Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
Project Uplift Program**

Richmond County, New York
Kings County, New York
Effective Date: July 7, 2016

Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Management
New York Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)
Project Uplift Program

Richmond County, New York
Kings County, New York
Effective Date: July 7, 2016

This Floodplain Management Plan Area-wide Compliance Document meets the requirements of 24 CFR Part 55.20 and Executive Order 11988—Floodplain Management—for the Project Uplift Program (Program) in areas the communities of Southern Staten Island, Richmond County, and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay (Brooklyn), Kings County, NY (Program Area). The housing properties are participating in the U.S. Department of Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program as administered by the State of New York Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Program – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR). This Program will be conducted in compliance with Executive Order 11988. It includes the elevation of residences on existing properties located in a floodplain for which approval is required, either from HUD under any applicable HUD program, or from a grant recipient subject to 24 CFR Part 58. This Floodplain Management Plan documents the eight-step decision making for the Program and pertains to activities within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or its successors, pursuant to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), or a successor program, whether advisory, preliminary, or final.

Description of Proposed Program Activities in the SFHA

The State of New York was awarded funding, to be administered by the New York State Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), to provide financial assistance to homeowners whose primary residences were damaged by Superstorm Sandy, Tropical Storm Lee, and Hurricane Irene within various counties in the state of New York, including Richmond and Kings Counties. NYS GOSR is awarding this funding in accordance with the State of New York Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Program – Disaster Recovery (Action Plan). The Action Plan provides for, among other things, assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the Program Areas in Richmond and Kings Counties, whose properties were not substantially damaged from Hurricane Irene and Superstorm Sandy, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. These are the activities that are the subject of this Floodplain Management Plan.

Executive Order 11988 & 24 CFR Part 55

HUD regulation 24 CFR Part 55 implements Executive Order 11988 for Floodplain Management. The Order requires Federal agencies (or a state agency implementing a Federal funding program) to reduce the loss of life and property caused by floods, minimize impacts of floods on human

safety, health, and welfare, and preserve the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains. Under this Order, Federal agencies must evaluate the potential effects of the proposed action. In addition, Federal agencies are required to demonstrate that all practicable alternatives have resulted in the reduction or elimination of the long-and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modifications of the floodplain.

All the individual Project sites would be located within a SFHA are subject to Executive Order 11988. Information on the locations of SFHAs within the Program Areas is available on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) published by FEMA. FEMA uses engineering studies to delineate these areas or zones subject to flooding. The relevant data source for the SFHA is the latest issued FEMA data or guidance, which includes advisory data, such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFEs) or preliminary and final FIRMs.

The SFHA is the area that would be inundated by a 100-year flood: an area that has a one percent or greater chance of experiencing a flood in any single year. SFHAs are shown on FIRMs as shaded areas labeled with the letter “A” or “V”.

- “V” zones are coastal flood hazard zones subject to wave run-up in addition to storm surge.
- “A” zones include all other SFHAs.
- “VE” zones, “AE” zones, “V” zones, or “A” zones followed by a number are areas with specific flood elevations, known as Base Flood Elevations (BFE).
- A zone with the letter “A” or “V” by itself is an appropriately studied flood hazard area without a specific flood elevation.
- Within an “AE” zone or a numbered “A” zone, there may be an area known as the “regulatory floodway,” which is the channel of a river and adjacent land areas that must be reserved to discharge a 100-year flood without causing a rise in flood elevations.

The floodplain (FEMA zones “A”, “AE”, “AH”, “V”, & “VE”) covers large areas of the Program Areas in Richmond and Kings Counties. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program Area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program Area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>.

24 CFR Part 55.1 (c)

According to 24 CFR Part 55.1(c), except with respect to actions listed in Part 55.12(c), no HUD financial assistance (including mortgage insurance) may be approved after May 23, 1994, with respect to:

- (1) Any action, other than a functionally dependent use, located in a floodway;
- (2) Any critical action located in a coastal high hazard area (V zone) (a “critical action” is an action such as storage of volatile materials, irreplaceable record storage, or construction of a hospital or nursing home); or

(3) Any non-critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area or is a functionally dependent use and complies with the construction standards outlined in HUD Regulations 24 CFR Part 55 (c)(3).

24 CFR Parts 55.11 & 55.20

(4) According to 24 CFR Parts 55.11 (including Table 1) and 55.20, non-critical actions are allowed in A or V zones only if the actions are reviewed in accordance with the floodplain management eight-step decision making process outlined in 24 CFR Part 55.20. An eight-step process was conducted for the activities of the Project Uplift Program Areas in Staten Island (Richmond County) and Brooklyn (Kings County), as detailed below.

NYS GOSR Approach

In applying Executive Order 11988 and 24 CFR Part 55, GOSR's approach is to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains as a result of the proposed actions. No funding will be committed in a floodway and no "critical actions" in a floodplain will receive funding.

Before funding is allocated to a particular site, the site will be reviewed for compliance with Executive Order 11988 using the following process, which will be documented and kept on file:

- The source of information will be documented on the Site-Specific Checklist.
- Action Plan Activities located within the SFHA, as identified by FEMA maps, have been reviewed in this document, a large scale eight-step process prepared in accordance with 24 CFR Part 55.20.
- NYS GOSR or its authorized agent will review the property locations to identify any within a FEMA delineated floodway. Any properties located within a FEMA-delineated floodway are not eligible for the program.
- If the parcel is located within a SFHA and has been substantially damaged or requires substantial improvement (the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred), NYS GOSR or its authorized agent will identify the BFE at the site and determine applicable measures (as described, below) to mitigate impacts to the floodplain and to the residence.

Base Flood Elevations

In December 2012, FEMA issued ABFEs through its NFIP. The ABFEs increased the anticipated depth of tidal flooding during the 100-year flood in many areas and the corresponding area expected to be inundated by such a flood. In areas where preliminary ABFE maps have been developed, those maps would govern. In areas where no preliminary ABFE maps exist, FEMA BFE data will be referenced for application of the Program.

Required Mitigation Elevations

All development within SFHAs is subject to floodplain development regulations. When a New York State entity funds a project, all proposed elevation activities in the floodplain must adhere to

the latest (most recent) elevation requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 502 and the New York State Residential Building Code. Finally, each participating community has a local law for flood damage prevention that contains specific standards for any development SFHAs. Where no BFE exists, the lowest floor needs to be at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

Elevation work conducted under this Program will comply with the strictest elevation requirements in the relevant regulations or Codes.

Within an “A” zone, when a BFE is available, the lowest floor, including any basement, must be above the BFE as described, above. Elevation may be by means of properly compacted fill, a solid slab foundation, or a “crawl space” foundation that contains permanent openings to let flood waters in and out. Where elevation is not technically feasible, the building may be flood-proofed as required.

Within a coastal “V” zone structures must be elevated on pilings, columns or sheer walls, such that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member supporting the lowest elevated floor is elevated above the BFE, if technically feasible.

Compliance with these standards will be documented through the building permit and/or elevation certificate, which are required eligibility documents under this Program.

24 CFR Part 55.20 Eight-Step Process

Step 1: Determine if the proposed action is in a 100-year floodplain.

The proposed action is to offer federal assistance to those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The Program’s geographic scope is limited to properties within the 100-year floodplain in either; 1) the Southeast and South Shore of Staten Island from Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the northeast to the neighborhoods of Tottenville and Charleston in the south; or 2) the Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn.

The proposed action includes conditions for Program eligibility including no potential impacts to wetlands, compliance with floodplain management plans, and no impacts to historic resources. If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland or historic resource, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program.

The Program’s aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions: homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants); homeowners are low- to moderate-income (Low: <50 percent of the area median income [AMI], Moderate: <80 percent AMI); property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program Areas; property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy; homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged.

Step 2: Notify the public of the intent to locate the proposed action in a floodplain.

Early public notices of proposed activity within the 100-year floodplain was published by GOSR on June 26, 2016, (see attached Floodplain Early Notices). The notices requested comments from the public concerning floodplain and natural resource impacts of the proposed action. The notices

also indicated that the proposed action would be evaluated for potential direct and indirect impacts associated with floodplain development and, where practicable, would be designed or modified to minimize potential adverse impacts to lives, property, and natural values within the floodplain. The notice was published in the Staten Island Advance and the Bay News and was posted at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>. The required 15-day period was conducted to allow for public comments, and comments were accepted either electronically or via written correspondence. No comments were received from the early notice concerning the proposed action.

Step 3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in a floodplain.

The Program only includes homes that are within the 100-year floodplain as determined from the most recent FEMA Preliminary FIRM Data for the Program Areas. Homes outside the 100-year floodplain do not need elevation. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program Area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program Area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>.

The proposed action is to assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The homes would be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure.

There are approximately 1,529 acres of wetlands in the Program Area in Staten Island and approximately 14 acres of wetlands in the Program Area in Brooklyn. Each potential elevation project site would be reviewed to determine if the site is in a wetland. If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>.

Alternatives to the proposed action considered:

Alternative 1: Other Areas

Areas outside the 100-year floodplain were not considered, as homes in those areas do not need elevation. The Program combines similar elevation activities as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. Other areas in 100-year floodplains, other than the two Program Areas in Staten Island and Brooklyn, would not be consistent with those plans and would still involve short-term impacts to floodplains.

Areas in Staten Island outside of the Program Area were considered; however, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may construct a seawall (levee) from Forth Wadsworth to Great Kills with an anticipated construction start date of 2016, which would protect homes in those areas. The Program Area includes homes in the extreme and high risk areas south of Great Kills where no large-scale coastal protection measure is currently planned.

Alternative 2: Fewer Program Qualifying Conditions

The proposed action includes conditions for Program eligibility to allow for the most efficient use of funds. These conditions include no potential impacts to wetlands, compliance with floodplain management plans, and no impacts to historic resources. An action alternative that would not include these conditions was considered. If homes with wetland or cultural issues were included in the Program, funds would be needed both to mitigate these issues and to elevate the homes. This would result in a greater cost per home. With the limited Program funds, fewer homes would be elevated, and more families would remain vulnerable to the financial consequences and would likely suffer from increased flood insurance costs.

Alternative 3: No Action Alternative

The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. Not undertaking the project would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of those plans, nor does it promote planning and implementation of resilience measures to mitigate damage from future weather extremes.

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no assistance provided to the qualifying homeowners in Southern Staten Island and the communities of Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay. The qualifying homeowners (i.e., low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose home were damaged by flooding) would not be able to make their homes more resilient to future storm surge events, would remain vulnerable to the financial consequences, and would likely suffer from increased flood insurance costs. These threats would be especially burdensome for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, families with young children, or families with employment concerns or short-term financial crises.

Step 4: Identify and describe the proposed action's direct and indirect effects associated with occupying or modifying the floodplain.

Each project site would be in the 100-year floodplain. Each project site would include residential structures and associated driveways, sidewalks, and landscaping. Each project site would have been previously disturbed by the original construction of the residence and follow-on maintenance activities.

The short-term direct impacts to the 100-year floodplain would consist of elevation activities within the 100-year floodplain. Direct and indirect environmental impacts on project sites from the Program would be from proposed elevation activities and would be minimal as they will largely be conducted on already existing residential properties where a home was damaged by Superstorm Sandy. The short-term impacts would be mitigated by best management practices (BMPs) for debris, dust, and erosion control during elevation activities.

Long-term direct impacts would include elevation of residential structures to the required minimum BFE as required by local building codes. These residential structures would be more resilient to future storm events, potentially lower residents' flood insurance costs, and prevent greater damage. The Program would not significantly alter the character or resources of the area.

The Program represents short-term impacts to previously disturbed areas and a substantive long-term beneficial change to the residents within the 100-year floodplain.

If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program. There would be no short-term or long-term impacts to wetlands from the

Program activities.

Step 5: Identify methods to minimize the potential adverse impacts within a floodplain and to restore and preserve its natural and beneficial values.

Elevation activities executed without adequate mitigation measures could trigger storm water runoff and soil erosion. Per site-specific environmental mitigation requirements, elevation activities would therefore be restricted to the minimum area required to safely complete the project, and standard construction BMPs for storm water management will be used to avoid indirect impacts to surface water and dependent natural resources.

Because the proposed action overall acts as a long-term mitigation by elevating existing structures above the required minimum BFE as required by local building codes, these residential structures would be more resilient to future storm events, potentially lower residents' flood insurance costs, and the Program would prevent greater damage.

If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program. There would be no short-term or long-term impacts to wetlands from the Program activities.

Step 6: Reevaluate the proposed action to determine if it is still practicable given its floodplain effects.

The Program would improve the resilience of residential structures in the Program Areas to future storm events by elevating the housing structures above the required minimum BFE. The project, as proposed, would reduce potential hazards to human safety, health, and welfare, and is considered practicable. There would be no short-term or long-term impacts to wetlands from the Program activities.

The No Action Alternative would lead to continued residency within inadequately elevated housing, and the residents would continue to be at risk of future flood incidents. The No Action Alternative remains impracticable because there would be no reduction in the amount of resilient, sustainable, affordable housing for seniors.

Step 7: If the only practicable alternative is locating in a floodplain, publish a final public notice.

It has been determined that there is no practicable alternative to locating the project in the floodplain. This is due to the current presence of residences below the BFE within the 100-year floodplain in the Program Area.

A final public notice will be published in accordance with 24 CFR Part 55 for a minimum seven-day comment period. The final notice will detail the reasons why the Program (elevation of residences located in the floodplain) must be located in the floodplain, a list of alternatives considered, and all mitigation measures taken to minimize adverse impacts and preserve natural and beneficial floodplain values.

All comments received during the comment period will be responded to and fully addressed prior to funds being committed to the proposed project, in compliance with Executive Order 11988 and 24 CFR Part 55.

Step 8: The proposed action can be implemented after steps 1 through 7 have been completed.

Implementation of the proposed action may require additional local and state permits, which could

place additional design modifications or mitigation requirements on the project.

EXHIBIT 1 Staten Island, Richmond County Floodplain and Program Area Map

EXHIBIT 2 Brooklyn, Kings County Floodplain and Program Area Map

EXHIBIT 3 Copy of Notices Transmitting Notice of Early Public Review and Proof of Publication

EXHIBIT 4 Copy of Notices Transmitting Notice of Final Public Review and Proof of Publication

EXHIBIT 5 Public Comments Received and Response

Path: C:\projects\Home Elevation HUD CEST: 103P:35922:1\GIS\Home Elevation Pilot Program - Project Area and Flood Zones1.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Project Area and Flood Zones 1

Staten Island
Richmond County, New York

Legend

- Project Area
- Zone A- within the 1% annual chance flood
- Open Water
- VE- coastal zone with velocity hazard
- Zone AE- Floodway within the 1% annual chance flood
- Zone AE- within the 1% annual chance flood
- Within the 0.2% annual chance of flood
- Zone X- area of minimal flood hazard



Tetra Tech, Inc



Path: C:\projects\Home Elevation HUD CEST_103P-35922\1GIS\Home Elevation Pilot Program - Project Area and Flood Zones2.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Project Area
- VE- coastal zone with velocity hazard
- Zone AE- within the 1% annual chance flood
- Zone AO- flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on slopes)
- Within the 0.2% annual chance of flood
- Zone X- area of minimal flood hazard
- Open Water

Project Area and Flood Zones 2

Home Elevation Pilot Program
Gerritsen Beach, Sheepshead Bay
Kings County, New York



Tetra Tech, Inc

Ad#0001046372

EARLY NOTICE AND PUBLIC
EXPLANATION OF A
PROPOSED ACTIVITY IN A 100-
YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND
WETLAND PROJECT UPLIFT
PROGRAM SOUTHERN
STATEN ISLAND, RICHMOND
COUNTY, NEW YORK
GERRITSEN BEACH AND
SHEEPSHEAD BAY, KINGS
COUNTY, NEW YORK Thomas
King, Assistant General
Counsel and Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm
Recovery 99 Washington
Avenue, Suite 1224 Albany,
NY 12260 NOTIFICATION OF
ACTIVITY IN A 100-YEAR
FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND
To: All interested Agencies,
Groups, and Individuals This
document gives notice that
the Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery (GOSR) under
24 CFR Part 58 has
determined that the Project
Uplift Program in the New
York communities of Southern
Staten Island and Gerritsen
Beach and Sheepshead Bay,
Brooklyn (Program) is located
in the 100-year floodplain.
GOSR is conducting an
environmental review of the
Program on behalf of the
State of New York as the
recipient of Community
Development Block Grant -
Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)
funds from the US
Department of Housing and
Urban Development (HUD)

under 42 USC 5304(g) and 70 Fed. Reg. 62,182 (Oct. 16 2014). As required by Executive Order 11988 and 11990, in accordance with HUD regulations 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C, Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, GOSR will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain, as well as potential impacts on the floodplain and wetlands. Pursuant to the CDBG-DR Program and Federal Register Notices 78 Fed. Reg. 14329, 78 Fed. Reg. 69104, and 79 Fed. Reg. 62194 (Notices), published March 5, 2013, November 18, 2013, and October 16, 2014, respectively, the State of New York has been allocated approximately \$4.4 billion of CDBG-DR funds for storm recovery activities, including but not limited to the acquisition, demolition, reconstruction, improvement, financing and use of existing properties in storm-impacted communities and counties. The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay

Planning Committees. The Program's geographic scope is limited to properties within the 100-year floodplain in either; 1) the Southeast and South Shore of Staten Island from Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the northeast to the neighborhoods of Tottenville and Charleston in the south; or 2) the Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn. The Program would assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The homes would be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure. The Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions:
Homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants); homeowners are low- to

moderate-income (Low: < 50 percent of the area median income [AMI], Moderate: <80 percent AMI); property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program areas; property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy; homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged. The Program only includes homes that are within the 100-year floodplain as determined from the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Data for the Program area. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>. There are approximately 1,529 acres of wetlands in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 14 acres of wetlands in the Program area in Brooklyn. Each potential elevation project site would be reviewed to determine if the site is in a wetland. If

project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>. There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, citizens who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

PUBLIC COMMENTS Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the proposed action or a request for further information to: Thomas King,

Ad#0001046372

Assistant General Counsel and
Certifying Environmental
Officer. Governor's Office of
Storm Recovery 99

Washington Avenue, Suite
1224 Albany, NY 12260; e-
mail

NYSCDBG_DR_ER@nyshcr.org

Attn: Thomas King, Certifying
Environmental Officer All
comments received by July 1,
2016 will be considered.

Thomas King, Assistant
General Counsel and
Certifying Officer June 16,
2016

Courier Life

P U B L I C A T I O N S

1 METROTECH NORTH- 10TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN, NY 11201
PHONE: 718-260-2500 FAX: 718-260-2549

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of New York
County of Kings, ss.:

Amanda Tarley, of Brooklyn, New York,
being duly sworn, that she is the authorized
designee of the Publisher of **BAY NEWS**
incorporating BAY RIDGE COURIER,
KINGS COURIER/FLATBUSH LIFE and
BROOKLYN GRAPHIC
a weekly newspaper printed, published, and
circulated in Brooklyn, Kings County and that
the notice, of which the annexed is a true copy,
has been published in said newspaper 1 week(s).

TO WIT: June 17, 2016

Signed By _____

Amanda Tarley



CYNTHIA SOTO
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SO6201563
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 2, 2017

Sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 2016



Continued from
2014.
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Texas, hitting '36'
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spring.
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bomr

1 METROTECH NORTH- 10TH FLO
 PHONE: 718-260-2500 F

This document gives notice that the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) under 24 CFR Part 58 has determined that the Project Uplift Program in the New York communities of Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn (Program) is located in the 100-year floodplain. GOSR is conducting an environmental review of the Program on behalf of the State of New York as the recipient of Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under 42 USC 5304(g) and 70 Fed. Reg. 62,182 (Oct. 16 2014). As required by Executive Order 11988 and 11990, in accordance with HUD regulations 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C, Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, GOSR will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain, as well as potential impacts on the floodplain and wetlands. Pursuant to the CDBG-DR Program and Federal Register Notices 78 Fed. Reg. 14329, 78 Fed. Reg. 69104, and 79 Fed. Reg. 62194 (Notices), published March 5, 2013, November 18, 2013, and October 16, 2014, respectively, the State of New York has been allocated approximately \$4.4 billion of CDBG-DR funds for storm recovery activities, including but not limited to the acquisition, demolition, reconstruction, improvement, financing and use of existing properties in storm-impacted communities and counties. The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. The Program's geographic scope is limited to properties within the 100-year floodplain in either: 1) the Southeast and South Shore of Staten Island from Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the northeast to the neighborhoods of Tottenville and Charleston in the south; or 2) the Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn. The Program would assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The homes would be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure. The Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions: Homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants); homeowners are low- to moderate-income (Low: < 50 percent of the area median income [AMI], Moderate: <80 percent AMI); property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program areas; property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy; homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged. The Program only includes homes that are within the 100-year floodplain as determined from the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Data for the Program area. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>. There are approximately 1,529 acres of wetlands in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 14 acres of wetlands in the Program area in Brooklyn. Each potential elevation project site would be reviewed to determine if the site is in a wetland. If project work on a specific site would impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program. Maps showing these areas are available online at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/environmental-docs>. There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, citizens who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of New York
 County of Kings, ss.:

Amanda Tarley, of Brooklyn, New York, being duly sworn, that she is the authorized designee of the Publisher of **BAY NEWS incorporating BAY RIDGE COURIER, KINGS COURIER/FLATBUSH LIFE and BROOKLYN GRAPHIC** a weekly newspaper printed, published, and circulated in Brooklyn, Kings County and that the notice, of which the annexed is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper 1 week(s).

