GLENWOOD OVERHEAD 69KV TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION AND GLENWOOD POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

New York State Environmental Quality Review Act Environmental Impact Assessment

Prepared for



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SEQRA EIA June 2012

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared in accordance with the New York State Environmental Quality Act (SEQRA) regulations governing the completion of Part 2 of the Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) (6 NYCRR SubPart 617. 7). Together with, and in support of Part 2 of the EAF, this EIA evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed Glenwood 69 Kilovolt (kV) Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project (the "Project"). The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two existing overhead 69 kV Transmission Lines (circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings, structures and facilities (i.e., Power Station No. 2 and No. 3 and appurtenant facilities) on the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA Transmission Lines are located. This EIA does not finally address the potential historical impacts from the proposed demolition of National Grid's Station 2. As explained herein, National Grid is having a study performed examining the historical significance of the building, prudent and feasible alternatives to the proposed demolition and possible mitigation measures, which study will be examined in a supplement to this EIA. Figure 1-1 is a site location map that shows the existing overhead Transmission Line as it crosses the harbor from west to east, as well as the Glenwood Power Station Site on the east side of the harbor.

Information about the Project was disseminated via the completion and distribution of the SEQRA EAF Part 1 (Part 1), dated December 21, 2011. As described therein, prior to the demolition and decommissioning of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed according to National Grid at facilities other than Station 2. The asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. National Grid represents that there are no discretionary permits required for the abatement work; therefore, this work is not considered part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes. The Part 1 addressed all requisite questions and provided supplemental data including a detailed project description, the measures that would be employed to mitigate impacts and a preliminary evaluation of resulting potential impacts after mitigation. LIPA has been designated SEQRA Lead Agency on this Project.

Part 2 of the SEQRA EAF (Part 2) is used as the basis for the assessment of potential project impacts presented herein. A completed Part 2 is attached hereto. The format of this EIA is consistent with that of Part 2 and its content supplements and expands on the impact analysis responses in Part 2, employing the criteria for significance contained in 6NYCRR SubPart 617.7(c) and other criteria particular to the Project. Supplemental data and analyses are also provided to address project-relevant topics not specifically included in the Part 2 Form.

Pursuant to NYSDEC regulations (6 NYCRR SubPart 617.3(g)) for purposes of this SEQRA review the EIA treats the Project as two distinct activities. They are not separate parts of a set of activities (the decommissioning and demolition) undertaken and funded by one project owner in a single project. They are independent of each other and not part of an integrated or comprehensive development plan; their only common element is their geographic location.

The Transmission Line Relocation is an activity that needs to be completed before the proposed decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station can occur. LIPA is responsible for the Transmission Line Relocation work, while National Grid is responsible for the Power Station-related work. LIPA is not sponsoring the abatement, decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station. However, because it has elected to ramp down its purchases of power from the Glenwood Power Station, owned by National Grid, and due to the nature of the impacts of this action throughout the LIPA service territory, as well as the action's specific, technical nature, the broad extent of LIPA's governmental powers, and the resources it possesses to investigate the action, it has been determined that LIPA is the agency most qualified to serve as Lead Agency.

The Eighth Amendment to the existing Power Supply Agreement between LIPA and National Grid provides for the completion of the Transmission Line Relocation no later than September 30, 2012. To avoid potential interference with recreational activities in Hempstead Harbor, LIPA has agreed with the Town of North Hempstead not to commence Transmission Line restringing in the harbor earlier than September 10, 2012.

LIPA must ensure that the reliable provision of electric service is not interrupted by any activities associated with the Power Station Demolition work. Thus, LIPA must undertake and complete Transmission Line Relocation preparatory work: for example, replacement poles must be ordered, foundations installed, new poles installed, new lines strung, existing structures removed, lines de-energized in a safe manner, and then new lines installed on the new poles and safely energized. Therefore, this is not a situation where an activity (i.e., the line relocation) is being excluded from the definition of a project (decommissioning/demolition) for the purpose of making it appear that adverse environmental impacts have been minimized to circumvent a detailed SEQRA review. As explained herein, the Transmission Line Relocation will not result in significant environmental impacts; the impacts, in fact, are de minimis. Moreover, the decommissioning and demolition work at the Power Station is undergoing a thorough SEQRA review.

Staff of the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has stated that Power Station No. 2 (and the Transformer Repair Building, which is not proposed for demolition) may be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (OPRHP, February 13, 2012) and consequently prudent and feasible alternatives and possible mitigation measures are being studied for further review. The time it will take LIPA, National Grid and OPRHP to cooperatively address the related historical issues about Power Station No. 2 introduces a degree of uncertainty as to the timing of their resolution. LIPA, however, must

proceed now with the Transmission Line Relocation to continue the reliable delivery of electric service. No adverse impacts were identified by OPRHP from the proposed decommissioning and demolition of Power Station No. 3 and its appurtenant structures (February 13, 2012).

In compliance with the SEQRA regulations (6 NYCRR 617.3(g)(1)), LIPA is authorized to approve and implement the Transmission Line Relocation before finally determining the environmental significance of the proposed Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition because doing so is "...clearly no less protective of the environment. "Related actions" (like the proposed decommissioning and demolition) "should be identified and discussed to the fullest extent possible."

In compliance with this regulation, the potential environmental impacts of the proposed decommissioning and demolition work and the mitigation measures that have been incorporated to minimize environmental impacts are discussed to the fullest extent possible in this EIA. The environmental impacts of the proposed work - except for the potential historical impacts, prudent and feasible alternatives, and possible mitigation measures associated with the proposed demolition of Station No. 2 - as mitigated, are assessed in this EIA. Approval of the Transmission Line Relocation at the present time, therefore, does not fall within the purview of "segmentation" as envisioned in the SEQRA regulations. Nevertheless, to be conservative, LIPA will also explain why approving the line relocation now would be permissible if it were treated as segmentation.

As noted above, public safety and maintaining the continued electric supply to LIPA customers requires that the Transmission Line Relocation be performed before the proposed Power Station decommissioning and demolition work. The transmission structures must be moved off of Station No. 2 before any proposed decommissioning/demolition efforts and/or associated mitigation measures are implemented in order for the transmission structures not to be damaged or any on-site workers are injured. Jeopardizing electric service or posing unacceptable safety risks to workers on-site must be avoided.

The environmental impacts of the approval of the Transmission Line Relocation have no effect on, do not contribute to and are wholly separate from, the environmental impacts of the proposed Power Station decommissioning/demolition. Similarly, the mitigation measures for the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation are separate and distinct from the mitigation measures for the proposed decommissioning/demolition. Adding the Transmission Line Relocation de minimis impacts to those of the decommissioning /demolition would not exceed any environmental impact threshold, thereby triggering increased SEQRA review. The decommissioning and demolition impacts stand on their own and will be assessed further in a supplemental EIA in an open and deliberative process after the consultation with OPRHP has taken place. The potential impacts from the decommissioning and demolition are, therefore, irrelevant to the Transmission Line Relocation. Furthermore, the outcome of the OPRHP consultation is unknown. Finally, each activity is separately directed by a different Project owner and is funded by the respective owners.

As explained herein, the principal potential environmental impact from the Transmission Line Relocation is the collection of potentially contaminated groundwater from excavating the foundations for the new steel poles. Mitigation of this potential environmental impact has been incorporated into project design, in that the groundwater will be collected onsite in a portable holding tank, removed offsite and disposed of at a registered waste water treatment facility. That potential impact and mitigation measure is separate and apart from, and does not contribute in any way to, the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition. LIPA will also take measures, as recommended by NYSDEC, to assure that the relocation work does not interfere with the nesting activities of the peregrine falcons on the roof of Power Station 2. Similarly, OPRHP determined that there is no adverse impact to cultural resources that are in or eligible for inclusion in the New York State and National Register of Historic Places from relocating the transmission lines (OPRHP, October 11, 2011 [Appendix B]). LIPA will incorporate construction protection measures, as explained herein, to minimize the risk that the removal of the circuits from the metal support structure on the roof of Power Station 2 does not damage the building. The metal lattice structure supporting the circuits on the roof will not be removed by LIPA, just the circuits. The transmission lines will be de-energized to prevent injury to workers and the public but also to eliminate the potential for building fire and electrical hazard. The circuits on the roof will be accessed by a 150 foot condor crane. Ropes will be attached to the circuits and pulled off the existing transmission structures. No new installations will be made to Station 2, no drilling or other potentially invasive or damaging equipment will be used that could damage Station No. 2, especially any historical attributes, or its structural integrity. No heavy equipment will be permitted anywhere on the station. The metal structure located on the roof will not be removed by LIPA. The circuits will be removed away from the building as they are slowly lowered to minimize the potential for any damage to the building. The possible use of heavy duty equipment in proximity to the station, associated with the relocation of the lines, will be limited and monitored. Pole foundation auguring equipment away from the station will be operated in accordance with engineering vibration assessment results to protect against damage to the building.

In the same vein, the potential visual impacts for the Transmission Line Relocation were found herein to be de minimis and are unrelated to the proposed Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition. There are wooden poles replacing others similar in size, material and location as well as three new steel poles that will blend in with the nearby existing substation lines and infrastructure. Likewise, the potential traffic impacts of the proposed line relocation will be minimized using a Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Plan and will occur months before any proposed decommissioning and demolition would take place, so there is no potential cumulative impact. There will be no increase in electric or magnetic fields from the Transmission Line Relocation, it is consistent with the criteria for Smart Growth of Infrastructure and with United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) clearance requirements over the Harbor. In consultation with the Town of North Hempstead, the restringing work will take place no earlier than September 10, 2012 to minimize any impact on recreational activities in Hempstead Harbor. Relying on this mitigation measure the New York Department of State concluded that the proposed line relocation is consistent with Coastal Zone Management Policies. The Transmission Line Relocation is being treated as an Unlisted Action for SEQRA review herein.

Similarly, the environmental (i.e., non-historical) impacts such as noise, fugitive dust, and traffic from the decommissioning/demolition have been evaluated based upon proposed plans and potential impacts known at this time and, with the mitigation measures identified by National Grid having been incorporated into the Project design, have been found to have no significant adverse impacts to the environment. Indeed, the removal of these structures from the waterfront is in conformance with the Hempstead Harbor Master Plan and improves the lower harbor's overall aesthetics.

In summary, while the Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition share the same Project Site, their respective environmental impacts and associated mitigation measures are distinct. Approving the line relocation now is compelled by overriding safety and electric reliability factors and is also no less protective of the environment. Approving the Transmission Line Relocation now would not be determinative in any way of the future review of the proposal by National Grid for the decommissioning / demolition of the Power Station, including in particular the review of the potential historical impacts, prudent and feasible alternatives and possible mitigation measures, in coordination with OPRHP, related to **Grid's proposal to demolish Station 2.** The Transmission Line Relocation can proceed whether or not the proposed Power Station work proceeds. Each has an independent utility or purpose that will be pursued by its respective owner.

According to the **SEQRA Handbook**:

[t]here are two types of situations where segmentation typically occurs. One is where a project sponsor attempts to avoid a thorough environmental review (often an EIS) of a whole action by splitting a project into two or more smaller projects. The second is where activities that may be occurring at different times or places are excluded from the scope of the environmental review. By excluding subsequent phases or associated project components from the environmental review, the project may appear more acceptable to the reviewing agencies and the public. (P. 54)¹

As discussed above, neither of these situations applies to the Proposed Action. One project is not being split into two projects to avoid a thorough environmental review. In this case, the actions are different but are simply connected by geography. Neither is a subsequent project phase being excluded to make it appear more acceptable. The EAF Part 1 addressed both actions (line relocation and station decommissioning / demolition) and was circulated for agency comment. The comment was reviewed by LIPA and agency recommendations for mitigating both actions were incorporated herein. Agency input continues to be sought during preparation of the EIA and EAF Part 2. Furthermore, once the concerns of OPRHP are addressed, LIPA will circulate a supplement to this EIA for agency review and input in furtherance of its plan to conduct an open and deliberative process relative to the actions to be

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, *The SEQR Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 2010. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits-ej-operations-pdf/seqrhandbook.pdf.

taken for decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station. It is LIPA's concern for public safety and its statutory obligation to maintain continued and reliable electric service that is driving the decision to approve the line relocation now, not the intent to improve the public or agency acceptability of the Project or somehow truncate the environmental review.

The **SEQRA Handbook** also provides the following:

3. What is the basic test for segmentation?

When trying to determine if segmentation is occurring agencies should consider the following factors. If the answer to one or more of these questions is yes, an agency should be concerned that segmentation is taking place.

- *Purpose: Is there a common purpose or goal for each segment?*
- Time: Is there a common reason for each segment being completed at or about the same time?
- Location: Is there a common geographic location involved?
- Impacts: Do any of the activities being considered for segmentation share a common impact that may, if the activities are reviewed as one project, result in a potentially significant adverse impact, even if the impacts of single activities are not necessarily significant by themselves?
- Ownership: Are the different segments under the same or common ownership or control?
- Common Plan: Is a given segment a component of an identifiable overall plan? Will the initial phase direct the development of subsequent phases or will it preclude or limit the consideration of alternatives in subsequent phases?
- Utility: Can any of the interrelated phases of various projects be considered functionally dependent on each other?
- Inducement: Does the approval of one phase or segment commit the agency to approve other phases?

Only one of the aforementioned factors is applicable, i.e., there is a common geographic location involved, but safety and electric reliability reasons compel the approval of the Transmission Line Relocation. None of the other factors apply. There are no common purposes, times, impacts, ownership, common plan or utility. **Nor does LIPA's** Transmission Line Relocation commit National Grid to carry out the proposed station decommissioning/ demolition.

The **SEQRA Handbook** also provides:

4. Is segmented review ever acceptable under SEQR?

There are some limited circumstances where a segment review may be justified. For example, the following circumstances, **when considered together**, may warrant segmentation when a project has several phases:

- information on future project phases(s) is too speculative;
- *future phase(s) may not occur;*
- *future phase(s) are functionally independent of current phase(s).*

When considered together, the circumstances cited above clearly support the approval of the Transmission Line Relocation.

Currently, the evaluation of potential feasible alternatives and mitigation practices for Station No. 2 being conducted by National Grid is not completed, nor is the consultation process with OPRHP. Thus, the information on this subsequent phase of the Project is too speculative. Additionally, what may occur to Power Station No. 2 in the next phase is unclear at this time, i.e., whether demolition and/or which mitigation practices will be implemented. Finally, the decommissioning and demolition are functionally independent of the Transmission Line Relocation. Once the transmission lines are relocated, they will be used to serve LIPA's customers. In contrast, the proposed decommissioning and demolition of the subject structures by National Grid has its own destiny. The relocated Transmission Lines will have no relationship to the demolished structures and vice versa, other than sharing a common location.

For all of the above reasons, LIPA's approval of the Transmission Line Relocation is squarely consistent with the requirements of SEQRA.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The preliminary schedule for the Project calls for Transmission Line Relocation work to be initiated in July 2012 and last through September 2012. Power Station-related work is proposed to commence in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years, through 2014.

1.2.1 Transmission Line Relocation

The existing circuits to be relocated by LIPA currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor, and span the harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station No. 2, which is located on the **harbor's eastern shore** (Power Station No. 3 is located just to the south of No. 2). The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472).

The Proposed Transmission Line Relocation will move (relocate) the existing circuit to a point about 300 feet (ft.) to the north and east of Power Station No. 2. An alternate, named the Transmission Line Relocation Alternative, is also evaluated herein. It will utilize the existing Transmission Line easement over the harbor, over the Power Station No. 2, and then over the existing LIPA substation. The location and alignment of the Proposed and Alternative Relocation options are shown in Figure 1-2.

Excavations for the foundations of new steel utility poles (five for the Proposed and three for the Alternative Relocation) will displace potentially contaminated groundwater. An estimated maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Proposed Relocation; about 100,000 gallons will be displaced under the Alternative Relocation. The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility.

The stringing of the relocated circuits across the harbor will take a maximum of two weeks of time. The heights of the circuits across Hempstead Harbor will comply with the requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) for the crossing of utility lines over navigable waterways. The tallest two poles under the Proposed Relocation will be 199-ft. above ground level (AGL). One pole under the Alternative Relocation will be 230-ft. AGL, requiring top lighting and marking in accordance with requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Under both line relocation options five wooden poles on the west side of the harbor will also be replaced.

Although OPRHP has determined that the relocation of the Transmission Line will have no adverse impact on any cultural resources (OPRHP, October 11, 2011) LIPA will employ construction protection measures, as explained herein, to minimize the risk that no damage occurs to Station No.2 that would undermine its structural integrity or damage any historical attributes of the building.

1.2.2 Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

National Grid proposes to permanently retire Power Station No. 2 and Station No. 3 through a sequential process of abatement, decommissioning, and demolition. The Glenwood Power Station currently operates as a peaking facility, capable of generating a maximum of approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal, existing operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, located just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

Hazardous materials that may be present in the Power Station such as asbestos-containing materials (ACM), polychlorinated biphenyl-containing material (PCB), lead based paint (LBP), etc., will be abated, handled, transported and disposed of in accordance will all applicable federal and state regulations. As previously reported in the December 21, 2011 Supplemental Information to the Full EAF, Part 1, the Power Station abatement work is not considered part of the proposed action for the purposes of SEQRA. Accordingly, National Grid intends to continue its abatement work and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials outside of the SEQRA process at facilities other than Station 2.

About five acres of the 15.7-acre site will be involved in the decommissioning and demolition work. Besides the two Power Station buildings, numerous other on-site buildings and facilities

will be demolished. Some existing buildings and structures will remain in place and continue to operate, including three LIPA substations, two combustion gas turbines, three aboveground fuel oil storage tanks, and the water tower.

The Power Station abatement, decommissioning and demolition work will be performed under a site-specific Health and Safety Plan(s) (HASP) to be prepared by National Grid in accordance with applicable laws that will detail measures to reduce the potential for exposure and to identify and manage known contamination, as well as any unexpectedly encountered contamination.

1.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Many of the potential impacts caused by the Glenwood 69 Kilovolt (kV) Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project will be temporary in nature, lasting only as long as the Project itself. The durations of most potential effects will be limited in time based on the approximate duration of the main Project components: Transmission Line Relocation – six months; abatement of the Power Station – five to six months; Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition – 24 months.

The staff of OPRHP has indicated that Power Station No. 2 may be potentially eligible for the NRHP but did not identify that there were adverse impacts from the decommissioning and demolition of Power Station 3 and its appurtenance structures. As a result, National Grid is currently working with LIPA and OPRHP to explore alternatives and propose measures that could mitigate the effects of demolishing Station No. 2. Accordingly, this EIA evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the Transmission Line Relocation and those that are known concerning decommissioning /demolition of the Power Station but does not evaluate the potential historical or architectural impacts from the proposed demolition of Station No. 2 at this time. A Supplemental EIA and determination of significance for the Station decommissioning /demolition will be prepared and issued for review and comment in order to conduct an open and deliberative public process once the review with OPRHP has been performed. As discussed herein, the Transmission Line Relocation is distinct from decommissioning /demolition of the Power Station; the two activities only share a common location and the line relocation must be carried out earlier to preserve electric service to LIPA customers and promote safe conditions for on-site workers. As noted above, OPRHP found that there would be no adverse impact to historical resources from the Transmission Line Relocation. Thus, this EIA examines the impacts from each of the two activities both cumulatively (the "Project") and separately. Although this EIA examines the potential impacts of demolishing Station No. 2 (except as related to its historic / architectural characteristics), it should not be interpreted that LIPA has made any determination of significance with regard to the proposed decommissioning/demolition of the Power Station because it is awaiting the completion of the consultation process with OPRHP. This EIA assesses the potential impacts of the Transmission Line Relocation now as that work must be begin in mid-June, 2012.

Following completion of the Project, there will be a set of long-term positive environmental impacts with benefits to the public, which are described in Chapter 1.3.2.

The Project will have no adverse impacts on the following resources:

- Agricultural lands
- Archaeological resources
- Critical Environmental Areas
- Environmental Justice Areas
- Energy.

1.3.1 Temporary Adverse Impacts

Over the course of the Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station decommissioning and demolition, there will be temporary, adverse impacts similar in nature to a construction project. A summary of these impacts is provided below. A discussion of measures to be undertaken and incorporated in the proposed Project to eliminate, reduce or minimize impacts is included in Chapter 1.3.4.

Land Use and Zoning: The Transmission Line and Power Station work will temporarily disrupt on-site land uses and have minor effects on surrounding land uses as described below. No zoning impacts will occur.

Water: Power Station abatement work will require about 2,000 gallons of water daily over the five to six months of work, which will be supplied by the on-site water supply system which is fully capable of supplying this volume (the system can supply about 65,000 to 86,000 gallons per day). Construction stormwater, potential dewatering of the stations' intake/discharge structures, and potential soil erosion will be controlled via compliance with the Station's State Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (SPDES) Permit and compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be prepared by National Grid pursuant to NYSDEC regulations. A tidal wetlands permit from NYSDEC may be needed for work at / near the bulkhead of the Power Station.

Air: Potential fugitive particulate matter emissions from site demolition activities may occur and will be mitigated in a variety of methods - applying water to disturbed soils; prohibiting activities if wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour; and applying dust suppressants after demolition activities are completed, etc. Such measures will be included in the final design and specifications package.

Plants and Animals: A pair of peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) nests on one of the stacks of Power Station No. 2. The work nearest to the nest on the stack (removing the existing circuits and restringing them as part of Transmission Line Relocation) will take place in September, outside of the breeding season (February – July) and therefore, no significant impacts will

occur. When needed for pole installation, the tops of any cranes will be marked with a flag or other deterrent to prevent the falcons from using them as a landing /resting point. When not in use, the booms will be kept in a closed, reduced height position. In cooperation with NYSDEC, National Grid will be constructing and installing an alternate peregrine falcon nest box on the Power Station Site prior to the demolition of Power Station No. 2 (stacks and building). Mitigation measures related to the peregrine falcon are discussed in Chapter 6.1.

Open Space and Recreation: Minimal impacts such as temporary increases in noise, dust and local traffic on local open space and recreation resources will result from the Project. Powerhouse Park, a small sitting area located at Glenwood Road about 150 ft. north of Power Station No. 2, will be the recreation area most affected by the temporary construction and demolition work. The lower Hempstead Harbor will be closed for up to two weeks for the restringing of the Transmission Line but no earlier than September 10, 2012 and with proper notification to the U.S. Coast Guard and local officials from the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay.

Transportation: The maximum temporary increase in trips will be an estimated 76 during the Project's **peak m**orning and afternoon peak hours (6:30 – 7:30 AM and 3:00 – 4:00 PM) associated with the abatement work, which is estimated to last about five to six months.

Noise: Maximum demolition noise levels up to 68 decibels (dBA) at the nearest residences will result from deconstruction of the two aboveground storage tanks, which will last an estimated 20 work days. The use of a concrete crusher will produce noise levels up to an estimated 62 dBA at the nearest residences. Operation of the crusher will last about 40 days over the course of the 18-month demolition. General demolition will also create temporary, increased noise levels but at levels less than the shorter, maximum levels noted above. Project demolition and general construction work associated with the decommissioning/demolition will comply with the Town of North Hempstead and Town of Oyster Bay noise ordinances.

1.3.2 Long-Term Positive Impacts

Once the Transmission Line is relocated and the steam units at the Power Station are decommissioned and demolished, several long-term, positive environmental impacts will result, which are described below.

Air Quality: Cessation of Power Station operations planned for June 2012 will reduce actual air emissions by the following approximate amounts:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 135,000 tons per year
- Carbon monoxide (CO): 100 tons per year
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂): 1 ton per year
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x): 80 tons per year
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 6 tons per year

• Particulate matter PM-10 (10 microns or less): 23 tons per year.

The reductions listed above represent essentially all of the emissions of CO, VOC and PM-10. The estimated percent reductions of the other three pollutants (tons per year, rounded) will be as follows:

- CO₂ 97 percent
- $SO_2 33$ percent
- NO_x 85 percent.

Limited operation of the three existing combustion turbines is expected to continue.

These reductions will result in an improvement in local and regional air quality.

Water Consumption and Water Quality: Once Power Station No. 3 ceases operation, the use and need for water on-site will be eliminated. All withdrawals and discharges of water from Hempstead Harbor, including the plant's once-through cooling water thermal discharge will cease and water quality will be improved. The use of freshwater from on-site wells and the municipal system, estimated to total about 11 to 18.5 million gallons annually (2010 and 2011 data, respectively) will also be eliminated. The two combustion turbines that will remain operational on the site (Units 2 and 3) will not require the use of on-site water or the existing Power Stations' circulating water systems (CWSs).

Aquatic Ecosystem: With the cessation of Power Station operations water from Hempstead Harbor will no longer be needed for the once-through cooling system. Therefore, the impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms will be eliminated. Based on the most recent aquatic impact modeling, that would result in the elimination of about 5,300 fish impinged and about 190 million fish eggs, larvae, and early juveniles entrained annually.

Aesthetics: Demolition of the Power Stations (including Power Station No. 2 should there be a resolution of such with OPRHP) will dramatically alter and improve the visual setting of the lower Hempstead Harbor. Eight stacks of about 235 to 247 ft. tall (six on Power Station No. 2 and two at Power Station No. 3) will be removed, in addition to the two bulky Power Station buildings. The only building to remain in the northern part of the Project Site will be the Transformer Repair Shop. It is a much smaller structure than the Power Station buildings and is set farther back from the harbor than the Power Stations. No development and/or redevelopment plans are proposed and the five acres of the site affected by demolition will remain vacant.

Hazardous Materials: The abatement, decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station will reduce the potential exposure of people and /or the environment to hazardous materials.

Transportation: At the completion of the Project, there will be an estimated 100 fewer daily trips on the local road network as existing employee and station operation trips will be eliminated from this location through transfer of the existing jobs.

Public Health: Permitted air emissions will be reduced. Hazardous materials will be abated, preventing exposure to the public and/or the environment. There will be fewer vehicle trips on the local roads.

1.3.3 Other Impacts

Growth and Community Character: Except for the historic nature of Power Station No. 2, the Proposed Action will not result in a significant adverse impact to land use, design features, visual resources, historic resources, socioeconomic / environmental justice conditions, traffic, or noise conditions. The long-term positive changes to visual resources, air quality and aquatic resources, in particular, support the conclusion that the Project will result in no significant adverse impacts to community character; rather, some aspects of community character will be improved. The decommissioning and demolition of Power Station No. 3 will cause no significant adverse impacts.

Electric and Magnetic Fields: The voltage being carried through the relocated Transmission Line circuits or the current flowing in the circuits will not change under either relocation option. The estimated magnetic fields under both relocation options are well below the New York State standards designed to protect public health.

Smart Growth: Based on an assessment of the ten smart growth criteria, the proposed action is considered consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Smart Growth Infrastructure Policy Act.

1.3.4 Project Design Features that Minimize Impacts

The Project has been proposed with measures to minimize potential impacts, which will include:

Power Station No. 2: LIPA will incorporate construction protection measures to minimize the risk of any adverse effects to the structural integrity or historical attributes of the building from the Transmission Line Relocation. National Grid, at the direction of NYS OPRHP, has engaged an historical architectural consultant to conduct an evaluation of prudent and feasible alternatives, which include: station demolition with suitable historical documentation; stabilization of building from further deterioration; and preservation of the building with theoretical alternative reuses. The results of this consultation process have yet to be completed but will be documented in a Supplemental EIA to be prepared by LIPA and circulated for review and comment in an open and deliberative process.

Peregrine Falcons: In addition to the mitigation proposed for the Transmission Line Relocation work, National Grid has worked with NYSDEC to locate a suitable on-site alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to exterior demolition work at the Power Station Site.

Traffic: Traffic will be managed via the implementation of a Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan. Local municipalities will be consulted and appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), as appropriate.

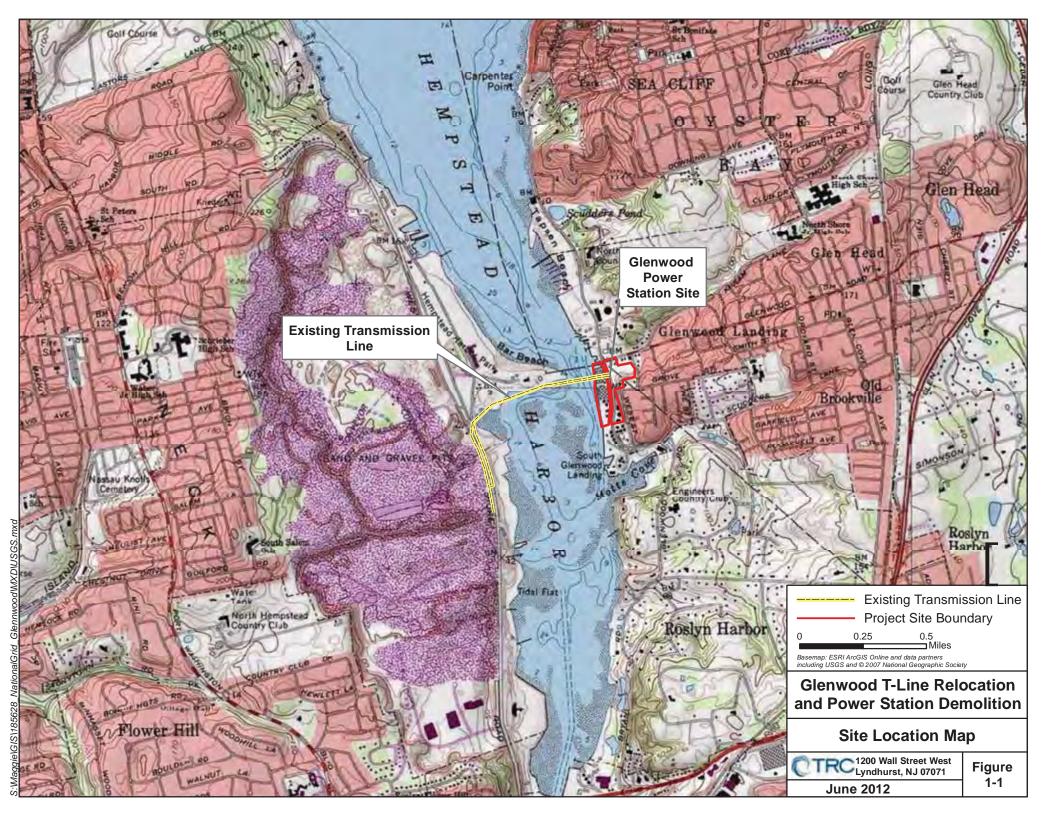
Contaminated Groundwater: Excavations for the foundations of new steel utility poles will displace potentially contaminated groundwater. An estimated maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Proposed Line Relocation; about 100,000 gallons will be displaced under Alternative Line Relocation. The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility.

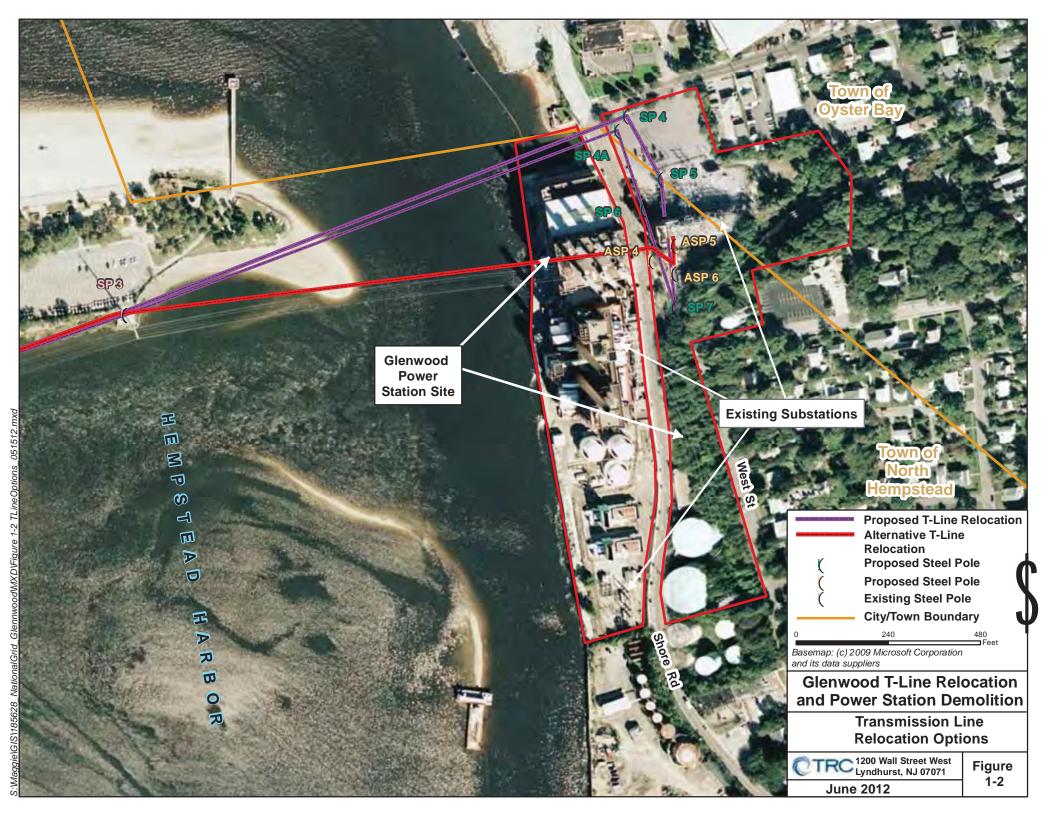
Waterfront Work at the Power Stations: The circulating water systems (CWS) of the Power Stations will be decommissioned. All work, excluding some potential limited and temporary access to the CWSs via the water, will be done landward of the existing bulkhead to minimize potential impacts to water quality and aquatic biota. Requests for jurisdictional determinations from NYSDEC and COE have been made. The provisions of any applicable permits and approvals will be implemented to minimize water quality and aquatic ecological impacts.

Fugitive Dust: Fugitive dust, primarily generated by decommissioning and demolition activities, will be controlled in a variety of ways that may include the following: application of water inside of buildings and on site grounds; installation of gravel aprons at truck entry/exit points; use of dust suppressants; use of moveable sprinklers; tarping of trucks; truck speed limits; and, site work restrictions under high wind conditions, among others.

1.4 SCHEDULE

The preliminary schedule of the Project calls for Transmission Line Relocation work at the site to be initiated in July 2012 and last through September 2012. Decommissioning and demolition of the , Station 2 will not begin until OPRHP issues are resolved. According to National Grid the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials at structures other than Station 2 will begin in mid-to-late 2012. As National Grid represents there are no discretionary permits required for the abatement work, this work is not considered part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes. Power Station decommissioning and demolition is estimated to last approximately two years, through 2014.





2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA Transmission Lines are located. Figure 2-1 is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead Transmission Line as it crosses the harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station Site on the east side of the harbor is also identified.

The preliminary schedule calls for on-site Transmission Line Relocation work to be initiated in July 2012 and to be completed in September 2012. The Power Station work is proposed to take place in late 2012/early 2013, first with interior work only, and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014. The asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be performed by National Grid in accordance with local, state and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. As National Grid represents there are no discretionary permits required for the abatement work, this work is not considered part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes.

Representatives of LIPA, National Grid and TRC Environmental (TRC), consultant to LIPA and National Grid, have interacted with a number of involved federal, state and local agencies as part of the process of informing them, obtaining information, and requesting approvals relevant to their respective regulatory interests. The following agencies have been contacted: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the Town of North Hempstead, the Town of North Hempstead Harbor Master, and the Town of Oyster Bay.

Consultations have continued, as appropriate, during the preparation of this Environmental Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with SEQRA.

2.2 REQUIRED AGENCY ACTIONS, PERMITS, AND APPROVALS

The potential list of permits and approvals, including those considered ministerial, are listed in Table 2-1.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

2.3.1 Transmission Line Relocation

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the harbor, and span the harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 2-1 shows the existing 69 kV overhead Transmission Line as it crosses the harbor from west to east. Figure 2-2 presents a more detailed view of the existing power infrastructure. The existing Transmission Line and Power Station Site are shown. The three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the harbor are identified. The existing poles (their numbering and material composition) on both sides of the harbor that carry the Transmission Line are also indicated.

Table 2-1. List of Anticipated Approvals / Consultations Required By National Grid

Agency and Approval / Permit

Town of North Hempstead

- Demolition permit *
- Temporary Building permit*
- Road opening/closure*
- Floodplain Development permit for Demolition*

Town of Oyster Bay

Building permit *

Nassau County

- Fire Marshall Notification of removal of underground storage tanks*
- Department of Health Certificate of rodent free inspection.*

New York State

- NYS Department of State Coastal zone consistency determination
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Cultural resource consultation
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program Rare, threatened, endangered species inventory consultation
- NYSDEC SPDES general permit for construction activities and modification of existing SPDES permit; temporary discharge of water from dewatering of intake / discharge structures
- NYSDEC Tidal wetlands
- NYSDEC Closure of storage tanks

Federal Agencies

- Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No 18 for removal of accumulated sediment in Power Station No. 2 intake bays
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Threatened and endangered species review and consultation

Notes: * Ministerial actions per National Grid

LIPA obtained a modified easement from the Town of North Hempstead for the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation (described below). It obtained a determination of no hazard to

navigation from the FAA (for the new steel poles) as well as a "No Adverse Impact" letter from OPRHP; and the ACOE (Nationwide Permit 12) approval for the crossing of the harbor with the relocated transmission circuit.

Under the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation LIPA proposes to relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft. to the north and east of Power Station No. 2. The Alternative Transmission Line Relocation is an alternative routing option that would utilize the existing Transmission Line easement over the harbor, over Power Station No. 2 and into an existing LIPA substation. The general location and alignment of the two relocation options are shown in Figure 1-2.

In order to accomplish the relocation under either option both existing lines will have to be moved off of the roof of Power Station No. 2. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self-supporting (ADSS) cables. The appearance of the circuits will remain substantially the same as the existing ones.

The Proposed and Alternative Transmission Line Relocation options are described in detail below.

2.3.1.1 Proposed Transmission Line Relocation

In crossing the harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft. from the existing location. Both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of Power Station No. 2. The shield wires will be relocated and the OPGWs will be replaced.

Relocation of the Circuits

A maximum of two weeks of time will be needed for the restringing of the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite Power Station No. 2 will be closed for that estimated two-week period. The work will be scheduled to take place no earlier than September 10, 2012 to minimize impacts on local recreational boating and local festivals. At least one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community (Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay) and to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft. to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. Table 2-2 shows the heights (minimum height above mean high water [MHW]) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Pole Installation

As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near their current locations (within several feet) along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of an existing LIPA substation.

Table 2-2. Proposed Relocation - Circuit Heights above Mean High Water

- Water		
Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP1-SP2	49 ft.	49.5 ft.
SP 2 – SP3	40 ft.	40 ft.
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 ft. ¹	78 ft. ¹
Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49 ft.	49 ft.
SP 2 – SP3	41 ft.	41 ft.
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 ft. ¹	77 ft. ¹
¹ Minimum height above mean hi	gh water across main channel	

Figure 2-3 shows the location of the Proposed Relocation and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the harbor. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the harbor will be approximately 1,409 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,374 ft.

On the western side of the harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing poles. The heights of replacement poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft. above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft. higher (at 61 ft. above ground level) than the existing ones. The direct bury of these poles will result in ground disturbance of about 3 ft. across and 12 ft. deep at each location (or less than a total of 50 square ft. of ground surface disturbance). No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the harbor (Figure 2-1).

On the eastern side of the harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 2-3 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing LIPA substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundation and direct bury. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct bury.

Foundations for the four new steel poles in the existing parking lot will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft. across and up to 30 – 40 ft. deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct bury of SP6 will disturb less surface area, about 3 ft. across and up to 18 ft. deep.

Table 2-3 lists the heights of the five new steel poles on the east side of the harbor under the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation.

The new steel poles will be larger than, but similar in visual appearance to, the existing steel poles that are located on both sides of the harbor. The poles will also be compatible with the existing power infrastructure, including the three nearby substations, the two operating National Grid combustion turbines and their two associated aboveground fuel oil storage tanks.

Table 2-3. Proposed Relocation - Pole Heights

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level	
SP4	199 ft.	
SP4A	199 ft.	
SP5	117 ft.	
SP6	143 ft.	
SP7	144 ft.	

Limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal that is typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for the installation and proper operational clearances of selected new poles.

Based on an obstruction to navigation review by the FAA, the two tallest poles (199 ft. above ground level) will not require lighting or marking.

Handling of Groundwater

Potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles on the east side of the harbor. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Proposed Relocation. The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Construction Schedule

Project construction of the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation has the following preliminary schedule:

- July 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- July / August 2012 Steel pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across harbor and tie into existing substation.

2.3.1.2 Alternative Transmission Line Relocation

The Alternative Transmission Line Relocation option, essentially relocation in place, will utilize the existing Transmission Line easement over the harbor, into the Power Station Site and the existing LIPA substation. The existing shield wires will be relocated and the two existing OPGWs will be replaced. Figure 2-4 shows Alternative Relocation and its associated poles.

Three new steel poles will be installed on the east side of Shore Road, due east of Power Station No. 2. The heights of the three new steel poles (Figure 2-4) are presented in Table 2-4. The single tallest pole (ASP4 - 230 ft. above ground level) will require lighting and marking in accordance with requirements of the FAA.

Table 2-4. Alternative Relocation - Pole Heights

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
(Alternate) ASP4	230 ft.
(Alternate) ASP5	143 ft.
(Alternate) ASP6	116 ft.

Poles will be installed in a comparable way with similarly sized excavations as those steel poles for the Proposed Relocation. The tallest pole (ASP4) may require a comparatively, slightly larger and deeper excavation. The new steel poles will also be similar in appearance to the steel poles installed under the Proposed Relocation and thus, visually compatible with the existing power infrastructure, although ASP4 will be considerably taller than the existing poles and any nearby structures.

The stringing of the lines for the Alternative Relocation will be done in a comparable way to the Proposed Relocation but modified to allow for decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over Power Station No. 2 during those work processes. Table 2-5 shows the heights (minimum height above MHW) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Under this option, the Glenwood-Bar Beach line (69-472) and the Glenwood-Manhasset line (69-467) span length across the harbor will each be approximately 1,389 ft.

Potentially contaminated groundwater displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles will be handled in a similar way, i.e., it will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility. It is estimated that the volume of water will be approximately 100,000 gallons.

Table 2-5. Alternative Relocation - Circuit Heights Above Mean High Water

Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP1-SP2	49 ft.	49 ft.
SP 2 – SP3	40 ft.	40 ft.
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 ft. ¹	89 ft. ¹
Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49 ft.	49 ft.
SP 2 – SP3	41 ft.	41 ft.
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 ft. ¹	89 ft. ¹
¹ Minimum height above mean hig	h water across main harbor ch	nannel.

As needed, limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for selected new poles.

The schedule for on-site construction of the Alternative Relocation will be similar to the Proposed Relocation, starting in July 2012 and ending in September 2012. As the Town of North Hempstead has granted the modified easement to LIPA, the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation represents slightly lower environmental impacts and is easier to implement than the Alternative Relocation, and is hereby determined by LIPA as the preferred option.

2.3.1.3 Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Overview

National Grid proposes to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station No. 2 and Station No. 3 ("Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting as early as the latter part of 2012. Glenwood Power Station No.3 is currently operated as a peaking facility, with a maximum generating capacity of approximately 210 MW of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Unit 4 and Unit 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by a LIPA substation, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by

National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and another LIPA substation, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

Most major facilities and structures on the site are proposed to be demolished, as described below. Decommissioning and the potential demolition of the Power Station will not begin until OPRHP issues are resolved. The asbestos abatement and removal by National Grid of other regulated or hazardous materials from structures other than Station 2 is scheduled to begin in mid-to-late 2012. As National Grid represents there are no discretionary permits required for the abatement work, this work is not considered part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (approximately four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 circulating water intake screen house
- General service building
- Gate house
- Ash silo building
- Aboveground fuel oil storage tanks and associated aboveground piping and appurtenances
- Fuel oil pump house and fuel oil recirculation pump house
- Storage building
- Coal structures
- Ancillary structures and transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground oil piping
- Power Station No. 2 circulating water intake and discharge tunnels
- Power Station No. 3 circulating water intake and discharge tunnels
- Fuel oil, utility, coal and ash tunnels
- Septic tanks/filter wells
- Groundwater monitoring wells and production wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations (and will be protected during demolition) include:

Three LIPA substations (on and adjacent to the station property)

- LIPA Transformer Repair Building
- Two combustion gas turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 4 and 5 tank yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water tower.

Figure 2-5 is a site plan of the station property showing the primary facilities that will be decommissioned, demolished, and retained. Figure 2-6 is an aerial photograph of the Glenwood Power Station Site that shows the main buildings and facilities that will be demolished and those that will remain in place (not all those listed above are shown) as part of the proposed action.

Although decommissioning and demolition methods may differ in some ways based on the Transmission Line Relocation option implemented (i.e., Proposed or the Alternative), the overall work will be substantially similar and completed within a similar timeframe.

Prior to decommissioning and demolition of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work.

Decommissioning and demolition will begin in those areas where the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials has been completed. Asbestos abatement will be performed by a New York State licensed contractor using New York State certified workers utilizing work practices and engineering controls in accordance with federal and state regulations. The demolition will also be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the Project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following activities:

- Preparation of work plans
- Obtaining necessary permits
- Securing the site
- Installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater
- Sealing building drains
- Isolating utilities
- Decommissioning and demolishing the designated structures
- Protecting facilities and structures that will remain in place
- Transporting and disposing of materials to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of offsite construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities
- Backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program.

Deteriorated Platform

Adjacent to the existing bulkhead in front of Power Station No. 2, there is a wooden platform running parallel to the bulkhead that is no longer used (Figure 2-5). The platform is in a deteriorated condition and considered to be unsafe. Therefore, it is proposed to be removed along with the decking and support piles, which will be cut off flush with the existing bottom. All material will be removed and disposed at a NYSDEC-approved location.

Circulating Water Systems

For both Power Station No. 2 and No. 3 the circulating water systems (CWSs), which include the intake structure/intake tunnel and the discharge tunnel/outfall, will be decommissioned (Figure 2-5). Generally, for both station systems, the intake and outfall openings will be closed off first using a flowable fill (lean concrete), followed by filling of the intake and discharge tunnels with clean fill.

No work will be performed on the bulkhead itself nor will any work related to the CWSs extend seaward of the existing bulkhead. All of the proposed structural work associated with the CWSs will remain behind (landward of) the existing bulkhead. National Grid had requested a determination of potential jurisdiction as to potential permits and/or approvals, as needed, from NYSDEC (May 18, 2012) and ACOE (May 18, 2012).

Power Station No. 3 CWS

The existing intake for Power Station No. 3 will be dewatered in accordance with the facility's existing SPDES permit (1-2822-00481/00011). The opening of the intake will then be completely closed by sealing the intake structure. The seal will consist of grout-filled flexible bags encased in two sets of modular precast concrete interlocking blocks (or equivalent). The back portion of the intake structure will be backfilled with clean fill.

The existing cooling water outfall for Power Station No. 3 will also be dewatered; it is proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor via one of the facility's existing permitted outfalls. Approval for this temporary discharge has been requested from NYSDEC.

The tunnel, which connects the intake and discharge structures, will be closed off using a grout bag plug at the discharge location landward of the existing bulkhead line. The tunnel will then be dewatered and filled with flowable fill. Harbor water that may be present in the tunnel will be discharged directly back into the harbor. The flowable fill will then be pumped into the tunnel at several points above the tunnel from the landward side of the station.

Power Station No. 2 CWS

Power Station No. 2 is no longer in service and has not been since 1980. Sequentially, like for Station No. 3, the openings of the intake and outfall will be closed off first, followed by filling of the connecting tunnels with clean fill.

The Power Station No. 2 intake structure will be dewatered and the waters are proposed to be discharged back into the harbor. Once dewatered, the intake structure opening will be completely closed by sealing the intake channel in the same way as described above for Power Station No. 3. All of this work will remain landward of the bulkhead.

In order to close the existing discharge structures for Power Station No. 2 the work will include dewatering and discharging the harbor water present directly back into the harbor, followed by the placement of grout bags and flowable fill landward of the existing concrete bulkhead. The flowable fill will be pumped into the bays from above on the landward side of the bulkhead. The work that will be done will remain landward of the existing bulkhead. The flowable fill will be prevented from entering the water since the bulkhead outflow ports would have already been sealed, as previously described.

The discharge tunnel is located at the back of the bays and will require dewatering prior to other work being performed. Harbor waters present in the bays and tunnel will be discharged directly into the harbor. Following dewatering, a coffer dam consisting of sand bags and/or temporary formwork (or equivalent) will then be installed; this work will take place in an area landward of the existing bulkhead. Work at the intake and outfall areas near the waterfront may require some limited, temporary access via the waterside for placement of grout bags and related work.

The tunnel that connects the intake structure and the discharge structure will be dewatered and the harbor water present therein is proposed for discharge back into the harbor. After dewatering, the tunnel will be filled with clean fill. All of this work will be landward of the bulkhead.

A visual inspection of the outfall ports of Power Station No. 2 (along the northern portion of the site) has shown that sediment from the harbor has mostly covered them and likely infiltrated, to some extent, the discharge bays and discharge tunnel. This is not unexpected given that the station has been out of service since 1980. It is therefore likely that some sediment, estimated at less than 25 cubic yards, will have to be removed in order to achieve an effective seal and closure. The sediment removed will be disposed of at a NYSDEC-approved disposal site.

Power Station No. 2 Stacks and Peregrine Falcons

A pair of peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) nests on one of the stacks of Power Station No. 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, National Grid will install an

alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. The approximate location of the nest box will be in the southern portion of the Power Station Site (Figure 2-7).

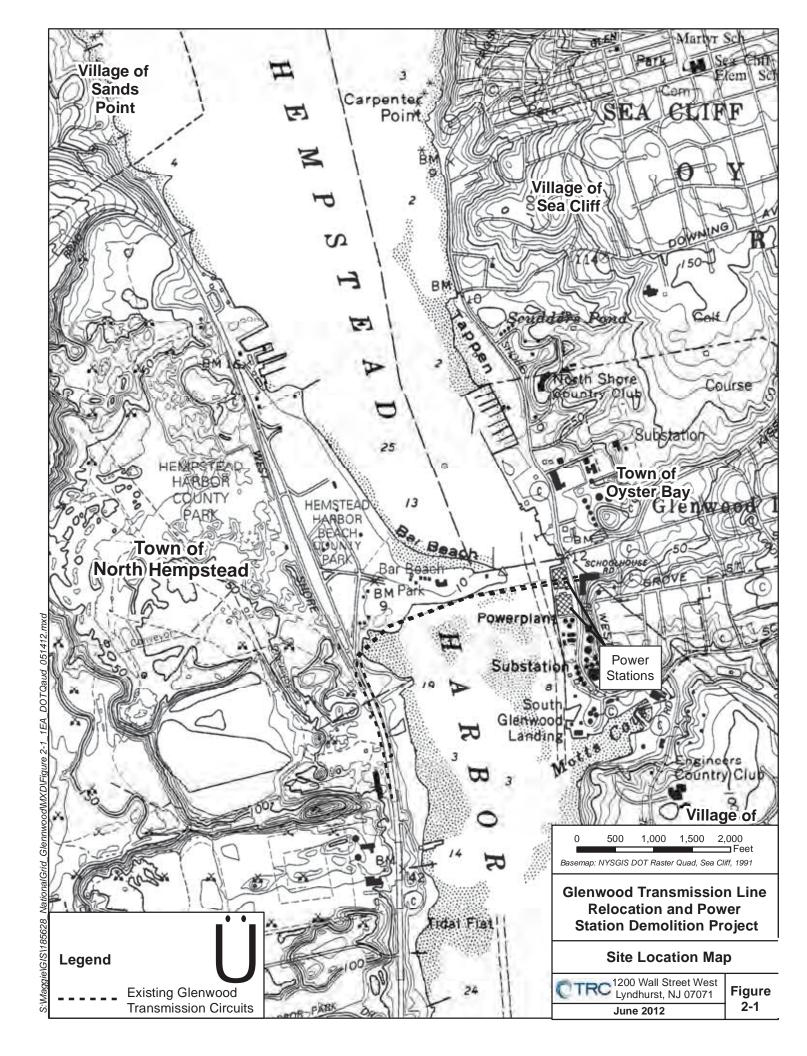
Construction Traffic Control and Maintenance

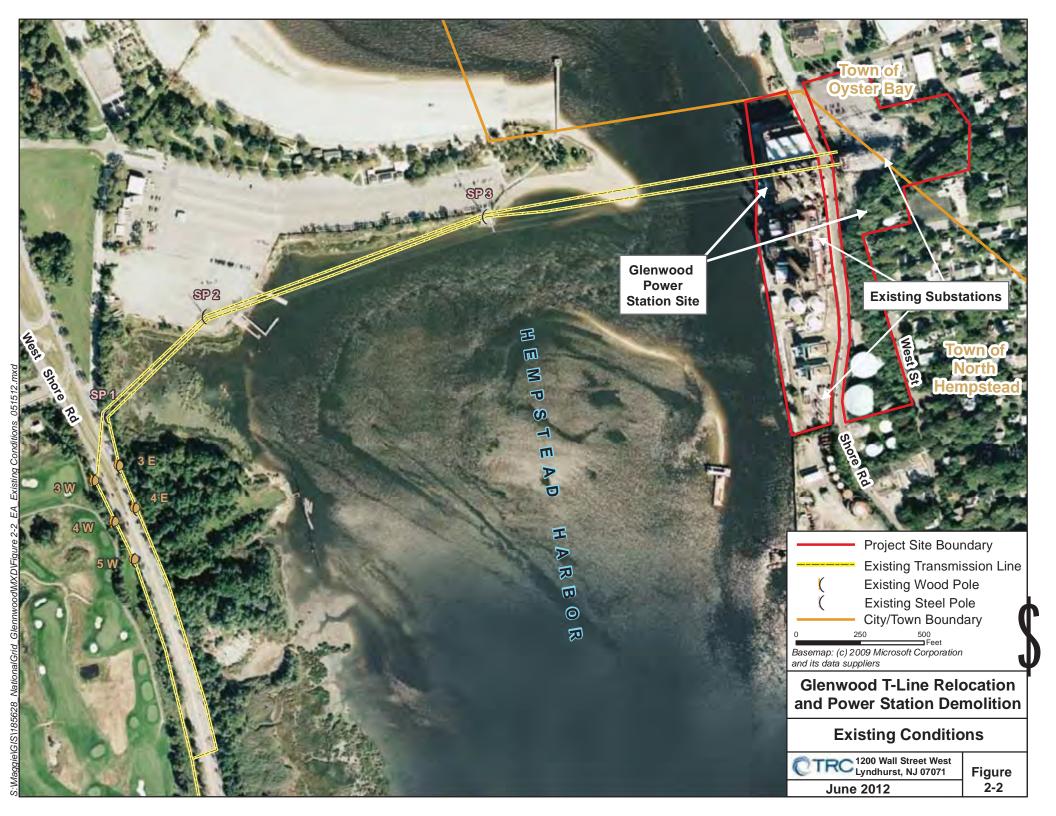
Traffic generated by the relocation, decommissioning and demolition-related construction work will be managed via the implementation of a Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan. Appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), as appropriate. Notification of the transport of wide loads, as needed, will be made to the local police as standard procedure.

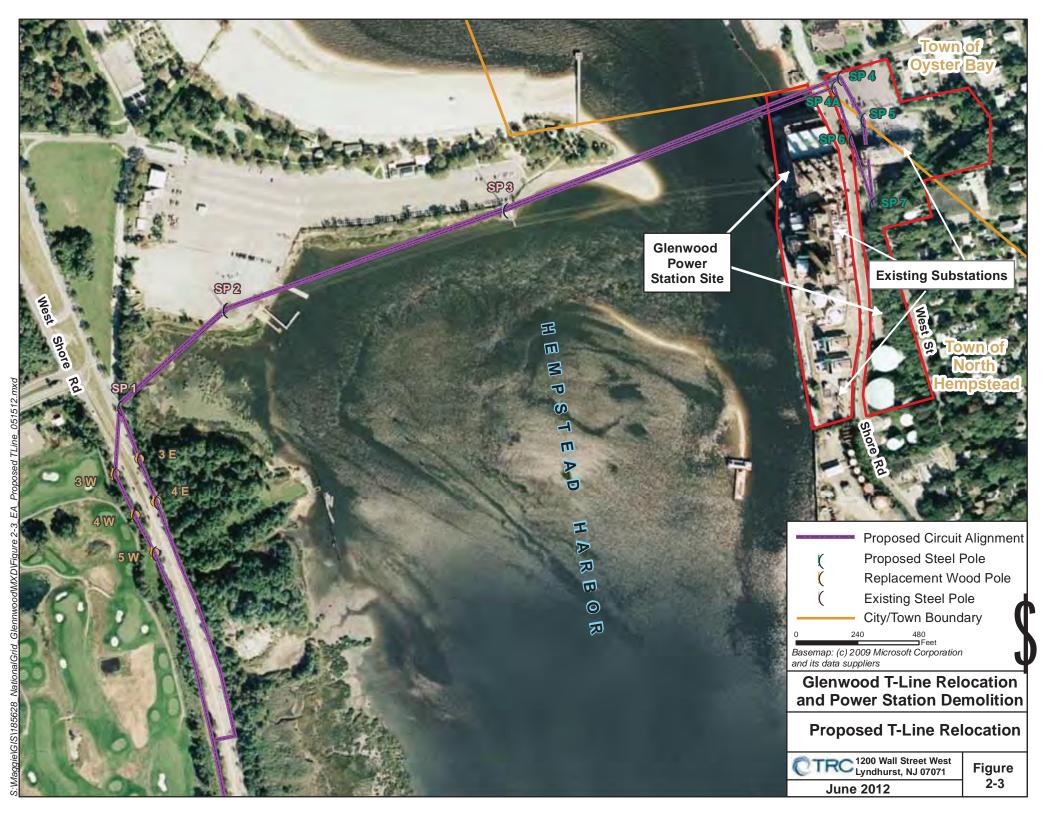
A barge may also be used to off load recyclable material (e.g., scrap metal), associated with the decommissioning and demolition work, which would result in fewer on-road truck trips associated with the proposed work.

Fugitive Dust Control

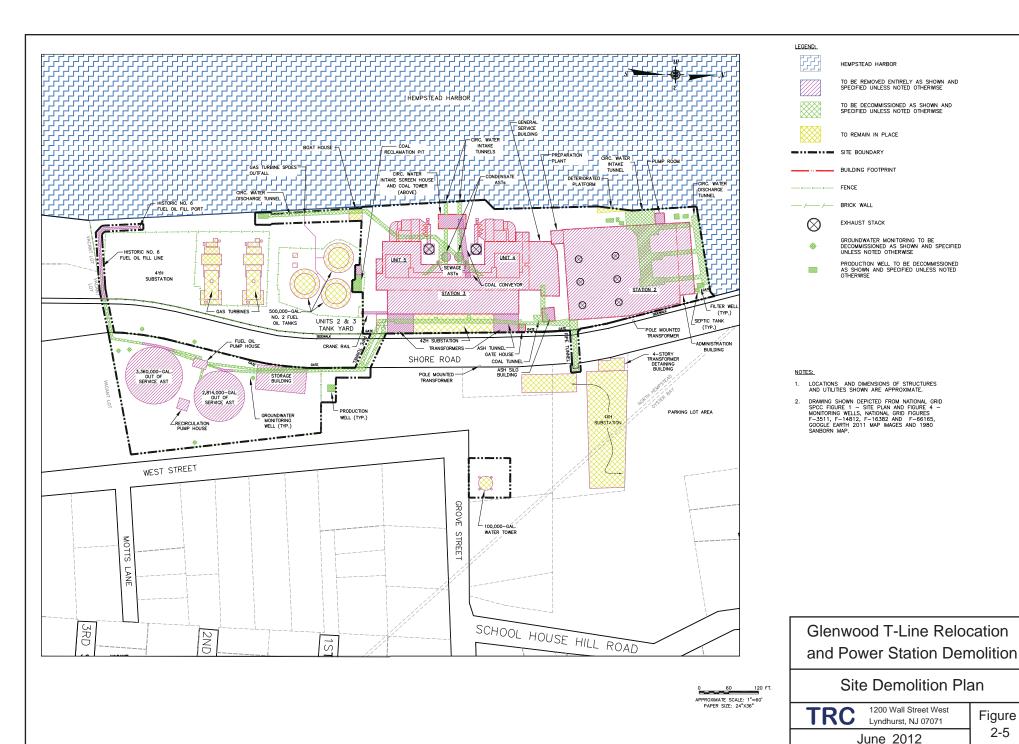
Fugitive dust will be controlled in a variety of ways that may include the following, depending on site conditions: application of water inside of buildings and on site grounds; installation of gravel aprons at truck entry/exit points; use of dust suppressants; use of moveable sprinklers; tarping of trucks; truck speed limits; and, site work restrictions under high wind conditions, among others.

