

Short Environmental Assessment Form

Part 1 - Project Information

Instructions for Completing

Part 1 - Project Information. The applicant or project sponsor is responsible for the completion of Part 1. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification. Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information.

Complete all items in Part 1. You may also provide any additional information which you believe will be needed by or useful to the lead agency; attach additional pages as necessary to supplement any item.

Part 1 - Project and Sponsor Information		
Name of Action or Project: Construct New Parking Lot SUCF Project 311021-00		
Project Location (describe, and attach a location map): 223 Stone Hill Road, Old Westbury, New York		
Brief Description of Proposed Action: The project includes the construction of approximately 430 new surface parking spaces within the existing Old Westbury Campus. The parking will be construction in phases, Phase 1A will include the construction of approximately 235 new parking spaces. Phase 1B will add 11 new parking spaces with minor expansion and reorganization of an existing parking lot. Phase 2A will include the construction of 60 new parking spaces. Phase 2B will include the construction of a through road with no new parking spaces. Phase 3 will include the construction of 121 new parking spaces. All phases except for 1A will require tree removal, earthmoving, utility relocations, stormwater management facilities and exterior free-standing lighting. Phase 1B will include the rehabilitation of an existing asphalt parking lot, reorganization of the parking lot yielding a net increase of approximately 11 parking spaces,		
Name of Applicant or Sponsor: State University Construction Fund c/o Robert Kanarkiewicz	Telephone: 518-320-1714	E-Mail: bob.kanarkiewicz@suny.edu
Address: 353 Broadway		
City/PO: Albany	State: NY	Zip Code: 12246
1. Does the proposed action only involve the legislative adoption of a plan, local law, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation? If Yes, attach a narrative description of the intent of the proposed action and the environmental resources that may be affected in the municipality and proceed to Part 2. If no, continue to question 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
If Yes, list agency(s) name and permit or approval: NYSDEC Stormwater GP 0-15-002, SUCF Construction Permit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action?	8.45 acres	
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed?	8.20 acres	
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor?	604 acres	
4. Check all land uses that occur on, adjoining and near the proposed action.	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural (non-agriculture) <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential (suburban) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Institution/academic campus <input type="checkbox"/> Parkland	

	NO	YES	N/A
5. Is the proposed action, a. A permitted use under the zoning regulations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Is the proposed action consistent with the predominant character of the existing built or natural landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is the site of the proposed action located in, or does it adjoin, a state listed Critical Environmental Area? If Yes, identify: Name:SGPA, Reason:Protect groundwater, Agency:Long Island Regional Planning, Date:3-19-93	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8. a. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Are public transportation service(s) available at or near the site of the proposed action?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c. Are any pedestrian accommodations or bicycle routes available on or near site of the proposed action?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9. Does the proposed action meet or exceed the state energy code requirements? If the proposed action will exceed requirements, describe design features and technologies:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10. Will the proposed action connect to an existing public/private water supply? If No, describe method for providing potable water:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Will the proposed action connect to existing wastewater utilities? If No, describe method for providing wastewater treatment:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. a. Does the site contain a structure that is listed on either the State or National Register of Historic Places?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Is the proposed action located in an archeological sensitive area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. a. Does any portion of the site of the proposed action, or lands adjoining the proposed action, contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state or local agency?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Would the proposed action physically alter, or encroach into, any existing wetland or waterbody? If Yes, identify the wetland or waterbody and extent of alterations in square feet or acres:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Identify the typical habitat types that occur on, or are likely to be found on the project site. Check all that apply: □ Shoreline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest □ Agricultural/grasslands □ Early mid-successional □ Wetland □ Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban			
15. Does the site of the proposed action contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal government as threatened or endangered?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Is the project site located in the 100 year flood plain?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Will the proposed action create storm water discharge, either from point or non-point sources? If Yes, a. Will storm water discharges flow to adjacent properties? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES b. Will storm water discharges be directed to established conveyance systems (runoff and storm drains)? If Yes, briefly describe: Site discharges to a constructed infiltration stormwater management area then onto existing down gradient open drainage system under the jurisdiction of campus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