TO WIT: June 17, 2016

Signed By 
 Amanda Tarley

LEGAL NOTICE

Sworn to before me this 17th day of



EARLY NOTICE AND PUBLIC EXPLANATION OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY IN A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND PROJECT UPLIFT PROGRAM SOUTHERN STATEN ISLAND, RICHMOND COUNTY, NEW YORK GERRITSEN BEACH AND SHEEPSHEAD BAY, KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK
 Thomas King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224 Albany, NY 12260
NOTIFICATION OF ACTIVITY IN A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND
 To: All interested Agencies, Groups, and Individuals

The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. The Program's geographic scope is limited to properties within the 100-year floodplain in either: 1) the Southeast and South Shore of Staten Island from Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the northeast to the neighborhoods of Tottenville and Charleston in the south; or 2) the Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn. The Program would assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The homes would be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment would be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure. The Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions: Homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants); homeowners are low- to moderate-income (Low: < 50 percent of the area median income [AMI], Moderate: <80 percent AMI); property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program areas; property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy; homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged. The Program only includes homes that are within the 100-year floodplain as determined from the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Data for the Program area. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available

PUBLIC COMMENTS
 Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the proposed action or a request for further information to: Thomas King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Environmental Officer.

incorporating BAY RIDGE COURIER, KINGS COURIER/FLATBUSH LIFE and BROOKLYN GRAPHIC
 a weekly newspaper printed, published, and circulated in Brooklyn, Kings County and that the notice, of which the annexed is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper 1 week(s).

TO WIT: June 17, 2016

Signed By *Amanda Tarley*
Amanda Tarley

Sworn to before me this 17th d

[Signature]

LEGAL NOTICE

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 Thomas King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer
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 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224 Albany, NY 12260
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 To: All interested Agencies, Groups, and Individuals

in accordance with HUD regulations 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C, Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, GOSR will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain, as well as potential impacts on the floodplain and wetlands. Pursuant to the CDBG-DR Program and Federal Register Notices 78 Fed. Reg. 14329, 78 Fed. Reg. 69104, and 79 Fed. Reg. 62194 (Notices), published March 5, 2013, November 18, 2013, and October 16, 2014, respectively, the State of New York has been allocated approximately \$4.4 billion of CDBG-DR funds for storm recovery activities, including but not limited to the acquisition, demolition, reconstruction, improvement, financing and use of existing properties in storm-impacted communities and counties. The Program is a sub-program of the NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program, as set forth in the reconstruction plans prepared by both the Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay Planning Committees. The Program's geographic scope is limited to properties within the 100-year floodplain in the Program areas; property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy; homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged. The Program only includes homes that are within the 100-year floodplain as determined from the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Data for the Program area. There are approximately 3,438 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Staten Island and approximately 625 acres of 100-year floodplains in the Program area in Brooklyn. Maps showing these areas are available

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natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

PUBLIC COMMENTS.
 Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the proposed action or a request for further information to: Thomas King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Environmental Officer.

Appendix D – Coastal Zones

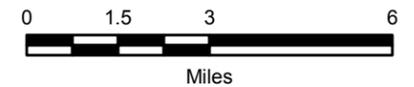
Coastal Feature	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	New York City
	Area SqMi	Area SqMi				
Coastal Zone Boundary	15.98	17.99	8.01	34.42	43.56	119.96
Waterfront Access Plan	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.47

Legend

-  New York City Boroughs
NYC Dept. of City Planning (March 2013)
-  Coastal Zone Boundary
NYC Dept. of City Planning,
Waterfront and Open Space Division (Sep 2011)
-  Waterfront Access Plan
NYC Dept. of City Planning, Planning Coordination,
Waterfront and Open Space Division (Sep 2011)
-  Significant Maritime and Industrial Areas
NYC Dept. of City Planning,
Waterfront and Open Space Division (Mar 2012)
-  Significant Coastal Fish
and Wildlife Habitats
NYS Dept. of State,
Division of Coastal Resources (Jan 2013)
-  Long Island Sound CMP
NYS Dept. of State,
Division of Coastal Resources (Jan 1999)
-  Local Waterfront Revitalization Areas
NYS Dept. of State,
Office of Communities and Waterfronts (April 2013)
-  Local Waterfront Revitalization
Program Communities
NYS Dept. of State,
Office of Communities and Waterfronts (April 2013)

Note:
The Coastal Zone Boundary represented in this figure is being revised by the Waterfront Revitalization Program of the NYC Department of City Planning and is expected to take effect in 2014.

The Coastal Zone Boundary encompasses the following coastal features: Significant Maritime and Industrial Areas, Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Special Natural Waterfront Areas, Staten Island Bluebelts, Tidal and Freshwater Wetlands, Coastal Floodplains and Flood Hazard Areas, Erosion Hazard Areas, Coastal Barrier Resources Act Areas, Steep Slopes, Parks and Beaches, Visual Access and Views of Coastal Waters and the Harbor, Historic, Archaeological, and Cultural Sites Closely Associated with the Coast, and Special Zoning Districts.



Reference:
The source of each feature is displayed beneath each feature in the legend.

TIER I ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
HURRICANE SANDY DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM
NEW YORK CITY HOUSES
REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

FIGURE
NUMBER
5-1

**COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
IN NEW YORK CITY**





Governor's Office of Storm Recovery



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Lisa Bova-Hiatt
Executive Director

May 13, 2016

Jeffery Zappieri
Supervisor, Consistency Review Unit
Division of Coastal Resources
State of New York
Department of State
One Commercial Plaza
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231-0001

Re: General Consistency Concurrence for the Project Uplift Program – Richmond/Kings Counties, NY

Dear Mr. Zappieri:

The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), an office of the New York State Homes and Community Renewal's (HCR) Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), on behalf of the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project Uplift Program (the "Proposed Action") located in the 100-year floodplains of (1) the southern shore of Staten Island (Richmond County) and (2) the Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay communities in Brooklyn (Kings County) (See Project Location Figures 1 and 2). GOSR is acting as HUD's non-federal representative for the purposes of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in administering disaster recovery funds under Public Law 113-2.

The purpose of this letter is to provide the New York State Department of State (DOS) notice of the Proposed Action and to obtain written confirmation from the DOS that the proposed activities will be in compliance with general consistency concurrence criteria.

Project Overview

The Project Uplift Program proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy for elevation of their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE). The Proposed Action area is limited to those homes in the communities of Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay (**Figure 1**) and Southern Staten Island (**Figure 2**). The Proposed Action would assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The eligible homes would be raised at their current locations so that living space and utilities would be above the flood elevation requirements of the current local building codes. Project Uplift Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that were ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program due to the amount of damage caused by the flooding.

GOSR believes this project is consistent with the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program policies for New York City. We are asking for your office's concurrence and assistance in facilitating the concurrence of the New York City Department of City Planning (NYCDCP). GOSR is requesting a response letter from DOS and NYCDCP that can be included in the EA to document that coordination with DOS and NYCDCP is complete, and general consistency concurrence criteria have been met.

If you have questions or require additional information regarding this request, please contact me at (646) 417-4660 or thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas J. King". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Thomas J. King, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

CC: Michael L. Marrella, Director of Waterfront and Open Space Planning
NYC Dept. of City Planning

Terra Sturn, NYS Dept. of State Coastal Management Program



Figure 1 - Gerritsen Beach & Sheepshead Bay NYRCR

Source: FEMA Preliminary FIRM Data



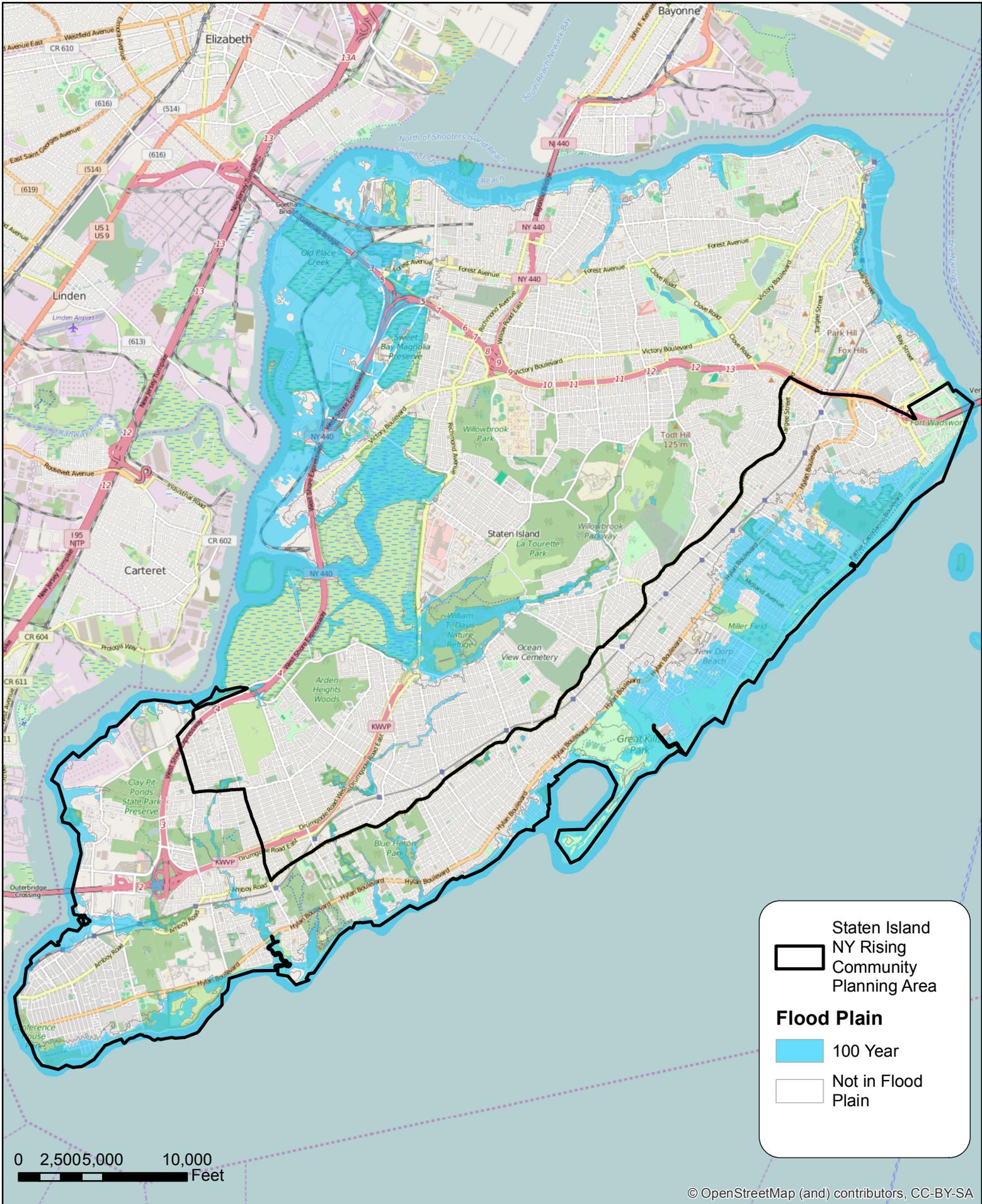


Figure 2 - Staten Island NYRCR

Source: FEMA Preliminary FIRM Data



For Internal Use Only:

WRP no. _____

Date Received: _____

DOS no. _____

NEW YORK CITY WATERFRONT REVITALIZATION PROGRAM Consistency Assessment Form

Proposed actions that are subject to CEQR, ULURP or other local, state or federal discretionary review procedures, and that are within New York City's designated coastal zone, must be reviewed and assessed for their consistency with the New York City Waterfront Revitalization Program (WRP). The WRP was adopted as a 197-a Plan by the Council of the City of New York on October 13, 1999, and subsequently approved by the New York State Department of State with the concurrence of the United States Department of Commerce pursuant to applicable state and federal law, including the Waterfront Revitalization of Coastal Areas and Inland Waterways Act. As a result of these approvals, state and federal discretionary actions within the city's coastal zone must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the WRP policies and the city must be given the opportunity to comment on all state and federal projects within its coastal zone.

This form is intended to assist an applicant in certifying that the proposed activity is consistent with the WRP. It should be completed when the local, state, or federal application is prepared. The completed form and accompanying information will be used by the New York State Department of State, other state agencies or the New York City Department of City Planning in their review of the applicant's certification of consistency.

A. APPLICANT

- Name: Mr. Thomas King, Certifying Environmental Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
- Address: 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224, Albany, NY 12260
- Telephone: 518-473-0015 Fax: _____ E-mail: thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov
- Project site owner: Various

B. PROPOSED ACTIVITY

- Brief description of activity:
The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's (HCR) Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), on behalf of the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy for elevation of their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE). The eligible homes would be raised at their current locations so that living space and utilities would be above the flood elevation requirements of the current local building codes.
- Purpose of activity:
The threat of future flooding, coupled with increased costs for flood insurance, are especially burdensome for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with young children, or families with employment concerns or short term financial crises. This project would assist low to moderate income homeowners who do not qualify for other assistance, make homes more resilient and to lower the homeowner costs of flood insurance.
- Location of activity: (street address/borough or site description):
Various properties in the 100-year floodplains in the communities of Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay. Properties would consist of residential structures with 1-2 units that are occupied by the owner.

Proposed Activity Cont'd

4. If a federal or state permit or license was issued or is required for the proposed activity, identify the permit type(s), the authorizing agency and provide the application or permit number(s), if known:

N/A

5. Is federal or state funding being used to finance the project? If so, please identify the funding source(s).

Grant funding from HUD's Community Development Block Grany Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program

6. Will the proposed project require the preparation of an environmental impact statement?

Yes _____ No If yes, identify Lead Agency:

7. Identify **city** discretionary actions, such as a zoning amendment or adoption of an urban renewal plan, required for the proposed project.

C. COASTAL ASSESSMENT

Location Questions:

Yes No

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Is the project site on the waterfront or at the water's edge? | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the proposed project require a waterfront site? | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Would the action result in a physical alteration to a waterfront site, including land along the shoreline, land underwater, or coastal waters? | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Policy Questions

Yes No

The following questions represent, in a broad sense, the policies of the WRP. Numbers in parentheses after each question indicate the policy or policies addressed by the question. The new Waterfront Revitalization Program offers detailed explanations of the policies, including criteria for consistency determinations.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions. For all "yes" responses, provide an attachment assessing the effects of the proposed activity on the relevant policies or standards. Explain how the action would be consistent with the goals of those policies and standards.

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. Will the proposed project result in revitalization or redevelopment of a deteriorated or under-used waterfront site? (1) | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Is the project site appropriate for residential or commercial redevelopment? (1.1) | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Will the action result in a change in scale or character of a neighborhood? (1.2) | _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Policy Questions cont'd

Yes No

7. Will the proposed activity require provision of new public services or infrastructure in undeveloped or sparsely populated sections of the coastal area? (1.3)		✓
8. Is the action located in one of the designated Significant Maritime and Industrial Areas (SMIA): South Bronx, Newtown Creek, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Red Hook, Sunset Park, or Staten Island? (2)		✓
9. Are there any waterfront structures, such as piers, docks, bulkheads or wharves, located on the project sites? (2)		✓
10. Would the action involve the siting or construction of a facility essential to the generation or transmission of energy, or a natural gas facility, or would it develop new energy resources? (2.1)		✓
11. Does the action involve the siting of a working waterfront use outside of a SMIA? (2.2)		✓
12. Does the proposed project involve infrastructure improvement, such as construction or repair of piers, docks, or bulkheads? (2.3, 3.2)		✓
13. Would the action involve mining, dredging, or dredge disposal, or placement of dredged or fill materials in coastal waters? (2.3, 3.1, 4, 5.3, 6.3)		✓
14. Would the action be located in a commercial or recreational boating center, such as City Island, Sheepshead Bay or Great Kills or an area devoted to water-dependent transportation? (3)		✓
15. Would the proposed project have an adverse effect upon the land or water uses within a commercial or recreation boating center or water-dependent transportation center? (3.1)		✓
16. Would the proposed project create any conflicts between commercial and recreational boating? (3.2)		✓
17. Does the proposed project involve any boating activity that would have an impact on the aquatic environment or surrounding land and water uses? (3.3)		✓
18. Is the action located in one of the designated Special Natural Waterfront Areas (SNWA): Long Island Sound- East River, Jamaica Bay, or Northwest Staten Island? (4 and 9.2)	✓	
19. Is the project site in or adjacent to a Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat? (4.1)		✓
20. Is the site located within or adjacent to a Recognized Ecological Complex: South Shore of Staten Island or Riverdale Natural Area District? (4.1and 9.2)	✓	
21. Would the action involve any activity in or near a tidal or freshwater wetland? (4.2)		✓
22. Does the project site contain a rare ecological community or would the proposed project affect a vulnerable plant, fish, or wildlife species? (4.3)		✓
23. Would the action have any effects on commercial or recreational use of fish resources? (4.4)		✓
24. Would the proposed project in any way affect the water quality classification of nearby waters or be unable to be consistent with that classification? (5)		✓
25. Would the action result in any direct or indirect discharges, including toxins, hazardous substances, or other pollutants, effluent, or waste, into any waterbody? (5.1)		✓
26. Would the action result in the draining of stormwater runoff or sewer overflows into coastal waters? (5.1)		✓
27. Will any activity associated with the project generate nonpoint source pollution? (5.2)		✓
28. Would the action cause violations of the National or State air quality standards? (5.2)		✓

Policy Questions cont'd

Yes No

29. Would the action result in significant amounts of acid rain precursors (nitrates and sulfates)? (5.2C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30. Will the project involve the excavation or placing of fill in or near navigable waters, marshes, estuaries, tidal marshes or other wetlands? (5.3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31. Would the proposed action have any effects on surface or ground water supplies? (5.4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
32. Would the action result in any activities within a federally designated flood hazard area or state-designated erosion hazards area? (6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Would the action result in any construction activities that would lead to erosion? (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
34. Would the action involve construction or reconstruction of a flood or erosion control structure? (6.1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
35. Would the action involve any new or increased activity on or near any beach, dune, barrier island, or bluff? (6.1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
36. Does the proposed project involve use of public funds for flood prevention or erosion control? (6.2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37. Would the proposed project affect a non-renewable source of sand ? (6.3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
38. Would the action result in shipping, handling, or storing of solid wastes, hazardous materials, or other pollutants? (7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39. Would the action affect any sites that have been used as landfills? (7.1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40. Would the action result in development of a site that may contain contamination or that has a history of underground fuel tanks, oil spills, or other form or petroleum product use or storage? (7.2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41. Will the proposed activity result in any transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of solid wastes or hazardous materials, or the siting of a solid or hazardous waste facility? (7.3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42. Would the action result in a reduction of existing or required access to or along coastal waters, public access areas, or public parks or open spaces? (8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
43. Will the proposed project affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any federal, state, or city park or other land in public ownership protected for open space preservation? (8)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44. Would the action result in the provision of open space without provision for its maintenance? (8.1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
45. Would the action result in any development along the shoreline but NOT include new water-enhanced or water-dependent recreational space? (8.2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
46. Will the proposed project impede visual access to coastal lands, waters and open space? (8.3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
47. Does the proposed project involve publicly owned or acquired land that could accommodate waterfront open space or recreation? (8.4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
48. Does the project site involve lands or waters held in public trust by the state or city? (8.5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
49. Would the action affect natural or built resources that contribute to the scenic quality of a coastal area? (9)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
50. Does the site currently include elements that degrade the area's scenic quality or block views to the water? (9.1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Policy Questions cont'd

Yes No

51. Would the proposed action have a significant adverse impact on historic, archeological, or cultural resources? (10)

52. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to an historic resource listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or designated as a landmark by the City of New York? (10)

D. CERTIFICATION

The applicant or agent must certify that the proposed activity is consistent with New York City's Waterfront Revitalization Program, pursuant to the New York State Coastal Management Program. If this certification cannot be made, the proposed activity shall not be undertaken. If the certification can be made, complete this section.

"The proposed activity complies with New York State's Coastal Management Program as expressed in New York City's approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, pursuant to New York State's Coastal Management Program, and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program."

Applicant/Agent Name: Mr. Thomas King, Certifying Environmental Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

Address: 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224, Albany, NY 12260

Telephone 518-473-0015

Applicant/Agent Signature:  Date: May 13, 2016

COASTAL ASSESSMENT EXPLANATION OF CONSISTENCY

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Project Uplift Program

Full Project Description:

The St. Bernard Project, Inc. proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy to elevate their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE) as required by local building codes. The Program Area is limited to those homes in the communities of Southern Staten Island (**Figure 2**), or Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn (**Figure 1**)¹.

Staten Island

Staten Island sits at the southernmost part of New York State. The Island is bordered to the west and north by New Jersey. To the south, Staten Island's shores meet Raritan Bay and to the east, the coastline of Staten Island extends into Lower New York Bay. The East Shore of Staten Island extends approximately three miles from Fort Wadsworth in the north to Great Kills Park in the south. The East Shore consists primarily of low-lying areas boarded by open water to the southeast and hills inland that slope upwards to the northwest.

Approximately 140,000 residents reside on the East and South Shores of Staten Island. Both the East and South Shores of Staten Island have long been exposed to various forms of flooding. Low-lying wetlands on the East Shore are subject to storm surge, as occurred during Superstorm Sandy, but these areas also see increased water levels and flooding from stormwater runoff during heavy rains, tropical storms, and nor'easters. The coastline along parts of the South Shore is steeper than on the East Shore; however, wave action and rising sea levels have eroded natural coastal defenses over time, making waterfront neighborhoods in the South Shore more prone to flooding.

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay Communities

Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay are neighboring communities located on the southern shore in Brooklyn, NY. Gerritsen Beach is on a peninsula with water on three sides, and Sheepshead Bay has an extensive waterfront along its southern boundary, with much of its eastern boundary adjacent to Plumb Beach Channel.

The neighborhoods have water access to Sheepshead Bay, Rockaway Inlet, Jamaica Bay, New York Harbor, and the Atlantic Ocean, and both have a long-term maritime history. The neighborhood shorelines are not protected by extensive dunes or seawalls, and the communities are built on low-lying ground.

¹ Staten Island and Brooklyn are part of the five boroughs that comprise the greater New York City area: [Manhattan (New York County), Brooklyn (Kings County), the Bronx (Bronx County), Staten Island (Richmond County), and Queens (Queens County)] and do not have functioning independent county governments. As such, the primary planning document for these boroughs is the PlaNYC Progress Report 2013, which is a continuation of the PlaNYC's 2011 Update Report. On July 15, 2013, a Tier 1 PEA was published that addressed the potential environmental impacts of the NYC Build it Back: Single Family Houses (1-4 Units) program. The NYC Build it Back: Single Family Houses (1-4 Units) PEA assessed the rehabilitation of single family homes within the entire jurisdictional area of New York City. That assessment is used as the basis of the assessment of the Project Uplift Program.

