

**Environmental Assessment
South Nassau Community Hospitals
Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion and South Nassau
Southwest Addition
Nassau County, NY
Appendices**

4085-DR-NY

June 2016



FEMA

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region II
26 Federal Plaza, NY, NY 10278**

APPENDICES

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Document A – Site Design

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Document D – USFWS IPaC Report LBMC

Document E – USFWS IPaC Report SNCH

APPENDIX B: Figures

Figure A – LBMC Location Map

Figure B – SNCH Location Map

Figure C – LBMC FIRM Map

Figure D – SNCH FIRM Map

Figure E – LBMC Wetlands Map

Figure F – SNCH Wetlands Map

APPENDIX C: Correspondences

Correspondence A – CZMA Consultation

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**Appendix A
Documents**

Document A
Site Design

South Nassau Communities Hospital Alternative Use Plan for FEMA

DHSES Presentation

March 10, 2016

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Long Beach Needs Assessment
3. Alternative Use Plan – Request Letter
4. Alternative Use Plan – Presentation
5. Schedule
6. FEMA Approval Process
7. Funding Agreement

Vladeck Report (Handout)

Stephen Berger:

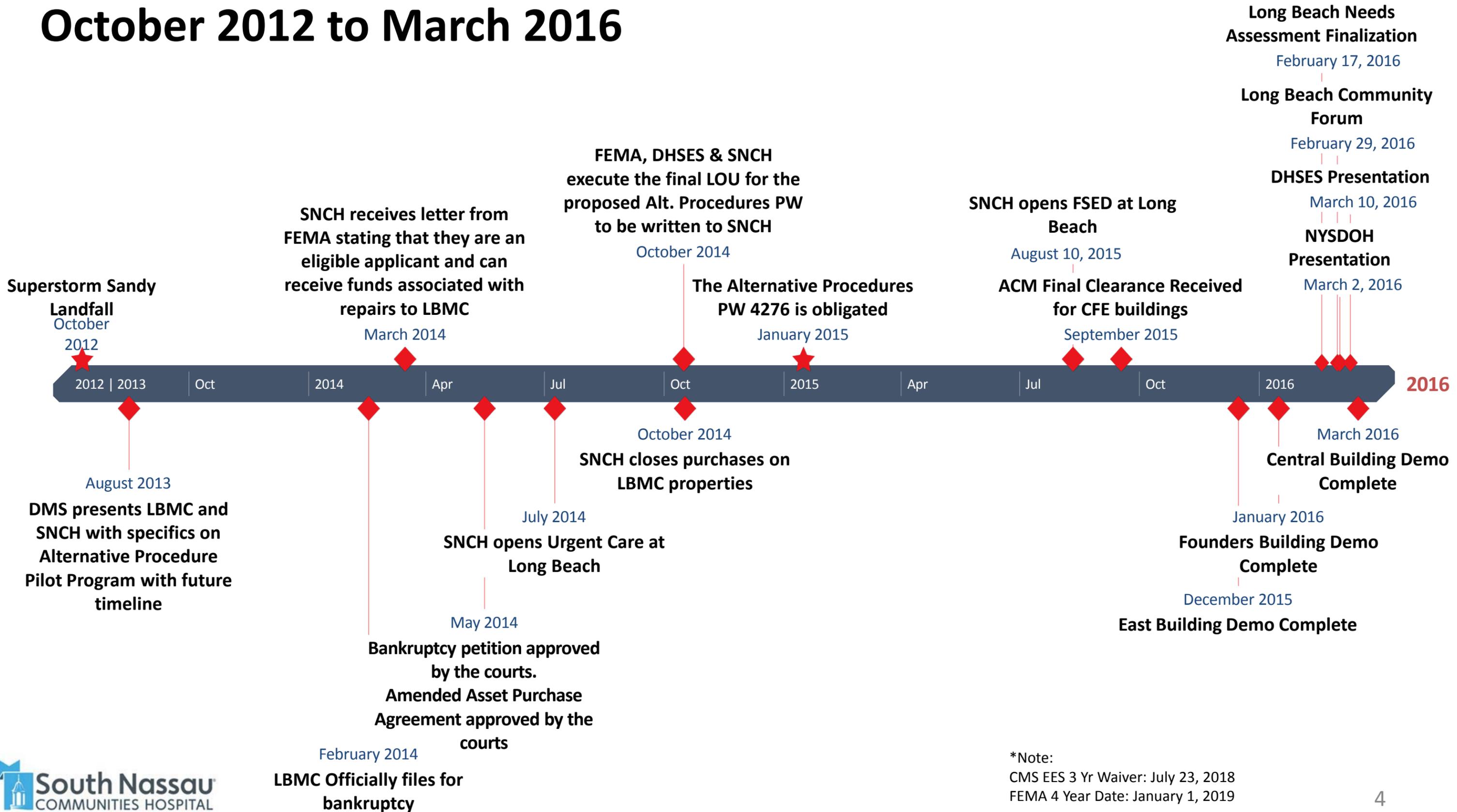
“In stating that the city of Long Beach needed a health care facility, we pointed out that the focus should be on emergency and ambulatory care with a limited number of clinical services. We also talked about the concept that the local facility should focus on stabilizing patients and transferring them to appropriate facilities. It would be a mistake, at this point, to conclude that having access to health services automatically requires a hospital facility.”

- Letter to Bruce Vladeck, October 30, 2015

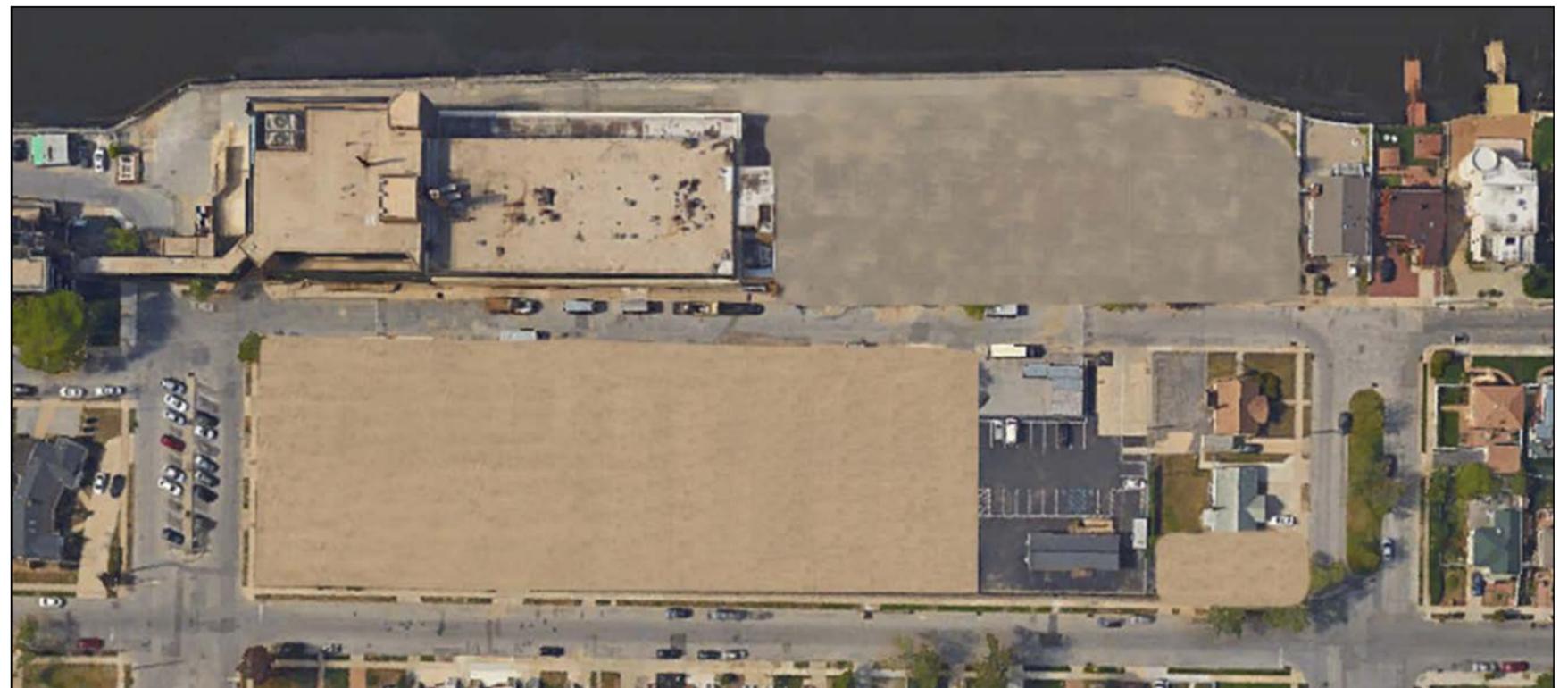
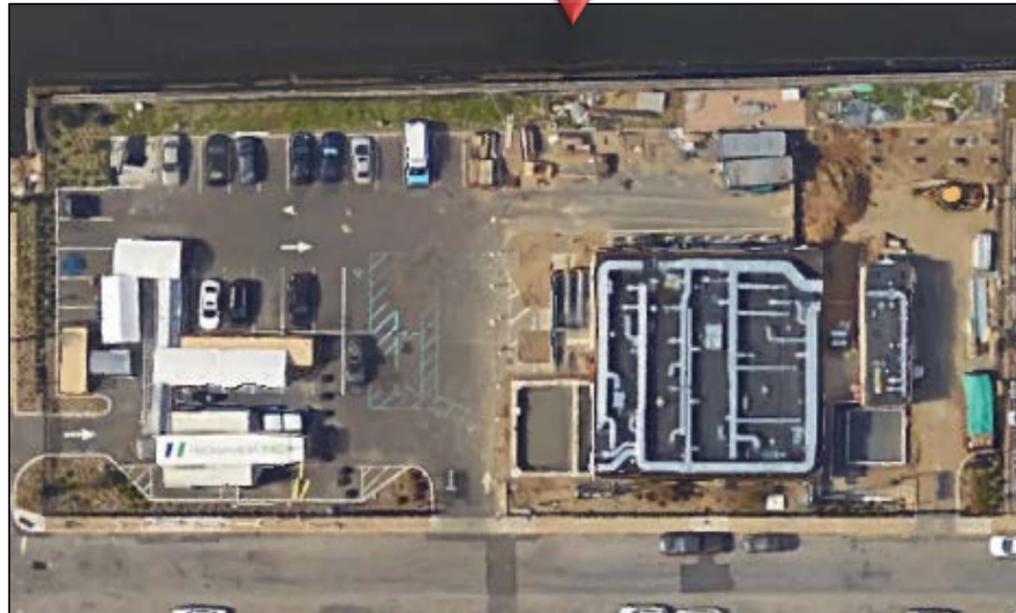
LBMC-SNCH