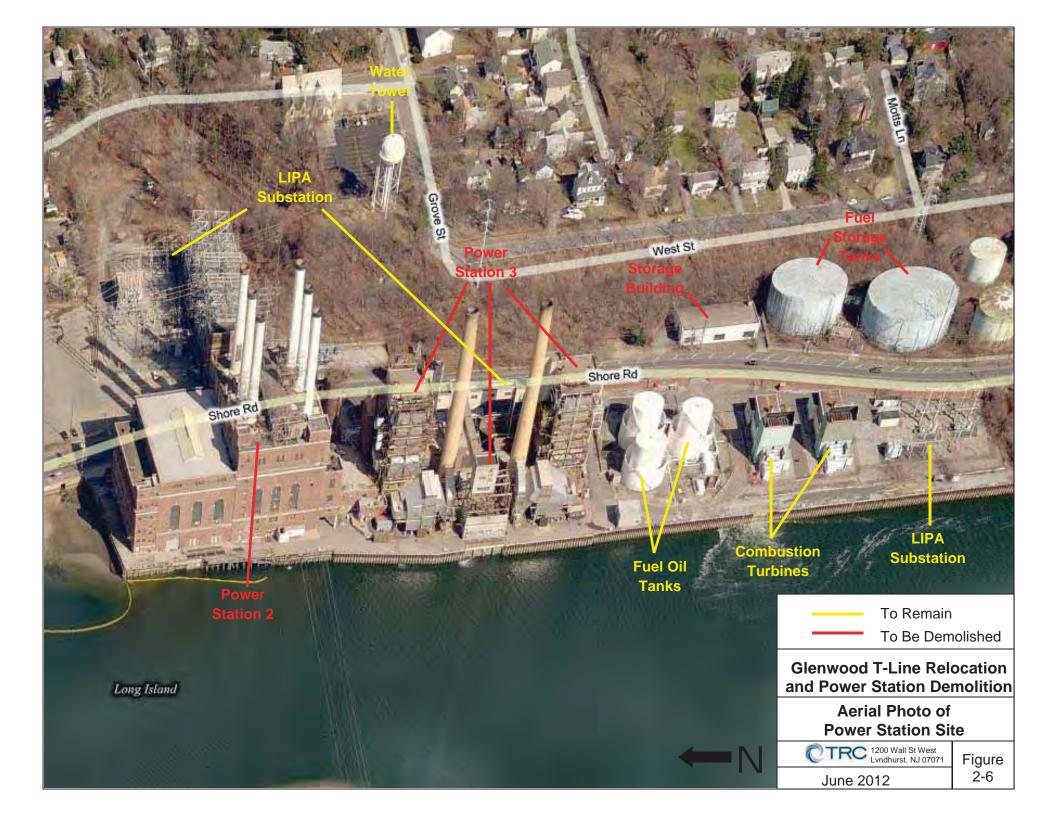














3.1 PHYSICAL CHANGE TO THE PROJECT SITE

The Project, which consists of the relocation of the existing overhead 69 kV Transmission Line and the decommissioning and demolition of the Power Stations, is essentially a construction / deconstruction project that entails little actual new development. The Proposed Transmission Line Relocation component will include a maximum of five new steel poles and five replacement wooden poles (as discussed in Chapter 2.3.1.1). The proposed Power Station work will result in the demolition of a variety of energy-related infrastructure, the largest components of which include the two existing Power Station buildings, two aboveground storage tanks, a general services building, an ash silo building, and a gate house across five acres of the site. There are no current plans for reuse of the site after demolition.

3.1.1 Existing Conditions

This chapter of the EIA assesses the compatibility of the Project with existing land uses, zoning, and state, regional, and local planning objectives in the area. Land uses and zoning were identified from several sources, including land use and zoning maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, field reconnaissance, and relevant land use plans and reports.

3.1.1.1 Land Use and Zoning

Project Site Land Use

The Glenwood Power Station Site encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road and one east of Shore Road primarily located in the Town of North Hempstead portion of the Hamlet of Glenwood Landing, Nassau County, New York. The station parking lot along Glenwood Road is located in the Town of Oyster Bay portion of the Hamlet of Glenwood Landing, Nassau County, New York. The Power Station Site is identified as Section 20, Block Q, Lots 8 and 41 and Block K, Lots 4A, 5A, and 5B in the Nassau County tax records. The approximate boundaries of the station property are illustrated on the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) Map, provided as Figure 2-1.

The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility by National Grid, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. Major infrastructure on the Power Station Site includes: Power Station No. 2 (inactive); Power Station No. 3 (active), which consists of two natural gas-fired units (Units 4 and 5); two out-of-service aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) (one 2.81-million gallon AST and one 3.36-million gallon AST), which formerly contained No. 6 fuel oil; a fuel oil pump house; a recirculation pump house; a storage building; National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site (with two operating gas turbines); LIPA

Substation 4YH, LIPA Substation 4XH, LIPA Substation 4ZH; and a 100,000-gallon water tower.

The two existing LIPA overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines currently extend from wooden utilities poles located along West Shore Road to steel transmission structures located in the parking lot of North Hempstead Beach Park in the Hamlet of Port Washington, Nassau County, New York. From a steel pole (SP3) in the parking lot of Beach Park, the transmission lines span the harbor to two steel lattice support structures on the roof of Power Station No. 2. From there, the lines cross over Shore Road into an existing LIPA substation.

Surrounding Land Uses

A 400-ft. land use study area was used to characterize the existing conditions. Land uses within a 400-ft. radius of the existing Project infrastructure on the western side of the harbor (existing wooden and steel poles), and eastern side of the harbor (Power Station, poles and substations) were identified. Figure 3-1 illustrates generalized land uses within a 400-ft. radius of the Power Station Site and the existing 69 kV overhead Transmission Line alignment.

The Hamlet of Glenwood Landing and the Hamlet of Port Washington are located within the 400-foot radius of the Project. The Hamlet of Glenwood Landing is a small unincorporated area (encompassing approximately one square mile) located partially in the Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. The Hamlet of Port Washington is an unincorporated area within and directly governed by the Town of North Hempstead. Land uses within Glenwood Landing are predominantly residential with industrial areas along the harbor waterfront. The shoreline in Port Washington is primarily characterized by recreational uses and designated open spaces.

Within the study area, most of the land along the western shoreline of the harbor in Port Washington is used for recreation and/or is designated open space. These recreational areas include North Hempstead Beach Park (formerly known as Bar Beach and Hempstead Harbor Park), the Harbors Link Golf Course, and the Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail. The North Hempstead Beach Park sits opposite the Power Station and includes 34 acres of beaches, a waterfront promenade, a fishing pier, and a boat launch. The Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail is located east of West Shore Road in Port Washington. The trail is an on-going project being undertaken to provide continuous access along the shoreline between Beach Park and the Village of Flower Hill.

On the east side of harbor, the study area includes a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The Power Station Site is bordered to the north by Powerhouse Park - a small public park maintained by the Town of Oyster Bay, followed by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor; to the east by Shore Road; to the south by a lot formerly used as a fuel distribution facility; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. East of Shore Road the site is bordered to the north by Glenwood Road followed by Global Companies, LLC an oil transfer station; to the east by commercial buildings, followed by Glenwood Landing Fire Station and single family residences;

to the south by industrial buildings, followed by single-family residences; and to the west by Shore Road.

Project Site Zoning

The Power Station Site along the eastern and the western sides of Shore Road in the Town of North Hempstead is generally located in the Industrial B (I-B) District. Exceptions include the following portions of the property located in the Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay:

- The portion of the station property that is located east of Shore Road, just north of Grove Street in the Town of North Hempstead. This area includes the western portion of the station parking lot, the western portion of LIPA Substation 4XH, and the water tower; it is zoned Residence B (R-B) by the Town of North Hempstead.
- The eastern portion of the station parking lot located in the Town of Oyster Bay. This area is zoned Waterfront B (WF-B) by the Town of Oyster Bay.
- The eastern portion of LIPA Substation 4XH located in the Town of Oyster Bay. This area is zoned Light Industry (LI).

Brief descriptions of the zoning districts encompassed by the Project Site are provided below.

Industrial B (I-B): According to Chapter 70, Article XX of the Town of North Hempstead Zoning Code, a building may be erected, altered or used and a lot or premises may be used for any lawful purpose in the I-B District except for the uses listed at Chapter 70-186.

Residence B (R-B): Permitted and conditional uses in the R-B District include all such uses authorized in the Residence AAA (R-AAA) and Residence A (R-AA) Districts.

Waterfront B (WF-B): The purpose of the WF-B District in the Town of Oyster Bay is "to promote a mix of recreational and water-enhanced marine, commercial, neighborhood business, and recreational lands uses that are consistent with the physical, cultural, socioeconomic, and environmental features of the Town's coastal waterfront and which serve to enhance the accessibility, enjoyment, and utility of these vital areas."

Light Industry (LI): The purpose of the LI District is "to provide the opportunity and encouragement for the development of manufacturing, assembly, warehousing, research and development, office and other compatible types of job-creating commercial activities in established industrial areas in accordance with modern development standards".

Surrounding Zoning Districts

Figure 3-2 shows the zoning districts within a 400-ft. radius of the Project Site on the western and eastern sides of Hempstead Harbor. As shown in Figure 3-2, the study area on the western

side of the harbor is zoned R-AAA and Planned Unit Development Golf and Recreational (PUD-GRR) by the Town of North Hempstead. Across the harbor, the study area is zoned for a mixture of waterfront, residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The zoning districts surrounding the Project Site in the Town of Oyster Bay include the following:

- Neighborhood Business (NB)
- General Business (GB)
- One-Family Residence (R1-7)
- Light Industry (LI)
- One-Family Residence (R1-20)
- Waterfront B (WF-B)
- Waterfront A (WF-A).

The zoning districts surrounding the Project Site in the Town of North Hempstead include two residential districts - Residence B (R-B); and Residence M (R-M).

3.1.2 *Impacts*

3.1.2.1 Land Use and Zoning

To be compatible with existing land uses, a Project must avoid, or minimize impairments to existing land uses and not impair their viability. Using these criteria, neither demolition of the Power Station or relocation of the Transmission Line (neither the Proposed nor Alternative Relocation Options) will have a significant adverse impact on land use.

Demolition of the Power Station will result in the removal of several large industrial structures from an area along the shoreline of the Hempstead Harbor. A list of structures that are planned to be demolished or decommissioned is included in Chapter 2.3.1.3 of this EIA. Following demolition, no new structures are proposed to be developed at the site, with the exception of the new poles to be installed as part of the Transmission Line Relocation (and the pole and nest box for the Peregrine Falcons [Chapter 6.1]).

As shown in Figure 3-1, the area immediately surrounding the Power Station Site is predominantly commercial, industrial and residential. Hence, demolition and decommissioning, with the retention of station operations, will be consistent with existing land uses including the existing power infrastructure such as the combustion gas turbines, three LIPA substations, and the Transformer Repair Shop building (adjacent to a LIPA substation).

New steel poles will be compatible with existing land uses. The poles will be located in an area occupied by existing power infrastructure, as noted above. Although taller, they will be similar to the existing steel poles located on both sides of the harbor.

Across the harbor, existing wooden poles (labeled 3W, 4W, 5W, 3E, and 4E in Figures 2-3 and 2-4) will be replaced, and no additional utility poles will be installed. Because a set of wooden utility poles are already in place (and the increase in height of replacement poles 4W, 5W, and 4E is minimal), their replacement will be compatible with existing land uses.

3.1.2.2 State, Regional, and Local Land Uses

An assessment of the Project's compatibility with regional and local land use plans is provided below. The Town of Oyster Bay does not currently have a formal Master Plan; however, according to local officials, the Town of Oyster Bay Zoning Code effectively serves that function.

<u>Town of North Hempstead Master Plan</u>

The Town of North Hempstead Master Plan was adopted on December 29, 1989 and sets forth goals for land use and zoning, the environment, housing, transportation, community services, and the economy.

With respect to land use and zoning, the Master Plan establishes the following goals:

- Maintain the small-scale, suburban character of North Hempstead.
- Preserve open space and protect natural, cultural, and historic resources.
- Ensure that new development on vacant or underutilized land is in keeping with existing neighborhood character.
- Maintain a proper balance between land uses so that the Town's population is adequately served by a sound employment base and sufficient services.

The Project is consistent with these goals for the following reasons: 1) it removes a large-scale industrial development from a mixed-land use area, including nearby residential use 2) it will not directly impact designated open spaces or protected natural, or archaeological resources 3) the only new structures will be new steel utility poles within an industrial area (i.e., the Power Station Site) and 4) it is necessary to maintain adequate and reliable electrical supply to the local and regional service area. National Grid is working with OPRHP and LIPA to resolve **OPRHP's** concerns related to Power Station No. 2 as an historic resource (no such issues exist related to Power Station No. 3 and its appurtenant structures). LIPA will ultimately determine the significance of the proposed decommissioning and demolition following consultation with OPRHP using an open and deliberative public process, including the preparation of a Supplemental EIA.

The Master Plan further emphasizes that the Town of North Hempstead has reached a critical development stage in terms of infrastructure, environmental constraints, and traffic congestion. Therefore, the Master Plan recommends that town development policies should be developed to: 1) restrict commercial and residential densities and 2) emphasize redevelopment and the

importance of using under-utilized land more efficiently. The Master Plan does not address the development of public utility uses or public utility infrastructure.

The Master Plan sets the following goals in order to protect environmental resources, which include:

- Protect the quality of groundwater supply.
- Protect the quantity of groundwater supply through conservation and aquifer recharge.
- Limit the density and types of development located directly in areas identified as Special Groundwater Protection Areas (SGPA's).
- Incorporate the elements of a coastal zone management plan in land use decision-making.
- Continue to work with county, regional and state officials on regional environmental issues.
- Ensure that there will be no net loss in the amount of tidal/ freshwater wetlands.
- Discourage development activities that have significant adverse impacts on air quality.

The work associated with the demolition of the Power Station and relocation of the Transmission Line is not located within a SPGA or a tidal/freshwater wetland. As a result, there will be no impacts to these resources. Furthermore, as discussed in Chapter 5.0, cessation of operations and demolition of the Power Station will result in a substantial reduction of air emissions.

To date, the Town of North Hempstead has not adopted a formal local waterfront revitalization plan (LWRP). The 1989 Master Plan, however, indicates that points of public access and sources of scenic views of the waterfront have been eliminated over time due to development west of Shore Road in Glenwood Landing. The Master Plan specifically references the LILCO power plant (the former owner and name of the Glenwood Power Station) as an example of a development that obstructs public access to the harbor. Hence, demolition of the Power Station will provide increased visual access to the harbor waterfront. Public access to the site will not be changed.

Glenwood Landing Waterfront Redevelopment and Revitalization Plan

The Glenwood Landing Waterfront Redevelopment and Revitalization (GLWRR) Plan (June 2002) was developed as part of a comprehensive redevelopment and revitalization planning project commissioned by the Town of Oyster Bay to preserve and enhance scenic views and public access to the Hempstead Harbor waterfront. The GLWRR Plan recommended the rezoning of several lots from Light Industry to Waterfront Commercial. A portion of the parking lot in which one steel pole associated with the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation is proposed to be installed was recommended to be zoned as Waterfront B (WF-B). Although a

specific type of development was not proposed, it was recommended that site plans for this parcel be designed so as to blend the development into the overall fabric of the neighborhood business and waterfront districts, promoting pedestrian activity as much as possible. In addition, the GLWRR Plan also recommended a variety of streetscape improvements along Shore Road and the west end of Glenwood Road.

The GLWRR Plan also recommended rezoning of residentially-zoned land such as the North Shore Country Club located to the northeast of the Project Site to lower the potential density of single-family homes on large tracts of land. These zoning recommendations were adopted by the Oyster Bay Town Board in January 2004.

Once demolition is completed, the Power Station Site will remain an industrial parcel of land, which will not be inconsistent with the GLWRR Plan. As for the parcel on which a steel pole will be placed, it should not interfere with potential future development as it will be located near the parcel's western boundary with the Town of North Hempstead.

Nassau County Master Plan

The Nassau County Planning Commission prepared a draft 2010 Master Plan to update the existing 2008 plan. The draft 2010 Nassau County Master Plan established five policies for achieving economic, land use, and infrastructure goals.

The two policies relevant to the Proposed Action are discussed below.

Policy 3: Protect and Maintain Economically Viable Commercial Land Uses, and Residential Neighbors by Directing Future Development to Targeted Growth Areas. Consistent with Policy 3, the Project will not diminish the qualities of suburban life as no environmental, or scenic, resources will be adversely impacted to a significant degree.

Policy 5: Reduce Costs to Residents, Businesses, and County Government through Energy Conservation, and Renewable Energy Production. The Project will ultimately result in the demolition of Power Station No. 2 and No. 3 (assuming the Station No. 2 historical issues are resolved with OPRHP). Both of these facilities have been determined to be unnecessary to provide continued reliable and cost-effective electrical power to the local and regional service area.

<u>Hempstead Harbor Management Plan</u>

The guiding principal of the Hempstead Harbor Management Plan (HMP) (dated August 2004) is to provide a mechanism for the various municipalities that share Hempstead Harbor to work cooperatively in an effort to address priority issues related to the use and protection of the harbor. The HMP established nine overall goals as well as a set of recommendations to implement the nine goals. The lengthy, multi-objective recommendations to implement goals

are not presented herein. However, an assessment of the proposed action relative to the three relevant implementing recommendations is presented.

• Implementing Recommendation (Goal #2)

The HMP recommended that the Town of North Hempstead undertake a comprehensive planning analysis of its waterfront in Glenwood Landing and also examine the appropriateness of the zoning of key parcels south of the Power Station Site and north of the Beach Park in Port Washington. In response to these recommendations, the Town of North Hempstead rezoned the parcels just south of the Power Station Site from an industrial to residential (Multiple Residence Zone).

The draft HMP recommendation for the Town of Oyster Bay was to establish waterfront zoning in accordance with the GLWRR. As discussed above, this rezoning was enacted by Oyster Bay in January 2004 prior to adoption of the HMP.

• Implementing Recommendations (Goal #4 and Goal #5)

The Project is consistent with the goals and recommendations of the HMP. As described in this EIA, the Project will not have any significant, permanent adverse impacts on water-dependent uses, recreational uses, and environmental resources (including designated open spaces, surface water quality, wetlands, coastal fish and wildlife habitats, and upland natural areas) along the Hempstead Harbor. In fact, as described in Chapters 4.0 and 6.0, the Project will enhance some environmental and biological conditions of the Hempstead Harbor.

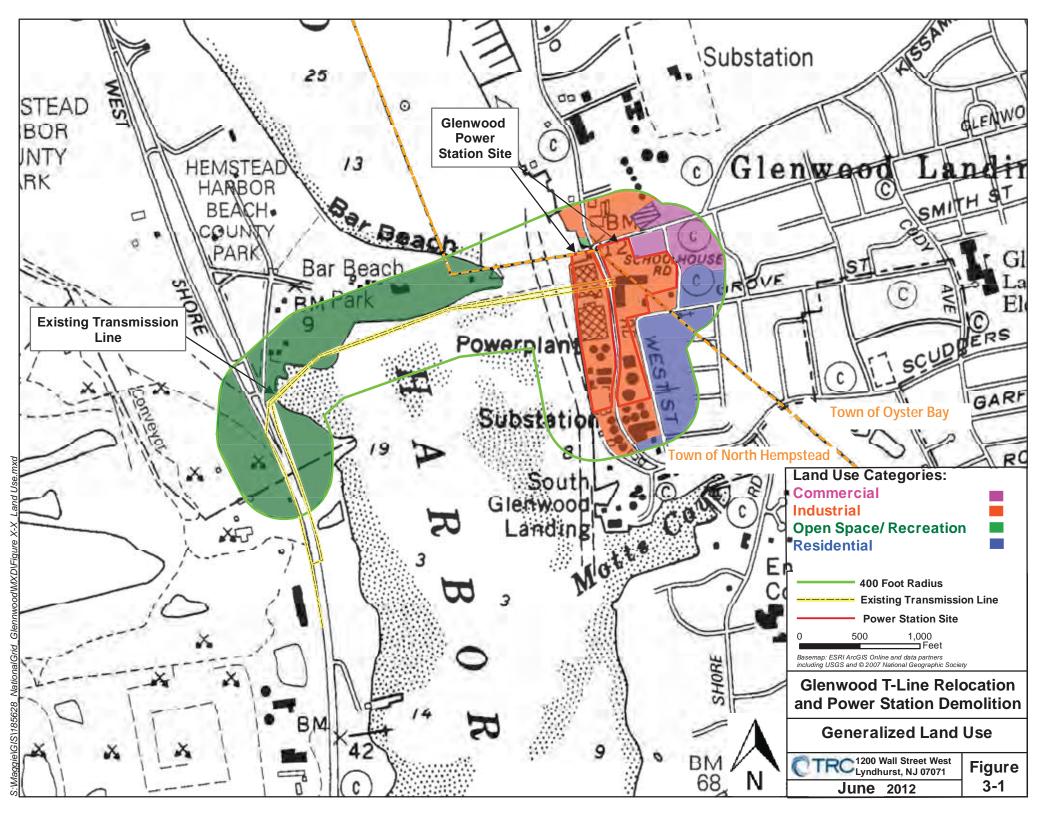
With respect to visual resources, the Project's impact will be positive, as discussed in Chapter 8.0. Demolition of the Power Station will entail the complete removal of several large industrial structures in an area along the shoreline where existing views of the harbor are limited. Visual impacts of the relocated Transmission Line will be minimal given the existing Transmission Line crossing. The new steel poles (under either option) will be located in an area occupied by existing power infrastructure, as noted above. Although generally taller, they will be similar to the existing steel poles located on both sides of the harbor.

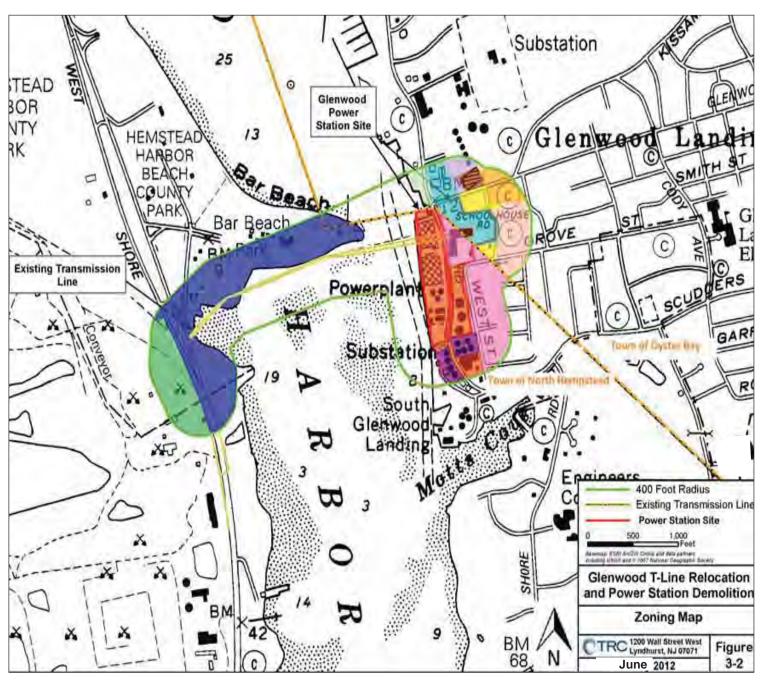
In addition to the nine goals and implementing recommendations, the HMP identifies 21 properties or "Quality Communities" parcels along the Hempstead Harbor waterfront that should be redeveloped. Neither the Project Site on the east side of harbor or the utility poles on the west side of the harbor are identified as Quality Community parcels.

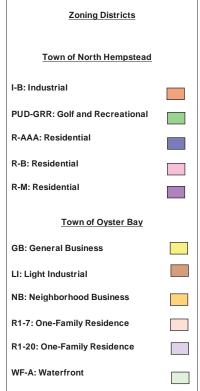
3.2 UNIQUE OR UNUSUAL LAND FORMS

There are no unique or unusual land forms (e.g., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.) on the Power Station Site or in the area where the existing (and proposed replacement) wooden poles are located. Parts of the Power Station Site are located on historical filled land that was formerly part of the shoreline area of Hempstead Harbor. Moreover, the majority of the site has been developed with energy-related infrastructure, including buildings, ASTs, operating combustion turbines, substations, and other impervious surfaces. The land where the poles are situated has been modified for the construction of West Shore Road and the associated infrastructure such as the stormwater drainage system, overhead lighting and sidewalk (on the east side of the roadway).

Therefore, there will be no impacts to these types of land features as they do not exist at the Power Station Site or at the locations of the replacement poles.







WF-B: Waterfront

4.0 IMPACT ON WATER

Hempstead Harbor is an estuarine waterbody connected to Long Island Sound where the saline waters of the sound are met with freshwater from the land via overland flow, streams and groundwater discharge. Historically, Hempstead Harbor had supported a thriving commercial and industrial community and was considered a major maritime hub. Today, the harbor is used for industrial, commercial and recreational purposes.

4.1 PROTECTED WATERBODIES

Hempstead Harbor is not a protected waterbody under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Articles 15, 24, 25. Therefore, the Project will not affect a protected waterbody.

The Transmission Line Relocation will cross the harbor and decommissioning, and demolition of the Power Station will, in part, be adjacent to the harbor. The potential impacts of the Project on the harbor as an existing, non-protected waterbody are presented in Chapters 4.2 and 4.3.

4.2 NON-PROTECTED EXISTING OR NEW WATERBODIES

Hempstead Harbor is an existing, non-protected waterbody. The potential impacts of the proposed action will be primarily associated with cessation of Power Station operations with the concomitant elimination of all harbor water use and the associated elimination of aquatic impacts – impingement and entrainment – on biota. The elimination of water use is described in this chapter. The elimination of impingement and entrainment is discussed in Chapters 6.2.1.2 and 6.2.1.3.

4.2.1 Water Use

4.2.1.1 Existing Conditions

The Glenwood Power Station is a steam-electric generating facility that utilizes non-contact once-through cooling water from the Hempstead Harbor for its cooling water system. The facility is currently operated at a capacity utilization rate less than ten percent.

The active units, No. 4 and No. 5, utilize four circulating water pumps that supply once-through cooling water to the steam condensers. Each unit has two circulating water pumps rated to discharge a maximum of 62,000 gallons per minute (GPM) or a total of 179 million gallons per day (MGD). The cooling water is withdrawn from Hempstead Harbor through a common intake structure and returned to the harbor through a common discharge canal tunnel designated as Outfall No. 001 (State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit Number NY-000 5916, DEC Number 1-2822-00481/00011).

Based on recent historical operations, excluding once-through cooling water, the Power Station used a total of approximately 11 million gallons of water in 2010 and 18.5 million gallons of water in 2011. About 90 to 95 percent of that consumption was derived from the on-site well; five to ten percent of the total was from the municipal supply.

A significant portion of the potable water is demineralized and used in the boiler feedwater system while the rest is utilized for industrial and domestic-type of usage such as equipment cleaning/washing and employee wash rooms and showers, etc.

4.2.1.2 *Impacts*

There will be no water-related impacts associated with the Transmission Line Relocation component of the Project.

The on-site water supply will be used for abatement work in the Power Station. No municipal water will be needed. It is estimated that the volume of water will be approximately 2,000 gallons per day over the five to six months of work. The current capacity of the supply system is approximately 65,000 to 86,000 gallons per day. Accordingly, the on-site water supply system is more than adequate for this purpose.

When the abatement, decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station are completed, it will completely eliminate the use of water resources – harbor water, groundwater, and municipal water.

4.2.2 Floodplains

Figure 4-1 depicts the location of the Project with respect to the designated flood zones. The Power Station Site is located within the VE, AE, X and X-500 flood zone designations. Zone VE encompasses the area inundated during the 100-year flood to the base flood elevation (and with the additional hazard of breaking waves three ft. in height or greater). Zone AE encompasses the land subject to inundation during the 100-year flood to the specified base flood elevation (but without significant wave action). Zone X-500 encompasses the area between the 100-year flood and the 500-year flood, and certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with an average depth of less than one foot, or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile. Zone X encompasses the land area that is subject to minimal flooding only and is situated outside the 500-year floodplain.

The lands on which Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3 are located partially within zone VE, zone AE and Zone X. The area adjacent to the water is subject to the 100-year flood at base flood elevation, and the additional hazard of wave action. However, most of the parcel is subject to the 100-year flood at base flood elevation without a wave action hazard. The portion of the parcel adjacent to Shore Road and the entire parcel to the east of Shore Road are subject to minimal flooding and are outside of the 500 year flood plain.

The existing steel pole structures on the western side of the harbor (which will not be replaced) are within the VE flood zone and are subject to the 100-year flood at base flood elevation and wave action. Farther west and to the south, the wood poles, which will be replaced, are subject to the X flood zone, which indicates they are subject to minimal flood hazards and are outside of the 500-year flood.

Demolition of the Power Station will restore the affected area of about five acres to existing site elevations and contours. The floodplain will be more available to allow the infiltration of water, when necessary, from high water events with the elimination of the existing aboveground buildings, facilities, and storage tanks.

It is expected that the volume of stormwater runoff will remain similar to that currently generated as the building and facilities removed will be replaced by the restored impervious surfaces on the ground.

4.3 SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER QUALITY OR QUANTITY

4.3.1 Existing Conditions

According to the NYSDEC *Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List for The Atlantic Ocean/Long Island Sound Basin WI/PWL Report - Volume 2: Nassau and Suffolk County Waters*, Hempstead Harbor, south and tidal tributaries (1702-**0263) are considered "impaired".** The known pollutants are primarily pathogens, dissolved oxygen/oxygen demand, nutrients (nitrogen), priority organics (PCBs/migratory fish) with suspected floatables and metals. A summary of the harbor from the NYSDEC is excerpted below.

"Public bathing and recreation in this portion of Hempstead Harbor are impaired due to pathogen levels that results in shellfishing restrictions and periodic beach closures. Municipal wastewater discharges, combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and urban stormwater runoff are the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, waterfowl may also contribute. Aquatic life in the harbor also experiences minor impacts due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Municipal wastewater discharges, urban storm runoff and other nonpoint sources including atmospheric deposition, and tidal exchange with Long Island Sound and Connecticut waters are sources of the nutrients. Fish consumption in this embayment to Long Island Sound is also considered to experience minor impacts due to precautionary health advisories limiting the consumption of certain species due to elevated PCB levels. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody" (NYSDEC, 2012).

State surface water quality standards are outlined under Title 6 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 703. The standards for the waters of Nassau County, which

include those of Hempstead Harbor, are listed in Part 885. Hempstead Harbor has several water quality classifications listed for various areas within the harbor. Waters north of Bar Beach, except waters northeast of a line running from the light at end of the breakwater at Morgan Memorial Park to pilings at foot of Shore Road, are classified as SA. Waters to the South of Bar Beach and waters northeast of a line running from the light at end of the breakwater at Morgan Memorial Park to the pilings at the foot of Shore Road are classified as SB. The tidal portion of the unnamed tributary to Hempstead Harbor is classified as SC. All sub-tributaries bear a C classification.

The SA, SB and SC classification indicates that a waterbody is saline and suitable for fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation and survival. For Class SC the water quality is intended for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes. Best usages for Class SA waters are shellfish harvesting for market purposes, primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing; for SB best usages are primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing. The C classification indicates that a waterbody is fresh water and shall be suitable for fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation and survival. The water quality is intended to be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes. Best usage for Class SC and C waters is fishing.

The station's SPDES permit includes monitoring requirements and imposes discharge limits for temperature (daily maximum of 112°F, and temperature difference between intake and discharge of 30°F), pH (between 6.0 to 9.0), Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (daily maximum of 50 mg/l and monthly average of 50 mg/l), oil & grease (daily maximum of 15 mg/l), total residual chlorine (daily maximum of 0.1 mg/l) and other several other organic compounds.

4.3.2 *Impacts*

The Proposed or Alternate Transmission Line Relocation will place no new structures within the harbor or immediately adjacent to it; therefore, no impacts will occur.

Potentially contaminated groundwater displaced from the steel pole caisson excavations on the east side of the harbor will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor). It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Proposed Line Relocation and about 100,000 gallons will be displaced under the Alternative Line Relocation.

Currently, about ten percent (+/-) of the maximum allowable 179 MGD of water, or about 18 MGD, is taken from Hempstead Harbor and used for non-contact cooling in the station when operating. That water use will be eliminated with the completion of the Project. Likewise, the thermal discharges and discharges of chlorine, TSS, oil and grease, etc., as currently allowed under the station's SPDES Permit, will be eliminated.

The two CTs that will remain operable on the site (Units 2 and 3) will not use on-site water or the existing CWSs of the Power Stations.

A number of permitted outfalls to the harbor will be eliminated upon decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station. NYSDEC will be kept apprised of these changes as the Project work plans are developed. It is expected that at the conclusion of the Project, the station's SPDES Permit will be modified in accordance with NYSDEC requirements.

The decommissioning of the stations' CWSs will involve their respective intake structure/intake tunnel and the discharge tunnel/outfall. The existing intake for Power Station No. 3 will be dewatered in accordance with the facility's existing SPDES permit (1-2822-00481/00011). The existing cooling water outfall will also be dewatered. It is proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor via one of the facility's existing permitted outfalls. The tunnel will also be dewatered and harbor water that may be present in the tunnel will be discharged directly back into the harbor. Approval for these temporary discharges has been requested from NYSDEC and all work will be done in accordance with that approval.

The Power Station No. 2 intake structure, discharge structure, discharge tunnel and bays will all be dewatered. It is proposed to discharge any harbor present directly back into the harbor. All work will be performed in accordance with a requested NYSDEC approval.

It is expected that the dewatering of each station CWS will be accomplished over the course of several weeks each. The primary impact will be a temporary increase in turbidity of the water near to the point of discharge. Conditions in terms of discharge quality and quantity, as defined in the NYSDEC approval, will be met. No significant adverse effect on water quality is therefore anticipated.

The removal of sediment that has accumulated in the outfall ports of Power Station No. 2 will be done from the landward side of the bulkhead and likely from several positions located above the outfall area. It is anticipated that some sediment may be released into the harbor during this operation, which is also expected to take several weeks. Any requirements of permits and /or approvals from NYSDEC and ACOE will be adhered to accordingly. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be in place for the Power Station-related work. No significant adverse impacts on water quality will result.

The elimination of impingement and entrainment will also be a direct benefit to the aquatic ecosystem of the harbor (Chapters 6.2.1.2 and 6.2.1.3).

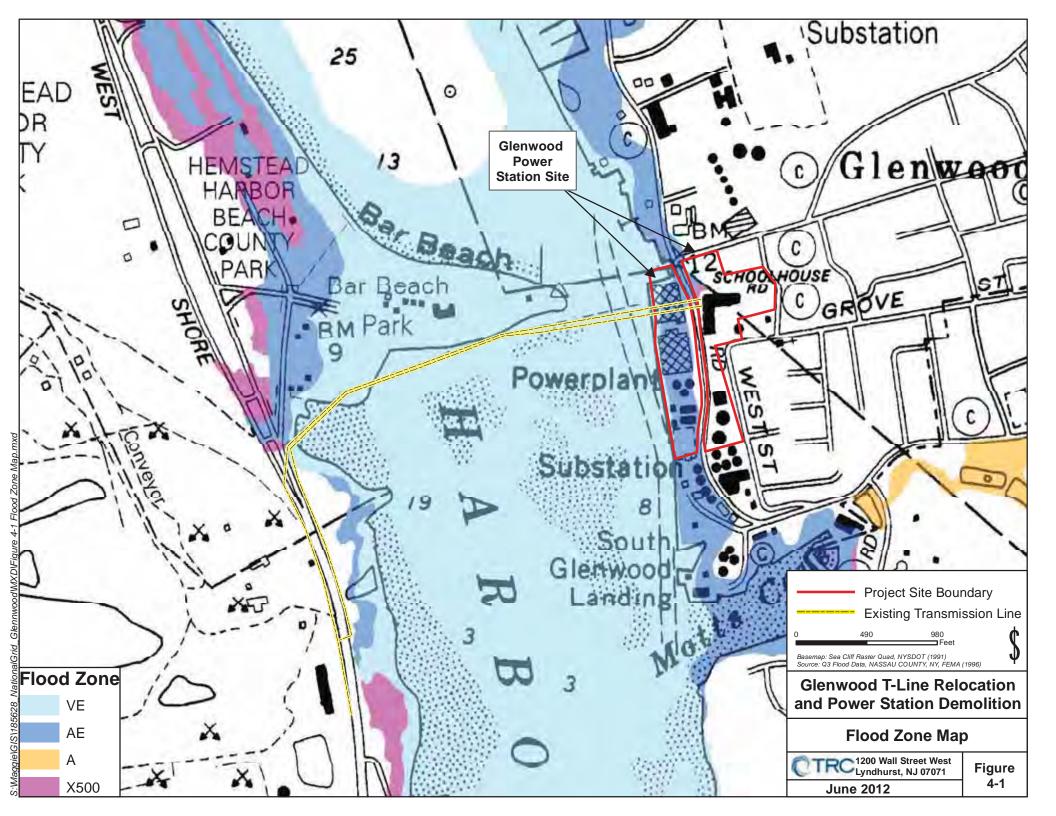
In its comments on the EAF Part 1, the Town of Oyster Bay expressed concern that the closing of the Harbor not interfere with its water quality sampling program. LIPA has examined this concern and found that if there are water quality monitoring stations south of the restringing, sampling can still be done, as one public boat launch is south of the area to be closed for the maximum two-week period. For monitoring stations north of the restringing area, there are

marinas from which boats can be launched in the Town of Oyster Bay. LIPA will work with the **Town to accommodate the Town's reasonable requests to avoid unnecessary difficulties.** The other comments of the Town of Oyster Bay, relevant to the EIA, are addressed, as appropriate, **throughout this EIA, although the concerns are not necessarily identified as those of the Town's.**

4.4 DRAINAGE FLOW PATTERNS AND SURFACE WATER RUNOFF

The Transmission Line Relocation will not affect existing drainage flow patterns or surface water runoff.

The general topography of the existing Project Site slopes gently from east to west toward the harbor. The five acres (+/-) of the 15.7-acre overall Power Station Site that will be affected by demolition will be restored to existing, surrounding ground elevations and contours. It is therefore expected that this overall drainage flow pattern will remain following demolition and that surface water runoff will flow in that same direction. Stormwater runoff, which may be reduced given the elimination of impermeable surface areas on the site from demolition, will be routed through the on-site drainage system to the harbor in accordance with the station's SPDES Permit.



5.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Project Site is located in Nassau County, NYSDEC Region 1. The NYSDEC Bureau of Air Quality Surveillance operates various air quality monitors for sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (SO_2), inhalable particulates (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (SO_2), inhalable particulates (SO_2), particulate matter with a mean diameter less than 10 micrometers), fine particulate matter (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (SO_2), sulfates, and nitrates. Recent data from these monitors is used to characterize the background air quality of the Project area. The existing air quality (i.e., attainment status) in Nassau County, New York is defined as attainment/unclassifiable for all criteria pollutants, except 8-hour ozone (moderate non-attainment), and SO_2 0, non-attainment).

Table 5-1 presents 2007 – 2009 background concentration data for O_3 , SO_2 , PM-10, PM-2.5, NO_2 , CO, and Pb and the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Comparison of the background concentrations to the NAAQS in the table below shows that measured concentrations of all pollutants, except ozone, are below their respective standards.

Table 5-1. 2007 - 2009 Background Concentrations for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Background Concentration (ug/m³)			NAAQS
ronutant		2007	2008	2009	(ug/m³)
SO ₂	1-Hour ^c 3-Hour 24-Hour Annual	86 102 45 10	118 121 45 13	107 126 55 8	197 1,300 365 80
NO ₂	1-Hour ^a Annual	113 34	103 32	109 30	188 100
СО	1-Hour 8-Hour	3,910 3,220	2,645 1,955	3,565 2,185	40,000 10,000
PM-10	24-Hour	48	60	64	150
PM-2.5	24-Hour ^a Annual	32.0 11.2	29.8 11.2	26.7 9.7	35 15
Ozone	8-Hour ^b	163	163	155	147
Lead	3-Month	0.02	0.014	0.019	0.15

^a98th percentile value.

Monitored background concentrations obtained from the New York State's Ambient Air Quality Reports and U.S. EPA AirData.

bHighest fourth-highest value.

c99th percentile value.

5.1.1 Regional Meteorology

A climatological record was obtained from the extended period of observations (generally 30 years or more) at a representative National Weather Service (NWS) station. The nearest NWS station with climatological data is located in Queens County (New York City), New York at LaGuardia Airport, approximately 20 kilometers, west-southwest of the Project Site.

The normal dry bulb temperature at LaGuardia Airport is approximately 55 degrees Fahrenheit (deg F). The normal daily minimum and normal daily maximum temperatures are approximately 48 deg F and 62 deg F, respectively. The lowest temperature ever recorded at LaGuardia Airport was -3 deg F and the highest temperature ever recorded was 107 deg F (Local Climatological Data – Annual Summary With Comparative Data – LaGuardia Airport).

5.1.2 Existing Power Station Emissions

The five-year annual average actual emissions from the Glenwood Power Station, including the two existing and operating combustion gas turbines (per Emission Statements submitted to NYSDEC between 2006 and 2010) were as follows:

• CO₂: 136,008 tons

CO: 91 tons
 SO₂: 3 tons
 NO_x: 94 tons
 VOC: 6 tons
 PM-10: 23 tons.

5.2 IMPACTS

5.2.1 Emissions

Based on a review of the five-year average actual emissions from the Glenwood Power Station (per Emission Statements submitted to NYSDEC between 2006 and 2010), the cessation of station operations will reduce actual air emissions by the following amounts:

CO₂: 135,000 tons per year

CO: 100 tons per year

SO₂: 1 ton per year

NO_x: 80 tons per year

VOC: 6 tons per year

• PM-10: 23 tons per year.

The reductions noted above represent essentially all of the emissions of CO, VOC and PM-10. The percent reductions of the other three pollutants (tons per year, rounded) will be as follows:

- $CO_2 97$ percent
- SO₂ 33 percent
- NO_x 85 percent.

These reductions will result in an improvement in the local and regional air quality. The air emissions that remain will be from the limited operations of the CTs (Units 2 and 3) that will remain on the site.

Post-demolition, the remaining emissions at the Glenwood Power Station will be generated from operations of the existing two combustion gas turbines (Units 2 and 3), which each have typically operated only about 20 - 30 hours (+/-) annually over the few years.

5.2.2 Fugitive Dust

Fugitive particulate matter emissions from demolition activities will be mitigated in a variety of ways such as applying water to disturbed soils, prohibiting activities if wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour, and applying dust suppressants after demolition activities are completed. Mitigative measures for grading activities include replacing ground cover as soon as possible in disturbed soils and tarping materials on trucks hauling loose materials. If storage piles are present, fugitive dust can be minimized through pile watering, three-sided enclosures, tarping, application of chemical soil stabilizers, and windscreens/windbreaks.

If demolition/construction activities occur in an unpaved area, a gravel apron can be used to reduce dirt trackout onto paved roads. Fugitive dust can be minimized by limiting on-site truck speeds to 15 miles per hour (mph), road watering, and chemical dust suppressant application. If these same activities occur in a paved area, street sweeping and dirt trackout devices/techniques can be used to mitigate fugitive dust emissions.

6.0 IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

The Project Site is developed and few natural communities are present. The natural communities found to support habitat for wildlife species include the waters of Hempstead Harbor, a restored tidal wetland opposite the Power Station Site across Hempstead Harbor that supports (planted) indigenous marsh grasses, and an adjacent forested upland.

6.1 THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

6.1.1 Existing Conditions

Based on correspondence received from NYNHP on October 6, 2011 and January 30, 2012 there are two species of note on and near the Project Site. A vascular plant, Woodland agrimony (*Agrimonia rostellata*) a state threatened species, was identified; the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), a state endangered species was also identified.

Woodland agrimony is typically found in "rich, hilly woods" according to NYNHP, none of which exist on the Project Site; moreover, the species identification by NYSDEC was noted as being historical in nature with no recent information.

The Peregrine Falcon is a medium-sized raptor that feeds primarily on other birds, which it will hunt and capture while in flight. Peregrines will mate for life and mate in the same nesting territory annually. The female will lay a clutch of three to four eggs which incubate for approximately a month. Both the male and female will incubate the eggs and participate in brooding activities, however, the male does most of the hunting and the female remains at the nest with the young. Young birds will fledge after 35 to 42 days and may remain in the area for approximately six weeks thereafter, developing flying and hunting skills (NYSDEC Peregrine Falcon Factsheet - http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7294.html).

A peregrine falcon nest is located on one of the Power Station (No. 2) stacks. The falcons have been nesting at the site for several years and have successfully reared fledglings. As described below, the Project proponents, LIPA and National Grid, have been cooperating with NYSDEC to mitigate the loss of the nest that will result from demolition of the Power Station.

As noted above, the habitat for the plant species - Woodland agrimony - does not exist at the Power Station Site or in the area of the replacement wooden poles. In addition, the species reference identification is historical in nature with no recent information about the known presence of the species in this area. Therefore, no impacts to this state threatened plant species will occur.

6.1.2 *Impacts*

The Transmission Line Relocation work nearest to the nest, stringing the conductors across the harbor, will take place after the peregrines have completed their rearing and the fledglings have successfully left the nest (typically by July 31). Restringing will last a maximum of two weeks and will take place after Labor Day (and no earlier than September 10, 2012) to reduce impacts on recreational boating and other activities in and around the harbor. Steel pole foundation and caisson installation (July) will be accomplished in about four weeks of time. The installation of the actual steel poles will be done via the use of a crane and that process will also take an estimated four to eight weeks (July/August). Based on NYSDEC recommendations for the Transmission Line Relocation work, which will be implemented, the tops of any cranes will be marked with a flag or other deterrents to prevent the falcons (fledglings or adults) from using them as a landing /resting point. In addition when not in use, the booms will be kept in a closed, reduced height position. In this way, potential impacts to the peregrine falcons from the Transmission Line Relocation will be mitigated in accordance with NYSDEC requirements.

Ultimately, the potential demolition of the stacks on Power Station No. 2 (and Power Station No. 2 itself) will eliminate the current nesting location of the peregrine falcons. That potential demolition work is not scheduled to take place until the third quarter of 2013. National Grid, in cooperation with NYSDEC, is working to provide an alternate nest box in the southern portion of the Power Station Site in 2012. Located at some distance from the demolition work, this location was visited and approved by NYSDEC, and has several suitable characteristics: proximity to the existing nesting site; limited public access; ownership and control by National Grid allowing for expedited implementation (Figure 2-7). Details of the plan are being developed in concert with NYSDEC with the objective being to attract the peregrines to the new alternate nesting site for the 2013 nesting season (February – July). In this way, the Project will provide a net conservation benefit to the Peregrine Falcons, a state endangered species, and no adverse effects will result from the Power Station Demolition.

6.2 NON-THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

6.2.1 Existing Conditions

6.2.1.1 Ecological Communities

On the west side of Hempstead Harbor, the existing wooden utility poles are located within a mowed roadside/pathway, as described by Edinger et al. (2002). This immediate area does not support wildlife species and is planted with upland grasses that are mowed and maintained regularly.

The Harbor Links Golf Course is located on the west side of West Shore Road and provides potential habitat for various rodent and bird species. This man-made habitat is highly maintained.

An upland forested area is located on the east side of West Shore Drive. It can be characterized as a successional southern hardwoods community, i.e., a hardwood or mixed forest that occurs on sites that have been cleared or otherwise disturbed (Edinger et al., 2002). Characteristic trees and shrubs include maples (*Acer sp.*), elms (*Ulmus sp.*) and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*). Certain introduced species are commonly found and include black locust (*Rubinia pseudoacacia*) and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Species identified in the upland area consist of honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), black locust (*Rubinia pseudoacacia*), black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*) and upland grasses (*Poa sp.*).

To the east of West Shore Road, the existing Transmission Line spans a tidal wetland between poles SP1 and SP2. A portion of a tidal wetland has been restored as part of the Bar Beach Lagoon Restoration Project and is currently planted with native marsh grass species and dominated by smooth cord grass (*Spartina alterniflora*). Edinger et al., (2002) characterizes this community as a marine intertidal mudflat, a community of quiet waters, with substrates composed of silt or sand that is rich in organic matter and poorly drained at low tide. Characteristic organisms consist of polychaete worm species, softshell clam (*Mya arenaria*), and blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). This community may also be an important feeding habitat for shorebirds such as the American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliates*) and willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

On the eastern side of Hempstead Harbor, the existing Transmission Line crosses over Power Station No. 2 and is routed via a set of utility poles into an existing LIPA substation. This area is essentially all developed with power infrastructure (e.g., utility poles, substations, ancillary electrical equipment, etc.) and little natural habitat. The Power Station Site is an industrial complex that contains little to no natural communities. The community is described in Edinger et al. (2002) as urban structure exterior with exterior surfaces of metal, wood or concrete structures or any structural surface composed of inorganic material in an urban or densely populated suburban area. These sites may be sparsely vegetated with lichens, mosses and terrestrial algae; occasionally vascular plants may grow in cracks. Nooks and crannies may provide nesting habitat for birds and insects, and roosting sites for bats.

On the east side of the site, a slope rises from west to east with an edge community of shrubs and saplings. This area is infrequently maintained and is dominated by grasses, sedges and rushes; it can also be dominated by forbs, vines and low shrubs tolerant of the infrequent cutting and trimming. Dominant species identified during field investigation included maple and black locust saplings.

6.2.1.2 Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife

Hempstead Harbor is designated by NYSDEC as a Significant Coastal and Fish Habitat. Being a shallow estuarine waterbody, the harbor is an area for marine finfish and shellfish providing

feeding habitat and protection for young fish of many species from about April to November. Species found in the water include striped bass, scup, bluefish, Atlantic silversides, Atlantic menhaden, weakfish, windowpane flounder, winter flounder, summer flounder, and blackfish. Shellfish such as mussels, clams, oysters and crabs are present.

The harbor is also a wintering habitat for waterfowl from November to March. Common species identified within the harbor are scaup, canvasbacks, and black ducks, and less common species include migratory Canada goose, common goldeneye, red-breasted merganser, mallard, oldsquaw, bufflehead, and American wigeon. Approximately 70 avian species have been identified in the Breeding Bird Atlas in blocks 6052B and 6051B, an area within which the Project is located.

The New York State Herpetological (Herp) Atlas Project identifies several species as commonly occurring (reported in more than 50 percent of surveys) in the area (quadrangle) where the Project is located. The species include: northern redback salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*); common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentine*); painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*); common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*); gray treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*); spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*); green frog (*Rana clamitans*); wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*); and the northern two-lined salamander (*Eurydea bislineata*).

Given the developed nature of the Power Station Site and the maintained nature of the area around the existing wooden poles on the western side of the harbor, it is highly unlikely that these herpetological species are present; however, they may exist in the general vicinity where habitat may be available.

As described in Chapter 4.2.1, the Glenwood Power Station uses a once-through cooling system to dissipate waste heat by withdrawing water from Hempstead Harbor via a shoreline intake structure and discharging heated water back into the harbor via a submerged discharge opening. **The station's total** withdrawal capacity is 179 MGD. Discharged water temperatures have a permitted temperature increase (delta T) of 30 degrees F, with a maximum absolute discharge temperature of 112 degrees F. Based on the withdrawal of 179 MGD and the continuous operation of the Power Station (24x365) the annual number of fish eggs and larvae entrained was estimated to be approximately 248 million and the number of fish impinged annually could be approximately 11,200 (National Grid (a), 2007). However, based on the operation of the plant at its current capacity factor (i.e., <10 percent), the expected entrainment that currently takes place based is estimated at approximately 190 million fish eggs and larvae and fish impingement at approximately 5,300 (National Grid (b), 2007).

The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is a New York State species of concern, representing a native species for which a welfare concern or risk of endangerment has been documented in the state. The osprey resides in and around Hempstead Harbor, including on Town of North Hempstead-owned land on the west side of the lower harbor and other nearby locations.

6.2.1.3 *Impacts*

Impacts to non-threatened or endangered terrestrial species from either of the Transmission Line Relocation options will be de minimis. On the west side of the harbor less than an estimated 50 sq. ft. of maintained grass and maintained areas will be affected by the replacement of five wooden poles. On the east side of the harbor, the new steel poles (five under the Proposed Relocation; three under the Alternative Relocation) will be placed in areas of prior disturbance with asphalted and/or graveled surfaces with virtually no natural habitat or natural communities. As described in Chapter 2.0, no work in or on the harbor, other than the stringing of the new circuits across the surface of the harbor over a two-week period will be performed. Therefore, no impacts to non-threatened or endangered aquatic species will result from Transmission Line Relocation.

The cessation of Power Station operations in mid-2012 (and the subsequent demolition to be completed by 2014) will have a positive impact on the aquatic resources of Hempstead Harbor. As just previously described in Chapter 6.2.1.2, even with considerably reduced station operations and the associated use of less harbor water for cooling, impingement and entrainment of aquatic life does currently continue. However, with the discontinuation of station operations and use of harbor water, impingement and entrainment will be eliminated completely. In addition, the discharge of heated water back into the harbor will be completely eliminated.

The dewatering of the stations' CWSs will temporarily increase turbidity of harbor water in the vicinity of the permitted discharge near the station. The permitted activity, which will be temporary in nature and last for an estimated several weeks (for each station), will not cause significant adverse impacts on the aquatic biota.

The osprey tolerates a wide variety of habitats and environments and the Project will not adversely affect this species. The osprey's diet consists almost exclusively of fish, the supply of which may be marginally increased with the elimination of impingement (and entrainment) because of the cessation of station operations. No perceptible or significant disturbance will occur as a result of the Transmission Line Relocation on the west side of the harbor. Power Station demolition work will remain on east side of the harbor at some distance (near 1,000 ft.) from the opposite shore area. Noise levels from demolition will be similar to other construction projects and are not expected to be disruptive given the existing environment of the harbor with active boating, considerable human activity, and local roadways paralleling the shoreline, all of which generate noise.

7.0 IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

There are no agricultural land resources on or near the Power Station Site and the existing Transmission Lines such as pasture/grazing land, cropland, or unique agricultural lands. The proposed Transmission Line Relocation work will take place adjacent to an existing roadway (West Shore Drive), over Hempstead Harbor, and on lands within and adjacent to the existing Power Station Site and adjacent substations. The Power Station Site is almost entirely developed with aboveground and subsurface power infrastructure such as the Power Station buildings, ASTs, above and below ground piping, etc. Therefore, there will be no impact on agricultural land resources.

7-1 *June 2012*

8.0 IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES

This chapter provides an assessment of the aesthetic and visual resources that may be affected by the Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project. This analysis is subject to further evaluation based upon the ongoing consultation National Grid is conducting with OPRHP and LIPA with respect to the historical significance of Power Station No. 2. A one-mile radius impact study area was selected for two primary reasons. First, the Project will not include the addition of major visual alterations as described in the NYSDEC **Visual Policy, "Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts", DEP**-00-2 (Visual Policy) and therefore, is not considered a large activity. And secondly, the study area where visual alterations will result from the proposed action is one where a substantial amount of power-related infrastructure already exists.

Photosimulations during leaf-off conditions are provided in Chapter 8.3.3 to assist in visualizing the physical changes associated with the Transmission Line Relocation and the Power Station Demolition.

8.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS - LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The existing landscape consists of discrete areas of medium density residential use combined with commercial-industrial land uses and large acreages of recreational parcels. Many of the residential neighborhoods and the perimeters of recreational use areas are heavily vegetated with deciduous trees. In numerous locations during leaf-on conditions, the density of tree cover provides a visual buffer to surrounding uses as well as offering positive visual attributes within the community and enhancing scenic landscape character.

Hempstead Harbor runs north-south through the middle of the study area and is the most dominant natural physical feature in the landscape, providing recreational opportunities and a unique visual attribute for nearby communities. Aside from the industrial use of the Project Site and the oil storage terminal on the eastern shore of the harbor, the general land use in the vicinity consists of well-maintained suburban residential neighborhoods interspersed with golf courses, beaches, parks, and a marina. The locations of these recreational areas serve to separate the residential and commercial-industrial areas with larger open spaces. Three golf courses are either partially or fully encompassed within the one-mile study area.

Power Station Nos. 2 and 3, and ancillary industrial infrastructure adjacent to the harbor, are physically located in a low area compared to the surrounding landscape to the east. The site is at approximately 10 - 20 ft. mean sea level (MSL). Demarcated at Shore Road, the landform quickly rises to approximately 70 - 80 ft. MSL existing as a bluff within 0.25 miles of the Power Station Site. The residential streets located in this adjacent neighborhood are heavily vegetated with deciduous trees with heights of at least 25 ft. There are views of the upper stacks of both stations from streets near the site such as West Street and the western end of Grove Street. However, tree cover generally precludes full-on views to the Power Station Site from most other

neighborhood locations. The existing tree cover provides a visual barrier to the industrial use areas at ground level along Shore Road.

Just to the north of the Power Station Site is the pocket park known as Powerhouse Park. About 0.5 miles north of the Project are the Harry Tappen Boat Basin Marina and the Harry Tappen Beach. Spanning about ten acres on the harbor, the facility has boat slips, boat ramps, a pool, beach, playground, picnic area and a pier. Approximately one mile south of the site, between Bryant Avenue and Northern Boulevard, is the William Cullen Bryant Preserve. The preserve consists of 141 acres of grounds with sculptures and formal gardens and is home to the Nassau County Museum of Art.

Land use on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor consists primarily of the North Hempstead Beach Park. This is a 34-acre park located on approximately 0.5 mile of beachfront property. Residential areas and golf courses are located west of the park. Rows of trees present along West Shore Road serve as a visual barrier to many points looking east, although the upper portion of the facility stacks can be seen from some areas north, west, and south of Beach Park. Several commercial/industrial uses are present on the western shore adjacent to West Shore Road. Approximately 0.8 miles south-southwest of the Power Station Site is the North Hempstead Solid Waste Management Authority (on the west side of the harbor). Just south of this location, between the waste facility and Northern Boulevard is a Port Washington Planned Industrial Park District.

8.2 NYSDEC VISUAL POLICY RESOURCE INVENTORY

The NYSDEC Visual Policy provides the framework for evaluating visual and aesthetic impacts generated from proposed facilities. With this policy, NYSDEC addresses the protection of aesthetic resources whose scenic character has been recognized through national or state designations. The following summarizes those resources that were evaluated within the one-mile study area:

- 1) A property on or eligible for inclusion in the National or State Register of Historic Places [16 U.S.C. §470a et seq., Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law Section 14.07].
- 2) State Parks [Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law Section 3.09].
- 3) Urban Cultural Parks [Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law Section 35.15].
- 4) The State Forest Preserve [NYS Constitution Article XIV].
- 5) National Wildlife Refuges [16 U.S.C. 668dd], and State Game Refuges [ECL 11 2105].
- 6) National Natural Landmarks [36 CFR Part 62].
- 7) The National Park System [16 U.S.C. 1c].
- 8) Rivers designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational [16 U.S.C. Chapter 28, ECL 15 2701 et seq.].
- 9) A site, area, lake, reservoir or highway designated or eligible for designation as scenic [ECL Article 49].
- 10) Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance [Article 42 of Executive Law].

- 11) A state or federally designated interstate or inter county foot trail, or one proposed for designation [16 U.S.C. Chapter 27 or equivalent].
- 12) Adirondack Park Scenic Vistas.
- 13) State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas.
- 14) Palisades Park.
- 15) Bond Act Properties purchased under Exceptional Scenic Beauty category.

Of the 15 items listed above, only Item No. 1 - properties on or eligible for inclusion in the National or State Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - were found within the study area.

Table 8-1 identifies NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible sites within the study area. Eligible sites (excluding Power Station No. 2 and the Transformer Repair Building) were obtained from the State Preservation Historical Information Network Exchange (SPHINX) database. NRHP locations are identified on Figure 8-1. Power Station No. 2 and the Transformer Repair Building were indicated to be potentially NRHP-eligible by OPRHP staff during the course of preparing this EIA.

Table 8-1. NRHP Listed and Eligible Sites

ID	Name	Address	Town	Village/ Hamlet
NRI	IP Listed			
1	Clapham-Stern House	48 Glenwood Rd.	Oyster Bay	Glenwood Landing
2	Clifton	355 Bryant Ave.	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
3	Crowell House	375 Littleworth La.	Oyster Bay	Sea Cliff
4	Mudge Farmhouse	535 Motts Cove Rd. S	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
5	Smith, Stephen and Charles, House	450 Bryant Ave.	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
6	Springbank	440 Bryant Ave.	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
7	Willowmere	435 Bryant Ave.	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
NRI	IP Eligible			
8	Montrose	410 Bryant Avenue	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
9	Montrose Garage	420 Bryant Avenue	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor
10	Glenwood Power Station No. 2 and Transformer Repair Building	Shore Road	North Hempstead	Glenwood Landing

Local recreational resources available to the public were also included as part of this visual assessment. Table 8-2 lists local resources within the one-mile study area (Figure 8-1).

Table 8-2. Local Parks and Recreation Areas

Name	Town	Village/ Hamlet	
Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail	North Hempstead	Port Washington to Flower Hill	
North Hempstead Beach Park	North Hempstead	Port Washington	
Powerhouse Park	Oyster Bay	Glenwood Landing	
William Cullen Bryant Preserve	North Hempstead	Roslyn Harbor	
Tappen Beach and Marina	Oyster Bay	Glenwood Landing	
Shore Road Promenade	Oyster Bay	Sea Cliff	
Rum Point, Park & Boat Launch	Oyster Bay	Sea Cliff	
Sandminers Monument	North Hempstead	Port Washington	

8.3 IMPACTS

The proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2 is considered in this chapter from an aesthetic perspective. In Chapter 9.0, this issue is preliminarily addressed from the cultural resource perspective, subject to the further examination of the issue in collaboration with OPRHP as discussed previously herein. As to the other properties identified above, because of the unique nature of the Proposed Action, the main component of which from the aesthetics standpoint will be the removal of one or two large industrial buildings (Power Station No. 2, Power Station No. 3), two large fuel oil ASTs, and station appurtenant facilities, this impact assessment includes both a descriptive element as well as photosimulations. The photosimulations have been prepared to assist in visualizing the physical changes associated with the Transmission Line Relocation and the Power Station Demolition, assuming both Power Station buildings are removed but that the Transformer Repair Building remains. LIPA owns the Transformer Repair Building and no action is proposed for it.

8.3.1 Photosimulation Viewpoint Locations

Typically, the evaluation of vantage points for photosimulations emphasizes the prominence or significance of public lands and outstanding scenic resources. Within the project study area many locations do not have views or have only partial views of the Power Station Site because of viewing angles combined with intervening buildings and/or the presence of larger trees. Because there is a limited amount of visibility from NYSDEC documented resources in locations that would adequately depict the size and scale of the existing (and post-demolition site) in an unobstructed fashion, other areas such as community focal points, local roadways and residences were considered.

Under the proposed action the western side of Hempstead Harbor will have comparably-sized wood pole replacements (Chapter 2.0) and the expected change in viewscape will be negligible.