The geographic scope of these activities (i.e., the Program Area) is limited to the 100-year floodplain at

- 1) The southeast and south shore of Staten Island - from the east shore of Arthur Kill, south of the Outerbridge Crossing, along the southern shore of Staten Island east to Great Kills Park; (**Figure 2**) and
- 2) The Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay community in Brooklyn (**Figure 1**)

The Project Uplift Program (the Program) is proposed to assist those low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods. The Program's aim is to provide home elevation assistance for those properties that meet the following conditions:

- Homeowner resides in a single-family home or a two-family duplex (no tenants)
- Homeowners are low-to moderate income (Low < 50% AMI, Moderate <80 % AMI)
- Property is located in the 100-year floodplain in the Program Area
- Property was flooded and damaged by Superstorm Sandy
- Homeowner is ineligible for an elevation grant through the NYC Build-It-Back Program or other program because the home was not substantially damaged.

The homes would be will be elevated within the existing building footprint to minimize ground disturbance beyond the base of the foundation. Equipment will be operated within existing driveways and within the perimeter of the property, and as site conditions allow, within the perimeter of the structure.

Under the Program, the elevation activities that are eligible for assistance may include but are not limited to:

Soil Stabilization	Concrete and block work; masonry work
Beams and columns	Drilling and installation of piers, columns or piles
Landings and stairs for all entrances	Embedment and sealant
Concrete walls	Structural steel work
Anchoring and bracing	Lifting, jacking and elevating
Install turnbuckle tie downs to stabilize against uplift and lateral movement	Breakaway all necessary walks and drives and repair of same damaged during elevation
Site prep and cleanup	Utility relocation and reconnection
Foundation and Exterior (detailed below)	

In some cases the homeowner may be temporarily relocated while home elevation work is being performed.

Note: The following repair costs addressing the foundation and exterior of the structure are eligible:

- Repair to the foundation is eligible where it is necessary for the safe elevation of the structure;
- Replacement of termite damaged or dry rotted wood framing members are eligible costs when associated with the elevation, or required for recommended seismic bolting or bracing;

- Minimum costs of exterior sheathing associated with what was damaged or removed during the elevation process only. Exterior finish must meet NFIP flood resistant materials and must meet local codes;
- Insulation of pipes when required by local codes and standards;
- Seismic upgrades per local and/or state codes as required, including bolting structure to foundation, and cripple walls;
- Rough grade of yard and seeding of grass if damaged by equipment during the elevation process or where the elevation action affects slopes; and
- Miscellaneous items such as sidewalks and driveways.

In some cases the homeowner may be temporarily relocated while home elevation work is being performed.

Additions to the habitable space of the structure are eligible for assistance only in the following instances:

- The proposed addition is in compliance with current zoning regulations including height, setback, and yard requirements;
- Construction of a utility room above BFE where utilities cannot be stored in the house or there is no other cost effective way to elevate the utilities. If space must be constructed, it should be no greater than 100 square feet;
- Elevation of an existing deck, porch, or stairs; or construction of a new set of steps per minimum code requirements;
- Where homeowner or members of their family are physically disabled or have mobility impairments as in the case of elderly homeowners, a physician's written confirmation is required before special access is included in the elevation. Multiple special access points are eligible for funding where necessary to meet code compliance. Where ramps are used to provide access, they shall be designed to meet federal standards for slope and width. Where ramps are not technically feasible, a mechanical chairlift may be installed. Such an installation shall be subject to local codes;
- Other eligible costs will be provided to replace, restore or repair the structure in the following instances:
 - Structures with an attached garage will be elevated to provide at least 8 feet (or as defined by local codes and standards) of clear space. The garage may be moved under the structure to utilize a previous surface; but, must be used only for parking or storage in accordance with local floodplain management ordinances and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) criteria.

Ineligible elevation activities include, but are not limited to:

- Structures not considered the primary residence (detached garage, shed and/or barns);
- Additions, expansions, or elevations of appurtenances are ineligible except as noted above;
- Elevation that is damaging to the historical character or value of a structure as determined by the New York State Historic Preservation Office;
- Secondary residences (e.g. summer homes and guest cottages not used as permanent, year-round dwellings);
- Properties located in the regulatory floodway or on federal leased land;

- Funds may not be used to elevate a masonry chimney. If a fireplace is the sole source of heating, funds will be used to purchase and install the least expensive heating system adequate to meet the minimum local code requirements;
- HVAC systems cannot be expanded or increased in size and capacity unless the owner pays such costs beyond the HVAC capacity to service the square footage of the original pre-disaster structure;
- Where existing underground utility lines have deteriorated, or do not meet code requirements, additional costs to repair such facilities shall not be eligible for reimbursement;
- An elevation that was begun or completed prior to completion of an Environmental Review and prior to the applicant's receipt of written approval of the project for funding is ineligible for assistance;
- Costs to elevate higher than the required freeboard of one foot above BFE are not eligible.
- Landscaping costs are ineligible except as noted above;
- Construction of decks or porches, whether or not they existed prior to the flood or the elevation, except those that must be removed in order to do the elevation properly or as noted above;
- The costs to make improvements in cases where existing floor systems have been inadequately designed or constructed with undersized materials are not eligible for assistance;
- Costs for replacement of utility service components which are undersized, of inadequate capacity, or are unsafe are ineligible unless directly related to the
- action of elevating (i.e. well pumps); and
- New furnaces are ineligible except as noted above.

GOSR will evaluate individual projects in a tiered fashion. A Tier 1 Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) will evaluate of the potential environmental impacts of the Project Uplift Program. Tier 1 PEAs assess the environmental effects of multiple actions and their impact in a given geographic area to determine the additive, synergistic, and cumulative effects of discrete activities.

The PEA will serve as a foundation and reference document to allow the efficient completion of supplemental or site specific assessments for the individual actions described in the PEA. The PEA for this project, currently being drafted, is specifically designed to evaluate one category of actions to be funded through HUD, encompassing the home elevation assistance through the Project Uplift Program for properties in The Program Area in Richmond and Kings counties.

With the PEA in place, the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its associated environmental laws will be streamlined. This Tier 1 programmatic level environmental review provides guidelines for Tier 2 reviews to ensure that there are no extraordinary circumstances that are beyond the issues identified and evaluated in this document. Tier 2 reviews document environmental impacts on a site specific level. In accordance with the HUD NEPA regulations (24 CFR Part 58.22), no choice-limiting actions will take place at a particular site until a Tier 2 Checklist is completed for that site. GOSR is acting as the "Responsible Entity" under the HUD NEPA regulations. Each property will undergo the federal and state mandated environmental reviews. No activity will be undertaken on any applicant property until environmental clearance has been granted.

Policy Question Explanations

The answer to the following Policy Questions was yes; therefore, more detailed explanations on relevant policies are provided below.

Policy Questions:

4. Will the proposed project result in revitalization or redevelopment of a deteriorated or under-used waterfront site? (Policy 1 - Support and facilitate commercial and residential redevelopment in areas well suited to such development)

Yes, the proposed project would result in the revitalization of damaged residential neighborhoods in the 100-year floodplain in the coastal areas of Southern Staten Island and the communities of Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn. CDBG-DR funding would support the elevation of storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties in these coastal areas. The CDBG-DR grant would have no substantial effect on this policy other than to elevate residential buildings in these areas. No new construction on previously vacant sites within the coastal zone or in waterfront areas is proposed. The elevation activities would be served by existing infrastructure and would be carried out in accordance with the City's Zoning Resolution and the guidelines of FEMA's Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE). Funding made available through the CDBG-DR grant would help victims of Sandy achieve permanent, sustainable housing solutions that allow them to remain in New York City in resilient homes. The available funding would help revitalize these neighborhoods in coastal areas.

5. Is the project site appropriate for residential or commercial redevelopment? (Policy 1.1 – Encourage commercial and residential redevelopment in appropriate coastal zone areas)

Yes, the sites are appropriate since CDBG-DR funding would be used to elevate storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties damaged by Sandy. Funding would be applied to projects located on sites that have been improved with residential buildings. Land uses would remain compatible and funding would not result in new construction on any vacant sites or sites containing unique or significant natural features. For any properties located near Special Natural Waterfront Areas (SNWAs), the proposed activities would allow for the continued functioning of these areas.

In response to the need to elevate buildings based on the ABFE maps released by FEMA in January 2013, Mayor Michael Bloomberg signed Executive Order 233 on February 5, 2013. The purpose of Executive Order 233, titled "Emergency Order to Suspend Zoning Provisions to Facilitate Reconstruction in Accordance with Enhanced Flood Resistant Construction Standards", allows for the waiving of certain provisions of the Zoning Resolution that could have prevented, hindered or delayed disaster recovery.

Projects would be consistent with New York City's Zoning Resolution and some may construct in accordance with provisions allowed through Executive Order 233. No significant effects related to zoning and adopted public policies are expected from the proposed projects, which would consist of elevating existing 1-2 unit housing stock impacted by Sandy.

18. Is the action located in one of the designated Special Natural Waterfront Areas (SNWA): Long Island Sound- East River, Jamaica Bay, or Northwest Staten Island? (Policy 4 - Protect and restore the quality and function of ecological systems within the New York City coastal area; Policy 9.2 – Protect scenic values associated with natural resources)

Yes, the southeastern program area in Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay is adjacent to the western edge of the Jamaica Bay SNWA. Existing 1-2 unit residential buildings which are located near the designated SNWA may be funded through the CDBG-DR grant; however, the CDBG-DR grant would have no substantial effect on either policy other than to elevate buildings already located in that area. Funding would be applied to projects located on sites that have already been improved with residential buildings. Each Program site would be reviewed through the Tier 2 process to determine proximity to the SNWA and whether elevation would have an effect of such resources. Adverse effects from the program are not anticipated, as home elevation activities would be limited to the property lot. If the SNWA could be impacted, plans will be developed on a site-specific level to avoid disturbance in this area or the application for funding will be denied.

The proposed activities associated with the CDBG-DR grant would allow for the continued functioning of the SNWA and would have no effect on ecological systems, unique or significant natural features, and scenic resources. Fragmentation or loss of habitat areas within the SNWAs would not occur and no adverse changes to the ecological complexes and their natural processes would result from the proposed project. The elevation of structures would not interrupt landscapes, nor would it include the introduction of discordant elements. The funded activities would not result in changes to the continuity and configuration of natural shorelines and associated vegetation.

Regarding federally designated tidal and freshwater wetlands, an evaluation to determine the potential environmental effect of any proposed activities near a wetland area. Each Program site would be reviewed as required by Executive Order 11990 would be conducted in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 through the Tier 2 process to determine if the site is in a wetland. If project work on a specific site will impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program.

Regarding threatened or endangered species for Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay

Except for occasional transient individuals, no Federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened (T&E) species, or candidate species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS are known to exist in Kings County. There is no designated critical habitat. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is ~4.8 miles to the east of the Program area. There would be no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species from Program Activities in Brooklyn.

Regarding threatened or endangered species for Staten Island

Two federally listed species, the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and the Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*), are currently known to occur in Richmond County. The breeding range of the piping plover within New York State is limited to the coastlines of Long Island, where plovers nest from Queens to eastern Suffolk County (Wasilco 2008). Most piping plover

colonies on Long Island have grown steadily in recent decades in response to protection and management and currently represent approximately one quarter of the total Atlantic Coast population (Hecht and Melvin 2009). Although piping plovers nest on the oceanfront beaches of Long Island's barrier islands rather than bayside or mainland beaches, their home range commonly includes bayside flats and back-barrier storm over-wash areas, which are important foraging habitats for adults and fledglings (Elias et al. 2000, McIntyre and Heath 2011). The project sites are not located in or near the documented piping plover breeding sites of Long Island nor is there the requisite coastal beach foraging habitat used by the species. On the basis of this information, GOSR have determined that the projects would have "No Effect" on piping plover.

More than 90 percent of New York State's population of roseate terns is made up by a single colony on Great Gull Island, off Long Island's eastern end. The remainder occurs in small groups of often just a few breeding pairs in variable locations along the south shore of Long Island (Mitra 2008). Roseate terns have sporadically nested near the western end of Long Island in the past (e.g., 2 pairs in Jamaica Bay in 1996; Wells 1996), but during the most recent New York State Breeding Bird Atlas (2000-2005), they were not documented anywhere west of Suffolk County (Mitra 2008, NYSEDA 2010, NYSDEC 2012, NYSDEC 2013). The potential for roseate terns to occur near the project sites is considered extremely low and limited to migrants moving overhead en route to nesting sites elsewhere in the region or to wintering grounds in the southern hemisphere. On the basis of this information, we have determined that the projects would have "No Effect" on roseate tern.

According to the most current state-listed threatened, endangered, and species of special concern, there are 26 animal species and 50 plant species identified within the five-borough region within the NYC limits. Home elevation activities by their nature would not be anticipated to have an effect on species of special concern as these activities would have limited action on the environment. Additionally, substantial disturbance for elevation actions would be limited to the existing footprint of the subject home, land use would not be altered, and occupancy would remain the same as pre-Program conditions and would not require site-specific consultation.

20. Is the site located within or adjacent to a Recognized Ecological Complex: South Shore of Staten Island or Riverdale Natural Area District? (Policy 4.1 - Protect and restore the ecological quality and component habitats and resources within the Special Natural Waterfront Areas, Recognized Ecological Complexes, and Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats; Policy 9.2 - Protect scenic values associated with natural resources)

Yes, existing 1-2 unit residential buildings which are located near or within the South Shore of Staten Island may be funded through the CDBG-DR grant; however, the CDBG-DR grant would have no substantial effect on either policy other than to elevate existing residential buildings in these areas. Funding would be applied to projects located on sites that have been improved with residential buildings.

The proposed activities associated with the CDBG-DR grant would have no effect on ecological systems, unique or significant natural features, and scenic resources in these areas.

Fragmentation or loss of habitat areas would not occur and no adverse changes to the ecological complexes and their natural processes would result. The elevation of structures would not interrupt landscapes, nor would it include the introduction of discordant elements. The funded activities would not result in changes to the continuity and configuration of natural shorelines and associated vegetation.

Regarding federally designated tidal and freshwater wetlands, an evaluation to determine the potential environmental effect of any proposed activities near a wetland area. Each Program site would be reviewed as required by Executive Order 11990 would be conducted in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 through the Tier 2 process to determine if the site in in a wetland. If project work on a specific site will impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program.

21. Would the action involve any activity in or near a tidal or freshwater wetland? (Policy 4.2 - Protect and restore tidal and freshwater wetlands)

Regarding federally designated tidal and freshwater wetlands, an evaluation to determine the potential environmental effect of any proposed activities near a wetland area. Each Program site would be reviewed as required by Executive Order 11990 would be conducted in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 through the Tier 2 process to determine if the site in in a wetland. If project work on a specific site will impact a wetland, the site would be ineligible for funding under this Program.

22. Does the project site contain a rare ecological community or would the proposed project affect a vulnerable plant, fish, or wildlife species? (Policy 4.3 - Protect vulnerable plant, fish and wildlife species, and rare ecological communities. Design and develop land and water uses to maximize their integration or compatibility with the identified ecological community)

Regarding threatened or endangered species for Gerritsen Beach/Sheepshead Bay

Except for occasional transient individuals, no Federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened (T&E) species, or candidate species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS are known to exist in Kings County. There is no designated critical habitat. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is ~4.8 miles to the east of the Program area. There would be no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species from Program Activities in Brooklyn.

Regarding threatened or endangered species for Staten Island

Two federally listed species, the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and the Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*), are currently known to occur in Richmond County. The breeding range of the piping plover within New York State is limited to the coastlines of Long Island, where plovers nest from Queens to eastern Suffolk County (Wasilco 2008). Most piping plover colonies on Long Island have grown steadily in recent decades in response to protection and management and currently represent approximately one quarter of the total Atlantic Coast

population (Hecht and Melvin 2009). Although piping plovers nest on the oceanfront beaches of Long Island's barrier islands rather than bayside or mainland beaches, their home range commonly includes bayside flats and back-barrier storm over-wash areas, which are important foraging habitats for adults and fledglings (Elias et al. 2000, McIntyre and Heath 2011). The project sites are not located in or near the documented piping plover breeding sites of Long Island nor is there the requisite coastal beach foraging habitat used by the species. On the basis of this information, GOSR have determined that the projects would have "No Effect" on piping plover.

More than 90 percent of New York State's population of roseate terns is made up by a single colony on Great Gull Island, off Long Island's eastern end. The remainder occurs in small groups of often just a few breeding pairs in variable locations along the south shore of Long Island (Mitra 2008). Roseate terns have sporadically nested near the western end of Long Island in the past (e.g., 2 pairs in Jamaica Bay in 1996; Wells 1996), but during the most recent New York State Breeding Bird Atlas (2000-2005), they were not documented anywhere west of Suffolk County (Mitra 2008, NYSERDA 2010, NYSDEC 2012, NYSDEC 2013). The potential for roseate terns to occur near the project sites is considered extremely low and limited to migrants moving overhead en route to nesting sites elsewhere in the region or to wintering grounds in the southern hemisphere. On the basis of this information, we have determined that the projects would have "No Effect" on roseate tern.

According to the most current state-listed threatened, endangered, and species of special concern, there are 26 animal species and 50 plant species identified within the five-borough region within the NYC limits. Home elevation activities by their nature would not be anticipated to have an effect on species of special concern as these activities would have limited action on the environment. Additionally, substantial disturbance for elevation actions would be limited to the existing footprint of the subject home, land use would not be altered, and occupancy would remain the same as pre-Program conditions and would not require site-specific consultation.

32. Would the action result in any activities within a federally designated flood hazard area or state designated erosion hazards area? (Policy 6 - Minimize loss of life, structures and natural resources caused by flooding and erosion)

Yes, the proposed activities would occur within federally designated flood hazard areas. FEMA released updated flood maps and designated new Advisory Flood Hazard Zones and Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) on January 28, 2013. The Advisory 1% annual chance floodplain includes both A and V Advisory Flood Hazard Zones. Advisory Zone V is comprised of the area subject to high velocity wave action (a 3-foot breaking wave) from the 1% annual chance coastal flood. Zone V is subject to more stringent building requirements than other zones because these areas are exposed to a higher level of risk. Advisory Zone A is comprised of the area subject to storm surge flooding from the 1% annual chance coastal flood. These areas are not subject to high velocity wave action but are still considered high risk flooding areas. All projects proposed for funding under CDBG-DR which are located within Advisory Flood Zones A and V will be restricted from building footprint expansions and must purchase and maintain flood insurance. In response to the need to elevate buildings/equipment based on the Advisory Base Flood Elevation

Maps released by FEMA, Mayor Michael Bloomberg signed Executive Order 233 on February 5, 2013. The purpose of Executive Order 233, titled “Emergency Order to Suspend Zoning Provisions to Facilitate Reconstruction in Accordance with Enhanced Flood Resistant Construction Standards”, allows for the waiving of certain provisions of the Zoning Resolution that could have prevented, hindered or delayed disaster recovery. Reconstructing or elevating a building at a higher level in many instances would be prohibited by the Zoning Resolution as creating new or increasing existing zoning noncompliance. To address these and other impediments to the rebuilding of homes and businesses at safe elevations, Executive Order 233 suspends specific provisions of the Zoning Resolution in certain cases, provided the building will fully comply with the provisions of Appendix G of the 2008 NYC Building Code and elevate the lowest floor to the design flood elevation specified in the Executive Order.

Project sites located within Advisory Flood Zones A and V will follow the decision making process in accordance with § 55.20. GOSR will conduct an evaluation as required by Executive Order 11988 in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 to determine the potential environmental effect of construction activity in the floodplain.

36. Does the proposed project involve use of public funds for flood prevention or erosion control? (Policy 6.2 - Direct public funding for flood prevention or erosion control measures to those locations where the investment will yield significant public benefit)

Yes, CDBG-DR funding may be used to provide flood prevention and erosion control measures for storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties. The proposed activities associated with the CDBG-DR grant would have no substantial effect on this policy other than to elevate buildings in areas prone to coastal flooding. The measures funded, which would include elevation of these buildings in accordance with ABFEs and other forms of structural flood-proofing would provide a public health and safety benefit by preventing damage and residential displacement as a result of future coastal flooding. Standard erosion control measures would be in place at construction sites in accordance with all applicable state, federal, and local regulations.

38. Would the action result in shipping, handling, or storing of solid wastes, hazardous materials, or other pollutants? (Policy 7 - Minimize environmental degradation from solid waste and hazardous substances)

Yes, the proposed activities may result in shipping, handling, or storing of solid wastes, hazardous materials, or other pollutants. The CDBG-DR grant would involve elevation of storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties. These activities may result in the generation, handling, storage and shipment of construction and demolition debris, and other regulated waste. The handling, storage, and transport of waste generated by CDBG-DR related activities, including excavated contaminated soil, would be handled in accordance with applicable regulations. No deleterious effects on humans or the environment are anticipated. Work would be performed by United States Environmental Protection Agency-licensed (EPA) firms with licensed workers

who hold an EPA certification. The proposed activities would have no substantial effect on this policy.

40. Would the action result in development of a site that may contain contamination or that has a history of underground fuel tanks, oil spills, or other form of petroleum product use or storage? (Policy 7.2 - Prevent and remediate discharge of petroleum products)

Yes, the proposed activities may occur on sites that contain contamination or have a history of underground storage tanks and open spills from previous uses. This includes cases of open petroleum spills called in to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as a result of Sandy related damage and flooding. CDBG-DR funding would be used exclusively for residential purposes and all funded projects will be screened for potential hazardous materials contamination, including, but not limited to the review of historic maps, database searches and, if necessary, field inspections. If required, a Phase II Subsurface Investigation would be required. If contaminants are identified, remediation would be required and conducted in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition, demolition debris including lead and asbestos will be handled in accordance with all applicable regulations. In some cases, the installation of new above-ground or underground storage tanks for residential fuel oil may be required. These tanks would be registered with NYSDEC and would be sited and installed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations to prevent the unregulated discharge of petroleum products into coastal waterways. The proposed activities would have no substantial effect on this policy.