FEMA Timeline of Events

October 2012 to March 2016



*Note:
 CMS EES 3 Yr Waiver: July 23, 2018
 FEMA 4 Year Date: January 1, 2019



Former Long Beach Medical Center



View Looking East

Current Long Beach Site Conditions



View Looking West



View Looking Northwest

Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion

Project Overview

The 25,000-square-foot Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion will feature an expanded free-standing Emergency Department designed to accommodate 12,000 to 18,000 patient visits per year. The facility will offer X-ray and CT imaging and may include other services like dialysis, behavioral health and family medicine, based upon the results of a needs assessment for Long Beach and the barrier island. A third-floor expansion of the building, which will incorporate sustainable elements in its design, is based on a determination of space needs and funding.

The Pavilion is to be housed in remaining portions of the former Long Beach Medical Center, known as the Main Building and West Building. The structures will undergo a complete renovation and be transformed into a technologically advanced medical facility designed to serve the medical needs of Long Beach residents for years to come.



Rendering of the Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion.

Community Benefits

- High-quality health care on the barrier island, affiliated with South Nassau
- Equipped with state-of-the-art medical technology
- Located where the community has received their health care for decades
- Permanent home for freestanding Emergency Department, open 24/7
- Will add an estimated 245 jobs

Medical Arts Pavilion Project Details

Building Information:

- 25,000 square feet
- Third-floor expansion based on determination of space needs and funding
- Ample parking
- Emergency water access via dock

Building Features:

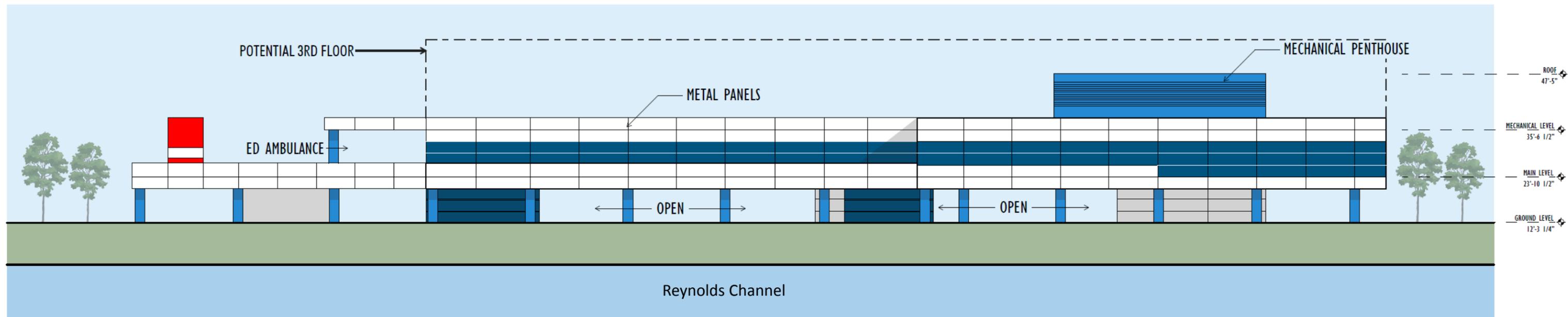
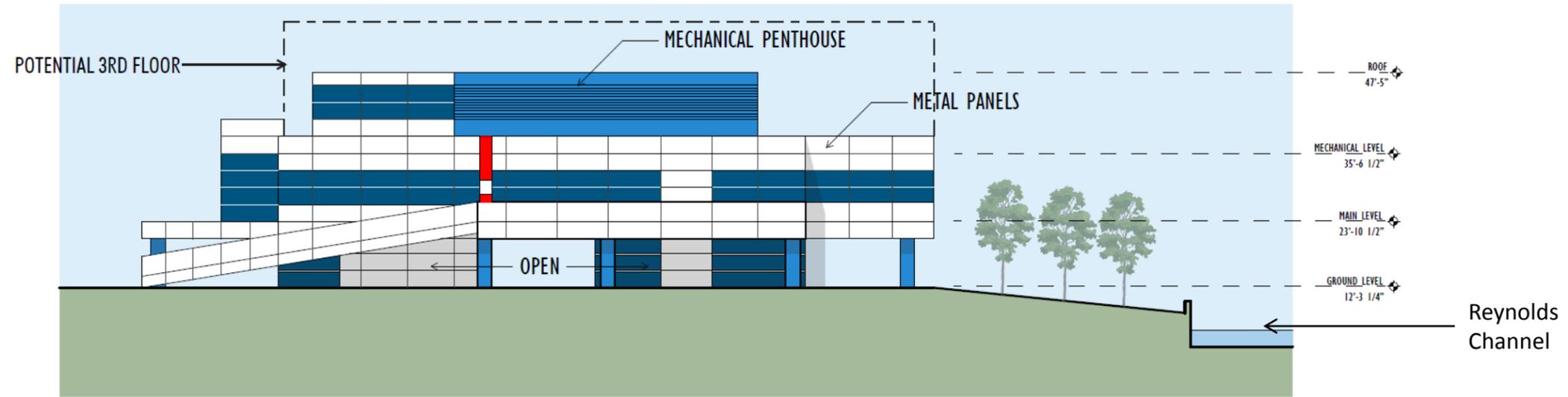
- The project is above 500-year flood plain
- Building designed to comply with new energy features
- Exterior façade and glass panels designed to withstand hurricane-force winds

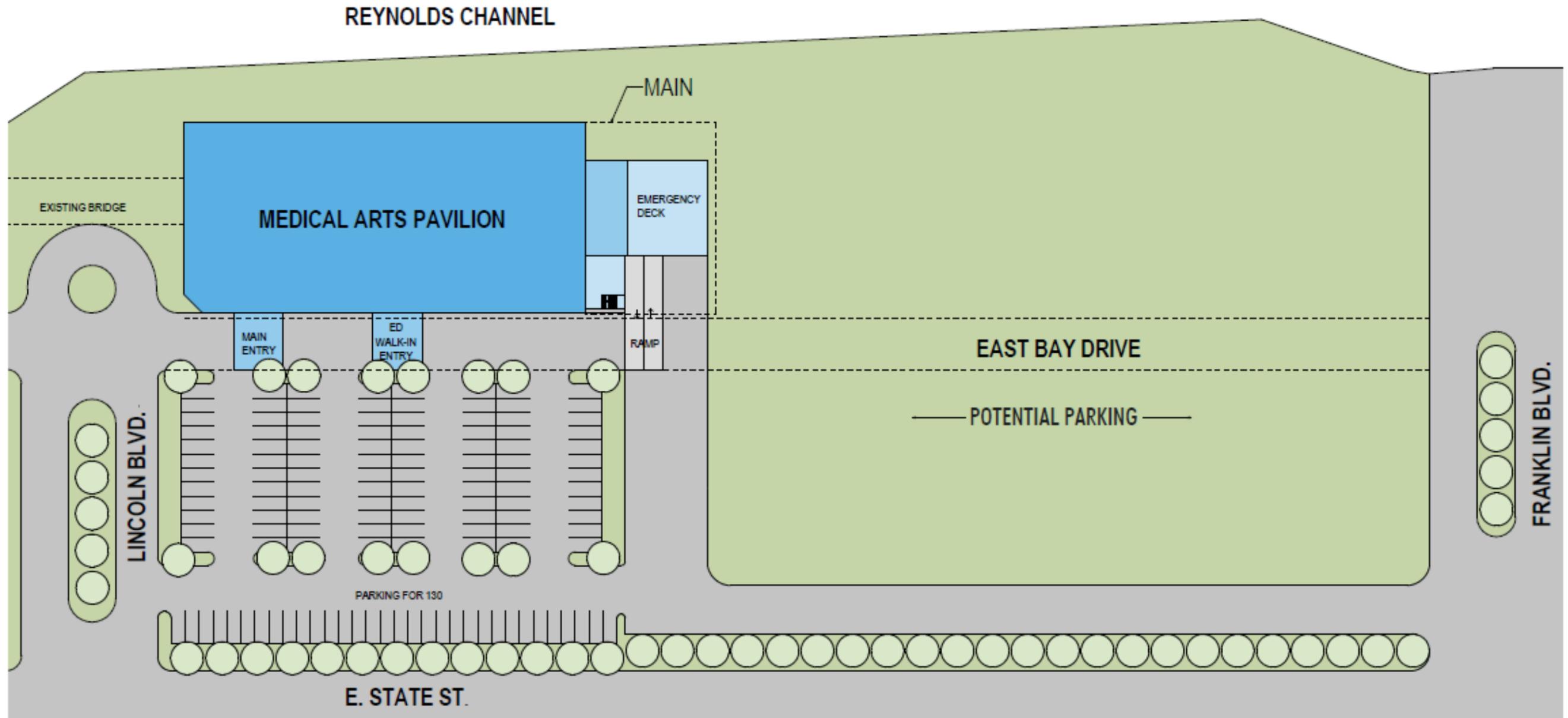
Cost Estimate

Scope	Cost Estimate
Construction, Building and Site	\$30,900,000
Design and Administrative Fees	\$3,900,000
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Technology	\$5,200,000
Total Conceptual Cost Estimate	\$40,000,000