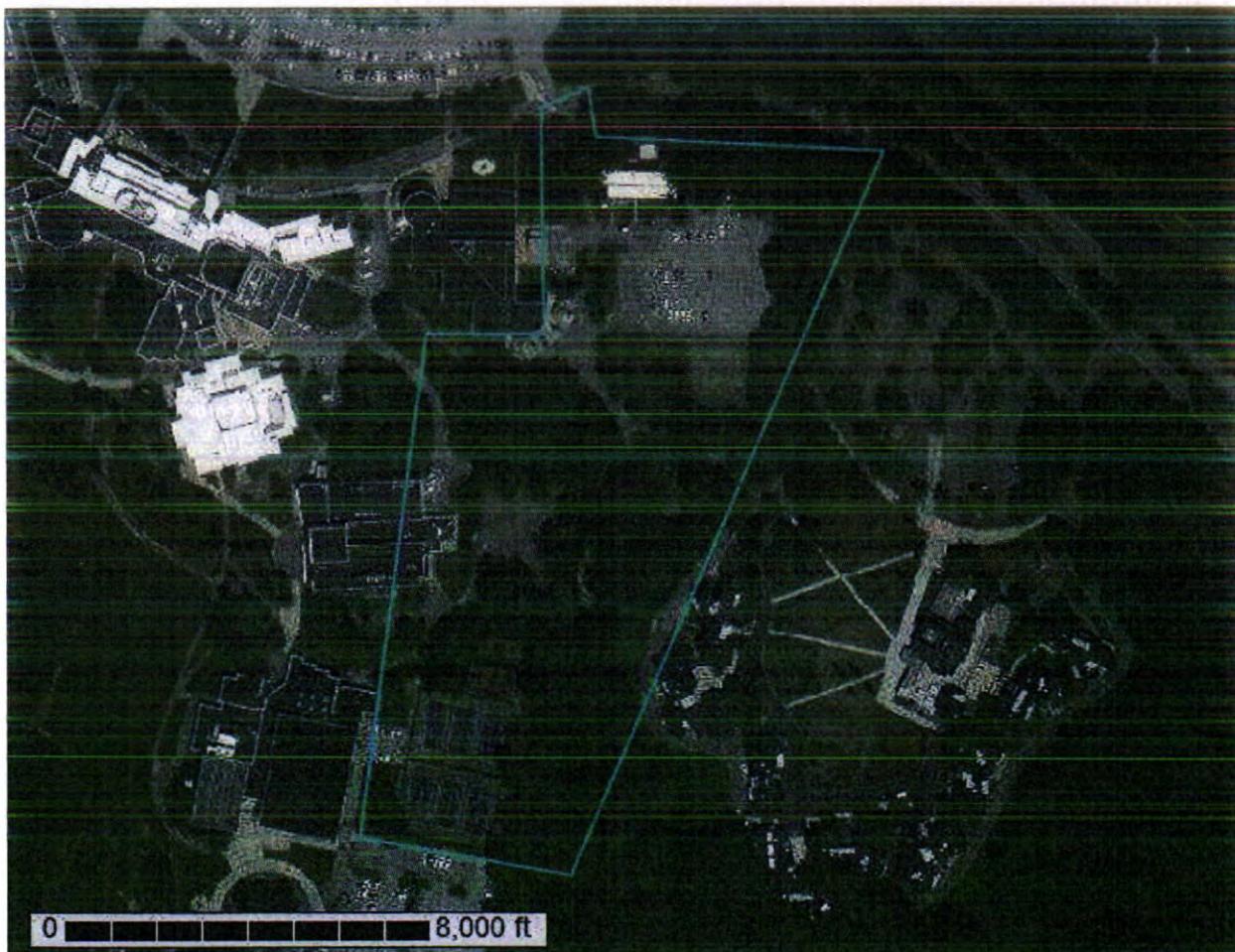
United States
Department of
Agriculture



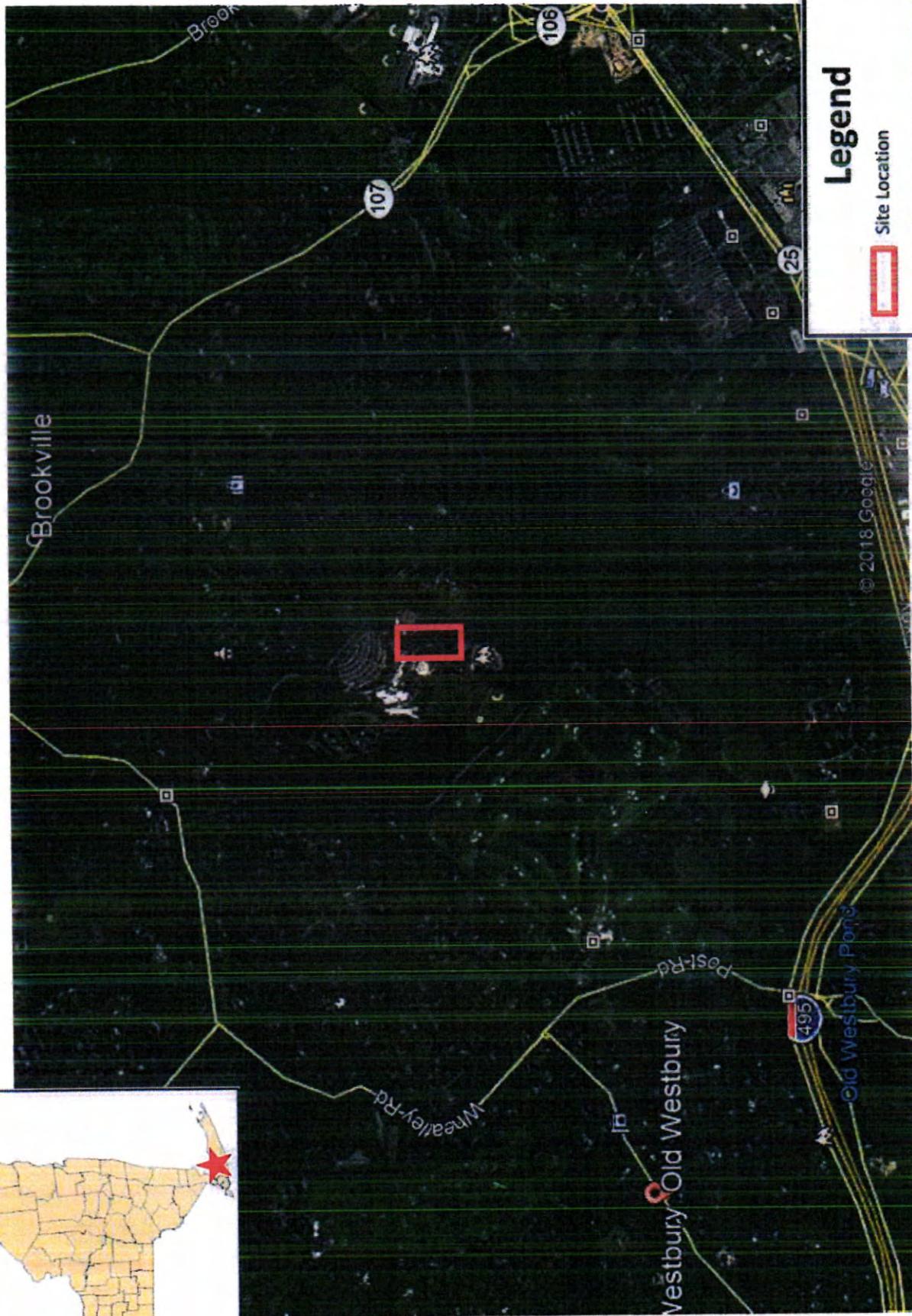
Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

**Custom Soil Resource Report for
Nassau County,
New York**



USDA Soils Data



SITE LOCATION MAP

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OLD WESTBURY - CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY
NASSAU COUNTY

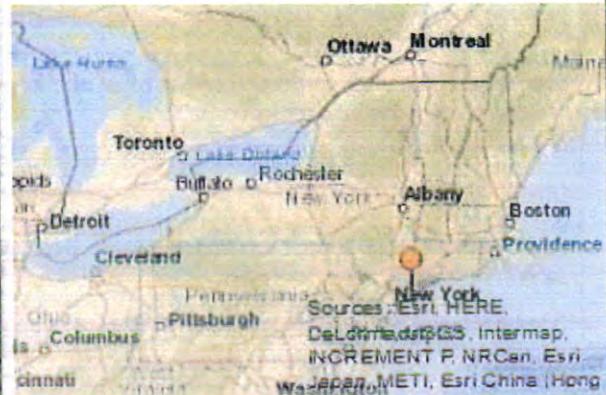
M.J. Engineering and
Land Surveying, P.C.
1533 Crescent Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0822
www.mjels.com



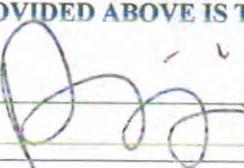
Site Location Map



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area - Identify]	Name:SGPA, Reason:Protect groundwater, Agency:Long Island Regional Planning, Date:3-19-93
Part 1 / Question 12a [National Register of Historic Places]	No
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	No
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	No
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	No
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	No
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	No

18. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that result in the impoundment of water or other liquids (e.g. retention pond, waste lagoon, dam)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If Yes, explain purpose and size:	Stormwater infiltration basin - 0.25 acres in size.	
19. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the location of an active or closed solid waste management facility?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes, describe:		
20. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the subject of remediation (ongoing or completed) for hazardous waste?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes, describe:		
I AFFIRM THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE		
Applicant/sponsor name:	Robert Kanarkiewicz	
Signature:		
Date:	2/27/18	

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:2,240 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
Area of Interest (AOI)		Stony Spot
Soils		Very Stony Spot
		Wet Spot
		Other
		Special Line Features
Special Point Features		Water Features
Blowout		Streams and Canals
Borrow Pit		Transportation
Clay Spot		Rails
Closed Depression		Interstate Highways
Gravel Pit		US Routes
Gravelly Spot		Major Roads
Landfill		Local Roads
Lava Flow		Background
Marsh or swamp		Aerial Photography
Mine or Quarry		
Miscellaneous Water		
Perennial Water		
Rock Outcrop		
Saline Spot		
Sandy Spot		
Severely Eroded Spot		
Sinkhole		
Slide or Slip		
Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Nassau County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Oct 8, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Oct 5, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EnB	Enfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
MkC	Montauk loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.6	20.7%
PrD	Plymouth-Riverhead complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	0.2	1.4%
Ug	Urban land	9.9	77.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		12.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Nassau County, New York

EnB—Enfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9tsp
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Enfield and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Enfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: A silty mantle over acid, sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 32 inches: silt loam
2BC - 32 to 36 inches: gravelly loamy sand
2C - 36 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Scio

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

MkC—Montauk loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w80k

Elevation: 0 to 390 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 195 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Montauk and similar soils: 84 percent

Minor components: 16 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Montauk

Setting

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines, recessional moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: loam

Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: loam

Bw2 - 26 to 34 inches: sandy loam

2Cd - 34 to 72 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to densic material

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenbelt

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, crest, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton, sandy substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terminal moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

PrD—Plymouth-Riverhead complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9tt7
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 46 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plymouth and similar soils: 50 percent

Riverhead and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plymouth

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Acid sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 2 to 7 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 7 to 28 inches: loamy sand

H3 - 28 to 60 inches: gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverhead

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits overlying stratified sand and gravel

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 1 to 4 inches: sandy loam

H2 - 4 to 25 inches: sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

*H3 - 25 to 36 inches: loamy sand
H4 - 36 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand*

Properties and qualities

*Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)*

Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No*

Minor Components

Montauk

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No*

Sudbury

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No*

Unnamed soils, very stony

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No*

Ug—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol: 9ttq
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland*

Map Unit Composition

*Urban land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Minor Components

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hempstead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Enfield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Udipsamments

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

References

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

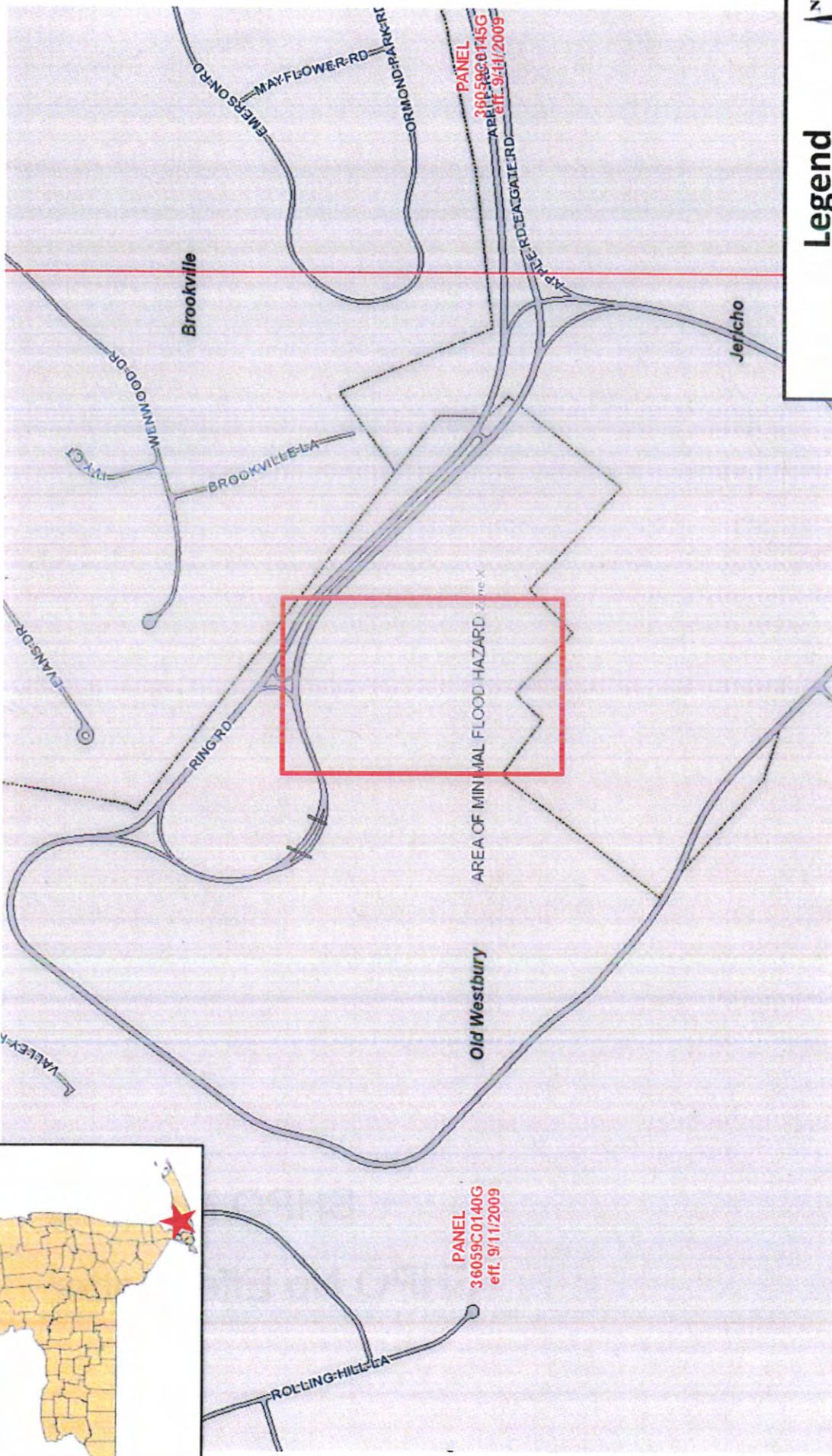
Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