41. Will the proposed activity result in any transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of solid wastes or hazardous materials, or the siting of a solid or hazardous waste facility? (Policy 7.3 - Transport solid waste and hazardous substances and site solid and hazardous waste facilities in a manner that minimizes potential degradation of coastal resources)

Yes, the funded activities may result in the storage and transportation of construction and demolition debris, and other regulated waste, including hazardous materials. However, the proposed activities would have no effect on this policy. The CDBG-DR grant program would involve elevation of storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties. The proposed activities would be limited to residential properties and would not include the siting of solid or hazardous waste facilities or major petroleum-related facilities. If on site contaminants are identified prior to the elevation activities, remediation would be required and conducted in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste, including contaminated soil, lead and asbestos would be transported by State licensed haulers that would comply with federal, state and local regulations regarding commercial trucking. In some cases, the installation of new above-ground or underground storage tanks for residential fuel oil may be required. These tanks would be registered with NYSDEC and would be sited and installed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and

local regulations to prevent the unregulated discharge of petroleum products into coastal waterways.

43. Will the proposed project affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any federal, state, or city park or other land in public ownership protected for open space preservation? (Policy 8 - Provide public access to and along New York City's coastal waters)

Yes, storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties awarded funding through the CDBG-DR grant may be located adjacent to federal, state, or city parkland or other land in public ownership protected for open space preservation; however, grant activities would have no effect on this policy as funding would be provided to existing residential properties and activities are limited to elevation of existing residential structures. New construction on designated open spaces would not occur and the proposed activities would not alter physical, visual, or recreational access to any public open space or coastal waters. Existing public waterfront access locations would be preserved.

52. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on or adjacent to an historic resource listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or designated as a landmark by the City of New York? (Policy 10 - Protect, preserve and enhance resources significant to the historical, archaeological, and cultural legacy of the New York City coastal area)

Yes, storm damaged 1-2 unit residential properties awarded funding through the CDBG-DR grant may be located in, on or adjacent to a historic resource listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places, or designated as a landmark by the City of New York. However, the proposed activities would have no substantial effect on this policy. Prior to a grant award, GOSR will consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine whether the project would result in an adverse effect on historic resources, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In the event the project could result in an adverse effect on a historic property, it would not be eligible for funding under this Program.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ONE COMMERCE PLAZA
99 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001
WWW.DOS.NY.GOV

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

ROSSANA ROSADO
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

May 17, 2016

Thomas King, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224
Albany, NY 12231

Re: **F-2016-0189 (FA)**
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR)
New York Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCR)
Federal funding as CDBG-DR grant assistance supporting:
***"Project UPLIFT" – A pilot project of New York State and
the St. Bernard Project***

*Elevation of existing homes (1-2 unit residential structures)
above base flood elevations (BFEs) within two pilot service
areas -- 1) Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn,
Kings County, New York; and 2) Staten Island,
Richmond County, New York*

General Concurrence - No Objection to Funding

Dear Mr. King:

The Department of State received your consistency certification (May 13, 2016) and additional information submitted regarding the above proposed financial assistance and has completed its review. The Department of State has no objection to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding in support of the proposed activities, as they were identified and described in your letter and policy assessment of May 13, 2016.

This concurrence pertains to the federal financial assistance activity or activities for this project only. As certain activities may require a federal permit or other form of federal agency authorization, the Department of State would conduct separate consistency review(s) of permit activities at the time such application(s) may be made to a federal agency.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Zappieri,
Manager of Consistency Review
NYS Office of Planning & Development

JZ/TS

Jarman, Clifford

From: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) <Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2016 2:00 PM
To: Jarman, Clifford; Bock, John
Subject: FW: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

From: Mary Kimball (DCP) [mailto:MKIMBALL@planning.nyc.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2016 2:46 PM
To: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) <Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>; MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov
Cc: Sturn, Terra (DOS) <Terra.Sturn@dos.ny.gov>; Zappieri, Jeffrey D (DOS) <Jeffrey.Zappieri@dos.ny.gov>
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

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We have completed the review of the project as described below for consistency with the policies and intent of the New York City Waterfront Revitalization Program (WRP).

Project Uplift Program

Assistance program for low/moderate income homeowners in Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn in the 100-yr floodplain whose homes were not substantially damaged by the previous floods, but still need to elevate their homes to minimize damage from future floods.

Based on the information submitted, the Waterfront Open Space Division, on behalf of the New York City Coastal Commission, having reviewed the waterfront aspect of this action, finds that the actions will not substantially hinder the achievement of any Waterfront Revitalization Program (WRP) policy and hereby provides its finding to the New York State Department of State (DOS) that this action is consistent with the WRP policies and the local program. Please note that the proposed action(s) are subject to consistency review and approval by the New York State Department of State (DOS) in accordance with the New York State Coastal Management Program.

This finding is only applicable to the information received and the current proposal. Any additional information or project modifications would require an independent consistency review.

For your records, this project has been assigned WRP #16-043 If there are any questions regarding this review, please contact me.

MARY KIMBALL

SENIOR PLANNER • WATERFRONT AND OPEN SPACE DIVISION

NYC DEPT. OF CITY PLANNING

120 BROADWAY, 31ST FLOOR • NEW YORK, NY 10271
212-720-3623 | mkimball@planning.nyc.gov

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<http://www.nyc.gov/planning>

From: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) [<mailto:Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2016 1:04 PM
To: Mary Kimball (DCP) <MKIMBALL@planning.nyc.gov>; Michael Marrella (DCP) <MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov>
Cc: Sturn, Terra (DOS) <Terra.Sturn@dos.ny.gov>; Zappieri, Jeffrey D (DOS) <Jeffrey.Zappieri@dos.ny.gov>
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

Dear Mary,

Thank you again for these very helpful comments on our project as described. Please see the revised consultation as requested. I am copying Terra and Jeff and DOS for their awareness.

Thanks again, and have a wonderful holiday weekend,
Tom

Director – Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue Suite 1224
Albany, New York 12260
Office: (518) 473-0015
Mobile: (646) 417-4660
Thomas.King@StormRecovery.NY.Gov

From: Mary Kimball (DCP) [<mailto:MKIMBALL@planning.nyc.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2016 6:03 PM
To: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) <Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>; MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

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Hi Tom -

Sorry for the delay here but I did take a look at the documents and have a few edits in the attached. It’s important to note that FEMA’s Advisory Base Flood Elevations for NYC have been superseded by the [Preliminary FIRMS](#), and that the Executive Order to Suspend Zoning Provisions has been superseded by several text amendments, both the [Special Regulations for Neighborhood Recovery](#), and the [Citywide Flood Text Amendment](#).

Please update these materials and we will be able to sign-off quickly. Let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Mary

MARY KIMBALL
SENIOR PLANNER • WATERFRONT AND OPEN SPACE DIVISION

NYC DEPT. OF CITY PLANNING
120 BROADWAY, 31ST FLOOR • NEW YORK, NY 10271
212-720-3623 | mkimball@planning.nyc.gov

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From: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) [<mailto:Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 3:03 PM
To: Michael Marrella (DCP) <MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov>
Cc: Mary Kimball (DCP) <MKIMBALL@planning.nyc.gov>
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

Yes sir, figured since this is a rehashing of an already approved concept it would be a quick one.

From: Michael Marrella (DCP) [<mailto:MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 1:28 PM
To: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) <Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>
Cc: Mary Kimball (DCP) <MKIMBALL@planning.nyc.gov>
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

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Tom,

To clarify, are you looking for a copy of our sign off?

Thanks,
Michael

MICHAEL L. MARRELLA, AICP
DIRECTOR OF WATERFRONT AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING

NYC DEPT. OF CITY PLANNING
120 BROADWAY, 31ST FLOOR • NEW YORK, NY 10271
212-720-3626 | mmarrella@planning.nyc.gov
www.nyc.gov/planning

From: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY) [<mailto:Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 12:45 PM
To: Michael Marrella (DCP) <MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov>
Subject: Fwd: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

Mr. Marrella,

Do you have the opportunity to send this over as well?

Thank you,
Tom

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Sturn, Terra (DOS)" <Terra.Sturn@dos.ny.gov>
Date: May 17, 2016 at 11:54:09 AM EDT
To: "King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY)" <Thomas.King@stormrecovery.ny.gov>
Subject: RE: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

Thank you Tom.

Attached is the DOS letter. A hard copy is being mailed.

~Terra

Terra M. Sturn

Federal Consistency Review,
New York State Coastal Management Program

New York Department of State Office of Planning & Development

99 Washington Avenue, One Commerce Plaza, Suite 1010, Albany, NY 12231
O: 518.474.1757 | Terra.Sturn@dos.ny.gov | www.dos.ny.gov

From: King, Thomas J (STORMRECOVERY)
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2016 5:15 PM
To: Sturn, Terra (DOS) <Terra.Sturn@dos.ny.gov>; MMarrel@planning.nyc.gov; Zappieri, Jeffrey D (DOS) <Jeffrey.Zappieri@dos.ny.gov>
Cc: Caldwell, Denise (DOS) <Denise.Caldwell@dos.ny.gov>; Zablocki, Alex (STORMRECOVERY) <Alex.Zablocki@stormrecovery.ny.gov>; Jarman, Clifford <Clifford.Jarman@tetrattech.com>
Subject: GOSR Project Uplift - DOS NYC LWRP FCAF

Dear Terra and Michael,

Please see the attached consistency determination for our Project Uplift. This project will fund roughly 25 elevations for 1-2 unit residential structures in two project areas within the 100-year floodplain in NYC. AS similar projects have already been determined to be consistent, we would greatly appreciate a letter of no objection for this new program that will supplement the work that Build it Back is already undertaking with additional funds from the State's CDBG-DR allocation. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tom King

Director – Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue Suite 1224
Albany, New York 12260
Office: (518) 473-0015
Mobile: (646) 417-4660
Thomas.King@StormRecovery.NY.Gov

Appendix E – Endangered Species



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 SMITH ROAD
SHIRLEY, NY 11967
PHONE: (631)286-0485 FAX: (631)286-4003

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2016-SLI-0283

June 13, 2016

Event Code: 05E1LI00-2016-E-00274

Project Name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Official Species List

Provided by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 SMITH ROAD
SHIRLEY, NY 11967
(631) 286-0485

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2016-SLI-0283

Event Code: 05E1LI00-2016-E-00274

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Project Description: The St Bernard Project, Inc., proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy to elevate their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE) as required by local building codes. The Program areas are limited to those homes in the communities of Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, New York.

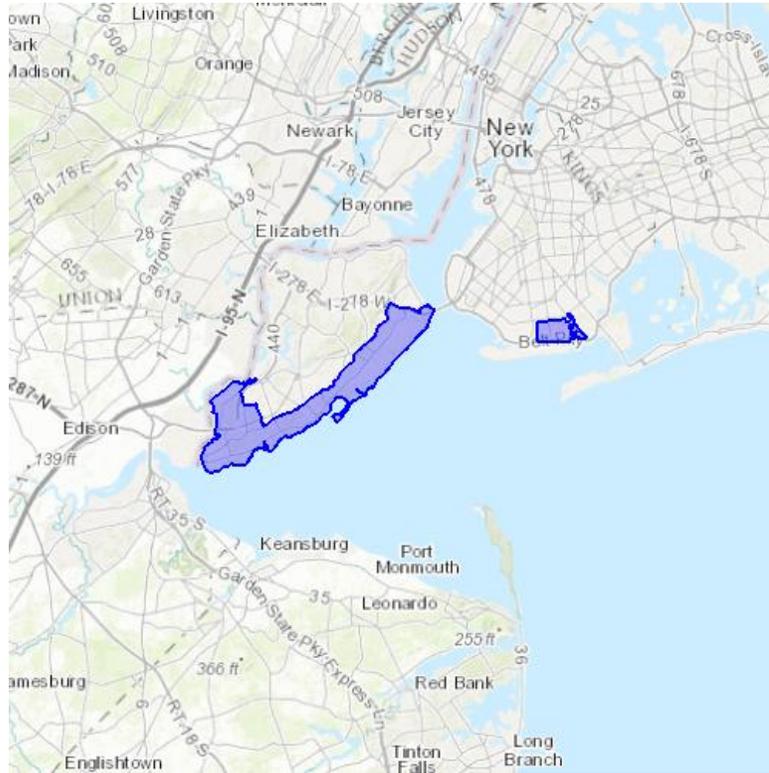
Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: The coordinates are too numerous to display here.

Project Counties: Kings, NY | Richmond, NY



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 4 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Population: except Great Lakes watershed	Threatened	Final designated	
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	Threatened		
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>) Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop.	Endangered		
Flowering Plants			
Seabeach amaranth (<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>)	Threatened		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

IPaC Trust Resources Report

Generated June 13, 2016 12:47 PM MDT, IPaC v3.0.7

This report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts. For project reviews that require U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service review or concurrence, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents page.



Table of Contents

- IPaC Trust Resources Report [1](#)
- Project Description [1](#)
- Endangered Species [2](#)
- Migratory Birds [4](#)
- Refuges & Hatcheries [7](#)
- Wetlands [8](#)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resources Report



NAME

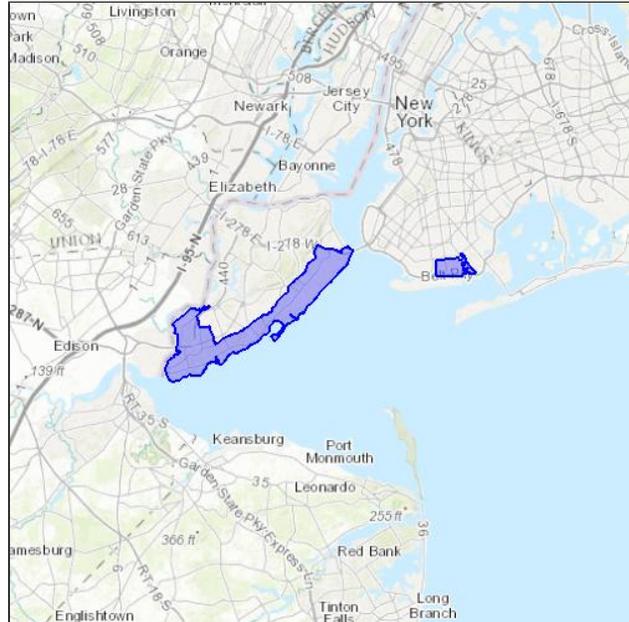
Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach for Home Elevation (Project Uplift)

LOCATION

Kings and Richmond counties, New York

DESCRIPTION

The St Bernard Project, Inc., proposes to provide assistance to low/moderate income homeowners in the 100-year floodplain whose homes were damaged by Superstorm Sandy to elevate their homes above the required minimum base flood elevation (BFE) as required by local building codes. The Program areas are limited to those homes in the communities of Southern Staten Island and Gerritsen Beach and Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, New York.



IPAC LINK

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/575NK-AF6G5-B6RCI-AWSSO-L6T23I>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Contact Information

Trust resources in this location are managed by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967
(631) 286-0485

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

This USFWS trust resource report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents section.

[Section 7](#) of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list either from the Regulatory Documents section in IPaC or from the local field office directly.

The list of species below are those that may occur or could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Birds

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B079

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0DM

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B07O

Flowering Plants

Seabeach Amaranth *Amaranthus pumilus*

Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=Q2MZ

Critical Habitats

There are no critical habitats in this location

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) and the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#).

Any activity that results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.^[1] There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

1. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data
<http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/datasummaries.jsp>

The following species of migratory birds could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0G8	
American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0F3	
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B008	
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0EO	

Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HI	Bird of conservation concern
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> Season: Wintering	Bird of conservation concern
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0JV	Bird of conservation concern
Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> Season: Wintering	Bird of conservation concern
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> Season: Migrating	Bird of conservation concern
Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B092	Bird of conservation concern
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0FY	Bird of conservation concern
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0FU	Bird of conservation concern
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> Year-round	Bird of conservation concern
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> Season: Wintering	Bird of conservation concern
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0DM	Bird of conservation concern
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> Season: Wintering	Bird of conservation concern

Saltmarsh Sparrow <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Seaside Sparrow <i>Ammodramus maritimus</i> Year-round	Bird of conservation concern
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HD	Bird of conservation concern
Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HC	Bird of conservation concern
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0F6	Bird of conservation concern
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Worm Eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

There are no refuges or fish hatcheries in this location

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

DATA PRECAUTIONS

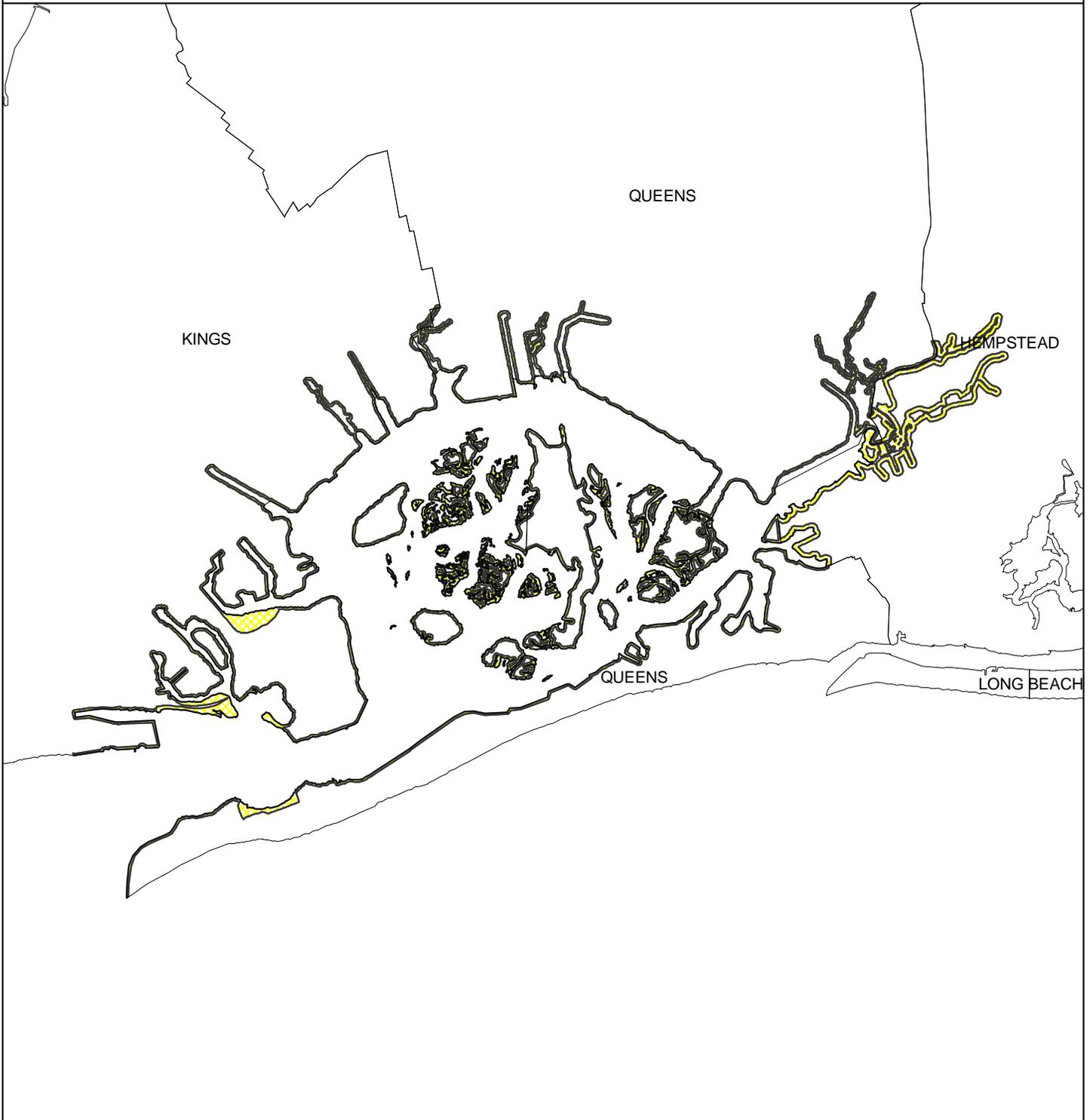
Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Wetland data is unavailable at this time.