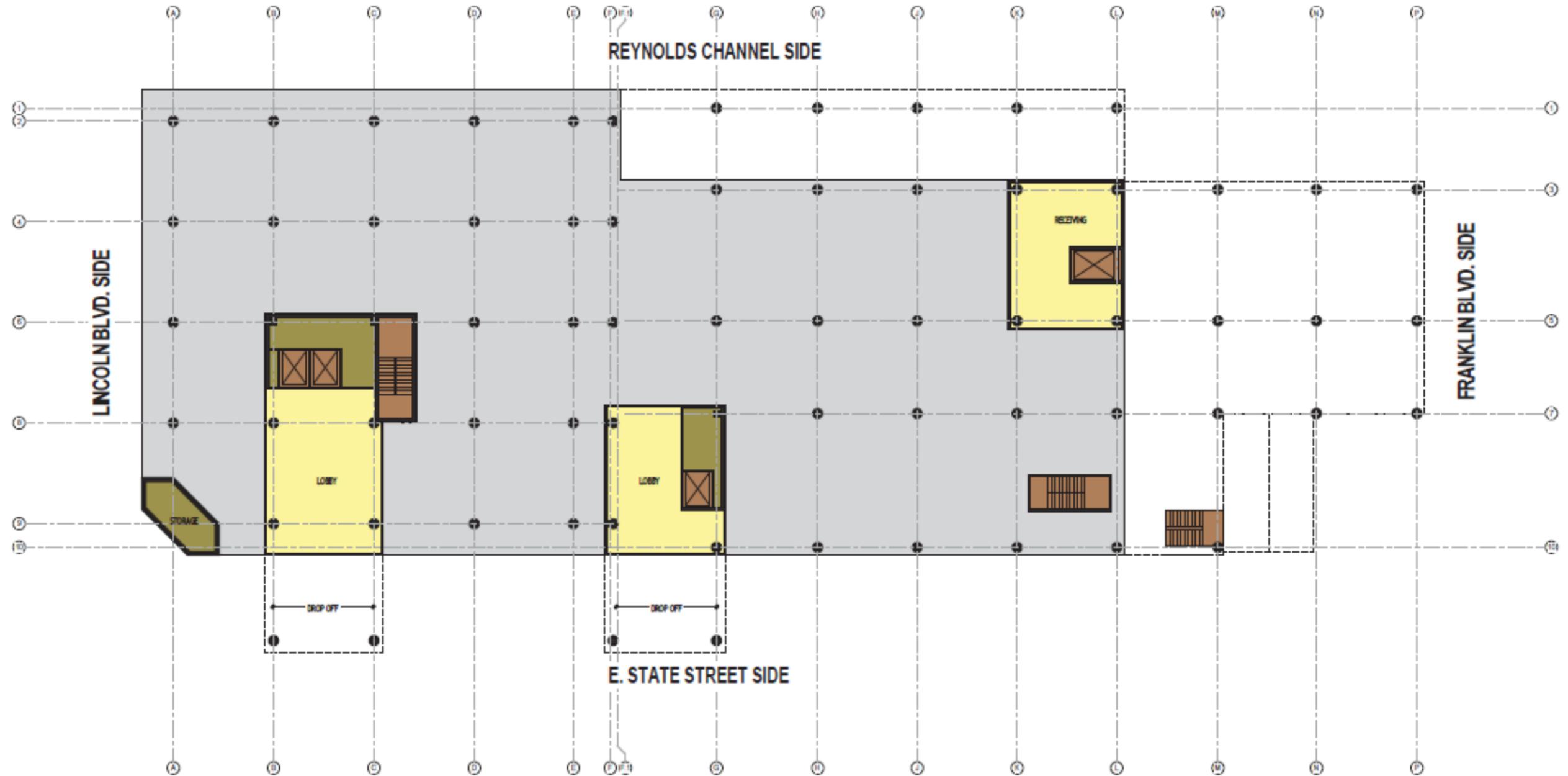


Elevations

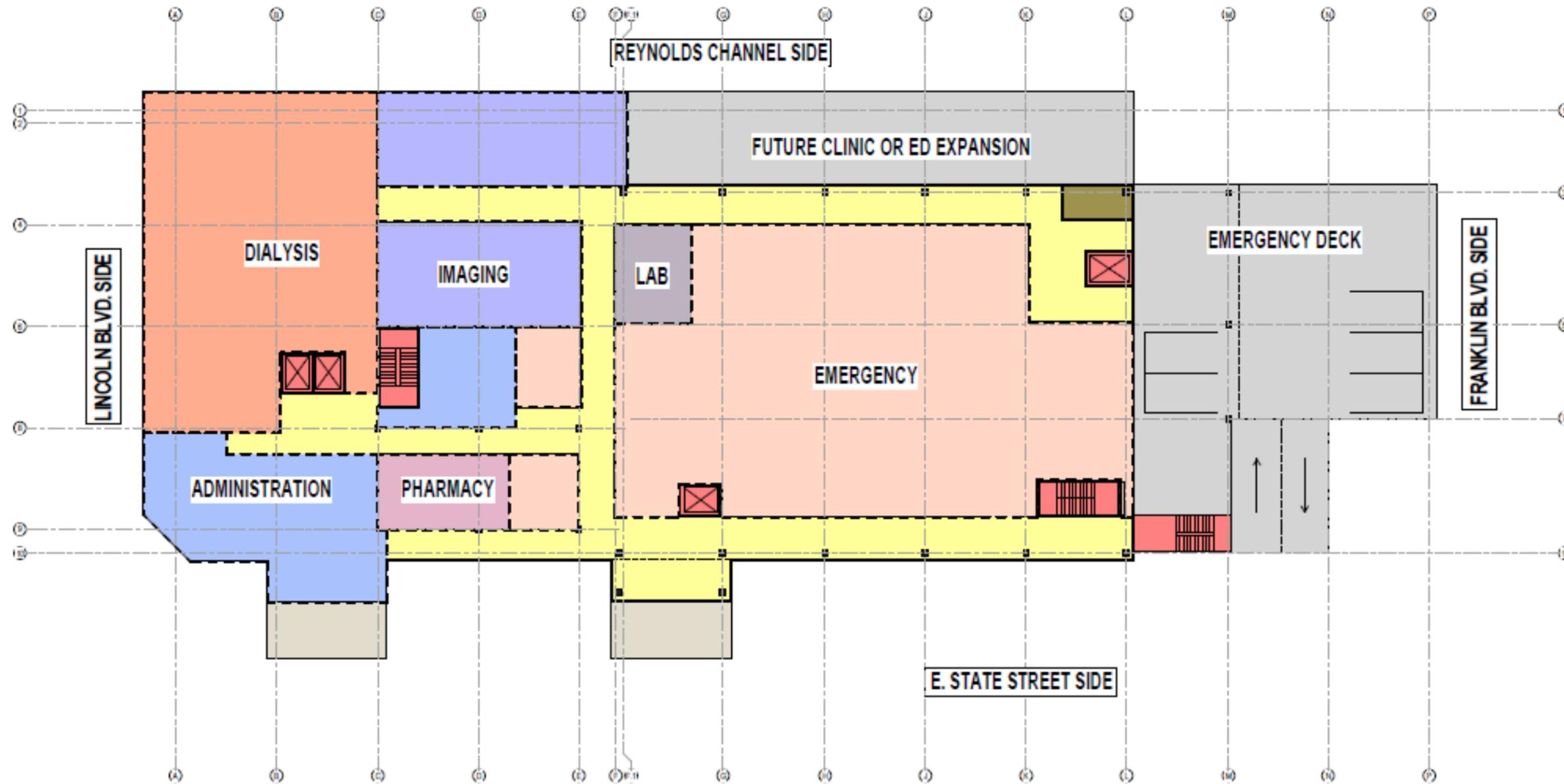




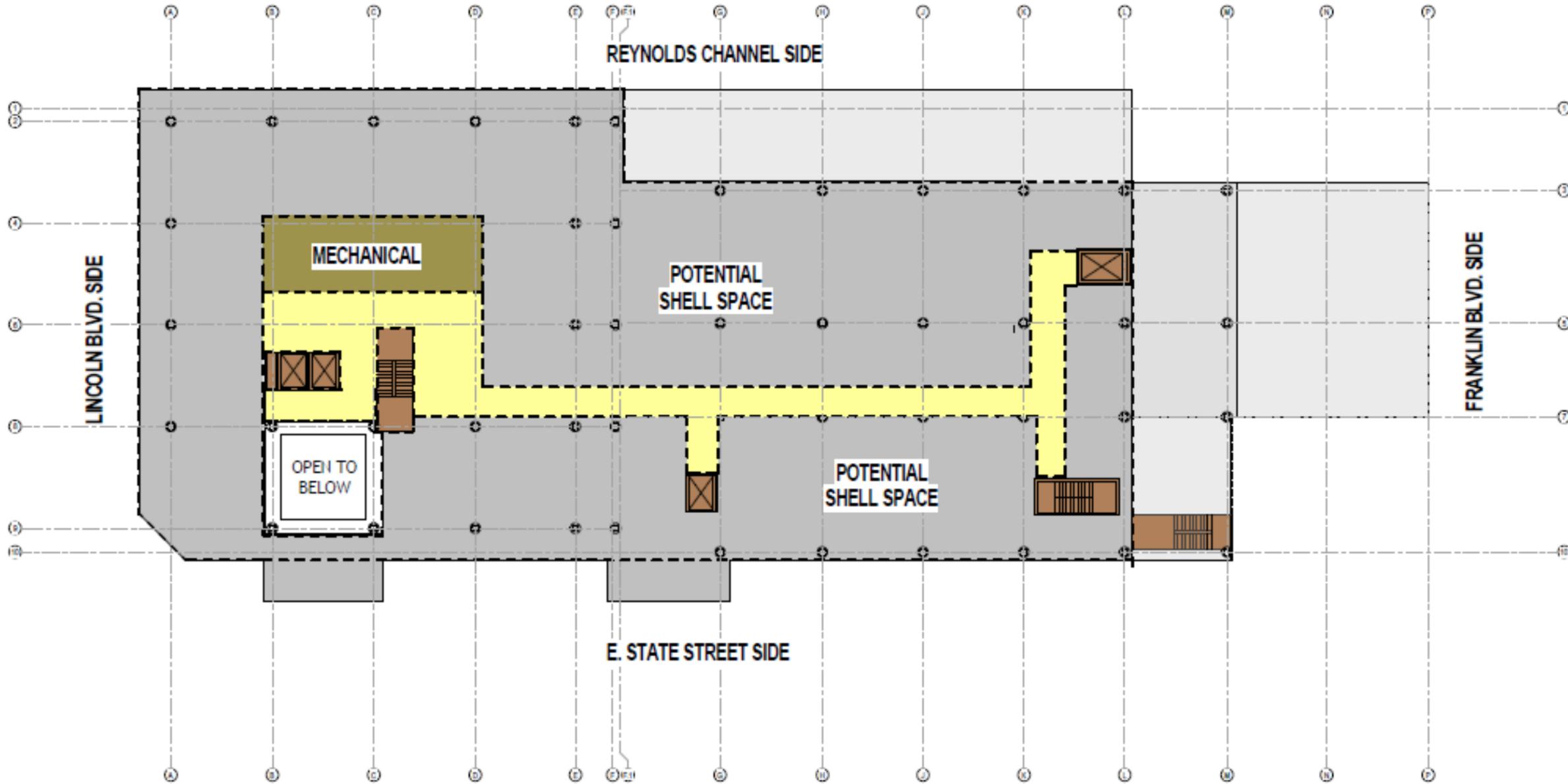
First Floor

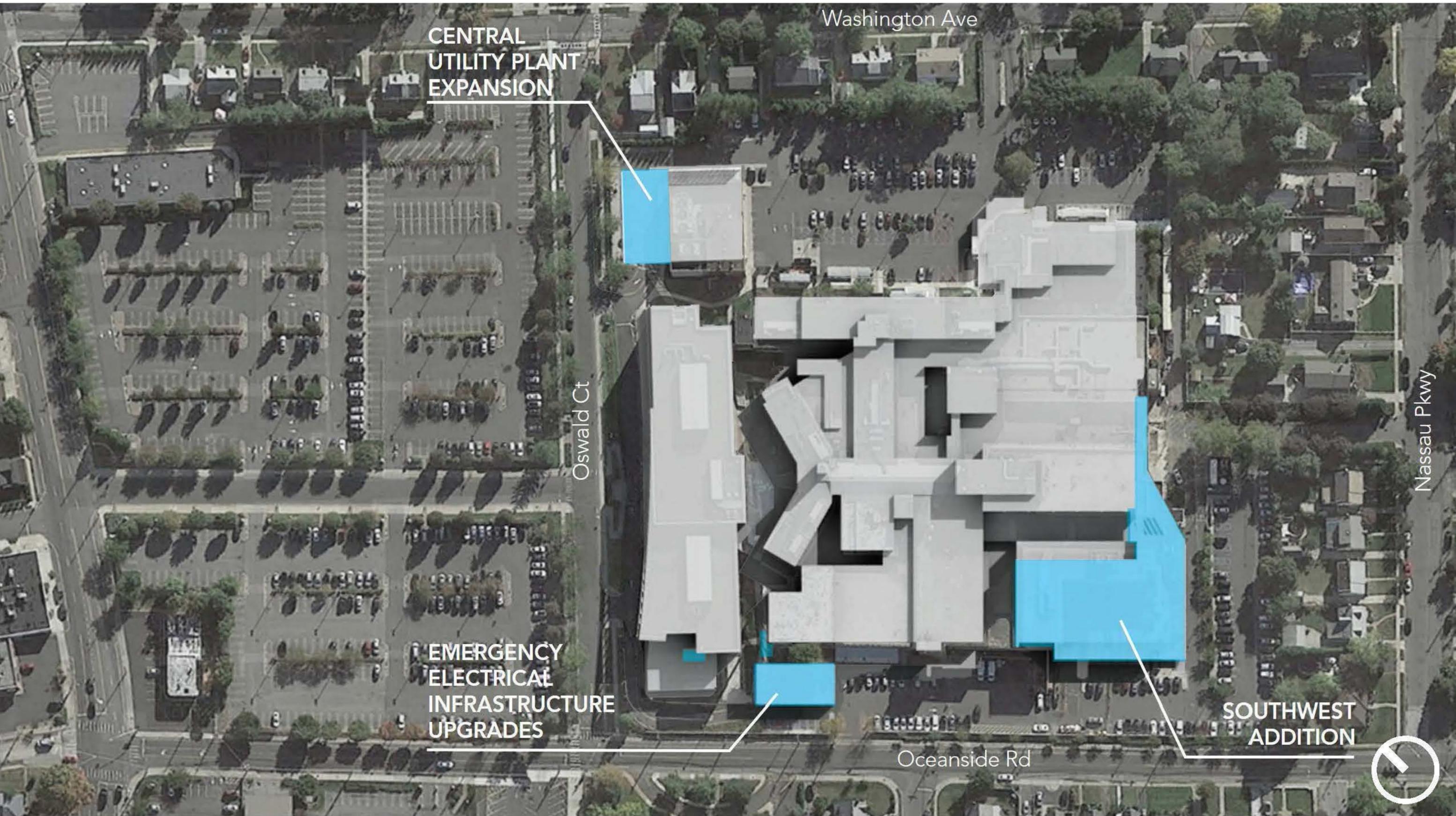


Second Floor



Potential Third Floor





CENTRAL
UTILITY PLANT
EXPANSION

Washington Ave

Oswald Ct

Nassau Pkwy

EMERGENCY
ELECTRICAL
INFRASTRUCTURE
UPGRADES

Oceanside Rd

SOUTHWEST
ADDITION

Southwest Addition

Project Overview

The four-story, 58,000-square-foot Southwest Addition is part of a multi-phased expansion and renovation project that will double the size of the Emergency Department, update and add operating rooms and critical care beds.

The Southwest Addition will be designed to complement the architectural style of the existing structures of the Oceanside campus.

Community Benefits

- Nearly double the size of the existing Emergency Department to meet the community’s growing need for emergency services
- Separate entrances for walk-in patients and ambulances
- Improved patient and caregiver access
- Increased patient care and comfort
- New, state-of-the-art operating rooms
- Meet the need for additional ultra-modern critical care beds
- Level II Trauma Center
- Larger and enhanced Patient and Family Waiting Room

Southwest Addition Project Details

Building Information: 58,000 square feet, 4 floors

Ground Level: Emergency Department

- 50+ treatment spaces that employ a universal room design for maximum flexibility
- Accommodations for geriatric care and pediatric and behavioral health emergencies
- Two industry standard trauma bays
- Expanded ambulance capacity

First Floor: O.R. Expansion

- New operating rooms equipped with X-ray and CT imaging devices

Second Floor: Central Sterile Room

- Direct connection to operating rooms

Third Floor: Critical Care Beds

- Up to 24 ultra-modern critical care beds
- Dedicated elevator connects to operating rooms

Infrastructure

Emergency Electrical Infrastructure Upgrades

- Elevated structure to protect against storm water
- Four diesel-driven generators to support existing and expanded campus

Central Utility Plant

The energy efficient plant is equipped with back-up heating and air-conditioning systems, is resistant to flooding and can withstand hurricane-force winds.

Cost Estimate

Scope	Cost Estimate
Construction, Building and Site	\$86,000,000
Infrastructure	\$30,000,000
Central Utility Plant	\$14,000,000
Total Conceptual Cost Estimate	\$130,000,000