Therefore, the photosimulation views are facing the major visual focus on the eastern side of the harbor to where the demolition of the Power Station and the relocation of the Transmission Line will occur.

Three locations with open views to the Power Station Site were selected for photosimulations. These locations are illustrated in Figure 8-1.

8.3.2 Photosimulation Methodology

Following the selection of viewpoint locations, photo-documentation activities included the use of a camera tripod, digital rangefinder, Global Positioning System (GPS) Trimble GEOXT Unit, and reference points to record the accurate location of the vantage point and direction towards the proposed view of the site. Photographs were taken using a digital SLR camera set to a 50 millimeter (mm) equivalent focal length at selected viewpoints to document existing conditions (views) of the site. This 50 mm-focal length most closely approximates the view of typical human eyesight.

To create the visual simulations, MAX 3DS 9 software was used to accurately locate and correctly dimension the elements of the proposed action into the digital photographic image from each viewpoint location. Three-dimensional models of the proposed transmission relocation options were created based on engineering specifications. Elevations within the modeling environment were then appropriately adjusted at given coordinate locations. Further model refinements were made to position the viewer at the selected vantage point by use of horizontal and vertical references obtained in the field. Prior to rendering the simulations, Adobe Photoshop was used to remove the site buildings and facilities proposed for demolition. Particular care was taken with respect to simulating the area behind Power Station Nos. 2 (and 3) where the Transformer Repair Shop building exists and will remain.

8.3.3 Photosimulation Visual Impacts

Since the immediate visual environment of the Power Station Site is of an industrial nature, the removal of the stations and addition of the new steel poles (under either Transmission Line Relocation Option) will remain in character with the existing environment, and will not redefine the nature of the view. The locations of the steel poles are on the site and/or immediately adjacent to it.

Power Station Nos. 2 and 3 and the aboveground fuel oil storage tanks are large, highly visible structures. Power Station stack heights are about 235 ft. - 297 ft. MSL. Their demolition and removal will be mitigative and will lessen the visual impacts from any view of the lower harbor. The new steel poles, though taller than the existing steel and wood poles that exist on the east side of the harbor will have a similar overall look and finish. Their location will remain on and/or adjacent to the Power Station Site and adjacent LIPA substation, where other existing power infrastructure exists. No lighting or marking of the two tallest poles associated with the

Proposed Line Relocation will be necessary; however, the one tallest pole associated with the Alternative Relocation will require marking and lighting in accordance with requirements of the FAA.

Overall, the Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project will be visually beneficial to the lower Hempstead Harbor waterfront.

8.3.3.1 Viewpoint 1

Viewpoint 1 (VP1) is located in the parking lot of the North Hempstead Beach Park, approximately 1,200 ft. west of the Power Station Site. This view is widely experienced as the park is highly frequented by the public as well as providing an unobstructed view of the proposed action.

The existing conditions photograph (Figure 8-2) shows a full-on frontal view of the Power Station No. 2 and No. 3 buildings, stacks, Transmission Line, lattice support structure, and the parking lot to the left (north) of the station. From this vantage point, the station buildings and associated stacks dominate the view, with large vertical and horizontal elements that are visually incompatible with the scale of nearby objects. Color, contrast, form, and surfaces are varied and provide non-homogeneous visual clutter often typical of industrial settings. From this vantage point, there is a high level of object detail and the visual impact to the viewer is quite large.

The simulations of both Transmission Line Relocation Options (Figure 8-3, Proposed Relocation and Figure 8-4, Alternative Relocation) show a substantial reduction in the amount of large infrastructure shapes in the view. Following demolition of the Power Station, one sees the Transformer Repair Shop building that is located behind (east of) the former station. The Repair Shop building is considerably smaller in scale, and is set back from the waterfront nearly 100 ft. farther than the former station. The building exterior is comprised of a natural brick material, thereby reducing any bright reflective glare or specular colors (specular color is the color of the light of a specular reflection; specular reflection is the type of reflection that is characteristic of light reflected from a shiny surface).

The new steel towers add vertical elements in the photosimulation views. The circuits show horizontal lines sweeping across the horizon.

Overall, visual impacts resulting from the proposed action, as seen from Viewpoint 1, are substantially reduced compared to the existing condition.

8.3.3.2 *Viewpoint 2*

Viewpoint 2 (VP2) is similar to VP1 but is located at a more western vantage point within Beach Park, approximately 2,100 ft. west of the Power Station.

The existing conditions photograph (Figure 8-5) shows a greater amount of the overall Power Station Site and ancillary components, as well as the character of the adjacent landscape. The Power Station buildings and stacks dominate the view, and the fuel oil storage tanks (to the right and south of the Power Station buildings) are visible. VP2 shows the proximity and vegetative character of the nearest residential neighborhood behind (east of) the site, which is located in the middle-right of the photograph up on the bluff. Visually stable characteristics such as the horizontal shoreline and water feature are present, but are offset by the divergent large-scale shapes of the station. From this vantage point, contrasting details of the station still remain visible to the viewer and provide a visual focal point for the eye.

The results of the photosimulations for both transmission relocation options are similar to VP1 (Figure 8-6, Proposed Relocation and Figure 8-7, Alternative Relocation). Given that the Power Station buildings and associated facilities are removed under either Transmission Line Relocation Option, the proposed action substantially lessens visual impacts compared to existing conditions. Because the viewpoint is further away than VP1, more of the surrounding environment is incorporated into this view. At this distance, a background object like the vegetated bluff that rises from Shore Road in the mid-field of the photosimulation is exposed, and appears as a contiguous single shape of similar color. The vegetation on the left side of the photosimulation obstructs some of the new steel poles in the Proposed Relocation Photosimulation (Figure 8-6). Overall, with the removal of the Power Station, etc., horizontally visually stable features are enhanced. This in part is due to uninterrupted parallel lines and shapes repeating through the photograph as provided by the water, shoreline and background bluff. As a result, the view appears considerably more restful without the presence of dense industrial elements.

8.3.3.3 Viewpoint 3

Viewpoint 3 (VP3) is located approximately 600 ft. east of (behind) Power Station Nos. 2 and 3 near the intersection of Grove Street and Schoolhouse Road. This viewpoint was chosen to represent a view from the nearest residential neighborhood.

The existing conditions photograph (Figure 8-8) shows what some residents on West and Grove Streets currently have for a view to their west during leaf-off conditions. The existing water tower (which will remain in place under the proposed action) is one of the larger visual features in the view. The water tower, combined with the stacks of Power Station No. 2 and No. 3, dominate the near field view and remain unmitigated by the height of the bluff and the existing trees at the edge of the parking area that is visible in the photograph.

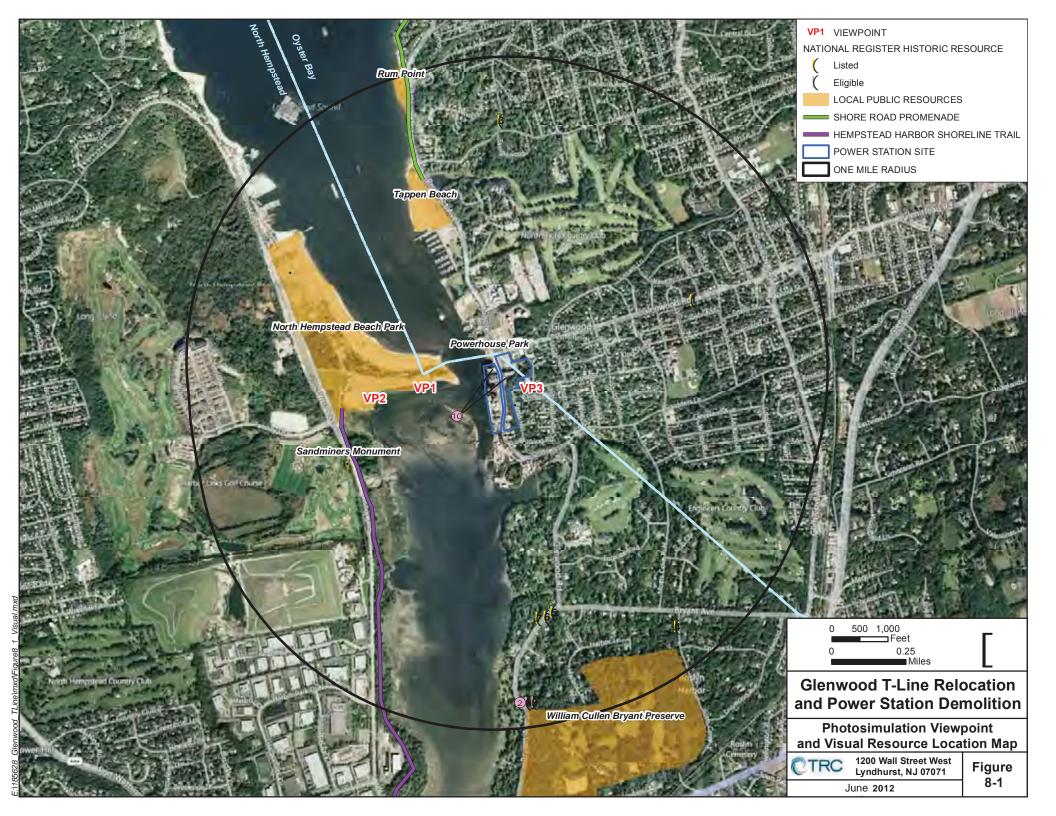
As in the previous two viewpoints, with the removal of the Power Station, etc., a substantial reduction in visual impacts is achieved compared to existing conditions. Due to their height, scale and placement, the addition of the steel poles for Proposed Relocation cannot be seen or are obscured by the existing trees (Figure 8-9). The Alternative Relocation Photosimulation

(Figure 8-10) shows that the upper part of the new 230-ft. steel pole (ASP4) will be visible (in the right part of the simulation).

Additional simulations are presented in Chapter 10.0 to display the related open space and recreational visual impacts of the Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

In summary, the potential demolition and removal of the two Power Stations, along with the related energy infrastructure, will improve the visual setting and aesthetics of the lower Hempstead Harbor. This assessment is consistent with the Hempstead Harbor Management Plan, which states that "one of the most significant factors detracting from the aesthetic appeal of the harbor is the massive power plant, which looms over Bar Beach, and also is a key element of the landscape visible from the Hempstead Harbor Park and Tappen Beach, as well as from much of the harbor itself." In addition, the Master Plan of the Town of North Hempstead indicates that points of public access and sources of scenic views of the waterfront have been eliminated over time due to development west of Shore Road in Glenwood Landing. The Master Plan specifically references the LILCO power plant (the former owner and name of the Glenwood Power Station) as an example of a development that obstructs public access to the harbor. Hence, demolition of the Power Station will provide increased visual access to the harbor waterfront. Public access to the site will not be changed.

With respect to all of the photosimulations, in the event resolution of **OPRHP's** concerns leads to the retention of Power Station No. 2, the improvement in aesthetics in the lower Hempstead Harbor described above will be reduced. The maximum improvement in visual aesthetics occurs when both Power Stations are removed, along with the ASTs and other, physically prominent structures and buildings.







TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1080539.8 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240925.1 N
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl
Distance to Closest Element	0.6 miles
Distance to Furthest Element	0.27 miles
Camera Model	Canon EOS REBEL T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date/Time	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 1 – Existing Conditions

TRC 1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-2





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1080539.8 E	
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240925.1 N	
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.	
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl	
Distance to Closest		
Element	0.6 miles	
Distance to Furthest		
Element	0.27 miles	
	Canon EOS REBEL	
Camera Model	T1i	
Lens Setting	50 mm	
Date/Time	1.11.12	

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 1 – T-Line Proposed Relocation

TRC 1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-3





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1080539.8 E	
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240925.1 N	
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.	
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl	
Distance to Closest Element	0.26 miles	
Distance to Furthest Element	0.27 miles	
Camera Model	Canon EOS REBEL T1i	
Lens Setting	50 mm	
Date/Time	1.11.12	

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 1 – T-Line Alternative Relocation

TRC 1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-4





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1079641.867 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240735.299 N
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl
Distance to Closest Element	0.43 miles
Distance to Furthest Element	0.44 miles
Camera Model	Canon EOS REBEL T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 2 – Existing Conditions

1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-5





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1079641.867 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240735.299 N
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl
Distance to Closest Element	0.43 miles
Distance to Furthest Element	0.44 miles
Camera Model	Canon EOS REBEL T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 2 – T-Line Proposed Relocation

1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-6





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

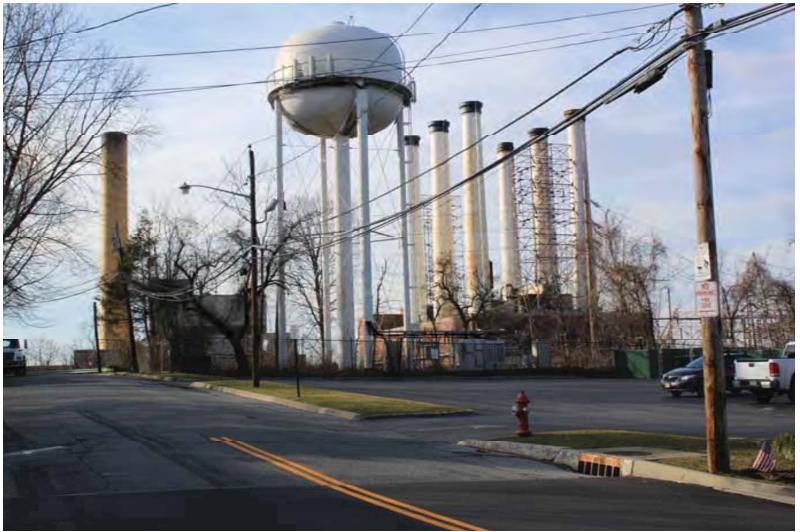
Viewpoint Coordinates	1079641.867 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240735.299 N
Viewpoint Location	N Hempstead Beach P.
Viewer Elevation	2 ft msl
Distance to Closest Element	0.43 miles
Distance to Furthest Element	0.44 miles
Camera Model	Canon EOS REBEL T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 2 – T-Line Alternative Relocation

TRC 1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-7





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1082446.2 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240915.05 N
	Grove St, Oyster
Viewpoint Location	Bay
Viewer Elevation	83 ft msl
Distance to Closest	
Element	0.1 miles
Distance to Furthest	
Element	0.15 miles
	Canon EOS REBEL
Camera Model	T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 3 – Existing Conditions

1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-8





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

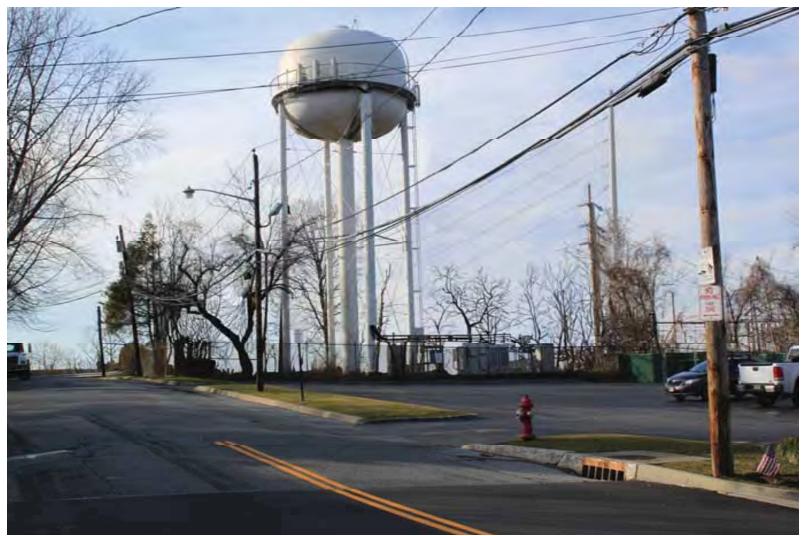
Viewpoint Coordinates	1082446.2 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240915.05 N
	Grove St, Oyster
Viewpoint Location	Bay
Viewer Elevation	83 ft msl
Distance to Closest	
Element	0.1 miles
Distance to Furthest	
Element	0.15 miles
	Canon EOS REBEL
Camera Model	T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 3 – T-Line Proposed Relocation

1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-9





TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Viewpoint Coordinates	1082446.2 E
In LI State Plane, NAD83	240915.05 N
	Grove St, Oyster
Viewpoint Location	Bay
Viewer Elevation	83 ft msl
Distance to Closest	
Element	0.1 miles
Distance to Furthest	
Element	0.15 miles
	Canon EOS REBEL
Camera Model	T1i
Lens Setting	50 mm
Date	1.11.12

Glenwood T-Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition

Viewpoint 3 – T-Line Alternative Relocation

1200 Wall St West Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Figure 8-10

9.0 IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

NYS OPRHP has determined (OPRHP, October 11, 2011) that the Transmission Line Relocation will have no effect on historic or archaeological resources. To provide assurance that the relocation work will not adversely affect the building, LIPA will employ a construction protection measures, as suggested by OPRHP. The transmission lines will be de-energized to prevent injury to workers and the public but also to eliminate the potential for building fire and electrical hazard. The circuits on the roof will be accessed by a 150 foot condor crane. Ropes will be attached to the circuits and pulled off the existing transmission structures. No new installations will be made to Station 2, no drilling or other potentially invasive or damaging equipment will be used that could damage Station No. 2, especially any historical attributes, or its structural integrity. No heavy equipment will be permitted anywhere on the station. The metal structure located on the roof will not be removed by LIPA. The circuits will be removed away from the building as they are slowly lowered to minimize the potential for any damage to the building. The possible use of heavy duty equipment in proximity to the station, associated with the relocation of the lines, will be limited and monitored. Pole foundation auguring equipment away from the station will be operated in accordance with engineering vibration assessment results to protect against damage to the building.

OPRHP staff also found no adverse effects on cultural resources from the abatement, decommissioning and demolition of Power Station No. 3 and appurtenant facilities (February 13, 2012). However, Power Station No. 2 and the Transformer Repair Building may meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP according to OPRHP staff (OPRHP, February 13, 2012). National Grid initiated and has continued consultation with OPRHP regarding the determination of eligibility, the regulatory process, prudent and feasible alternatives and mitigation measures that might be warranted in light of the proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2. This EIA will be supplemented at a later date to include the results of the consultation with OPRHP concerning the proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2 and will be circulated for public input in an open and deliberative process. The LIPA-owned Transformer Repair Building is not proposed to be demolished.

OPRHP expressed no concerns about the presence of potential archaeological resources at the Glenwood Power Station Site.

9.1 POWER STATION NO. 2

9.1.1 Historical Background

When Station No. 2 was planned in the late 1920s, a power plant already existed - Station No. 1 - at the Glenwood Landing Site, which was built in 1906. Over time, the original plant was enlarged, and larger steam-powered turbines were added during World War I and in the early 1920s to meet electrical demand. Station No. 2 was conceived in 1925 to meet these growing demands for power and was initially envisioned as a supplement to Power Station No. 1 by the Nassau Power and Light Company. Land was purchased in 1919 at Glenwood in anticipation of the future need. The first section of the building was built around 1928, designed by the E.L. Phillips Company. The Transformer Repair Building, on the east side of Shore Road, was also constructed around the same time as Power Station No. 2.

The two eastern turbines and boilers for Station No. 2 were producing electricity by 1930. A 20,000 kilowatt (kw) turbine and two boilers were installed by early 1929, and additional space was left for two 40,000kw generators. However, demand increased so rapidly that when the second unit was required, the company installed a 75,000kw set, initially protected by a temporary wall on the eastern side of the building. By 1931 the current eastern wall was completed with room for a second 75,000kw generator, and a third set of boilers was installed in 1938.

The building was designed with elaborate architectural detailing, such as the arched windows and detailed stringcourses, in an effort to allay local concerns that the architecture of the plant would be an eyesore in the affluent community that existed somewhat distant from the plant. Smokestacks were also built taller in an effort to greater disperse the boiler exhaust. The building also had a coal storage pile and pulverizing plant and a tower for coal supply. In 1939 the station was adapted so that it could use both coal and oil, and storage tanks were built south of Station No. 1. In 1946 a new boiler was installed, allowing use of natural gas as well as coal and oil. A new 40,000kw plant was planned for the near future south of Station No. 2.

9.1.2 Potential National Register Eligibility and Alternatives Assessment

In a letter dated February 13, 2012, OPRHP staff indicated that Station No. 2 appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. According to OPRHP staff, as one of the oldest extant components of the power generating complex the Power Station is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of electric generating technology on Long Island and is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a monumental example of industrial Beaux Arts design from the early twentieth century. In addition, the OPRHP staff considers the Power Station to be a rare survivor of a distinct building type of the period.

The background research performed by Louis Berger Group (LBG) on behalf of National Grid supports the OPRHP findings of significance for Glenwood Power Station No. 2 under Criterion A and Criterion C (LBG, June 2012).

The prudent and feasible alternatives considered by National Grid as part of its continuing consultation with OPRHP will be documented in the near future, according to National Grid, in a report to be submitted to OPRHP and LIPA. In that report, the feasibility of several alternatives to demolition will be explored in consideration of engineering feasibility, cost, permitting and local economic effects.

The alternatives that will be evaluated include:

- No Build Continued essential maintenance to the non-operative Power Station, excluding any large-scale replacement, remediation or decommissioning work.
- Stabilization and Mothballing **Stabilization of the station's exterior, securit**y, interior ventilation and continued maintenance and surveillance.
- Rehabilitation for Use as a New Power Generating Facility Upgrading the building to current codes, structurally retrofit to house modern power generating equipment, and hazardous material abatement.
- Adaptive Re-Use Adapting the space for mixed commercial and residential use, retaining as much of the historic fabric as practical.
- Demolition of Power Station No. 2.

Consultation with OPRHP and LIPA remains to be completed and the results of that process will be documented in a Supplemental EIA.

9.2 OTHER RESOURCES

Outside of the Power Station Site, no previously identified historic architectural resources were identified within 0.5 miles. The nearest such resources are located about 0.6 miles east (Clapham-Stern House in Roslyn Harbor) and about 0.70 miles north (Crowell House in Sea Cliff).

With the proposed demolition and removal of the two Power Station buildings, the eight stacks, and the two ASTs, the overall visual setting and aesthetics of the lower harbor waterfront will be improved (Chapter 8.0). The removal of these buildings, structures and facilities will have no adverse visual effect - or any other effect - on these two distant historic architectural resources. These resources may potentially be eligible for National Register-eligible for reasons related to architecture, exploration settlement, and social history - not because of their individual landscape or viewshed. Moreover, they were deemed eligible for the NHRP at times with the Power Stations and stacks in place and operating. The removal of the Power Station buildings and stacks will have no effect on the historic nature or characteristics of these off-site individual resources.

The new structures that will become part of the landscape under the proposed action will be sets of steel poles. Under the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation there will be five new steel poles, two of which will be 199 ft. AGL (these poles will be about 23 inches wide near their top). Under the Alternative Transmission Line Relocation there will be three new poles (one which will be 230 ft. AGL and about 34 to 36 inches wide near the top). All of the new poles will be set back from the **harbor's** waterfront area about 50 - 100 ft. farther back than the existing Power Station buildings, east of Shore Road. The poles will also be located in areas with existing utility poles and other power infrastructure (e.g., substations). The visual appearance of the Transmission Line crossing of Hempstead Harbor will remain similar to the existing crossing under either option from a distance. The relocated lines will look similar to the existing ones (size, color, etc.), and their horizontal and vertical location will be generally similar as well. Therefore, the visual alteration associated with the relocated Transmission Line crossing of Hempstead Harbor will be minimal and there will be no adverse visual impacts — or any other type of impact — on off-site historic architectural resources.

The beneficial aesthetic impacts of Power Station Demolition are addressed in Chapter 8.o.

10.0 IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

This chapter evaluates how the Project may affect open space and recreation facilities. An open space is publicly- or privately-owned land that is publicly accessible and operates, functions, or is available for leisure, play or sport, or set aside for the protection and/or enhancement of the natural environment.

10.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Table 10-1 presents a list of publicly accessible open space and recreation areas within a one-mile radius of the Project on the west and east sides of the harbor. Figure 8-1 shows the locations of these areas. Open space and recreation areas were identified based on aerial photography and information available in the Harbor Management Plan and listed on municipal websites.

The area within one-mile of the Project Site includes an array of recreational and open space lands. These lands serve both passive and active recreational needs, and include both facilities that are water-dependent (e.g., marinas, fishing piers, swimming areas, boating launching ramps, etc.), and those that do not require a location on the waterfront (e.g., picnic areas, sports courts, etc.), as well as properties that are undeveloped but which serve open space purposes (e.g., visual relief from the built environment, pedestrian access, etc.).

In addition to these publicly accessible resources, the one-mile study area also includes several privately owned and/or operated recreational lands. These lands are identified on Figure 8-1 and are described below.

Harbor Links Golf Course: The Harbor Links Golf Course is located in Port Washington, just south of the North Hempstead Beach Park. The facilities are owned by the Town of North Hempstead and operated by a private management company. A Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) was prepared for the property that addresses the following issues: wildlife conservation and habitat enhancement; water quality monitoring and management; integrated pest management; water conservation; energy efficiency; and waste management. Based on its NRMP, the Harbor Links Golf Course was designated an Audubon International Signature Sanctuary.

<u>North Shore Country Club</u>: The North Shore Country Club is located in the Town of Oyster Bay portion of Glenwood Landing, approximately 0.25 miles from the Power Station Site. This country club includes an 18-hole golf course, outdoor swimming pool, and several tennis courts.

Table 10-1. Open Space and Recreation Areas in Vicinity of Project

Name	Location	Approximate Distance from Power Station Site	Description
Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail	Located east of West Shore Road between Bar Beach Lagoon and the Old Barge Dock in Port Washington.	0.5 mile	This trail is an ongoing project being undertaken by the Town of North Hempstead to provide continuous access between the Town Beach Park and the Village of Flower Hill. The stretch of the trail from Bar Beach Lagoon to the Old Barge Dock was completed in 2001. The completed trail provides shoreline access and walking paths and is meant to provide for habitat enhancement.
North Hempstead Beach Park	Located at 175 West Shore Road, Port Washington.	900 feet	Formerly known as Bar Beach and Hempstead Harbor Park, this park includes a promenade along the waterfront, a public boat launch, basketball and shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pits, picnic areas, a jogging course, and a playground.
Powerhouse Park	Located immediately north of Power Station No. 2 in Glenwood Landing.	100 feet	This small parklet provides scenic views of the harbor and also is a popular site for recreational fishing.
Rum Point	Located at the foot of Laurel Avenue in the Village of Sea Cliff.	0.9 mile	The upper portion of this waterfront property contains a small lawn area with benches for scenic viewing. A boat ramp is also located on-site for mostly hand-launched boats (e.g., canoes, kayaks, etc.).
Sandminers Monument	Located along West Shore Road, just east of the Harbor Links Golf Course in Port Washington.	0.5 mile	In addition to the monument, this area provides scenic views of the harbor and surrounding area.
Shore Road Promenade	Spans the eastern shoreline from the north end of Tappen Beach to the Sea Cliff Village shoreline north of Rum Point.	0.7 mile	This primarily concrete promenade extends south from Rum Point to the north end of the Tappen Beach. The promenade also provides a continuous link between Tappen Beach and the Sea Cliff Village shoreline that extends north of Rum Point at extreme low tides.
Tappen Beach and Marina	Spans the eastern shoreline between Glenwood Landing and the Village of Sea Cliff.	0.3 mile	Includes a public marina, an approximately 500-foot long bathing beach, playgrounds, a boat launching ramp, boat storage racks, an outdoor swimming pool, a picnic area, a fishing pier, an outdoor roller hockey rink, 4,000 linear feet of jogging/ walking paths, and a vehicle and trailer parking area.
William Bryant Preserve	The preserve is encompassed by Museum Drive in the Village of Roslyn Harbor.	1.0 mile	The preserve is a 145-acre property with formal sculpture gardens and nature walking paths. The preserve is also the site of the Nassau County Museum of Art.

<u>Engineers Country Club:</u> The Engineers Country Club is located in the Village of Roslyn Harbor, approximately 0.25 miles from the Power Station Site. Facilities include an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, and an outdoor swimming pool.

10.2 IMPACTS

The greatest temporary impact to open space and recreational resources will result from the decommissioning and demolition of Power Station infrastructure. As stated in the Harbor Management Plan, "one of the most significant factors detracting from the aesthetic appeal of the harbor is the massive power plant, which looms over Bar Beach, and also is a key element of the landscape visible from the Hempstead Harbor Park and Tappen Beach, as well as from much of the harbor itself." Demolition of Power Station Nos. 2 and 3 and related infrastructure will entail removal of these massive structures located along the shoreline.

As described in Chapter 8.0, removal of this power plant infrastructure will substantially improve views of the harbor from open space and recreational resources. The maximum visual aesthetic improvement will occur if both Power Stations are removed. In addition to improving the visual character of the surrounding area, decommissioning and demolition work will eliminate long-term impacts to other environmental media (e.g., air quality, water use and quality, noise, aquatic ecology, etc.). These improvements will enhance the overall quality and use of open space and recreational resources in the vicinity of the site.

Relocation of the Transmission Line (under either the Proposed or Alternative Relocation options) will not have a significant adverse impact on open space and recreational resources. The restringing process, which will occur in September and be completed in two weeks or less, may limit use of a small portion of the southern parking lot of Hempstead Beach Park. Visual impacts associated with relocation of the Transmission Line are discussed in Chapter 8.3.3. Views of the relocated line will appear similar to views of the existing, overhead 69 kV line. The utility poles to be installed for the relocation will be similar in appearance to, though taller than existing utility poles in the area.

Photosimulations based on an existing photograph (obtained from Wikipedia) were prepared to display the change in visual setting along lower Hempstead Harbor as a result of the Project. Figure 10-1 shows the existing Power Stations, stacks, lattice towers and Transmission Line looking from North Hempstead Beach Park to the east. These large physical features visually dominate the harbor waterfront and the view from the beach (looking toward the east). In Figure 10-2, the Power Stations and related infrastructure have been demolished and the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation has been completed (with the two tallest poles being 199 ft. AGL). The Transformer Repair Building, currently located behind Power Station No. 2, remains in place and is a much smaller structure than the stations and sits back from the waterfront. The existing vegetation and tree line that exist at the base and on the slope of the hill on the east side of Shore Road are evident. Similarly, Figure 10-3 depicts the post-demolition scene but with the Alternate Transmission Line Relocation in place; this option

requires a 230 ft. AGL pole. Generally, the scene is much the same as Figure 10-2 in that the Power Stations and the related energy infrastructure are removed. The existing Transformer Repair Building remains and the vegetation on the eastern shore is visible. The single tall pole is prominent because of its height above the remaining structures and its proximity to the harbor waterfront.

These photosimulations corroborate the perspective of the Hempstead Harbor Management Plan in that the Power Stations are "...one of the most significant factors detracting from the aesthetic appeal of the harbor...which looms over Bar Beach, and also is a key element of the landscape visible from the Hempstead Harbor Park and Tappen Beach, as well as from much of the harbor itself."

To relocate the Transmission Line, that portion of the Hempstead Harbor opposite Power Station No. 2 will need to be closed a maximum of two weeks. During this time period, the electric circuits will be restrung. A minimum one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community (Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay) and to the USCG. Furthermore, closure of this portion of the lower harbor will be scheduled after Labor Day (and no earlier than September 10, 2012) to avoid the peak period of recreational boating activity and a local beach festival. However, boating in this portion of the lower harbor during the restringing – a maximum of two weeks – will be restricted for public safety.

The Project will have no indirect impacts on open space or recreational areas. The Project will not affect the size of the population which could potentially affect the local number of users of open space and recreational resources.

10.3 CONSISTENCY WITH STATE OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION PLAN

In 2009, New York State adopted an "Open Space Conservation Plan," which serves as the blueprint for the State's land conservation efforts. Within the "Open Space Conservation Plan," priority conservation projects across the State are identified. Priority conservation projects are eligible for funding from the state's Environmental Protection Fund, and other state, federal, and local funding sources.

Of the priority conservation projects listed in the Open Space Conservation Plan, three projects are located within one mile of the project on the east and west sides of the harbor. These projects noted in the 2009 plan are described below:

KeySpan/Glenwood Landing – Proposed acquisition of eight-acre waterfront property fronting Hempstead Harbor and consisting of woods, sandy open space, and almost four acres of underwater land. The property is adjacent to the Town of Oyster Bay's Harry Tappen Beach Park and Marina, north of Glenwood Landing Road. The goal of the proposed acquisition is to conserve open space within the boundaries of the Long Island Estuary to protect water quality, Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) as

identified in the state's "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan," fish and wildlife habitat and water-based industry, and provide increased access to Long Island Sound.

Two trails are also identified as priority conservation projects:

- Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail System Acquisition of linkage and buffer parcels along this interconnected system of trails around Hempstead Harbor. The trail is intended to provide continuous access along the shoreline between North Hempstead Beach Park and the Village of Flower Hill.
- Shoreline-to-Shoreline Trail Acquisition of linkage and buffer parcels along this 12-mile trail corridor connecting the western shore of Manhasset Bay to the eastern shore of Hempstead Harbor across the Port Washington peninsula in the Town of North Hempstead. It is intended to connect with the Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail System.

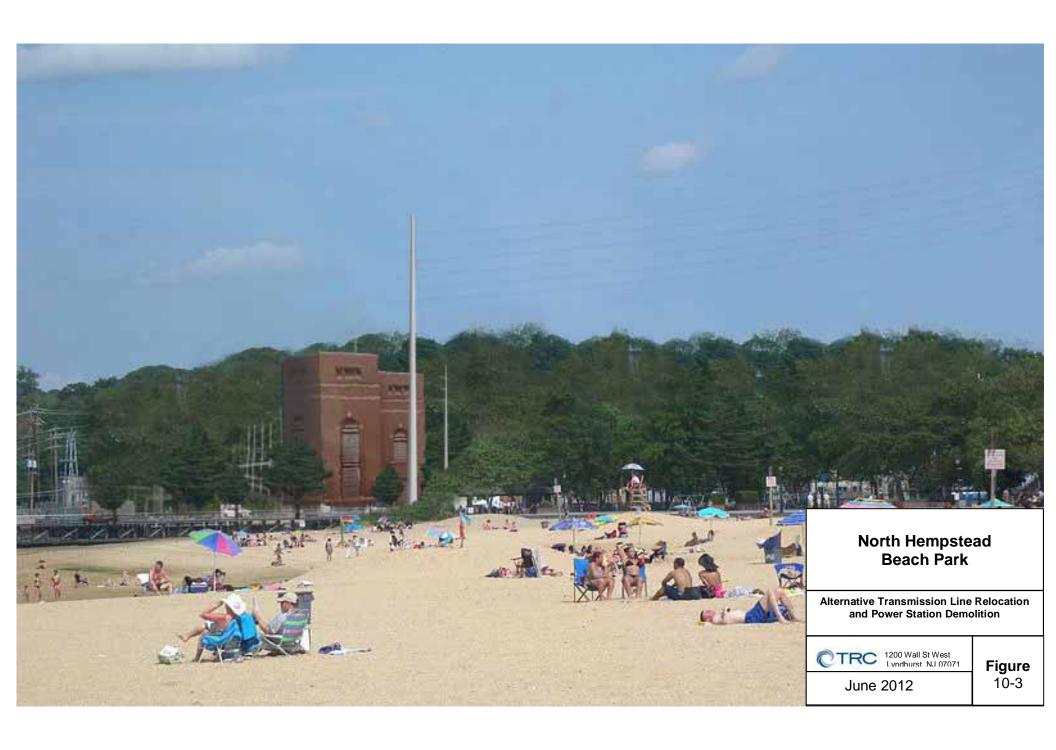
These trails are meant to provide non-motorized travel corridors for people and wildlife, and to link recreational, natural and cultural attractions.

Implementation of the Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail is underway but the Shoreline-to-Shoreline Trail is still in the planning stage. The stretch of the Hempstead Harbor Shoreline Trail from Bar Lagoon to Old Dock Barge was completed in 2001.

The Project will not hinder the development of the priority conservation projects identified in the "Open Space Conservation Plan." As discussed above, the Project will not result in any significant adverse impacts to existing open space or recreational resources. As such, the likelihood of the Project impacting future open space and recreational resources is not anticipated.







11.0 IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

There are no designated Critical Environmental Areas (CEAs) (as established pursuant to subdivision 6NYCRR 617.14(g)) on or near the Power Station Site and the existing Transmission Lines and utility poles. Therefore, there will be no impact from the proposed Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project on these designated areas.

12.0 IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

This chapter presents existing data on vehicular traffic in the Project area obtained from the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), as well as a review of the existing roadway network and key intersections. Field observations were conducted to determine the existing traffic conditions in the vicinity of the proposed action. The assessment of potential traffic impacts focuses on those associated with the abatement and demolition components of the Power Station work, where the greatest amount of temporary, increased traffic is expected.

12.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are currently about 30 - 35 employees working at the Glenwood Power Station Site. About 10 - 15 of these employees work Monday to Friday from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM, while the other 15 - 20 are on rotating shifts of 11:00 PM to 7:00 AM, 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM and 4:00 PM to 11:00 PM. These employees park on-site and at the existing parking lot.

12.1.1 Roadways

The Power Station Site is located along Shore Road, just south of Glenwood Road in the Town of North Hempstead. Key roadways within the Project area include New York Route 25 A (Northern Boulevard/North Hempstead Turnpike), Shore Road, Glenwood Road, Greenvale, Glen Cove Avenue and West Shore Road (along which the existing utility poles are located). These roadways are described below.

NY Route 25A (Northern Boulevard/North Hempstead Turnpike): NY Route 25A is a two-lane per direction roadway oriented in an east/west direction, located about 1.5 miles south of the Project Site. NY Route 25A provides the main access to the Project vicinity and is under the jurisdiction of the NYSDOT. There are bus routes along this roadway.

In addition to the two travel lanes per direction, there are turn lanes at key intersections. There are some shoulders provided. Sidewalks are generally provided and there is no on-street parking. The speed limit varies, generally between 35 mph and 40 mph. Some intersections are controlled with traffic signals, while others have ramps. There are no clearance issues for trucks along this roadway.

<u>West Shore Road:</u> West Shore Road is a two-lane per direction roadway oriented in a north/south direction, traveling north from Old Northern Boulevard. There are turn lanes at some of the key intersections and some areas of West Shore Road have shoulders. Sidewalks are generally provided and there is no on-street parking. The speed limit in the area is 45 mph. **Some intersections are controlled by traffic signals. "Truck Route" signs are posted along West**

Shore Road. There is also a Truck U-Turn provided. This roadway is under Nassau County jurisdiction.

Bryant Avenue: Bryant Avenue is a one-lane per direction roadway oriented in a north/south direction, then in an east/west direction, traveling from Old Northern Boulevard in the south to Glen Cove Avenue in the east. It has some turn lanes at key intersections and provides shoulders along portions of the roadway. Sidewalks exist in some areas and there is no on-street parking. Bryant Avenue has a posted speed limit of 30 mph. Some intersections are controlled by stop signs; the intersection of Glenwood Road and Bryant Avenue is controlled by a traffic signal. There is a bus route along this roadway. There are no truck clearance issues; however, east of Glenwood Road, posted signs indicate "No Trucks – Weight Limit 4 Tons". The roadway is under Nassau County jurisdiction.

Glenwood Road: There are two separated portions of Glenwood Road. The first part is a one-lane per direction roadway that extends from Bryant Avenue in the south to Scudders Lane in the north. This portion is known as South Glenwood Road and is under the jurisdiction of Nassau County. At some intersections, turn lanes are provided. There are some shoulders and there are generally no sidewalks provided. Glenwood Road has a posted speed limit of 30 mph. There are some hills and curves along Glenwood Road and no clearance issues for trucks. A bus route runs along this roadway.

The second part of the roadway, which is physically separate from the first part, is oriented east/west and extends from Shore Road in the west to Glen Cove Avenue in the east. This section is also under the jurisdiction of Nassau County. Signs indicate "No trucks over 4 tons gross weight (except local delivery)" on Glenwood Avenue. This road segment also consists of one lane per direction, has some sidewalks and on-street parking. There are traffic signals at each end of the roadway.

Shore Road: Shore Road, under Nassau County jurisdiction, is a north/south roadway that varies from one to two lanes per direction. There are limited areas with shoulders and no sidewalks. In general, there is no on-street parking. South of the Power Station Site, the speed limit is 30 mph. The intersection of Shore Road and Glenwood Road is signalized. A bus route travels along this roadway.

Glen Cove Avenue: Glen Cove Avenue, a Nassau County road, is a one-lane per direction roadway oriented in a north/south direction, located east of the Power Station Site. It has some turn lanes at key intersections. Some shoulders and some sidewalks are present, as well as some on-street parking. Glen Cove Avenue has a posted speed limit of 30 mph and some traffic signals. There is a bus route along this roadway.

<u>Downing Avenue</u>: Downing Avenue is a one-lane per direction roadway oriented in an east/west direction, traveling from Glen Cove Avenue in the east to Prospect Avenue in the west. There

are no shoulders, sidewalks or turning lanes; however, there is some on-street parking available. Downing Avenue has a posted speed limit of 30 mph. The roadway has a weight limit of 5 tons, excluding local deliveries.

<u>Scudders Lane</u>: Scudders Lane is a one-lane per direction roadway oriented in an east/west direction, traveling from Shore Road in the west to Glen Cove Avenue in the east. There are some limited shoulders but no sidewalks or turn lanes. Scudders Lane has a posted speed limit of 30 mph. There is a bus route along the western portion of this roadway.

12.1.2 Intersection Geometry

The following is a description of intersection geometry and traffic control devices by approaches for the key intersections in the vicinity of the Power Station Site.

Shore Road and Glenwood Road: This signalized intersection is a three-legged intersection, with Shore Road forming the northbound and southbound approaches and Glenwood Road forming the eastbound approach. The northbound and southbound approaches each consist of two lanes, while the westbound approach of Glenwood Road consists of one wide lane. The intersection is controlled by a traffic signal.

West Shore Road and Old Northern Boulevard: This signalized T-intersection has West Shore Road forming the northbound and southbound approaches and Old Northern Boulevard forming the eastbound approach. The northbound and southbound approaches consist of two through lanes in each direction in conjunction with a northbound left-turn lane and a channelized southbound right-turn lane. Old Northern Boulevard has two left-turn lanes and a channelized right-turn lane. The intersection is controlled by a traffic signal.

12.1.3 Existing Traffic Volumes and Operating Conditions

Traffic volume data along NY Route 25A in the vicinity of the site was obtained from the NYSDOT. The NYSDOT traffic counts along NY Route 25A were conducted in December 2010.

The traffic count along NY Route 25A between East Shore Road and Route 101 showed an Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 15,092 vehicles traveling eastbound and 15,823 vehicles traveling westbound. Approximately 750 vehicles travel eastbound at 8:00 AM and 1,400 vehicles at 5:00 PM. Approximately 1,350 vehicles travel westbound at 8:00 AM and 1,300 vehicles at 4:00 PM.

Glen Cove Road north of NY Route 25A has an Annual Average Daily Traffic Volume (AADT) of 22,559 northbound and 18,692 southbound (based upon October 2003 traffic counts performed by the NYSDOT). Approximately 1,380 vehicles travel northbound at 8:00 AM and 1,700

vehicles at 5:00 PM. Approximately 1,400 vehicles travel southbound at 7:00 AM and 1,150 vehicles at 5:00 PM.

Limited field observations of existing traffic conditions indicate that the local roadways during the day (mid-week) operate at good levels of service. The local area roadways do not have significant traffic and exhibit excess capacity at these times.

As would be expected, Northern Boulevard, a State Route, with much higher traffic volumes (along with multiple lanes) has some intersections in the Project vicinity that experience delays.

12.2 IMPACTS

An assessment of the potential traffic impacts from Project construction and demolition work is provided below based on currently available information. It is proposed, as described below, to implement Standard Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Procedures (MPT) as established in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). In this way any necessary temporary lane closures, diversions, etc. are addressed to minimize impact.

12.2.1 Transmission Line Relocation

The Transmission Line Relocation will result in the replacement of five wooden poles along West Shore Road on the western side of the harbor. As standard pole replacements, along with the re-stringing, there will be minimal effect on traffic operating conditions along West Shore Road. Standard Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Procedures (MPT) as established in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be utilized to ensure the safety of work crews as well as of passing vehicles.

On the east side of the harbor the new steel poles will be installed on portions of the Power Station Site. The steel pole installations under the Proposed Relocation will have limited effect on the local road network as they will be located in an existing parking lot and within fenced area associated with an existing LIPA substation. It is anticipated that most, if not all, equipment needed for the installation can be accommodated within those areas. The three new steel poles with the Alternative Relocation, which are closer to Shore Road, may require the temporary use of a portion of the roadway but with the implementation of MPT procedures, impacts will be minimal.

Adequate parking for the limited station crew is available on the Power Station Site once mobilization for the pole installation is begun in the existing parking lot.

12.2.2 Power Station Abatement, Decommissioning and Demolition

Power Station No. 3 and possibly No. 2(contingent upon the outcome of the consultation process with OPRHP, as explained herein) along with their associated facilities will be abated, decommissioned and demolished. This work is scheduled to be initiated in late 2012 or early 2013 and will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

Construction-related travel will be coordinated with the local towns (depending on truck routes used and equipment / material to be transported) and other parties, as applicable. Any large/oversized truck deliveries that have the potential to temporarily disrupt traffic will be scheduled during off-peak periods and the local police will be notified.

12.2.2.1 Abatement

Abatement work will generate the peak levels of construction traffic primarily because the number of on-site workers will be greatest during this aspect of Power Station work. The abatement work is planned to start in late 2012 and last for about five to six months.

It is projected that there will be an estimated one hundred construction workers per shift over two daily shifts. Construction workers will be on site six days a week while the associated trucks described below will operate only on the weekdays.

Workers will park in the existing parking lot as well as on the Power Station Site. As is typical with these types of projects, carpooling will likely take place. In addition, local public transportation is available with a bus stop located near the Project Site.

Construction worker traffic was calculated utilizing 1.5 employees per vehicle (100 employees / 1.5 employees per vehicle = 67) and no utilization of mass transit. It is therefore likely that fewer trips will actually occur. It is also important to note that this traffic will generally not occur during the Peak Roadway Hours as the worker shifts will be from 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM and from 3:30 PM to 11:30 PM. The abatement-related truck trips will also generally occur outside of the Peak Roadway Hours and will be dispersed throughout the day. However, to be conservative, the construction workers and trucks were combined. During the other construction periods, there will be less traffic.

Given the estimated volumes, the times of day that traffic will be generated, and the temporary nature of the traffic, Table 12-1 illustrates that estimated abatement-related construction traffic will not have a significant impact on the traffic operating conditions of the surrounding roadway network.

Table 12-1. Estimated Traffic Volumes Generated by Abatement Work

Cotogomy	Vohiele Type	Peak AM Hour		Peak PM Hour	
Category	Vehicle Type		Exit	Enter	Exit
Construction Workers	Automobiles	67	0	67	67
Construction Materials	Trucks	2	0	0	2
Roll-offs (30 CY) for Abatement Removal	Trucks	2	0	0	2
Miscellaneous Vehicles	Automobiles/Trucks	5	2	2	5
Total	•	76	2	69	76

12.2.2.2 Demolition

During the demolition phase of work, there will be a maximum of 50 to 75 construction workers working one shift per day. That is 25 to 50 fewer workers less and one shift less than the abatement phase (12.2.2.1). Hence, less traffic is expected to be generated from demolition activities, although that work will extend for a longer period of time, about two years.

There will be approximately 750 to 1,000 tons of construction debris to be removed each month for approximately 10 to 12 months (some construction and demolition [C&D] debris will remain on-site as back fill material). Assuming the removal of about 30,000 tons of debris per truck, there will be about 25 to 35 trucks per month. This will generally result in an average of one or two trucks entering and exiting the site per day for demolition removal. It is possible that all of the demolition materials removal may take place on Fridays, and thus, five to ten trucks will exit the site on Fridays. The demolition trucks will likely utilize Shore Road to Scudders Lane to Glenwood Road to Bryant Road to NY Route 25A/Northern Boulevard or will utilize Shore Road to Scudders Lane to Glen Cove Avenue to Back Road to Glen Cove Road to NY Route 25A/Northern Boulevard. There may also be a few pick-up truck trips during this time.

In addition to the trucks removing the C&D debris, there will be some construction trucks that will be brought to the site during mobilization and will remain there during construction. There may be four trucks per day, five days a week. These will include trucks utilized for demolition of the Power Station buildings, as well as the crane(s) to be utilized during construction. There will also be deliveries of construction materials to the site, which will tend to be dispersed throughout the day.

Should the concrete crusher be located on the east side of Shore Road (where the fuel oil tanks currently exist), there would be an estimated 25 round trips across Shore Road during the 40 days (+/-) of crushing operations over the 18-month demolition period. Once the crushing is complete, a comparable number of trips would be generated to transport the material back over to the Project Site west of Shore Road. No such trips would be generated if the concrete crusher were sited on the Project Site on the west side of Shore Road.

In summary, there will be an estimated 56 vehicle trips (50 automobiles, 6 trucks) generated in both the AM and PM Project Peak Hours with Power Station Demolition. With less overall traffic than the abatement phase, no significant adverse traffic impacts will result.

Similar to the relocation work, the transport of stored equipment from the laydown area to the Project Site will be intermittent and the distance between them (about 1,500 – 2,000 ft.) will reduced the potential for traffic impacts along Shore Road.

There is the potential that a barge could be utilized for removal of some of the recyclable materials from the demolition work, thus reducing the number of truck trips on local roads.

12.2.3 Future Operating Conditions

Once the abatement, decommissioning and demolition are completed, the current number of trips associated with existing operations will be eliminated. Based on current employment and operations, it is estimated that about 100 daily trips will be removed from the road network. This will be done via transfer of the existing jobs to other operations. Thus, local traffic operating conditions will be improved, though this incremental, positive effect will not be significant.

13.0 IMPACT ON ENERGY

The relocation of the Transmission Line and the decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station will have no impact on energy supply to LIPA customers. The transmission and distribution of energy along the relocated line will be the same as under current conditions. The cessation of Power Station operations will not affect the distribution of energy to local or regional service area.

14.0 NOISE AND ODOR IMPACT

14.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

14.1.1 Ambient Noise Levels

Noise is measured on a logarithmic scale, expressed in decibels (dB), since the range of pressures that cause the vibrations that create noise is large. The frequency of a sound is the "pitch." The unit for frequency is hertz (Hz). Most sounds are composed of a composite of frequencies. The normal human ear can usually distinguish frequencies from 20 Hz (low frequency) to about 20,000 Hz (high frequency), although people are most sensitive to frequencies between 500 and 4,000 Hz. The individual frequency bands can be combined into one overall dB level.

Noise is typically measured on the A-weighted scale (dBA). The A-weighted scale was developed and has been shown to provide a good correlation with the human response to sound and is the most widely used descriptor for community noise assessments (Harris, 1991). The faintest sound that can be heard by a healthy ear is about 0 dBA, while an uncomfortably loud sound is about 120 dBA. In order to provide a frame of reference, some common sound levels are listed in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1. Reference Sound Levels

Noise Source	Sound Level (dBA)
Pile Driver at 100 feet	90-100
Chainsaw at 30 feet	90
Truck at 100 feet	85
Noisy Urban Environment	75
Lawn Mower at 100 feet	65
Average Speech	60
Typical Suburban Daytime	50
Quiet Office	40
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	35
Soft Whisper at 15 feet	30

The L_{eq} metric (i.e., the equivalent sound level) is typically utilized to characterize noise from construction/demolition type activities over a specified period of time (i.e., 1-hour). It is a single value that includes all of the varying sound energy in a given duration.

In general, a change of 3 dBA or less is considered to be barely perceptible, while an increase of 10 dBA is perceived as a doubling of the sound. A set of criteria that have been used to estimate an individual's reaction to changes in noise is presented in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2. Average Ability to Perceive Changes in Noise Level

Increase (dBA)	Human Perception of Sound	
2-3	Barely perceptible	
5	Readily noticeable	
10	Doubling of the sound	
20	"Dramatic Change"	
Source: Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc. 1973		

The area around the Project consists of mixed land uses. Industrial uses, including the existing Power Station itself, border the site, followed by mainly residential and some commercial uses. The nearest noise sensitive (e.g., residential) uses are located just east of the site on Glenwood Road, School House Road, and West Street.

Historical ambient noise levels in the area were quantified through an ambient noise monitoring program (conducted in May 2001). Land uses in the area have not changed significantly since that monitoring program was conducted. As such, the results from that program are used to characterize the current ambient noise levels. The noise monitoring locations from that program are provided in Figure 14-1 and the results are provided in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3. Measured Daytime Ambient Noise Levels

Measurement Location	Measured L _{eq}
Kissams Lane	56
Glenwood Road	68
Bar Beach Park	63

These measured sound levels are typical for a suburban/urban setting affected by multiple sources of noise. The highest ambient levels were measured at the Glenwood Road location. Existing noise sources in the area included local vehicular traffic noise, industrial noises (oilstorage complex and the existing power generation facilities), substations, boats and barges in the harbor, aircraft, and natural sounds from common wildlife (e.g., birds and insects).

14.1.2 Local Noise Ordinances

14.1.2.1 Town of North Hempstead

The Town of North Hempstead has noise ordinances in Chapter 38 and Chapter 70 of its Local Code. Chapter 38 prohibits excessive noises (noise disruptions or noise disturbances). Construction (including demolition) noise is exempted from this ordinance provided that it occurs between the hours of 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM on weekdays. The ordinance also prohibits excessively loud sounds which would pose an immediate threat to health and welfare as provided in Tables 14-4 and 14-5. The ordinance appears to exempt public service utilities from the noise ordinance for construction-related work.

Table 14-4. Continuous Sound Levels Measured at 50 Feet

Sound Level (dBA)	Duration
90	24 hours
93	12 hours
96	6 hours
99	3 hours
102	1.5 hours
105	45 minutes
108	22 minutes

Table 14-5. Impulsive Sound Levels Measured at 50 Feet

Sound Level (dBA)	Limit Repetitions per 24- Hour Period
145	1
135	10
125	100

Chapter 70 is a performance standard within the zoning law of the Town of North Hempstead. The standard is only applicable to uses within a Planned Industrial Park District, and is therefore not applicable to the existing facility (and the proposed action).

14.1.2.2 Town of Oyster Bay

The Town of Oyster Bay has noise ordinances in Chapter 156 and Chapter 246-10 of its Local Code. Chapter 156 prohibits excessive noises (noise disturbances). Construction (including demolition) noise is exempted from this ordinance provided that it occurs between the hours of 7:00 AM and 10:00 PM on weekdays and Saturdays. The ordinance also prohibits excessively loud sounds which would pose an immediate threat to health and welfare as provided in Tables 14-6 and 14-7. The ordinance appears to exempt public service utilities from the noise ordinance for construction-related work.

Table 14-6. Continuous Sound Levels Measured at 50 Feet

Sound Level (dBA)	Duration
90	24 hours
93	12 hours
96	6 hours
99	3 hours
102	1.5 hours
105	45 minutes
108	22 minutes

Table 14-7. Impulsive Sound Levels Measured at 50 Feet

Sound Level (dBA)	Limit of Repetitions per 24-Hour Period
145	1
135	10
125	100

Chapter 246-10 is a performance standard in the zoning law of the Town of Oyster Bay. The standard provides for octave band limitations on noise levels, but exempts reasonable and customary noise emanating from construction activities provided that these sounds occur between 8:00 AM and sunset.

14.2 IMPACTS

Noise generated by the proposed action will come primarily from the work associated with the demolition of the Power Station, not the Transmission Line Relocation. The Power Station demolition work will entail the use of considerably more equipment and personnel operating at the same time, across more of the site, for a longer time. Therefore, the focus of the noise assessment is on the demolition of the Power Station, which will take place over a two-year period with varying levels of activity.

Notwithstanding the appropriate focus on the Power Station given the duration of the work and multiple pieces of operating equipment, the installation of the new steel pole foundations for the Transmission Line Relocation will generate noise from the auguring equipment and the associated diesel engines that power the equipment. The foundation work will last only an estimated six weeks. Noise levels will be comparable to those pieces of excavating equipment referenced in Table 14-8, i.e., 84 dBA at 50 feet.

Demolition of the Glenwood Power Station will occur in a set of overlapping phases, as currently proposed; the sequence of steps could change based on site conditions and permitting /regulatory requirements, in particular, the review of the results of the OPRHP consultation process concerning Power Station Building No. 2, as explained previously herein:

- Fuel oil tanks.
- Power Station No. 3 building
- Power Station No. 3 stacks
- Power Station No. 2 building
- Power Station No. 2 stacks.

Power Station decommissioning, and other interior work are not assessed as these activities will either be low noise generating and/or occur within the interior of the buildings prior to demolition and noise will be contained within the buildings or considerably reduced.

Construction equipment utilized during the demolition process will differ somewhat in each phase, but in general, heavy equipment (excavators, loaders, cranes) will commonly be used. Noise is generated during demolition primarily from diesel engines that power the equipment. Exhaust noise is usually the predominant source of diesel engine noise, which will be minimized by the use of functional mufflers on all Project equipment. The equipment likely to be utilized during demolition and their associated noise levels (at a reference distance of 50 ft.) are provided in Table 14-8. Blasting will not be required during demolition or any part of the Project.

The overall Project Site covers about 15.7 acres. Sound levels from the construction equipment will be reduced with distance out to the residential areas (e.g., a 6 dBA reduction with doubling of distance). The nearest residences relative to each phase of demolition range from as near as 100 ft. for the storage tank demolition and concrete crushing (at one alternate location), to 500 ft. or more for demolition of the Power Station buildings. The Town of North Hempstead's Beach Park, east of the site across Hempstead Harbor, is about 1,000 ft. away from where demolition will occur.

Table 14-9 is a summary of the equipment likely to be used for each phase of demolition, with the exception of oil storage tank demolition and concrete crusher operation, which are evaluated in more detail in Table 14-10, along with estimated maximum sound levels expected at various distances to the nearest residences. The noise levels presented in Table 14-9 account only for the 6 dBA reduction with increased distance from the 50 ft. reference distance. Additional reductions, which are not included in this table, will be realized via barrier effects from actual intervening terrain, from buildings and on site structures, from intervening off-site structures, and from vegetation (during leaf-on conditions). Therefore, the levels presented in Table 14-9 are conservative noise level estimates.

Table 14-8. Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment

Equipment Type	Sound Level at 50 Feet (dBA)
Crane	83
Excavators	84
Excavators with Shear	84
Excavator with Grapple	84
Loaders	82
Telehandler (Bobcat with forks)	65
Air Tuggers (Air compressor-powered winch)	80
Bobcat	65
Concrete Crusher	82
Impact breaker	82

Table 14-9. Noise Levels of Selected Construction Equipment at Distances from Demolition Work (dBA)

Demolition Phase	Equipment Type	Number of Each	100 Feet	300 Feet	500 Feet	1000 Feet
	Crane	1	-	67	63	57
	Excavators	2	-	68	64	58
Power Station	Excavators with Shears	2	-	68	64	58
No. 3 Buildings, Stacks	Excavators with Grapples	2	-	68	64	58
and Coal Handling	Loaders	2	-	66	62	56
	Telehandlers	2		49	45	39
	Air Tuggers	4	=	64	60	54
	Bobcats	2		49	45	39
	Impact breakers	2	-	66	62	56
	Equipment Type	Number of Each	100 Feet	300 Feet	500 Feet	1000 Feet
	Crane	1	-	-	63	57
Power Station	Excavators	2	-	-	64	58
No. 2	Excavator with Shears	2	-	-	64	58
Buildings and	Excavator with Grapples	2	-	-	64	58
Stacks						
Stacks	Loaders	2	-	-	62	56
Stacks		2 2	-	-	62 45	56 39
Stacks	Loaders					
Stacks	Loaders Telehandlers	2	-	-	45	39

Notes: Sound levels are for full throttle operation.

Oil storage tank demolition and concrete crushing activities will be the nearest demolition work-related activities to existing residences. However, there is elevated terrain between the nearest residences and these demolition activities, and the terrain will act as a barrier to sound. A more detailed computer modeling noise analysis of these most proximate construction activities was therefore conducted to account for the shielding that will be provided by the terrain, and to provide a more realistic assessment of anticipated noise levels at nearby residences on West Street.

The commercially available CadnaA model was used to determine off-site noise levels anticipated from oil storage tank demolition and concrete crusher operation. The concrete crusher would be located in one of two locations; the one nearest to existing residences would be in the area of the northernmost oil storage tank after that tank is removed (an alternate location would be on the west side of Shore Road in the southern portion of Power Station No. 3, once it was demolished). The software takes into account spreading losses, ground and atmospheric effects, shielding from barriers and buildings, and reflections from surfaces. The existing topographic features of the Project Site and surrounding area, and their reflection or barrier effects, were incorporated in the modeling.

Table 14-10 presents the pieces of equipment likely to be used for these activities and the range of calculated noise levels at the residences along West Street. The calculated noise levels account for the considerable shielding effect that will be provided by the terrain differential located between the oil storage tank area and the residences.

Table 14-10. Noise Levels of Oil Storage Tank Demolition and Concrete Crushing (dBA)

Demolition Phase	Equipment Type	Number of Each	Range of Modeled Sound Levels Along West Street	
	Excavator with Shears	1		
Oil Storage Tanks	Excavator with Grapple	1	55 dBA to 68 dBA	
	Impact breaker	1		
Concrete Crushing	Crusher	1	49 dBA to 62 dBA (east of Shore Road) 51 to 57 dBA (west of Shore Road)	

Sources (BBN, 1971, BBN, 1976; TRC, 1996) Notes: Sound levels are for full throttle operation.

A further review of the data in Table 14-10 shows that oil storage tank demolition and concrete crushing activities (in the near residence location east of Shore Road) will generate similar to or lower noise levels than the other demolition activities located further away from the residences due to the shielding effect provided by the differential topography.

The actual sound levels that will be experienced by residences will be a function of distance and which pieces of equipment are in operation at any given time, and at what engine speeds the equipment are operating. Therefore, no one existing residence will be exposed to the same

sound levels over an extended period of time, as demolition progresses across the site. The equipment presented in the prior tables, and their associated sound levels, are typical of equipment found at many construction sites. It is to be noted that no unusually loud or percussive sounds (e.g., blasting, rock drilling) will be associated with Power Station Demolition.