Jamaica Bay Critical Environmental Area (CEA)

Effective Date of Designation: 2-1-90

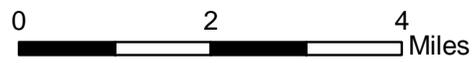
Designating Agency: County of Kings



Legend

 Jamaica Bay CEA

Base Map: Town or City Boundary for New York State



1 inch equals 2 miles



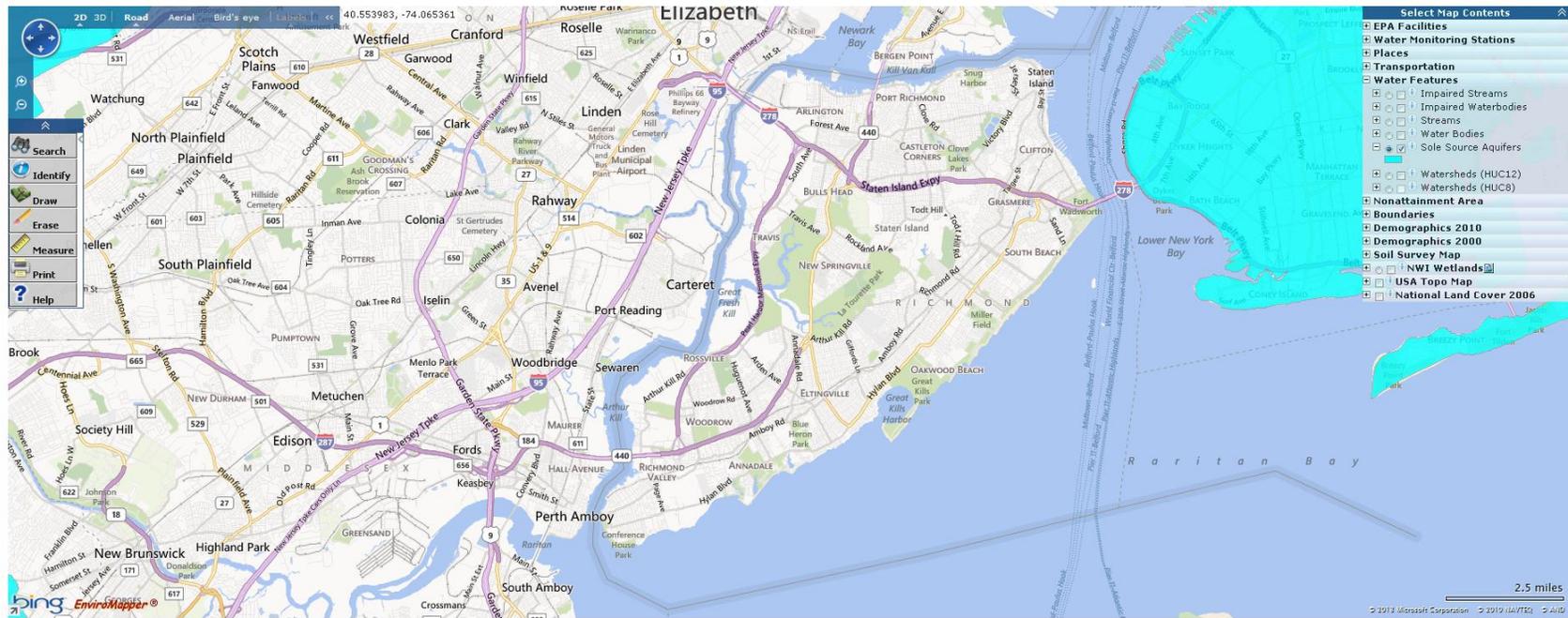
Disclaimer: This map was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation using the most current data available. It is deemed accurate but is not guaranteed. NYS DEC is not responsible for any inaccuracies in the data. Please contact the designating authority for additional information regarding legal boundary descriptions.

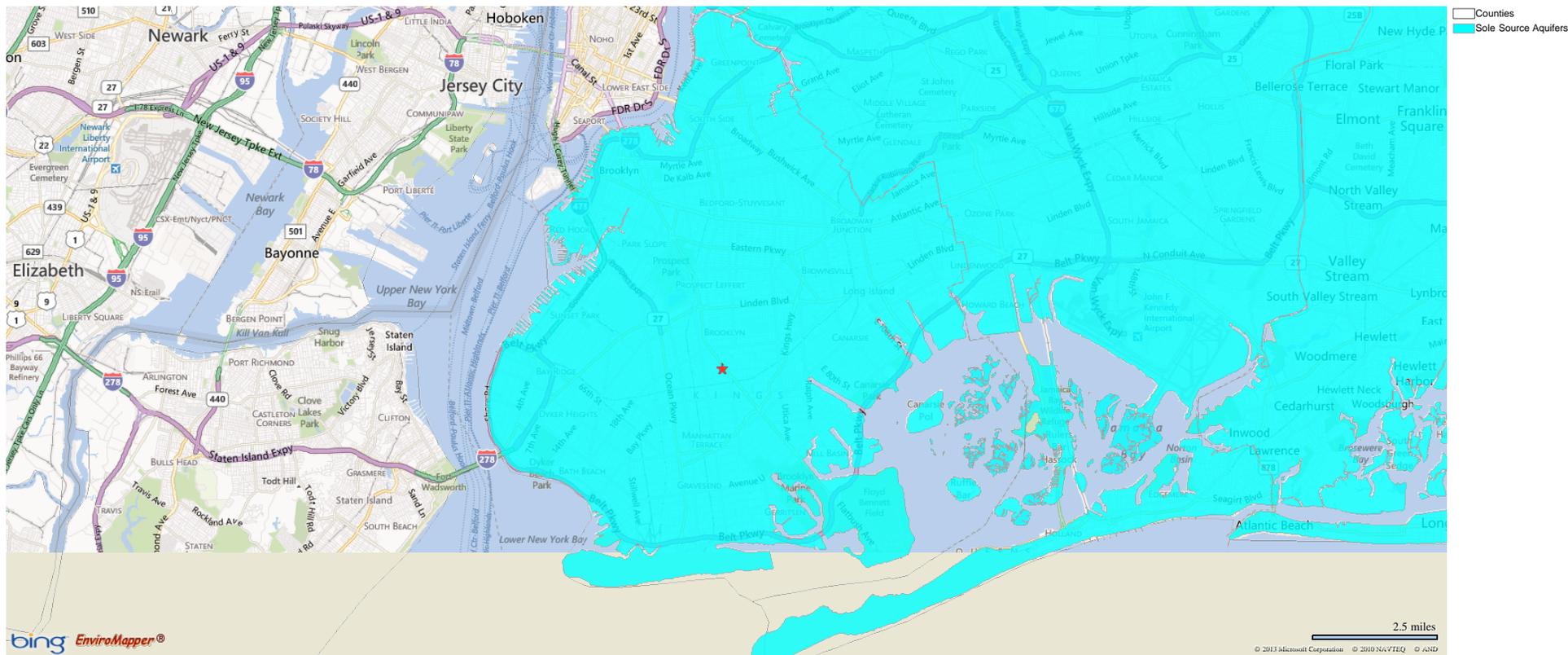
Appendix F – Sole Source Aquifers

NEPAassist

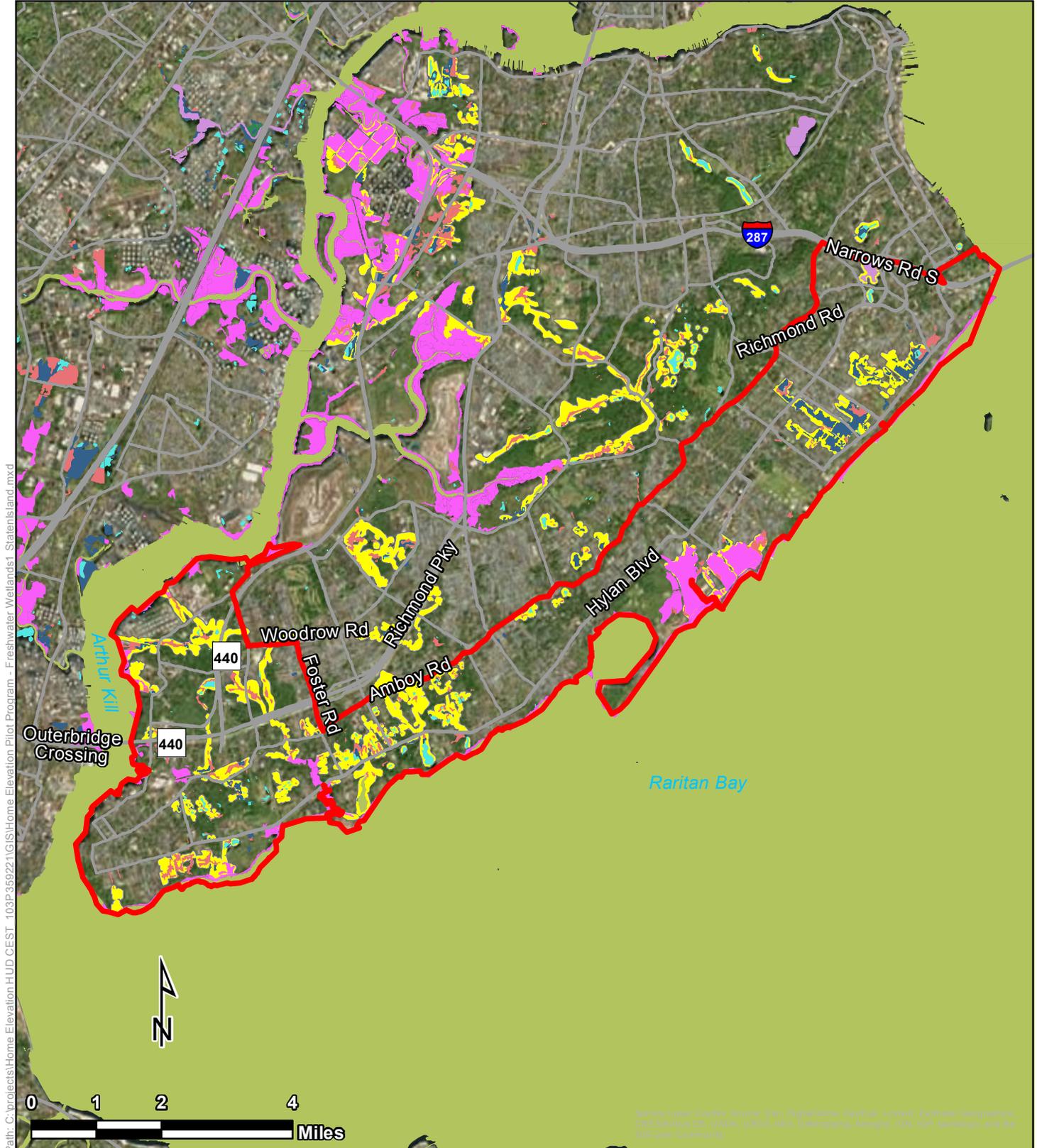
You are here: EPA Home » NEPAassist Home » NEPAassist Map

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Appendix G - Wetlands



Path: C:\projects\Home Elevation HUD_CEST_103P-35922-1\GIS\Home Elevation Pilot Program - Freshwater Wetlands - Staten Island.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Geomatics, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

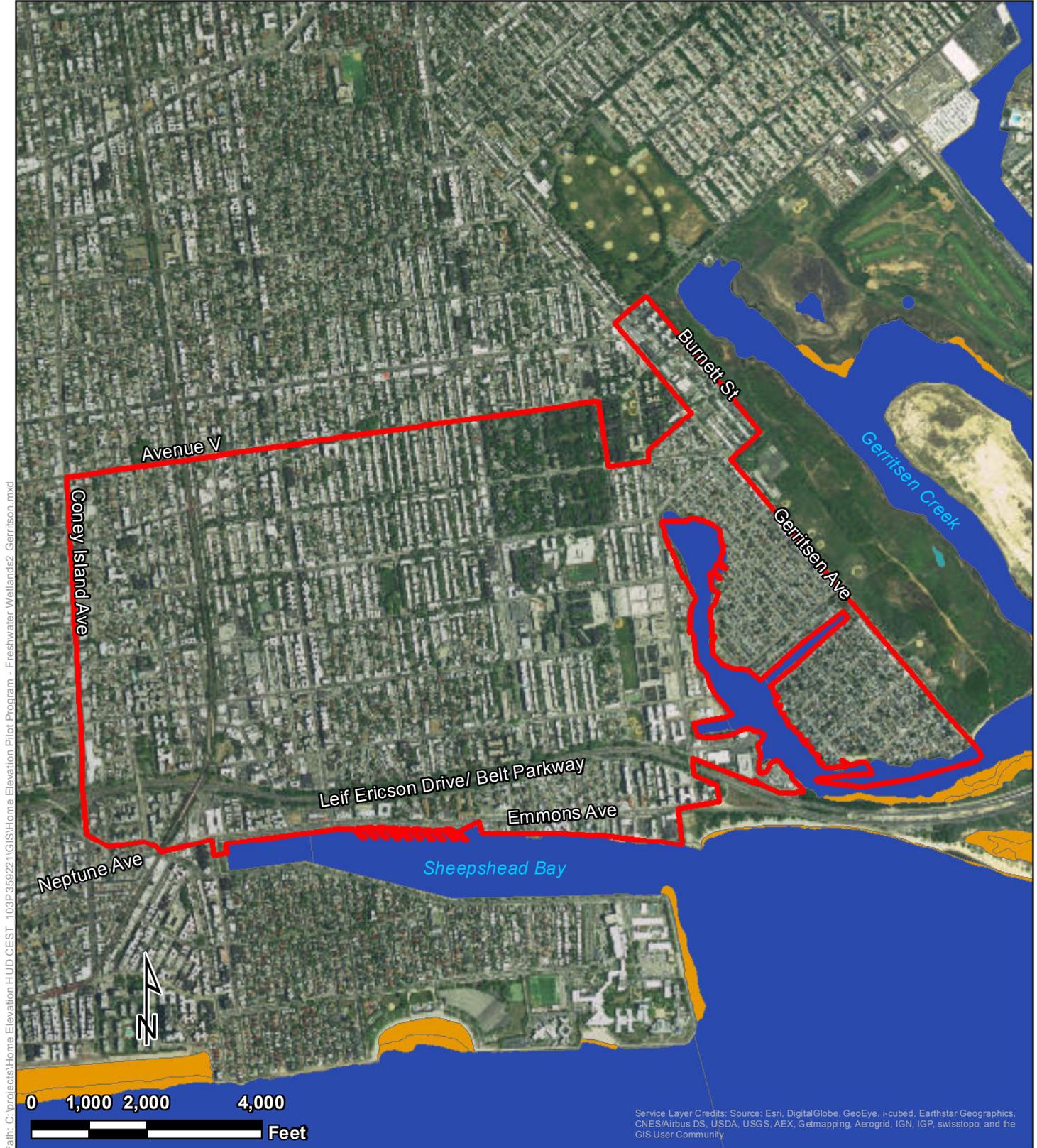
Legend

- Project Area
- NYS Freshwater Wetlands
- NYS Freshwater Wetlands Buffer

- NWI Wetlands**
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
 - Estuarine and Marine Wetland
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - Freshwater Pond
 - Lake
 - Other

Freshwater Wetlands 1

Staten Island
Richmond County, New York



Path: C:\projects\Home Elevation HUD_CEST_103P_35922\1\GIS\Home Elevation Pilot Program - Freshwater Wetlands2_ Gerritsen.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Project Area
- NYS Freshwater Wetlands
- NYS Freshwater Wetlands Buffer
- NWI Wetlands**
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

Freshwater Wetlands 2

Home Elevation Pilot Program
 Gerritsen Beach, Sheepshead Bay
 Kings County, New York



Tidal - Coastal Wetlands 1

Staten Island
Richmond County, New York

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Tidal - Coastal Wetlands
 - Tidal - Coastal Wetlands 300ft Buffer

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Appendix H – Wild and Scenic Rivers



New York Segments

Jamie Fosburgh
 National Park Service
 Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance
 15 State Street
 Boston, MA 02109
 (617) 223-5191
[Click for segments N-Z](#)



Authorizations / History / Eligibility Descriptions / Outstandingly Remarkable Values / Potential Classification / Wild and Scenic Rivers System

[Return to NRI Page](#)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Abijah River	Jefferson	Confluence with South Sandy Creek to Leepy Rd.	2	1982		O	Botanic-(Segments flow through a unique and diverse assemblage of plant communities.)	
Allegheny River	Cattaraugus	Great Valley Creek to Townsend Hollow	10	1982		H	Historic-(Segment includes the Zawatski site, an Archaic Woodland National Historic Register Site.)	
Allegheny River	Cattaraugus	Great Valley Creek to Townsend Hollow.	10	1982/1995		F, H	Fish-(Segment could contain several rare, threatened, or endangered fish species.) Historic-(Segment includes the Zawatski site, an Archaic Woodland National Historic Register Site.)	
Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System)	Franklin	Stony Creek Ponds to Ampersand Lake	8	1982		O	Historic-(The Adirondack Forest Preserve, approximately 2.5 million acres of land containing preserve forests and recreational areas, is a National Historic Register Site and a	

National Historic Landmark. The area was the first state forest preserve in the U.S. established under their first comprehensive program in a state.)

Hydrologic-(Area possesses a greater number of natural, free-flowing rivers and related water bodies than any other region of comparable size in the northeast, including approximately 32,000 miles of rivers and over 2,000 lakes and ponds.)

Geologic-(Area includes significant portions of 3 of 7 regionally unique composite landscapes. These areas, where four or more different major lanscape patterns-landform, land use, vegetation, water- come together in juxtaposition, are the most diverse places in the northeast. Rivers and river segments flow through and contain numerous unique geologic features including troughs, flumes, natural rock dams, gorges, etc.)

Cultural-(Certain river segments served as the habitat for a long line of celebrated Adirondack "hermits" including the "Mayor of Cold River". The area serves as a regional attraction for a variety of artists and photographers. Selected areas such as the upper Oswegatchie River are the focus of a fraternity of river guides from which a detailed river folklore has evolved.)

Recreation-(Rivers and related water bodies are important regional recreation attractions. In the last half of the 19th century

							<p>the Adirondack region was one of the nation's most popular centers of small boat travel. Certain rivers and river segments possess a unique diversity of flow gradients including Class V rapids. Other river segments such as the Raquette, Moose and Saranac, with the Fulton Chain of Lakes form a regionally unique 132 mile boat trail.)</p> <p>Botanic-(The area reportedly contains the largest contiguous stand of virgin timber in the continental U.S. Within areas on certain selected rivers are numerous significant sites including the Everton Falls Preserve, a significant example of northern Adirondack streams and ecological systems.)</p> <p>Wild-(A major portion of the area's watersheds and river corridors are significantly undeveloped. Certain rivers and river segments such as the Hudson, Jordan, Cold, St. Regis and Oswegatchie are largely inaccessible and virtually undeveloped or wild in character. State "forever wild" land borders 411 miles of the 1206 miles of Adirondack rivers designated in the State's Rivers System.)</p>
Ausable River	Clinton, Essex	Mouth at Lake Champlain to confluence of East & West Branches (Au Sable Forks)	22	1982		S, F, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Ausable River, East Branch	Essex	Ausable Forks to Marcy Swamp	37	1982		S	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
			35	1982			

Ausable River, West Branch	Essex, Clinton	Ausable Forks to headwaters near Heart Lake				S, G, F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Ausable River, West Branch	Essex, Clinton	Ausable Forks to headwaters near Heart Lake.	35	1982/1995		S, R, G, F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) Recreation-Segment used for downrivercanoe race each spring.	
Basher Kill	Orange, Sullivan	Confluence with Nerversink River to NY Rt. 17 at Wurstboro.	13	1995		W	Wildlife-Reach contains Bashakill Wildlife Management Area.	
Batavia Kill	Greene	Confluence with Schoharie to Windham	11	1982		S, R	See Schoharie Creek (segment from Prattsville to headwaters) comments.	
Batten Kill	Washington, Bennington	Route 22 to Arlington	18	1982		S, G, H	Historic-(Arlington Green Covered Bridge is a National Historic Register Site.) Geologic-(Free-flowing sparsely developed examples of medium order rivers in section are rare.) Scenic-(A uniquely high and diverse range of views due to variations in landforms and river channel.)	VT
Bear Gulf	Jefferson, Lewis	Confluence with Sandy Creek to headwaters north of Woodard Road	3	1982		G, O	Botanic-(Segment includes a unique white cedar population.)	
Beaver Kill	Ulster, Sullivan	One mile upstream for Spring Brook to headwaters .	31	1982/1995		S, R	Recreation-One of the most famous Catskill trout streams. Scenic-A uniquely high and diverse range of views relating to a variety of spatial enclosures, topographic diversity and the presence of nearby low mountains.	
Beaver Kill	Ulster, Sullivan	One mile upstream from Spring Brook to headwaters	31	1982		S	Scenic-(A uniquely high and diverse range of views relating to a variety of spatial enclosures,	

							topographic diversity and the presence of nearby low mountains.)
Black Creek	Genesee, Monroe	Confluence with Genesee River to NY Rt. 237 near Pumpkin Hill.	29	1995		R, W	<p>Recreation-Unique proximity to urban population of Greater Rochester area. Entire reach is easy flatwater paddling; however, permission is required to pass through part of Bergen Swamp Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>Wildlife-Reach includes Bergen Swamp Wildlife Refuge and Churchville Park. Rare, threatened or endangered species of reptile present in upper part of reach.</p>
Black River	Jefferson	Dexter Dam to U.S. 11 Bridge in Watertown	12	1995		S, R, F	<p>Fish-Lake sturgeon may be migrating into this segment during the spring for spawning activities.</p> <p>Recreation-Rafting, kayaking and related whitewater activities exist throughout the summer months. Class IV whitewater within the Black River Gorge. Outstanding fisheries for resident walley and anadromous salmon and steelhead trout occur within the segment.</p> <p>Scenic-Black River Gorge is part of this segment.</p>
Black River	Herkimer	Kayuta Lake to North Lake	15	1982		R, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Black River	Jefferson, Lewis	Carthage to Lyons Falls	35	1982		G, O	<p>Geologic-(The river segment follows the nearly straight divide between the Adirondack Province and the Mohawk section.)</p> <p>Hydrologic-(The longest, least developed free-flowing river remaining in this section.)</p>
Black River	Jefferson, Lewis	Carthage to Lyons Falls.	35	1982/1995		R, G, H, O	Geologic-The river segment follows the

							<p>nearly straight divide between the Adirondack province and the Tug Hill section.</p> <p>Historic-Several structures from the Black River Canal still exist within this segment.</p> <p>Hydrologic-The longest, least-developed, free-flowing river segment.</p> <p>Recreation-Entire segment is paddable even in summer. Outstanding walleye fishery exists throughout the segment.</p>	
Black River	Lewis, Oneida	Norton Road upstream to Forestport Dam.	26	1995		S, R	<p>Recreation-Class III whitewater and self-sustaining coolwater fishery occur within this segment.</p> <p>Scenic-A splendid gorge within this segment.</p>	
Blue Mountain Stream	St. Lawrence	Confluence with Pleasant Lake stream to Clear Pond	9	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bog River	St. Lawrence	Tupper Lake to dam below Hitchins Pond	7	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bog River	St. Lawrence	Tupper Lake to Bog Lake	20	1982/ 1995		S, R, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Boreas River	Essex	Brace Dam to Boreas Ponds	6	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System comments.)	
Boreas River	Essex	Confluence with the Hudson River to Boreas Ponds	17	1982/ 1995		S, R, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Boreas River	Essex	Confluence with the Hudson River to Cheney Pond	11	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bouquet River	Essex		48	1982				