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FEMA Flood Mapping



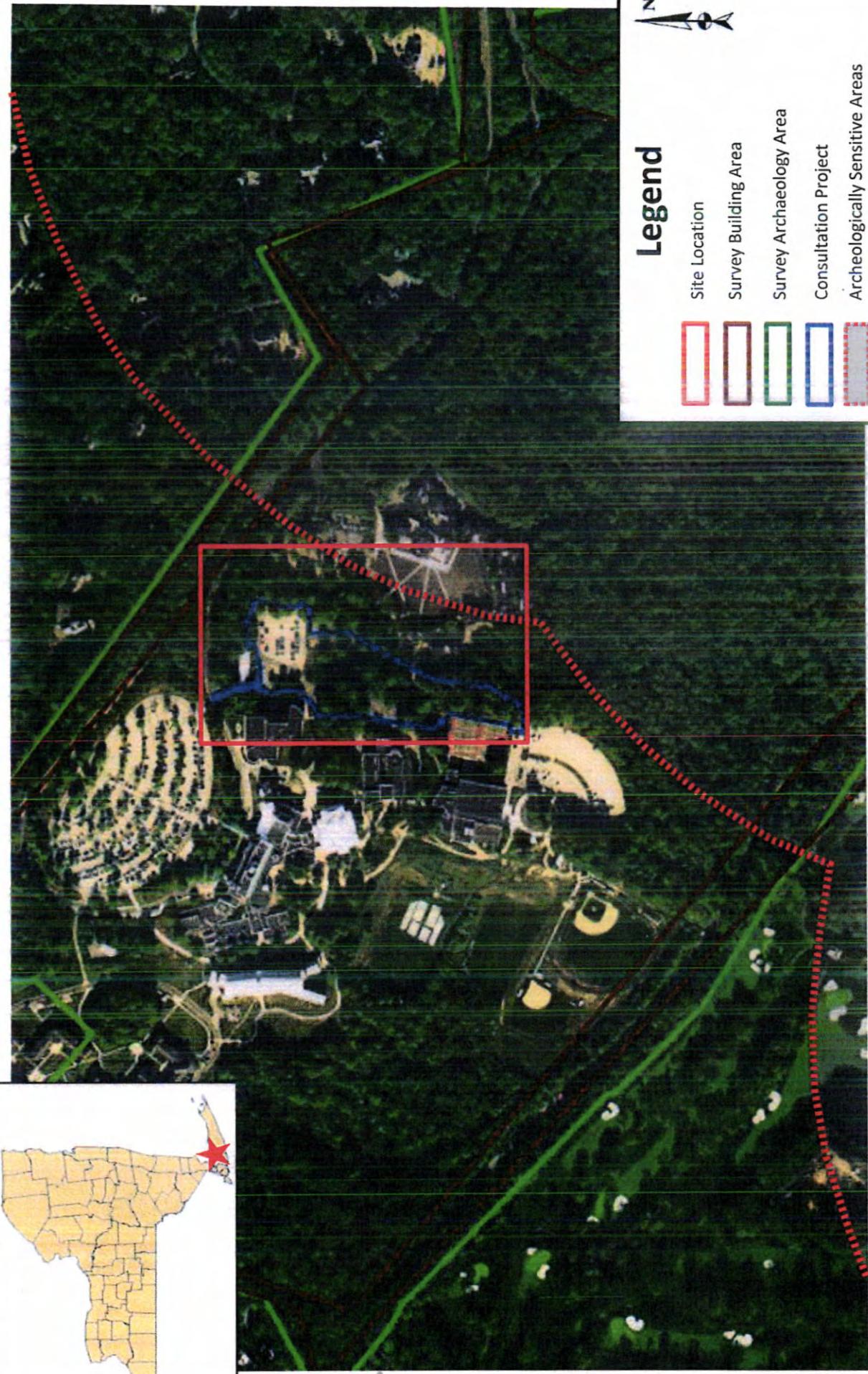
FEMA FIRM MAPPING – PANEL 36059C0140G
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OLD WESTBURY – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/2/2018

M.J. Engineering and
Land Surveying, P.C.
1533 Crescent Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0832
www.mjels.com



SHPO Mapping
SHPO No Effect letter



NYSDEC Environmental Mapper
Endangered Species and State Wetlands /
Buffers



NYSDC ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MAPPER
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OLD WESTBURY – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY

NASSAU COUNTY

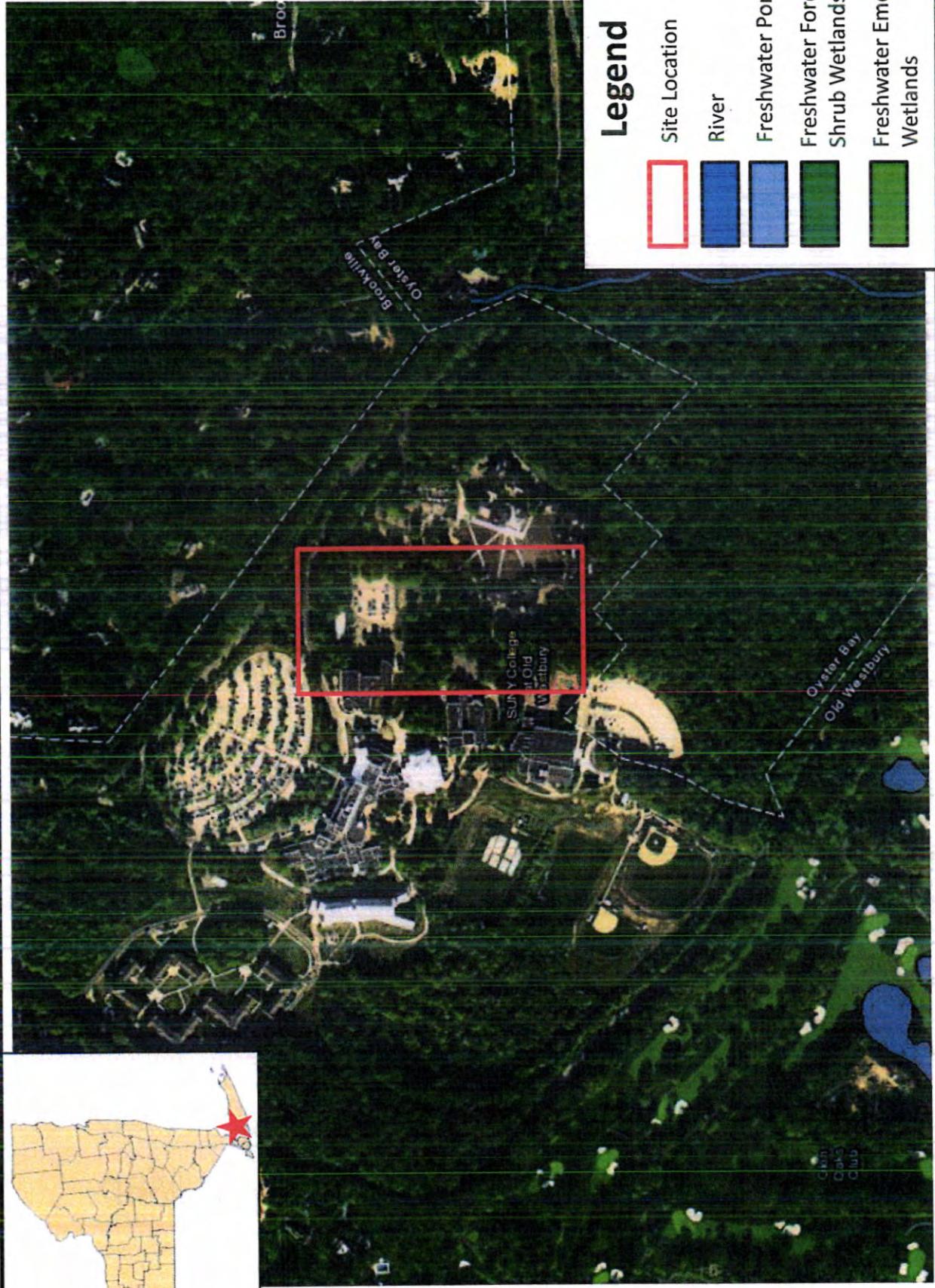
DATE ACCESSED: 1/2/2018

M.J. Engineering and
Land Surveying, P.C.