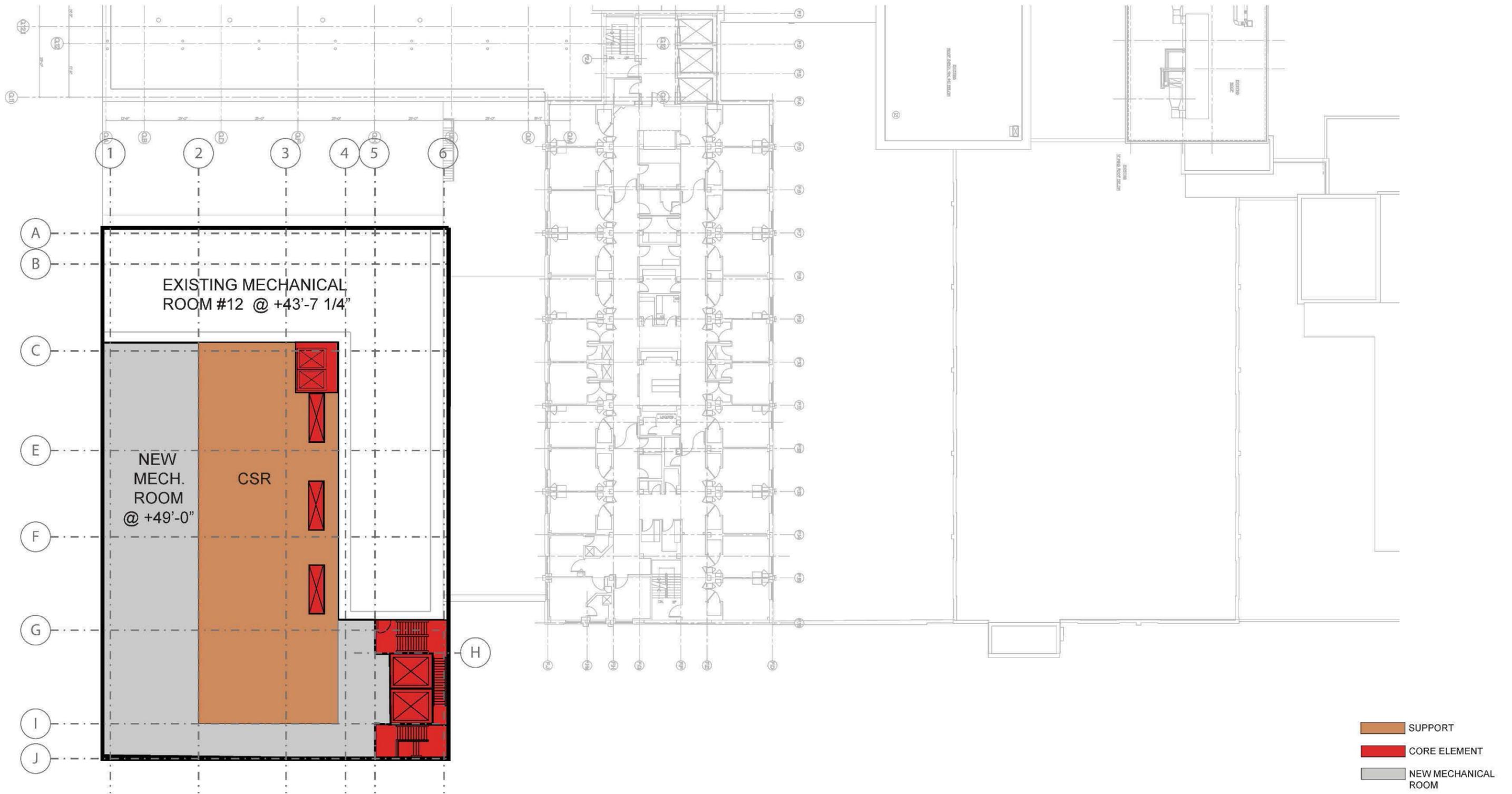


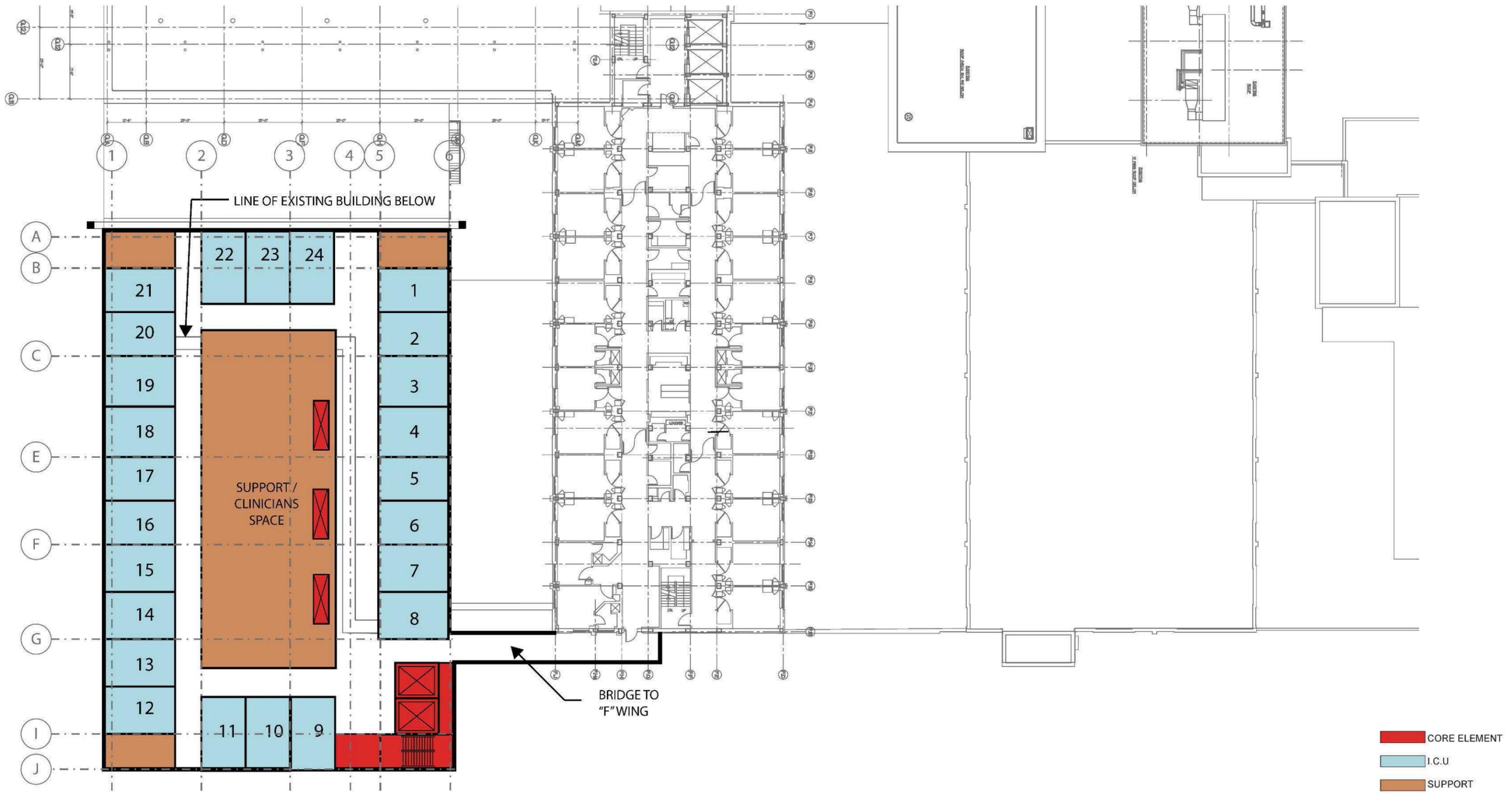
Rendering of Southwest Addition.











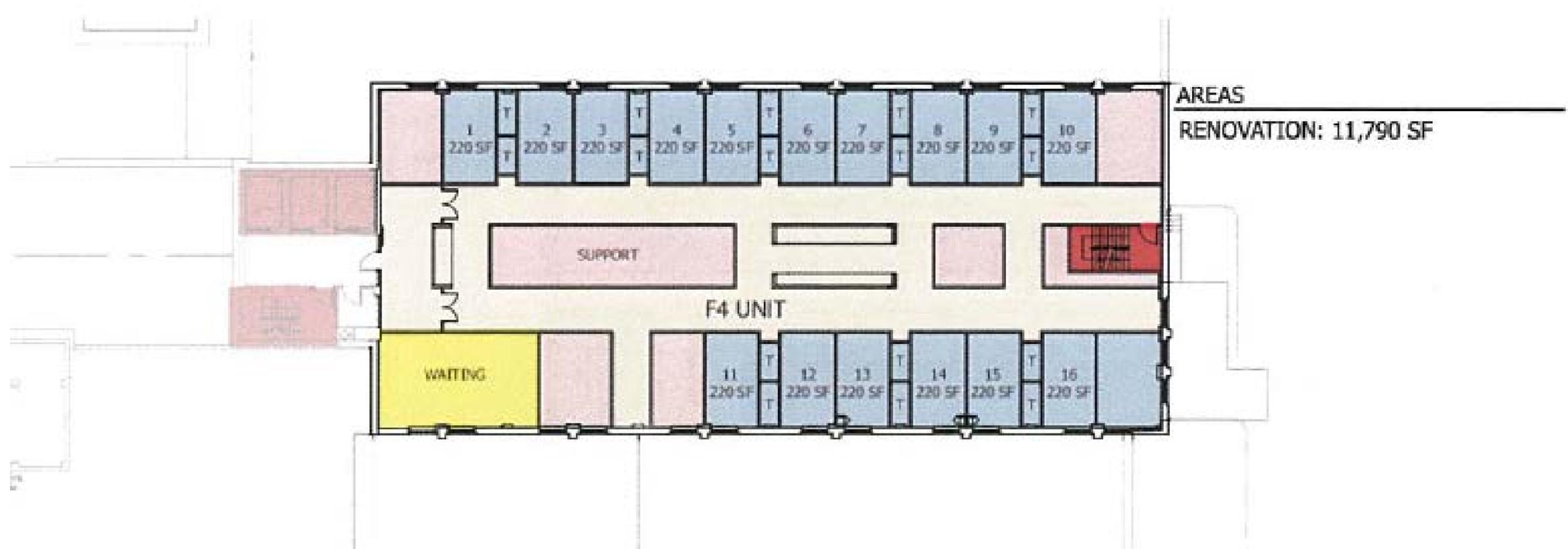
SOUTHWEST ADDITION - THIRD FLOOR PLAN
I.C.U. BEDS - PRELIMINARY CONCEPT

F3 / F4 Upgrades

The F3/F4 project involves the renovation of the 3rd and 4th Floors (top two floors) of the hospital's existing F-Wing tower. The F3 floor will be renovated to upgrade existing mechanical systems for compliance with new standards and conversion of the floor to a 20-bed code compliant Medical Surgical recovery unit. The F4 floor will be renovated to upgrade the existing mechanical systems in connection with the F3 floor renovation. F4 will be converted to a 16-bed Critical Care unit. The Southwest Addition project includes a connecting bridge to the F4 floor for linking of this unit to the newly constructed Critical Care unit located on the fourth floor of the new SW tower addition.