		Lake Champlain to the confluence with the North Fork				S, R, F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bouquet River, North Branch	Essex	Confluence with Main Branch to Trout Pond	19	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bouquet River, North Fork	Essex	Bridge at Rt. 73 to headwaters on Dial Mt.	6	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Bouquet River, South Fork	Essex	Bridge at Rt. 73 to headwaters	6	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Canisteo River	Steuben	Confluence with Tioga River to South Hornell Road.	46	1995		R	Recreation-Class I whitewater seasonally. Smallmouth bass and walleye fishing.	
Carmans River	Suffolk	Long Point to the Long Island Expressway	6	1982		R	Recreation-(A unique proximity to high concentrations of population.)	
Catskill Creek	Greene, Albany, Schoharie	South Cairo to headwaters	32	1982		R	Recreation-(Intensively used at present. Unique proximity to urban populations in Albany.)	
Cattaraugus Creek	Erie, Cattaraugus	Buttermilk Creek to Yorkshire.	14	1982/1995		R, G	Geologic-Segment flows through an area of significant topographic diversity and variation. Recreation-Class II whitewater opportunities exist within this segment.	
Cattaraugus Creek	Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus	South of NY State Thruway to North Gowanda.	11	1982/1995		R, F	Recreation-Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients including a section of Class IV rapids. Unique proximity to urban populations of metropolitan buffalo. Fisheries-Segment contains an endangered fish species.	
Cattaraugus Creek	Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus	South of the NY State Thruway to North Gowanda	11	1982		R	Recreation-(Unique proximity of urban population in Buffalo. Segment includes a diversity of flow	

							gradients including a section of Class IV rapids.)
Cattaraugus Creek	Erie, Cattaraugus	Buttermilk Creek to Yorkshire	14	1982		G	Geologic-(Segment flows through an area of significant topographic diversity and variation.)
Cattaraugus Creek	Cattaraugus	Gowanda to Buttermilk Creek	20	1982		R, G, O	<p>Botanic-(Deer Lick Nature Sanctuary is unique habitat for more southerly species such as red cedar. A Registered Natural Landmark.)</p> <p>Recreation-(Unique proximity to urban populations in Buffalo.)</p> <p>Geologic-(Significant topographic diversity and variation including Zoar Valley Gorge which has steep shale walls up to 200" in height.)</p>
Cattaraugus Creek, South Branch	Cattaraugus	Confluence with Cattaraugus Creek to Skinner Hollow Road bridge located off NY Rt. 12 northeast of village of Cattaraugus.	12	1995		S, R	<p>Scenic-Reach contains a narrow, 400-foot deep gorge with several waterfalls.</p> <p>Recreation-Challenging Class III-IV whitewater in an isolated deep gorge.</p>
Cedar River	Hamilton, Essex	Confluence with Hudson River to the outlet of Cedar Lakes	40	1982		S, G, F, W, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Cedar River	Hamilton, Essex	Confluence with Hudson River to the outlet of Cedar Lakes.	40	1982/1995		S, R, G, F, W, O	See Ampersand brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Chataqua Creek	Chataqua	Route 20 Bridge in Westfield to Putnam Road	11	1982		S	Scenic-(Segment flows through a deeply incised gorge, known as The Gulf. This area is noted for its scenic qualities and diversity of views which are related to stream channel variation, topographic variation, and the variety of land uses and vegetative cover.)
Chateaugay River	Franklin		5	1982/1995		G, H	Hydrologic-One of the last remaining,

		Pulp Mill Road to the Forge.					<p>relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river segments in the section from Chateaugay Lake to the Canadian border where the river drops 1000 feet in 17 miles. However, a new hydropower plant with bypass/penstock has destroyed most of the ORV's at High Falls.</p> <p>Geologic-Segment includes a variety of flow gradeints including the significant High Falls area.</p>
Chateaugay River	Franklin	Park Boundary (Lower Chateaugay Lake) to Bluff Point (Upper Chateaugay Lake)	4	1982		S	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Chateaugay River	Franklin	Canadian border to the abandoned railroad line near Chateaugay	6	1982		S, G, O	<p>Hydrologic-(One of the last remaining, relatively undeveloped free-flowing river segments in the section. From Chateaugay Lake to the border where the river drops 1000 feet in 17 miles.)</p> <p>Scenic-(A unique and diverse range of views related to a variety of spatial enclosures, islands, topographic diversity and vegetative cover.)</p> <p>Geologic-(Segment flows through the unique Chateaugay Chasin, a deep box-like gorge with near-vertical walls of 100 feet and more.)</p>
Chateaugay River	Franklin	Abandoned railroad line near Chateaugay to the Forge	7	1982		G, O	<p>Hydrologic-(One of the last remaining relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river segments in the section. From Chateaugay Lake to the border where the river drops 1000 feet in 17 miles.)</p> <p>Geologic-(Segment includes a variety of flow gradients</p>

							including the significant High Falls area.)	
Chemung River	Chemung	West of South Corning Rd. to Fitch Bridge	6	1982		G	Geologic-(Corridor includes nearly 4 miles of unique steep, wooded bluffs and slopes arising to heights of more than 800 feet above the river.)	
Claverack Creek	Columbia	Stottville to Red Mills	8	1982		R	Recreation-(Segment includes a diversity of unique flow gradients including Class 4 rapids.)	
Clyde River	Wayne	West of Clyde to Creager Bridge	9	1982		H	Historic-(Within the segment is a portion of the Erie Canal which was the first major U.S. Canal project and most important engineering undertaking of the early 19th century.)	
Cohocton River	Steuben	Confluence with Tioga River to Atlanta.	37	1995		R, G, F	Recreation-Class I whitewater seasonally. Year-round trout fishing in the upper 17 miles of reach. Seasonal trout fishing downstream of village of Avoca. Two sections with special fishing regulations within segment of reach above Bath. Geologic-Unique aquifer in vicinity of villages of Wallace and Avoca. Fish-Self-sustaining brown and brook trout populations present year-round in vicinity of special regulations section between Wallace and Avoca.	
Cold River	Hamilton, Franklin, Essex	Confluence with Raquette River to Duck Hole	14	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Conewango Creek	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	PA Border to Clear Creek near Jamestown	33	1982		O	Botanic-(85% of the segment flows through an ecologically significant river swamp, the extent of which is unique to the section.)	
Connetquot River	Suffolk	Johnson Avenue to south of	6	1982		R, O	Recreation-A unique proximity to high concentrations of	

		Sunrise Highway.					population that offers both quality trout fishing opportunities, as well as an easy canoe paddle. Hydrologic-One of the last 3 remaining, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river segments on Long Island.	
Deer River	Franklin, St. Lawrence	Confluence with the St. Regis River to APA boundary	36	1982		O	Hydrologic-(Longest remaining example of a relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river segment in the section.)	
Deer River	Franklin	Park boundary to Deer River Flow	6	1982		S	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Delaware River, East Branch	Delaware	Hancock to East Branch.	17	1995		R, O	Hydrologic-One of the only remaining free-flowing, undeveloped river segments in the Upper Delaware basin. Recreational-Unique fishing opportunities for native brown and rainbow trout and migratory American shad.	
Delaware River, East Branch	Delaware	Harvard to Downsville	10	1982		C, O	Hydrologic-(One of the last remaining relatively undeveloped, high order, free-flowing river segments in this section.) Cultural-(Adjacent to the segment corridor is a representative example of a former river industry in Corbett. Within this hamlet is an acid factory store building, community building and 42 houses built to initiate acid production in 1912.)	
East Canada Creek	Herkimer, Fulton, Hamilton	Dolgeville to headwaters near Powley Place	13	1982		S, F	See Ampersand Creek (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
East Canada Creek	Herkimer, Fulton, and Hamilton	Dolgeville to headwaters near Powley Place.	27	1982/1995		S, R, F, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
East Stony Creek	Hamilton and Warren	Great Sacandaga	25	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province	

		Lake to Lixard Pond.					River System) comments.
Esopus Creek	Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir to Winnisook Lake.	27	1995		S, R, F	<p>Scenic-Reach located in heart of Catskill Mountains.</p> <p>Recreation-Water diversions by New York City from Schoharie Reservoir via the Shandaken Tunnel provide excellent trout fishing and tubing for the lower 13 miles throughout the summer. Traditional catskill trout fishery upstream of tunnel. Class III whitewater also provided by directed releases up to 4 weekends each summer in section downstream of tunnel.</p> <p>Fish-Self-sustaining trout populations in segment of reach.</p>
Fall Stream	Hamilton	Piseco Lake to Mud Lake.	7	1995		S, R	<p>See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System).</p> <p>Recreation-Reach provides summer flatwater paddling except for the upper Vly Lake-Mud Lake section.</p>
Fish Creek	Oneida	Oneida Lake to confluence of East and West Branches.	16	1995		R, F	<p>Recreation-Flatwater paddling opportunity in close proximity of greater Syracuse area. Riverine walleye fishery after spawning season.</p> <p>Fish-Important walleye spawning area. Special fishing regulations for this reach.</p>
Fish Creek, East Branch	Oneida	Confluence with West Branch to East Branch Fish Creek Reservoir.	17	1995		S, R, F	<p>Scenic-Reach contains a scenic gorge.</p> <p>Recreation-Brown and brook trout fishery in upper part of reach. Seasonal walleye fishery below NY Rt. 69 bridge at Taberg. Class III-IV whitewater between Yorkland and Taberg.</p>

							Fish-Walleye spawning habitat to Rt. 69 bridge at Taberg. Self-sustaining brown and brook trout populations in upper part of reach.
Fish Creek, West Branch	Oneida	Confluence with the East Branch to NY Rt. 13 bridge above Westdale.	25	1995		R, F, W	Recreation-Class I paddling except for a little Class II water near confluence. Seasonal walleye fishing in lower part of reach. Fish-Walleye spawning habitat up to dam at McConnellesville. Wildlife-Reach includes Westdale Marsh.
Fox Creek	Jefferson	Confluence with South Sandy Creek to the Loraine - E. Boylston Rd.	7	1982		O	
Genesee River	Allegany, Wyoming, and Livingston	Portageville to NY Route 19 Bridge at Belmont	40	1982/1995		R, O	Hydrologic-Unique large, undeveloped high order river. Recreational-Class I paddling through most of segment.
Genesee River	Allegany	Rt. 19 bridge at Belmont to Rt. 19 bridge at Shongo .	25	1995		O	Recreational-Mostly Class II paddling.
Genesee River	Wyoming	Mount Morris to Portageville	21	1982/1995		S, R, G	Geologic-Three significant waterfalls. The most outstanding example of representative river related topographic features in the section. Recreational-Class II and III paddling for six miles between Lee's Landing (below Lower Falls) and St. Helena. Scenic-Segment is within Letchworth State Park and has a "scenic" designation under the New York State Rivers Program for its scenic qualities.
Genesee River	Monroe, Livingston	NY State Thruway to Rt. 36 near Mount Morris	40	1982		O	Hydrologic-(Unique largely undeveloped, high order river.)

Genesee River	Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston	Portageville to Belmont	40	1982		O	Hydrologic-(Unique large, undeveloped, high order river.)	
Genesee River	Wyoming	Mount Morris to Portageville	7	1982		G	Geologic-(Three significant waterfalls. The most outstanding example of representative river related topographic features in the section.)	
Genesee River	Monroe and Livingston	NY Route 252 to Route 36 near Mt. Morris	49	1982/1995		R, O	Hydrologic-Unique, largely undeveloped, high order river. Recreational-Class I paddling through entire segment except for one mile of Class II waters near NY Route 36.	
Grasse River	St. Lawrence	Northernmost Park boundary crossing to confluence of Middle and South Branches	5	1982		F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Grasse River, Middle Branch	St. Lawrence	Confluence with the South Branch to confluence with Pleasant Lake Stream and Blue Mountain Stream	15	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Grasse River, North Branch	St. Lawrence	Park Boundary to Church Pond	25	1982		W	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Grasse River, South Branch	St. Lawrence	Confluence with the Middle Branch to Center Pond	44	1982		S, F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Great Chazy River	Clinton	Robideau Road Bridge to Chazy Lake	6	1982		S	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Gulf Stream	Jefferson, Lewis	Confluence with Sandy Creek to the headwaters of Jacobs Creek	20	1982		G	Geologic-(Segment includes the Inman Gulf area with 200 foot gorge and two significant waterfalls.)	
Hoosic River	Rensselaer	Hoosick Falls to near North Pownal	10	1982		O	Archaeologic-(Corridor contains 10 known	VT

							prehistoric archaeological sites.)	
Hoosic River	Rensselaer	Confluence with the Hudson River to Schaghticoke	6	1982		G, O	<p>Geologic-(Segment includes and flows through 200' deep Hoosic River Gorge, significant plateau remnants of the pre-glacial Hoosic delta and a large bedrock island with an unusual forest cap.)</p> <p>Archeologic-(Corridor includes the 8,000 year old Schaghticoke Indian Site.)</p> <p>Hydrologic-(One of the last remaining, sparsely developed free-flowing river segments in this section.)</p>	
Hudson River	Ulster, Columbia, Dutchess	North of Barrytown to south of Malden on Hudson	5	1982		F, H, O	<p>Fish-(Corridor includes significant fish habitat areas at the confluence with Esopus Creek and the Tivoli Bay area.)</p> <p>Hydrologic-(The southernmost remaining free-flowing, sparsely developed segment of the Hudson River.)</p> <p>Historic-(Segment includes the Clermont, the home of Robert Livingston, a National Historic Landmark.)</p>	
Hudson River	Greene, Columbia	North of Coxsackie Island to above New Baltimore	5	1982		H, O	<p>Historic-(Segment includes the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District, a National Historic Register Site.)</p> <p>Hydrologic-(One of three remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing Hudson River segments outside of the Adirondack Park.)</p>	
Hudson River	Essex, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren	Congluence with the Sacandaga River to the confluence with the Opalescent	82	1982		S, R, G, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Hudson River	Greene, Columbia	North of Hudson to	4	1982		H, O	Fish-(The stockport Creek area is	

		south of Coxsackie					recognized as a significant fish habitat.) Hydrologic-(One of three remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing Hudson River segments outside of the Adirondack Park.)	
Hunger Kill	Albany	Confluence with the Normans Kill to Kydius St.	5	1982			See Normans Kill comments.	
Independence River	Lewis	Confluence with the Black River to Pine Grove Rd.	4	1982		G, O	See Black River comments.	
Independence River	Lewis, Herkimer	Park Boundary to Little Diamond Pond	20	1982		S, F, W	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Indian River	Hamilton, Herkimer	Confluence with the South Branch of the Moose River to Brook Trout Lake	16	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Indian River	Essex, Hamilton	Confluence with the Hudson River to Indian Lake	8	1982		F	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Indian River	Jefferson, Lewis	Antwerp to headwaters	32	1982		G	Geologic-(Segment includes a noted representative example of straight, parallel, narrow and steep valley. Within this area, which encompasses the river and Indian Lake, is a striking fault-related lineament. Corridor also includes out- representative examples of drumlins, kames, kame terraces and outwash deposits.)	
Jordan River	St. Lawrence, Franklin	Carry Falls Reservoir to Marsh	21	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Kaikout Kill	Albany	Confluence with the Hunger Kill to the headwaters pond near	2	1982		S, C	Cultural-(River corridor reportedly served as the inspiration for Longfellow to create the famous "Hiwatha".)	

		the City of Albany boundary					Scenic-(A wide variety and diversity of unique views and spatial experience related to enclosing slopes, abrupt terraces, cove-like apertures and trough-like structures.)
Kayaderosseras Creek	Saratoga	One mile north of Ballston Spa to Rock City Falls	7	1982		R	Recreation-(Unique proximity to urban populations in Albany and Schenectady. Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients including Class IV rapids.)
Kinderhook Creek	Columbia, Rensselaer	Confluence with Stockport Creek to NY Rt. 22 bridge.	46	1995		R, F, H	Recreation-Close proximity to Capital District region. Trout fishing throughout upper part of reach; warmwater fishing throughout lower part of reach. Variety of paddling opportunities, ranging from Class I to III within reach. Fish-Significant fish spawning and nursery habitat in lower reaches for fish migrating from Hudson River. Historic-Reach includes the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District, a National Historic Register Site, and the Martin Van Buren Home and Shaker Museum, National Historic Landmarks.
Kunjamuk River	Hamilton	Confluence with the Sacandaga River to South Pond	20	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Little Hoosic River	Rensselaer	Confluence with the Hoosic River to near Petersburg	6	1982		O	Hydrologic-(One of three remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing rivers in this section.)
Long Pond Outlet	St. Lawrence	Confluence with the West Branch of the St. Regis River to Long Pond	16	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.
Mad River	Oswego, Jefferson	Confluence with the North Branch to the	9	1982		O	See Salmon River (segment from Salmon Reservoir to the headwaters of the

		headwaters near the county boundary					East Branch) comments.	
Marble River	Franklin	Hatchery to headwaters.	4	1995		O	Other-Principal water supply source for Chateaugay State Fish Hatchery.	
Marion River	Hamilton	Raquette Lake to Utowana Lake	5	1982		H, C	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Mill Creek	Warren	Confluence with the Hudson to Garnet Lake	13	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Mohawk River	Oneida	North of Rt. 12 to Stanwix	8	1982		O	Hydrologic-(The last remaining, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing segment of the Mohawk River.)	
Mohawk River	Oneida	Delta Reservoir upstream to confluences of East and West Branches near hamlet of West Branch.	12	1995		H	Hydrologic-One of the last remaining, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing segments of the Mohawk River.	
Mongaup Creek	Sullivan	Fish hatchery to Mongaup Pond; Henry Brook from Mongaup Creek to Hodge Pond.	5	1995		O	Other-Primary water supply source for Catskill State Fish Hatchery.	
Moose Creek	Essex	Confluence with Cold River to Moose Pond	5	1982		O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Moose River	Lewis, Herkimer	Park Boundary to the confluence with the Middle and South Branches	16	1982		S, R, G	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Moose River, Middle Branch	Herkimer	Confluence with the South Branch to the confluence with the North Branch	10	1982		S, R	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	
Moose River, North Branch	Herkimer	Confluence with the Middle	19	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.	

		Branch to Big Moose Lake					
Moose River, South Branch	Herkimer	Confluence with the Middle Branch to Little Moose Lake	39	1982		S, O	See Ampersand Brook (Adirondack Province River System) comments.

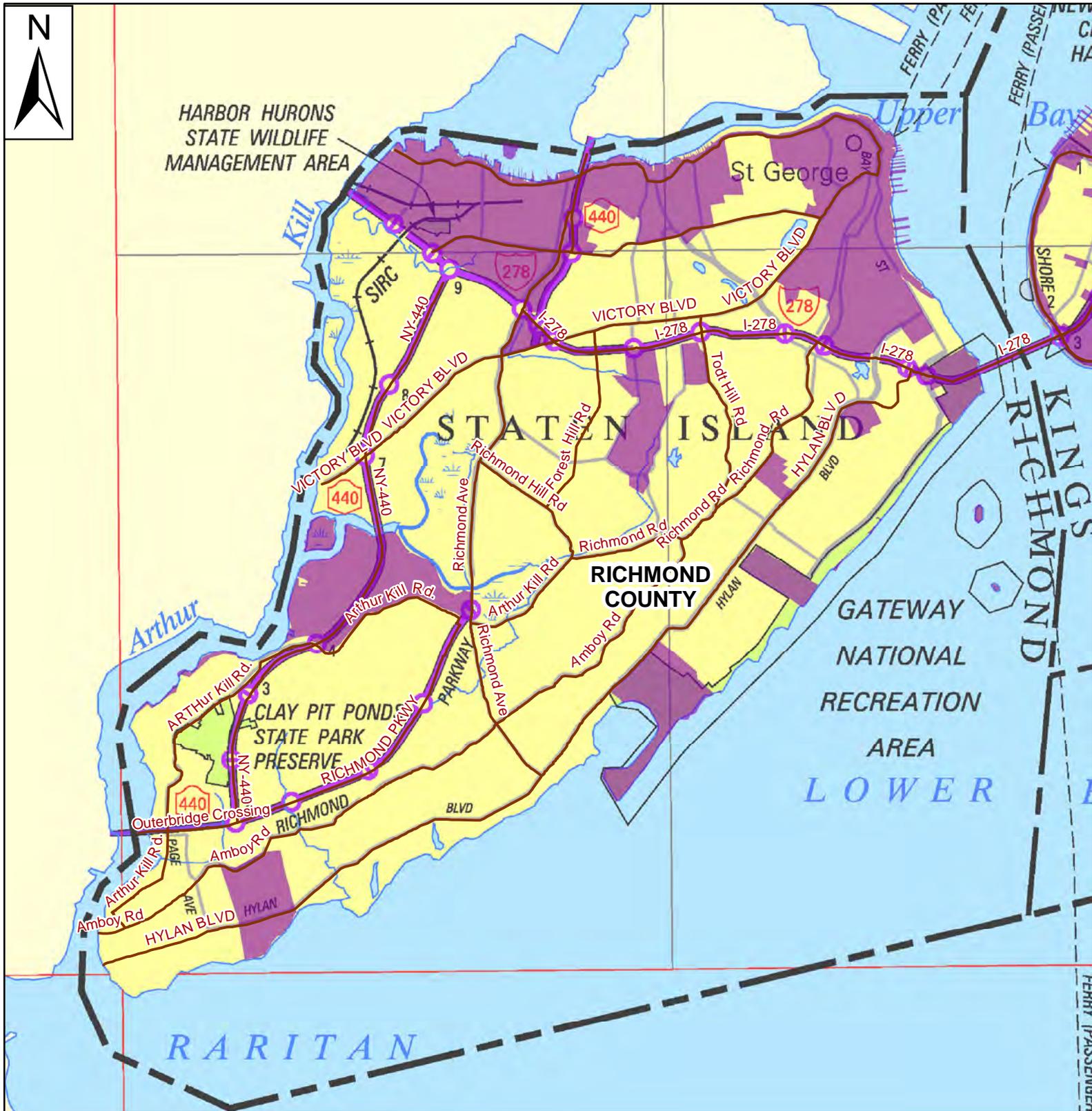
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[Land and Water Conservation Fund](#) | [National Center for Recreation and Conservation](#) | [National Trails System](#)
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Appendix I – Potential Environmental Justice Areas