Construction noise levels are never steady in nature, but rather fluctuate depending on which equipment pieces and how many are in use at any given time. A review of the data in Tables 14-9 and 14-10 shows that sound levels for all demolition activities are anticipated to remain at or below 68 dBA, even at the nearest residences. The oil storage tank demolition phase requires only an estimated 20 working days to complete. Concrete crushing is anticipated to require 40 working days (over the entire 18-month demolition phase) to complete. Other Project demolition work will occur farther away from residences and sound levels will attenuate with additional distance.

Existing ambient noise levels in the area were shown to be in the range of 56 dBA to 68 dBA. Maximum modeled demolition sound levels were estimated to be 68 dBA at the nearest residences, which is comparable to the high end of measured ambient conditions. It is to be noted that the equipment presented herein is not generally operated continuously, nor is all of the equipment always operated simultaneously. Equipment is also not always operated at full throttle, and lower noise levels will occur with lower throttle operation than the levels presented herein. There will also be times when no equipment is operating and noise will be at ambient levels. Demolition activities are scheduled to occur during daytime hours in accordance with town noise ordinances at times when many people are at work and/or out of the home.

The construction noise levels presented above are those that will be experienced for people outdoors. A building (house) will provide considerable attenuation for those who are indoors. Sound levels can be expected to be up to 27 dBA lower indoors with the windows closed. Even in homes with the windows open, indoor sound levels can be reduced by up to 17 dBA (USEPA, 1978).

The North Hempstead noise ordinance is designed to minimize potential noise impacts due to construction or demolition by limiting these activities to between the hours of 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM on weekdays. Project demolition work hours will comply with the ordinance. Although no demolition activities will occur in the Town of Oyster Bay, construction in the form of pole installation will occur. The Town has a noise ordinance similar to that of North Hempstead, although construction noise in Oyster Bay is limited to the hours of 8:00 AM to sunset. Project work will take place during those hours. Therefore, no significant, adverse short-term or long-term noise impacts will occur as a result of Power Station Demolition or Transmission Line pole installation.



15.0 IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The Glenwood 69 KV Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project will have no adverse public health impacts based on consideration of the following:

Air Quality: As described in Chapter 5.0, cessation of Power Station operations will reduce actual air emissions by the following estimated amounts:

• CO₂: 131,582 tons per year

• CO: 91 tons per year

• SO₂: 1 ton per year

NO_x: 80 tons per year

• VOC: 6 tons per year

PM-10: 23 tons per year.

The reductions listed above represent essentially all of the emissions of CO, VOC and PM-10. The percent reductions of the other three pollutants (tons per year, rounded) will be as follows:

- CO₂ 97 percent
- SO₂ 33 percent
- NO_x 85 percent.

These reductions will result in an improvement in the local and regional air quality.

As described earlier, limited and temporary increases in air emissions will result from the use of on-site power equipment and operations such as concrete crushing and demolition. However, these emissions will be temporary and all equipment will be operated in compliance with manufacturer specifications and in a well-maintained condition. Fugitive dust will be controlled.

Hazardous Materials: As detailed in Chapter 18.0 the abatement, decommissioning and demolition of the Power Station will reduce the potential exposure of people or the environment to hazardous materials. The hazardous materials present in the Power Station such as asbestoscontaining materials (ACM), polychlorinated biphenyl-containing material, lead based paint, etc., will be abated, handled, transported and disposed of in accordance will all applicable federal and state regulations. The abatement and demolition activities will be performed under a site-specific Health and Safety Plan(s) (HASP) that will detail measures to reduce the potential for exposure and to identify and manage known contamination as well as unexpectedly encountered contamination.

Noise and Odors: Temporary, increased noise levels will result from the Power Station Demolition work (Chapter 14.2). Estimated maximum construction sound levels from demolition of the oil storage tanks (about 20 days of work) may reach 68 dBA, which is comparable to the high end range of existing background noise conditions in the area; estimated noise levels from concrete crushing (estimated duration of 40 days) will be less, about 62 dBA (Chapter 14.2). Other phases of demolition further away from residences will have noticeably lower sound levels at the nearest residences. Demolition is scheduled to occur during daytime hours in accordance with local noise ordinances. Sound levels can be expected to be up to 27 dBA lower indoors with the windows closed. Even in homes with the windows open, indoor sound levels can be reduced by up to 17 dBA (USEPA, 1978). Therefore, temporary noise impacts will not be significant and will not adversely affect public health.

No unusual odors are anticipated with the proposed decommissioning and demolition work. Materials removed from the station and associated facilities will be properly stored and contained on-site, as needed, in accordance with applicable federal and state rules and regulations.

Electric and Magnetic Fields: The voltage being carried through the relocated Transmission Line circuits or the current flowing in the circuits will not change under either relocation option. The estimated magnetic fields under both relocation options are well below the NY State guidelines designed to protect public health (Chapter 18.3).

Transportation: Impacts to the local road network, as described in Chapter 12.2, will not be significant as a result of the abatement, decommissioning and demolition work. The maximum temporary increase in trips will be an estimated 76 during the Project's peak morning and afternoon peak hours associated with the abatement work, which is estimated to last about five to six months. Standard Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Procedures (MPT) as established in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) will be implemented. In this way any necessary temporary lane closures, diversions, etc. will be managed and effects minimized. At the completion of the Project, there will be an estimated 100 fewer daily trips on the local road network as existing employee and station operation trips will be eliminated at this location.

16.0 IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY

16.1 COMMUNITY GROWTH

The Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project will have no anticipated impact on growth in the Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, or elsewhere. The Power Station has been operating at a significantly reduced capacity factor compared to operations of a decade and more ago. The current staffing at the station is about 30 to 35 full time positions. On closure, these positions are expected to be transferred to other facilities and locations. The loss of these local jobs via transfer will not materially affect growth or growth potential in the community.

At the completion of demolition when the buildings, structures and facilities are removed, the five acres of the Project Site affected by that work will not be redeveloped. The overall 15.7-acre property will remain operable with the two existing combustion gas turbines located at its southern end and the relocated Transmission Lines located in the northern portion that will be connected to an existing LIPA substation.

16.2 COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Community character is generally expressed through a number of elements that can include land use, design features, visual and historic resources, socioeconomic / environmental justice conditions, traffic and noise conditions, etc. Adverse impacts on a community's character can occur if one of the defining characteristics would be significantly affected, or if there are moderate impacts on a number of defining features that aggregately may cause a significant adverse impact. As described in this EIA, the proposed action will not result in a significant adverse impact to land use, visual resources, archaeological resources, socioeconomic / environmental justice conditions, traffic, or noise conditions. The positive changes to visual resources, air quality and aquatic resources, in particular, support the conclusion that the Project will improve community character. Results of the National Grid and LIPA consultation with OPRHP concerning the potential NRHP eligibility of Power Station No. 2, prudent and feasible alternatives and mitigation measures that might be warranted in light of the proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2 will be addressed in a supplement to this EIA and circulated for comment in an open and deliberative process.

Land Use: There is no proposed change in land use under the proposed action. The Power Station Site will continue to operate for the purposes of generating electricity. The current zoning – Industrial B – will also remain the same. The proposed action will not conflict surrounding land uses or land use plans and policies; nor will it change land use character or result in a significant land use impact.

Urban Design and Visual Resources: The removal of the Power Station buildings, structures and appurtenant facilities will substantially change the physical and visual resources

on the Project Site and the lower Hempstead Harbor waterfront. A considerable amount of energy-related infrastructure will remain, e.g., three LIPA substations, Transformer Repair Shop, two combustion gas turbines, overhead utility poles, transmission circuits, etc. The removal of the Power Station will improve the visual setting of the harbor waterfront, including that from North Hempstead Beach Park, a major town recreational facility. Should Power Station No. 2 not be demolished based on historic resource issues, its presence would reduce the improvement in visual quality in lower Hempstead Harbor.

Historic Resources: OPRHP determined that no adverse impacts will result from the relocation of the Transmission Line or from the decommissioning and demolition of Power Station No. 3 and its appurtenant structures. However, according to OPRHP staff, the demolition of Power Station No. 2, indicated as being potentially eligible to the NRHP, would represent an adverse impact. Therefore, National Grid is working with LIPA and OPRHP to identify prudent and feasible alternatives to demolition and the development of mitigation. To prevent any adverse effects on Power Station No. 2 from relocating the Transmission Line, construction protection measures will be employed by LIPA to minimize the risk that there will be adverse effects to the structural integrity or historical attributes of Station 2 when the circuits are removed by LIPA. During the Transmission Line Relocation, no structures will be removed from Power Station No. 2. Only the wires will be removed from the steel lattice support structures which will remain fastened on the roof. The construction measures that will be used in the protection plan will include the following: the transmission lines will be de-energized to prevent injury to workers and the public but also to eliminate the potential for building fire and electrical hazard. The circuits on the roof will be accessed by a 150 foot condor crane. Ropes will be attached to the circuits and pulled off the existing transmission structures. No new installations will be made to Station 2, no drilling or other potentially invasive or damaging equipment will be used that could damage Station No. 2, especially any historical attributes, or its structural integrity. No heavy equipment will be permitted anywhere on the station. The metal structure located on the roof will not be removed by LIPA. The circuits will be removed away from the building as they are slowly lowered to minimize the potential for any damage to the building. The possible use of heavy duty equipment in proximity to the station, associated with the relocation of the lines, will be limited and monitored. Pole foundation auguring equipment away from the station will be operated in accordance with engineering vibration assessment results to protect against damage to the building.

Socioeconomics / Environmental Justice: The Environmental Justice analyses have determined that no EJ or potential EJ Areas exist within one-mile of the Project and therefore, no such impact will occur from the proposed action.

Traffic: Traffic generated by the Project will be temporary, with the maximum project peak hourly trips estimated to be 76 trips over a five to six-month abatement period. These volumes

will not result in significant adverse traffic impacts on local roadways. The demolition phase will last for a total of two years and will have comparatively less peak hour traffic. At the conclusion of the proposed action, there will be an estimated 100 fewer trips on the local roads compared to current conditions.

Noise: Like traffic, Project noise impacts will be temporary. Maximum noise levels (up to 68 dBA at the nearest residences) will result from deconstruction of the two aboveground storage tanks, which will last an estimated 20 work days; concrete crushing, which will last an estimated 40 work days, will produce noise levels of about 62 dBA at the nearest residences. General demolition will also create temporary, increased noise levels but at levels less than these shorter, maximum levels. No significant adverse noise impacts will result.

17.0 POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND ASSOCIATED POSSIBLE PUBLIC CONTROVERSY

The Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project will result in long-term environmental benefits. Specifically, air quality will be improved with the cessation of Power Station operations in June 2012. Emissions of some permitted air pollutants will be eliminated and/or reduced as described in Chapter 5.0. Additionally, the impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms that currently occurs as a result of station operations will be eliminated completely. Thermal discharges from station operations to the harbor will also be eliminated. Thus, harbor water use will be eliminated and the aquatic environment of lower Hempstead Harbor will be improved as described in Chapters 4.0 and 6.0.

The adverse impacts identified in this EIA will mostly be temporary in nature, not significant, and have been mitigated to the maximum extent practicable. The resolution of Power Station No. 2 with respect to its potential eligibility to the NRHP, alternatives to demolition, and the appropriate mitigation should demolition result, is expected in the near future and will be documented in a Supplemental EIA.

18.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

18.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A hazardous material is any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment. The objective of this evaluation is to determine whether the proposed action could lead to increased exposure of people or the environment to hazardous materials and whether the increased exposure would result in significant public health impacts or environmental damage.

18.1.1 Existing Conditions

The five wooden poles located on the west side of the harbor are situated adjacent to West Shore Road. There are no suspected hazardous materials located on these grounds where less than 50 sq. ft. of disturbance will occur with the installation of the replacement poles.

Groundwater samples were collected from the east side of the harbor near Shore Road in the vicinity of the existing parking lot and utility poles. Contaminant exceedances included benzene, xylene chloride and various metals.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted at the Glenwood Power Station on August 16, 2011. The main objective of the Phase I ESA is to identify *recognized environmental conditions* (RECs) and environmental concerns that may affect the decommissioning and demolition of portions of the station. The Phase I ESA also included a preliminary evaluation of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead-based paint (LBP), chemical storage, wetlands, mold and moisture intrusion, biological agents, and methane.

The Phase I ESA details the findings of the assessment, including the relevant contents of the following primary site features:

- Power Station No. 2
- Power Station No. 3
- Bulkhead, Dock and Exterior Site Areas
- Tank Farm.

These findings are addressed as part of the latter Impacts Chapter (18.1.2) with respect to the overall handling of the hazardous materials and/or RECs.

18.1.1.1 Solid Waste Generation, Storage and Disposal

Solid waste generated at the site is currently picked up and disposed of by a private carting company. There was no evidence of dumping or material mismanagement observed during the Phase I ESA site reconnaissance.

18.1.1.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are toxic components of dielectric and hydraulic fluids that were formerly used in electrical equipment, such as transformers and hydraulic elevators/lifts, and in construction materials, such as exterior caulking.

During the Phase I ESA site reconnaissance, the presence of the following suspect PCB-containing materials was noted: dielectric fluid, caulk material, transformers, lubricating oil, oil circuit breakers, cable wrapping, cable conduits, light ballasts, capacitors, rectifiers, oil-based paints, adhesives, and other types of electrical equipment including voltage regulators, switches, reclosers, bushings, natural gas piping, and electromagnets.

18.1.1.3 Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)

A limited visual survey (i.e., within accessible areas only) was conducted to determine the presence of suspect ACM. The intent of the survey was to identify exposed suspect ACM through preliminary non-destructive observations. No sampling of suspect ACM was performed.

The following suspect ACM were identified: gypsum board, wall plaster, boiler insulation, window glazing, various caulk material, roofing materials, transite panels, valve gaskets, ceramic tile glue, textured and skim coated paint, grout, vinyl floor tiles, floor leveler compound, vibration dampers, laboratory tables, laboratory hoods and electrical wire insulation.

18.1.1.4 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

During the Phase I ESA site inspection, a limited visual assessment of accessible painted surfaces was performed. No sampling or intrusive work was performed. Exterior and interior suspect LBP was observed throughout the site. Exterior painted surfaces, including exterior doors, and windows, were generally found to be in fair condition with moderate evidence of damage or disrepair. Interior paint surfaces were generally found to be in poor condition with extensive evidence of damage or disrepair. Peeling paint was identified extensively throughout Power Station No. 2.

18.1.1.5 Other Environmental Conditions (Methane, Mold, Etc.)

Historic records indicate that portions of the Project Site were historically underwater (as part of Hempstead Harbor) and were filled to create portions of the upland areas of the site. Therefore, there is the potential for methane gas generating sediments.

18.1.2 *Impacts*

18.1.2.1 Transmission Line Relocation

The five wooden poles located on the west side of the harbor are situated adjacent to West Shore Road. There are no suspected hazardous materials located on these grounds where less than 50 sq. ft. of disturbance will occur with the installation of the wooden replacement poles. No impacts will result.

As part of the Proposed Transmission Line Relocation, five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is a part of the existing substation property. As part of Alternative Transmission Line Relocation, three new steel poles will be installed on the east side of Shore Road due east of Power Station No. 2.

Potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Proposed Relocation (about 100,000 gallons from the Alternative Relocation). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Based on a limited subsurface sampling investigation at the proposed steel pole locations, no soil contamination was detected above NYSDEC Unrestricted Use soil cleanup objectives (H2M, May 15, 2012).

18.1.2.2 *Power Station*

The greatest potential for exposure to any constituent of concern will occur during demolition. The following preventive measures will be used to minimize the possibility of adverse impacts from any contamination at the Power Station Site:

• The abatement and demolition activities will be performed under site-specific Health and Safety Plan(s) (HASP), which will detail measures to reduce the potential for exposure (e.g., dust control) and to identify and manage known contamination and unexpectedly encountered contamination.

- The on-site reuse of the crushed recognizable and uncontaminated concrete and brick will be maximized during site restoration to reduce off-site disposal of this material and the import of clean structural fill. A predetermined NYSDEC Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) allows for the on-site reuse (6 NYCRR Subpart 360-1.15(b) (11)).
- The disturbed areas of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces (concrete and asphalt). In the area of the tanks, clean fill will be placed in the footprint of the ASTs, the area will be seeded and fenced to prevent future contact with on-site soil.
- Erosion and sediment control measures and stormwater management measures will be implemented to protect nearby surface water from contaminants potentially entrained in stormwater runoff.
- AST systems will be closed-in-place or removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations (Petroleum Storage Tanks {6 NYCRR 613.9(b)} Closure of permanently out-of-service tanks). Additionally, any used oil that it discovered will be removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations (Title 40: Protection of Environment Part 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil). If associated contaminated soil and/or groundwater are discovered during tank removal, they will be remediated according to the requirements of the NYSDEC Spill Response and Remediation (Spills) program. All contaminated materials removed from the site will be properly transported and disposed of offsite in accordance with all applicable regulations.
- All septic tanks will either be properly cleaned and decommissioned or removed from the site.
- Proper handling and disposal of ACM is governed by federal requirements (Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR 1926.1101, Department of Transportation 49 CFR 171-173, and EPA 40 CFR 61) and New York State requirements (Labor Law Article 30 Asbestos or Products Containing Asbestos Licensing and 12 NYCRR Part 56 Asbestos Regulations). Appropriate engineering controls (e.g., wetting and other dust control measures) to minimize asbestos exposure will be implemented prior to and throughout abatement, decommissioning and demolition activities.
- When lead-coated surfaces are present, an exposure assessment will be performed to determine whether lead exposure will occur. If the exposure assessment indicates the potential to generate airborne dust or fumes with lead levels exceeding health-based standards, a higher personal protection equipment standard will be employed to counteract the exposure. In all cases, appropriate methods to control dust and air monitoring, as required by OSHA, will be implemented.
- PCB-containing equipment, such as dielectric fluid filled equipment and fluorescent light ballasts, will be removed prior to demolition. PCB-containing equipment that may be disturbed will be removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal (40 CFR Part 761), state (6 NYCRR Parts 360 376), and local regulations. Unless suspected PCB-containing equipment is labeled to be "non-PCB," it must be tested or assumed to contain PCBs and disposed of at properly licensed facilities.

The demolition work related to hazardous materials will also include the following activities:

- Sealing building drains.
- Purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids.
- Transporting and disposing of hazardous materials to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of off-site C&D debris at licensed facilities.
- Backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

With the implementation of the defined preventive measures and removal of hazardous materials in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, the proposed work will not lead to increased exposure of people or the environment to hazardous materials. No adverse environmental impact will occur as a result of the Project.

18.2 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

18.2.1 NYSDEC Environmental Justice Policy

On March 19, 2003, the NYSDEC published "Commissioner Policy 29: Environmental Justice and Permitting" (CP-29) to provide guidance for incorporating environmental justice (EJ) concerns into the NYSDEC environmental permit review process, the NYSDEC application of SEQRA, and components of the NYSDEC's public participation programs.

An application for a permit authorized by the following sections of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) that is classified as a major project (as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 621) or a major modification of an existing permit from the same applicable sections of the ECL is subject to review for EJ impacts pursuant to CP-29:

- Titles 7 and 8 of Article 17, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) (implemented by 6 NYCRR Part 750 et seq.)
- Article 19, Air Pollution Control (implemented by 6 NYCRR Part 201 et seq.)
- Title 7 of Article 27, Solid Waste Management (implemented by 6 NYCRR Part 360): including minor modifications involving any tonnage increases beyond the approved design capacity and minor modifications involving an increase in the amount of putrescible solid waste beyond the amount that has already been approved in the existing permit
- Title 9 of Article 27, Industrial Hazardous Management (implemented by 6 NYCRR Part 373)
- Title 11 of Article 27, Siting of Industrial Hazardous Waste Facilities (implemented by 6 NYCRR Part 361).

CP-29 does not apply to permit applications for minor modifications, except as provided above, nor to renewals, registrations or general permits. The Project may ultimately require a major modification of its SPDES Permit. Therefore, an environmental justice analysis is provided herein for the purpose of providing a review of EJ impacts in accordance with the spirit and intent of the policy.

18.2.2 Methodology

CP-29 establishes a two-step methodology for evaluating EJ concerns. This methodology is described below and has been used in this EJ analysis.

Step 1: Determine whether the proposed action is in or near a "potential environmental justice area" and identify potential adverse environmental impacts of the action and the area to be affected.

<u>Step 2:</u> Determine whether potential adverse environmental impacts related to the proposed action are likely to disproportionately impact a "potential environmental justice area."

According to CP-29, a "potential environmental justice area" is defined as: "A minority or low-income community that may bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, or tribal programs and policies".

18.2.3 Identification of Potential Environmental Justice Areas

The screening area for this EJ analysis was defined to include all census block groups (BGs) that fall within or overlap a one-mile radius of the Project infrastructure (Power Station Site and Transmission Line) on the western and eastern sides of Hempstead Harbor. CP-29 does not identify a specific numeric distance (for the screening area) that must be taken into account in conducting EJ analyses. However, CP-29 states that the screening area for potential EJ areas should encompass "the area to be affected by potential adverse impacts"

The screening area encompasses the Hamlet of Glenwood Landing and portions of the Hamlet of Port Washington, the Village of Sea Cliff, the Village of Roslyn Harbor, and the Hamlet of Glen Head. Within the screening area, a total of 14 BGs were identified. On the west side of the harbor, the Project is located within census tract (CT) 3010, BG 2 and CT 3014, BG 2; on the east side of the harbor, the Project is located within CT 3020, BG 3 and CT 5175, BG 3.

In order to identify low-income or minority communities (potential EJ areas) in the screening area, the criteria established for these communities in CP-29 was used.

<u>Minority Communities:</u> According to CP-29, minorities include Hispanics, African Americans or Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders or American Indians. This analysis also considers individuals who identified themselves as "Alaskan Natives," "Some Other Race," or "Two or More Races" as minorities. CP-29 does not explicitly account for these U.S. Census categories and therefore, the categorization herein is comparatively more inclusive.

Pursuant to CP-29, a minority community is "a census block group or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, having a minority population equal to or greater than 51.1% in an urban area and 33.8% in a rural area of the total population." For this EJ analysis, the urban threshold of 51.1 % was applied because no BGs within the screening area are located in a rural area as established by the 2000 U.S. Census. The applicable year 2010 Census data (rural/urban designations) were not available at the time of the analysis.

<u>Low Income</u>: CP-29 defines a low-income population as "a population having an annual income that is less than the poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau." The policy defines a low-income community as "a census block group, or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, where the low-income population (i.e., persons living below the poverty threshold) is equal to or greater than 23.59% of the total population."

Data from the 2010 U.S. Census regarding income, race, and ethnicity were obtained for each of the BGs in the screening area. Data were also gathered for Nassau County and New York State to compare the demographic characteristics of the screening area to the larger geographic areas.

Minority representation and low-income representation in each BG in the screening area are shown in Table 18.2-1 and Table 18.2-2, respectively. As shown in these two tables, no BGs exceed the thresholds established in CP-29 for a minority community and a low-income community. Hence, using the methodology set forth in CP-29, no potential EJ areas are located in the screening area.

The total populations listed in Tables 18.2-1 and 18.2-2 differ because poverty statistics are estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau; whereas, race and ethnicity are not estimated statistics.

18.2.4 *Impacts*

No BGs in the screening area are considered potential EJ areas based on thresholds established in CP-29. In addition, as described in this EIA the proposed action will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, the Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project will not result in any significant adverse impacts that may disproportionately affect any potential EJ areas.

Table 18.2-1. Minority Data

Area	Total Population	Minorities	Minority (%)
New York State	19,378,102	8,073,855	41.7
Nassau County	1,339,532	522,223	39.0
CT 3010, BG 1	1,578	222	14.1
CT 3010, BG 2*	1,576	222	14.1
CT 3014, BG 1	1,203	200	16.6
CT 3014, BG 2*	837	93	11.1
CT 3016, BG 1	1,492	335	22.4
CT 3020, BG 3*	1,870	462	24.7
CT 5174, BG 1	1,210	191	15.79
CT 5174, BG 2	1,317	172	13.0
CT 5174, BG 5	1,050	70	6.7
CT 5175, BG 1	1,274	154	12.1
CT 5175, BG 2	1,246	139	11.1
CT 5175, BG 3*	1,301	165	12.7
CT 5176, BG 3	824	186	22.6
CT 5176, BG 4	1,226	162	13.2

Notes: No values exceed CP-29 threshold

* Power Station Site and Existing Transmission Line

Sources: U.S. Census, 2010.

Table 18.2-2. Poverty Data

Area	Total Population	Below Poverty Threshold	Below Poverty Threshold (%)
New York State	18,710,113	2,650,166	14.2
Nassau County	1,308,076	64,807	4.95
CT 3010, BG 1	1,553	6	<1%
CT 3010, BG 2*	1,571	19	1.20
CT 3014, BG 1	1,186	99	8.35
CT 3014, BG 2*	715	0	0
CT 3016, BG 1	1,427	26	1.82
CT 3020, BG 3*	1,798	91	5.06
CT 5174, BG 1	1,341	119	8.87
CT 5174, BG 2	1,286	0	0
CT 5174, BG 5	792	0	0
CT 5175, BG 1	1,372	0	0
CT 5175, BG 2	1,145	134	11.7
CT 5175, BG 3*	1,193	58	4.86
CT 5176, BG 3	821	62	7.55
CT 5176, BG 4	1,299	14	1.08

Notes: No values exceed CP-29 threshold

* Power Station Site and Existing Transmission Line

Sources: U.S. Census, 2010.

18.3 ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

Potential effects of electric and magnetic fields (EMF) caused by the proposed Transmission Line relocation are evaluated. The Power Station decommissioning and demolition work will have no potential for EMF effects. The following section provides background information and discusses potential EMF impacts of the proposed Transmission Line Relocation and focuses on potential effects due to magnetic fields.

18.3.1 Background

Electrical effects, such as electric fields and magnetic fields, occur wherever there is a voltage or a current flow. Electrical effects occur naturally (e.g., lightning, the earth's magnetic field) and as a result of the presence and operation of electrical equipment in our society. Most electrical equipment has to be turned on, i.e., current must be flowing, for a magnetic field to be produced. Electric fields, on the other hand, are present even when the equipment is switched off, as long as it remains connected to a source of electric voltage. Electrical effects weaken as the distance from the source increases. Magnetic fields produced by electric Transmission Lines attenuate at a rate that is inversely proportional to the distance squared. Magnetic fields produced by electrical appliances attenuate at a rate proportional to the distance cubed.

Electric fields are produced by voltage, which is the presence of an electric charge. In general, the higher the voltage of the power supply, the greater the electric field. An electric field is produced when any device or wire is connected to a source of electricity. Electric fields are also natural phenomena and occur in the form of lightning from a thunderstorm. Sources of electrical effects include high voltage Transmission Lines, low power electrical distribution lines, electric substations, electric service lines, electrical equipment and household appliances such as clothes dryers, electric blankets, hair dryers, toasters, electric ranges, television, and house wiring. Electric field strength is measured in units of volts/meter (V/m) or kilovolts/meter (kV/m) (1000 V/m = 1 kV/m). Scientific studies have not found any association between typical exposure levels for electric fields and human disease.

Magnetic fields are produced by current, which is the flow of electric charges. As the current increases, the strength of the magnetic field also increases. Magnetic fields are created only when there is a flow of current. Any device that uses electric current produces a magnetic field. This includes common household appliances and lights, industrial machinery, as well as electric supply and distribution equipment, including Transmission Lines, distribution lines, and substations. Magnetic fields are measured in units of gauss (G) or milli-gauss (mG). (1 mG = 0.001 G).

In the home, magnetic field levels in the middle of a room may be between 0.5 mG to 2.0 mG or higher, depending on the number and type of electric appliances and fixtures present. Baseline fields are to a large extent, produced by currents in electric service lines, indoor house wiring and ground return connections. Also, in the home, magnetic fields will be found in the vicinity

of electric appliances. Typical magnetic field levels produced at distances of one and two ft. from some common appliances are shown in Table 18.3-1. The data show that the level of the magnetic field diminishes quickly within a short distance. Personal electric appliances such as electric blankets, electric shavers and hair dryers can produce magnetic field levels measuring 100 to 500 mG or more in the vicinity of their use.

Table 18.3-1. Magnetic Field Levels of Household Appliances

Appliance	Magnetic Field at 1 ft. (mG)	Magnetic Field at 2 ft. (mG)		
Hair Dryer	Bg – 70	Bg – 10		
Window A/C	Bg – 20	Bg – 6		
Color TV	Bg – 20	Bg – 8		
Dishwasher	6 – 30	2 – 7		
Refrigerator	Bg – 20	Bg -10		
Can Opener	40 – 300	3 – 30		
Microwave Oven	1 – 200	1 – 30		
Washing Machine	1 – 30	Bg – 6		
Power Drill	20 – 40	3 – 6		

Measurements in milligauss (mG).

Bg = Measurement indistinguishable from background levels.

Sources: EMFRAPID Program June 2002.

In general, factors affecting EMF exposure include distance, time, field strength, and wiring configuration. Exposure is greater the nearer to the source, and decreases with distance from the source. The more time spent near a source, the greater the exposure. The stronger the source strength (i.e., voltage levels for electric fields and current levels for magnetic fields), the greater will be the exposure. Wiring configurations (i.e., how wires are placed relative to one another, including the potential for canceling the fields produced by one another) affect field strength and they also drop off with distance.

18.3.2 Standards, Criteria and Guidelines

There are no federal standards limiting residential or occupational exposure to 60 Hz magnetic and electric fields. New York State has set guidelines for electric field levels and magnetic field levels at the edges of right-of-ways of major Transmission Lines (a major Transmission Line is one with a design capacity of 100 kV or more). These guidelines are used as a basis for determining the potential EMF impacts of the Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation (a line of 69 kV), although they are not directly applicable. The Transmission Line guideline for electric and magnetic fields in New York State can be summarized as follows:

- The maximum electric field at the edge of a right-of-way for a major Transmission Line and at one meter above ground and at the rated voltage is 1.6 kV/m. This guideline is set forth in 'PSC Opinion 78-13, dated June 19, 1978'; and
- The maximum magnetic field at the edge of a right-of-way for a major Transmission Line and at one meter above ground and at the point of lowest conductor sag and based on expected phase currents being equal to the winter-normal conductor rating is 200 mG.

This guideline is set forth in the 'Statement of Interim Policy on Magnetic Fields of Major Transmission Facilities', issued and effective September 11, 1990.

The State of Florida has also established magnetic field limits but for Transmission Lines of 500 kV, significantly larger than the Glenwood 69 kV line.

Although there are no Federal standards in the United States specifically to limit exposure to 60 Hz magnetic fields, two organizations have developed exposure guidelines: the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). Tables 18.3-2 and 18.3-3 present a summary of the magnetic field levels of these guidelines, respectively. In most cases, these guidelines are much higher than the field levels found in actual occupational and residential environments.

Table 18.3-2. Summary of 2010 ICNIRP 60 Hz Magnetic Field Exposure Guidelines

Tuble 10.3 2. Summary of 2010 Textilate 00 112 Mughette Field Exposure Suidennes				
Exposure (60 Hz)	Magnetic Field			
Occupational				
Magnetic field reference levels	10 G (10,000 mG)			
	General Public			
Magnetic field reference levels	2 G (2000 mG)			

Table 18.3-3. Summary of ACGIH 60 Hz Magnetic Field Exposure Guidelines (ACGIH Occupational Threshold Limit Values for 60-Hz EMF)

Exposure (60 Hz)	Magnetic Field
Occupational exposures should not exceed	10 G (10,000 mG)
For workers with cardiac pacemakers, the field should not exceed	1 G (1,000 mG)

18.3.3 EMF and Public Health

Numerous studies have been conducted about health effects from EMF. These studies have focused primarily on magnetic fields. Overall, many scientists consider that the evidence that power line fields cause or contribute to cancer is weak to nonexistent. However, acute effects, such as induced currents in the body, are known to occur at very high magnetic field levels, well above levels associated with power line and household exposures. Since 1977, more than 130 reviews of EMF science have been conducted. Based on the weight of evidence from statistical and laboratory studies, the following conclusions have been published by recognized scientific organizations, a selection of which follows.

- In 1999 the U.S. National Institute of Health concluded that: "The scientific evidence suggesting that [power-frequency electromagnetic field] exposures pose any health risk is weak."
- In 2001, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), an agency of the World Health Organization (WHO) classified power-frequency magnetic fields as

- "possibly carcinogenic" on the basis of "limited" evidence from humans concerning childhood leukemia. Over 250 other agents were identified in this category including coffee, aflotoxin (found in peanut butter), caffeic acid (naturally occurring in fruits, vegetables, seasonings and beverages), pickled vegetables, gasoline, gasoline engine exhaust and fuel oils.
- A 2001 review by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection concluded that: "In the absence of evidence from cellular or animal studies, and given the methodological uncertainties and in many cases inconsistencies of the existing epidemiological literature, there is no chronic disease for which an etiological [causal] relation to [power-frequency fields] can be regarded as established".
- In 2004, a U.K. National Radiation Protection Board (NRPB) review stated: "... the epidemiological evidence that ...exposure to power frequency magnetic fields above 0.4 µT (ed. Note = 4 mG) is associated with a small absolute raised risk of leukemia in children is, at present, an observation for which there is no sound scientific explanation. There is no clear evidence of a carcinogenic effect of ELF EMFs in adults and no plausible biological explanation of the association that can be obtained from experiments with animals or from cellular and molecular studies. Thus any judgments developed on the assumption that the association is causal would be subject to a very high level of uncertainty." In addition, "NRPB concludes that the results of epidemiological studies, taken individually or as collectively reviewed by expert groups, cannot currently be used as a basis for restrictions on exposure to EMFs."
- In 2007, the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks of the European Union stated: "The previous conclusion that ELF fields are possibly carcinogenic, chiefly based on childhood leukemia results, is still valid." And "There is no known mechanism to explain how electromagnetic field exposure may induce leukemia. The effects have not been replicated in animal studies."
- In 2007, the WHO issued an Environmental Health Criteria for EMF. The WHO established an International EMF Project in 1996 to assess the scientific evidence of possible health effects of EMF. The Criteria concludes there is no new evidence to change the IARC classification, the ICNIRP guidelines are adequate to protect people from known acute effects of magnetic fields, no proposed biophysical mechanism whereby magnetic fields could cause cancer seem plausible, evidence is not strong enough for childhood leukemia to be considered causal, and it recommended against lowering numerical limits in exposure guidelines to some arbitrary level (i.e. less than the ICNIRP limit) in the name of precaution. The Criteria recommendations state that precaution should be applied to EMF based on the limited evidence for a link between magnetic fields and childhood leukemia; also, that the benefits of exposure reduction on health are unclear based on the weakness of the evidence and the limited impact on public health. Thus, the costs of precautionary measures should be very low and should not compromise the benefits of a public electricity supply.

• In 2010 ICNIRP revised its guidelines (Table 3.14.2) "...to establish guidelines for limiting exposure to electric and magnetic fields (EMF) that will provide protection against all established adverse health effects."

18.3.4 Project EMF Levels

Transmission Line Relocation under either routing will not involve a change in the voltage transmitted along the circuits or the current flowing in the circuits. Therefore, there will be no anticipated change in the electric and magnetic fields currently generated. An estimate of those fields was made for the segment of line from SP2 to SP3 on the west side of the harbor and from SP3 across the harbor to the east side of the harbor for both Transmission Line Relocation options. The estimate was made using ENVIRO, a program that is part of EMF Workstation 2.51 developed on behalf of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI).

Table 18.3-4 presents the results, which were calculated at one meter above MHW, a point directly under the circuit at the mid-span low point. Compared to the NY State guidelines, which are for Transmission Lines of 100 kV and above and which define limits at the edge of the right-of-way, the electric and magnetic fields of the Glenwood 69kV Transmission Line Relocation will be well below those values. Therefore, there will be no adverse EMF impacts.

Table 18.3-4. Project Calculated Magnetic and Electric Field Levels

Segment / Location	Magnetic Field (mG) Electric Field (kV/m)					
SP 2 – SP 3 (common to both	79.8	0.24				
relocation options)						
Proposed Relocation						
SP 3 - SP4 / 4A	14.6	0.08				
	Alternative Relocation					
SP 3 – ASP4	9.8	0.04				
Fields estimated at circuit low point alon	g segment.					

18.4 STATE SMART GROWTH PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY ACT

In 2010, the NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) was amended to include the State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act. The act requires most state agencies and all state authorities, like LIPA, to prepare a Smart Growth assessment and finding that a proposed Project is consistent with ten Smart Growth Criteria (or justifying why it is not practicable to do so). Although LIPA is not sponsoring, funding or approving the Power Station Demolition-related work, this analysis considers the Transmission Line Relocation and the Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition, excluding the historic issues related to Power Station No. 2). The assessment of the Project with respect to the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act and its smart growth criteria is provided below.

18.4.1 Criteria Assessment

Criterion A: Advance Projects for the Use, Maintenance or Improvement of Existing Infrastructure.

The Project will advance the use of existing infrastructure by using, to the maximum extent practicable (under either line relocation option), the existing Transmission Line structures to carry and cross the harbor with the relocated line. Given that the active generating units in Power Station No. 3 are no longer needed for the supply of power, the decommissioning and demolition work will advance the efficient use of existing infrastructure and prevent the need for excessive maintenance of aging power infrastructure.

Criterion B: Advance Projects Located in Municipal Centers.

The Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project is not located in a municipal center; however, the continued uninterrupted supply of power to local and regional municipal centers in the service area will be an indirect positive result of the line relocation.

Criterion C: Advance Projects in Developed Areas or Areas Designated for Concentrated Infill Development in a Municipally Approved Comprehensive Land use Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan and/or Brownfield Opportunity Plan.

The proposed action is located in an area developed with a substantial amount of power infrastructure. There are three existing LIPA substations within 0.25 miles of the Power Station; there is a set of utility poles on the east side of Hempstead Harbor to carry the existing Transmission Lines into and out of the substations, none of which will be eliminated; two aboveground fuel oil storage tanks; two operating combustion turbines; and the Transformer Repair Shop. The Project is not located in an area designated for concentrated infill development (per a municipally approved comprehensive land use plan), not in an approved local waterfront revitalization plan, nor in a brownfield opportunity plan.

Criterion D: Protect, Preserve, and Enhance the State's Resources, Including Agricultural Land, Forests, Surface and Groundwater, Air Quality, Recreation and Open Space, Scenic Areas, and Significant Historic and Archaeological Resources.

Power Station Demolition will protect, preserve and enhance the **State's air quality**, surface water, recreation, open space and scenic areas. It will not directly impact state agricultural land, forests, groundwater, and archaeological resources. Hempstead Harbor water, used for Power Station once-through cooling in volumes currently in the range of about 18 MGD (+/-), will be eliminated and thus, conserved. Permitted air emissions from Power Station No. 3 operations will be **completely eliminated**. **The visual setting of the Town of North Hempstead's Beach Park**, directly opposite the site, will be improved with demolition of the Power Station.

Results of the National Grid and LIPA consultation with OPRHP concerning the potential NRHP eligibility of Power Station No. 2, prudent and feasible alternatives and mitigation measures that might be warranted in light of the proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2 will be addressed in a supplement to this EIA.

The Transmission Line Relocation will protect ground and surface water via the collection of contaminated groundwater and no discharges to the harbor.

Criterion E: Foster Mixed Land Uses and Compact Development, Downtown Revitalization, Brownfield Redevelopment, the Enhancement or Beauty in Public Spaces, the Diversity and Affordability of Housing in Proximity to Places of Employment, Recreation and Commercial Development and the Integration of all Income and Age Groups.

The line relocation does not involve the fostering of mixed land uses, compact development, downtown revitalization, brownfield redevelopment, diversity and affordability of housing, recreation and commercial development and integration of all income and age groups. The demolition of the Power Station will improve the visual setting of the Town of North Hempstead's Beach Park and the lower Hempstead Harbor waterfront, addressing the enhancement of beauty in public places, including recreation areas.

Criterion F: Provide Mobility Through Transportation Choices including Improved Public Transportation and Reduced Automobile Dependency

The Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project does not involve mobility-related components, including public transportation or automobile dependency.

Criterion G: Coordinate Between State and Local Government and Intermunicipal and Regional Planning.

To date, LIPA and National Grid have coordinated with numerous state and local governments, including: NYS Department of State; NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Town of North Hempstead; Town of Oyster Bay; Village of Roslyn Harbor; Nassau County (Public Safety Commission and Department of Health); NY State Department of Environmental Conservation – Environmental Permits; NYS Natural Heritage Program; U.S. Coast Guard; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Criterion H: Participate in Community Based Planning and Collaboration.

LIPA and National Grid have coordinated with the local communities about the Project as noted above and will continue to do so as the Project moves toward implementation.

Criterion I: Ensure predictability in Building and Land Use Codes.

Neither the line relocation nor the station demolition involve LIPA or National Grid issuing building or land use codes and therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the proposed action.

Criterion J: Promote Sustainability by Strengthening Existing and Creating New Communities which Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Do Not Compromise the Needs of Future Generations, by Among Other Means Encouraging Broad Based Public Involvement in Developing and Implementing a Community Plan and Ensuring the Governance is Adequate to Sustain its Implementation.

The Proposed Action does not involve creating new communities. However, it includes the cessation of existing Power Station No. 3 operations, which will eliminate all associated, permitted air emissions, including those considered to be greenhouse gases. LIPA has developed an Electric Resource Plan with significant public input to address, in part, long term measures to promote a sustainable energy. The Transmission Line Relocation will help promote the reliability of electric service delivery to existing communities. National Grid has an Environmental Policy (Environment Policy, April 2009) that includes initiatives to address the reduction of greenhouse gases and the reduction in use of fossil fuels through access to more sustainable energy through innovative energy efficiency programs. Unlike LIPA, National Grid is not formally required to comply with the NY State Smart Growth mandates.

In summary, the proposed Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project is consistent with the Smart Growth Infrastructure Policy Act.

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM PARTS 1, 2, 3 AND VISUAL EAF ADDENDUM

617.20 Appendix A State Environmental Quality Review FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Purpose: The full EAF is designed to help applicants and agencies determine, in an orderly manner, whether a project or action may be significant. The question of whether an action may be significant is not always easy to answer. Frequently, there are aspects of a project that are subjective or unmeasurable. It is also understood that those who determine significance may have little or no formal knowledge of the environment or may not be technically expert in environmental analysis. In addition, many who have knowledge in one particular area may not be aware of the broader concerns affecting the question of significance.

The full EAF is intended to provide a method whereby applicants and agencies can be assured that the determination process has been orderly, comprehensive in nature, yet flexible enough to allow introduction of information to fit a project or action.

Full	EAF	Components:	The full EAF is	comprised of three parts:
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Part 1: Provides objective data and information about a given project and its site. By identifying basic project data, it assists a reviewer in the analysis that takes place in Parts 2 and 3.

Part 2: Focuses on identifying the range of possible impacts that may occur from a project or action. It provides guidance as to whether an impact is likely to be considered small to moderate or whether it is a potentially-large impact. The form also identifies whether an impact can be mitigated or reduced.

Part 3: If any impact in Part 2 is identified as potentially-large, then Part 3 is used to evaluate whether or not the impact is actually important.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE - Type 1 and Unlisted Actions Identify the Portions of EAF completed for this project: ☑ Part 1 ☑ Part 2 ☐ Part 3 Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1 and 2 and 3 if appropriate), and any other supporting information, and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined by the lead agency that: A. The project will not result in any large and important impact(s) and, therefore, is one which will not have a significant impact on the environment, therefore a negative declaration will be prepared. В. Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect for this Unlisted Action because the mitigation measures described in PART 3 have been required. therefore a CONDITIONED negative declaration will be prepared.* C. The project may result in one or more large and important impacts that may have a significant impact on the environment, therefore a positive declaration will be prepared. *A Conditioned Negative Declaration is only valid for Unlisted Actions Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project Name of Action Long Island Power Authority Name of Lead Agency Michael D. Hervey Chief Operating Officer Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency itle of Responsible Officer Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency Signature of Preparer (if different from responsible officer)

PART 1--PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by Project Sponsor

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire form, Parts A through E. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additional information you believe will be needed to complete Parts 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the full EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

Name of Action:	Name of Action:					
Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project						
Location of Action (include Street Address, Municipality and County)						
Transmission Line - West Shore Road and Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County New York - West Shore Road and Glenwood Road, Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County New York Glenwood Power Station - Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County New York.						
Name of Applicant/Sponsor Long Island Power Authority (Transmission Line) and National Grid Generation, LLC (Power Station) Business Telephone 516 719-7518 (LIPA); 516 545- 2483 (National Grid)			16 545-			
LIPA – 333 Earle Ovington Blvd. Suite 403, Uniondale NY 11553						
National Grid – 175 E. Old Country Road Hicksville NY 11801						
Address	•					
City/PO See above See above See above See above		de				
Name of Owner (if different)	Business Telephone					
Address						
City/PO	State		Zip Code:			
Description of Action Refer to Attachment 1 for a Description of the Proposed Action.						

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Please Complete Each Question--Indicate N.A. if not applicable

A. Site Description

Physic	al setting of the overall pr	oject, both develo	ped and undevelope	ed areas.			
1.	Present land use:	□Urban □Forest	□Industrial □Agriculture	□Commercial □Other	□Reside	ntial (suburban)	□Rural (non-farm)
The T	ransmission Line corrid	dor includes roa	dway right-of-way	and open water.	The Pow	er Station Site i	s Industrial.
2.	Total acreage of project	t area:					
The le	ength of the relocated tr	ansmission line	will be about 1,35	0 - 1,450 feet ov	er Hempst	tead Harbor	
The P	ower Station Site is abo	out 15.7 acres in	total, of which ab	out 5 acres will b	e affected	<u>-</u>	
	APPROXIMA Meadow or Brushland (TE ACREAGE (Non-agricultural)		PRESENTLY ac	res	AFTER COMPLE	
	Forested			a	cres	acre	es
	Agricultural (Includes o	rchards, cropland	, pasture, etc.)	ac	res	acres	
	Wetland (Freshwater o	r tidal as per Artic	les 24,25 of ECL)	ac	res	acre	es
	Water Surface Area			ac	res	acre	es
	Unvegetated (Rock, ea	rth or fill) -		ac	res	acre	es
	Roads, buildings and o	ther paved surfac	es	5 +/ac	res	5 +/ acr	es
	Other (Indicate type) (Aerial crossin	ng of the harbor)		<u>1.7 +/-</u> ac	res	1.7 +/ 8	acres
3.	What is predominant so	oil type(s) on proje	ect site?				
soil ty		and and "UdA" ell drained orly drained	- Udipsamments, r % of site □Mod _ % of site	nearly level. erately well drained	d % (
	rainage for "UdA" is c of rated with respect to s b. If any agricultural lar Classification System?	soil properties, indistinctions is involved, how	ncluding drainage. v many acres of soil	are classified withir		1 through 4 of th	e NYS Land
4.	Are there bedrock outc a. What is depth to bed			図No 5.6 ft for "UdA",	nearly lev	el soils. Depth	to bedrock datum is
not av	railable for "Ub" soils.						
5 . App	proximate percentage of p	roposed project s	ite with slopes:	図 0-10% <u>100</u> □15% or greate		□10-15% <u> </u>	%
6 . Is p	roject substantially contig	uous to, or contai	n a building, site, or	district, listed on the Places? □Yes		he National Regis	sters of Historic
7 . Is p	roject substantially contig	uous to a site liste	ed on the Register of	National Natural L	.andmarks?	□Yes ⊠No	
B . Wh	at is the depth of the wate	er table? $4-11$ (i	n feet)				
9. Is si	te located over a primary,	principal, or sole	source aquifer?	lYes □No			
	J.S. Environmental Pro (43 FR 26611).	otection Agency	(USEPA) design	ated Nassau Cou	unty as a	sole source aqu	uifer on June 21,
10. D	o hunting, fishing or shell	fishing opportuniti	es presently exist in	the project area?	⊠Yes □	No	
11 . Do	oes project site contain an ⊠Yes □No	y species of plan	or animal life that is	identified as threa	tened or en	dangered?	

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Identify each species: <u>Peregrine Falcon</u> (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) – a NYS Endangered Species. See Attachment 1 for information related to mitigating project impacts by providing an alternate nesting location in cooperation with NYSDEC.
12. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, other geological formations) □Yes ☑No Describe
13. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area?☒Yes ☐No If yes, explain.
Existing Steel Poles 2 and 3 that carry the transmission line are located in the parking lot of the North Hempstead Beach Park (aka, Bar Beach). No ground disturbing work will be conducted at either pole under the proposed action.
14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community? ☐Yes ☒No
Refer to Attachment 1, A.14.
15. Streams within or contiguous to project area:
The NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper shows no streams in the vicinity of the project site.
a. Name of Stream and name of River to which it is tributary: Not Applicable.
16. Lakes, ponds, wetland areas within or contiguous to project area:
a. Name b. Size (In acres)
Most of the project site borders Hempstead Harbor, which is a New York State-designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Tidal wetlands are present on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor; however, no existing poles, proposed poles or demolition activities associated with the action are in the wetland or its adjacent area.
17. Is the site served by existing public utilities? ☑Yes □No
a) If Yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? ■Yes □No
b) If Yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? □Yes ☒No
18. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☐Yes ☒No
19. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? □Yes ☒No
20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? □Yes ☒No A Phase 1 Environmental Site
Assessment (ESA) is underway. Refer to Attachment 1 for a discussion of the existing assessment and planned
investigation.
B. Project Description1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate)
a. Total contiguous acreage owned or controlled by project sponsor 15.7 acres.
b. Project acreage to be developed: <u>Less than 0.5</u> acres initially, <u>Less than 0.5</u> acres ultimately.
Related to new pole installation only.
c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped acres. Not applicable
d. Length of project, in miles: $0.25 - 0.27$ (if appropriate). <u>Transmission line relocation component only.</u>
e. If the project is an expansion, indicate percent of expansion proposed% Not Applicable
f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing; proposed: <u>Not Applicable</u>
g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour: <u>Not Applicable</u> (upon completion of project).

According to: NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program

Power Stations 2 and 3 and associated facilities will be closed and demolished. Therefore, the number of trips compared to current operating conditions will be reduced by about 100 - 125 trips per day at that time.

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h. If residential, Number and type of housing units: Not Applicable.
One Family Two Family Multiple Family Condominium Initially
i. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structureheight;width;length.
Under the Preferred Relocation Option, the tallest steel poles (2) will be 201 ft above ground level (AGL). Under the
Alternative Relocation Option, the tallest steel pole (1) will be 230 ft AGL. Comparatively, the six existing stacks on Power
Station 2 are about 250 ft AGL; the existing two lattice structures on the roof of Power Station 2 are about 200 ft AGL.
j. Linear feet of frontage along a public thoroughfare project will occupy is? No change in linear feet of frontage - about 1,200 ft - along Shore Road (a public thoroughfare).
2. How much natural material (i.e., rock, earth, etc.) will be removed from the site? <u>0</u> tons/cubic yards.
3. Will disturbed areas be reclaimed? □Yes ☑No □ N/A
a. If yes, for what intended purpose is the site being reclaimed?
b. Will topsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? □Yes ☑No
c. Will upper subsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? □Yes ☒No
Site areas disturbed by the demolition will be restored to match existing site contours with an asphalted / gravel surface.
4. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site?
Less than 50 square feet with replacement wooden poles on west side of harbor.
5. Will any mature forest (over 100 years old) or other locally-important vegetation be removed by this project? □Yes ☒No
6. If single phase project: Anticipated period of construction approximately 32 months, (including demolition). Work is planned to commence in April 2012 with the transmission line relocation and Power Station demolition will be completed near the
<u>end of 2014.</u>
7. If multi-phased: Not Applicable
a. Total number of phases anticipated (number):b. Anticipated date of commencement phase 1 month year, (including demolition).
c. Approximate completion date of final phase month year.
d. Is phase 1 functionally dependent on subsequent phases? ☐Yes ☐No
8. Will blasting occur during construction? □Yes ☒No
9 . Number of jobs generated: during construction? $\underline{50} - \underline{75}$ after project is complete? $\underline{0}$
10 . Number of jobs eliminated by this project? <u>0</u> <u>It is expected that current positions will be retained through transfers to other operations.</u>
11 . Will project require relocation of any projects or facilities? ■Yes □No If yes, explain Relocation of the existing 69 kV transmission line is part of the proposed action.
12. Is surface liquid waste disposal involved? □Yes ☒No a. If yes, indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc.) and amount. Refer to Attachment 1 for information related to
the handling of groundwater from transmission pole foundation construction.
b. Name of water body into which effluent will be discharged:
13. Is subsurface liquid waste disposal involved? □Yes ☒No
Refer to Attachment 1 for information related to the handling of groundwater from transmission pole foundation construction.

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If yes indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc) and amount

Name of water body into which effl	uent will l	oe discharged				
14. Will surface area of an existing Explain	water bo	dy increase or d	ecrease by	proposal?	□Yes	⊠No
15. Is project, or any portion of pro	ject, locat	ed in a 100 year	flood plain	? ⊠Yes	□No	
Portions of the Power Station S	lite west	of Shore Road	are in the	100-year flood	plain. Ex	xisting steel poles SP1 and SP2 on
the western side of the harbor a	re in the	100-year flood	d plain. N	o work will be o	done at th	nese pole locations.
16. Will the project generate solid	waste?	⊠Yes	s □No			
work).	olid waste emolitio into a sev	e facility be used n debris, sanita location wage disposal sy 16 b. above.	? XYes xry landfill To be constant or interest.	□No <u>To be pl</u> , etc.) letermined. o a sanitary landf	aced in a	years of demolition-related registered, permitted facility
17. Will the project involve the disp	-			<u>⊼imum extent p</u> □No	<u>racticabi</u>	<u>c</u> .
a. If yes, what is the antic	ipated rat	e of disposal? 7	<u>'50</u> tons/m	onth. During de	emolitio	n- related work only.
18. Will project use herbicides or p	esticides'	? □Yes ⊠ No				
19. Will project routinely produce of	dors (mo	re than one hour	per day)?	□Yes ⊠No		
20 . Will project produce operating	noise exc	eeding the local	ambient no	oise levels? □	Yes ⊠No	
21. Will project result in an increas	e in enerç	gy use? □Yes	⊠No			
If yes, indicate type(s)						
22 . If water supply is from wells, in part of the action. Fire protecti water tower. Water use will be	on water	will be from a	n on-site	well that stores	water (10	
			_	_		protection, dust suppression and
abatement. Volumes are to be o						protection, dust suppression und
24. Does project involve Local, Sta			<u>ess than c</u> □Yes	<u>⊠</u> No	ai usc.	
25. Approvals Required: Refer to for information on project outre			_	al approvals. Re	efer to At	tachment 1, Description of Project
				Туре		Submittal Date
City, Town, Village Board	□Yes	□No				
City, Town, Planning Board	□Yes	□No				
City, Town Zoning Board	□Yes	□No				
City, County Health Department	□Yes	□No				
Other Local Agencies	□Yes	□No				
Other Regional Agencies	□Yes	□No				
State Agencies	□Yes	□No				
Federal Agencies	□Yes	□No				

C. ZONING and PLANNING INFORMATION Does proposed action involve a planning or zoning decision? □Yes ⊠No If Yes, indicate decision required: □zoning variance □special use permit □zoning amendment □ subdivision □site plan □new/revision of master plan □resource management plan □other_ 2. What is the zoning classification(s) of the site? In the Town North Hempstead, the site on the west side of Shore Road is zoned Industrial B ("I-B"); that part of the site east of Shore Road on the parcel where demolition will take place is also zoned "I-B". That part of the site east of Shore Road, where the new steel poles will be placed in an existing parking lot, is zoned Residence B ("R-B"). In the Town of Oyster Bay, that portion of the site where new steel poles will be placed in an existing parking lot is zoned Waterfront B ("WF-B"). The zoning of the lands where replacement wooden poles will be installed in the Town of North Hempstead (on the west

side of the harbor) is Residence AAA ("R-AAA").

- 3. What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by present zoning? No development of the site is proposed as part of this action.
- What is the proposed zoning of the site? Not Applicable
- What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the proposed zoning? Not Applicable.
- Is the proposed action consistent with the recommended uses in adopted local land use plans? ☑Yes ☐No
- What are the predominant land use(s) and zoning classifications within a 1/4 mile radius of proposed action? Predominant land use is a combination of industrial, residential and recreational. Predominant zoning is industrial,

residential and waterfront/recreation.

- 8. Is the proposed action compatible with adjoining/surrounding land uses within a 1/4 mile? ☑Yes □No
- Not Applicable. 9. If the proposed action is the subdivision of land, how many lots are proposed?
 - a. What is the minimum lot size proposed?
- 10. Will proposed action require any authorization(s) for the formation of sewer or water districts? □Yes ☒No

The local sewer/water districts will be notified prior to demolition and letters of disconnect will be obtained.

- 11. Will the proposed action create a demand for any community provided services (recreation, education, police, □Yes fire protection)?
 - a. If yes, is existing capacity sufficient to handle projected demand? □Yes
- 12. Will the proposed action result in the generation of traffic significantly above present levels? ☐Yes ☒No Refer to Attachment 1 for potential traffic mitigation measures to be implemented, as needed. The completion of the project will result in a net decrease in traffic.

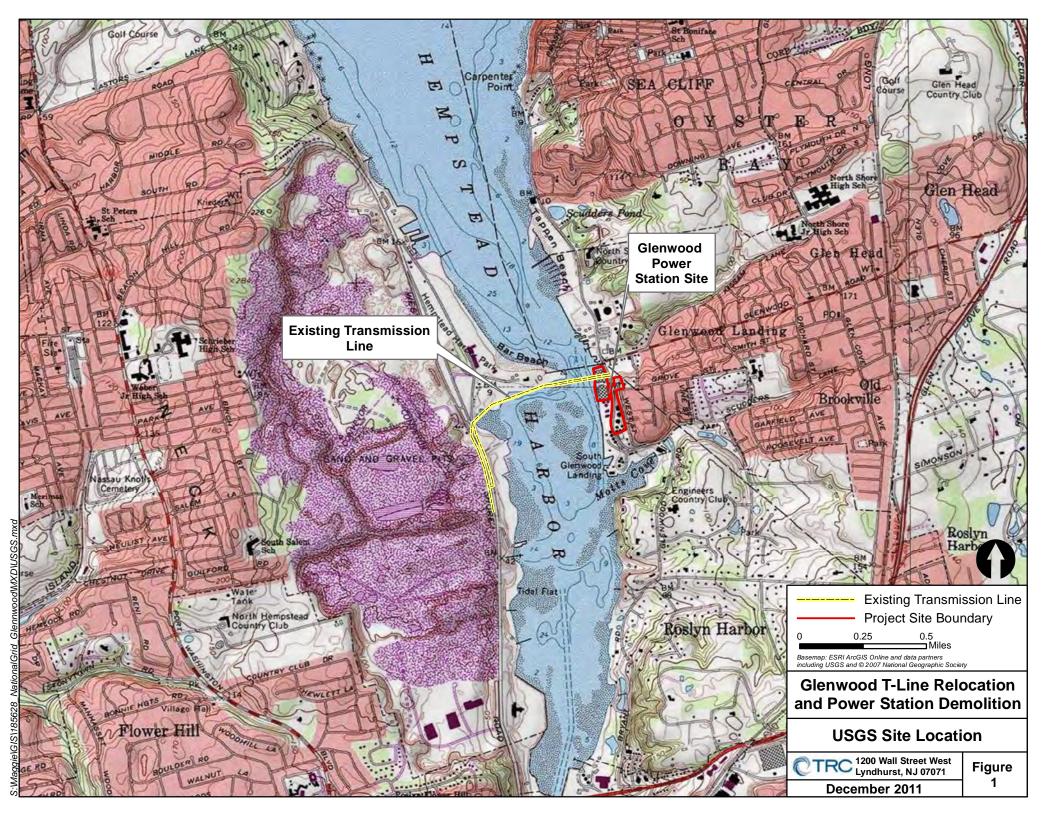
If yes, is the existing road network adequate to handle the additional traffic? □Yes □No

D. Informational Details

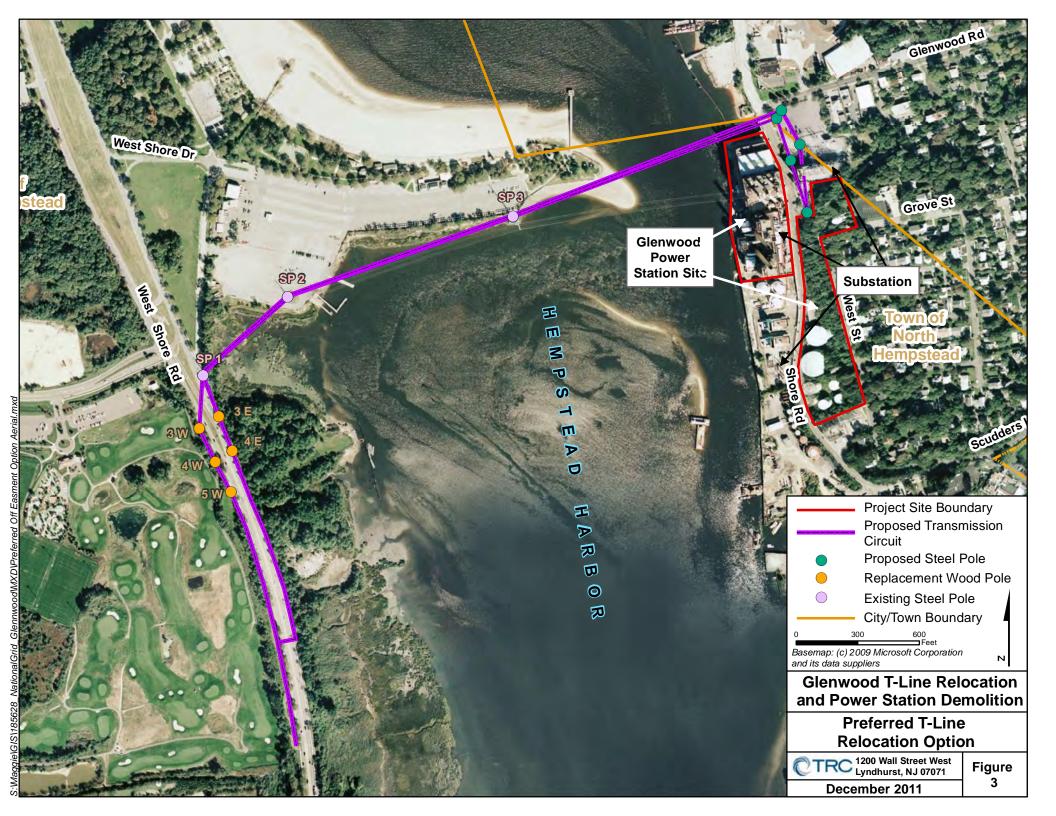
Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are, or may be, any adverse impacts associated with your proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which you propose to mitigate or avoid them.