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 Phone: 518.371.0799/Fax: 518.371.0822
www.mjols.com



NYSDEC Environmental Mapper
NWI Wetlands



USFWS NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAPPER
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OLD WESTBURY – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY

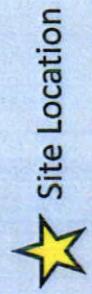
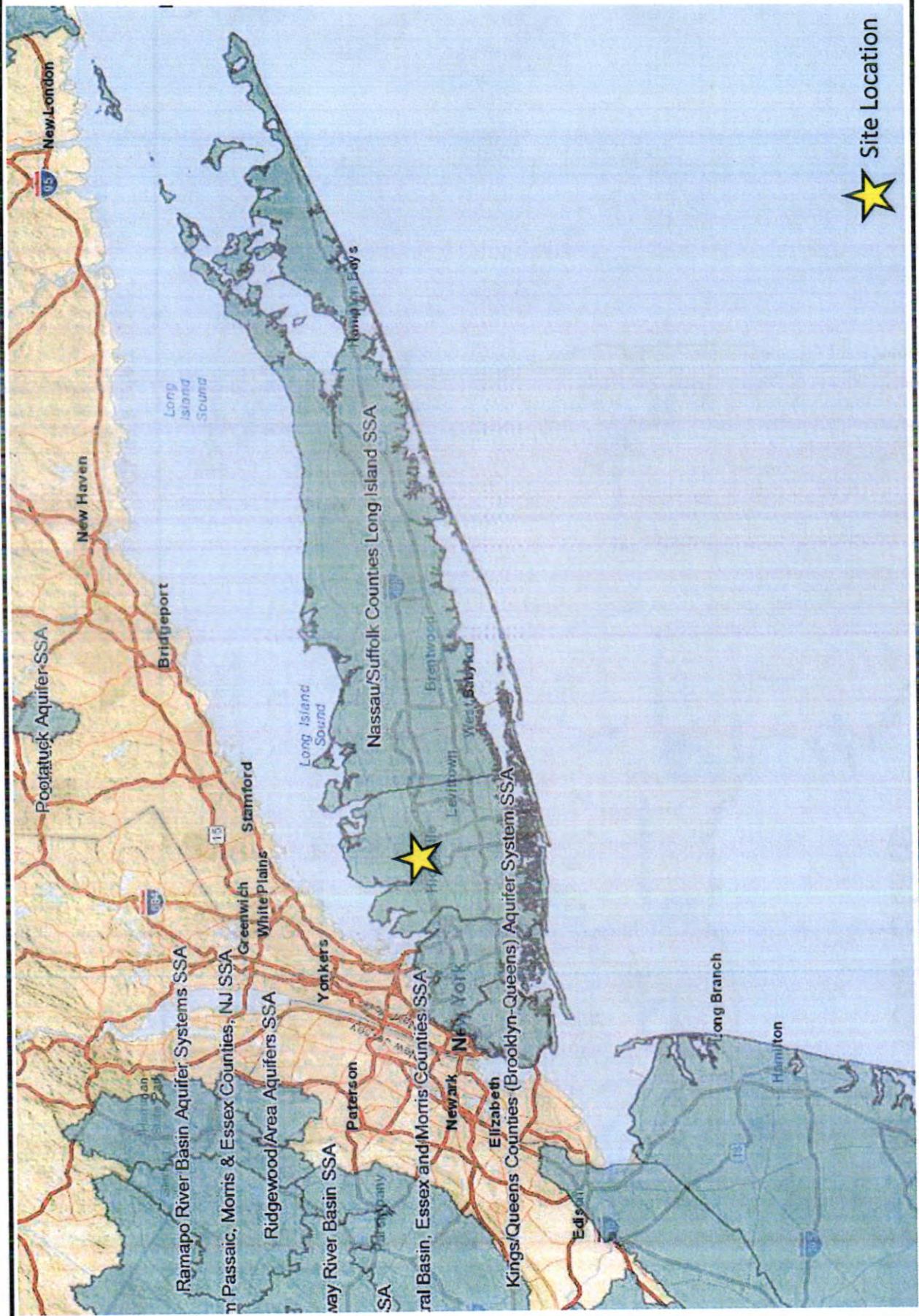
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/2/2018

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Land Surveying, P.C.
 1533 Crescent Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
 Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0872
www.mjols.com



Sole Source Aquifer Map



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER MAP
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OLD WESTBURY – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STOR HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY

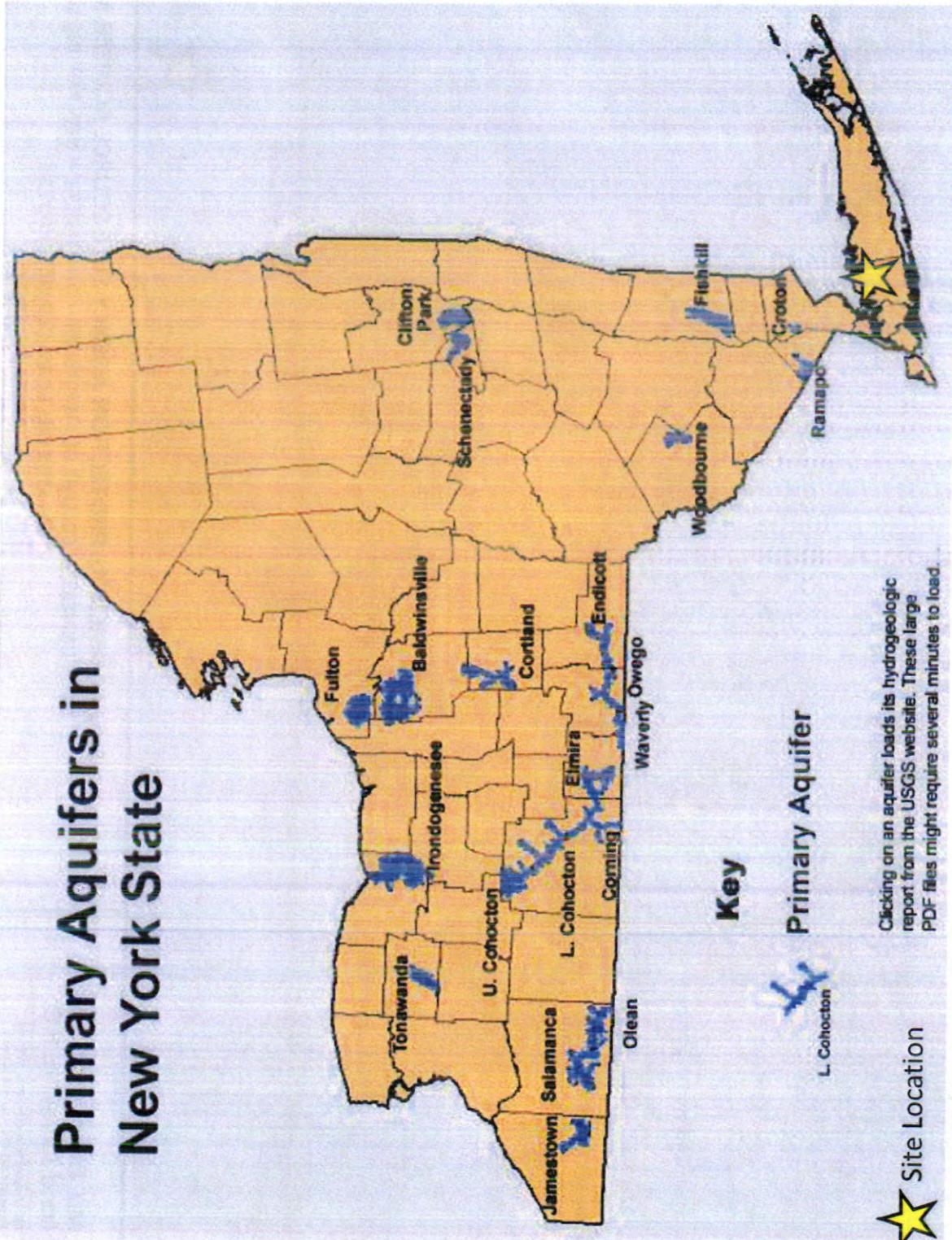
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/8/2018