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Richmond County (Staten Island), New York

Click on any Potential EJ Area outlined in blue for a detailed map



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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

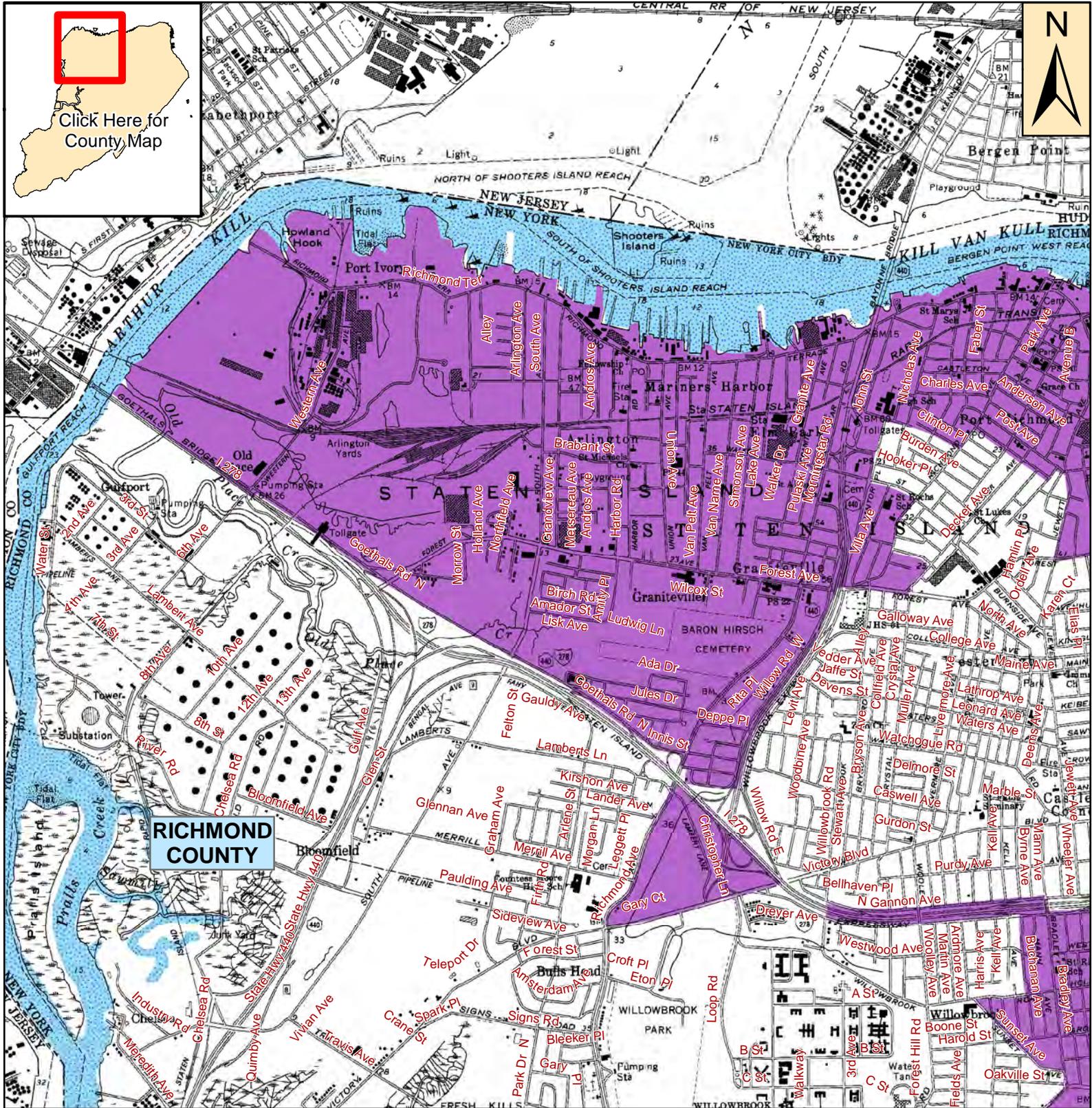
- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
SCALE: 1:100,000

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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Northwest Richmond County (Staten Island), New York



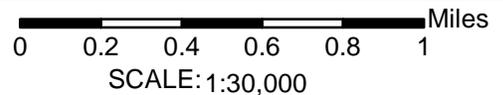
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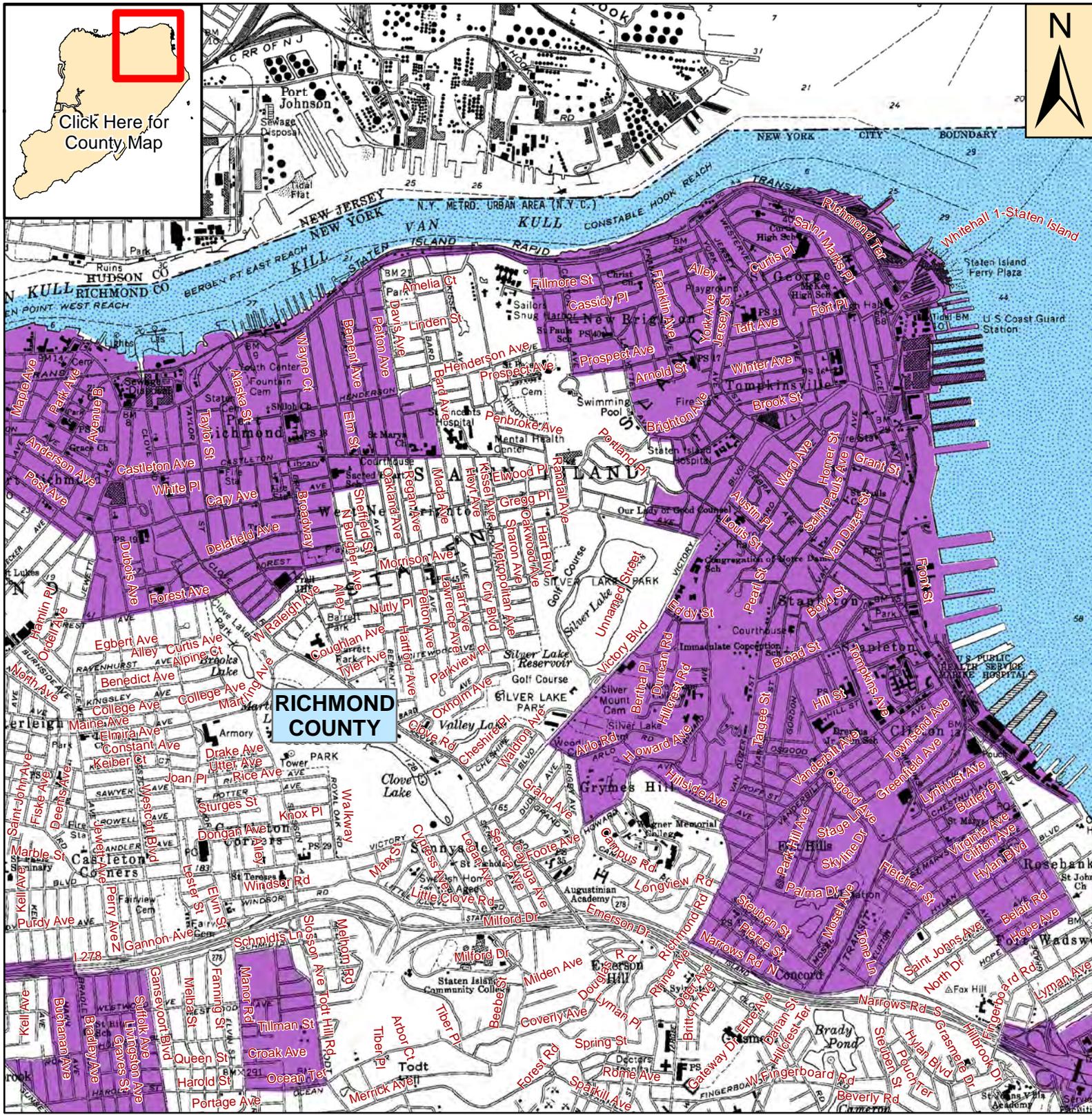
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Northeast Richmond County (Staten Island), New York



Click Here for County Map

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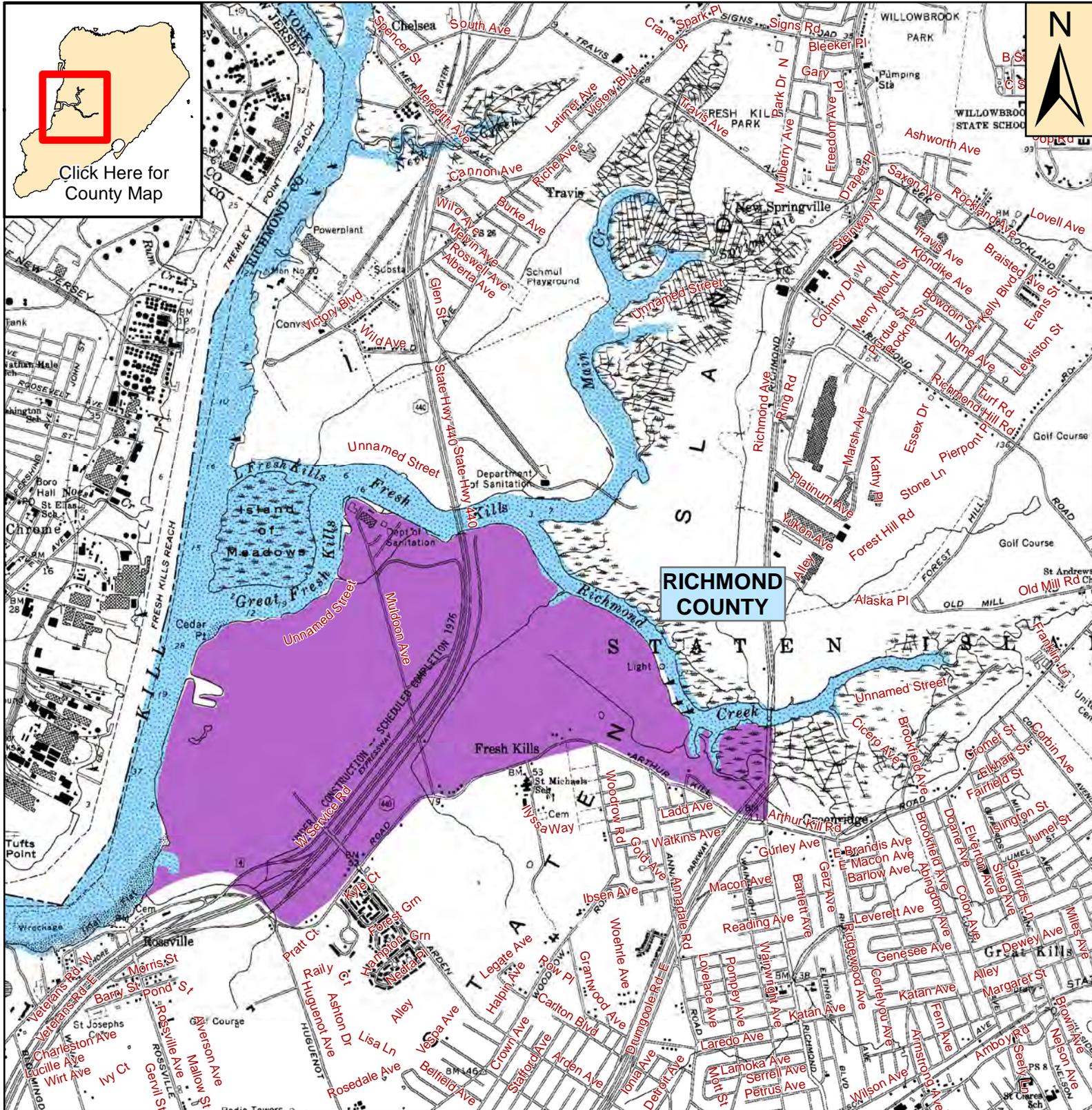
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- Waterways

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SCALE: 1:30,000

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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in West Central Richmond County (Staten Island), New York



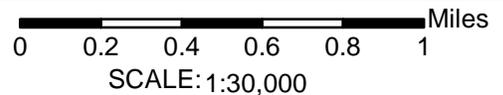
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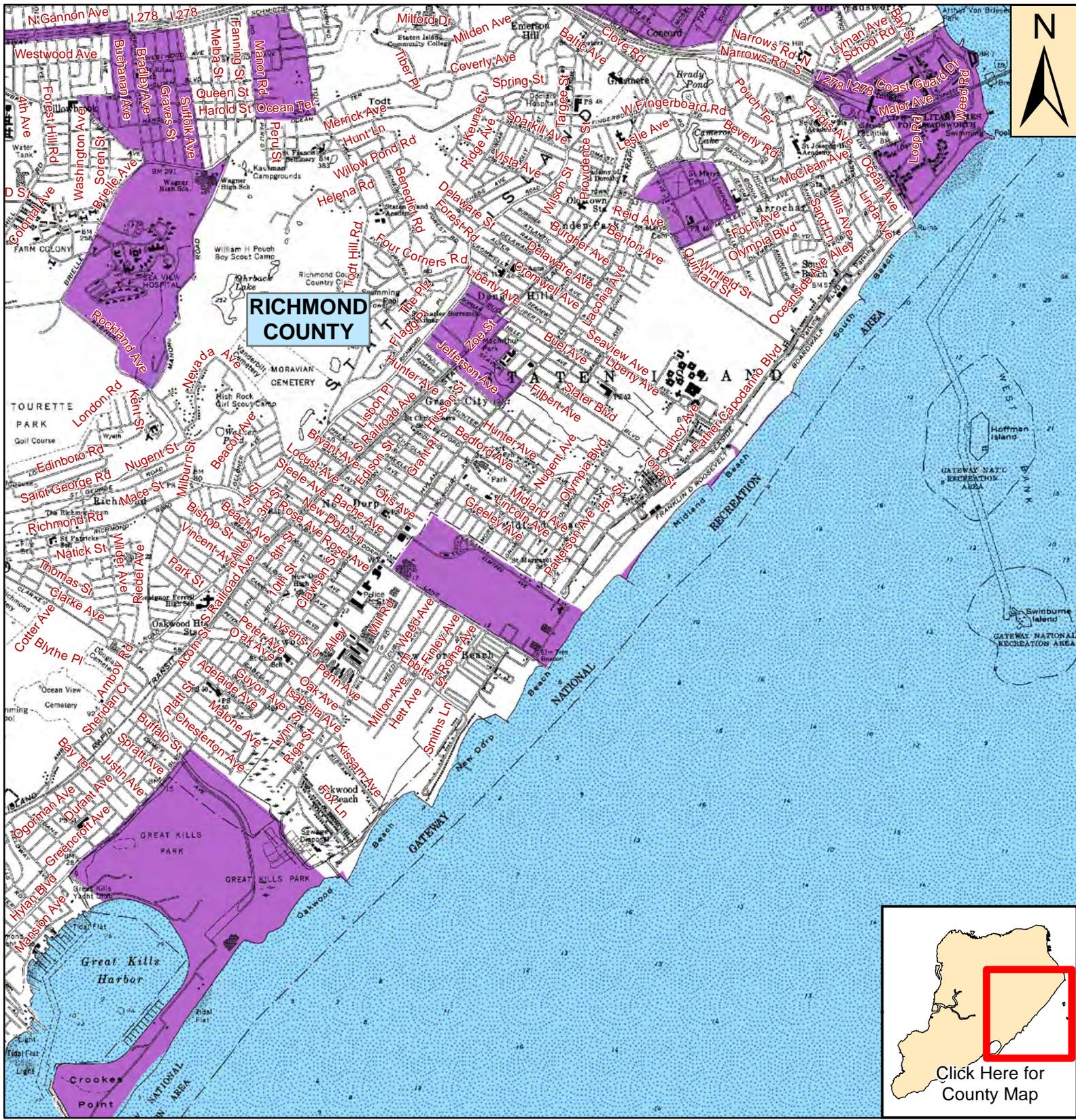
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in East Central Richmond County (Staten Island), New York



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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
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- Potential EJ Area
- Waterways

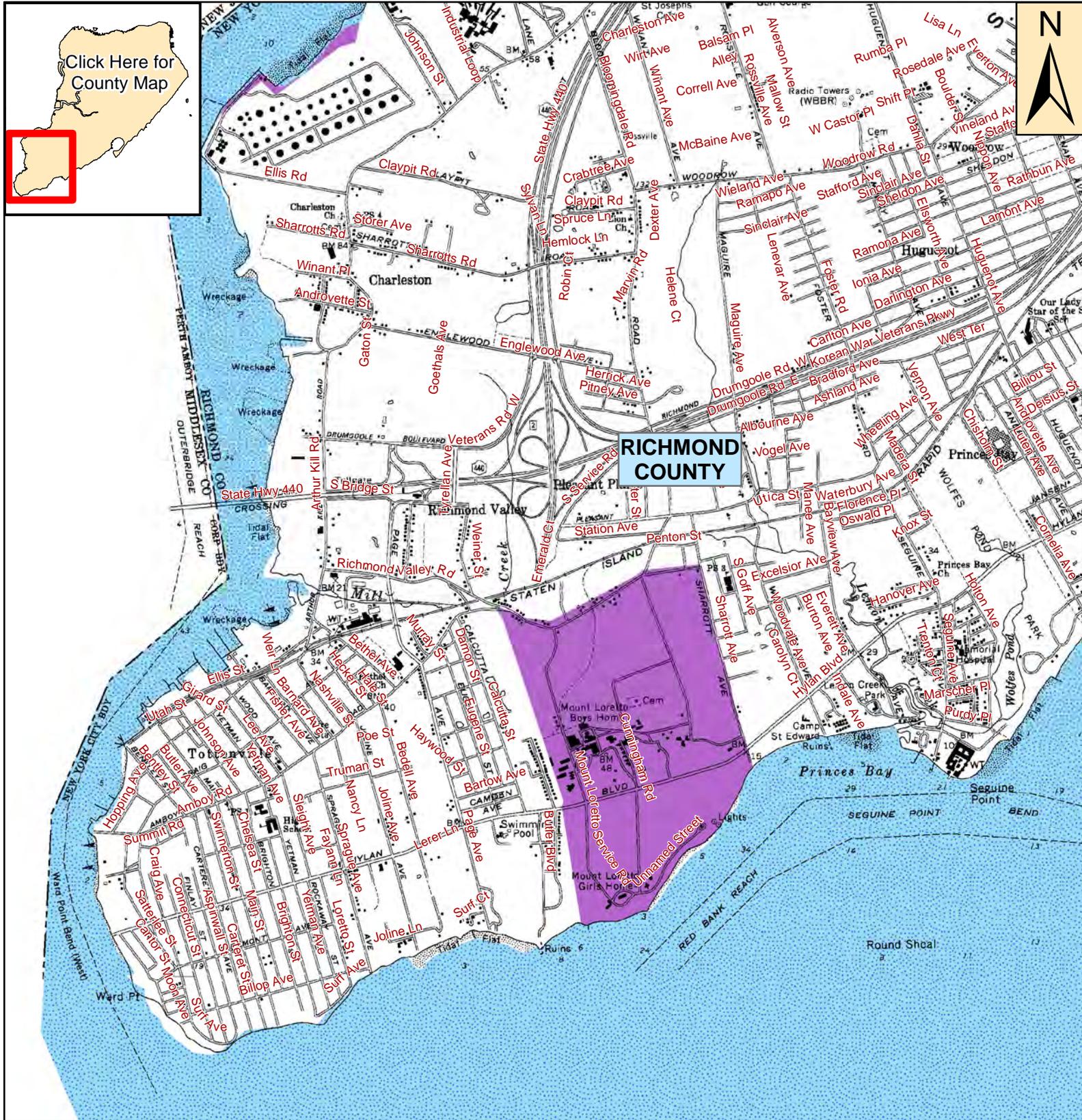
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SCALE: 1:40,000

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Click Here for
County Map

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Southern Richmond County (Staten Island), New York



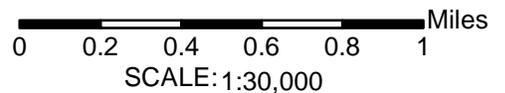
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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

- Potential EJ Area
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Kings County, New York