Cost Estimate

Scope	Cost Estimate
F4 Construction & Renovation	\$13,000,000
F3 Renovation	\$9,000,000
Total Conceptual Cost Estimate	\$22,000,000



F-WING - FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

I.C.U. BEDS – PRELIMINARY CONCEPT

Document B
Eight Step

South Nassau Community Hospitals, Nassau County
Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion and South Nassau Southwest Addition
PW # 4276

FEMA 4085-DR-NY

Executive Order 11988 – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT
Executive Order 11990 – WETLAND PROTECTION

8-STEP PROCESS SUMMARY

Date: 05/16/2016

Prepared By: Kate Stenberg, Ph.D., Environmental Specialist

Project: The Subrecipient, South Nassau Community Hospitals (SNCH), seeks Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance federal grant funds for an Alternate Project to restoration of appropriate medical services in Long Beach and the Subrecipient's service area. The proposed scope of work (SOW) includes several components including:

- 1) Construction of a 25,000-square-foot "Long Beach Medical Arts Pavilion" (LBMAP) designed to accommodate 12,000 to 18,000 emergency department patient visits per year. A potential third-floor expansion of the Pavilion, which would incorporate sustainable elements in its design, would be based on a future determination of space needs and funding. The Pavilion will be constructed using the existing foundation and structural elements of the Main Building and West Building. In addition, LBMAP will have a dock for emergency access from the water. (Appendix A Document A).
- 2) The second component, SNCH is proposing to expand certain perioperative and critical care functions on the Oceanside campus which were formerly provided at the LBMC campus prior to Hurricane Sandy in order to better serve the volume of patients and to address increased patient volume projections identified in the emergency department studies commissioned by SNCH. SNCH is proposing to construct the Southwest Addition at the Oceanside campus. The Addition will be a four story facility and will house an expansion of the current emergency department, primary care, critical care unit and surgical services. The addition will be constructed adjacent to the main hospital in an area previously used for parking.
- 3) The third component, SNCH is proposing to further enhance the resiliency of the hospital by upgrading the electrical infrastructure of the hospital to withstand hurricane force winds and localized flooding. This includes installing additional and more robust power

generation systems to support the new Southwest Addition and better support the existing programs and functions. This will provide SNCH better ability to function in the event of the loss of commercial power. The new generator enclosure and expanded electrical distribution system will be constructed in areas adjacent to the hospital complex. Currently those areas are used for parking and facility access.

- 4) The fourth component, SNCH will expand and mitigate the Central Utility Plant (CUP). The expansion of the CUP will be to address the demand for the proposed Southwest Addition. SNCH also plans to dry flood proof the CUP to protect existing and proposed equipment against localized flooding. As with the Southwest Addition and the Electrical Infrastructure projects, the expansion of the CUP will be constructed adjacent to the current hospital complex in areas previously utilized for parking.
- 5) The fifth and final component, SNCH is proposing to renovate interior spaces in the existing hospital that are adjacent to the proposed Southwest Addition. The F-Wing project involves the renovation of the third and fourth floors (top two floors) of the hospital's existing F-Wing Addition. The third floor will be renovated to upgrade existing mechanical systems for compliance with new standards and conversion of the floor to a 20-bed code compliant Medical Surgical unit. The fourth floor will be renovated to upgrade the existing mechanical systems in connection with the third floor renovation. The fourth floor will be converted to a 16-bed Critical Care unit. The Southwest Addition project includes a connecting bridge to the fourth floor for linking of this unit to the newly constructed Critical Care unit located on the fourth floor of the new Southwest Addition. As of the writing of this Environmental Assessment, project development, design, and permitting at both locations are in progress or are in preliminary stages.

This project must be conducted in accordance with conditions for federal actions in the floodplain as set forth in Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management), EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), and the implementing regulation found at 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 9, *Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands*. These regulations apply to all FEMA actions which have the potential to affect floodplains or wetlands or their occupants, or which are subject to potential harm by location in floodplains or wetlands.

Additionally, all Public Assistance grant-funded projects carried out in the floodplain or affecting the floodplain must be coordinated with the local floodplain administrator for a floodplain development permit and the action must be undertaken in compliance with all relevant, applicable, and required local codes and standards in order to reduce the risk of future flood loss, minimize the impacts of floods on safety, health, and welfare, and preserve and possibly restore beneficial floodplain values as required by EO 11988.

Restoration projects conducted with Public Assistance grant funds must be carried out in accordance with the local floodplain management plan and ordinance and shall utilize the current Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) panel 36059C0307G and panel 36059C0219G, dated September 11, 2009, as the “best available data” as a minimum standard. Exceptions to this requirement shall be reported to the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NYS DHSES), FEMA Environmental, and the local floodplain administrator before undertaking the action.

STEP 1 - Determine whether the proposed actions are located in the 100-year floodplain (500-year floodplain for critical action [44 CFR 9.4]), a wetland, or whether they have the potential to affect or be affected by a floodplain or a wetland (44 CFR 9.7).

Only the first component of the proposed project, construction at the LBMC site, is located within a floodplain. The LBMC site is at 455 E Bay Drive between Lincoln and Franklin Boulevard in the community of Long Beach in Nassau County, New York (Latitude 40.594542, Longitude -73.652030). As shown on FIRM panel 36059C0307G, dated September 11, 2009, the LBMC site is within zone AE. The base flood elevation in this area is 8 feet for the 100-year flood and approximately 11 feet for the 500-year event. This location is within both the 100-year and the 500-year floodplain. Medical facilities are considered critical action facilities, which must be constructed above the 500-year floodplain.

The new 25,000-square-foot Medical Arts Pavilion would be elevated on remnant structural elements of the Main Building and West Building of the former LBMC to keep occupied floors above the 500-year floodplain. The structure would be configured to allow floodwaters to flow under the building with complete pass-through openings in two directions. The exterior façade and glass panels would be designed to withstand hurricane-force winds. The footprint would be slightly smaller than the previous Main and West buildings.

The other proposed components are located at SNCH at 1 Healthy Way in Oceanside in the south part of the town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York. These components are not in a floodplain as shown on FIRM panel 36059C0219G, dated September 11, 2009.

The proposed project is not located in wetlands. A review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory map on May 4, 2016 indicated that the LBMC site is adjacent to Reynolds Channel, which is mapped as subtidal marine waters (Appendix B, Figure E). There is no work proposed in the channel. The SNCH site is more than one half mile from the nearest wetland (See Appendix B, Figure F).

STEP 2 - Notify the public at the earliest possible time of the intent to carry out an action in a floodplain or wetland, and involve the affected and interested public in the decision-making process (see 44 CFR 9.8).

Early notification has been provided by a Cumulative Initial Public Notice that was published in the New York Post on December 14, 2012. In addition, the Subrecipients have hosted a number of meetings for stakeholders and interested parties between December 8, 2015 and April 22, 2016 with additional meetings tentatively scheduled for May 2016.

STEP 3 - Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in a floodplain or wetland (including alternative sites, actions, and the “No Action” option) [see 44 CFR 9.9]. If a practicable alternative exists outside of the floodplain or wetland, FEMA must locate the action at the alternative site.

The Environmental Assessment identifies three alternatives as described below. This 8-step analysis also considers a fourth alternative to relocate the facilities completely outside of the floodplain.

Alternative 1: No Action - Under the No Action Alternative no measures would be pursued to enhance SNCH’s resiliency against future storm events. Local medical services would continue to be served by the temporary emergency department. The SNCH temporary facility in Long Beach would continue to be vulnerable to damages caused by storm surge. The residents of Long Beach would face potential loss of life and would encounter significant delays in emergency service response time due to flooding within Long Beach. The SNCH main campus would not increase its emergency capacities and not be able to meet the medical needs of the community.

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction related impacts on floodplains. However, the partially demolished LBMC buildings would remain in place and continue to impede flood flows and reduce flood capacity in the immediate vicinity. There would be no effect on floodplains from ongoing operations at the SNCH site under the No Action Alternative. This alternative would not meet the purpose and need for the project.

Alternative 2: Proposed Alternative: Medical Arts Pavilion and South Nassau Southwest Addition - The proposed project is for construction of a medical facility to applicable codes, standards, and conditions to comply with requirements of EO 11988 and the implementing regulations at 44 CFR Part 9.

The EO allows for locating these actions in the floodplain because the impacts of the action can be minimized and the importance of the action clearly outweighs other EO requirements.

Restoration of appropriate medical services in Long Beach is a practicable option because it has been selected by the Subrecipient as a viable alternative that is economically feasible, socially

acceptable, and has been determined to serve the best interests of the entire community. This alternative includes the expansion of medical services provided at the SNCH site outside of the floodplain to replace those that are not restored at the LBMC site.

The potential impacts on floodplains of the Proposed Alternative are described in Step 4.

Alternative 3: Restore Remaining Long Beach Facilities - Under Alternative 3, the Subrecipient would restore the hurricane damaged Main and West buildings of the LBMC that were not completely demolished with the inclusion of minor flood mitigation measures. The proposed mitigation measures would include flood barriers on exterior doors, flood proofing windows and any below grade openings, and moving the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing utilities above the 500-year flood level, which would be a cost-effective action to prevent or reduce the threat of future damage to the facility. Under Alternative 3, construction activities at the LBMC would have a negligible effect on floodplains as the footprint of the existing buildings would be maintained and construction activities would be largely contained within the existing structures. Following construction, there would be little change from the existing condition as the mass of the building below the 500-year flood elevation would remain the same and there would be no flow-through passages provided. Functions such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing utilities would be elevated within the structure to level above the 500-year flood elevation and lower levels would be flood proofed. Although the structure would be better able to resist damage from flooding and critical action facility functions would be protected, there would still be ongoing impacts on flood flows and floodplain capacity. Operation of Alternative 3 would continue to have a minor adverse impact on floodplain functions.