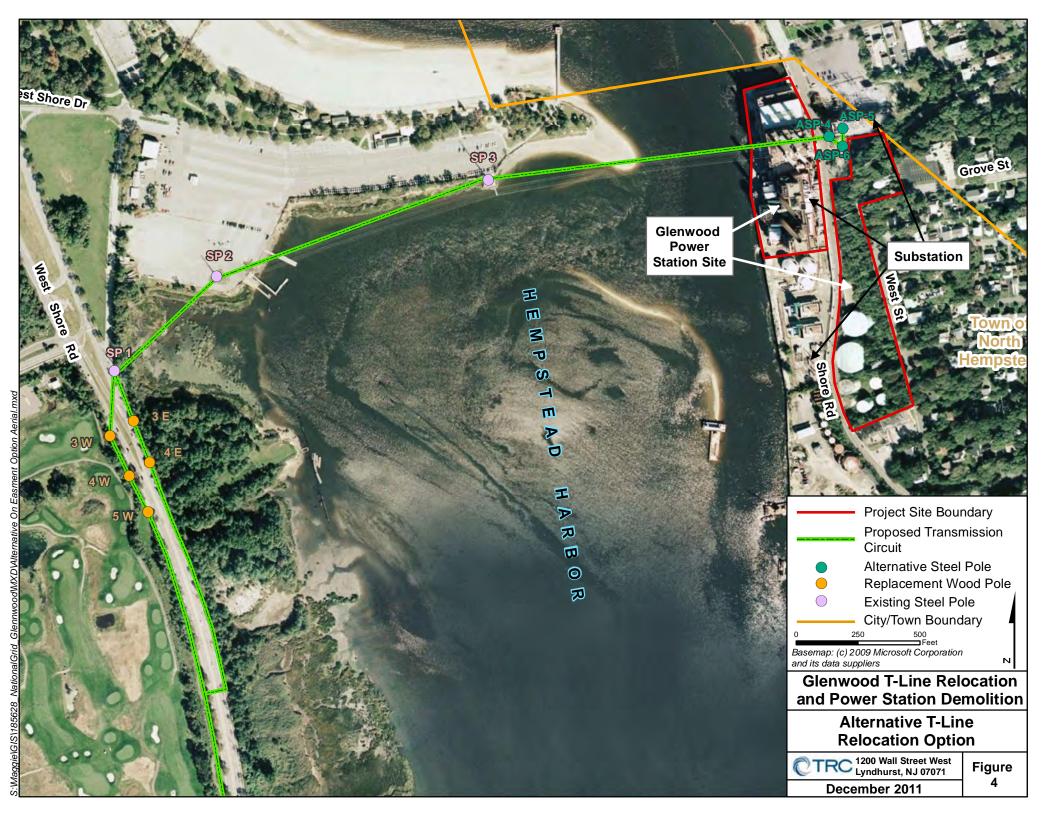
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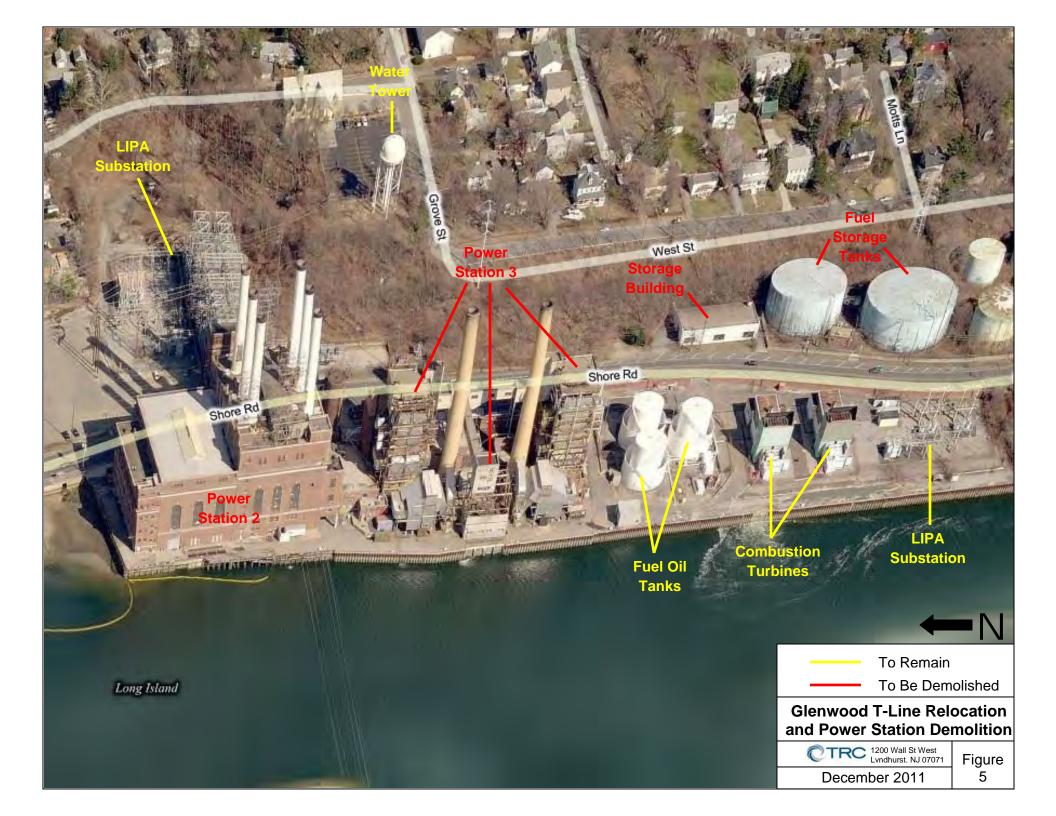
Applicant/Sponsor Marine Nick Lizanich	Date 12/21/2011
Signature Mark	Title LIPA - Vice President of Operations
Applicant/Sponsor Name Robert Teetz	Date 12/21/11
Signature Roll D. Reef	Title National Grid - Vice President Environmental Service
If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency	, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment











ATTACHMENT 1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

to the FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PART 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

Representatives of LIPA, Grid and TRC, the consultant engaged by LIPA and National Grid, have interacted with a number of involved federal, state and local agencies as part of the process of informing them, obtaining information, and requesting approvals relevant to their respective regulatory interests. Through December 2012, the following agencies have been contacted: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the Town of North Hempstead, the Town Harbor Master, and the Town of Oyster Bay. Consultations with these agencies will continue in order to inform them and to receive their respective input and concerns for the preparation of the Full Environmental Assessment.

Transmission Line Relocation Alternatives

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 1 (attached to the EAF) is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead transmission line as it crosses the Harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the Harbor is also identified.

Figure 2 presents a more detailed view of the existing power infrastructure. The existing transmission line and Power Station are shown. The three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the Harbor are identified. The existing poles (their numbering and material composition) on both sides of the Harbor that carry the transmission line are also indicated.

Two options for the relocation of the transmission line are currently being explored. The first option, called the Preferred Relocation Option, will relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Power Station. The second option, called the Alternative Relocation

Option, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and onto the Power Station site. These two transmission line relocation alternatives are described below.

Preferred Relocation Option

In crossing the Harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft from the existing location. In order to accomplish the relocation both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of the Power Station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables. The appearance of the circuits will remain substantially the same as the existing ones.

Relocation of the Circuits

About two weeks of time will be needed for re-stringing the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite the Power Station will be closed for the approximately two week period. At least one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community and to the U.S. Coast Guard. This notification requirement was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of Hempstead Harbor Master.

The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. The tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Preferred Relocation Option

Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit			
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49.5			
SP 2 – SP3	40	40			
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 1	78 ¹			
¹ Minimum height above mean high water across main channel.					

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit		
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49		
SP 2 – SP3	41	41		
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 ¹	77 1		
¹ Minimum height above mean high water across main channel.				

Pole Installation

As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several feet) their current locations along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the Harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Power Station property.

Figure 3 shows the location of the Preferred Relocation Option and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the Harbor. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the Harbor will be approximately 1,409 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,374 ft.

On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing poles. The heights of replacement poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft higher (at 61 ft above ground level) than the existing ones. The direct burial of these poles will result in ground disturbance of about 3 ft across and 12 ft deep at each location (or less than a total of 50 square ft of ground surface disturbance).

No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the Harbor (Figure 3).

On the eastern side of the Harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 3 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundation and direct burial. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct burial.

Foundations for the four new steel poles in the existing parking lot will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft across and up to 30-40 ft deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct burial of SP6 will disturb a surface area of about 3 ft across and up to 18 ft deep.

The table below lists the heights of the five new steel poles under the preferred relocation option.

Pole Designation Height Above Ground Level SP4 201 ft SP4A 201 ft SP5 117 ft SP6 143 ft SP7 144 ft

Preferred Relocation Option

The new steel poles will be larger than, but similar in visual appearance to, the existing steel poles that are located on both sides of the Harbor. The poles will also be compatible with the existing power infrastructure, including the three nearby substations and operating combustion turbines.

Construction Schedule

Project construction has the following tentative schedule:

- April/May 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- May/June 2012 Steel Pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the Harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across Harbor and tie into existing substation.

Alternative Relocation Option

The Alternative Relocation Option is essentially a relocation in place and will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor, into the Power Station site and the existing LIPA substation. The existing shield wires will be relocated and the two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced. Figure 4 shows the option and its associated poles.

Three steel poles will be constructed on the east side of Shore Road due east of Power Station 2. The heights of the three new steel poles under the alternative (Figure 4) will be as follows:

Alternative Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
(Alternate) SP4	230 ft
(Alternate) SP5	143 ft
(Alternate) SP6	116 ft

Poles will be installed in a comparable way with similar sized excavations as those steel poles for the Preferred Relocation Alternative. The tallest pole (SP4) may require a comparatively slightly larger and deeper excavation. The new steel poles will also be similar in appearance to the steel poles installed under the Preferred Relocation Option and thus, visually compatible with the existing power infrastructure.

Generally, the stringing of the lines for the Alternative Relocation Option will be done in a comparable way but modified to allow for the decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over the Power Station during those work processes.

The two tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Alternative Relocation Option

Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit		
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49		
SP 2 – SP3	40	40		
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 1	89 1		
¹ Minimum height above mean high water across main channel.				

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit		
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49		
SP 2 – SP3	41	41		
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 1	89 1		
¹ Minimum height above mean high water across main channel.				

Under this option, the Glenwood-Bar Beach line (69-472) and the Glenwood-Manhasset line (69-467) span length across the Harbor will each be approximately 1,389 ft.

The schedule for construction of the Alternative Relocation Option is expected to be similar to the Preferred Relocation Alternative, starting in April/May 2012 and ending in September 2012. Under either transmission line relocation option, potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the

Alternative Relocation Option with two fewer poles). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Noise created by construction equipment and activities associated with the transmission line relocation options will be temporary in nature. The greatest noise may be caused by the caisson excavations, which will be completed in several weeks. Construction work will be performed consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations, and sound levels. Similarly, the five replacement wooden poles on the west side of the Harbor will be installed under either transmission line relocation option. Although a limited amount of ground disturbance will result, soil and erosion control measures such as silt fence, hay bales, etc. will be implemented, as appropriate, to site conditions.

As needed, limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal that is typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for the installation and proper operational clearances of selected new poles under either transmission line relocation option.

Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

National Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by a LIPA Substation, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and another LIPA Substation, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished, as described below. The preliminary schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House

- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations (and will be protected during demolition) include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

Figure 5 is an aerial view of the Glenwood Power Station site showing the main buildings and facilities that will be demolished as part of the proposed action and those that will remain in place.

Although decommissioning and demolition methods may differ in some ways based on the transmission line relocation option implemented, the overall work will be substantially similar and completed within a comparable timeframe.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes.

Demolition and decommissioning will begin in those areas where the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials has been substantially completed. Asbestos abatement in New York is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the New York State Department of Labor, and the New York State Department of Health, and NYSDEC. Asbestos abatement will be performed by a New York State Licensed contractor using New York State Certified workers utilizing work practices and engineering controls in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The demolition will be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following: preparation of work plans; obtaining necessary permits; securing the site; installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater; sealing building drains; isolating utilities; purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids; demolition and decommissioning of the structures listed above; protection of facilities and structures to remain in place; transportation and disposal to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of off-site construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities; and backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. Based upon discussions with NYSDEC, it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to address construction stormwater. Similarly, based upon discussions with NYSDEC, with respect to air quality, the Title V permit, which defines air emission limits from current facility operations, will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to reflect the elimination of emissions from the active units in Power Station 3 that will be decommissioned (and the building demolished).

As noted in the EAF, Part 1, A.11, peregrine falcons nest on one of the stacks of Power Station 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. Coordination with NYSDEC will continue in order to identify work that can be done during the breeding season of the peregrine falcons.

Traffic generated by the relocation, decommissioning and demolition-related construction work will be managed. A Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan will be implemented. As needed, appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Notification of the transport of wide loads will be made to the local police as standard procedure.

Alternatively, a barge may be used to off load decommissioned equipment and demolition debris, which would result in fewer on-road trips associated with the proposed work.

The Power Station-related component of the proposed action (and to a considerably lesser extent, the transmission line relocation) will cause temporary, but localized increases in noise. Within the approximate two (2) years of work, about nine (9) to 12 months will be associated with abatement, a substantial portion of which will be interior work, thus limiting temporary construction noise. The decommissioning and demolition work will last for about ten (10) to 14 months, which could cause the greatest level of potential temporary construction noise. National Grid will conduct all decommissioning and demolition work consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations, and sound levels.

Fugitive dust will be controlled in a variety of ways that may include the following: application of water inside of buildings and on site grounds; gravel aprons at truck entry/exit points; dust suppressants; moveable sprinklers; tarping of trucks; truck speed limits; and, site work restrictions under high wind conditions, among others.

A. SUPPLEMENT TO EAF FORM QUESTIONS NOs. A.14 and A.20

14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community?

Views from the Power Station site are not known to be important to the community as the opportunities to view the waterfront area from the site are not available to the public. As an operating electric generating facility, the site is fenced and secured from the public. However, as the existing Power Station buildings and the associated facilities (transmission line, storage tanks, etc.) are the largest ones along lower Hempstead Harbor, they visually dominate this waterfront area. The Power Station is located opposite the town of North Hempstead Beach Park (aka, Bar Beach) that has recreational facilities and a swimming beach. Therefore, the Power Station and its associated facilities have dominated waterfront views from the beach park (to the south and east) and other nearby areas along the Harbor.

With the demolition of the Power Station and associated facilities and structures, Hempstead Harbor's western shoreline will appear significantly different with an open space component not seen in decades. Views from behind and adjacent to the Power Station looking towards the Harbor and Bar Beach will also be visually expanded.

20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes?

The historic and current uses of the Power Station Site as a coal- and oil-fired electricity generating station (from at least 1900 to present) were confirmed by a review of deed records, historical fire insurance maps (Sanborn Maps), interviews, and site reconnaissance. This includes the potential for historic releases and contamination from the former on-site septic systems/filter wells and the potential presence of coal and possibly coal ash used for historic on-site filling. However, to National Grid's knowledge, the site has never been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes.

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is currently underway. Based on the findings of the Phase 1, a Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (ESI) may be conducted in the event it becomes known that certain decommissioning and demolition activities may expose subsurface conditions of concern. If necessary and based on the Phase II work, a Phase III investigation that delineates the physical extent of contamination, if present, will be performed.

Because of the planned demolition activities, an asbestos and regulated materials survey will be conducted. The asbestos and regulated materials survey results will be used to prepare plans and specifications for abatement prior to the decommissioning and demolition work.

B. SUPPLEMENT TO EAF FORM QUESTION NO. B.25

Potential Project Approvals Required:

Local Agencies

Town of North Hempstead:

- Demolition permit * (National Grid)
- Temporary building permit for construction trailers and associated facilities* (National Grid)
- Road opening/closure* (National Grid)

- Easement over Hempstead Harbor for the Preferred Transmission Line Relocation (LIPA).

Town of Oyster Bay:

- Building permit – for construction trailers and associated facilities.* (National Grid)

Submittal dates for local agency approvals are to be determined but likely to be in mid-late 2012.

Nassau County (both for National Grid)

- Fire Marshall Notification of removal of underground storage tanks*
- Department of Health Certificate of rodent free inspection.*

New York State

- NYS Department of State Coastal zone consistency determination (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Cultural resource consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program Rare, threatened, endangered species inventory consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYSDEC SPDES general permit for construction activities and modification of existing SPDES permit (National Grid)
- NYSDEC Closure of storage tanks (National Grid).

Submittal dates for state approvals are expected to occur in late 2011/early 2012.

Federal Agencies

- Federal Aviation Administration Determination of no hazard to air navigation from new steel poles (LIPA)
- Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No 12 for the aerial crossing of Hempstead Harbor with the relocated overhead transmission line (LIPA)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Threatened and endangered species review and consultation (LIPA and National Grid).

Submittal dates are expected to occur in late 2011/early 2012.

Note: * Ministerial actions

PART 2 - PROJECT IMPACTS AND THEIR MAGNITUDE

Responsibility of Lead Agency

General Information (Read Carefully)

- In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my responses and determinations been **reasonable?** The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- ! The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact response, thus requiring evaluation in Part 3.
- ! The impacts of each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples are illustrative and have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- ! The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.
- ! In identifying impacts, consider long term, short term and cumulative effects.

Instructions (Read carefully)

- a. Answer each of the 20 questions in PART 2. Answer Yes if there will be any impact.
- b. **Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.
- c. If answering **Yes** to a question then check the appropriate box(column 1 or 2)to indicate the potential size of the impact. If impact threshold equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.
- d. Identifying that an Impact will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant**. Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. Identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- e. If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.
- f. If a potentially large impact checked in column 2 can be mitigated by change(s) in the project to a small to moderate impact, also check the **Yes** box in column 3. A **No** response indicates that such a reduction is not possible. This must be explained in Part 3.

		1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
Impact on Land				
Will the Proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in a physical change to the proposed Action result in the propose	to the project			
site? NO YES				
 Examples that would apply to column 2 Any construction on slopes of 15% or rise per 100 foot of length), or where to in the project area exceed 10%. 	-			Yes No
 Construction on land where the depth is less than 3 feet. 	to the water table			Yes No
 Construction of paved parking area for vehicles. 	r 1,000 or more			Yes No
Construction on land where bedrock is generally within 3 feet of existing group.	•			Yes No
Construction that will continue for mor involve more than one phase or stage	•			Yes No
 Excavation for mining purposes that w more than 1,000 tons of natural materi soil) per year. 				Yes No

		1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
	Construction or expansion of a santary landfill.			Yes No
	Construction in a designated floodway.			Yes No
	Other impacts:	⊡		Yes No
	Power station decommissioning and demolition will affect five (+/-) Refer to EIA for details.	acres of land.		
2.	Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.) NO YES			
	Specific land forms:			Yes No
	Impact on Water			
3.	Will Proposed Action affect any water body designated as protected? (Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL) NO YES			
	Examples that would apply to column 2Developable area of site contains a protected water body.			Yes No
	 Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream. 			Yes No
	Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.			Yes No
	Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.			Yes No
	Other impacts:			Yes No
4.	Will Proposed Action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? NO YES			
	 Examples that would apply to column 2 A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease. 			Yes No
	Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.			Yes No
	Other impacts:			Yes No
	Cessation of power station operations will eliminate need for once-th impingement and entrainment of aquatic life. Refer to EIA.	rough cooling wa	ter and eliminate	e associated

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Bo Mitigated by Project Chang
Will Proposed Action affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity? NO YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.			Yes N
Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.			Yes N
Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.			Yes 1
Construction or operation causing any contamination of a water supply system.			Yes
Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.			Yes
Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.			Yes
Proposed Action would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.			Yes
Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.			Yes
Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum or chemical products greater than 1,100 gallons.			Yes
Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.			Yes
Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.			Yes I
Other impacts:			Yes

			1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
6.	Will F	Proposed Action alter drainage flow or patterns, or surface water			
		NO YES			
		nples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action would change flood water flows			Yes No
	• F	Proposed Action may cause substantial erosion.			Yes No
	• F	Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.			Yes No
		Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.			Yes No
	• (Other impacts:			Yes No
		The power station site will be restored to existing surrounding ground permitted modifications to the drainage system. Refer to EIA.	l elevations. Surf	ace water will be	e managed via state
		IMPACT ON AIR			
7.	Will F	Proposed Action affect air quality? NO YES			
	• F	nples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour.			Yes No
		Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.			Yes No
	C	Emission rate of total contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.			Yes No
		Proposed Action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.			Yes No
		Proposed Action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development within existing industrial areas.			Yes No
	• (Other impacts:			Yes No
		Cessation of power station operations will eliminate the facility's perm VOC and PM-10. Refer to EIA.	mitted emissions	including CO2,	CO, SO2, NOx,
	ı	IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS			
8.	Will F	Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? NO YES			
	• F	nples that would apply to column 2 Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near the site, or found on the site.			Yes No

			1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
	•	Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.			Yes No
	•	Application of pesticide or herbicide more than twice a year, other than for agricultural purposes.			Yes No
		Other impacts:	•		Yes No
		A pair of peregrine falcons nest on a stack of the power station. A station site prior to station demolition. Refer to EIA.	an alternate nesting bo	ox will be locat	ed on the power
9.		Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or non-langered species? NO YES			
	Exa	Imples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish, shellfish or wildlife species.			Yes No
	•	Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.			Yes No
	•	Other impacts:			Yes No
		With cessation of station operations and elimination of need for or of aquatic life will be eliminated. Refer to EIA.	nce-through cooling w	vater, impingen	nent and entrainment
10.	Will	IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources? NO YES			
	Exa •	Imples that would apply to column 2 The Proposed Action would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.)			Yes No
	•	Construction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of agricultural land.			Yes No
	•	The Proposed Action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land.			Yes No

			Small to Moderate Impact	Potential Large Impact	Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
	•	The Proposed Action would disrupt or prevent installation of agricultural land management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, strip cropping); or create a need for such measures (e.g. cause a farm field to drain poorly due to increased runoff).			Yes No
	•	Other impacts:			Yes No
		IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES			
11.		Proposed Action affect aesthetic resources? (If necessary, use Visual EAF Addendum in Section 617.20, Appendix B.) NO YES			
	Exa	Imples that would apply to column 2 Proposed land uses, or project components obviously different from or in sharp contrast to current surrounding land use patterns, whether man-made or natural.			Yes No
	•	Proposed land uses, or project components visible to users of aesthetic resources which will eliminate or significantly reduce their enjoyment of the aesthetic qualities of that resource.			Yes No
	•	Project components that will result in the elimination or significant screening of scenic views known to be important to the area.			Yes No
	•	Other impacts:			Yes No
		The visual setting of the harbor and nearby recreation areas will be in The visual effect of erecting new steel poles and replacing wood pole Refer to EIA.			
	IN	MPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
12.		Proposed Action impact any site or structure of historic, historic or paleontological importance? NO YES			
	E xa	Imples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action occurring wholly or partially within or substantially contiguous to any facility or site listed on the State or National Register of historic places.			Yes No
	•	Any impact to an archaeological site or fossil bed located within the project site.			Yes No
	•	Proposed Action will occur in an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NYS Site Inventory.			Yes No

		1	2	3
		Small to Moderate Impact	Potential Large Impact	Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
•	Other impacts:			Yes No
	OPRHP has stated that Power Station No.2 and the Transformer Repair Bui Consultation is underway with OPRHP. OPRHP has indicated that transmis Refer to EIA.			
	IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION			
	/ill proposed Action affect the quantity or quality of existing or future pen spaces or recreational opportunities? NO YES			
•	xamples that would apply to column 2 The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.			Yes No
•	A major reduction of an open space important to the community.			Yes No
•	Other impacts:			Yes No
	The visual quality of the harbor and nearby recreation areas will be refer to EIA.	mproved with pov	ver station demo	olition.
	IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS			
ch pi Li	/ill Proposed Action impact the exceptional or unique naracteristics of a critical environmental area (CEA) established ursuant to subdivision 6NYCRR 617.14(g)? NO YES st the environmental characteristics that caused the designation of e CEA.			
E:	xamples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action to locate within the CEA?			Yes No
•	Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource?			Yes No
•	Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quality of the resource?			Yes No
•	Proposed Action will impact the use, function or enjoyment of the resource?			Yes No
•	Other impacts:			Yes No

		1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
	IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION			
15.	Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems? NO YES			
	 Examples that would apply to column 2 Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods. 			Yes No
	Proposed Action will result in major traffic problems.			Yes No
	Other impacts:	•		Yes No
	The project will cause temporary local traffic impacts. Project spec Traffic requirements. Refer to EIA.	cifications will inclu	ıde Maintenance	e and Protection of
	IMPACT ON ENERGY			
	Will Proposed Action affect the community's sources of fuel or energy supply?			
	■ NO YES			
	 Examples that would apply to column 2 Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality. 			Yes No
	 Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences or to serve a major commercial or industrial use. 			Yes No
	Other impacts:			Yes No
	NOISE AND ODOR IMPACT			
	Will there be objectionable odors, noise, or vibration as a result of the Proposed Action?			
	■ NO ■ YES			
	 Examples that would apply to column 2 Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility. 			Yes No
	Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).			Yes No
	Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.			Yes No
	Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.			Yes No
	Other impacts:	•		Yes No
	Power station abatement, decommissioning and demolition may cau two-year period. Refer to EIA.	use temporary odor	, noise and vibra	tion impacts over a

		Small to Moderate Impact	Potential Large Impact	Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
	IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH			
18.	. Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety? NO YES			
	 Proposed Action may cause a risk of explosion or release hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, rac etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there r a chronic low level discharge or emission. 	diation,		Yes No
	 Proposed Action may result in the burial of "hazardous was in any form (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive irritating, infectious, etc.) 			Yes No
	 Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquefic natural gas or other flammable liquids. 	ed		Yes No
	 Proposed Action may result in the excavation or other disturbance within 2,000 feet of a site used for the dispos solid or hazardous waste. 	al of		Yes No
	Other impacts:			Yes No
	IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD			
19.	. Will Proposed Action affect the character of the existing commu	unity?		
	 Examples that would apply to column 2 The permanent population of the city, town or village in wh project is located is likely to grow by more than 5%. 	nich the		Yes No
	 The municipal budget for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a resulthis project. 			Yes No
	Proposed Action will conflict with officially adopted plans of goals.	or		Yes No
	Proposed Action will cause a change in the density of land	d use.		Yes No
	Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities structures or areas of historic importance to the communit			Yes No

		1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated by Project Change
•	Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.			Yes No
•	Proposed Action will create or eliminate employment.			Yes No
•	Other impacts:			Yes No
20. Is t	here, or is there likely to be, public controversy related to potential			
ad	verse environment impacts? NO YES			

If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or If you Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3

Part 3 - EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPACTS

Responsibility of Lead Agency

Part 3 must be prepared if one or more impact(s) is considered to be potentially large, even if the impact(s) may be mitigated.

<u>Instructions</u> (If you need more space, attach additional sheets)

Discuss the following for each impact identified in Column 2 of Part 2:

- 1. Briefly describe the impact.
- 2. Describe (if applicable) how the impact could be mitigated or reduced to a small to moderate impact by project change(s).
- 3. Based on the information available, decide if it is reasonable to conclude that this impact is important.

To answer the question of importance, consider:

- ! The probability of the impact occurring
- ! The duration of the impact
- ! Its irreversibility, including permanently lost resources of value
- ! Whether the impact can or will be controlled
- ! The regional consequence of the impact
- ! Its potential divergence from local needs and goals
- ! Whether known objections to the project relate to this impact.

There is no need to complete Part 3 as no impact was identified as potentially large associated with the proposed Transmission Line Relocation in Column 2 of Part 2, based upon the analyses in the attached EIA and this EAF.							

617.20

Appendix B

State Environmental Quality Review VISUAL EAF ADDENDUM

This form may be used to provide additional information relating to Question 11 of Part 2 of the Full EAF.								
	(To be completed by Lead Agency)							
Distance Between Visibility Project and Resource (in Miles)						3)		
1.	Would	the project be visible from:	0 - ¼	1/4 - 1/2	½-3	3-5	5+	
	!	A parcel of land which is dedicated to and available to the public for the use, enjoyment and appreciation of natural or man-made scenic qualities?	\checkmark					
	!	An overlook or parcel of land dedicated to public observation, enjoyment and appreciation of natural or man-made scenic qualities?						
	!	A site or structure listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places?						
	!	State Parks?						
	!	The State Forest Preserve?						
	-	National Wildlife Refuges and State Game Refuges?						
	!	National Natural Landmarks and other outstanding natural features?						
	!	National Park Service lands?						
:	!	Rivers designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational?						
	!	Any transportation corridor of high exposure, such as part of the Interstate System, or Amtrak?						
	l	A governmentally established or designated interstate or inter-county foot trail, or one formally proposed for establishment or designation?	\checkmark					
	!	A site, area, lake, reservoir or highway designated as scenic?						
	!	Municipal park, or designated open space?	\checkmark					
	!	County road?	\checkmark					
	İ	State road?			\checkmark			
	!	Local road?	\checkmark					
2.	Is the v	visibility of the project seasonal? (i.e., screened by summer foliage,	, but visible du	ring othe	r seasons	s)		
		☐Yes ✓ No						
3.	Are any	y of the resources checked in question 1 used by the public during	the time of ye	ar during	which the	e project	will be visible?	
		√Yes						

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL ENVIRONMENT						
4. From each item checked in question 1, check those which generally describe the surrounding environment.						
				With	ıi n	
Essentially undeveloped				*¼ mile	*1 mile	
Forested						
Agricultural						
Suburban Residential						
Industrial						
Commerical						
Urban						
River, Lake, Pond						
Cliffs, Overlooks						
Designated Open Space						
Flat						
Hilly						
Mountainous						
Other NOTE: add attachments as needed						
5. Are there visually similar projects within:						
*½ mile √ Yes	√ Yes	No 2 miles	s 📝 Yes 🦳 No	3 miles 📝 Yes	∏ No	
						
*Distance from project site is pro	ovided for a	assistance. Sub	ostitute other distanc	ces as appropriate.		
EXPOSURE 6. The annual number of viewers likely to obtain NOTE: When user data is unavailable or unknown	serve the , use best	proposed projed estimate.	ct is 25 K	?		
CONTEXT						
7. The situation or activity in which the viewe	ers are eng	gaged while viev	ving the proposed a	ction is:		
		FRE	QUENCY			
Activity Travel to and from work Involved in recreational activities Routine travel by residents At a residence At worksite Other	Daily O O O O	Weekly O O O O O	Holidays/ Weekends O O O O	Seasonally O O O O		
					Reset	

APPENDIX B

AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

nationalgrid

James P. Flannery Director Power Plant Operations

July 28, 2011

VIA Electronic Filing

Hon. Jaclyn Brilling, Secretary NYS Public Service Commission Three Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12223

Re: Notification of Generation Unit Retirement

Generator: National Grid Generation LLC
Generating Units: Far Rockaway Unit 4 and

Glenwood Units 4 & 5

Dear Secretary Brilling:

Pursuant to the notification requirements set forth in the Commission's Order Adopting Notice Requirements for Generation Unit Retirements, Case 05-E-0889, Generation Unit Retirement Policies and Procedures (issued December 20, 2005), National Grid Generation LLC ("National Grid Generation") hereby provides notice of its intent to permanently retire Unit No. 4 at the Far Rockaway Power Station (PTID# 23548) ("Far Rockaway 4") and Glenwood Power Station Units 4 & 5 (PTID# 23550 and 23614, respectively) ("Glenwood 4 & 5") from service at a date to be determined, but currently anticipated in the Summer 2012.

Far Rockaway 4 is a 100 MW (nameplate rating), gas-fired steam turbine unit located at National Grid Generation's Far Rockaway Power Station in New York, New York. Glenwood 4 & 5 are each 100 MW (nameplate rating), gas-fired steam turbine units located at National Grid Generation's Glenwood Power Station in Glenwood Landing, New York. These units are interconnected to the Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") in Zone K, and have provided energy, capacity and ancillary services to LIPA since 1998 pursuant to a long-term power purchase agreement, the Power Supply Agreement, dated as of June 26, 1997 (the "PSA"). Combined, these units have produced less than 2% of LIPA's total energy requirements in recent years.

In consultation with National Grid, LIPA has elected to exercise a contractual right to remove Far Rockaway 4 and Glenwood 4 & 5 from the PSA upon completion of certain transmission upgrades that are necessary to permit the retirement of these units consistent with the New York Independent System Operator's ("NYISO") Technical Bulletin 185 and Attachment Y of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff. Accordingly, the parties recently entered into an amendment to the PSA that provides for the removal of these units from the agreement. This PSA amendment will become effective upon receipt of required regulatory approvals, specifically (i) the approval of the

175 East Old Country Road, Hicksville, NY 11801-4257

¹ In addition to Glenwood 4 &5, National Grid Generation owns two combustion turbine units and a peaking facility in Glenwood Landing, New York. The combustion turbine units and peaking facility at the Glenwood site are unaffected by this notice.

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Letter to Hon. Jaclyn Brilling July 28, 2011 Page 2 of 2

New York State Comptroller and the New York State Attorney General; and (ii) acceptance of the amendment for filing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

National Grid Generation is retiring these units because they would be uneconomic to operate in the absence of a power purchase agreement with LIPA. Accordingly, National Grid Generation intends to retire Glenwood 4 & 5 and Far Rockaway 4 (independently of each other) upon LIPA posting notice to its OASIS that it has completed the necessary transmission upgrades to allow for retirement. These transmission upgrades are currently anticipated to be completed no later than June 30, 2012.

National Grid reserves the right to rescind this notice in the event the PSA amendment fails to become effective, the anticipated transmission agreements are not completed, or the units otherwise fail to become retirement eligible. National Grid Generation is simultaneously providing a copy of this notice to the NYISO and LIPA.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours truly, James P. Hanney

cc: New York Independent System Operator

Via Electronic Mail (generator retirement@nyiso.com)

Paul A. DeCotis, LIPA Rick Shansky, LIPA Ed Petrocelli, LIPA

Ellen S. Smith, National Grid John G. Cochrane, National Grid Brian T. McCabe, National Grid Sean P. Moore, National Grid Philip A. Decicco, National Grid



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Certified Mail - Return Receipt

September 27, 2011

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service New York Field Office 3817 Luker Road Cortland, NY 13045

Subject:

Glenwood-Manhasset 69-467 and Glenwood-Bar Beach 69-472 Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project - Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure located on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the harbor, and span across the harbor to a transmission structure located on the roof of the Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Both transmission lines will be moved off of the roof of the existing power station where they run between the station's stacks and relocated approximately 300 feet (ft) to the north and east of the station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. In place of existing two optical ground wires (OPGW), two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) fiber optic cables will be installed.

In addition to the relocation and replacement of the two circuits (and accompanying shield wires and OPGW cables), ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Specifically, five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles at roughly their current location. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the existing power station.

TRC Environmental, as the applicant's environmental consultant, is requesting the input of the New York Natural Heritage Program regarding any ecologically significant areas and/or federal or state species of concern known to exist within the project area. Supplemental data to facilitate your review is referenced and provided below.

Figure 1 is a site location map showing the general location of the overhead transmission line relocation project on either side of the Hempstead Harbor. The existing Glenwood Power Station and substation are identified on the east side of the harbor. On the west

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service New York Field Office September 27, 2011 Page 2 of 3

side of the harbor, the new circuits (in red and purple) travel the same path as the existing circuits (in yellow). In crossing the harbor from west to east, the new circuits parallel the existing ones and diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall about 300 ft from the existing circuit location.

Figure 2 is a more detailed view of the project on an aerial photographic basemap. In addition to the location of the existing and proposed circuits, the location, and type and identification number of poles that will be installed to hold and carry the circuits are shown.

Additional information on the proposed project includes the following:

- Construction of the new/reconstructed transmission structures is proposed to begin in April 2012.
- The conductors and shield wires of both overhead lines will be relocated to two new dead-end foundation poles on the east side of Shore Road in an existing parking lot across from and just east of the power station. The Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line will be placed on new steel Pole #SP4. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line will be placed on new steel Pole #SP4A.
- For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length from existing steel Pole #SP3, which will remain as is on the west side of Hempstead Harbor on Bar Beach, to new Pole #4 will be approximately 1,408 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span, from existing steel Pole #SP3 to new steel Pole #SP4A, will be approximately 1,367 ft.
- From Pole #SP4 the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) circuit will travel approximately 160 ft to a new steel pole (#SP5). From Pole #SP5 the circuit will travel about 100 ft and be terminated within the Glenwood Substation.
- From Pole #SP4A the Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) circuit will travel approximately 210 ft to a new direct buried steel pole (#SP6). From pole #SP6 the circuit will cross over the existing Transformer Repair Building and dead-end on new steel Pole #SP7. From that point the circuit will be terminated in the Glenwood Substation.
- The heights of the five new steel poles, on the east side of Hempstead Harbor near the power station, are anticipated to be as follows:
 - #SP4 and #SP4A 200 ft
 - #SP5 116 ft
 - #SP6 and #SP7 143 ft.

These five new steel poles will include four foundation poles and one direct bury pole. All will be located on either the property of the power station or of the Glenwood substation. All five poles will be installed in existing asphalt-paved or macadam-surfaced areas.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service New York Field Office September 27, 2011 Page 3 of 3

• Of the five replacement wooden poles on the west side of the harbor, three will be located west of Shore Road (#3W, #4W, #5W) and two will be on the east side of Shore Road (#3E, #4E). Poles #4W, #5W and #4E will be 70 ft poles (61 ft above ground); poles #3E and #3W will be 90 ft in height 79 ft above ground). Each replacement wooden pole will be directly installed into the ground at a location within several feet of the existing pole.

Your review of the project locations for the presence of trustee resources of concern to the USFWS is greatly appreciated. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program has also been contacted to review the proposed project.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst

Enclosures

cc: B. Page, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

S. Dalton, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

M. Gibbons, NYSDEC

N. Hendel, ACOE

K. Maher, TRC

T. Syed, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC





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Certified Mail - Return Receipt

September 27, 2011

Natural Heritage Program Information Services N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway, 5th floor Albany, New York 12233-4757

Subject: Glenwood-Manhasset 69-467 and Glenwood-Bar Beach 69-472

Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project - Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure located on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the harbor, and span across the harbor to a transmission structure located on the roof of the Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Both transmission lines will be moved off of the roof of the existing power station where they run between the station's stacks and relocated approximately 300 feet (ft) to the north and east of the station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. In place of existing two optical ground wires (OPGW), two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) fiber optic cables will be installed.

In addition to the relocation and replacement of the two circuits (and accompanying shield wires and OPGW cables), ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Specifically, five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles at roughly their current location. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the existing power station.

TRC Environmental, as the applicant's environmental consultant, is requesting the input of the New York Natural Heritage Program regarding any ecologically significant areas and/or federal or state species of concern known to exist within the project area. Supplemental data to facilitate your review is referenced and provided below.

Figure 1 is a site location map showing the general location of the overhead transmission line relocation project on either side of the Hempstead Harbor. The existing Glenwood Power Station and substation are identified on the east side of the harbor. On the west

Natural Heritage Program N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation September 27, 2011 Page 2 of 3

side of the harbor, the relocated circuits (in red and purple) travel the same path as the existing circuits (in yellow). In crossing the harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits parallel the existing ones and diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall about 300 ft from the existing circuit location.

Figure 2 is a more detailed view of the project on an aerial photographic basemap. In addition to the location of the existing and proposed circuits, the location, and type and identification number of poles that will be installed to hold and carry the circuits are shown.

Additional information on the proposed project includes the following:

- Construction of the new/reconstructed transmission structures is proposed to begin in April 2012.
- The conductors and shield wires of both overhead lines will be relocated to two new dead-end foundation poles on the east side of Shore Road in an existing parking lot across from and just east of the power station. The Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line will be placed on new steel Pole #SP4. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line will be placed on new steel Pole #SP4A.
- For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length from existing steel Pole #SP3, which will remain as is on the west side of Hempstead Harbor on Bar Beach, to new Pole #4 will be approximately 1,408 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span, from existing steel Pole #SP3 to new steel Pole #SP4A, will be approximately 1,367 ft.
- From Pole #SP4 the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) circuit will travel approximately 160 ft to a new steel pole (#SP5). From Pole #SP5 the circuit will travel about 100 ft and be terminated within the Glenwood Substation.
- From Pole #SP4A the Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) circuit will travel approximately 210 ft to a new direct buried steel pole (#SP6). From pole #SP6 the circuit will cross over the existing Transformer Repair Building and dead-end on new steel Pole #SP7. From that point the circuit will be terminated in the Glenwood Substation.
- The heights of the five new steel poles, on the east side of Hempstead Harbor near the power station, are anticipated to be as follows:
 - #SP4 and #SP4A 200 ft
 - #SP5 116 ft
 - #SP6 and #SP7 143 ft.

These five new steel poles will include four foundation poles and one direct bury pole. All will be located on either the property of the power station or of the Glenwood substation. All five poles will be installed in existing asphalt-paved or macadam-surfaced areas.



Natural Heritage Program N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation September 27, 2011 Page 3 of 3

• Of the five replacement wooden poles on the west side of the harbor, three will be located west of Shore Road (#3W, #4W, #5W) and two will be on the east side of Shore Road (#3E, #4E). Poles #4W, #5W and #4E will be 70 ft poles (61 ft above ground); poles #3E and #3W will be 90 ft in height 79 ft above ground). Each replacement wooden pole will be directly installed into the ground at a location within several feet of the existing pole.

Your review of the project locations for the presence of trustee resources of concern to the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program is greatly appreciated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has also been contacted to review the proposed project.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst

Enclosures

cc: B. Page, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

S. Dalton, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

M. Gibbons, NYSDEC

N. Hendel, ACOE

K. Maher, TRC

T. Syed, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC



file



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September 30, 2011

Certified Mail - Return Receipt

NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Subject:

Glenwood-Manhasset 69-467 and Glenwood-Bar Beach 69-472 Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project - Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure located on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the harbor, and span the harbor to a transmission structure located on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Both existing transmission lines will be moved off of the roof of the power station where they run between the station's stacks and will be relocated approximately 300 feet (ft) to the north and east of the station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables.

In addition to the relocation and replacement of the two circuits (and accompanying shield wires and ADSS cables), a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Specifically, five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several feet) their current locations in the West Shore Road right-of-way (ROW). Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the power station in an existing paved parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Substation.

TRC Environmental, as the applicant's environmental consultant, is requesting the input of the NYS OPRHP regarding any culturally significant resources known to exist within the project area. Supplemental data to facilitate your review is referenced and provided below.

N.Y.S. Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation September 30, 2011 Page 2 of 4

Figure 1 is a site location map showing the general location of the overhead transmission line relocation project on either side of the Hempstead Harbor. The existing Glenwood Power Station and Glenwood Substation are identified on the east side of the harbor. On the west

side of the harbor, the relocated circuits (in red and purple) will travel the same path as the existing circuits (in yellow). In crossing the harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits parallel the existing ones but diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 feet from the existing circuit location.

Figure 2 is a more detailed view of the project on an aerial photographic basemap. In addition to the location of the existing and proposed circuits, the location, type and identification number of the poles that will be installed to hold and carry the circuits are shown.

A more detailed description of the project and the proposed ground-disturbing work are provided below. Project construction is planned to begin in April 2012.

No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP-1, SP-2 and SP-3) as shown in Figure 2.

On the western side of the harbor, five wooden poles will be installed as replacements for the five existing five wooden poles. The replacement poles are identified in Figure 2 as 3W, 4W, 5W (on the west side of West Shore Road), 3E and 4E (on the east side of West Shore Road). The replacement poles will be installed within several feet of the existing ones and will be kept within the existing ROW of the road. The existing poles will be cut at their bases and the subsurface portions will be pulled out. The replacement poles will be placed nearby (within several feet) directly into a hole dug into the soil with no foundation requirements. The dug holes will each be approximately 6 feet across and about 10-12 feet deep. Materials from the new hole will be used to backfill that of the poles that were removed.

Pictures of the existing wooden poles and their locations in the roadway ROW are attached to this letter. Descriptions of the photographs are described below and reference the pole locations depicted in Figure 2, attached.

Poles on the West Side of the Harbor

- Photo 1 Looking north at the existing wooden pole where replacement pole 3W will be installed. Note that the existing pole is located about three (3) to four (4) feet from the edge of the roadway in the maintained (but currently overgrown) ROW.
- Photo 2 Looking north at the existing wooden pole where replacement pole 4W will be installed. The existing pole is located about three to four feet from the edge of the roadway in the maintained (but currently overgrown) ROW.
- Photo 3 Looking south at the existing wooden pole where replacement pole 5W



N.Y.S. Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation September 30, 2011 Page 3 of 4

will be installed. The existing pole is located about three to four feet from the edge of the roadway in the ROW. The area has recently been improved with landscaping, irrigation system and pavers associated with the Harbor Links Golf Course.

- Photo 4 Looking north/northeast at the two existing wooden poles where replacement poles 4E and 3E will be installed. In the background can be seen the existing steel pole SP1.
- Photo 5 Looking north at the existing wooden pole where replacement pole 3E will be installed. The new pole will be installed within the existing grassed median located between the roadway and the sidewalk, within three feet of the roadway.
- Photo 6 Looking north at the existing wooden pole where replacement pole 4E will be installed. The new pole will be installed within the existing grassed median located between the roadway and the sidewalk, within three feet of the roadway.

On the eastern side of the harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 2 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP-7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding the existing Glenwood substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundations and direct bury. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, 4A, SP6 and SP7. Pole SP5 will be installed via direct bury.

Foundations for the four new steel poles in the existing parking lot will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 feet across and up to 30-40 feet deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct bury of SP5 will disturb a surface area of about 6 feet across and up to 18 feet deep in the existing macadam-surfaced enclosure of the substation.

The existing steel pole and the three wooden poles located in the parking lot will remain in their current location.

Descriptions of the attached photographs are described below and reference the pole locations depicted in Figure 2.

Poles on the East Side of the Harbor

- Photo 7 Looking east toward the existing parking lot where new steel poles SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP6 will be installed. The location of SP6 is just to the south, outside the limits of this photograph but still within the parking lot (and shown in Photo 9).
- Photo 8 Looking east within the existing parking lot where the four of the five new steel poles (above) will be installed.
- Photo 9 Looking south within the existing parking lot to the general area where



N.Y.S. Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation September 30, 2011 Page 4 of 4

new steel pole SP6 will be installed. The Glenwood Substation building is in the background.

- Photo 10 Looking northeast at the existing steel pole in the parking lot.
- Photo 11 Looking southeast at the existing set of three wooden poles in the parking lot with a portion of the substation shown in the background.
- Photo 12 Looking northeast into existing substation enclosure where new steel
 pole SP7 will be installed. Portions of the substation, the surrounding retaining
 wall and fencing are shown in the background.

In summary, the five replacement wooden poles will be installed within the existing, maintained ROW of West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed within an existing asphalted parking lot or macadam-surfaced substation enclosure. All of these areas have been previously disturbed during construction and maintenance of the roadway and of the power station and substation.

Your review of the project locations for the potential presence of cultural resources is greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst

Enclosures

cc: B. Page, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

S. Dalton, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

M. Gibbons, NYSDEC

K. Maher, TRC

T. Syed, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC





Photo #1



Photo #2



Photo #3



Photo #4



Photo #5



Photo #6



Photo #7



Photo #8



Photo #9



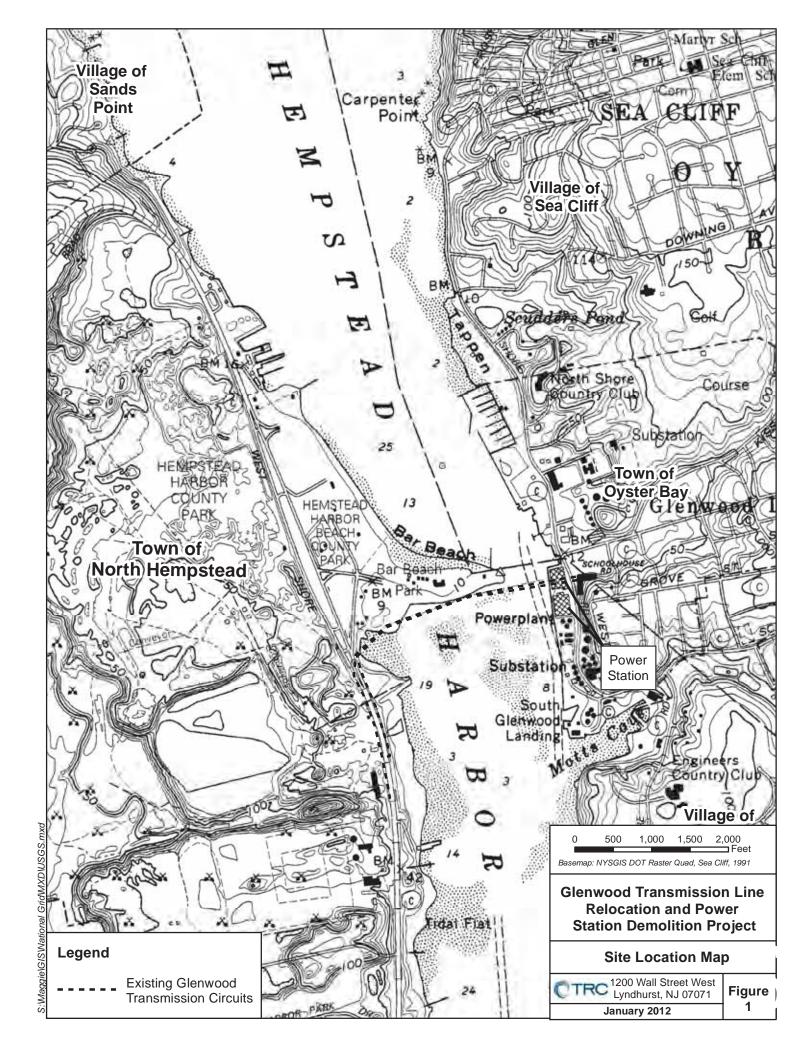
Photo #10



Photo #11



Photo #12





NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources

625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone: (518) 402-8935 • Fax: (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.ny.gov

October 6, 2011



Commissioner

Marc Lawlor T R C 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd flr Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Dear Mr. Lawlor:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project – Glenwood-Manhasset 69-467; and Glenwood-Bar Beach 69-472, area as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

The enclosed report may be included in documents that will be available to the public. However, any enclosed maps displaying locations of rare species are considered sensitive information, and are intended only for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.ht ml.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

ean Pietrusiak, Information Services

NYS Department Environmental Conservation

Enc.

cc: Region 1

989

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 (518) 402-8935

~The information in this report includes only records entered into the NY Natural Heritage databases as of the date of the report. This report is not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare species or significant natural communities at or in the vicinity of this site.

~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.

~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided 1) if the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) if the location and/or extent is not precisely known, 3) if the location and/or extent is too large to display, and/or 4) if the animal is listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



BIRDS

Falco peregrinus

Peregrine Falcon

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank:

S3B - Vulnerable

Office Use 12409

Breeding

Federal Listing:

Global Rank:

G4 - Apparently secure

ESU

Last Report:

EO Rank:

County: Town:

Nassau

North Hempstead, Oyster Bay

Location:

At, or in the vicinity of, the project site.

General Quality and Habitat:

**For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact

the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located.

1 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at http://www.natureserve.org/explorer, from NYSDEC at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at http://plants.usda.gov/index.html (for plants).

More detailed information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29384.html and click on Draft Ecological Communities of New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 (518) 402-8935

HISTORICAL RECORDS

The following plants and animals were documented in the vicinity of the project site at one time, but have not been documented there since 1979 or earlier, or there is uncertainty regarding their continued presence.

There is no recent information on these plants and animals in the vicinity of the project site and their current status there is unknown. In most cases the precise location of the plant or animal in this vicinity at the time it was last documented is also unknown and therefore location maps are generally not provided.

If appropriate habitat for these plants or animals is present in the vicinity of the project site, it is possible that they may still occur there.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



VASCULAR PLANTS

Agrimonia rostellata

Woodland Agrimony

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank:

S2 - Imperiled

Office Use 7975

M

Federal Listing:

Global Rank:

G5 - Secure

Location:

Last Report:

1924-08-27

EO Rank:

Historical, no recent

information

County: Town:

Nassau

North Hempstead

Port Washington

Specimen label: Rich hilly woods.

Directions:

Specimen label: Port Washington, in rich hilly woods.

General Quality

and Habitat:

Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at http://www.natureserve.org/explorer, from NYSDEC at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at http://plants.usda.gov/index.html (for plants).

September 29, 2011





Andrew M. Cuomo Governor

> Rose Harvey Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

October 11, 2011

Mark J. Lawlor TRC 1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Re: LIPA

Glenwood 69 kV Overhead Transmission Line

Relocation Project

Hempstead Harbor - North Hempstead and Oyster Bay/NORTH HEMPSTEAD, NassauOYSTER BAY, Nassau County

11PR06715

Dear Mr. Lawlor:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Field Services Bureau of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the Field Services Bureau and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the OPRHP's opinion that your project will have No Impact upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Buth & Respont

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation



1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

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November 7, 2011

Mr. Kevin Kispert, Environmental Analyst II New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 50 Circle Rd SUNY @ Stony Brook Stony Brook, NY 11790

Subject: LIPA Glenwood 69kV Overhead Transmission Line

Relocation Project

Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay

Nassau County, New York

Dear Mr. Kispert:

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing the relocation of two existing overhead transmission lines (circuits) that span lower Hempstead Harbor in the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Your review of the Glenwood 69 kV Transmission Line Relocation Project with respect to potential NYSDEC jurisdiction is greatly appreciated.

Introduction

The existing circuits currently extend from an existing transmission structure (pole) located on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the harbor, and span the harbor to a lattice steel structure located on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the eastern shore. Both existing transmission lines will be moved off of the roof of the power station where they run between the station's stacks and will be relocated approximately 300 feet (ft) to the north and east of the station. The existing shield wires, which are attached to the same structures and parallel the circuits, will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables.

In addition to the relocation of the two circuits (and accompanying shield wires and ADSS cables), a total of ten poles constructed of steel or wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Specifically, five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near their current locations along West Shore Road (within several ft). Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the power station in an existing paved parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Substation.

Figure 1 is a site location map showing the general location of the Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project on either side of Hempstead Harbor. The existing Glenwood Power Station and Glenwood Substation are identified on the east side of the harbor. On the west side of the harbor, the relocated circuits (in red and purple) will travel the same path as the existing circuits (in yellow). In crossing the harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits parallel the existing ones but diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft from the existing circuit location. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the harbor will be an estimated 1,408 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,367 ft.

Figure 2 is a more detailed view of the project on an aerial photographic basemap. In addition to the location of the existing and proposed circuits, the location, type and identification number of the poles that will be installed are shown.

Project construction, described in more detail below, is planned to begin as early as April 2012. The tentative schedule is as follows:

- April/May 2012 Steel pole foundation and caisson installation
- May/June 2012 Steel pole installation and stringing of conductor between steel poles
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across harbor and tie into substation.

Construction of Poles

On the western side of the harbor, five wooden poles will be installed as replacements for the existing five wooden poles. The replacement poles are identified in Figure 2 as 3W, 4W, 5W (on the west side of West Shore Road), 3E and 4E (on the east side of West Shore Road). The replacement poles will be installed within several ft of the existing ones. The existing poles will be cut at their bases and the subsurface portions will be pulled out. The replacement poles will be placed directly into holes dug into the soil requiring no foundations. The dug holes will each be approximately three ft (+/-) across and about 1O - 12 ft deep. Materials from the new excavation will be used to backfill the holes of poles that were removed. No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP-1, SP-2 and SP-3) on the western side of the harbor shown in Figure 2.

The replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing wooden poles. The heights of poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft higher (at 61 ft above ground level) than the existing ones.

The replacement wooden will all be located in uplands immediately adjacent to West Shore Road, a four-lane (narrowing to two lanes in this area). On the east side of the road this area is vegetated with maintained turf grass; on the west side of the road this area has an assortment of grasses and shrubs growing on sloped terrain, which are regularly cut.

There are no freshwater wetlands in the vicinity of the replacement poles.

A tidal wetland is located along the western shoreline of Hempstead Harbor, the nearest point being about 90 ft from Replacement Pole 3E. The ground elevation where pole 3E will be placed is above 20 ft elevation and it is situated between the roadway (to the west)



and a sidewalk (to the east). Therefore, this area is located outside of the 300 ft adjacent area of the tidal wetland. The other set of poles will be also be outside of the tidal wetland adjacent area as they are located on the west side of West Shore Road.

The relocated circuits will span the tidal wetlands that exist between existing poles SP-1 and SP-2. No ground disturbing work will be done at either location or in between in the tidal wetland. The relocated circuits will parallel the existing circuits on the existing poles.

On the eastern side of the harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 2 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, paved, fenced parking lot associated with station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding the existing Glenwood Substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The heights of the new steel poles (above ground level) will be as follows: SP4 and SP4A - 197 ft; SP5 - 116 ft; SP6 and SP7 - 143 ft.

The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundations and direct bury. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7 will require foundations. Each steel pole installation will require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft across and up to 30 - 40 ft deep, depending on subsurface conditions. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct bury. The direct bury of SP6 will disturb a surface area of about 3 ft across and up to 18 ft deep.

Based on the size of the excavations and groundwater levels, it has been estimated that the four excavations may generate an estimated 136,000 gallons of water (or about 34,000 gallons per excavation). The excavation will not be dewatered, rather groundwater will be left in place to assist in maintaining pressure on the sides and bottom of the foundation casing. A tremie mix will be used to pour the concrete. During this process the groundwater will be forced from the bottom of the excavation and will rise to the upper part of the excavation. At that point, a pump will be used to keep the water level below the top of the hole and to send the water to a frac tank.

Groundwater samples indicate that concentrations of benzene (85 ug/l) and total xylene (200 ug/l) exceed the mandatory surface water discharge limits identified in the Long Island Well Permit Supplemental Data Sheet Application. The remaining pollutants, including ethylbenzene, toluene and naphthalene were not detected at concentrations of <10 ug/l. Based on the concentrations of benzene and xylene, the groundwater may require treatment for discharge to Hempstead Harbor.

There are currently two alternate methods under consideration for the handling of the groundwater. One is to treat the groundwater onsite utilizing a portable treatment system and then to discharge the treated effluent to Hempstead Harbor in accordance with the applicable surface water discharge standards. The other option is to take the groundwater off-site via tanker trucks and transport it to a permitted wastewater treatment facility for treatment and disposal.



It has been estimated that the excavations will generate an estimated maximum of 670 cubic yards of soil (or 168 cubic yards per excavation). Soil samples will be taken from the proposed excavations prior to actual work to characterize the soil. If contaminated, the soils will be handled and transported off site to an authorized disposal facility, as applicable.

Relocation of the Circuits

On the eastern side of the harbor the existing circuits will be removed from the substation. A tensioner will be placed in the parking lot and rollers will be installed on top of the substation (maintenance building). A tensioner is a hydraulic-powered machine that provides the necessary tension during the removal and/or installation of conductors and cables. Rollers provide for the directed travel of the conductors and cables.

The conductor between the power station and the substation maintenance building will be removed. Rollers will then be hung on the steel lattice structure on top of the power station. The cable will be detached and a lead line will be allowed to fall into the harbor. A lead line is a rope that is attached to the circuits and allows them to be pulled.

A tensioner will also be needed on the west side of the harbor near existing steel pole SP2 and will operate in a similar fashion.

It is expected that one cable per day can be strung; therefore, to provide adequate time for all of the circuits and cables, up to two weeks of time will be needed for stringing operations. Within that two-week window, the lead line will be floated on Hempstead Harbor water for a limited time, approximately three hours per stringing operation or a maximum of six hours per day, conservatively. However, it is proposed to close off that portion of the waterway for the entire two weeks rather than opening and closing the area each day for a few hours at a time based on the needs of construction. The lead line will be a nylon rope (or comparable), striped and/or colored for high visibility. In addition, a safety line extending across the harbor with highly visible rope floats will be installed in the water during construction.

The Coast Guard has been made aware of the project and has required the project to provide adequate notification to them (in this case, one month) so that they can officially notify local mariners. In addition, coordination is being conducted with the town of Hempstead Harbor Master to minimize potential impacts to local boaters during that two-week period.

The project has received a determination of No Impact from the state Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We are currently working with Michele Gibbons, wildlife biologist in Region 1 of NYSDEC, with respect to the presence of peregrine falcons on one of the stacks of the existing power station.



Your review of the Glenwood 69 kV Overhead Transmission Line Relocation Project with respect to NYSDEC jurisdiction is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Marc J. Lawlor

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

cc: A. Yablonsky, National Grid

B. Page, National Grid

S. Dalton, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

K. Maher, TRC

T. Syed, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC





Tel: 516-222-7700 Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Matthew P. Maraglio, CPESC Coastal Review Specialist NYS Department of State Division of Coastal Resources One Commerce Plaza 99 Washington Avenue Albany, NY 12231-0001

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Maraglio:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

LIPA has elected to ramp down its purchases of power from the Glenwood Power Station, owned by National Grid, in order to reduce costs to its ratepayers, improve the overall efficiency of its electrical system, and provide benefits to the environment. National Grid, the owner of the Glenwood Power Station, intends to decommission and demolish the plant; therefore, LIPA has agreed to relocate its transmission lines which traverse the power station site. Due to the regional nature of the impacts of this action throughout the LIPA service territory, as well as the action's specific, technical nature, the broad extent of LIPA's governmental powers, and the resources it possesses to investigate the action, LIPA believes that it is the agency most qualified to serve as lead agency and to most fully evaluate the range of potential environmental impacts.