Click on any Potential EJ Area outlined in blue for a detailed map



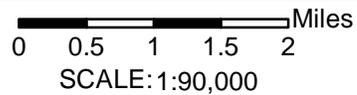
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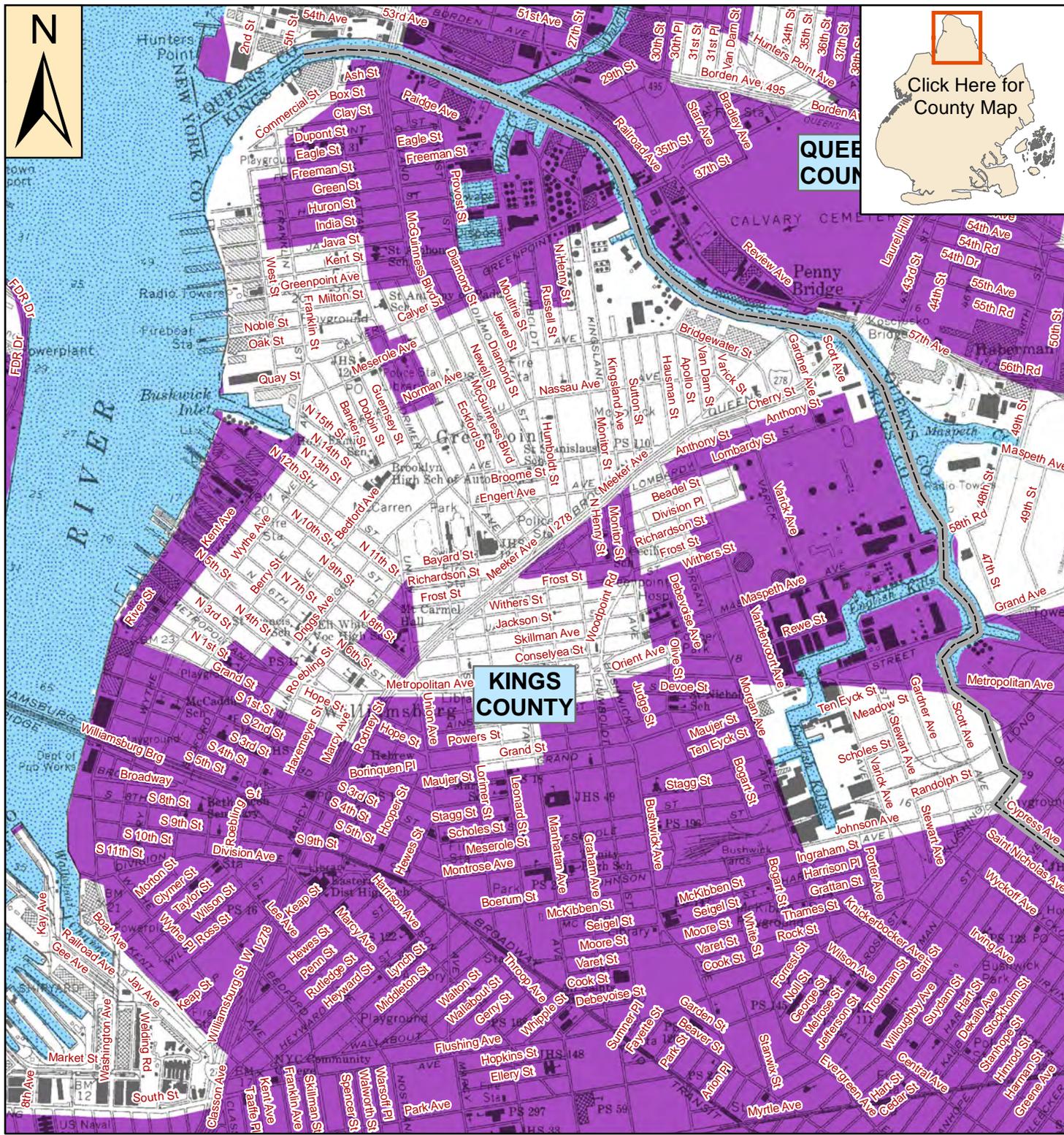
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Northern Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



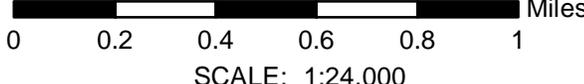
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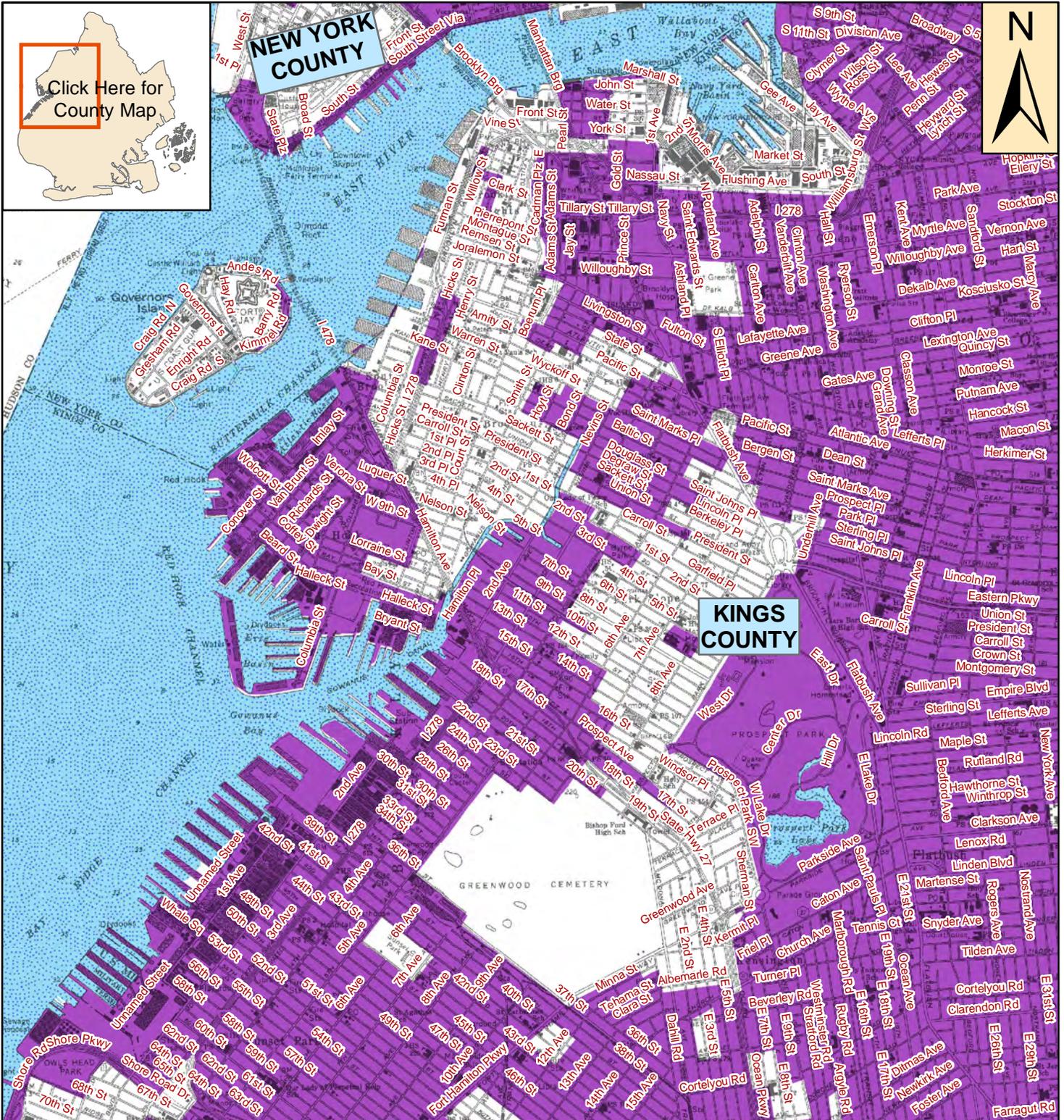
- Potential EJ Area
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Northwest Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

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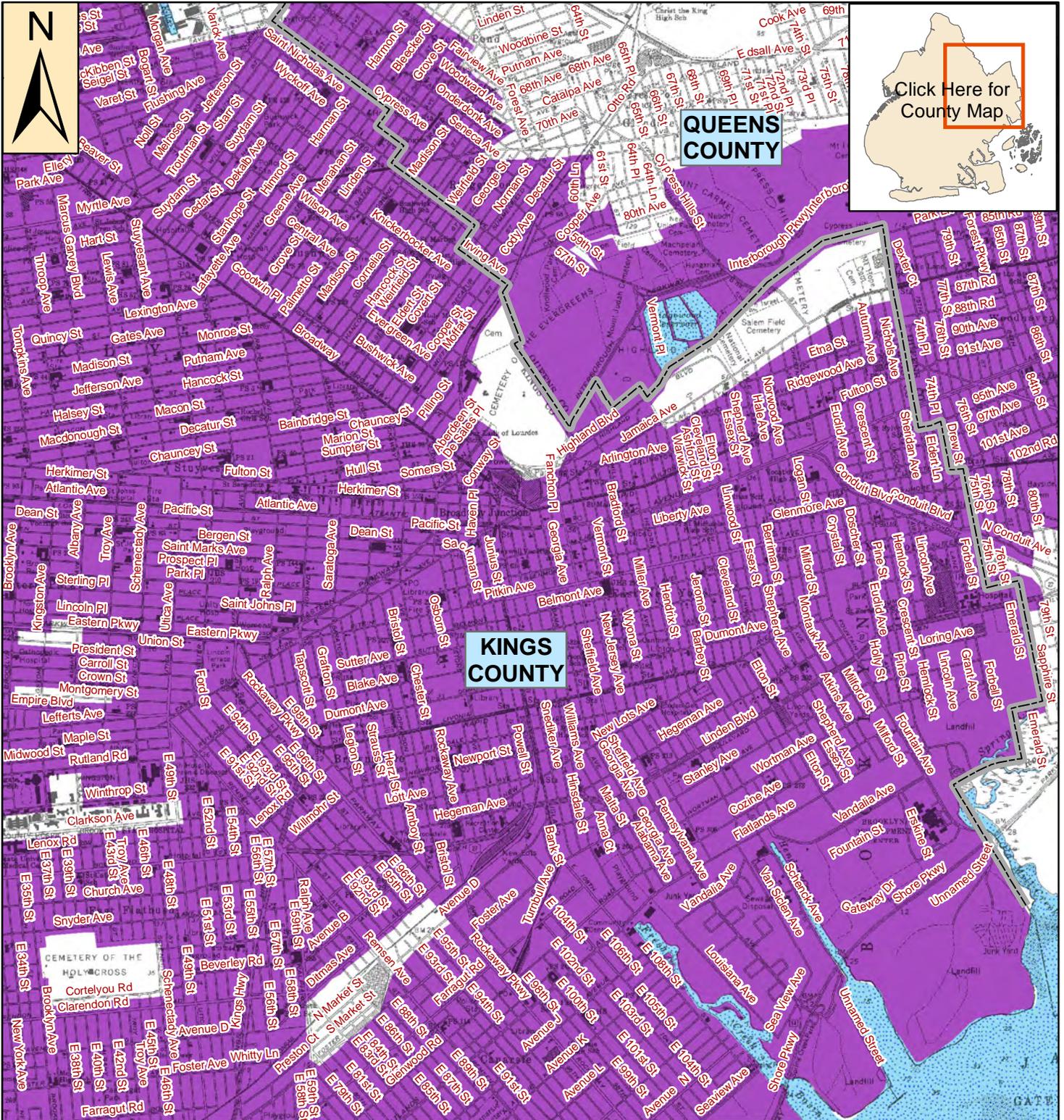
- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

Miles
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SCALE: 1:40,000

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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Northeast Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



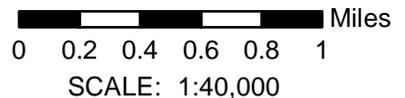
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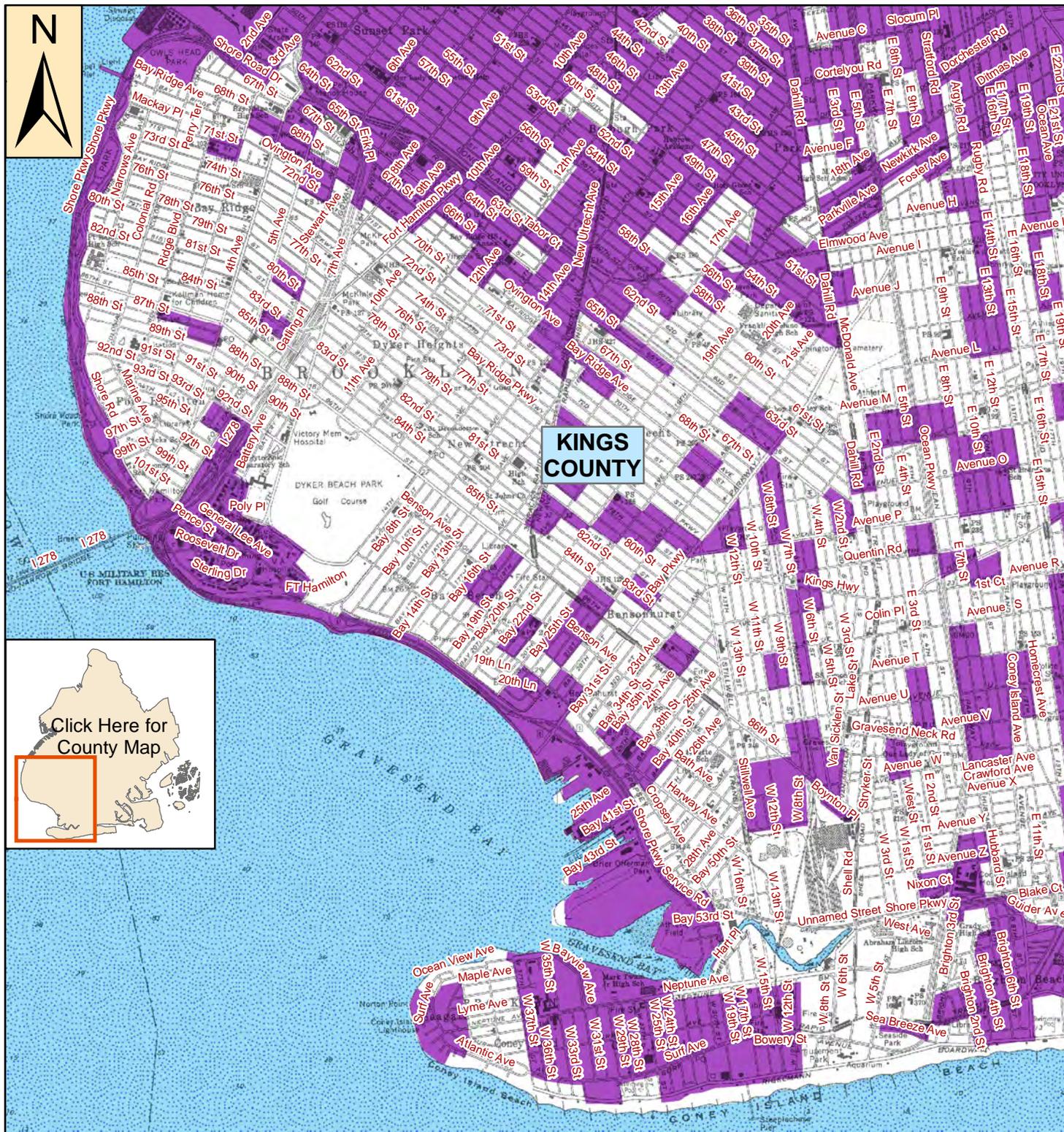
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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Southwest Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



KINGS COUNTY

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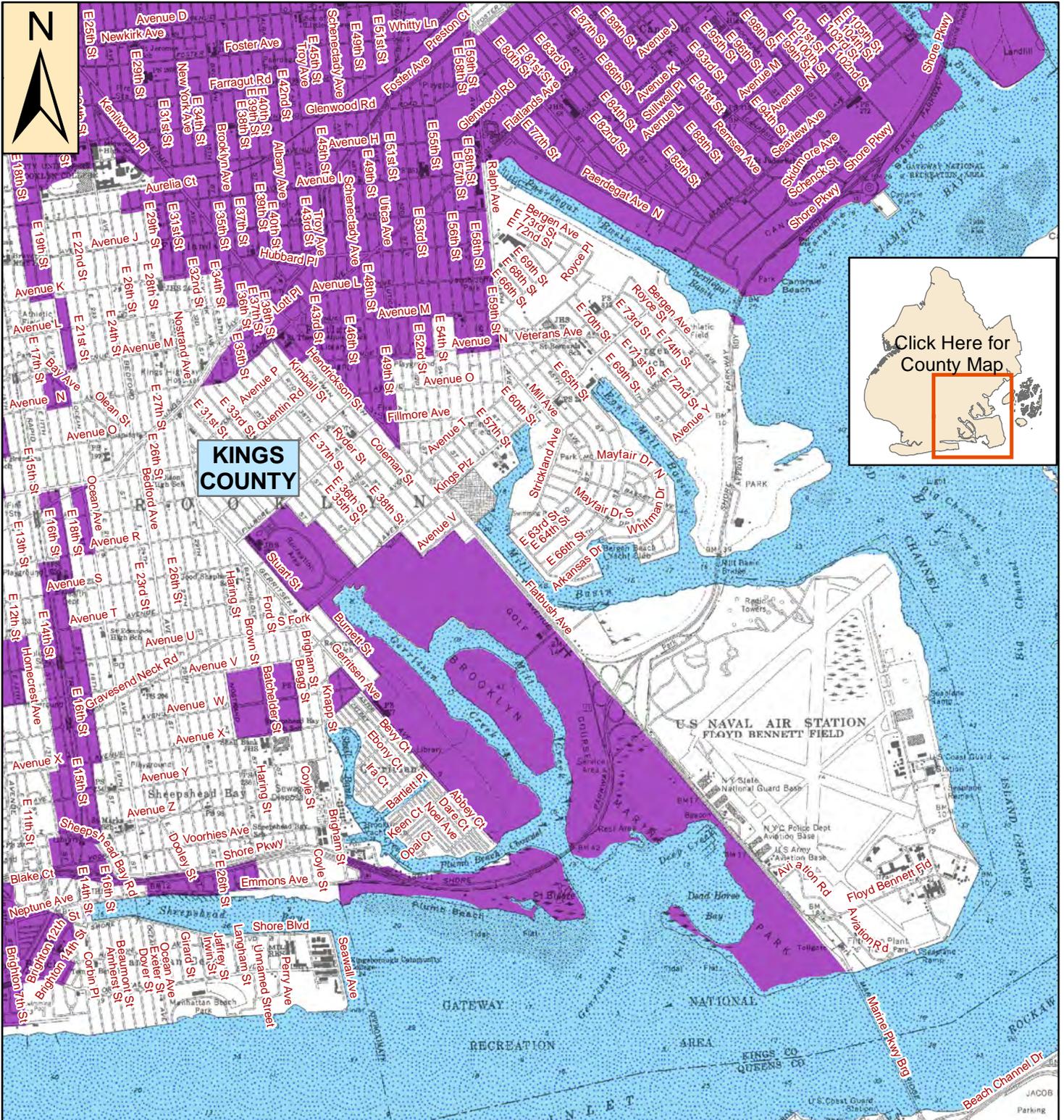
- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

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SCALE: 1:40,000

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Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Southeast Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

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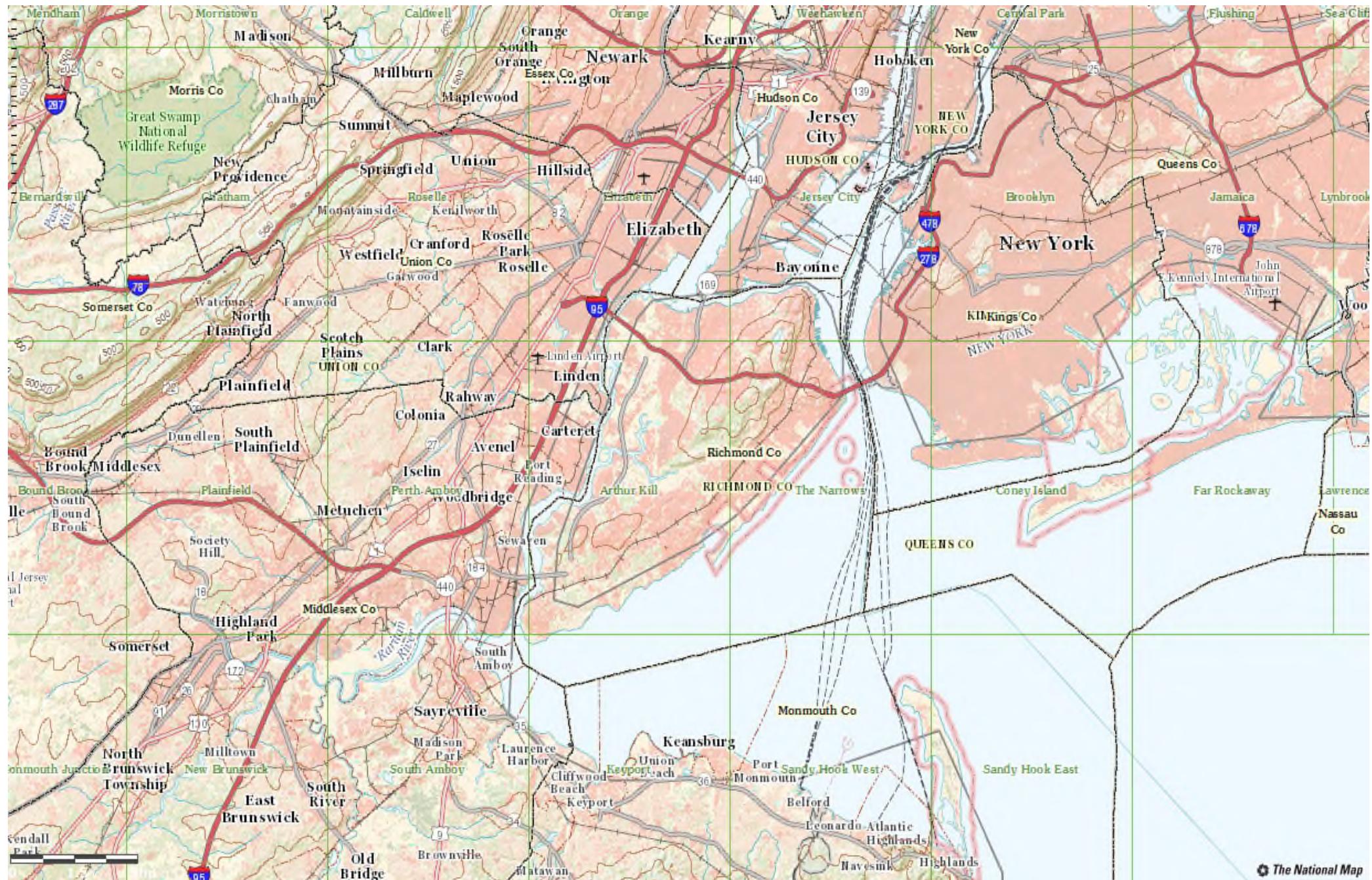
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Appendix J – Topographic Maps

Richmond County Topographic Map

NOTES: Data available from U.S. Geological Survey, National Geospatial Program



Kings County Topographic Map

NOTES: Data available from U.S. Geological Survey, National Geospatial Program.