Alternative 4: Relocation outside of the Special Flood Hazard Area – Relocating the facility requires the abandonment of the provision of emergency medical services in the community of Long Beach because there is no location within the city that is not also in the floodplain. This alternative would not meet the purpose of the action. Although this option would abandon a special flood hazard area location and would reduce the chance for property loss from floods; over the long term it would increase risks to human life because emergency services would be further away or located in a temporary location that is vulnerable to damages caused by storm surge. Selection of this alternative would not impact the floodplain, but because the site is currently paved, the alternative would not restore floodplains functions. The facilities are critical action facilities with a health and safety significance and an acceptable practicable alternative outside the floodplain has not been identified by the Subapplicant that would allow the selection of the relocation alternative.

STEP 4 - Identify the full range or potential direct or indirect impacts associated with the occupancy or modification of floodplains and wetlands and the potential direct and indirect support of floodplain and wetland development that could result from the proposed action (see 44 CFR 9.10).

Under the Proposed Alternative, construction activities at the LBMC site could have minor effects on floodplain function due to water quality effects as described in the EA. Following construction, floodplain function would be improved. Because the new Medical Arts Pavilion would be considered a critical action facility, it would be constructed above the 500-year floodplain elevation. The structure would be elevated on remnant structural elements of the existing buildings to allow floodwaters to flow under the building with complete pass-through openings in two directions. Because the mass of the building below the 500-year flood elevation would be reduced, there would be a beneficial effect on floodplain capacity. The exterior façade and glass panels would be designed to withstand hurricane-force winds, which would prevent building debris from blowing into floodwaters and the adjacent channel in the event of a storm. Overall, the Proposed Alternative would have a minor beneficial effect on floodplains.

There would be no effect on floodplains at the SNCH site and no effect on wetlands at either site.

A review of the natural environment, social concerns, and the economic aspects of the Proposed Alternative indicates that reconstruction of limited medical facilities at the LBMC site is a practicable alternative and that no practicable alternative has been identified that is entirely outside of the special flood hazard area.

STEP 5 - Minimize the potential adverse impacts and support to or within floodplains and wetlands to be identified under Step # 4, restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains, and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values served by wetlands (see 44 CFR 9.11).

Best management practices (BMPs) were identified in the EA to mitigate potential impacts on water quality and floodplain function during construction. BMPs including construction site stabilization, dust control, sediment traps, and temporary swales would be employed to minimize potential impacts from stormwater runoff. Measures such as the use of construction sheeting on the water side of the building during construction would minimize the potential impact of windblown debris that otherwise could reach the water. Following construction, new landscaping would be installed around the new Medical Arts Pavilion. Landscaped areas can help to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. Reconstruction of a medical facility at the LBMC site shall be in accordance with local floodplain ordinances, with applicable codes and standards applied to mitigate and minimize adverse effects.

STEP 6 - Re-evaluate the proposed action to determine first, if it is still practicable in light of its exposure to flood hazards, the extent to which it will aggravate the hazards to others and its potential to disrupt floodplain and wetland values, and second, if alternatives preliminarily rejected at Step #3 are practicable in light of the information gained in Steps #4 and #5. FEMA shall not act in a floodplain or wetland unless it is the only practicable location.

Although a portion of the proposed action is located in a floodplain, the project would be designed to minimize effects on floodplain values and would seek to provide coastal resiliency and flood mitigation benefits to the human community by elevating critical facilities above the 500-year floodplain and providing expanded medical facilities outside of the floodplain. The elevated structure would allow floodwaters to flow under the building with complete pass-through openings in two directions and the mass of the building below the 500-year flood elevation would be reduced; therefore, there would be a beneficial effect on floodplain capacity. The exterior façade and glass panels would be designed to withstand hurricane-force winds increasing resiliency of the new structure.

FEMA has reevaluated the Proposed Alternative and determined that it is still practicable in light of its potential exposure to flood hazards in the floodplain. There is no practicable alternative to the proposed action that meets the purpose and need. This section may be modified following public comment on the EA and this eight-step evaluation if substantive comments are received regarding floodplain impacts. The No Action Alternative is not practicable because it would provide no additional flood mitigation and would not meet the project purpose and need to restore appropriate medical services within the Subrecipient's service area. An alternative that would locate facilities outside of the floodplain is not practicable because the entire Long Beach area is within the floodplain.

STEP 7 - Prepare and provide the public with a finding and public explanation of any final decision that the floodplain or wetland is the only practicable alternative (see 44 CFR 9.12).

An initial Cumulative Public Notice was published on December 14, 2012. In accordance with 44 CFR 9.12, notice of the finding that location in the floodplain is the only practicable alternative is provided concurrent with the notice of availability of the EA for a 15-day period of public review and comment. Hard copies of the EA are available at the following locations:

Long Beach Public Library

111 W Park Ave.

Long Beach, NY 11561

Long Beach Public Library

903 W Beech St.

Long Beach, NY 11561

Long Beach Public Library

26 Lido Blvd #B

Point Lookout, NY 11569

City of Long Beach

City Hall

1 West Chester St.

Long Beach, NY 11561

The Notice of Availability of the EA is published in Long Beach Herald and Newsday the week of June 17, 2016. This is the second required floodplain notice and comment period.

STEP 8 - Review the implementation and post-implementation phases of the proposed action to ensure the requirements of the Order are fully implemented. Oversight responsibility shall be integrated into the existing process.

FEMA will review the implementation and post-implementation phase of the Proposed Alternative to ensure that the requirements stated in 44 CFR 9.11 are fully implemented. Further, FEMA will see that all mitigation measures described in Step 5 of this 8-step review and in the EA will be implemented. Oversight responsibility shall be integrated into existing processes and project completion in accordance with all applicable floodplain ordinances and codes and standards shall be verified at project completion.

**Document C
NYSDEC Spill
Incidents**



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 0008840

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 10/30/2000 **Spill Time:** 12:00:00 PM

Call Received Date: 10/30/2000 **Call Received Time:** 02:11:00 PM

Location

Spill Name: LONG BEACH HOSPITAL

Address: 375 EAST BAY DRIVE

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled Amount Spilled Resource Affected

#2 fuel oil UNKNOWN Soil

Cause: Other

Source: Private Dwelling

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: 03/23/2001

"Date Spill Closed" means the date the spill case was closed by the case manager in the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department). The spill case was closed because either; a) the records and data submitted indicate that the necessary cleanup and removal actions have been completed and no further remedial activities are necessary, or b) the case was closed for administrative reasons (e.g., multiple reports of a single spill consolidated into a single spill number). The Department however reserves the right to require additional remedial work in relation to the spill, if in the future it determines that further action is necessary.

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

[Return To Results](#)

[Refine This Search](#)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 0107813

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 10/31/2001 **Spill Time:** 11:00:00 AM

Call Received Date: 10/31/2001 **Call Received Time:** 12:38:00 PM

Location

Spill Name: LONG BEACH MEDICAL CENTER

Address: 550 LONG BEACH BLVD

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled	Amount Spilled	Resource Affected
unknown petroleum	UNKNOWN	Soil

Cause: Unknown

Source: Unknown

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: Not closed

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

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[Refine This Search](#)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 0210378

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 01/14/2003 **Spill Time:** 04:30:00 PM

Call Received Date: 01/15/2003 **Call Received Time:** 08:58:00 AM

Location

Spill Name: LONG BEACH MEDICAL CENTER

Address: 455 EAST BAY DRIVE

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled Amount Spilled Resource Affected

#2 fuel oil UNKNOWN Soil

Cause: Tank Test Failure

Source: Commercial/Industrial

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: 04/19/2007

"Date Spill Closed" means the date the spill case was closed by the case manager in the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department). The spill case was closed because either; a) the records and data submitted indicate that the necessary cleanup and removal actions have been completed and no further remedial activities are necessary, or b) the case was closed for administrative reasons (e.g., multiple reports of a single spill consolidated into a single spill number). The Department however reserves the right to require additional remedial work in relation to the spill, if in the future it determines that further action is necessary.

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

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Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 1406247

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 06/23/2014 **Spill Time:** 11:28:00 AM

Call Received Date: 09/11/2014 **Call Received Time:** 11:28:00 AM

Location

Spill Name: LONG BEACH MED CENTER

Address: 455 EAST BAY DRIVE

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled Amount Spilled Resource Affected

diesel UNKNOWN Soil

Cause: Unknown

Source: Institutional, Educational, Gov., Other

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: Not closed

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

[Return To Results](#)

[Refine This Search](#)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 1505106

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 08/12/2015 **Spill Time:** 09:00:00 AM

Call Received Date: 08/12/2015 **Call Received Time:** 03:17:00 PM

Location

Spill Name: SOUTH NASSAU COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Address: 419 EAST STATE STREET

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled Amount Spilled Resource Affected

#2 fuel oil UNKNOWN Soil

Cause: Equipment Failure

Source: Institutional, Educational, Gov., Other

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: 11/20/2015

"Date Spill Closed" means the date the spill case was closed by the case manager in the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department). The spill case was closed because either; a) the records and data submitted indicate that the necessary cleanup and removal actions have been completed and no further remedial activities are necessary, or b) the case was closed for administrative reasons (e.g., multiple reports of a single spill consolidated into a single spill number). The Department however reserves the right to require additional remedial work in relation to the spill, if in the future it determines that further action is necessary.

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

[Return To Results](#)

[Refine This Search](#)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Spill Incidents Database Search Details

Spill Record

Administrative Information

DEC Region: 1

Spill Number: 1601135

Spill Date/Time

Spill Date: 05/03/2016 **Spill Time:** 12:00:00 PM

Call Received Date: 05/04/2016 **Call Received Time:** 11:06:00 AM

Location

Spill Name: LONG BEACH MEDICAL CENTER

Address: 757-759 LINCOLN BLVD

City: LONG BEACH **County:** Nassau

Spill Description

Material Spilled Amount Spilled Resource Affected

#2 fuel oil UNKNOWN Soil

Cause: Equipment Failure

Source: Institutional, Educational, Gov., Other

Waterbody:

Record Close

Date Spill Closed: Not closed

If you have questions about this reported incident, please contact the [Regional Office](#) where the incident occurred.