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 Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0877
www.mjels.com



Primary Aquifers in New York State



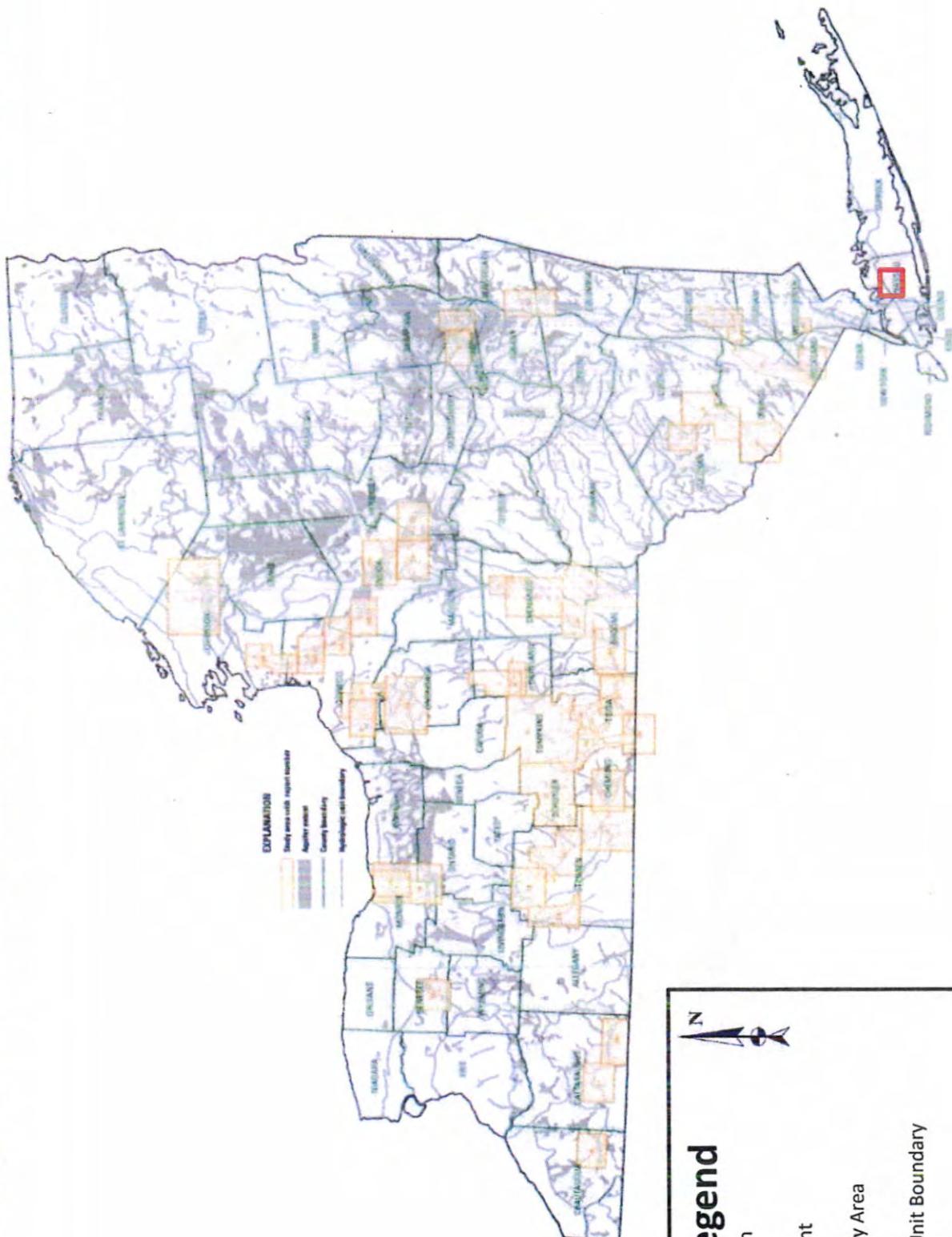
Clicking on an aquifer loads its hydrogeologic report from the USGS website. These large PDF files might require several minutes to load.

USGS AQUIFER MAP
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/8/2018

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1533 Crescent Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0822
www.mjels.com





**NEW YORK USGS UNCONSOLIDATED AQUIFER MAP
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT**

2223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY

NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/8/2018

Legend



Site Location

Aquifer Extent

Hydrologic Unit Boundary

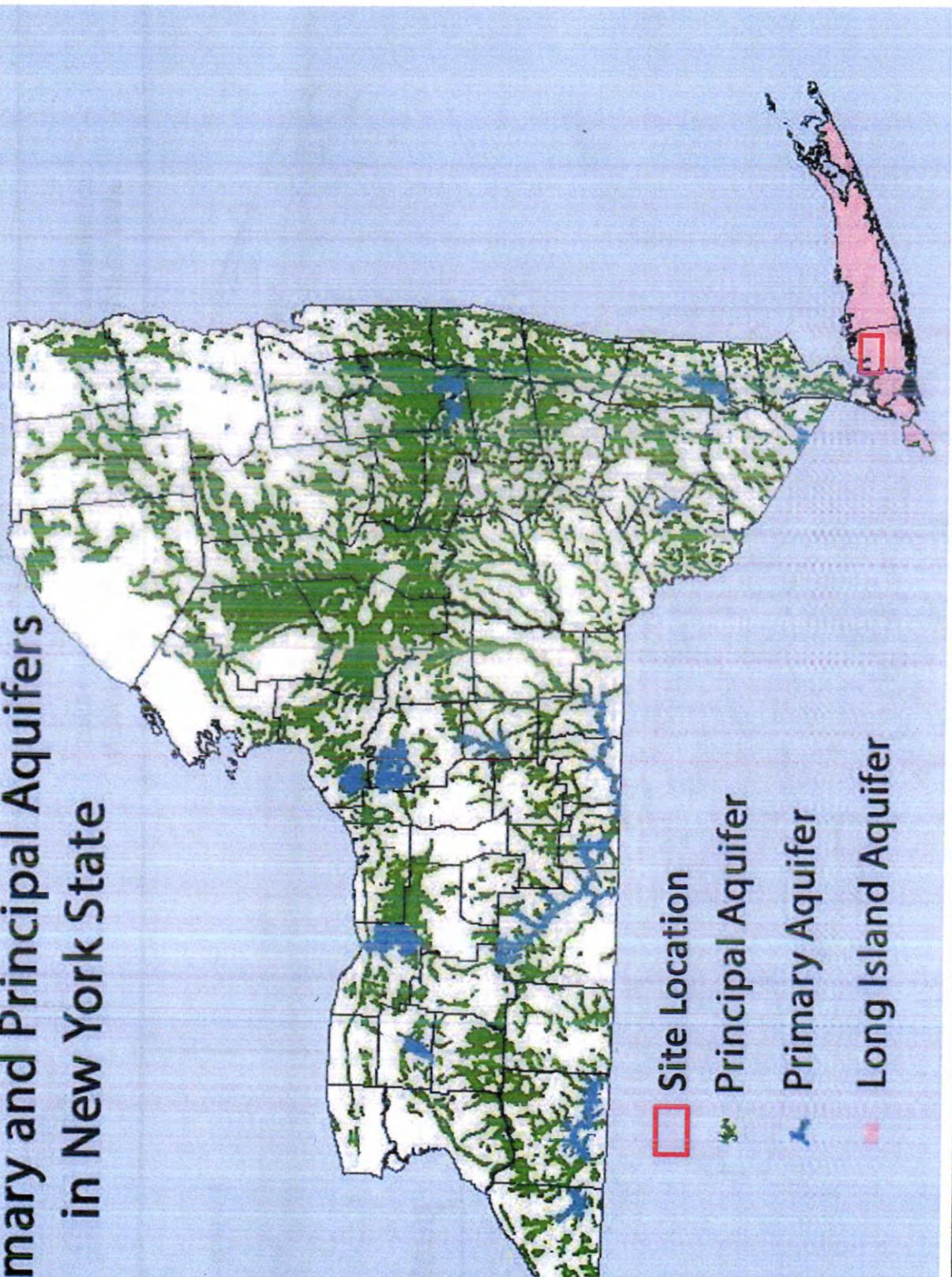
County Boundary

M.J. Engineering and
Land Surveying, P.C.