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If your agency has an interest in the above-described action, feel free to describe, in your response to this letter, any SEQRA- related concerns you may wish to have considered in the completion of the FEAF. A copy of LIPA's completed FEAF, and supporting studies, will also be forwarded to your agency when available.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to call or e-mail Monique Brechter, at 516-719-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

Agend	cy name:	
By:	Date:	



Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



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December 21, 2011

Ruth L. Pierpont
Acting Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NYS OPHRP
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

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Ву:	 Date:

Agency name:



Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Jon Kaiman Town Supervisor Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Kaiman:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Sincerely.

Nick Lizanick

Vice President Operations

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cc: Mal Nathan

cc: Michael E. Levin, AICP

cc: Thomas K. Dwyer

cc: Richard S. Finkel

Agency name:

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

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By:		Data	
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Tel: 516-222-7700 Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

John Venditto Supervisor Town of Oyster Bay Town Hall 54 Audrey Avenue Oyster Bay, NY 11771

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Venditto:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 - Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 - USGS Site Location; Figure 2 - Existing Conditions; Figure 3 - Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 - Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 - Aerial View of Glenwood Station - Facilities to be Demolished.

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Nick Lizanich
Vice President Operations
thority serving as lead agency for

Sincerely

Encl.

cc: Frederick P. Ippolito



www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Thomas E. Tilley Chief Fire Marshall Nassau County Fire Commission Nassau County Public Safety Center 1194 Prospect Avenue Westbury, NY 11590

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Tilley:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 - Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 - USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 – Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 - Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 - Aerial View of Glenwood Station - Facilities to be Demolished.

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Nick/Lizahich
Vice President Operations

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

Agency	name:	
Ву:		_Date:



Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Lawrence Eisenstein, M.D. Commissioner of Health Nassau County Department of Health 106 Charles Lindbergh Blvd. Uniondale, NY 11553

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Dr. Eisenstein:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Sincerely

Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

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Agenc	name:
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By:	Date:



Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Chris Hogan
Project Manager
Division of Environmental Permits
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway, 4th floor
Albany, NY 12233

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Nick Lizanich
Vice President Operations

Encl.

cc: Kevin Kispert cc: Michelle Gibbons cc: Barbara Loucks cc: Alison Crocker

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

Agenc	y name:	·	
By:		Date:	



Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Hon. Yvette Edidin Mayor Village of Roslyn Harbor 500 Motts Cove Road Roslyn Harbor, NY 11576

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mayor Edidin:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 – Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Nick Lizanich
Vice President Operations

Sincerely

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Agency name:



Tel: 516-222-7700 Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Jeff Yunker United States Coast Guard Sector New York 212 Coast Guard Drive Staten Island, NY 10305

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Yunker:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

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Vice President Operations

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	Date:

Agency name:



ax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org



December 21, 2011

Naomi Handell
Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers
New York District
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1937
New York, New York 10278-0090

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Ms. Handell:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

LIPA has elected to ramp down its purchases of power from the Glenwood Power Station, owned by National Grid, in order to reduce costs to its ratepayers, improve the overall efficiency of its electrical system, and provide benefits to the environment. National Grid, the owner of the Glenwood Power Station, intends to decommission and demolish the plant; therefore, LIPA has agreed to relocate its transmission lines which traverse the power station site. Due to the regional nature of the impacts of this action throughout the LIPA service territory, as well as the action's specific, technical nature, the broad extent of LIPA's governmental powers, and the resources it possesses to investigate the action, LIPA believes that it is the agency most qualified to serve as lead agency and to most fully evaluate the range of potential environmental impacts.

Your agency has been identified as a potentially involved or interested agency for the review and approval of this project. LIPA requests your agency's concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. If your agency concurs with LIPA serving as lead agency, please indicate your approval by signing on the line below and returning a copy of this letter at

of this letter, or January 22, 2012. Alternatively, a lack of response to this letter will be taken as concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. An electronic concurrence is also acceptable at the following email address: MBrechter@lipower.org, or via fax at (516) 719-8602.

If your agency has an interest in the above-described action, feel free to describe, in your response to this letter, any SEQRA- related concerns you may wish to have considered in the completion of the FEAF. A copy of LIPA's completed FEAF, and supporting studies, will also be forwarded to your agency when available.

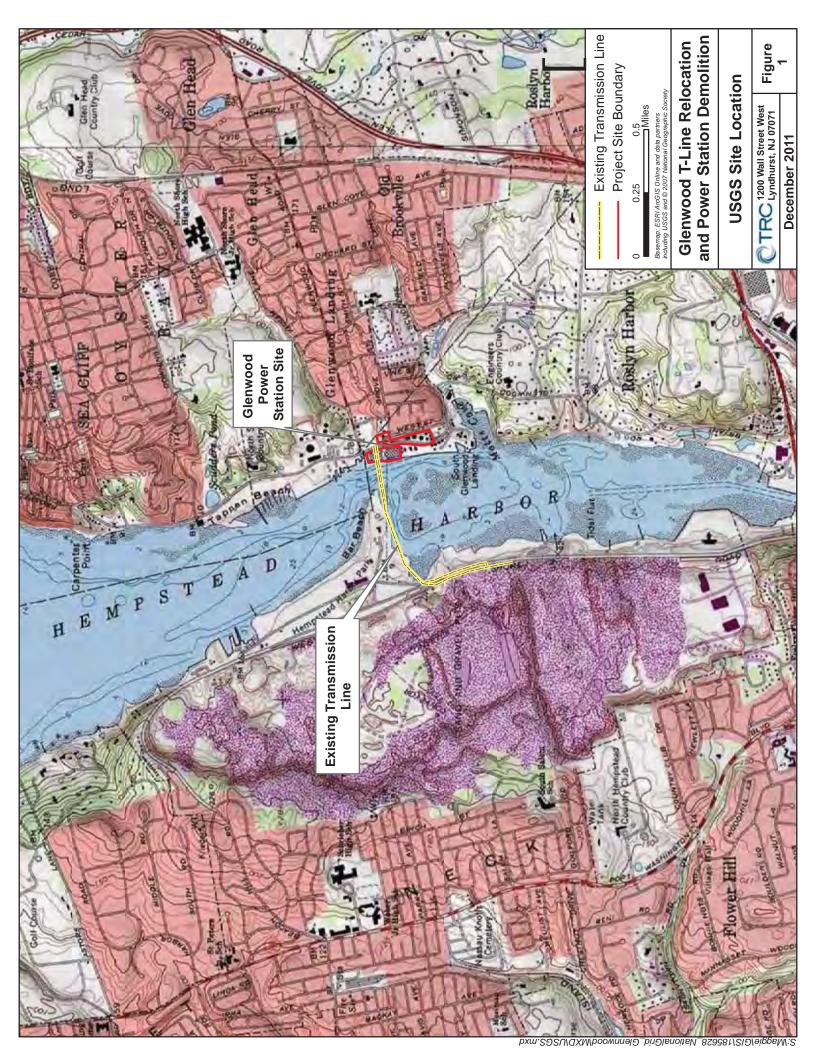
If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to call or e-mail Monique Brechter, at 516-719-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Nick/Lizanich
Vice President Operations

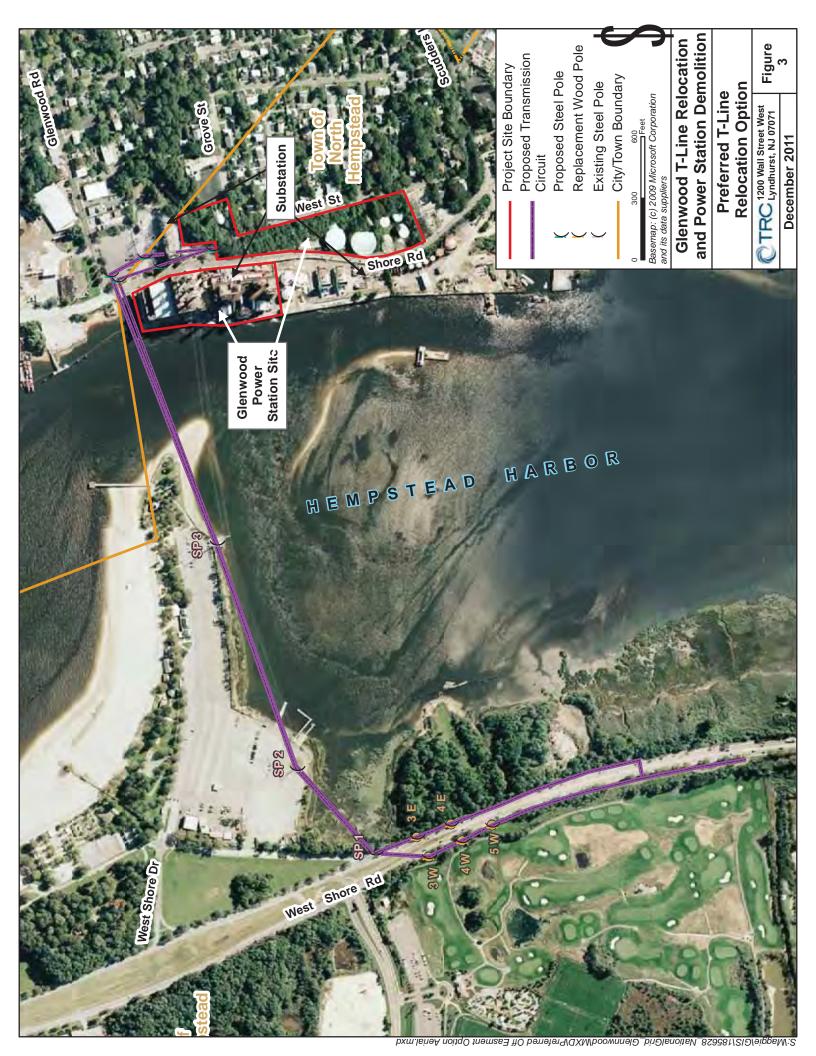
The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

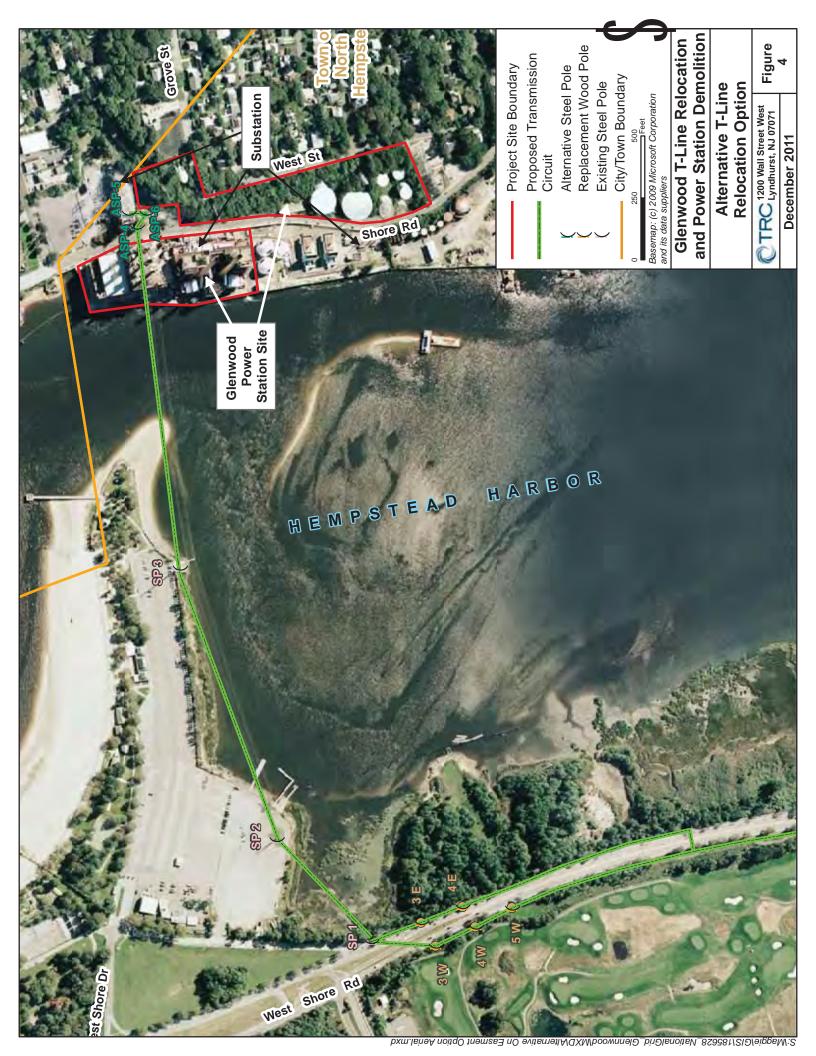
Ву:	Date:	

Agency name: __













Andrew M. Cuomo

Rose Harvey Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

December 30, 2011

Nick Lizanich LIPA 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 403 Uniondale, New York 11553

Re:

LIPA

Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation &

Power Station Demolition

West Shore Rd. & Shore Rd.; West Shore Rd. &

Glenw/NORTH HEMPSTEAD,

NassauOYSTER BAY, Nassau County

11PR07984

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) concerning your project's potential impact/effect upon historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. Our staff has reviewed the documentation that you provided on your project. Preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information are noted on separate enclosures accompanying this letter. A determination of impact/effect will be provided only after ALL documentation requirements noted on any enclosures have been met. Any questions concerning our preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information should be directed to the appropriate staff person identified on each enclosure.

In cases where a state agency is involved in this undertaking, it is appropriate for that agency to determine whether consultation should take place with OPRHP under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law. In addition, if there is any federal agency involvement, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" 36 CFR 800 requires that agency to initiate Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

When responding, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely, Ruthet. Purpoint

Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Enclosure

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES/DISTRICTS

PROJECT NUMBER 11PR07984

(Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation & Power Station Demolition/West Shore Rd. & Shore Rd.; West Shore Rd. & Glenw/T/NORTH HEMPSTEAD /T/OYSTER BAY)

In order fo adjacent to	r us to complete our evaluation of the historic signification of all buildings/structures/districts within or your project area we will need the following additional information
	Full project description showing area of potential effect.
	Clear, original photographs of buildings/structures 50 years or older.
	within or immediately adjacent to the project area ** key all photographs to a site map
	Clear, original photographs of the surroundings looking out from the project site in all direction, keyed to a site map. Date of construction.
	Brief history of property.
V	Clear, original photographs of the following:
	Please provide current photos of all elevations of Power Stations 2 & 3, numbered and keyed to a site plan. The photos should be taken from the street level and not aerial. Other:
	Please provide the dates of construction for Power Stations 2 & 3, the Storage Building, and the Fuel Storage Tanks. Include a list of any major alterations made to the structures and the dates of the alterations.
Please prov	ide only the additional information checked above. If you have any question concerning this request

PLEASE BE SURE TO REFER TO THE PROJECT NUMBER NOTED ABOVE WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS REQUEST

TOWN OF OYSTER BAY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES



150 MILLER PLACE SYOSSET, NEW YORK 11791-5899



(516) 677-5811 Fax (516) 677-5730 www.oysterbaytown.com

VIA E-MAIL: MHrechter@lipower.oru

January 10, 2012

Nick Lizanich Vice President Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553

Re: Glenwood Power Station Demolition and Transmission Line Relocation

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

The Town of Oyster Bay is in receipt of your letter dated December 21, 2011, which seeks to establish the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) as lead agency in regard to the above referenced proposed action pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

It does not appear that the Town of Oyster Bay has discretionary approval authority in this matter. The Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) attached to LIPA's lead agency coordination letter indicates that the only approval governed by the Town of Oyster Bay is the issuance of a building permit for construction trailers and associated facilities, which is identified as a "ministerial action". Under these circumstances, the Town of Cyster Bay would not be eligible to serve as lead agency. However, the proposed power plant demolition would occur on a parcel of land located just to the south of the Town of Oyster Bay municipal boundary, adjacent to the Town's Powerhouse Park, while some of the proposed transmission line relocation work would occur within the Oyster Bay portion of Glenwood Landing. Additionally the project site fronts on Hempstead Harbor, an environmentally sensitive body of water which has been the subject of major ongoing revitalization efforts primarily being implemented through the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee (HHPC). The HHPC was established to facilitate a cooperative approach to addressing issues facing Hempstead Harbor, and its membership comprises all nine municipalities with Harbor frontage, including the Town of Oyster Bay. Accordingly, the Town of Oyster Bay has significant interest in the subject proposed action; and on the Town's behalf, in conjunction with the HHPC, we offer the following comments based upon our review of the EAF (including attachments) for your consideration in an effort to ensure that the project is undertaken in a manner that minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

 Attachment 1 (page 1) indicates the intent to prepare a Full Environmental Assessment (EA) with regard to the subject proposed action. It is requested that the completed EA be circulated for public review before any decision is made (i.e., prior to the issuance of a Negative Declaration under SEQRA).

- 2. Attachment 1 (page 2) states that access to boating will be closed underneath the transmission lines for an estimated two-week period while "re-stringing" occurs. If possible, this should be done during the months when the HHPC is not conducting weekly water sampling (i.e., it would be best to do this from mid-November to mid-April). Such closure would effectively preclude sampling the lower harbor and the HHPC's grant funding requires weekly sampling. Also, restringing during the summer months would preclude boaters from accessing the lower harbor, and impacts to that important user group would be minimized if this work occurred during the off-season.
- 3. Attachment 1 (page 2) indicates that the notification requirement regarding harbor closure during the re-stringing operation was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of (North?) Hempstead Harbor Master. As the Town of Oyster Bay's jurisdictional waters lie immediately to the north of the project area, it is requested that discussion and coordination also occur with the Town of Oyster Bay Department of Public Safety (which includes the Bay Constables).
- 4. If the only facilities that will remain upon project completion are natural gas turbines, substations and transmission lines, it is not clear why the existing fuel oil tanks adjacent to the gas combustion turbines (as shown in Figure 5) are being retained under the proposed action.
- 5. Attachment 1 (page 7) mentions that an alternate location would be found for the peregrine falcon nest currently located on one of the stacks of Power Station 2 which is proposed for demolition. The alternate location should be within Hempstead Harbor if at all possible.
- 6. There are also several osprey nests nearby in lower Hempstead Harbor. The forthcoming EA should address the demolition's impact (such as noise) on these birds, as well. Impacts during the nesting season should be avoided if possible.
- 7. The EAF does not mention the New York State Open Space Plan, which includes the National Grid parcels just to the north of the proposed project site. This should be addressed in the forthcoming EA.
- 8. The EAF also does not mention the impact on the Town of Oyster Bay public park (Powerhouse Park) located immediately to the north of the proposed demolition site. The anticipated impacts to this park, and measures that will be implemented to mitigate such impacts, should be discussed in the forthcoming EA.
- 9. The EAF also does not address the future of the cooling water system. It is not clear whether the remaining turbines will continue to use this system. If they do, analysis should be provided to address how and whether the system will meet new requirements for protecting marine life that may be drawn into the system.
- 10. Attachment 1 (page 5) describes Glenwood Power Station as a "peaking facility". While the removal of this facility from the Hempstead Harbor waterfront can be expected to result in a number of benefits

to the Harbor, it would be important to demonstrate that the capacity currently served by this facility will be satisfied by other new or expanded facilities and/or energy conservation measures.

- 11. Attachment 1 (page 6) states that the facility decommissioning plan includes existing groundwater monitoring wells on the site. Given the fact that a Phase I investigation is underway, and a Phase II investigation may be required, it seems to make sense to retain these groundwater monitoring wells.
- 12. Attachment 1 (page 6) states, "As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes." The meaning and intent of this statement is unclear, with one possible interpretation being that the issue of site remediation may not be addressed in the forthcoming EA. Clarification is requested, and it is urged that the EA fully describe and analyze the remediation program that will be implemented at the subject location since this issue is of critical interest and importance with respect to the protection of Hempstead Harbor.
- 13. While the EAF states that there are no plans for future development of the site, it would be hard to imagine that the company will choose to keep the site vacant in light of its valuable waterfront development potential. If there are conceptual plans for development, they should be addressed. Failure to do so could be considered "segmentation" under SEQRA. At a minimum, it should be possible at this time to specify whether National Grid intends to sell the land or re-use it for utility purposes.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the EAF at this time and we look forward to continued cooperation as review of the proposed action proceeds with the preparation of the EA and ultimate decisions.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

NEIL O. BERGIN COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Cc: Office of the Supervisor Leonard Genova, Town Attorney Frederick Ippolito, Commissioner, Department of Planning & Development Eric Swenson, Executive Director, Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee



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January 11, 2012

Certified Mail - Return Receipt and Email

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office 3 Old Barto Road Brookhaven, NY 11719

Subject: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and

Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New

York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. Subsequently, National Grid Generation LLC (National Grid) is proposing to permanently retire and decommission its Glenwood Power Station, located in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County over which the existing transmission lines cross. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) in Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

TRC Environmental, as the applicant's environmental consultant, is requesting the input of the US Fish & Wildlife Service regarding any ecologically significant areas and/or federal or state species of concern known to exist within the project area. Supplemental data to facilitate your review is referenced and provided below.

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

Transmission Line Relocation Alternatives

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office January 11, 2012 Page 2 of 6

structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 1 (attached to the EAF) is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead transmission line as it crosses the Harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the Harbor is also identified.

Figure 2 presents a more detailed view of the existing power infrastructure. The existing transmission line and Power Station are shown. The three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the Harbor are identified. The existing poles (their numbering and material composition) on both sides of the Harbor that carry the transmission line are also indicated.

Two options for the relocation of the transmission line are currently being explored. The first option, called the Preferred Relocation Option, will relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Power Station. The second option, called the Alternative Relocation Option, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and onto the Power Station site. These two transmission line relocation alternatives are described below.

Preferred Relocation Option

In crossing the Harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft from the existing location. In order to accomplish the relocation both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of the Power Station. About two weeks of time will be needed for re-stringing the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite the Power Station will be closed for the approximately two week period.

The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several feet) their current locations along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the Harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Power Station property.

Figure 3 shows the location of the Preferred Relocation Option and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the Harbor.

On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be generally comparable to the existing poles (in the range of 61 – 79 ft above ground level). No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the Harbor (Figure 3). On the eastern side of the Harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 3 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office January 11, 2012 Page 3 of 6

associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing substation, just to the south of the parking lot.

The table below lists the heights of the five new steel poles under the preferred relocation option.

Preferred Relocation Option		
Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level	
SP4	201 ft	
SP4A	201 ft	
SP5	117 ft	
SP6	143 ft	
SP7	144 ft	

Project construction has the following tentative schedule:

- April/May 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- May/June 2012 Steel Pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the Harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across Harbor and tie into existing substation.

Alternative Relocation Option

The Alternative Relocation Option is essentially a relocation in place and will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor, into the Power Station site and the existing LIPA substation. Figure 4 shows the option and its associated poles. Three steel poles will be constructed on the east side of Shore Road due east of Power Station 2. The heights of the three new steel poles under the alternative (Figure 4) will be as follows:

Alternative Relocation Option		
Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level	
(Alternate) SP4	230 ft	

(Alternate) SP4 230 ft
(Alternate) SP5 143 ft
(Alternate) SP6 116 ft

Poles will be installed in a comparable way as those steel poles for the Preferred Relocation Alternative. Also, in general, the stringing of the lines for the Alternative Relocation Option will be done in a comparable way but modified to allow for the decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over the Power Station during those work processes.

The schedule for construction of the Alternative Relocation Option is expected to be similar to the Preferred Relocation Alternative, starting in April/May 2012 and ending in September 2012.

As needed, limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal that is typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for the



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office January 11, 2012 Page 4 of 6

installation and proper operational clearances of selected new poles under either transmission line relocation option.

Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

National Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by a LIPA Substation, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and another LIPA Substation, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished, as described below. The preliminary schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House
- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office January 11, 2012 Page 5 of 6

- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations (and will be protected during demolition) include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

Figure 5 is an aerial view of the Glenwood Power Station site showing the main buildings and facilities that will be demolished as part of the proposed action and those that will remain in place.

Although decommissioning and demolition methods may differ in some ways based on the transmission line relocation option implemented, the overall work will be substantially similar and completed within a comparable timeframe.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work.

The demolition will be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following: preparation of work plans; obtaining necessary permits; securing the site; installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater; sealing building drains; isolating utilities; purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids; demolition and decommissioning of the structures listed above; protection of facilities and structures to remain in place; transportation and disposal to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of off-site construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities; and backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

Your review of the Project Site for the presence of resources of concern (habitats and/or species) to the USFWS is greatly appreciated. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program has also been contacted to review the proposed project. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Island Field Office January 11, 2012 Page 6 of 6

Sincerely, TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst

Enclosures

cc: S. Dalton, National Grid

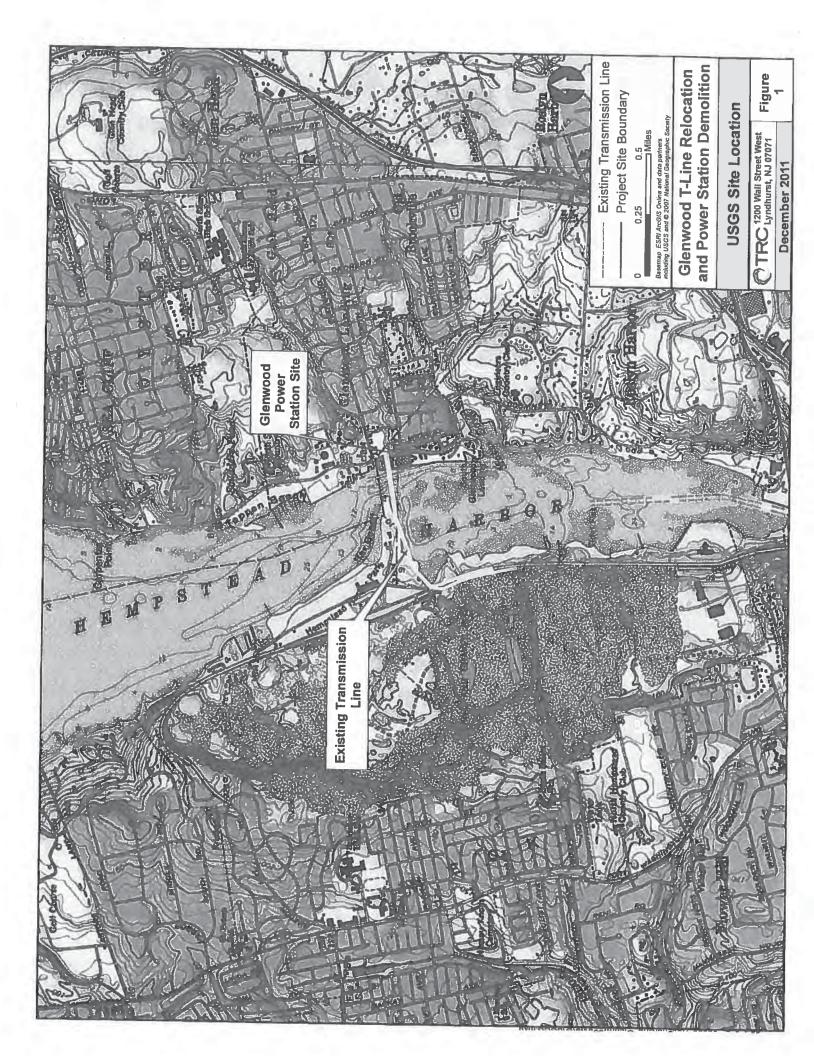
B. Page, National Grid
A. Yablonsky, National Grid
R. Paccione, National Grid
C. Corrado, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Laniado, Read and Laniado

K. Maher, TRC















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January 11, 2012

Certified Mail - Return Receipt

NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Subject:

Glenwood Power Station-

Decommissioning and Demolition Project

Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

National Grid Generation LLC (National Grid) intends to permanently retire and decommission its Glenwood Power Station, located in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts [MW] of electricity. The station's principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) in Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980. TRC Environmental, as the applicant's environmental consultant, is requesting the input of the NYS OPRHP regarding any culturally significant resources known to exist within and near the Project Site. Supplemental information and data to facilitate your review is referenced and provided below.

The existing Project Site is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial /industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by LIPA Substation 4XH, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site, a vacant lot and LIPA Substation 4YH, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

Figure 1 shows the location of the Project Site in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County.



N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation January 11, 2012 Page 2 of 4

Decommissioning Plan

National Grid is proposing to abate, decommission, and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site as described below. The preliminary project schedule calls for work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished as part of this action include the following:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive)
- Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Preparation Plant
- Station 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House
- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping (two [2] No. 6 fuel oil aboveground storage tanks [ASTs] a 2.8 million gallon and a 3.3 million gallon tank)
- Fuel Oil Pump House
- Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Tower
- Coal Reclamation Pit
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.
- Brick wall (portions of) surrounding the 4ZH Substation

Each of these features (excluding the last two items above) is shown in Figure 2, entitled "Site Demolition Plan". The station features to be demolished are colored in purple; those to be decommissioned are in dark green; and those to remain in place are in light green (hatched pattern).

As shown in the plan, the buildings and structures that will remain in place include:

- Substation 4XH and transformer detaining building
- Substation 4ZH
- Units 2 and 3 tank yard (three [3] 500,000 gallon fuel oil tanks)
- Two combustion gas turbines
- Water tower (100,000 gallon).



N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation January 11, 2012 Page 3 of 4

Background

Based on a review of historical records, the site has been used as an electricity generating station for over 100 years (circa 1900). The original power station (No. 1) was built on the site about 100 years ago. Power Station No. 2 was constructed circa 1930. Power Station 1 was demolished circa 1950. Power Station No. 3 was constructed circa 1954 in the location of the former Power Station No. 1. The two generating stations produced electricity by burning coal for more than 60 years, until the conversion to fuel oil in the late 1960s. Power Station No. 2 operated until it was taken out of service circa 1980.

There are six, approximately 250-foot high, steel exhaust stacks on Power Station No. 2. There are also two brick exhaust stacks, approximately 250-foot high, on Power Station No. 3.

The exterior of Power Station No. 2 is brick construction with a rolled roof. Interior finishes mainly consist of brick and sheetrock walls, and concrete flooring. Exterior photographs of the power station are provided as Attachment A.

Power Station No. 3 houses operating power generating Units 4 and 5. The exterior of Power Station No. 3 is brick and transite panel construction with a membrane roof covered with a layer of stone. Interior finishes mainly consist of brick and sheetrock walls, and concrete and steel grating flooring. Exterior photographs of the power station are provided as Attachment A.

Attachment A also includes photographs of the remaining structures to be demolished excluding the last two items in the list on page 2 of this letter – ancillary structures and transformers and the brick wall around Substation 4ZH.

A review of historic Sanborn maps in the Phase 1 ESA identified the presence of historic fill material from demolition of previously existing structures, coal and possibly coal ash.

Your review of the project locations for the potential presence of cultural resources is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst



N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation January 11, 2012 Page 4 of 4

Enclosures

cc: S. Dalton, National Grid

B. Page, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid R. Paccione, National Grid C. Corrado, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Laniado, Read and Laniado

K. Maher, TRC



ATTACHMENT A PHOTOGRAPHS





Photo 1: Aerial of Power Stations 2 (left) and 3 (right) looking east.

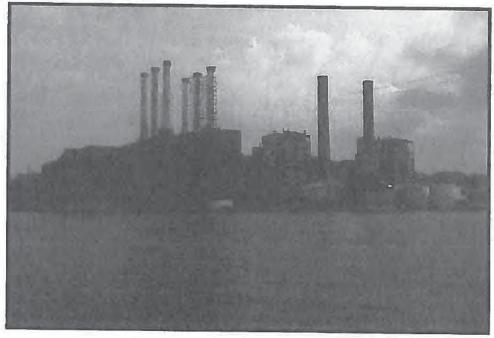


Photo 2: Power Stations 2 (left) and 3 (right) from Bar Beach looking east

Glenwood Power Station North Hempstead, New York

Attachment A: Site Photographs

Source: TRC Site Reconnaissance, 2011



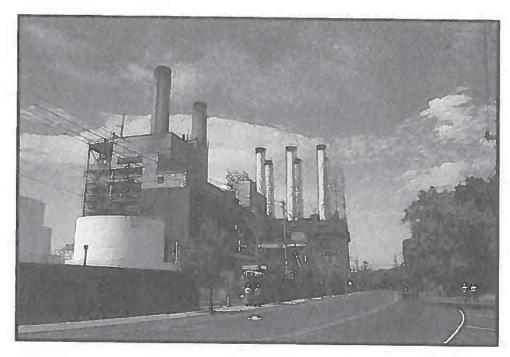


Photo 3: Power Stations 2 (rear) and 3 (front) looking north along Shore Road.

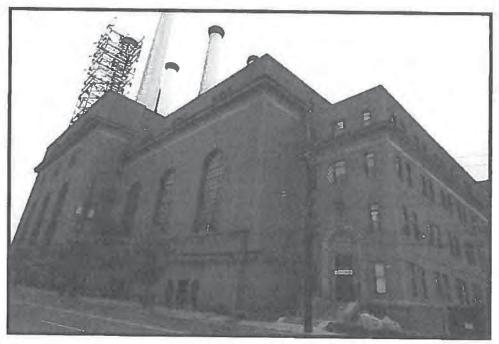


Photo 4: Power Station 2 and Administration Bldg looking southwest.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



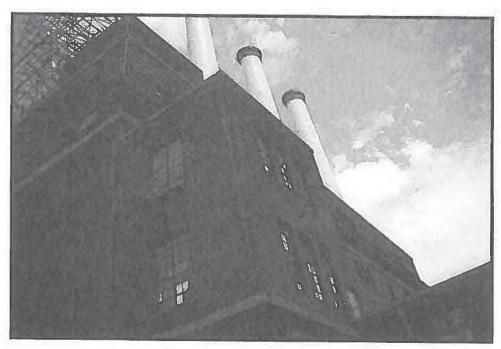


Photo 5: Power Station 2 and Preparation Plant looking northeast.

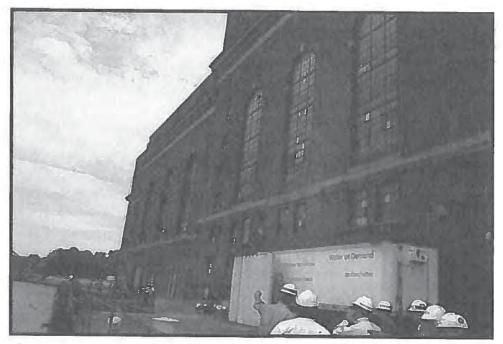


Photo 6: Power Station 2 western facade along Hempstead Harbor looking north.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



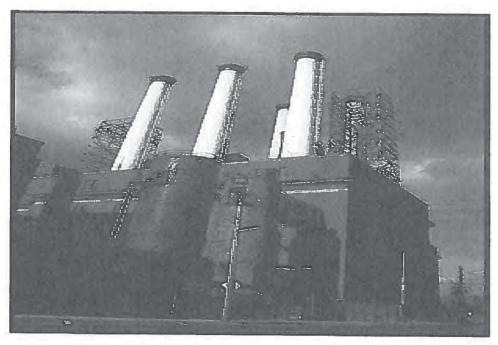


Photo 7: Power Station 2 southern and eastern facades and Ash Silo Bldg looking north.

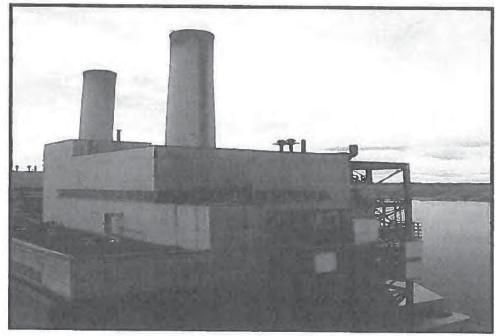


Photo 8: Power Station 3 looking southwest toward lower Hempstead Harbor.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



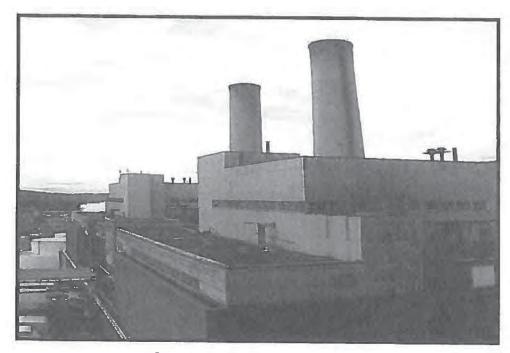


Photo 9: Power Station 3 looking south.



Photo 10: Power Station 3 southern facade looking north toward Station 2.

Attachment A: Site Photographs





Photo 11: Station 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House (ground level in rear) and Coal Tower above.

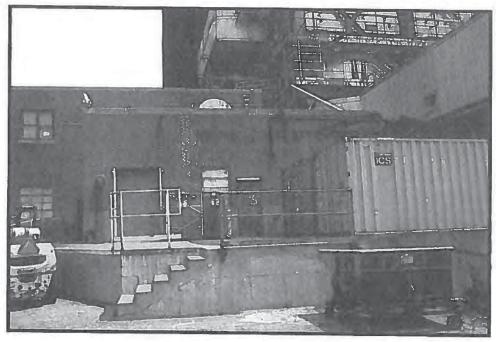


Photo 12: General Service Building.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



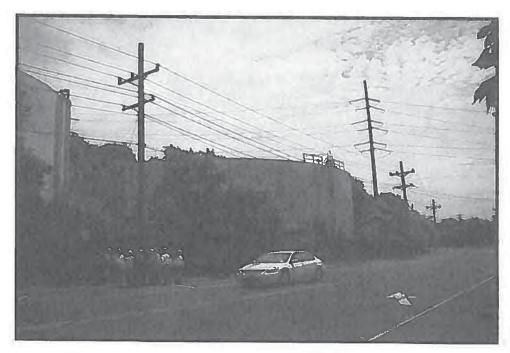


Photo 13: Aboveground storage tanks on Shore Road (left and right).



Photo 14: Fuel Oil Pump House.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



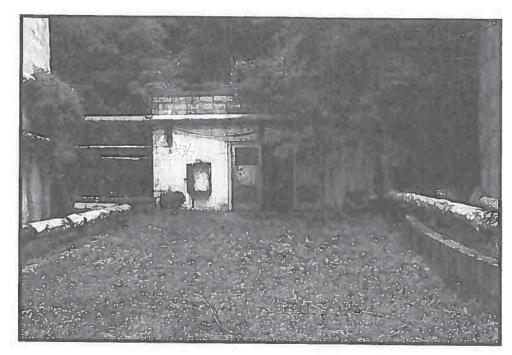


Photo 15: Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House.

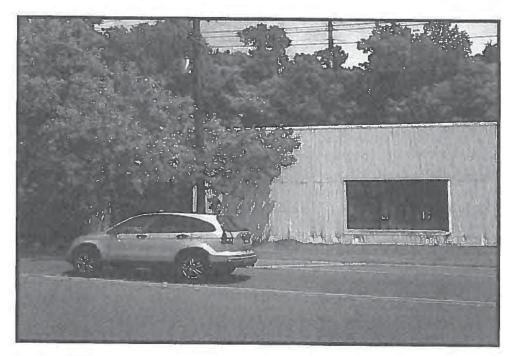


Photo 16: Storage Building on Shore Road.

Attachment A: Site Photographs



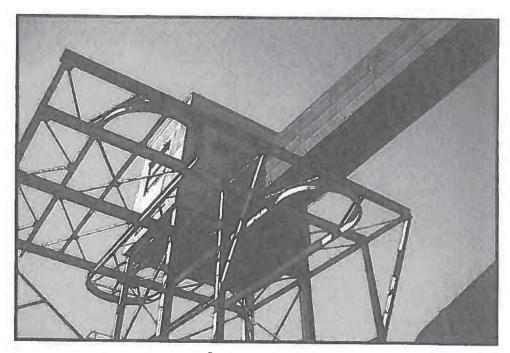


Photo 17: Coal Tower.

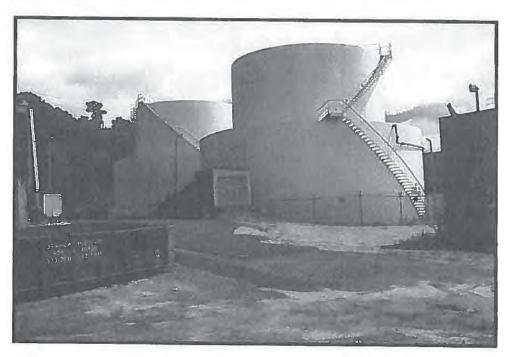
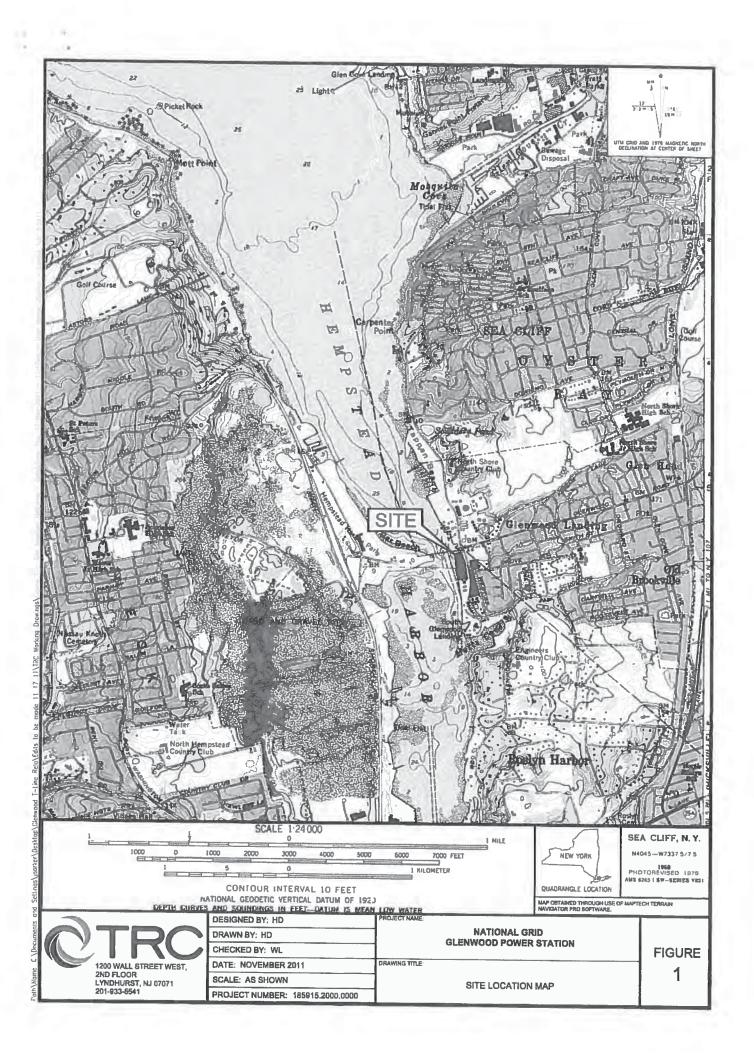
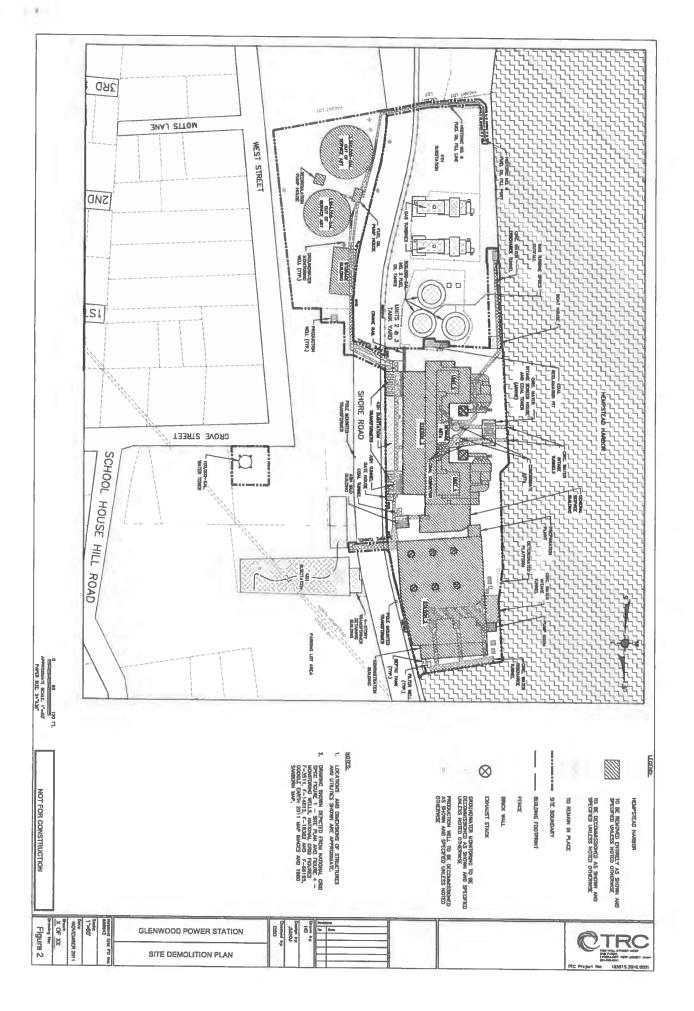


Photo 18: Coal Reclamation Pit (left side in rear).

Attachment A: Site Photographs









Results you can rely on

1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

201.933.5541 PHONE 201.933.5601 FAX

www.TRCsolutions.com

January 11, 2012

Certified Mail - Return Receipt

Natural Heritage Program Information Services N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway, 5th floor Albany, New York 12233-4757

Subject:

Glenwood Power Station -

Decommissioning and Demolition Project

Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

National Grid Generation LLC (National Grid) intends to permanently retire and decommission its Glenwood Power Station, located in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts [MW] of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) in Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

Figure 1 shows the location of the Project Site. The Glenwood Station site ("Project Site") is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by LIPA Substation 4XH, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by a National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and LIPA Substation 4YH, followed by a vacant lot, commercial buildings and residences; and to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

Figure 2 provides an aerial view of the facility. As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures will be demolished, with the exception of the water tower, two gas turbines and three 500,000-gallon No. 2 Fuel Oil Tanks located south of Unit 5 in Power Station 3. Electrical substation facilities owned and operated by the Long Island Power Authority will also remain. The major facilities and structures that will be demolished and those that will remain are indicated in Figure 2.

January 11, 2012 Page 2 of 2

Your review of the Project Site for the presence of trustee resources of concern to the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program is greatly appreciated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has also been contacted to review the proposed project.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

TRC

Marc J. Lawlor, TRC

Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group

TRC Lyndhurst

Enclosures

cc: S. Dalton, National Grid

B. Page, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

R. Paccione, National Grid

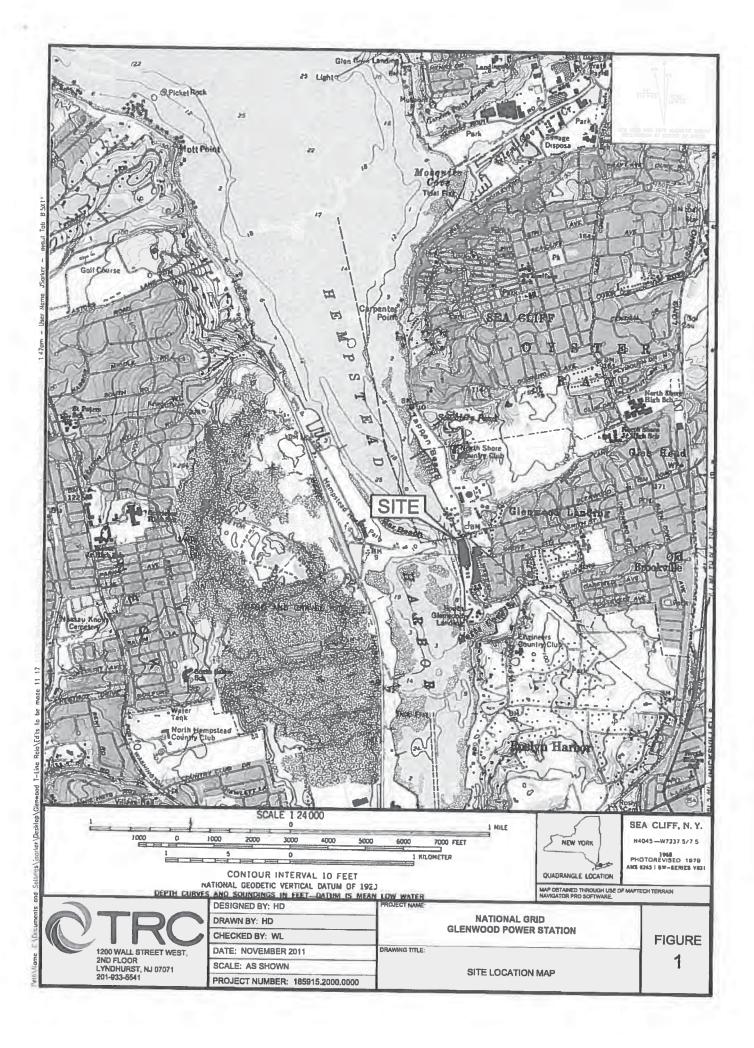
C. Corrado, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Laniado, Read and Laniado

K. Maher, TRC





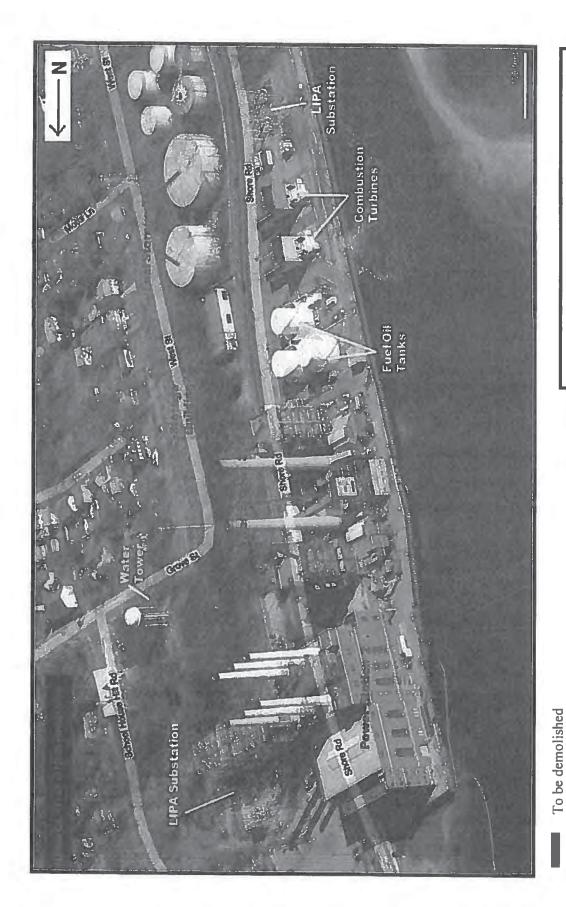
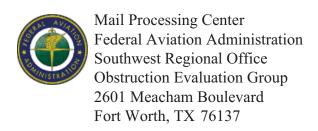


Figure 2 - Aerial Photograph

Source: Bing Maps, 2011



To remain



Issued Date: 01/16/2012

Monique Brechter Long Island Power Authority Earle Ovington Blvd Suite 400 Uniondale, NY 11553

** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Monopole ASP4

Location: Glenwood Landing, NY Latitude: 40-49-40.49N NAD 83

Longitude: 73-38-49.48W

Heights: 17 feet site elevation (SE)

230 feet above ground level (AGL) 247 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does exceed obstruction standards but would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, paint/red lights - Chapters 3(Marked),4,5(Red),&12.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be completed and returned to this office any time the project is abandoned or:

	At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part I)	
X	Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, F	art II)

This determination expires on 07/16/2013 unless:

- (a) extended, revised or terminated by the issuing office.
- (b) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION

OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

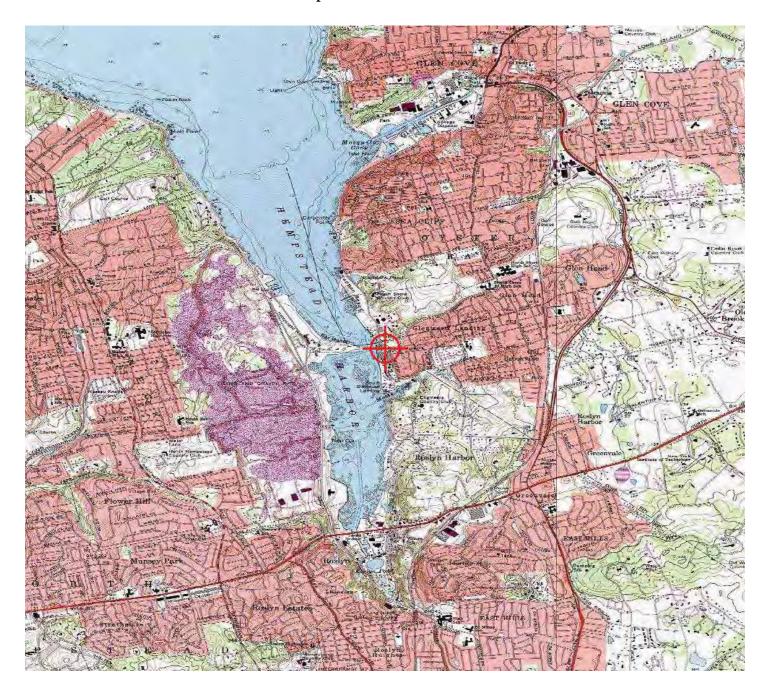
If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (718) 553-4546. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2011-AEA-4779-OE.

Signature Control No: 155120300-157235146 (EBO)

Robert Alexander Specialist

Attachment(s) Map(s)

TOPO Map for ASN 2011-AEA-4779-OE





Town Board
VIVIANA L, RUSSELL
THOMAS K. DWYER
ANGELO P. FERRARA
ANNA M. KAPLAN
LEE R, SEEMAN
DINA M. DEGIORGIO

Receiver of Taxes
CHARLES BERMAN

Town Clerk
LESLIE C. GROSS

Town of North Hempstead Office of the Town Supervisor

TOWN HALL 220 PLANDOME ROAD MANHASSET, NY 11030 (516) 869-7700 FAX (516) 627-4204

Email: kaimanj@northhempsteadny.gov

Supervisor JON KAIMAN

January 19, 2012

Mr. Nick Lizanich, VP Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Blvd, Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553

RE: Glenwood Power Station SEQRA - Lead Agency Determination

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

We are in receipt of your letter of December 21, 2011 indicating LIPA's intent to assume the role of Lead Agency for the SEQRA review of the above referenced project. Please be advised, the Town of North Hempstead wishes to be the Lead Agency for this Action. The scope of the Proposed Action primarily involves the significant alteration of a privately-owned property for which the Town exercises sole jurisdiction over zoning and potential future land uses.

Please feel free to contact this office if you have any questions or comments. We look forward to working with you to move this project forward.

Sincerel

Jonathan S. Kaiman

Town Supervisor

the above address at your earliest convenience, or no later than thirty calendar days from the date of this letter, or January 22, 2012. Alternatively, a lack of response to this letter will be taken as concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. An electronic concurrence is also acceptable at the following email address: MBrechter@lipower.org, or via fax at (516) 719-8602.

If your agency has an interest in the above-described action, feel free to describe, in your response to this letter, any SEQRA- related concerns you may wish to have considered in the completion of the FEAF. A copy of LIPA's completed FEAF, and supporting studies, will also be forwarded to your agency when available.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to call or email Monique Brechter, at 516-719-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Sincerely

Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

Encl.

cc: Kevin Kispert cc: Michelle Gibbons cc: Barbara Loucks cc: Alison Crocker

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

Agency name: NYS Dest of Environmental Conserva hon

Ru.

Dau

1

HRISTOPHER HARAM

EDWARD P. MANGANO COUNTY EXECUTIVE



NASSAU COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

106 CHARLES LINDBERGH BLVD. UNIONDALE, NEW YORK 11553 TELEPHONE: 516.227.9672 FAX: 516.227.9613 LAWRENCE E. EISENSTEIN, M.D., F.A.C.P.
COMMISSIONER



January 23, 2012

Mr. Nick Lizanich Vice President Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 403 Uniondale, New York 11553

Re: Notice of Intent to Declare Lead Agency

Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Transmission Line - West Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, West Shore Road and Glenwood Road, Town of Oyster Bay Glenwood Power Station – Shore Road, Town of Oyster Bay

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

We have reviewed the Notice of Intent to Declare Lead Agency pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act for the referenced project and we have no objection to Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) assuming lead agency role regarding the proposed action described as the "Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station demolition".

I would appreciate your placing us on the mailing list to receive a copy of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) upon publication. Please contact me at 516.227.9672 should you need additional information or have any questions.

Very truly yours;

Carlos A. Pareja, P.E.

Bureau of Environmental Engineering

cc. Nassau County Department of Health Attn: Michael J. Alarcon, P.E.



Results you can rely on

1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

201.933.5541 PHONE 201.933.5601 FAX

www.TRCsolutions.com

January 24, 2012

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jacob K. Javits Federal Building 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10278-0090

Subject:

Pre-Construction Notification

Glenwood 69kV Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County

New York

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

On behalf of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) and National Grid (Grid), TRC is pleased to submit this Pre-Construction Notification in support of the Glenwood 69kV Overhead Transmission Relocation Project and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project.

The transmission line component involves the slight relocation of two existing LIPA transmission lines across Hempstead Harbor in the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. This is the part of the proposed action for which a Nationwide Permit No. 12 is being requested.

The Grid Power Station decommissioning and demolition component will occur at or near the end of the transmission line relocation. Work will take place on about five (5) acres of the station property adjacent to and near Hempstead Harbor's eastern shore.

Each project component is briefly described below with a greater focus on the transmission line relocation, the action for which a Nationwide Permit No. 12 is being requested. This letter also includes the following submittals to facilitate review of the project:

- Joint Application Form
- Attachment 2 Transmission Line Relocation Option Plan and Profile Drawing
 - o Figure 1 Existing Conditions
 - Figure 2 Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option (Circuit 69-472)
 - Figure 3 Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option (Circuit 69-467)
- Attachment 3 Photos of Transmission Line and Power Station

Summary of the Project

Transmission Line Relocation

The two (2) overhead LIPA transmission lines involved in the relocation across Hempstead Harbor are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). As discussed in the attached Project Description, the relocated circuits will remain in the same location (on an existing steel transmission pole) on the western side of the harbor. The circuits will be moved slightly (a maximum of about 300 feet [ft]) to the northeast as they cross to the harbor's eastern shore.

The preliminary schedule for the transmission line relocation calls for construction to start in April of 2012 and to be completed in September 2012.

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from an existing transmission structure located the western shore of the harbor and span the harbor to two support lattice structures located on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is situated on the harbor's eastern shore. Both transmission lines will be moved off of the roof of the existing power station and relocated approximately 300 feet (ft) to the northeast of the station, remaining on the facility's property.

LIPA has an aerial easement across Hempstead Harbor for the overhead transmission lines from the town of North Hempstead. A modification to that easement is being coordinated with the town to allow for the relocation the lines as summarized above.

In addition to the relocation of the two circuits, ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five wooden poles at roughly their current location. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the harbor near the existing power station and existing substations. Two of the poles will be located in the town of Oyster Bay. All other work will be in the town of North Hempstead.

Because the existing circuits will be removed from the lattice structures on the roof of the power station, which are at a height of about 150 ft (+/-), the heights of the two circuits above the harbor will be reduced somewhat compared to the current conditions; however, they will continue to comply with the Permit-specific Regional Conditions (Buffalo and New York Districts) for Nationwide Permit 12 (Utility Line Activities) for an additional 20 ft clearance required for bridges. The nearest bridge is located about 1.5 miles to the south of the transmission line relocation project and it has a vertical clearance of 52 ft above MHW. The Glenwood-Manhasset circuit (69-467) will be a minimum of 77 ft above mean high water (MHW) across the main channel of the harbor. The Glenwood-Bar Beach circuit (69-472) will be a minimum of 78 ft above MHW across the harbor's main channel.

Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of



land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The power station decommissioning and demolition work will be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years.

The main buildings and structures that will be demolished include Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3, as well as fuel oil storage tanks and associated facilities. The primary buildings and facilities that will be decommissioned include underground oil piping, intake and discharge tunnels, septic tanks, etc. Details are provided in the Attachment 1.

Some existing buildings and structures will remain in place on the site and continue to operate, including two combustion gas turbines, the tank yard (associated with the combustion turbines), the water tower, and the three adjacent LIPA substations.

Project Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The project (both the transmission line relocation and the power station decommissioning and demolition) will not result in the need to place fill in any wetlands area or Waters of the United States. The replacement wooden poles on the western side of the harbor are in upland locations and their footprints will be comparable to the existing poles. The five new steel poles on the eastern side of the harbor will be installed in existing asphalted, macadam-surfaced portions of the existing power station and substation. The power station site is essentially completely developed with the power station buildings and associated facilities. There are no wetlands on or near the power station site. The waterside boundary of the site is a bulkhead along the harbor's eastern shore and no work is proposed there as part of the action.

Pre-construction contours at the pole installations will be maintained. Contours at the power station site will be restored to match the existing surrounding ground elevations once the demolition work is completed. All work equipment (relocation and demolition) will remain outside of wetland areas. As such, the project will result in "no net impacts" (i.e., no permanent impacts) to wetland areas.

All appropriate best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., hay bale barriers, silt fencing, etc.) will be employed during construction in accordance with the general terms and conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 12. The construction BMPs will minimize potential erosion, migration of sediments, and potential adverse environmental impacts to wetlands and streams.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program (NHP) has determined that a pair of peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), an endangered species in the state, was "at, or in the vicinity, of the project site." Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station.