[Return To Results](#)

[Refine This Search](#)

Document D
USFWS IPaC
Report LBMC

LBMC

IPaC Trust Resources Report

Generated May 10, 2016 03:37 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.

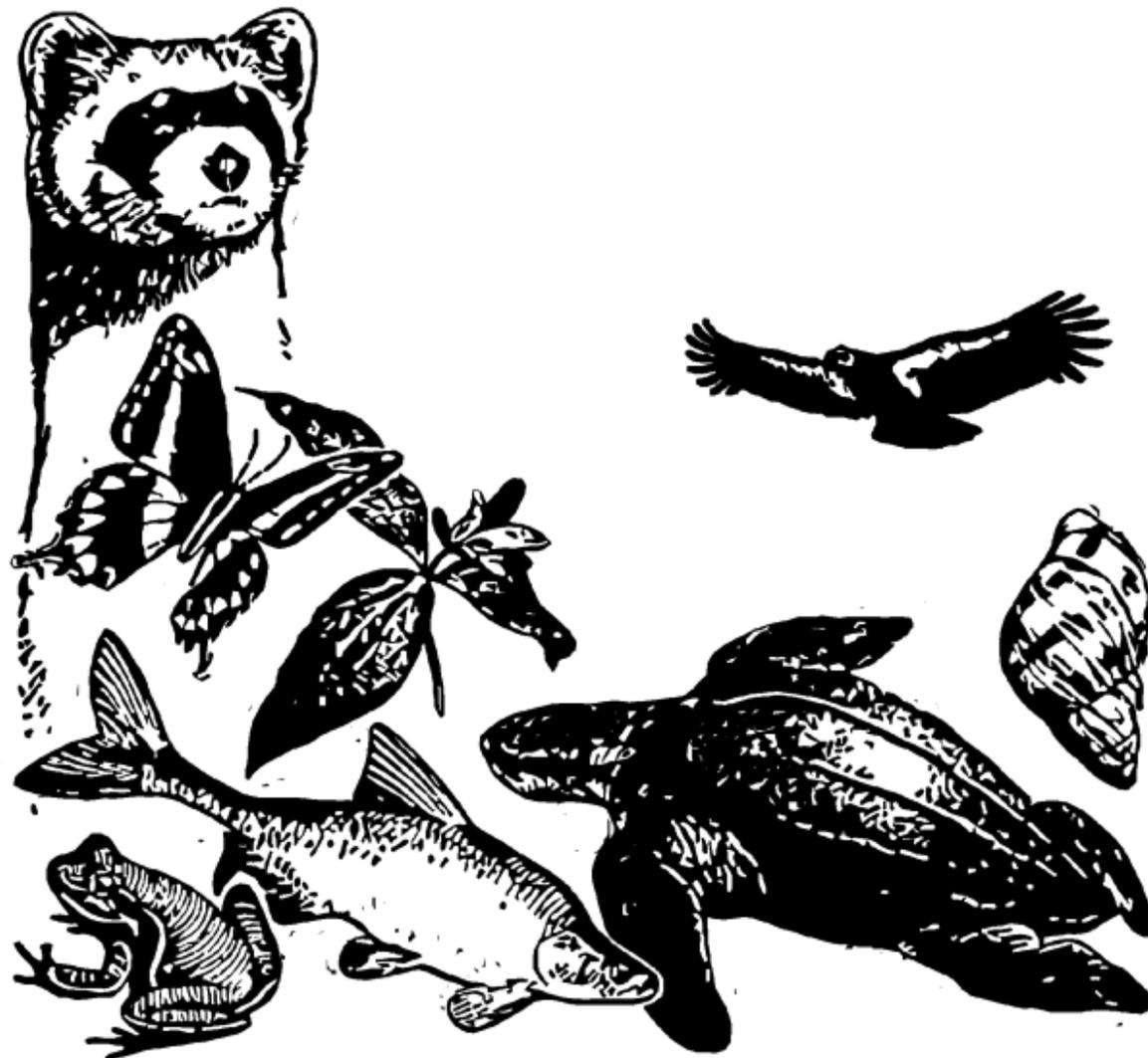


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- Project Description [1](#)
- Endangered Species [2](#)
- Migratory Birds [4](#)
- Refuges & Hatcheries [6](#)
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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resources Report



NAME

LBMC

LOCATION

Nassau County, New York

IPAC LINK

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/2V3GT-MFURZ-D6LOD-RTUDQ-X7RVWU>



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.

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[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

Sandplain Gerardia *Agalinis acuta*

Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=Q24K

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

Mammals

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*

Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=A0JE

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	
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HI	
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding	
Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding	

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
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> Season: Migrating	Bird of conservation concern
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B092	
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Season: Breeding	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
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

Refuge and fish hatchery data is unavailable at this time.

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.

Document E
USFWS IPaC
Report SNCH

SNCH USFWS Report

IPaC Trust Resources Report

Generated May 10, 2016 03:33 PM MDT, IPaC v3.0.7

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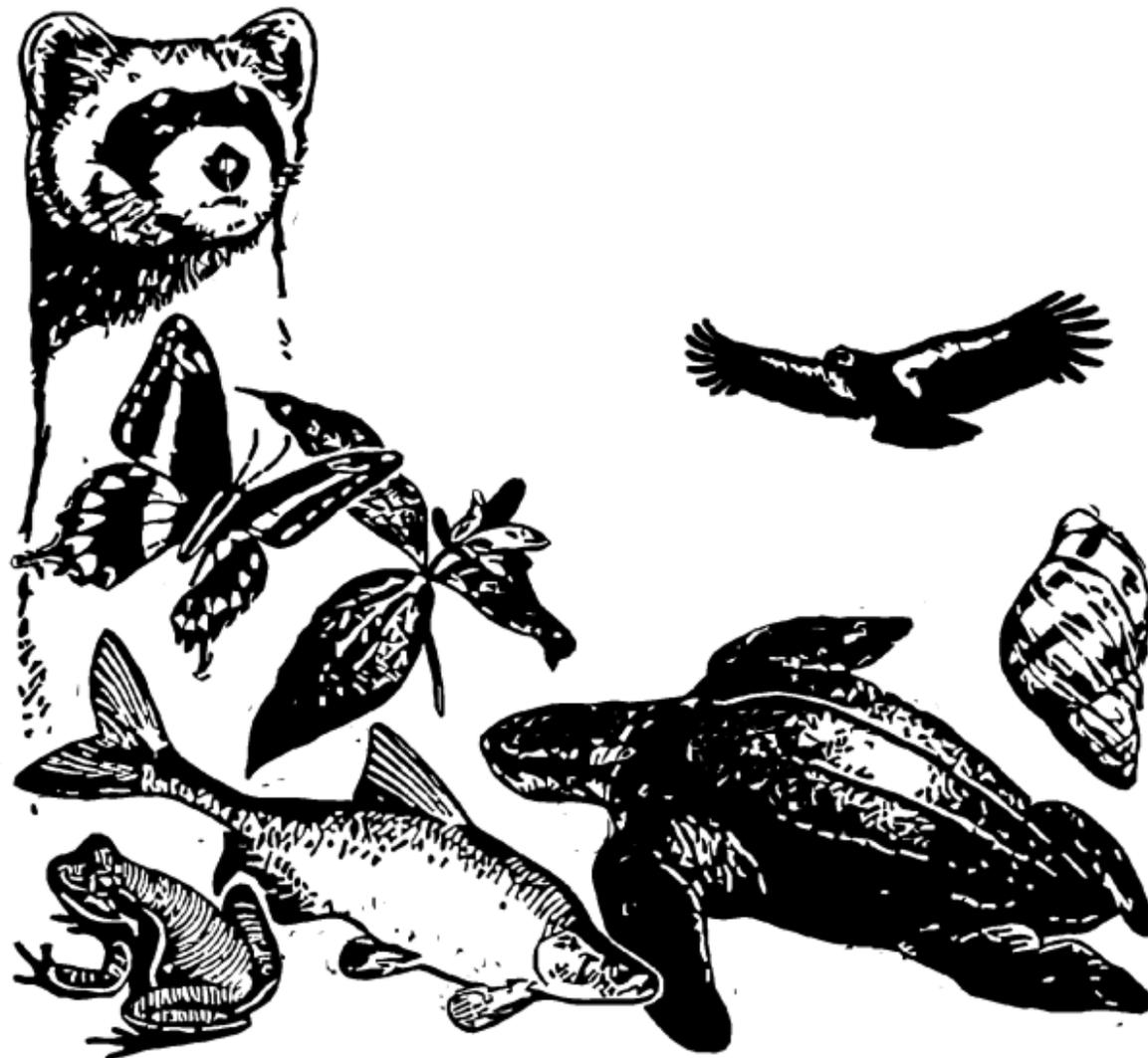


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Endangered Species

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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

Sandplain Gerardia *Agalinis acuta* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=Q24K

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

Mammals

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=A0JE

Critical Habitats

There are no critical habitats in this location

Migratory Birds

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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
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> Season: Migrating	Bird of conservation concern
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B092	
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JL	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 *Asio flammeus*

Season: Wintering

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HD

Bird of conservation concern

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Season: Breeding

Bird of conservation concern

Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*

Season: Breeding

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HC

Bird of conservation concern

Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*

Season: Breeding

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0F6

Bird of conservation concern

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Season: Breeding

Bird of conservation concern

Worm Eating Warbler *Helmitheros vermivorum*

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

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