1533 Crescent Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
Phone: 518.371.0799 / Fax: 518.371.0822
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Primary and Principal Aquifers in New York State



Site Location

Principal Aquifer

Primary Aquifer

Long Island Aquifer

NEW YORK USGS AQUIFER MAP
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE – CONSTRUCTION NEW PARKING LOT
223 STORE HILL ROAD, OLD WESTBURY, NY
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE ACCESSED: 1/8/2018

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USFW Ipac Database



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



In Reply Refer To:

January 02, 2018

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2018-SLI-0178

Event Code: 05E1LI00-2018-E-00391

Project Name: State University College Old Westbury - New Parking Lot

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(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967
(631) 286-0485

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2018-SLI-0178

Event Code: 05E1LI00-2018-E-00391

Project Name: State University College Old Westbury - New Parking Lot

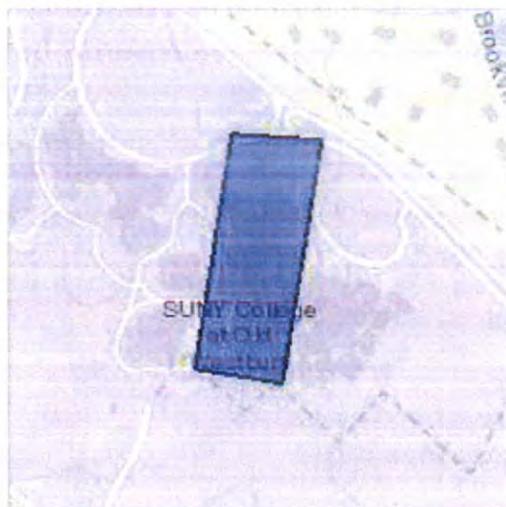
Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Installation of parking lots and associated drainage, grading, lighting and site work on the existing campus.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/40.797946948351324N73.57116770556877W>



Counties: Nassau, NY

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this 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. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melanotos</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2083	Endangered

Flowering Plants

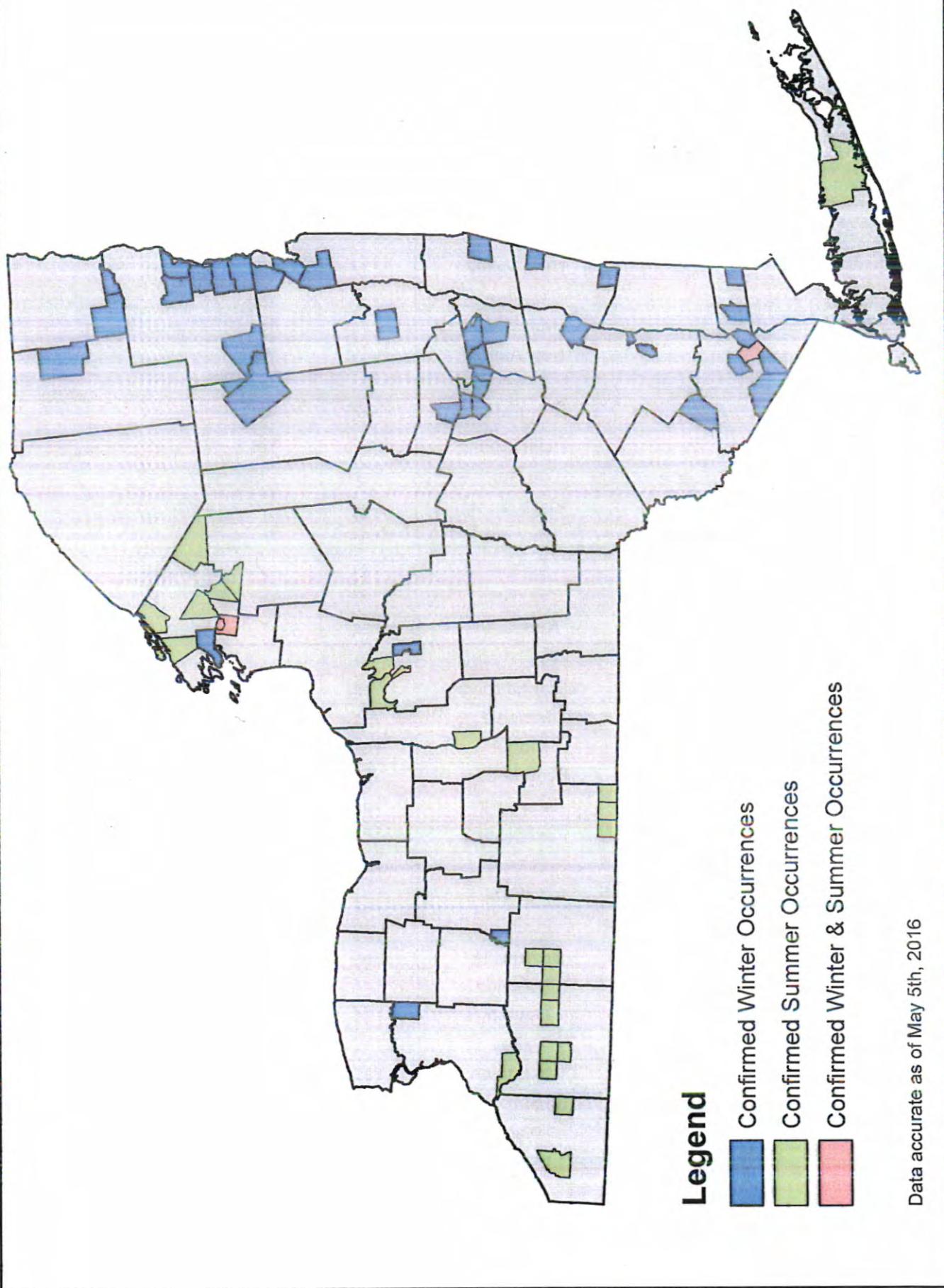
NAME	STATUS
Sandplain Gerardia <i>Agalinis acuta</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8128	Endangered
Seabeach Amaranth <i>Amaranthus pumilus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

**Northern Long-eared Bat Occurrences by Town
(NYSDEC – 2016)**

Northern Long-eared Bat Occurrences by Town



County	Town	Winter	Summer
<i>Albany</i>	Guilderland	Yes	
	Knox	Yes	
	New Scotland	Yes	
<i>Allegany</i>	Belfast		Yes
	Caneadea		Yes
	New Hudson		Yes
<i>Cattaraugus</i>	Franklinville		Yes
	Little Valley		Yes
	Lyndon		Yes
	Mansfield		Yes
	New Albion		Yes
<i>Cayuga</i>	Ledyard		Yes
<i>Chautauqua</i>	Chautauqua		Yes
	Ellington		Yes
<i>Clinton</i>	Ausable	Yes	
	Black Brook	Yes	
<i>Columbia</i>	Ancram	Yes	
	Canaan	Yes	
<i>Erie</i>	Collins		Yes
	Newstead	Yes	
<i>Essex</i>	Crown Point	Yes	
	Elizabethtown	Yes	
	Minerva	Yes	
	Moriah	Yes	
	Ticonderoga	Yes	
	Westport	Yes	
<i>Franklin</i>	Bellmont	Yes	
<i>Greene</i>	Catskill	Yes	
<i>Hamilton</i>	Indian Lake	Yes	
<i>Jefferson</i>	Alexandria		Yes
	Brownville	Yes	
	Champion		Yes
	Clayton		Yes
	Le Ray		Yes
	Watertown	Yes	Yes
<i>Lewis</i>	Denmark		Yes
	Diana		Yes
<i>Livingston</i>	Portage	Yes	
<i>Montgomery</i>	Root	Yes	