The proposed transmission line relocation project will entail work similar to that which currently and historically has taken place to operate and maintain the station and



substations. Therefore, given the type of work, magnitude and duration of the proposed project, it is not expected to adversely affect the peregrines. However, the proposed construction work will implement mitigation measures as recommended by NYSDEC, such as placing a flag and/or other type of bird deterrent on top of the crane to be used for installation of the steel poles on the east side of the harbor; and, keeping the crane in a closed (shorter) position when not in operation.

In summary, the proposed Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project:

- Will not result in the placement of fill in any wetlands area or Waters of the United States.
- Does not involve any wetland impacts.
- Will not result in adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species.
- The transmission line component represents "a replacement of existing with like facilities".

Your expeditious review of the attached notification information is greatly appreciated. Should there be any questions or concerns regarding the proposed work or questions regarding this notification and any of the enclosed materials, please feel free to call me at 201 508-6956.

Sincerely,

Marc J. Lawlor

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

cc:

S. Dalton, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

B. Page, National Grid

C. Corrado, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Laniado, Read and Laniado, LLP

K. Maher, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC





JOINT APPLICATION FORM

For Permits/Determinations to undertake activities affecting streams, waterways, waterbodies, wetlands, coastal areas and sources of water supply.



New York State

You must separately apply for and obtain separate Permits/Determinations from each involved agency prior to proceeding with work. Please read all instructions.

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

APPLICATIONS TO							1
1. NYS Department of Environmental Contects all permits that apply: Stream Disturbance Coasta Manage Excavation and Fill in Navigable Waters Wild, Separation Separation Separation Structures Aquation Structures Aquation Certification Freshwater Wetlands Incider gered/	Check all particles and Section Act Nation Number No. 12 Ol Utility Littles Act Precon	Nationwide Permit(s) - Identify Number(s):		Check all perr apply:	ed Lands ter ent tes, ss, etc.)	4. NYS Department of State Check if this applies: Coastal Consistency Concurrence	
☐ I am sending this application to	this agency.	☑ I am	☑ I am sending this application to this agency.			ding this n to this icy.	☑ I am sending this application to this agency.
5. Name of Applicant (use full name) Long Island Power Authority Mailing Address 333 Earle Ovington Blvd, Sui	te 403	cant must be: Owner Operator Lessee (all that apply)		6. Name of Applicant) Mailing Addre		erty Owne	er (if different than
Post Office City Uniondale	is NOT	ayer ID (If applicant) T an individual):					
State NY Zip Code ₁₁₅₅₃	11-101	9/82	State Zip Code				
	mail		Telephone (daytime) Email				
516 719-7518 N	Brechter@lipapowe	er.org					
7. Contact/Agent Name Marc Lawlor	Gl	oject / Facilit enwood T-Line a emolition	y Name and Powe	er Station	Property Tax Ma Section 20, Blo K, Lots 4A, 5A,	ck Q, Lots t	Block / Lot Number 8 & 41; Block
Company Name TRC Engineers, Inc.	Company Name					bodies of waters; 5 miles north of nearest	
Mailing Address 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd Fic	Street Shore	Address, if app Road (Power S	olicable Station)		Post Office City North Hempstead		State Zip Code NY 11547
Post Office City Lyndhurst		a Hammata a d		County Nassau			
NJ 07071 Sea Clif			f USGS Quadrangle Map		Stream/Water Body Name Hempstead Harbor		
Telephone (daytime) 201 508-6956 Location Coo			Enter N	IYTMs in kilome	ters, OR Latitude,	Longitude	
Email mlawlor@trcsolutions.com	NYTM-	E	NYTM-I	1	Latitude 40° 49″ 35'		ngitude 36" 40'
For Agency Use Only DEC Application Nur	nber:		1140	USACE Number			

USACE Number:

JOINT APPLICATION FORM - PAGE 2 OF 2Submit this completed page as part of your Application.

Signature of Owner Printed Name Title Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager 1/15/12 Signature of Agent Printed Name Title Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager 1/15/12 Printed Name Title Date For Agency Use Only DETERMINATION OF NO PERMIT REQUIRED Agency Project Number has determined that No Permit is required from this Agency for the project described in this application.	pe installed; type ordinary/mean hig work methods an impacts; and when Refer to Attachmen over Hempstead Hapower station (Nos.	and quantity of h water) area of e d type of equipme e applicable, the pit of the form of	materials to be use xcavation or dredging ent to be used; political hasing of activities. ption and Purpose. A North Hempstead and promissioned and den and in Hempstead Head	ed (i.e., square ft of ng, volumes of mater llution control metho ATTACH PLANS Of A Nationwide Permit 12 I Oyster Bay, Nassau C nolished.	coverage and cubic y	osed project; stru ds of fill material scation of dredged itles proposed to er to relocate an exi smission line is relo	cated, the existing
Has Work Begun on Project?	Proposed Use:	Private 7 Public	T Commercial	Proposed		Patrack	
Will Project Occupy Federal, State or Municipal Land?				Start Date: 4/12 (t-	line)	Estimated Completion Date:	9/12 (t-line)
10. List Previous Permit / Application Numbers (if any) and Dates: SPDES Permit No: NY-000 5916; Effective date: December 1, 2011; Expiration dale - November 30, 2016 11. Will this project require additional Federal, State, or Local Permits including zoning changes? Yes No If yes, please list: 12. Signatures. If applicant is not the owner, both must sign the application. 1 hereby affirm that information provided on this form and all attachments submitted herewith is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. False statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law. Further, the applicant procepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomever suffered, costs of eyerly name/and description resulting from said project. In addition, Federal Law, 18 U.S.C., Section 1001 provides for a fine of hot fryer than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both where an applicant knowingly and willingly falsifies, some of the covers of a material fact, or knowingly makes or uses a false, fictitious or fraudulent statement. Nick Lizanich Nick Lizanich Printed Name Nick Lizanich Nick Lizanich Printed Name Title Date Oragency Regeres Only DETERMINATION OF NO PERMIT REQUIRED Agency Project Number- has determined that No Permit is required from this Agency for the project described in this application. Title Name (Agency Name) Name (printed) Title Name (printed) Title Title	work begun on Pr	oject? 🗀 Yes	₩ No If Yes, ex	xplain.			
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For Agency Use Only Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager Printed Name Title Senior Project Manager Title Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager Title Date Marc Lawlor Printed Name Title Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager Title Date Marc Lawlor Printed Name Title Date Marc Lawlor Senior Project Manager Title Date Title Title Title Date Title Title Title Date Title Title Title Date Title Title Date Title Title Title Title Title Title Title Title	and belief. Fa Further, the a arising out of costs of every	lse statements ma ipplicant accepts in the project descril name and descrip	provided on this fo de herein are punis all responsibility for ped herein and agre tion resulting from s prisonment for not I fact; or knowingly Nick Lizanich	rm and all attachmen shable as a Class A m all damage, direct or ses to indemnify and said project. In addition	Indirect, of whatever resource to Indirect, of whatever resource harmless the State on, Federal Law, 18 U.S. resource or fraudulent of the Wice President Operation	o Section 210.45 (lature, and by wh e from suits, actio C., Section 1001 p nt knowingly and statement.	of the Penal Law. omever suffered, ns. damages and
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Signature		Name (printed	has this	Agency Project I determined that No P application.	Number required from the Title		project described in
Uat e		Signature			Date		

ATTACHMENT 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

Transmission Line Relocation

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 1 is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead transmission line as it crosses the Harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the Harbor is also identified.

In crossing the Harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 feet (ft) from the existing location. In order to accomplish the relocation both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of the Power Station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables. The appearance of the circuits will remain substantially the same as the existing ones.

Relocation of the Circuits

About two weeks of time will be needed for re-stringing the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite the Power Station will be closed for the approximately two week period. At least one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community and to the U.S. Coast Guard. This notification requirement was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of Hempstead Harbor Master.

The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. The tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Preferred Relocation Option

49.5
40
78 ¹

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 - SP3	41	41
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 1	77 1

Because the existing circuits will be removed from the lattice structures on the roof of the power station, which are at a height of about 150 ft (+/-), the heights of the two circuits above the harbor will be somewhat reduced compared to the current conditions; however, they will continue to comply with the Permit-specific Regional Conditions (Buffalo and New York Districts) for Nationwide Permit 12 (Utility Line Activities) for an additional 20 ft clearance required for bridges. The nearest bridge is located about 1.5 miles to the south of the transmission line relocation project and it has a vertical clearance of 52 ft above MHW. The Glenwood-Manhasset circuit (69-467) will be a minimum of 77 ft above mean high water (MHW) across the main channel of the harbor. The Glenwood-Bar Beach circuit (69-472) will be a minimum of 78 ft above MHW across the harbor's main channel. The heights above MHW for the other segments will be no less than that of the existing circuits.

Pole Installation

As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several ft) their current locations along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the Harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is also part of the existing Glenwood Power Station property.

Figure 2 shows the location of the Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the Harbor. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the Harbor will be approximately 1,409 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,374 ft.

On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing poles. The heights of replacement poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft higher (at 61 ft above ground level) than the existing ones. The direct bury of these poles will result in ground disturbance of about 3

ft across and 12 ft deep at each location (or less than a total of 50 square ft of ground surface disturbance).

No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the Harbor (Figure 2).

On the eastern side of the Harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 2 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundation and direct bury. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct bury.

Foundations for the four new steel poles near the station will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft across and up to 30-40 ft deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct bury of SP6 will disturb a smaller surface area of about 3 ft across and up to 18 ft deep.

The table below lists the heights of the five new steel poles under the Preferred Relocation Option.

Preferred Relocation Option					
Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level				
SP4	201 ft				
SP4A	201 ft				
SP ₅	117 ft				
SP6	143 ft				
SP7	144 ft				

The new steel poles will be larger than, but similar in visual appearance to, the existing steel poles that are located on both sides of the Harbor. The poles will also be compatible with the existing power infrastructure, including the three nearby substations and two operating combustion turbines.

Construction Schedule

The transmission line relocation has the following tentative schedule:

- April/May 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- May/June 2012 Steel Pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the Harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across Harbor and tie into existing substation.

Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

National Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently

operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished, as listed below. The preliminary schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station Site encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House
- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intakes and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place (and will be protected during demolition) and continue to operate include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

Figure 3 is an aerial view of the Glenwood Power Station Site showing the main buildings and facilities (not all of the listed one above) that will be demolished as part of the proposed action and those that will remain in place.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be

completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work.

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. Based upon discussions with NYSDEC, it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to address construction stormwater.

A pair of peregrine falcons (Falco peregrinus), a New York State endangered species, nest on one of the stacks of Power Station 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. Coordination with NYSDEC will continue in order to identify project work that can be done during the breeding season of the peregrine falcons.

The NYSDEC has indicated that the transmission line relocation work will require the marking of the tops of crane(s) that may be used for pole installation on the east side of the harbor. This will mitigate the potential for fledglings to land on the tops of the crane(s) where greases and oils could be transferred to them potentially causing harm. No other mitigation measures were deemed necessary for the transmission line relocation work.

11. Will this project require additional Federal, State, or Local Permits including zoning changes?

The potential list of permits and approvals, including those considered ministerial, are listed below. No zoning changes are proposed as part of the project.

Local Agencies

Town of North Hempstead:

Demolition permit * (National Grid)

Temporary building permit - for construction trailers and associated facilities* (National Grid)

Road opening/closure* (National Grid)

- Easement over Hempstead Harbor for the Preferred Transmission Line Relocation (LIPA)
- Floodplain development permit.

Town of Oyster Bay:

Building permit - for construction trailers and associated facilities.* (National Grid)

Nassau County (both for National Grid)

- Fire Marshall Notification of removal of underground storage tanks*
- Department of Health Certificate of rodent free inspection.*

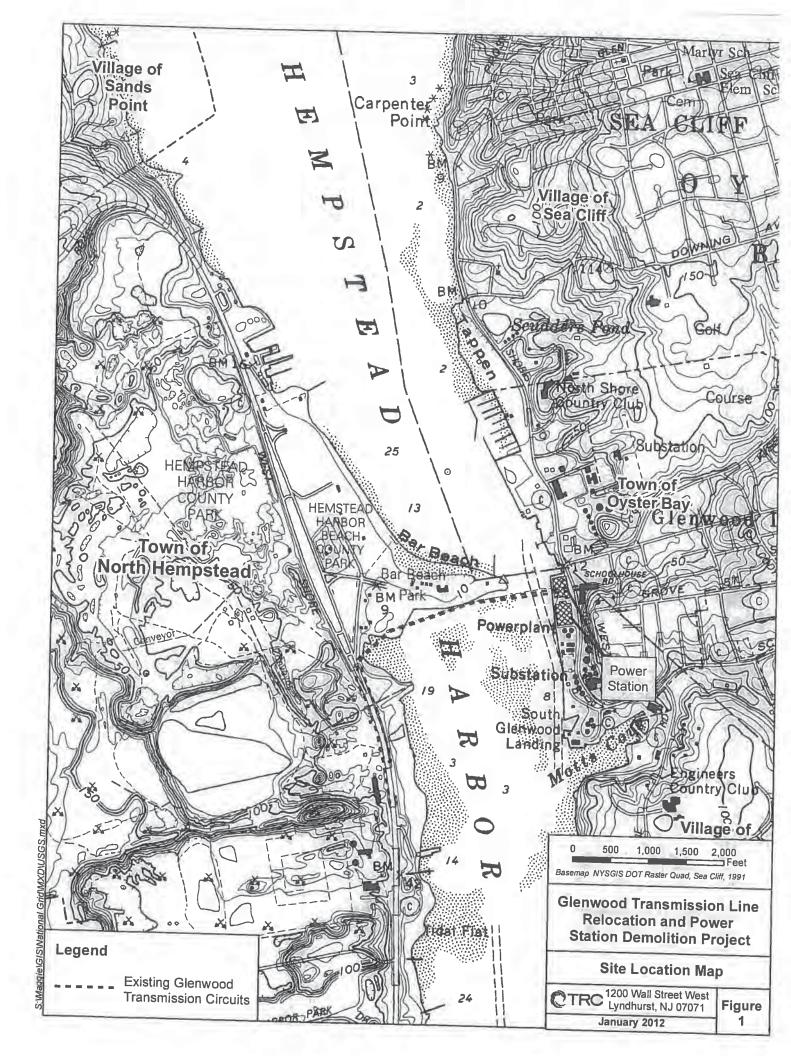
New York State

- NYS Department of State Coastal zone consistency determination (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Cultural resource consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program – Rare, threatened, endangered species inventory consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYSDEC SPDES general permit for construction activities and modification of existing SPDES permit (National Grid)
- NYSDEC Closure of storage tanks (National Grid).

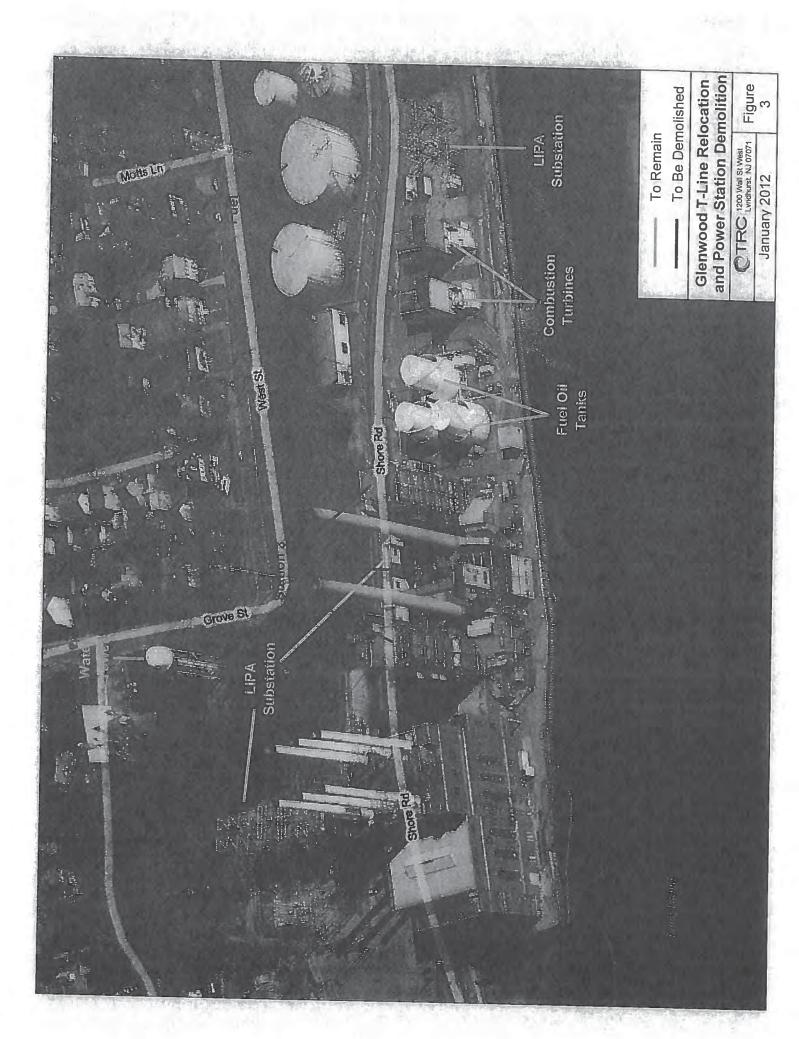
Federal Agencies

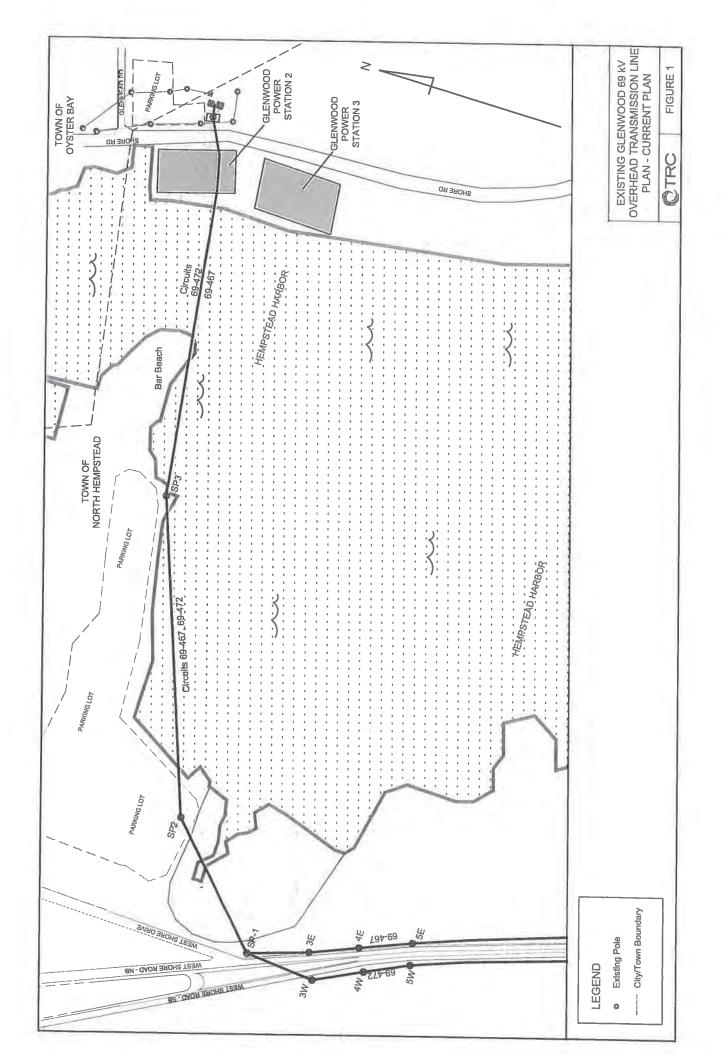
- Federal Aviation Administration Determination of no hazard to air navigation from new steel poles (LIPA)
- Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No 12 for the aerial crossing of Hempstead Harbor with the relocated overhead transmission line (LIPA)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Threatened and endangered species review and consultation (LIPA and National Grid).

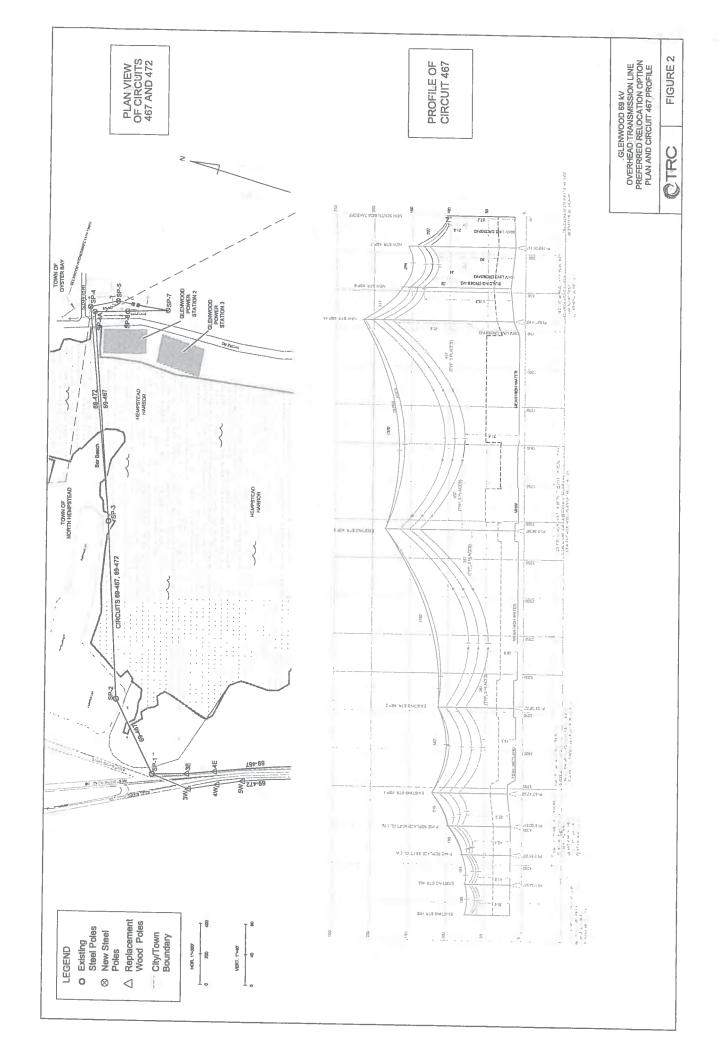
Note: * Ministerial actions

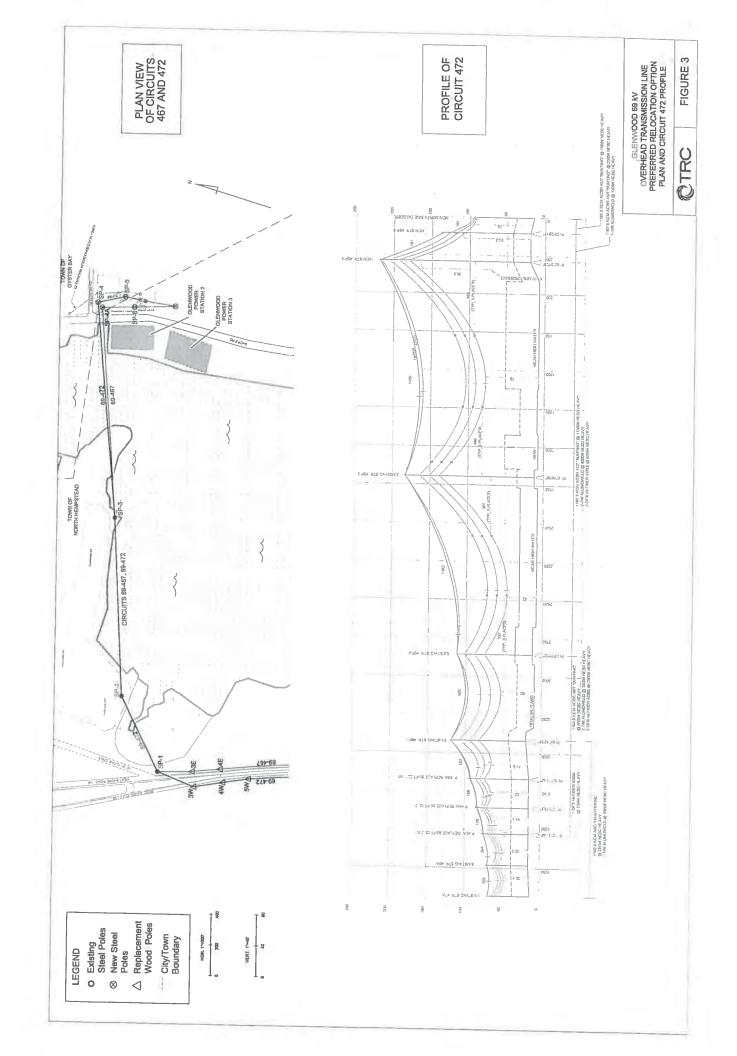


Replacement Wood Pole Proposed Steel Pole City/Town Boundary Existing Steel Pole Circuit Alignment Glenwood Power Station Site HEMPSTEAD West Store Ru डिट्ट









ATTACHMENT 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PLAN AND PROFILES

ATTACHMENT 3 PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 – Looking west across Hempstead Harbor at the crossing of the existing transmission lines. Power Station No. 2 is on the left. Steel Pole 3 is on the right across the harbor.



Photo 2 – Looking east across Hempstead Harbor at existing Steel Pole 3. Power Station No. 2 is to the right of Steel Pole 3 in the background. Power Station No. 3 is to the right of Power Station No. 2 in the background.



Photo 3 – Looking east from Bar Beach across Hempstead Harbor toward Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3. The existing transmission lines crossing the harbor are supported by two steel lattice structures on the roof of Power Station No. 2 (between the six stacks).



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January 24, 2012

New York State Department of State Office of Coastal, Local Government and Community Sustainability 1 Commerce Plaza 99 Washington Avenue – Suite 1010 Albany, New York 12231

Subject: Coastal Consistency Assessment

Glenwood 69kV Overhead Transmission Line

Relocation and Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and

Demolition Project

Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay

Nassau County, New York NYS DOS File #S-2011-0132

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

On behalf of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) and National Grid Generation, LLC (Grid), TRC is pleased to submit this coastal zone consistency assessment for the proposed Glenwood Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project for your review and approval.

LIPA is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. Grid is proposing to subsequently decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472).

Two options for the relocation of the transmission line are currently being explored. The first option, called the Preferred Relocation Option, will relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Power Station. The second option, called

the Alternative Relocation Option, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and onto the Power Station site.

Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

This letter also includes the following submittals:

- Federal Consistency Assessment Form The project will require approval of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) via a Nationwide Permit (No. 12) for the overhead crossing of Hempstead Harbor, a navigable waterway.
- Project Description A narrative describes the project, its construction and operation. Six (6) figures provide site location and project component graphic depictions.
- Consistency Assessment An evaluation of the project and its potential impacts with reference to the Long Island Sound Coastal Policies.

Your review of the Glenwood Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Marc J. Lawlor

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

cc: S. Dalton, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

B. Page, National Grid

C. Corrado, National Grid

M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Laniado, Read and Laniado, LLP

K. Maher, TRC

A. Fadden, TRC



New York State Department of State Coastal Management Program

Federal Consistency Assessment Form

An applicant, seeking a permit, license, waiver, certification or similar type of approval from a federal agency which is subject to the New York State Coastal Management Program (CMP), shall complete this assessment form for any proposed activity that will occur within and/or directly affect the State's Coastal Area. This form is intended to assist an applicant in certifying that the proposed activity is consistent with New York State's CMP as required by U.S. Department of Commerce regulations (15 CFR 930.57). It should be completed at the time when the federal application is prepared. The Department of State will use the completed form and accompanying information in its review of the applicant's certification of consistency.

A. <u>APPLICANT</u>

1. Name: Long Island Power Authority

2. Address: 333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Uniondale, NY 11553

3. **Telephone**: (516) 719-7518 (Nick Lizanich)

1. Name: National Grid Generation, LLC

2. Address: 175 E. Old Country Road, Hicksville, NY 11801

3. **Telephone**: (516) 545-2483 (Robert Teetz)

B. PROPOSED ACTIVITY

- 1. **Brief description of activity**: LIPA proposes to relocate two existing 69 kV overhead transmission lines that span the Hempstead Harbor. National Grid proposes to subsequently decommission and demolish the Glenwood Power Station.
- 2. **Purpose of activity**: The purpose of the transmission line relocation is to remove the existing lines from the roof of the Glenwood Power Station where they presently are situated to a location near the station and the existing substation, allowing for the future demolition of the power station.
- 3. **Location of activity**: The activity is located in the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York.
- 4. **Type of federal permit/license required**: US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nationwide Permit 12 for the aerial crossing of Hempstead Harbor, a navigable waterway. A request for a determination of no hazard to air navigation from the proposed new steel poles from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has been made. A formal response is pending.
- 5. Federal application number, if known: N/A.
- 6. If a state permit/license was issued or is required for the proposed activity, identify the state agency and provide the application number if known: A request to NYSDEC relative to their potential jurisdiction over options for handling of potentially contaminated groundwater resulting from the excavation of the steel poles was made on November 7, 2011. A formal response is pending.

C. COASTAL ASSESSMENT

Check either "YES" or "NO" for each of these questions. The numbers following each question refer to the policies described in the CMP document which may be affected by the proposed activity.

1. Will the proposed activity result in any of the following:

YES NO

a. Large physical change to a cita within the		
a. Large physical change to a site within the coastal area which will require the preparation of		
an chartoninental impact statement? (11, 22, 25, 22, 27, 41, 42)		X
b. Physical alteration of more than two acres of land along the shoreline, land under water or		
coastal waters? (2, 11, 12, 20, 28, 35, 44)	X	
c Payitalization (-11-11, 12, 20, 30, 34)	11	
c. Revitalization/redevelopment of a deteriorated or underutilized waterfront site? (1)		X
u. Reduction of existing or potential public access to or along coastal waters? (c. co.)		
e. Adverse effect upon the commercial or recreational use of coastal fish resources? (9, 10)	 	X
f Siting of a facility assertial to the clean of a coastal fish resources? (9, 10)		X
f. Siting of a facility essential to the exploration, development, and production of energy		
resources in coastal waters or on the Uniter Continental Shelf? (20)		X
g. Siting of a facility essential to the generation or transmission of one grand (or)	77	
h. Mining excavation or dredging activities on the land of the lan	X	
h. Mining, excavation, or dredging activities or the placement of dredged or fill material in coastal waters? (15, 35)		***
coastal waters: (15, 35)		X
i. Discharge of toxics, hazardous substances or other pollutants into coastal waters? (8, 15, 35)		37
j. Draining of stormwater runoff or sewer overflows into coastal waters? (33)		X
k Transport stones to take 1 line of sever overhows into coastal waters? (33)	X	
k. Transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of solid wastes or hazardous materials? (36, 39)	X	
l. Adverse effect upon land or water uses within the State's small harbors? (4)		V
2 11.00 2 3 11.01 150 153. (4)		X

2. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any of the following:

YES NO

a. State designated freshwater or tidal wetland? (44)		
b. Federally designated flood and/or state designated erosion hazard area? (11, 12, 17)	X	
c. State designated significant fish and/or wildlife habitat? (7)		LX.
d State designated significant fish and/or winding habitat? (7)	X	
d. State designated significant scenic resource or area? (24)		X
e. State designated important agricultural lands? (26)		X
f. Beach, dune, or barrier island? (12)		X
g. Major ports of Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Oswego or New York? (3)		X
n. State, county, or local park? (10, 20)	77	-
i. Historic resource listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places? (23)	X	
13)		l X

3. Will the proposed activity require any of the following:

YES NO

a. Waterfront site? (2, 21, 22)		
h Provision of now public socious si f	X	
b. Provision of new public services or infrastructure in undeveloped or sparsely populated		
sections of the coastal area? [5]		X
c. Construction or reconstruction of a flood or erosion control structure? (13, 14, 16)		
d. State water quality permit or certification? (30, 38, 40)		X
e State of cultural of Contractions (30, 30, 40)	X	
e. State air quality permit or certification? (41, 43)		X

4. Will the proposed activity occur within and/or affect an area covered by a State approved local waterfront revitalization program? (see policies in local program document)

YES	NO
	X

D. ADDITIONAL STEPS

1 . If all of the questions in Section C are answered "NO", then the applicant or agency shall complete Section E and submit the documentation required by Section F.

2. If any of the questions in Section C are answered "YES", then the applicant or agent is advised to consult the CMP, or where appropriate, the local waterfront revitalization program document*. The proposed activity must be analyzed in more detail with respect to the applicable state or local coastal policies. On a separate page(s), the applicant or agent shall: (a) identify, by their policy numbers, which coastal policies are affected by the activity, (b) briefly assess the effects of the activity upon the policy; and, (c) state how the activity is consistent with each policy. Following the completion of this written assessment, the applicant or agency shall complete Section E and submit the documentation required by Section F.

E. CERTIFICATION

The applicant or agent must certify that the proposed activity is consistent with the State's CMP or the approved local waterfront revitalization program, as appropriate. If this certification cannot be made, the proposed activity shall not be undertaken. If this certification can be made, complete this Section.

"The proposed activity complies with New York State's approved Coastal Management Program, or with the applicable approved local waterfront revitalization program, and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program."

Applicant/Agent's Name: Marc J. Lawlor

Address: TRC, 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd Floor, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Telephone: 201 508-6956

Applicant/Agent's Signature: Date:_

_ Date: 1/23/12

F. SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

1. The applicant or agent shall submit the following documents to the New York State Department of State, Division of Coastal Resources, 41 State Street - 8th Floor, Albany, New York 12231.

a. Copy of original signed form.

b. Copy of the completed federal agency application.

c. Other available information which would support the certification of consistency.

- 2. The applicant or agent shall also submit a copy of this completed form along with his/her application to the federal agency.
- 3. If there are any questions regarding the submission of this form, contact the Department of State at (518) 474-6000.

*These state and local documents are available for inspection at the offices of many federal agencies, Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of State regional offices, and the appropriate regional and county planning agencies. Local program documents are also available for inspection at the offices of the appropriate local government.

COASTAL ASSESSMENT

C. COASTAL ASSESSMENT

1.b. Physical alteration of more than two acres of land along the shoreline, land under water or coastal waters

It is estimated that the power station decommissioning and demolition work will involve about five acres of land in total. Four acres of that will be on the west side of Shore Road near to and portions adjacent to Hempstead Harbor. No lands under water or coastal waters will be affected by the proposed action — the transmission line relocation and the power station decommissioning and demolition.

1.g. Siting of a facility essential to the generation or transmission of energy?

The proposed relocation of the Glenwood 69kV overhead transmission line is necessary to allow for the continued transmission of power to the existing substations, which are located on the eastern side of the harbor near the existing Glenwood Power Station.

A set of ten poles (five wooden and five steel) will initially be installed to support and carry the relocated circuits. The five wooden poles on the west side of Hempstead Harbor will replace the existing five poles within several feet of their current location. The five new steel poles on the eastern side of the harbor will be near the waterfront in order to be proximate to the substation into which the relocated circuits will be tied. Therefore, given the location of the existing substations and power infrastructure near the waterfront and in the coastal zone, the relocation of the transmission line must also be nearby, in the waterfront area and coastal zone.

1.j. Draining of stormwater runoff or sewer overflows into coastal waters?

The existing site has a number of permitted outfalls to Hempstead Harbor associated with facility operations and stormwater control. With the decommissioning and demolition of the Glenwood Power Station there will be no discharges or outfalls from operations of the active units in Power Station No. 3. It is expected that NYSDEC will require a modified SPDES Permit for that change as well as for the continued management of stormwater from the site once the demolition is completed.

1.k. Transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of solid wastes or hazardous materials?

The groundwater from the excavation of the new steel poles that require foundations is suspected to be contaminated. Under either transmission line relocation option, potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the Alternative Relocation Option with two fewer poles). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Excavated soils, if determined to be contaminated after sampling and analysis, will be taken off site and disposed of an appropriate facility.

2.a Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any of the following: a State designated freshwater or tidal wetland?

The proposed transmission line relocation will involve the replacement of five wooden poles on the west side of the harbor. These poles will be installed via direct bury with little ground disturbance. All of the work will take place in uplands outside of any state designated freshwater or tidal wetland. A tidal wetland is located on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor about 90 feet from the nearest of the five wooden poles.

The Glenwood Power Station is located adjacent to the Hempstead Harbor. A bulkhead exists along the site's frontage to the harbor. No work is proposed at the bulkhead.

2.c. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any of the following: State designated significant fish and/or wildlife habitat?

Hempstead Harbor is a state (NYSDEC) designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. It is one of several embayments on Long Island's north shore. The relatively shallow coastal bay is important to fish and wildlife throughout the year. It is also a productive area for marine fish and shellfish.

All of the poles that will be installed are outside of the designated habitat, the boundary of which follows the shoreline of the harbor. The aerial crossing of the harbor is within the designated area.

The proposed project will not affect harbor water quality with the proposed provisions for the collection and ultimate treatment of groundwater from the excavations for the four steel poles with foundations. Soils will also be handled to be protective of the environment.

Associated with the decommissioning and demolition work, active operations of the Glenwood Power Station will cease. Based on the "regulatory baseline" as defined by USEPA and NYSDEC, cessation of power station operations will eliminate the use of up to 179 million gallons per day (mgd) of water from Hempstead Harbor with a maximum temperature differential of 30° (and maximum absolute temperature of 112° F). With the elimination of water use, there will be a related elimination of aquatic impacts. It is estimated that cessation of operations (as defined by the regulatory baseline) will eliminate the entrainment (combined effects of temperature, pressure, turbulence on smaller animals captured in the cooling water and then expelled back to the aquatic environment) of up to 240 million eggs and larvae annually; and the elimination of the impingement (the capture of larger organisms such as fish on intake screens) of up to 11,000 fish annually.

Wildlife will not be affected by the construction or operation of the project (with all work to be done in accordance with the requirements of NYSDEC with respect to the peregrine falcon). The relocated lines will be in a slightly relocated but comparable location across the harbor. Marine fish and shellfish will not be affected as there is no work proposed on the water other than the temporary placement of the lead line on the surface of the water for up to six hours per day over a two-week period.

2.h. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any of the following: State, county, or local park?

A portion of the proposed relocation work will be within and adjacent to North Hempstead Beach Park, a town property. The park is 60 acres in size with waterfront property that includes numerous recreational opportunities including a swimming beach, fishing pier, boat ramp, playground and ball fields.

The two existing steel poles within the park will not be replaced nor will new poles be installed there as part of the project. These poles will have the existing circuits replaced and that work will be conducted within an existing parking lot associated with the park. A small portion of the parking lot will need to be closed during the two-week stringing process.

The proposed overhead transmission line relocation project will not affect any state or county parks. The project is not located in, on, or adjacent to such lands.

3.a. Will the proposed activity require any of the following: Waterfront site?

The proposed project entails the relocation of an existing overhead transmission line that has components on the Hempstead Harbor waterfront and adjoining coastal areas. Existing steel pole #3 (SP#3) is located on Bar Beach and the existing Glenwood Power Station is located on the Hempstead Harbor waterfront. Because the existing Glenwood Substation is located near the waterfront (just east of the power station), and the relocated lines are to connect to it, it is necessary that the new poles and relocated lines be located in the same coastal area.

3.d. Will the proposed activity require any of the following: State water quality permit or certification?

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. Based upon preliminary discussions with NYSDEC, it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to address construction stormwater.

LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY and NATIONAL GRID GENERATION, LLC

GLENWOOD 69 kV OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION AND POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

1. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

The transmission lines that will be relocated and the power stations that will be decommissioned and demolished are in the New York State-designated coastal zone (Figure 1).

Representatives of LIPA, Grid and TRC, the consultant engaged by LIPA and National Grid, have interacted with a number of involved federal, state and local agencies as part of the process of informing them, obtaining information, and requesting approvals relevant to their respective regulatory interests. Through December 2012, the following agencies have been contacted: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the Town of North Hempstead, the Town Harbor Master, and the Town of Oyster Bay. Consultations with these agencies will continue in order to inform them and to receive their respective input and concerns for the preparation of a Full Environmental Assessment under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

2. TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION OPTIONS

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 2 is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead transmission line as it crosses the Harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the Harbor is also identified along with the three existing LIPA substations.

Figure 3 presents a more detailed view of the existing power infrastructure. The existing transmission line and Power Station are shown. The three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the Harbor are identified. The existing poles (their numbering and material composition) on both sides of the Harbor that carry the transmission line are also indicated.

Two options for the relocation of the transmission line are currently being explored. The first option, called the Preferred Relocation Option, will relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Power Station. The second option, called the Alternative Relocation Option, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and over the existing Power Station site. These two transmission line relocation alternatives are described below.

A. Preferred Relocation Option

In crossing the Harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft from the existing location. In order to accomplish the relocation both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of the Power Station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables. The appearance of the circuits will remain substantially the same as the existing ones.

Relocation of the Circuits

About two weeks of time will be needed for re-stringing the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite the Power Station will be closed for the approximately two week period. At least one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community and to the U.S. Coast Guard. This notification requirement was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of Hempstead Harbor Master.

The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. The tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Preferred Relocation Option

Existing Circuit	
49	Relocated Circuit
40	40
92 1	78 1
	40

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 – SP3	41	41
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 1	77 ¹
¹ Minimum height above	mean high water acro	oss main channel.

Pole Installation

As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing

wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several feet) their current locations along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the Harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Power Station property.

Figure 4 shows the location of the Preferred Relocation Option and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the Harbor. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the Harbor will be approximately 1,409 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,374 ft.

On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing poles. The heights of replacement poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft higher (at 61 ft above ground level) than the existing ones. The direct burial of these poles will result in ground disturbance of about 3 ft across and 12 ft deep at each location (or less than a total of 50 square ft of ground surface disturbance).

No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the Harbor (Figure 3).

On the eastern side of the Harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 3 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundation and direct burial. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct burial.

Foundations for the four new steel poles in the existing parking lot will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft across and up to 30-40 ft deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct burial of SP6 will disturb a surface area of about 3 ft across and up to 18 ft deep.

The table below lists the heights of the five new steel poles under the preferred relocation option.

Preferred Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
SP4	201 ft
SP4A	201 ft
SP ₅	117 ft
SP6	143 ft
SP7	144 ft

The new steel poles will be larger than, but similar in visual appearance to, the existing steel poles that are located on both sides of the Harbor. The poles will also be compatible with the existing power infrastructure, including the three nearby substations and operating combustion turbines.

Construction Schedule

Project construction has the following tentative schedule:

- April/May 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- May/June 2012 Steel Pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the Harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across Harbor and tie into existing substation.

B. Alternative Relocation Option

The Alternative Relocation Option, essentially a relocation in place, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor, into the Power Station site and the existing LIPA substation. The existing shield wires will be relocated and the two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced. Figure 5 shows the option and its associated poles.

Three steel poles will be constructed on the east side of Shore Road due east of Power Station 2. The heights of the three new steel poles under the alternative (Figure 4) will be as follows:

Alternative Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
(Alternate) SP4	230 ft
(Alternate) SP5	143 ft
(Alternate) SP6	116 ft

Poles will be installed in a comparable way with similar sized excavations as those steel poles for the Preferred Relocation Alternative. The tallest pole (SP4) may require a comparatively slightly larger and deeper excavation. The new steel poles will also be similar in appearance to the steel poles installed under the Preferred Relocation Option and thus, visually compatible with the existing power infrastructure.

Generally, the stringing of the lines for the Alternative Relocation Option will be done in a comparable way but modified to allow for the decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over the Power Station during those work processes.

The two tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Alternative Relocation Option

140	
49	49
40	40
92 1	89 1
-	-

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 - SP3	41	41
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 1	89 1

Under this option, the Glenwood-Bar Beach line (69-472) and the Glenwood-Manhasset line (69-467) span length across the Harbor will each be approximately 1,389 ft.

The schedule for construction of the Alternative Relocation Option is expected to be similar to the Preferred Relocation Alternative, starting in April/May 2012 and ending in September 2012.

Under either transmission line relocation option, potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the Alternative Relocation Option with two fewer poles). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Noise created by construction equipment and activities associated with the transmission line relocation options will be temporary in nature. The greatest noise may be caused by the caisson excavations, which will be completed in several weeks. Construction work will be performed consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations, and sound levels.

Similarly, the five replacement wooden poles on the west side of the Harbor will be installed under either transmission line relocation option. Although a limited amount of ground disturbance will result, soil and erosion control measures such as silt fence, hay bales, etc. will be implemented, as appropriate, to site conditions.

As needed, limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal that is typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for the installation and proper operational clearances of selected new poles under either transmission line relocation option.

3. GLENWOOD POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION

National Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and

Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by a LIPA Substation, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and another LIPA Substation, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished, as described below. The preliminary schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House
- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations (and will be protected during demolition) include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

Figure 6 is an aerial photographic view of the Glenwood Power Station site showing the main buildings and facilities that will be demolished as part of the proposed action and those that will remain in place.

Although decommissioning and demolition methods may differ in some ways based on the transmission line relocation option implemented, the overall work will be substantially similar and completed within a comparable timeframe.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes.

Demolition and decommissioning will begin in those areas where the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials has been substantially completed. Asbestos abatement in New York is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the New York State Department of Labor, and the New York State Department of Health, and NYSDEC. Asbestos abatement will be performed by a New York State Licensed contractor using New York State Certified workers utilizing work practices and engineering controls in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The demolition will be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following: preparation of work plans; obtaining necessary permits; securing the site; installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater; sealing building drains; isolating utilities; purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids; demolition and decommissioning of the structures listed above; protection of facilities and structures to remain in place; transportation and disposal to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of off-site construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities; and backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

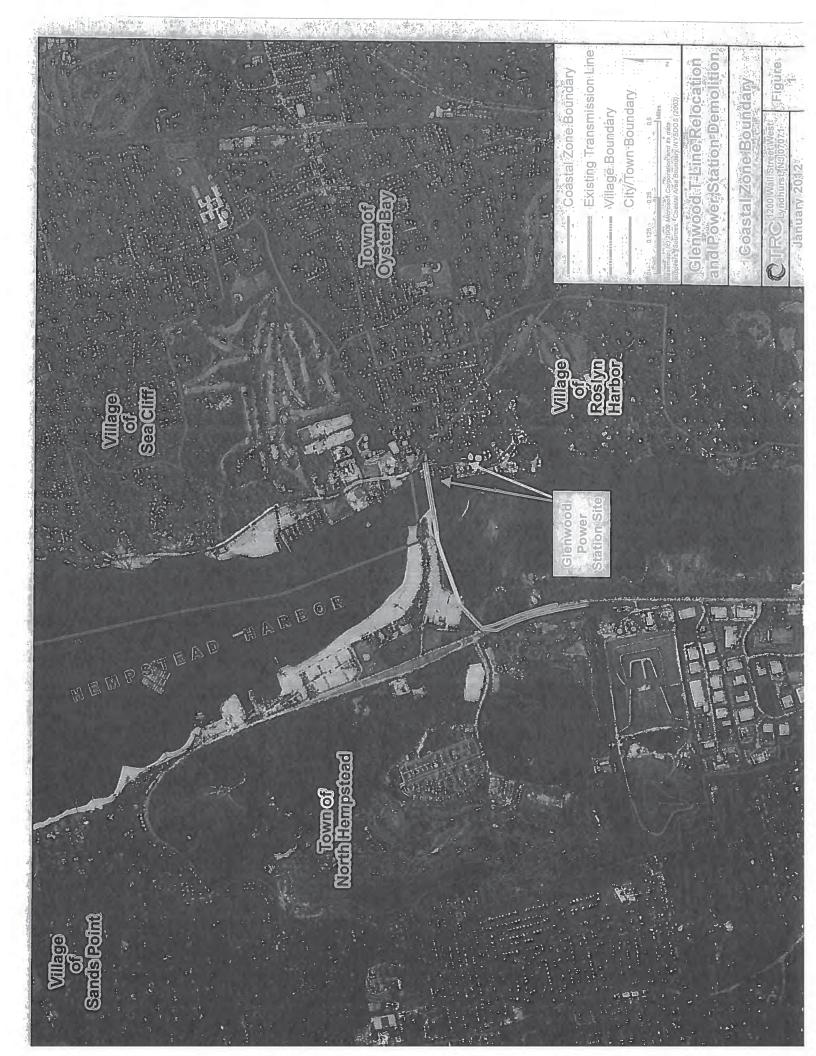
The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. Based upon discussions with NYSDEC, it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to address construction stormwater. Similarly, based upon discussions with NYSDEC, with respect to air quality, the Title V permit, which defines air emission limits from current facility operations, will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to reflect the elimination of emissions from the active units in Power Station 3 that will be decommissioned (and the building demolished).

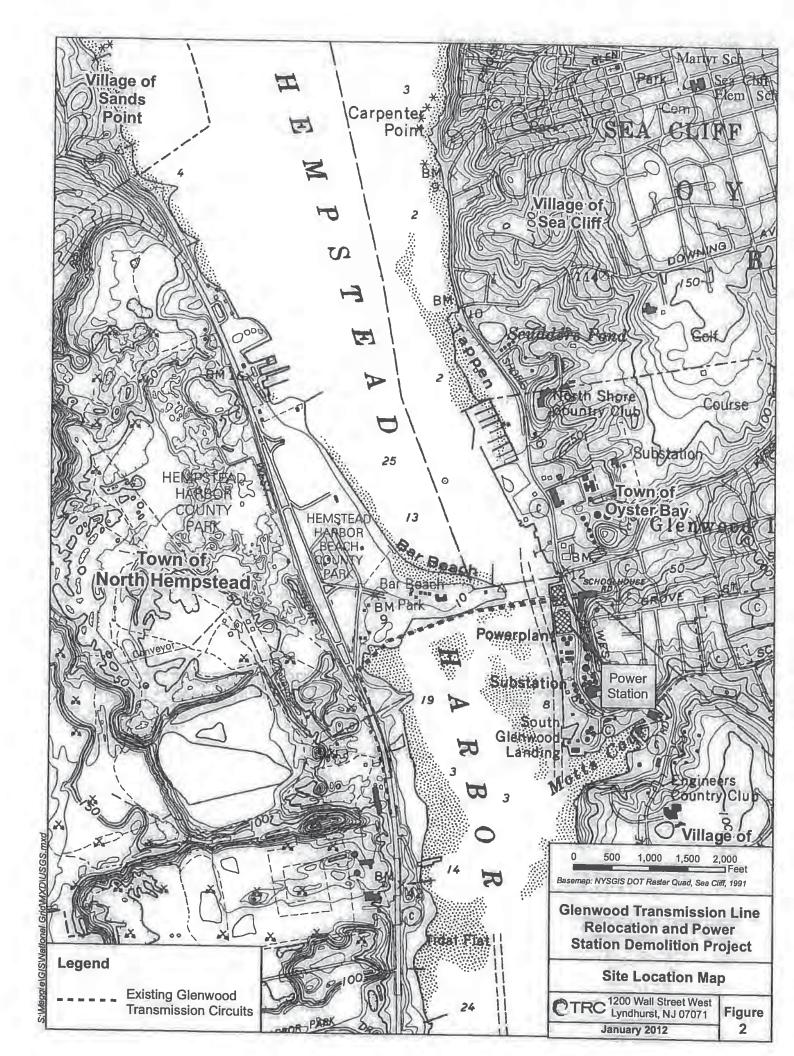
Peregrine falcons nest on one of the stacks of Power Station 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. Coordination with NYSDEC will continue in order to identify work that can be done during the breeding season of the peregrine falcons.

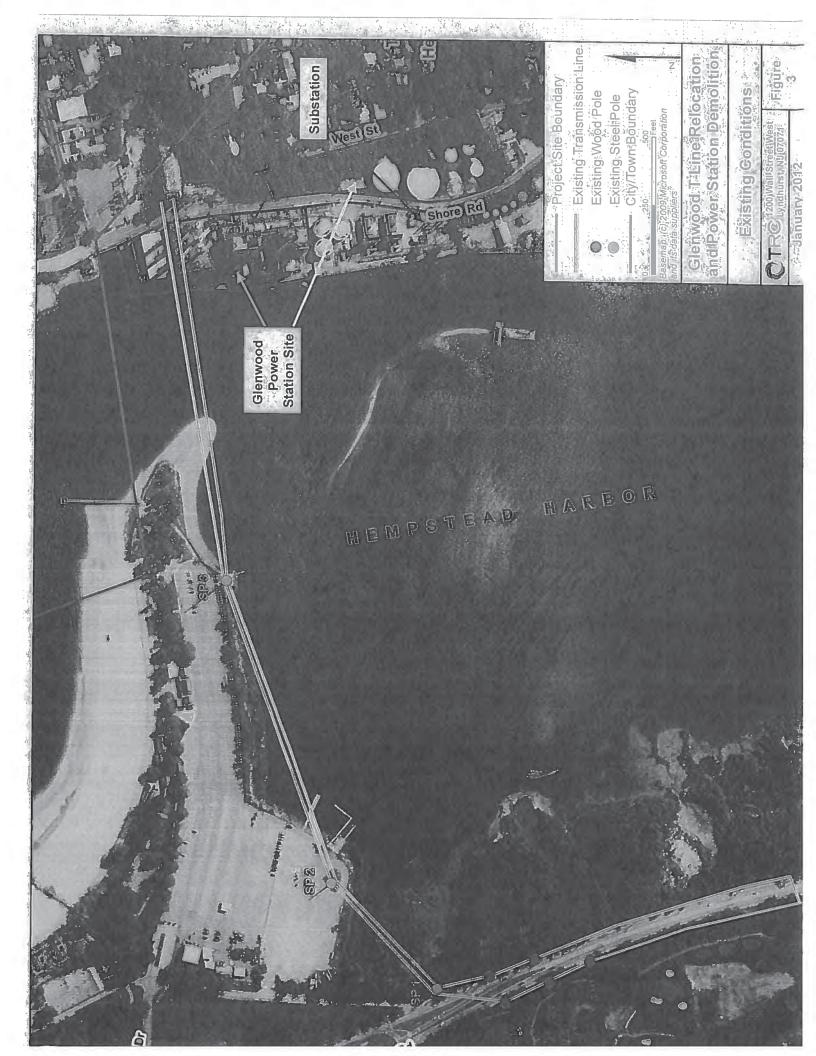
NYSDEC has indicated that transmission line relocation work will require the marking of the tops of crane(s) that may be used for pole installation on the east side of the harbor. This will mitigate the potential for peregrine fledglings to land there where grease and oils could be transferred to them, potentially causing harm. No other mitigation measures were deemed necessary for the relocation work.

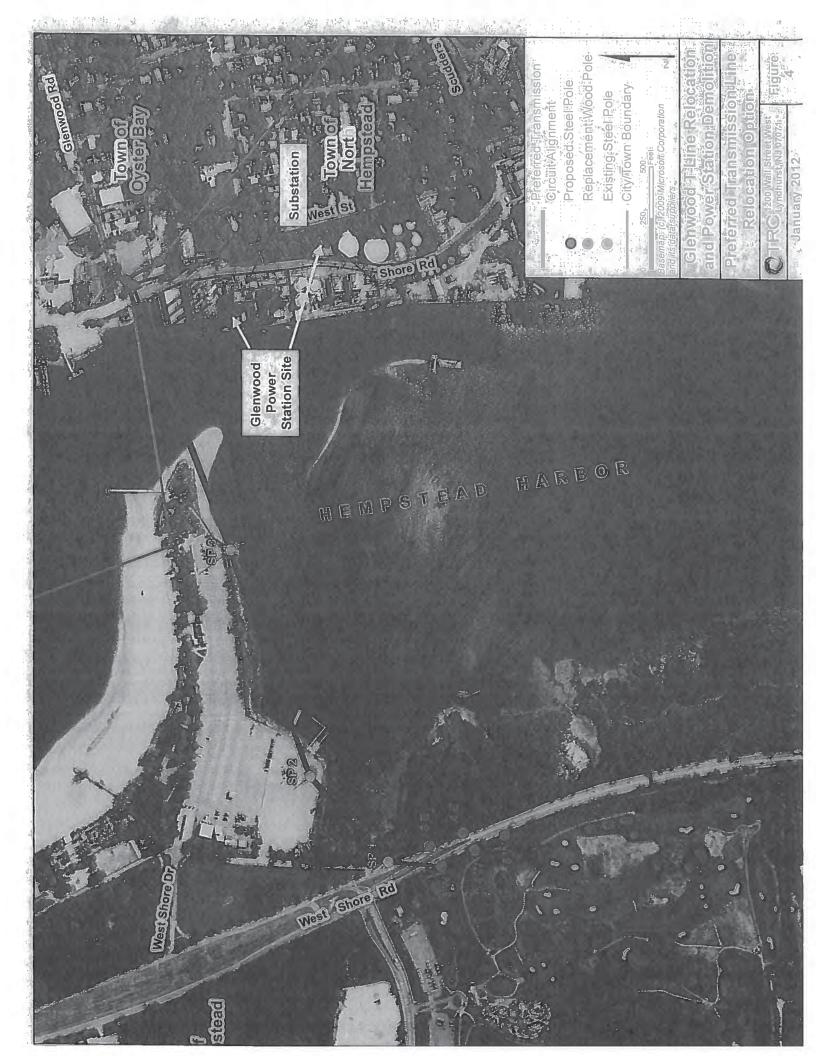
Traffic generated by the relocation, decommissioning and demolition-related construction work will be managed. A Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan will be implemented. As needed, appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Notification of the transport of wide loads will be made to the local police as standard procedure.

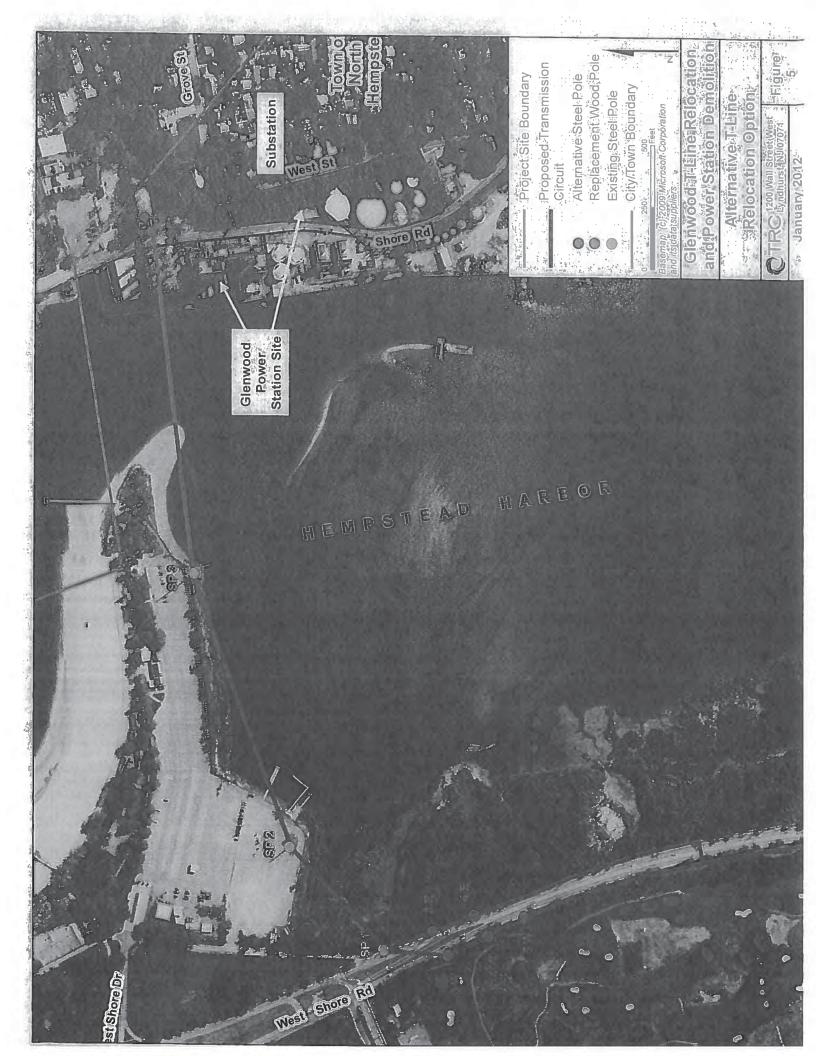
Alternatively, a barge may be used to off load decommissioned equipment and demolition debris, which would result in fewer on-road trips associated with the proposed work.

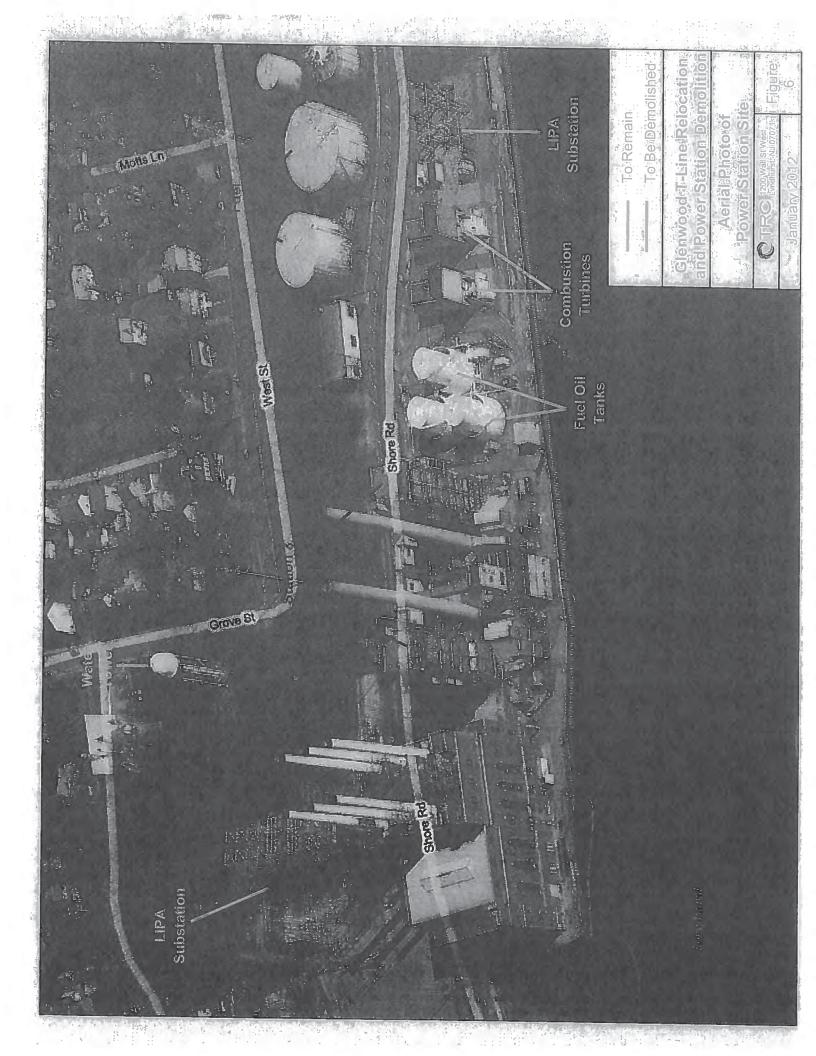












ASSESSMENT OF LONG ISLAND SOUND COASTAL POLICIES

GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

DEVELOPED COAST POLICIES

POLICY 1: Foster a pattern of development in the Long Island Sound coastal area that enhances community character, preserves open space, makes efficient use of infrastructure, makes beneficial use of a coastal location, and minimizes adverse effects of development.