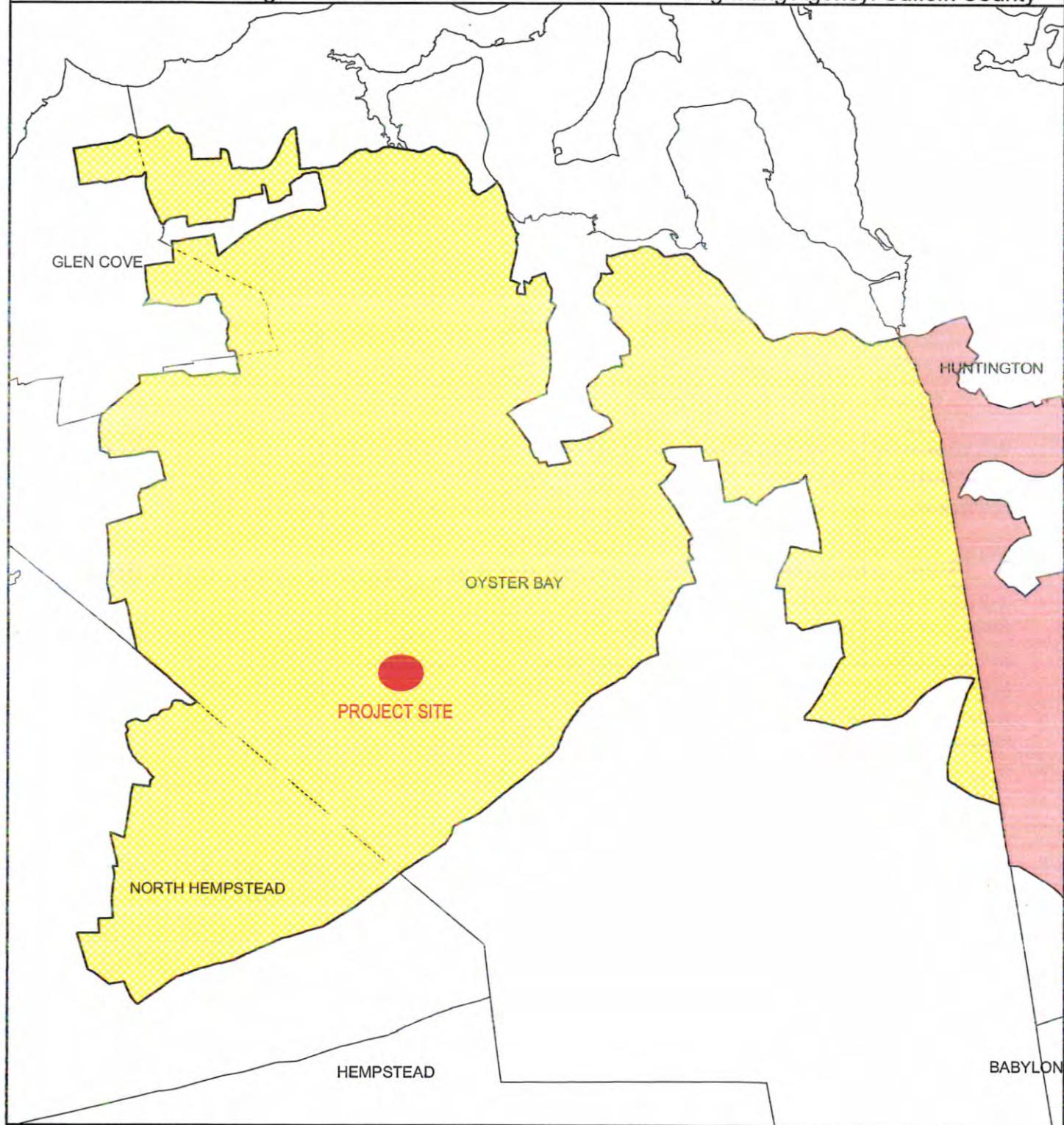
<i>Onondaga</i>	Clay		Yes
	De Witt	Yes	
	Geddes		Yes
	Lysander		Yes
<i>Orange</i>	Blooming Grove	Yes	
	Highlands	Yes	
	Tuxedo	Yes	
	Warwick	Yes	
	Woodbury	Yes	Yes
<i>Putnam</i>	Putnam Valley	Yes	
	Southeast	Yes	
<i>Rensselaer</i>	Berlin	Yes	
<i>Saratoga</i>	Greenfield	Yes	
<i>Schoharie</i>	Carlisle	Yes	
	Cobleskill	Yes	
	Schoharie	Yes	
	Wright	Yes	
<i>Schuyler</i>	Hector		Yes
<i>Steuben</i>	Caton		Yes
	Lindley		Yes
	Tuscarora		Yes
<i>Suffolk</i>	Brookhaven		Yes
<i>Sullivan</i>	Manmakating	Yes	
<i>Ulster</i>	Kingston	Yes	
	Rosendale	Yes	
<i>Warren</i>	Hague	Yes	
<i>Washington</i>	Dresden	Yes	
	Fort Ann	Yes	

Oyster Bay Critical Environmental Area (CEA)
(NYSDEC – 1988)

**Special Groundwater Protection Area
(Oyster Bay) Critical Environmental Area (CEA) Map #8**

Effective Date of Designation: 2-10-88

Designating Agency: Suffolk County



Legend

[Red Box] Adjacent CEAs

[Yellow Box] Special Groundwater Protection Area CEA Map #8

Base Map: Town or City Boundary for NYS

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. SGPA Maps 1 through 9 represent a portion of the SGPA designated as a Critical Environmental Area.

0 1.5 3 Miles

1 inch equals 1.5 miles

For Adjacent CEAs see map:
SGPA Map #9

(R)

Project: _____

Date: _____

Short Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Impact Assessment

Part 2 is to be completed by the Lead Agency.

Answer all of the following questions in Part 2 using the information contained in Part 1 and other materials submitted by the project sponsor or otherwise available to the reviewer. When answering the questions the reviewer should be guided by the concept "Have my responses been reasonable considering the scale and context of the proposed action?"

	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
1. Will the proposed action create a material conflict with an adopted land use plan or zoning regulations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Will the proposed action result in a change in the use or intensity of use of land?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Will the proposed action impair the character or quality of the existing community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Will the proposed action have an impact on the environmental characteristics that caused the establishment of a Critical Environmental Area (CEA)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Will the proposed action result in an adverse change in the existing level of traffic or affect existing infrastructure for mass transit, biking or walkway?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Will the proposed action cause an increase in the use of energy and it fails to incorporate reasonably available energy conservation or renewable energy opportunities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Will the proposed action impact existing: a. public / private water supplies? b. public / private wastewater treatment utilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Will the proposed action impair the character or quality of important historic, archaeological, architectural or aesthetic resources?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Will the proposed action result in an adverse change to natural resources (e.g., wetlands, waterbodies, groundwater, air quality, flora and fauna)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Will the proposed action result in an increase in the potential for erosion, flooding or drainage problems?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Will the proposed action create a hazard to environmental resources or human health?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Project:

Date:

Short Environmental Assessment Form
Part 3 Determination of Significance

For every question in Part 2 that was answered "moderate to large impact may occur", or if there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action may or will not result in a significant adverse environmental impact, please complete Part 3. Part 3 should, in sufficient detail, identify the impact, including any measures or design elements that have been included by the project sponsor to avoid or reduce impacts. Part 3 should also explain how the lead agency determined that the impact may or will not be significant. Each potential impact should be assessed considering its setting, probability of occurring, duration, irreversibility, geographic scope and magnitude. Also consider the potential for short-term, long-term and cumulative impacts.

See attached Part 3 narrative

- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above, and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action may result in one or more potentially large or significant adverse impacts and an environmental impact statement is required.
- Check this box if you have determined, based on the information and analysis above, and any supporting documentation, that the proposed action will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts.

State University Construction Fund

2/21/18

Name of Lead Agency

Date

Robert Kanarkiewicz

Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Title of Responsible Officer

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (if different from Responsible Officer)

PRINT FORM

State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number: 311021

Date: 02/21/18

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The State University Construction Fund as lead agency has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant environmental impact and a Draft Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action:

Construct New Parking Lot, SUNY College at Old Westbury (the Project)

SEQR Status: Type I
 Unlisted

Conditioned Negative Declaration: Yes
 No

Description of Action:

The project includes the construction of approximately 430 new surface parking spaces within the existing SUNY College of Old Westbury campus. The parking will be construction in phases. Phase 1A will include the construction of approximately 235 new parking spaces. Phase 1B will add 11 new parking spaces with minor expansion and reorganization of an existing parking lot. Phase 2A will include the construction of 60 new parking spaces. Phase 2B will include the construction of a through road with no new parking spaces. Phase 3 will include the construction of 121 new parking spaces. All phases except for Phase 1B will require tree removal, earthmoving, utility relocations, stormwater management facilities and exterior free-standing lighting. Phase 1B will include the rehabilitation of an existing asphalt parking lot, reorganization of the parking lot that will yield a net increase of approximately 11 new parking spaces,

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)

The Project lies within the central portion of the SUNY College of Old Westbury campus with a physical address of 223 Stone Hill Road, Old Westbury, New York

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

(See 617.7(a)-(c) for requirements of this determination; see 617.7(d) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

After considering the criteria for the determining significance as set forth in 6 NYCRR 617.7(e), the New York State Office of General Services has determined, for the reasons discussed below, that the proposed Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and the issuance of a negative declaration under SEQRA is warranted.

Construction Impacts

The construction of the Project is not expected to result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. Several short term and minor impacts are expected during construction. For example, the use of

construction vehicles and equipment may increase air emissions and noise temporarily on site. These temporary emissions are not expected to adversely affect air quality in the area and the efficient use and proper maintenance of both vehicles and equipment will mitigate these impacts. Additionally, common construction practices (i.e. water suppressants, blanket screening, limiting activities to non-windy days, etc.) will be used as necessary to minimize additional impacts, if any.

Waste generated during construction will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. All construction waste will be collected and removed on a regular basis. Construction waste will be delivered off-site to a proper disposal facility. The efficient management of construction materials will be employed on-site to discourage waste and reduce construction costs.

A site specific stormwater pollution prevention plan has been developed and will be implemented to control construction phase water run off and control sediment and erosion from disturbed areas.

Groundwater

The Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources in the area.

The Project proposed no new buildings and does not result in additional employees being located at the campus. Therefore, there will be no additional demands for water or additional generators of sanitary sewage as a result of the project.

Additionally, as stated below, there will be an increase in the impervious area within the site, potentially resulting in a greater rate and volume of runoff from stormwater, however, these increases will be mitigated to the greatest extent practicable by the inclusion of the required stormwater quality and quantity controls as mandated by local and state laws.

The project is located within the Oyster Bay Critical Environmental Area (CEA), which is defined as a special groundwater protection area. The infiltration facilities proposed will manage stormwater runoff and are designed in accordance with the NYSSMDM and as such, meet the objective of the Long Island Planning Commission regarding protection of the groundwater resource of the region.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the quantity or quality of groundwater resources.

Surface Water

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the quantity or quality of surface water resources. There are not regulated wetlands within the or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Furthermore, as discussed below the Project will result in an increase in stormwater runoff due to increased impervious areas and may be susceptible to sediment transport and erosion of surface soils during construction. As such, the project sponsor prepared and will implement a fully conforming Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that provides for the requisite stormwater quality and quantity controls both during construction and as part of the permanent stormwater facilities.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the quantity or quality of surface water resources.

Threatened and Endangered Species

NYSDEC EAF Mapper on-line application (New York State Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP)) reported no threatened or endangered species within the project area. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service

(USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system, identifies the following federally-threatened or endangered species that may be present within the project vicinity:

*Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), mammal, Status: Threatened.*

The NLEB has a range that extends throughout all of New York and much of the eastern United States. Pursuant to the NYNHP Conservation Guide for the NLEB (NYNHP, 2016), the NLEB is a federally-listed threatened bat species that is endemic to North America. The NLEB will hibernate in caves or mines in the winter months and roost singly or in colonies under bark or in tree crevices during the late spring, summer and early fall. Suitable habitats for this species consists of a wide variety of forested and wooded habitats that can range from dense to loose aggregates of trees. Habitat selected by individuals tend to contain potential roost sites which are living or dead trees or shrubs with diameter at breast height (D.B.H.) measurements of three inches or greater which also have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and hollows. A variety of tree species are used for roosting. The most severe threat to the NLEB is disease (white-nose syndrome). Although white-nose syndrome has been responsible for the dramatic decline in the bat's populations, major factors affecting bat viability also include habitat loss or degradation, impacts to hibernacula, and collisions with man-made structures (NYNHP, 2016).

As indicated in the NYSDEC map of NLEB Occurrences by Town (NYSDEC, 2016b), confirmed summer occurrences of the NLEB have been identified in Suffolk County, NY in the town of Brookhaven. Brookhaven is located to the east of the Project Site, approximately 31 miles away. There are no known NLEB hibernaculum within 5 miles of the Project Site. As indicated in the NYSDEC map of NLEB Occurrences by Town (NYSDEC, 2016b), no confirmed summer occurrences of the NLEB have been identified in Nassau County, NY.

The NYSDEC requires conditions on tree cutting in order to protect NLEB that may be roosting in trees in the vicinity of NLEB hibernacula and documented summer occurrences (e.g., located within 5 miles of a known hibernation site or 1.5 miles of a documented summer occurrence). There are no known NLEB hibernaculum within 5 miles of the Project Site and 31 miles from documented summer occurrences within the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County. Because the Project Site is located more than 5 miles from the nearest known NLEB winter habitat, and more than 1.5 miles from the nearest known NLEB summer habitat, the Project is considered to be outside the NLEB occupied habitat, and no tree cutting restrictions apply.

*Piping Plover (*Charadrius melanotos*), bird, Status: Threatened.*

The Piping Plovers breed on dry sandy beaches or in areas that have been filled with dredged sand, often in areas with little or no beach grass. The project site is inland with the closest marine habitat located approximately 3.8 miles west near Roslyn, New York. The site is predominantly wooded with underbrush and surrounded by the developed areas of the campus. The project site does not include the noted habitat to support the species.

*Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), bird, Status: Threatened.*

The Red Knot breeds in drier tundra areas, such as sparsely vegetated hillsides. Outside of breeding season, this species is found primarily in intertidal, marine habitats, especially near coastal inlets, estuaries, and bays. The project site is inland with the closest marine habitat located approximately 3.8 miles west near Roslyn, New York. The site is predominantly wooded with underbrush and surrounded by the developed areas of the campus. As such, the project does not include the noted habitat to support the species.

*Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*), bird, Status: Endangered.*

The Roseate Tern nest on rocky coastal islands, outer beaches or salt marsh islands. The only active colony in New York is on Great Gull Island, located over 70 miles east of the project site.

Sandplain Gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*), flowering plant, Status: Endangered.

The Sandplain Gerardia needs prairie habitat dominated by native bunchgrasses, especially little bluestream. On Long Island, significant remnant populations remain only at Sayville, New York, 22 miles southeast of the project site, Hempstead Plains, New York, 4 miles south of the project site and Montauk, New York, 86 miles east of the project site.

Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*), flowering plant, Status: Threatened.

The Seabeach Amaranth lives in open, sandy beach habitat, typically 8 inches to 5 feet above the mean high tide line. The project site is inland with the closest marine habitat located approximately 3.8 miles west near Roslyn, New York. As such, the project does not include the noted habitat to support the species.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on threatened and endangered species.

Traffic

The Project will not result in additional employees or vehicle trips.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on traffic.

Noise

The Project is not expected to result in any adverse change to noise levels on or around the site. Construction activities associated with the Project may result in a temporary increase in noise emissions. These emissions are not expected to be significant. The construction activities will comply with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Moreover, construction is not expected to occur at night, on Sundays or on holidays, further reducing noise impacts.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on noise.

Solid Waste Disposal

The Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the disposal of solid waste in the area. The Project proposed no new buildings and does not result in additional employees being located at the campus. Therefore, there will not be additional waste generated during the operational phase as a result of the project.

No waste will be disposed of on-site. All recyclable materials will be separated in accordance with applicable local, state and federal laws. All waste generated from the Project will be collected by a local waste hauler and disposed of at a permitted facility.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the ability of the campus and local facilities to manage solid waste disposal

Drainage

The Project will not have any significant adverse impact nor increase the potential for drainage problems on or adjacent to the site. With the re-grading of the land, other impervious surfaces will become more susceptible to increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff.

The project design provides for drainage to be collected via closed drainage systems and conveyed to strategically placed stormwater management areas. These stormwater management areas provide both water quality and quantity controls that will reduce anticipated pollutant loads to the surface and

groundwater and maintain the existing quantity of stormwater runoff from the Project to adjoining down gradient areas. A fully conforming Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the project and will be made part of the contract documents. The stormwater management plan conform to the specifications of the latest version of the NYSDEC - New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Moreover, both temporary construction activities that result in potential sediment transport and periodic erosion of soils and the permanent water quality and quantity controls to be implemented are permitted under the State SPDES Permit Program, which will be applied for prior to construction.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact nor increase the potential for drainage problems on or adjacent to the site.

Water Supply

The Project proposed no new buildings and does not result in additional employees being located at the campus. Therefore, there will not be additional demands for water as a result of the project.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the existing water supply and distribution systems.

Sanitary Sewer

The Project proposed no new buildings and does not result in additional employees being located at the campus. Therefore, there will not be additional sewage generated as a result of the project.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the existing sanitary sewer conveyance and treatment systems.

Electric / Gas Service

The Project will not have any significant adverse impact on electric or gas services provided to the area. The project has not demands for natural gas. Electric will be required for exterior, freestanding light fixtures and other minimal demands and will be supplied to the Project via the campus' internal electrical system. There is sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the Project. The Project will connect to existing facilities within or adjacent to the facility, where necessary.

Community Character

The Project is being developed as part of the long-term strategy of the SUNY College at Old Westbury systematically increase available parking to serve its student and employee population. The State University Construction Fund, in its review finds that:

1. The Project as a whole will add to the assets of the community and will advance the goals of the SUCF and Campus.
2. The Project density and scale are compatible as appropriate with the current and planned character of the campus.
3. The construction of new parking lots or rearrangement of existing parking lots is commensurate with the overall benefit to the campus.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the community character of the site or adjoining neighborhoods.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the foregoing the State University Construction Fund has also determined that the Project will not result in:

1. The impairment of the environmental characteristics of a Critical Environmental Area as designated pursuant to 6 NYCRR 617.14(g). The project is located within the Oyster Bay Critical Environmental Area. The project will implement stormwater management strategies consistent with NYSDEC design requirements for the protection of the groundwater resource and regional planning objectives to protect the special groundwater protection area.
2. A major change in use of either the quantity or type of energy. The Project will increase the existing energy demands of the community. However, with the extension of the appropriate service infrastructure, there will be adequate demand to serve the Project.
3. The creation of a hazard to human health. The Project will promote the public health, safety and welfare by providing appropriate mitigation measures.
4. The creation of a material demand for other actions that would result in one of the above consequences. The Project will not result in a demand for other actions.
5. Changes in two or more elements of the environment, no one of which has a significant impact on the environment, but when considered together result in a substantial adverse impact on the environment. No such changes will result from the Project.
6. Two or more related actions undertaken, funded or approved by an agency, none of which has or would have a significant impact on the environment, but when considered cumulatively would meet one or more of the criteria in 6 NYCRR 617.7(c). No such cumulative impacts will occur.

For the reasons set forth above, the proposed Project will not have any significant adverse impact on the environment and the issuance of a negative declaration under SEQRA is warranted.