The proposed Glenwood 69 kV Overhead Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project will assist in fostering a pattern of development that may enhance community character, increase open space, make efficient use of infrastructure, and minimize adverse effects of development as described below.

Transmission Line Relocation

The overhead transmission line relocation project component (the Preferred Relocation Option or the Alternative Relocation Option) will have no effect on the existing pattern of development, community character, open space and beneficial use of its coastal area location (Refer to the attached Project Description for a detailed discussion of the relocation options). The existing transmission line crosses Hempstead Harbor from an existing steel pole at Bar Beach (Steel Pole [SP]3) on the west side of the harbor to the existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the harbor. The existing transmission line is located on two steel lattice structures on the roof of Power Station No. 2. From there the line runs into the existing substation located across Shore Road due east of the station.

The relocated transmission line will either be routed slightly to the north as it crosses the harbor from west to east (Preferred Option) or will stay on the existing alignment across the harbor and over the power station (Alternative Option). Under the Preferred Option, a set of five new steel poles will be constructed on the east side of the harbor just north of the power station (within approximately 300 feet [ft]) and within the power station and substation property to hold and carry the lines. Four of the five new steel poles will be located in an existing fenced, asphalted parking lot; one steel pole will be located in a fenced portion of the substation south of the parking lot. Under the Alternative Option, a set of three new steel poles will be constructed on the east side of the harbor due east/southeast of the power station on site property to hold and carry the lines.

The construction and operation of the new steel poles, under either relocation option, will have no adverse effect on development in the coastal area. Their location in the coastal zone is necessary due to the concentration of existing substations and other related power infrastructure.

Five wooden replacement poles on the west side of the harbor will be installed under either option. Comparable to the existing poles, they too will have no adverse effect on coastal area development.

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GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

There will be no disruption to electrical power from the relocation project in the service area during construction. Nor will the project alter the amount of energy directed to the substation or to the service area once completed. Therefore, the relocation work makes for the efficient use of infrastructure.

Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

The proposed Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition component may enhance community character, increase open space, and make efficient use of infrastructure, as described below.

With the ultimate removal of the two power station buildings and associated infrastructure, those existing portions of the site will include areas of open space adjacent to the waterfront. Portions of the site will retain the existing power infrastructure such as the three substations, two existing combustion turbines, associated tank yard and the existing water tower. There are no development plans for the site once demolition is completed so that although the amount of open space in the coastal zone will increase, it will remain under the ownership of National Grid.

The open space component may enhance community character by providing more accessible views of the harbor along Shore Road, although in an area of considerable power infrastructure.

With the decommissioning of the active units in Power Station No. 3 and the decommissioning of the site buildings and facilities, the project provides for an efficient use of infrastructure. It had been determined that the operation of the existing active units in Power Station No. 3 was not needed to meet the demand for reliable power in the service area. The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), in an agreement with National Grid, removed the Glenwood Power Station from the current Power Supply Agreement (PSA) once certain transmission line upgrades are made. In the absence of a PSA between National Grid and LIPA, it would be uneconomic to operate the station. The relocation of the Glenwood 69 kV transmission lines is one of the upgrades needed to allow for the retirement of the power station units consistent with requirements of the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO). Therefore, the relocation project makes an efficient use of the power infrastructure.

No development of those portions of the site involved in the decommissioning and demolition work is proposed as part of the action. Therefore, the project will have no effects on development.

1.1 Concentrate development and redevelopment in or adjacent to traditional waterfront communities.

The overhead transmission line relocation project will maintain the concentration of power-related infrastructure in its existing location, on the property of the Glenwood Power Station, the two operating combustion turbines, three LIPA substations, and existing poles on both the west and east sides of the harbor.

ASSESSMENT OF LONG ISLAND SOUND COASTAL POLICIES GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

1.2 Ensure that development or uses take appropriate advantage of their coastal location.

The proposed relocation of the overhead transmission lines will take place in an area of compatible power-related uses and will not displace or interfere with any nearby uses in the coastal area.

The power station decommissioning and demolition will not affect the development in the coastal zone. No development is proposed once demolition is complete, nor is there a proposal to change the current Industrial-B Zoning. The site will be restored to existing site contours and will be covered with asphalt and/or a gravel surface.

1.3 Protect stable residential areas.

This policy is not applicable to the project.

1.4 Maintain and enhance natural areas, recreation, open space, and agricultural lands.

There will be no loss of economic, environmental and aesthetic values associated with the project in natural areas, recreation, open space and agricultural lands. The project infrastructure, replacement wooden and new steel poles, will be located in areas where the poles exist and/or are within the property of the existing power station and substation (east side of the harbor). The power station site is a fully developed one with limited natural areas, limited open space, no recreation and no agricultural lands. On-site open space will be increased but is not intended to be redeveloped or to provide public open space.

1.5 Minimize adverse impacts of new development and redevelopment.

There will be no adverse land use, environmental and economic impacts resulting from the transmission line relocation project. Installation of the necessary infrastructure, wooden and steel poles, will be located in a compatible land use area. The power station decommissioning and demolition involves no new development or redevelopment and therefore, will have no such related adverse impacts.

POLICY 2: Preserve historic resources of the Long Island Sound coastal area.

The overhead transmission line relocation and the power station decommissioning and demolition will have no effect on above ground or below ground historic and archaeological resources. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has been provided relevant information on the project to assess its potential impacts on these resources. In its October 11, 2011 letter, the OPRHP has determined that the transmission line relocation will have No Impact on cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places. A response regarding the decommissioning and demolition component is pending.

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2.1 Maximize preservation and retention of historic resources.

As noted above in Policy 2, the proposed project will have no effect on the preservation and retention of historic resources.

2.2 Protect and preserve archaeological resources.

As noted above in Policy 2, the OPRHP has determined that the transmission line relocation will have No Impact on cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places. A response is pending regarding the power station decommissioning and demolition work; however, the site has historic fill and over time has been significantly modified by the needs of the power station, including deep building foundation, bulkheading, and a multitude of underground routings of pipes and wires, wells, and tunnels. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be no potential for the presence of archaeological resources to be affected by the proposed work.

2.3 Protect and enhance resources that are significant to the coastal culture of the Long Island Sound.

There will be no impact on resources that are significant to the coastal culture of the Long Island Sound. The project will not affect artifacts from shipwrecks, the character of historic maritime communities, historic lighthouses and navigational structures. The nearest maritime center is Glen Cove Creek, nearly two miles north of the project site, and that area will not be affected by the project.

POLICY 3: Enhance visual quality and protect scenic resources throughout Long Island Sound.

Overall, the project is expected to enhance visual quality along the western shore of Hempstead Harbor with the demolition of the power station buildings (Nos. 2 and 3) as well as a set of visible associated facilities (e.g., fuel oil storage tanks)

Transmission Line Relocation

Both relocation options, the Preferred and the Alternative, entail the replacement of five wooden poles on the west side of the harbor, which will have no effect on visual quality and scenic resources. The replacement poles will be installed within several feet of the existing poles, which will be removed. The heights of the replacement poles will be comparable to the existing ones. Two poles will be the same height; three poles will be 4.5 ft taller than the existing ones.

Under both options, the relocated circuits and lines spanning the harbor will appear much the same as they presently do. The minimum height of the relocated lines over the water will be reduced somewhat since they will be removed from the steel lattice structures on the roof of the power station. Compared to the existing lines, the height above mean high water (MWH) under the Preferred Option will be a maximum of 14 feet lower (Circuit 467); under the Alternative

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Option, the height above mean high water (MWH) will be a maximum of three (3) feet lower (Circuit 472) than the existing the existing line.

New steel poles will be installed under both relocation options on the eastern side of the harbor – five (5) with the Preferred Option and three (3) with the Alternative Option. All of the new poles will be installed within an existing paved, fenced parking lot and a fenced, macadam surfaced substation enclosure. The parking lot is the site of several existing poles - steel and wood - as well as the substation itself.

The heights of the new steel poles, under both relocation options, are provided below:

Preferred Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
SP4	201 ft
SP4A	201 ft
SP ₅	117 ft
SP6	143 ft
SP7	144 ft

Alternative Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
(Alternate) SP4	230 ft
(Alternate) SP5	143 ft
(Alternate) SP6	116 ft

The heights of the existing poles in the parking lot and adjacent areas are about 80 - 90 ft. The power station building roof is approximately 90 ft in height; the lattice structures are about 120 ft in height; the six stacks on Power Station No. 2 are about 180 - 200 (+/-) ft in height.

The presence of the new steel poles will be consistent with the historic and existing industrial uses and energy infrastructure on the property and in the immediate vicinity. Just north of the parking lot is an oil storage facility and on Shore Road. South of the power station and

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substation there are several large aboveground storage tanks along the waterfront within the coastal zone. Therefore, visual quality and scenic resources will not be adversely affected by the presence of the additional steel poles under either relocation option.

Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

The power station decommissioning and demolition work will entail about five (5) acres of the overall 15.7-acre site. Lasting for about two years, the buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House
- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 and No. 3 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

The power station and its associated buildings and facilities have long dominated the eastern shoreline of Hempstead Harbor. Their removal, to be completed by the end of 2014, will enhance the visual quality of the harbor by removing these large industrial structures from the waterfront that is currently used primarily for recreation. Moreover, the power station is located opposite the town of North Hempstead Beach Park (aka, Bar Beach) that has recreational facilities and a swimming beach. With the removal of the power station Hempstead Harbor's eastern shoreline will appear significantly different with an open space component not seen in

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decades. Views from behind and adjacent to the power station looking towards the Harbor and Bar Beach will also be visually expanded. Consequently, visual quality of the coastal zone in this stretch of Hempstead Harbor will be expected to be enhanced.

3.1 Protect and improve visual quality throughout the coastal area.

As discussed in Policy 3, the transmission line relocation will be visually similar to the existing transmission line crossing of Hempstead Harbor. The new steel poles to be installed will be a similar use to the poles already existing on the eastern side of the harbor as well as consistent with the existing energy-related infrastructure that exists and will remain (i.e., three LIPA substation, two combustion turbines, three aboveground fuel oil storage tanks, etc.). The ultimate removal of the power station and its associated buildings and facilities will enhance the visual quality of the eastern shore of the harbor. The demolition of the large industrial buildings (Power Station No. 2 and No. 3) will provide a visual openness not seen for decades along the shoreline and across the harbor. This is expected to be particularly true for the users of one of the town's major recreational facilities, North Hempstead Beach Park, opposite the power station.

3.2 Protect aesthetic values associated with recognized areas of high scenic quality.

The proposed project will not affect any recognized areas of high scenic quality.

NATURAL COAST POLICIES

POLICY 4: Minimize loss of life, structures, and natural resources from flooding and erosion.

The proposed overhead transmission line relocation project will have no effect on flooding and erosion within the coastal area. Five wooden poles on the west side of the harbor will be replaced. The new steel poles on the east side will be installed in existing paved and macadam-based surfaced areas east of Shore Road.

A portion of the power station site and work area is located within the 100-year floodplain. The areas designated for the installation of the new steel poles are all outside of the 100-year floodplain under both transmission line relocation options. Portions of Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3 are within the 100-year floodplain. The two aboveground fuel storage tanks that will also be demolished are outside of the 100-year floodplain.

The removal of the buildings will eliminate potential flooding damage to the extant structures. The site will be restored to match existing contours. No redevelopment is proposed as part of the action — inside or outside of the 100-year flood zone. There will be no habitable structures remaining on those portions of the site associated with the decommissioning and demolition work.

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The project will have no effect on flooding and natural resources.

Soil erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented during all project-related construction, decommissioning and demolition work.

4.1 Minimize losses of human life and structures from flooding and erosion hazards.

Refer to Policy 4 Response above.

The project will not increase the amount of impervious surface in the coastal area nor will it alter the existing topography.

4.2 Preserve and restore natural protective features.

Neither the transmission line relocation nor the power station decommissioning and demolition will affect the preservation and restoration of natural protective features. Although not a natural feature, the existing protective bulkhead along the waterfront of the site will not be modified and will remain in place.

4.3 Protect public lands and public trust lands and use of these lands when undertaking all erosion or flood control projects.

The proposed project is not a flood control project nor will public lands / public trust lands be affected by the proposed work. This policy is not applicable.

4.4 Manage navigation infrastructure to limit adverse impacts on coastal processes.

The proposed project will have no effect on navigation infrastructure, including channel construction and maintenance; nor will the project entail any dredging work.

The United States Coast Guard has been contacted to assess the potential effects on navigation in lower Hempstead Harbor from the proposed method of stringing the relocated circuits once the new poles have been installed. The proposed method for stringing the circuits will be to use a lead line, which will be floated in place on the surface of the water between Steel Pole 3 on Bar Beach across the harbor to the existing power station. That process will last for no more than an estimated two weeks. Based on data provided to the Coast Guard on the construction methodology, its duration and potential effect on navigation in lower Hempstead harbor, the Coast Guard has determined that a Limited Access Area is not required and there will be no anticipated adverse effect on navigation.

Adequate notice of at least one month will be provided to the Coast Guard and local mariners, including the town of North Hempstead Harbor Master, to advise them of the construction and navigation restriction across this portion of lower Hempstead Harbor.

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4.5 Ensure that expenditure of public funds for flooding and erosion control projects results in a public benefit.

The proposed project is not a flood or erosion control project and therefore, this policy is not applicable.

4.6 Consider sea level rise when siting and designing projects involving substantial public expenditures.

The proposed project does not entail the expenditure of substantial public funds. The pole structures that will be built as part of the project will hold and carry the relocated circuits well above mean high water (MHW) levels in the harbor in accordance with the requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit 12. The poles themselves will be situated proximate to the existing energy-related infrastructure. No development or redevelopment is proposed on the power station site.

POLICY 5: Protect and improve water quality and supply in the Long Island Sound coastal area.

The proposed transmission line relocation work will not affect water quality of Hempstead Harbor nor will it affect the local water supply. Under either transmission line relocation option, potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the Alternative Relocation Option with two fewer poles). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported offsite and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Soil erosion and sediment control practices will be followed, including:

- Silt fence and hay bale barriers will be installed, as necessary.
- Storm drainage inlets will be protected to prevent soil and debris from entering the inlets.
- Paved surfaces of roadways will be cleaned by a sweeper/vacuum truck, when necessary.
- Trucks and vehicles leaving the work area that have the potential to track ash, mud, or dust will be sprayed by a water truck prior to departure.

Policy 5.1 Prohibit direct or indirect discharges which would cause or contribute to contravention of water quality standards.

As noted in Policy 5 above, groundwater from the excavation and foundation work for the new steel poles will be collected for treatment and transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility. Decommissioning and demolition work will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of anticipated modifications to the facility's existing SPDES Permit by NYSDEC.

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No other direct or indirect discharges will occur and therefore, there will be no contravention of harbor water quality standards.

Policy 5.2 Manage land use activities and use best management practices to minimize nonpoint pollution of coastal waters

Refer to Policy Responses 5 and 5.1. The proposed project will have no effect on nonpoint pollution of coastal waters. The power station site will be restored to match existing site contours and the ground surface will be either paved with asphalt or covered with gravel.

Policy 5.3 Protect and enhance the quality of coastal waters.

As noted previously in Policy Response 5, groundwater from the excavation and foundation work for new steel poles on the east side of the harbor in the station's existing parking lot will be collected for off-site transport and treatment. Soils disturbed during construction will be managed to prevent any releases or discharges to coastal waters. Therefore, no direct or indirect untreated discharges will occur and no contravention of harbor water quality standards will result.

There will be no water quality-related impacts associated with the operation of the relocated overhead transmission lines.

Policy 5.4 Limit the potential for adverse impacts of watershed development on water quality and quantity.

The replacement of wooden poles and the installation of new steel poles on existing developed lands will have no adverse development-related impact on the Hampstead Harbor watershed. Likewise, the power station decommissioning and demolition will not have an adverse effect on water quality and quantity with the institution of soil erosion and sediment control measures implemented in accordance with the anticipated modifications to the existing SPDES Permit.

Policy 5.5 Protect and conserve the quality and quantity of potable water.

The proposed project will not affect the quality and quantity of potable water. Refer to Policy Responses 5 through 5.4 above.

POLICY 6: Protect and restore the quality and function of the Long Island Sound ecosystem.

The cessation of operations of the power station will be expected to improve the quality and functioning of Hempstead Harbor ecosystem, which is hydraulically connected to the Long Island Sound. Hempstead Harbor is a state-designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

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The existing power station uses once-through cooling to remove waste heat from facility operations. Essentially, water is taken directly from the harbor, used in plant operations, and discharged back to the harbor in accordance with the facility's SPDES Permit.

Based on the "regulatory baseline" as defined by USEPA and NYSDEC, cessation of power station operations will eliminate the use of up to 179 million gallons per day (mgd) of water from Hempstead Harbor with a maximum temperature differential of 30° (and maximum absolute temperature of 112° F).

With the elimination of water use, there will be a related elimination of aquatic impacts. It is estimated that cessation of operations (as defined by the regulatory baseline) will eliminate the entrainment (combined effects of temperature, pressure, turbulence on smaller animals captured in the cooling water and then expelled back to the aquatic environment) of up to 240 million eggs and larvae annually; and the elimination of the impingement (the capture of larger organisms such as fish on intake screens) of up to 11,000 fish annually.

There will be no work conducted in tidal wetlands or their adjacent areas, which too will serve to protect the quality and function of the harbor ecosystem.

A response regarding rare, threatened and endangered species was received from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program (NHP) (October 6, 2011). It stated that the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) was "at, or in the vicinity, of the project site." Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. The relocation of the peregrines within the same area of Hempstead Harbor would support the protection and restoration of the local ecosystem.

The proposed transmission line relocation project will entail work similar to that which currently and historically has taken place to operate and maintain the station and substation. Therefore, given the type of work, magnitude and duration of the proposed project, it is not expected to adversely affect the peregrines. However, the proposed construction work will implement mitigation measures as proposed by NYSDEC, such as placing a flag and/or other type of bird deterrent on top of the crane to be used for installation of the steel poles on the east side of the harbor; and, keeping the crane in a closed (shorter) position when not in operation. The peregrine falcons, which are part of the Long Island ecosystem, but who nest and breed on the man-made stack of the power station, will be protected.

The NYSDEC NHP response also noted an historical record of a threatened vascular plant, woodland agrimony (*Agrimonia rostella*). The plant was noted as not having been documented since 1979 in Port Washington, several miles from the proposed project area. Moreover, the habitat required for presence of the plant is identified as being in "rich hilly woods". No portion of the proposed overhead transmission line relocation project or the power station

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decommissioning and demolition site is situated in or near such habitat, and no impact will occur.

Policy 6.1 Protect and restore ecological quality throughout Long Island Sound.

Refer to Policy 6 Response, above.

Policy 6.2 Protect and restore Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats.

Hempstead Harbor is a state-designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. It is one of several embayments on Long Island's north shore. The relatively shallow coastal bay is important to fish and wildlife throughout the year. It is also a productive area for marine fish and shellfish.

As noted in the response to Policy 6, when the power station ceases operations in June 2012 there will be no need for use of harbor water for once-through cooling. Up to an estimated 179 mgd of water will be saved. There will be a related elimination of aquatic impacts. It is estimated that cessation of operations will eliminate the entrainment of up to 240 million eggs and larvae annually; and the elimination of the impingement of up to 11,000 fish annually. These direct consequences of the power station shut down will assist in the protection and restoration of Hempstead Harbor, a state-designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Fish and wildlife will not be affected by the construction or operation of the transmission line relocation work (with all work to be done in accordance with the requirements of NYSDEC with respect to the peregrine falcon). Marine fish and shellfish will not be affected as there is no work proposed on the water other than the temporary placement of the lead line on the surface of the water for up to a two-week period to restring the transmission line circuits.

Policy 6.3 Protect and restore tidal and freshwater wetlands.

No construction work associated with the transmission line relocation or the power station decommissioning and demolition will be done within tidal or freshwater wetlands or their defined adjacent areas. No impacts to wetlands will result from operation of the proposed transmission lines

Policy 6.4 Protect vulnerable fish, wildlife, and plant species, and rare ecological communities.

Refer to Policy Response 6. When the power station ceases operations in June 2012 there will be no need for use of harbor water for once-through cooling. The use of up to an estimated 179 mgd of water will be eliminated. There will be an associated elimination of aquatic impacts. It is estimated that cessation of station operations will eliminate the entrainment of up to 240 million eggs and larvae annually and the elimination of the impingement of up to 11,000 fish annually. These direct consequences of the power station shutdown will assist in the protection

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and restoration of Hempstead Harbor, a state-designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Construction of the project will be done in accordance with the requirements of NYSDEC with respect to the peregrine falcons that use one of the six stacks at the Glenwood Power Station for nesting. Therefore, this species will be protected during construction. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation of the peregrine falcons prior to demolition work at the station. The relocation of the peregrines within the same area of Hempstead Harbor will support the protection and restoration of the local ecosystem. The peregrine falcons, which are part of the Long Island ecosystem, but who nest and breed on the man-made stack of the power station, will be protected.

The NYSDEC NHP response also noted an historical record of a threatened vascular plant, woodland agrimony (*Agrimonia rostella*). The plant was noted as not having been documented since 1979 in Port Washington, several miles from the proposed project area. Moreover, the habitat required for presence of the plant is identified as being in "rich hilly woods". No portion of the proposed overhead transmission line relocation project or the power station decommissioning and demolition site is situated in or near such habitat, and no impact will occur.

Policy 6.5 Protect natural resources and associated values in identified regionally important natural areas.

Hempstead Harbor is not an identified regionally important natural area. Therefore, the policy is not applicable.

POLICY 7: Protect and improve air quality in the Long Island Sound coastal area.

The transmission line relocation will have no measureable impacts on air quality. The cessation of power station operations will eliminate the facility's permitted emissions from being generated. It has been estimated, that there will be an elimination of 80-90 tons of nitrogen oxides (NOx) annually and 145,000-158,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) annually. Air quality will be protected and improved.

Policy 7.1 Control or abate existing and prevent new air pollution.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 7.2 Limit discharges of atmospheric radioactive material to a level that is as low as practicable.

This policy is not applicable.

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Policy 7.3 Limit sources of atmospheric deposition of pollutants to the Sound, particularly from nitrogen sources.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

POLICY 8: Minimize environmental degradation in the Long Island Sound coastal area from solid waste and hazardous substances and wastes.

As discussed in Policy Response 5, contaminated groundwater from the excavation and installation of foundations for new steel poles, under either transmission line relocation option, will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Contaminated soils, if present, from the excavations will also be managed to minimize environmental degradation. Up to an estimated maximum of 670 cubic yards of soil will be excavated with the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the Alternative Relocation Option). Depending on analyses of its content, the soils may be reused or taken-off site for disposal.

Policy 8.1 Manage solid waste to protect public health and control pollution.

It is estimated that a maximum of 670 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil may have to be removed from the excavations for new steel poles on the east side of the harbor (under the Preferred Relocation Option with five new poles and less with the Alternative Relocation Option with three new poles). A plan for the handling of the soils – if contaminated – including their removal and disposal will be prepared and submitted to NYSDEC for approval. Once the plan is approved for the proper management of the soils, public health will be protected and potential pollution will be controlled.

Demolition and decommissioning will begin in those areas where the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials has been substantially completed. Asbestos abatement in New York is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the New York State Department of Labor, and the New York State Department of Health, and NYSDEC. Asbestos abatement will be performed by a New York State Licensed contractor using New York State Certified workers utilizing work practices and engineering controls in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The demolition will be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following: preparation of work plans; obtaining necessary permits; securing the site; installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater; sealing building drains; isolating utilities; purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids; demolition and decommissioning of the structures listed above; protection of facilities and structures to remain in place; transportation and disposal to licensed disposal facilities or

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recycling of off-site construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities; and backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

Wastes will be managed in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations to ensure the protection of human health and to control potential pollution.

Policy 8.2 Manage hazardous wastes to protect public health and control pollution.

Refer to Responses to Policy 8 and 8.1 above for a discussion of the measures to be used to protect public health and to control pollution.

Policy 8.3 Protect the environment from degradation due to toxic pollutants and substances hazardous to the environment and public health.

Refer to Policy Responses 8.1 and 8.2 above for a discussion of the measures to be used to protect the environment from contamination and pollution, and to protect public health.

Policy 8.4 Prevent and remediate discharge of petroleum products.

Best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented in the use of equipment containing petroleum products. Containers with petroleum products will be stored inside areas protected by secondary containments. Absorbent material will be located within close proximity during refueling for quick response in case of a discharge resulting from overfilling.

In the event of a discharge of a petroleum product, small amounts of incidental discharges will be cleaned up immediately by on-site personnel. For larger discharges, a cleanup contractor will be summoned for cleanup.

Policy 8.5 Transport solid waste and hazardous substances and waste in a manner which protects the safety, well-being, and general welfare of the public; the environmental resources of the state; and the continued use of transportation facilities.

Refer to Responses to Policy 8 and 8.1. As needed, a licensed contractor will be used to transport solid waste and substances to registered facilities for treatment and/or disposal, as appropriate.

Policy 8.6 Site solid and hazardous waste facilities to avoid potential degradation of coastal resources.

This policy is not applicable.

GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

PUBLIC COAST POLICIES

POLICY 9: Provide for public access to, and recreational use of, coastal waters, public lands, and public resources of the Long Island Sound coastal area.

The proposed transmission line relocation project will not affect the existing public access to the recreational facilities located at Hempstead Harbor Beach Park and Bar Beach. No replacement or new transmission line structures will be built on these public lands where public access is provided. A portion of the parking lot at Bar Beach near the existing poles will be used temporarily to relocate the lines, which will take no more than several weeks.

As described in Attachment 1, portions of the power station site will remain operable. Therefore, as is the case today, public access to the waterfront portions of the site will not be allowed for the purposes of public health, safety and site security. Once completed, there will be no planned change to public access on and around the transmission lines and power station.

Policy 9.1 Promote appropriate and adequate physical public access and recreation throughout the coastal area.

Refer to Policy Response 9. This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 9.2 Provide public visual access from public lands to coastal lands and waters or open space at all sites where physically practical.

The proposed relocation of the transmission lines will not alter the existing public visual access from nearby public lands. The lines will be in a generally comparable position to the existing ones. The new steel poles located within the power station and substation property will not affect public visual access to the water.

The power station site is the property of National Grid and is not public land. However, the demolition of Power Station No. 2 and Power Station No. 3 (and the associated facilities) will increase public visual access to the Hempstead Harbor from the west side of the harbor. In addition, the view of the eastern shore of the harbor from the Town of North Hempstead's Beach Park will be expanded in that the removal of the power station buildings will allow for views of the lands behind the buildings.

Policy 9.3 Preserve the public interest in and use of lands and waters held in public trust by the state, New York City, and towns in Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The proposed project will not affect the public interest in and use of lands and waters held in the public trust by the state, New York City and towns in Nassau County.

ASSESSMENT OF LONG ISLAND SOUND COASTAL POLICIES GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

Policy 9.4 Assure public access to public trust lands and navigable waters.

Access to public trust lands will not be affected by the proposed project. Relocation of the transmission lines will entail the use of a lead line, which will be temporarily floated on the surface of the harbor over a two-week period. As noted previously, the Coast Guard, the North Hempstead Harbor Master and local mariners will be provided adequate notice of construction to minimize potential effects on navigation in lower Hempstead Harbor. Once construction is completed, there will be no access restrictions or changes to the navigable waters of Hempstead Harbor. The work associated with the power station decommissioning and demolition will have no effect on the assurance of public access to public trust lands and navigable waters.

WORKING COAST POLICIES

POLICY 10: Protect Long Island Sound's water-dependent uses and promote siting of new water-dependent uses in suitable locations.

The proposed action will have no impact on existing water-dependent uses, nor will it affect the promotion of siting of new water-dependent uses in and around Hempstead Harbor.

Policy 10.1 Protect existing water-dependent uses.

The proposed project will not affect the protection of existing water-dependent uses. Refer to Policy 4.4 Response with respect to the temporary closure of lower Hempstead Harbor for a two-week period associated with the transmission line relocation work.

Policy 10.2 Promote maritime centers as the most suitable locations for water-dependent uses.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project. The project is not located within a maritime center.

Policy 10.3 Allow for development of new water-dependent uses outside of maritime centers.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project. Once completed, the power station site will remain in the ownership of National Grid. No redevelopment is proposed. No change to the existing industrial zoning is proposed.

Policy 10.4 Improve the economic viability of water-dependent uses by allowing for non-water dependent accessory and multiple uses, particularly water-enhanced and maritime support services.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

Policy 10.5 Minimize adverse impacts of new and expanding water-dependent uses, provide for their safe operation, and maintain regionally important uses.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 10.6 Provide sufficient infrastructure for water-dependent uses.

The proposed overhead transmission line relocation project will allow for the continued supply of power to the substation and the local electric grid. Power will continue to be provided to all water- and non-water-dependent uses in the service area.

Policy 10.7 Promote efficient harbor operation.

Adequate notice will be provided to the Coast Guard, Harbor Master and local mariners of the two-week construction/closure period associated with the transmission line relocation work. Once the lines are installed, there will be no change in navigational access in this area of lower Hempstead Harbor.

POLICY 11: Promote sustainable use of living marine resources in Long Island Sound.

Refer to Policy Responses 6, 6.2 and 6.4 that address the elimination of aquatic impacts with the cessation of power station operations, which will promote the sustainability of living marine resources.

Policy 11.1 Ensure the long-term maintenance and health of living marine resources.

Refer to Policy Responses 6, 6.2, 6.4 and 11.

Policy 11.2 Provide for commercial and recreational use of the Sound's finfish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine plants.

Refer to Policy Responses 6, 6.2, 6.4 and 11.

Policy 11.3 Maintain and strengthen a stable commercial fishing fleet in Long Island Sound.

Refer to Policy Responses 6, 6.2, 6.4 and 11.

Policy 11.4 Promote recreational use of marine resources.

Refer to Policy Responses 6, 6.2, 6.4 and 11.

GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

Policy 11.5 Promote managed harvest of shellfish originating from uncertified waters.

This policy is not applicable to the project.

Policy 11.6 Promote aquaculture.

This policy is not applicable to the project.

POLICY 12: Protect agricultural lands in the eastern Suffolk County portion of Long Island Sound's coastal area.

The policy is not applicable to the project.

Policy 12.1 Protect existing agriculture and agricultural lands from conversion to other land uses.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 12.2 Establish and maintain favorable conditions which support existing or promote new coastal agricultural production.

This policy is not applicable to the project.

Policy 12.3 Minimize adverse impacts on agriculture from unavoidable conversion of agricultural land.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 12.4 Preserve scenic and open space values associated with the Sound's agricultural lands.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

POLICY 13: Promote appropriate use and development of energy and mineral resources.

The overhead transmission line relocation work does not involve a change in the siting, use and development of energy and mineral resources. It has been determined that operations of the existing active generating units in Power Station 3 (the units in Power Station No. 2 have been inactive since 1980) are not needed to supply adequate and reliable service to this service area of Long Island.

GLENWOOD OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION and POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION PROJECT

Policy 13.1 Conserve energy resources.

The proposed project includes the relocation of two (2) overhead 69 kV circuits, as previously mentioned. The same conductor size and type will be utilized and therefore, there will be no change in energy efficiency. However, because the fiber optics and ground wire will be separated, the line will be able to maintain lightning protection or communication between stations should the other need repair. This will provide increased reliability of the transmission system by reducing the risk of outages, with the concomitant emergency substitution of less efficient replacement energy resources.

As noted above in Policy 13, operations of the existing active generating units in Power Station 3 are not needed to supply adequate and reliable service to this service area of Long Island, thus promoting the conservation of energy resources.

Policy 13.2 Promote alternative energy sources that are self-sustaining, including solar and wind powered energy generation.

This policy is not applicable to the proposed project.

Policy 13.3 Ensure maximum efficiency and minimum adverse environmental impact when siting major energy generating facilities.

The proposed project does not involve the siting of a major energy generating facility. Refer to Policy Response 13.1 with respect to the characteristics of the relocated transmission line circuits.

Policy 13.4 Minimize adverse impacts from fuel storage facilities.

The power station component of the project will involve the demolition of two existing out-ofservice aboveground fuel oil storage tanks. Based on a review of correspondence between the Long Island Lighting Company (the prior facility site owner) and the NYSDEC, these tanks were cleaned and certified gas free; all piping was cut and capped in 1991. The demolition of these defunct tanks will not cause any adverse impacts.

The existing fuel storage tanks associated with the existing, active combustion gas turbines are not part of the proposed project.

Policy 13.5 Minimize adverse impacts associated with mineral extraction.

The proposed project does not involve any mineral extraction. This policy is not applicable.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources

Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone: (518) 402-8935 • Fax: (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.ny.gov

January 30, 2012



Joe Martens Commissioner

Marc J Lawlor T R C Solutions 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd flr Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Dear Mr. Lawlor:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Glenwood Power Station – Decommissioning and Demolition Project, site as indicated on the map you provided – area borders Hempstead Harbor, located in Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

The enclosed report may be included in documents that will be available to the public. However, any enclosed maps displaying locations of rare species are considered sensitive information, and are intended only for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.ht ml.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

Tean Pietrusiak, Information Services

NYS Department Environmental Conservation

Enc.

cc: Region 1

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Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 (518) 402-8935

NYS Rank:

EO Rank:

Global Rank:

S3B - Vulnerable

G4 - Apparently secure

~The information in this report includes only records entered into the NY Natural Heritage databases as of the date of the report. This report is not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare species or significant natural communities at or in the vicinity of this site.

~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.

~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided 1) if the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) if the location and/or extent is not precisely known, 3) if the location and/or extent is too large to display, and/or 4) if the animal is listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



Office Use

12409

ESU

BIRDS

Falco peregrinus

Peregrine Falcon

Breeding

NY Legal Status: Endangered

Federal Listing: **Last Report:**

County:

Town:

Location:

North Hempstead, Oyster Bay

Nassau

At, or in the vicinity of, the project site.

General Quality **For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact

the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located. and Habitat:

1 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at http://www.natureserve.org/explorer, from NYSDEC at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at http://plants.usda.gov/index.html (for plants).

More detailed information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29384.html and click on Draft Ecological Communities of New York State.

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Via Hand Delivery

February 2, 2012

Hon. Joseph Martens, Commissioner NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233-1011

Re: In the Matter of Long Island Power Authority – Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition – Request by Long Island Power Authority for Lead Agency Determination.

Dear Commissioner Martens:

By this letter, we are transmitting the Request By Long Island Power Authority For Lead Agency Determination in connection with the captioned matter. Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions or require additional information.

Respectfully Submitted,

READ AND LANIADO, LLP Attorneys for Long Island Power Authority

W/ www

By:

Sam M. Laniado

Enc.

Attached Distribution List (Via Hand Delivery or Overnight Delivery)

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STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In the Matter of

Long Island Power Authority – Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

> Request By Long Island Power Authority For Lead Agency Determination

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Dated: February 2, 2012 Albany, NY

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In the Matter of

Long Island Power Authority – Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Request By Long Island Power Authority For Lead Agency Determination

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA"), by its undersigned attorneys, hereby requests that, pursuant to 6 NYCRR 617.6(b)(5), it be designated as lead agency for review of the captioned related actions under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"). The Town of North Hempstead ("TNH") has stated that it wants to be lead agency for the captioned actions. TNH should not serve as lead agency because there does not appear to be discretionary approvals that it must issue for the captioned actions. Nevertheless, in the event the Commissioner decides to address the merits of the instant request, LIPA demonstrates that the three criteria listed in order of importance in 6 NYCRR 617.6(b)(5)(v) support its designation as lead agency.

Background

LIPA is proposing to relocate two existing overhead 69 kilovolt ("kV") transmission lines that cross Hempstead Harbor in the TNH and the Town of Oyster Bay ("TOB"), Nassau County, New York. National Grid ("Grid") is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Landing Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The power station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

LIPA currently purchases electrical output from certain generating facilities owned and operated by Grid. As part of LIPA's Electric Resource Plan¹ to continue to provide safe and reliable electric service to its customers at stable costs and enhance the environmental quality throughout its service territory, LIPA, pursuant to the Eighth Amendment to the Power Supply Agreement (the "Eighth Amendment") entered into with Grid, decided to ramp down its purchases from two old generating facilities, the Glenwood Landing Power Station and the Far Rockaway Power Station (the "Stations"). (See Appendix A, hereto for a copy of the Eighth Amendment.) LIPA determined that it could safely continue providing service to its ratepayers on Long Island by purchasing power from other in-State and out-of-State sources and making certain transmission system improvements. LIPA's ramp down decision triggered Grid's decision to decommission and demolish certain generating units and support facilities at both station sites. The Eighth Amendment specifies certain actions LIPA must take in order for Grid to retire the generating facilities. Both the Glenwood Landing and Far Rockaway generating facilities primarily serve regional customer loads in Long Island. Importantly, it is LIPA's understanding that Grid has no plans at this time for future use of the two sites once the demolition is completed.

The proposed actions will result in positive regional air, aquatic, system reliability and ratepayer impacts. By LIPA implementing the ramp down of purchases from the Stations, regional air quality will be improved. Grid's proposed retirement of the Glenwood Landing Station would result in the elimination of 80-90 tons of nitrogen oxides and 145,000 to 158,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually. Similarly, as part of the same ramp down decision by LIPA, Grid proposes to retire the Far Rockaway Station, which would result in 78-95 tons of nitrogen oxides and 125,000 to 149,000 tons of carbon dioxide being eliminated.

Both Stations employ once-through cooling water systems. Implementation of LIPA's ramp down decision will result in the termination of water withdrawals by both facilities. At Glenwood Landing, this will lead to the elimination of entrainment of up to 240 million eggs and larvae annually and impingement of up to 11,000 fish annually. Similarly, entrainment at Far Rockaway will be reduced by over 100 million eggs and larvae and impingement of fish will decrease by up to 11,000 fish annually. These reductions will impact the regional waterways, in particular, Long Island Sound and Jamaica Bay.

http://www.lipower.org/pdfs/company/projects/energyplan10.pdf, Sections 3.3.3-4.

The LIPA ramp down decision is intended to allow LIPA to purchase less expensive power from other regional, State, and out-of-State sources, in furtherance of its efforts to reduce costs to its ratepayers. Only LIPA is charged by law with providing safe and adequate electric service throughout Long Island at the lowest level consistent with sound fiscal and operating practices (Public Authorities Law ("PAL") § 1020-f(u)).

In the same vein, the ramp down at both Stations has consequences for the continued delivery of power and system reliability on Long Island. Thus, since LIPA is charged by law to maintain electric system reliability on Long Island (PAL § 1020-(a)), LIPA must carry out the transmission line relocation project required under the Eighth Amendment in a timely manner in order to maintain reliable electric service throughout Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Transmission Line Relocation

The existing circuits to be relocated by LIPA currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Landing Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. They are located within an existing easement granted to LIPA by TNH. There are also three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the Harbor.

In the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("EAF"), Part 1 that was transmitted,² two options for the relocation of the transmission line were explored. The first option would relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Glenwood Landing Power Station and would require a discretionary approval by TNH to revise the existing easement in which the transmission lines are currently located. The second option would utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and Power Station site. In light of TNH's statement that it would like to serve as lead agency, and LIPA's need to ensure that its transmission relocation schedule is met in order to minimize system reliability impacts and facilitate the benefits associated with the ramp down of the facility, LIPA will proceed with the second option

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² For more details, see Appendix B hereto for copies of the Full EAF, Part 1, Attachment 1 and accompanying five figures.

and utilize the existing easement, thereby removing any discretionary approvals to be issued by the TNH to LIPA.³

On the eastern side of the Harbor, three new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. They will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. The new steel poles will be visually compatible with the existing power infrastructure. On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, five wooden replacement poles will be installed in the approximate area in which the existing poles are located with heights comparable to the existing poles. In the event the existing easement is employed, the stringing of the lines will allow for the decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over the Power Station during those work processes in the existing easement.

Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

It is LIPA's understanding that Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Landing Power Station 2 and Station 3 and the associated facilities. The Glenwood Landing Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts ("MW") of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished. The schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

Certain buildings and structures will remain in place (and will be protected during demolition) and include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property).
- Two Grid Combustion Gas Turbines (GT Units 2 and 3).

³ LIPA is amenable to further discussions with TNH concerning the transmission line rerouting option that would require the amendment of the existing easement.

- GT Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks).
- Water Tower.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Landing Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes.

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program ("SPDES"). Based upon discussions with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Staff ("Department Staff"), it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified to address construction stormwater. Similarly, based upon discussions with Department Staff, with respect to air quality, the Title V permit, which defines air emission limits from current facility operations, will be modified as determined by Department Staff to reflect the elimination of emissions from the active units in Power Station 3 that will be demolished.

As noted in the EAF, Part 1, A.11, peregrine falcons nest on one of the stacks of Glenwood Landing Power Station 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with the Department Staff, including a visit to the Power Station site, locations are being explored for an alternate nesting site during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the Station.

Traffic generated by the relocation, decommissioning and demolition-related construction work will be managed. A Maintenance and Protection of Traffic ("MPT") Plan will be implemented. As needed, appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation ("NYSDOT") Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices ("MUTCD"). Alternatively, a barge may be used to off load decommissioned equipment and demolition debris, which would result in fewer on-road trips associated with the proposed work. The Power Station-related component of the proposed action

(and to a considerably lesser extent, the transmission line relocation) will cause temporary, but localized increases in noise. Within the approximate two years of work, about nine to twelve months will be associated with abatement, a substantial portion of which will be interior work, thus limiting temporary construction noise. The decommissioning and demolition work will last for about ten to fourteen months. Grid has advised LIPA that it will conduct all decommissioning and demolition work consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations and sound levels and that fugitive dust will be controlled in a variety of ways.

Representatives from LIPA, Grid and its consultant, TRC, have interacted with a number of involved federal, State and local agencies as part of the process of informing them, obtaining information and requesting approvals relevant to their respective regulatory interests. Through December 2012, the following agencies have been contacted: Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("ACOE"), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service ("USFWS"), Department Staff, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation ("OPRHP"), the TNH, the Town Harbor Master, and the Town of Oyster Bay ("TOB"). Consultations with these agencies will continue in order to inform them and to receive their respective input and concerns for the preparation of the Full EAF.

As explained above, the Eighth Amendment also includes the ramp down by LIPA of electric purchases from the Far Rockaway Power Station. Since the retirement of the Far Rockaway facility would take place in the City of New York, the details related to the demolition of that facility are not described herein.

Process To Date

In addition to the outreach and agency consultation described above, on August 4, 2011, LIPA met with representatives from the TNH's Attorney's office to discuss the projects. Additional meetings with TNH representatives occurred on October 7, 2011, November 29, 2011 and January 13, 2012.

On December 21, 2011, in accordance with 6 NYCRR 617.6(b)(3)(i), LIPA, as the agency proposing to undertake, fund and approve the line relocation, and the party to the Eighth Amendment with Grid (who will ultimately retire the Glenwood Landing and Far Rockaway Stations), transmitted to the potentially involved or interested agencies listed in Appendix C, hereto, Part 1 of the Full EAF, together with Attachment 1 (a more detailed description of the captioned actions), and five figures depicting more fully the transmission line relocation and Glenwood Power Station Demolition. As noted above, a copy of the transmitted EAF, one of the transmittal letters and attached materials are appended hereto as Appendix B. In response, Department Staff, the New York State Department of State ("DOS"), the Nassau County Department of Health ("Nassau DOH") and the TOB notified LIPA it had no objections to LIPA serving as lead agency. In response to LIPA's request that agencies describe their SEQRA-related concerns in response to the lead agency transmittal, TOB also provided comments on the proposed actions, which LIPA will consider in the determination of significance pursuant to 6 NYCRR 617.7.

TNH, in contrast, stated in relevant part in its letter that it "... wishes to be Lead Agency for this Action. The scope of the Proposed Action primarily involves the significant alteration of a privately-owned property for which the town exercises sole jurisdiction over zoning and potential future land uses." As explained below, since there are no plans for future use of the site by Grid at this time following demolition, TNH's concern over "potential retired land uses" and "zoning" is irrelevant to the proposed SEQRA actions. The TNH provided no other comments concerning SERQA-related concerns in its response. Copies of the four aforementioned agency responses are contained in Appendix D hereto.

Argument

I. TNH Does Not Appear To Be An Involved Agency

LIPA does not require discretionary approvals from the TNH for the transmission line relocation project. As a corporate municipal instrumentality of the State, a body corporate and politic and political subdivision of the State, exercising essential governmental and public powers, LIPA was granted broad discretion under the LIPA Act with respect to seeking and obtaining government approvals related to carrying out its mission. Indeed, LIPA's enabling statute only requires that LIPA "apply to the appropriate agencies of the federal and state governments, for such licenses, permits or other approval of its plans or projects as it may deem necessary or advisable..." (PAL §1020-g(e)).

Thus, local approvals related to LIPA's plans and projects need not even be sought by LIPA; in any event, in the instant matter, by using the existing easement, there is no need or requirement to seek anything from TNH, including a discretionary approval for the modification of the existing easement.

With respect to Grid's proposed actions, there are four permits required, all of which appear to be ministerial: a demolition permit, a temporary building permit for construction trailers, a road opening/closure permit and a floodplain development permit for the demolition. The forms for each of these permits are included in Appendix E hereto.

The demolition permit application appears to provide that it is issued once the required submittals are made subject to various conditions stated in the permit application, including the payment of the required fee and compliance with certain stated conditions.

Similarly, a copy of a recently-issued road opening permit application is contained in Appendix E. By filling in the information, submitting the necessary plans, agreeing to comply with the laws of the TNH and making the necessary payment, it appears the permit is issued.

Likewise, the application for a TNH floodplain development permit for demolition entails submitting the required documentation and survey, the permit fee, and compliance with prescribed conditions on the permit application. It, too, appears ministerial.

Finally, the application for the temporary building permit for one or more construction trailers is also contained in Appendix E hereto. By filling out the application, including an

affidavit affirming compliance with applicable TNH requirements, submission of required documentation and payment of the required fee, it appears the permit is issued.

Since it is our understanding that there are no plans for future development of the site by Grid after demolition, TNH's assertion that it is concerned about "potential future land uses" and "zoning" is misplaced, irrelevant, and entirely speculative at this point.

Accordingly, TNH should not serve as lead agency as it does not appear to be an involved agency as defined in 6 NYCRR 617.2(s).

LIPA is Best Suited To Serve As Lead Agency

In a prior Commissioner's determination of a lead agency dispute involving LIPA and the TOB, it was stated that:

In resolving a lead agency dispute, I am guided by the three criteria listed in order of importance in 6 NYCRR Part 617.6(b)(5)(v). These are: (1) whether the anticipated impacts of the action being considered are primarily of statewide, regional or local significance (i.e., if such impacts are of primarily local significance, all other considerations being equal, the local agency involved will be lead agency); (2) which agency has the broadest governmental powers for investigation of the impacts of the proposed action; and (3) which agency has the greatest capability for providing the most thorough environmental assessment of the proposed action.⁴

As to the first criterion, retirement of the Glenwood Landing Station and resulting air emission reduction impacts affect not only TNH, but the air shed well beyond it. The projected aquatic impact reductions in Long Island Sound, an interstate waterway, are clearly of regional significance, as a result of the same LIPA decision to ramp down purchases. ⁵ Similarly, the air emission and aquatic reductions that can take place at Far Rockaway Station are also regional in

⁴ Lead Agency Dispute: Oyster Bay Zoning Board v. Department of Planning and Development v. LI Power Authority, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Commissioner's Determination of Lead Agency under Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law, http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6664.html.

⁵ Rockland County v. Town of Clarkstown (Buckley Farms), Lead Agency Dispute New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Commissioner's Determination of Lead Agency under Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law, http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/25085.html.

nature as they impact Jamaica Bay, which is part of the Gateway National Recreational Area, one of two urban national parks in the United States. Taken together, the impacts to air and water have much broader regional implications than the land area within the TNH.⁶ The primary and significant impacts resulting from the proposed actions are of regional significance. Similarly, maintaining electric system reliability and pursuing the reduction of power costs for its ratepayers are regional, rather than local considerations. LIPA has the regional perspective to lead the environmental review and see these goals are carried out whereas TNH lacks this jurisdiction. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 617.6(b)(3)(ii), LIPA is the agency undertaking, funding and approving the line relocation, and the Glenwood Landing Station demolition is a related action.

In the Oyster Bay Determination, *supra*, the Commissioner addressed a LIPA proposal to build generating units in four different communities where there was a mix of local and regional impacts but where LIPA was acting to meet its statutory obligation to serve. The TOB opposed LIPA's request for lead agency. In resolving the dispute, the Commissioner held:

The potential impacts from this facility are both local and regional in nature. The Town of Oyster Bay has identified the potential for impacts to air, water, aesthetics, traffic and noise from construction and operation of the Glenwood Landing facility. It is clear that there are impacts from the construction and operation of this facility that are local. However, the other four facilities which are a part of this same proposal will similarly impact four other communities and, taken together, have potential regional impacts to consider, particularly regarding regional air quality. Given the regional aspect of the entire proposal, along with the need for additional peak electric generating capacity on Long Island, I find that the impacts are primarily of regional significance and that an agency with regional jurisdiction must serve as the lead agency for this project. (Emphasis added)

The considerations in the instant dispute are quite similar and weigh squarely towards having LIPA lead the environmental review.

⁶ Town of Coeymans v. City of Albany v. DEC, Lead Agency Dispute, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Commissioner's Determination of Lead Agency under Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law, http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/25031.html.

The second criterion focuses on which agency has the broadest governmental powers for investigation of the impacts of the proposed action. There will be local impacts in the TOB as certain steel pole installations will be made in the TOB. The jurisdiction of the TNH is limited, however, to the land area within its political jurisdiction. Thus, LIPA has broader jurisdiction to assure that impacts are not only identified but that necessary mitigation is adopted. The Oyster Bay Determination also provides guidance here as well:

The next criterion addresses the breadth of jurisdiction. Consideration of this criterion also reveals a distinction between the disputing agencies. If the ZBA were the lead agency, it would be capable of identifying the potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigation associated with the construction of all five facilities but since its jurisdiction is limited to the land area within its political jurisdiction it would be unable to insure that the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those impacts would be carried out. However, LIPA has the broad authority to not only identify impacts associated with the construction and operation of the five facilities but it would also have the authority to ensure that the necessary mitigation was carried out. Therefore, I find that the jurisdiction of LIPA provides broader authority to review and provide mitigation for the anticipated impacts from the entire proposal. (Emphasis added)

The last criterion inquires into which agency has the greatest capability for providing the most thorough assessment of the proposed action. LIPA's basic statutory charge is to provide safe and reliable electric service throughout its service territory, and is thus uniquely qualified to evaluate and address the environmental effects related thereto. LIPA's planning processes constantly balance system needs, ratepayer impact and environmental concerns, amongst others. LIPA's in-house staff regularly addresses issues concerning air emissions and aquatic impacts related to the generation of power for its customers as well as system reliability and ratepayer costs. LIPA employs environmental experts, and engineers on its staff and retains consultants to support and enhance its existing capabilities, as needed. In contrast, the TNH failed to demonstrate in its January 19, 2012 letter that it has the in-house expertise, or the ability to obtain the necessary consulting services in sufficient time, to allow LIPA and Grid to implement the relocation and demolition according to the deadlines in the Eighth Amendment. Without those resources, the environmental review could be unreasonably delayed, thereby jeopardizing the environmental and ratepayer benefits to be realized from the ramp downs and retirements of both Stations.

To date, LIPA has expended significant resources consulting with permitting and interested agencies, including TNH, has compiled and transmitted Part 1 of the EAF with substantial supplementary information and is in the midst of assembling information, evaluating it and determining the significance of the proposed actions, consistent with 6 NYCRR 617(c). LIPA has met with TNH four times. LIPA also solicited TNH's input for the determination of significance in the EAF transmittal of December 21, 2011. Conversely, it does not appear that TNH has marshaled similar resources and expertise to lead the environmental review after being informed of LIPA's and Grid's proposals in August 2011, and LIPA having met with TNH three times thereafter, LIPA's legitimate and beneficial contract goals and obligations could be needlessly frustrated by TNH's actions, or inactions, related to these projects.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, LIPA is the most qualified agency to serve as lead agency. As noted herein, Department Staff, DOS, Nassau DOH and TOB have concurred with LIPA serving as lead agency.

Respectfully Submitted,

READ AND LANIADO, LLP Attorneys for Long Island Power Authority

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By:

Sam M. Laniado

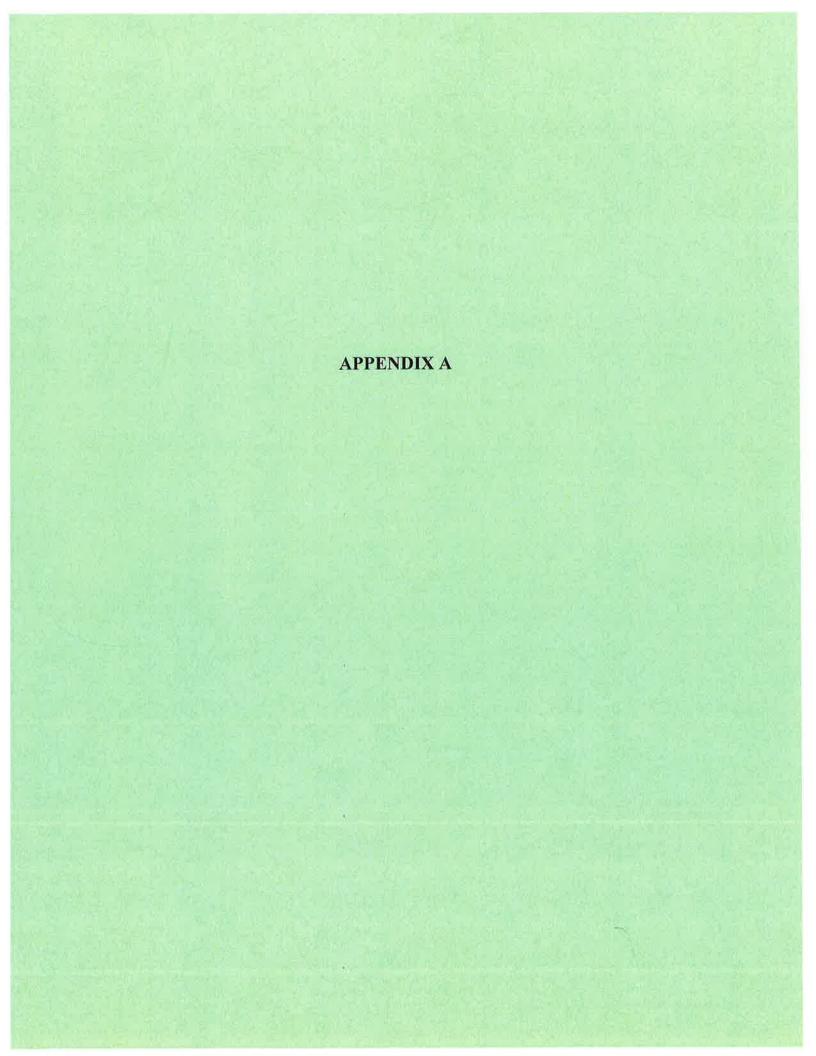
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Dated: February 2, 2012 Albany, NY



EIGHTH

AMENDMENT

Dated as of June 24, 2011

to

POWER SUPPLY AGREEMENT

between

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

and

NATIONAL GRID GENERATION LLC

Dated as of

June 26, 1997

This EIGHTH AMENDMENT (the "Amendment") is made and entered into as of June 24, 2011, by and between LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LIPA, a New York corporation ("LIPA"), and NATIONAL GRID GENERATION LLC, a New York limited liability company ("GENCO"), to the Power Supply Agreement, by and between LIPA and GENCO, dated as of June 26, 1997 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "PSA"). LIPA and GENCO are sometimes referred to herein individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties")

RECITALS

WHEREAS, GENCO owns and operates certain Generating Facilities (as defined in the PSA), including Unit 4 of the Far Rockaway Power Station (such unit "Far Rockaway") and Units 4 and 5 of the Glenwood Power Station (such units collectively "Glenwood" and both Far Rockaway and Glenwood are also referred to herein as the "Ramp Down Units");

WHEREAS, LIPA is currently purchasing all of the capacity and energy from the Ramp Down Units pursuant to rates, terms and conditions established in the PSA;

WHEREAS, the Parties have agreed to a Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood in accordance with the terms and conditions of the PSA, as modified by this Amendment;

WHEREAS, following Ramp Down, GENCO intends to Retire (as defined herein) each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood;

WHEREAS, the Parties have determined to memorialize their understanding with regard to the Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood and, in connection therewith, amend certain provisions of the PSA as herein provided; and

WHEREAS, the Parties agree that this Amendment is not intended to establish a precedent related to any other term or condition of the PSA for the remainder of its term or with respect to any future negotiated power purchase agreement between the Parties related to LIPA's purchase of capacity and/or energy from GENCO, including a renewed PSA;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1. <u>Definitions</u>.

(a) All capitalized terms used in this Amendment and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the PSA.

(b) The following capitalized terms used in this Amendment shall have the meanings provided below:

"Approvals" is defined in Section 6.2.

"Economic Equivalent Payment" is defined in Section 2.2(d).

"Effective Date" is defined in Section 6.2.

"Generation Attributes" is defined in Section 2.3(b).

"NYISO" means the New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

"NYPSC" means the New York Public Service Commission.

"OASIS" shall have the same meaning as provided in 18 C.F.R. Part 37.

"Ramp Down Date" is defined in <u>Section 2.1(a)</u>.

"Ramp Down Units" is defined in the Recitals.

"Retirement" shall mean actions, such as shutdown, abandonment, or decommissioning that remove a Ramp Down Unit from service permanently, but shall exclude scheduled maintenance and forced outages. The terms "Retire" and "Retired" shall have correlative meanings to Retirement.

"Retirement Eligible" as used with respect to a Ramp Down Unit shall mean that the Transmission Upgrades related to such Ramp Down Unit have been completed.

"Retirement Orders" means NYISO Technical Bulletin 185 and the *Order Adopting Notice Requirements for Generation Unit Retirements*, issued by the NYPSC in Case No. 05-E-0889 on December 20, 2005.

"Transmission Upgrades" means all reinforcements to LIPA's transmission system that are reasonably necessary to permit the Retirements of Far Rockaway and Glenwood consistent with the Retirement Orders and Attachment Y of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff. For the avoidance of doubt, while it is expected that reinforcements of LIPA's system are the only capital investments necessary to permit such Retirements, the term "Transmission Upgrades" does not include (i) any reinforcements to the transmission system of any party other than LIPA, or (ii) the placing into service of new generation, in either case that may be necessary for such Retirements.

ARTICLE 2

RAMP DOWN

Section 2.1 Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood.

- (a) <u>Ramp Down Date</u>. LIPA and GENCO agree that the Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood shall have economic effect as of May 27, 2011 (the "<u>Ramp Down Date</u>") in accordance with the PSA as modified by this Amendment notwithstanding that the Effective Date does not occur until a later time.
- (b) Operation of Far Rockaway and Glenwood. Notwithstanding the Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood and the otherwise applicable provisions of Article 11 of the PSA, GENCO agrees to continue to supply Capacity, Energy and Ancillary Services from each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood under the PSA until such time as such Ramp Down Unit becomes Retirement Eligible.
- (c) <u>Risk of Loss/Indemnification</u>. Until such time as each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood becomes Retirement Eligible, the Parties shall continue to bear the risk of loss and liabilities with respect to such Ramp Down Unit consistent with the terms of the PSA. After the Ramp Down Unit becomes Retirement Eligible, LIPA shall have no risk of loss or liability with respect to such Ramp Down Unit except as otherwise provided in this Amendment.
- (d) <u>Notifications</u>. Pursuant to the Retirement Orders, GENCO is required to provide notice to the NYPSC, NYISO and LIPA at least 180 days in advance of the Retirement of any Generating Facility, including Far Rockaway or Glenwood. Upon the placement into service of the Transmission Upgrades for each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood, LIPA shall post notice on its OASIS (with respect to each Ramp Down Unit) and shall give notice of such posting to GENCO within 5 days thereafter.
- Section 2.2 <u>Economic Impact of Ramp Down</u>. Following the Effective Date the Parties agree as follows with regard to the economic impact of the Ramp Down:
- (a) <u>Capacity Charges</u>. GENCO will bill LIPA (and LIPA shall pay GENCO) with respect to Far Rockaway and Glenwood for the remaining original term of the PSA for (i) those components of the Capacity Charge attributable to Far Rockaway and Glenwood, as set forth on Schedule A and (ii) any variable charges billable pursuant to the PSA with respect to each such Ramp Down Unit that has not become Retirement Eligible. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, the Monthly Capacity Charge shall exclude the separately billed charges relating to Far Rockaway and Glenwood as stated on Schedule A. GENCO shall use the normal billing procedures under the PSA with respect to all such charges, except that charges specifically relating to Far Rockaway and Glenwood shall be identified as separate line items.
- (b) <u>Incentives</u>. The incentive calculations set forth in Appendix F of the PSA shall be adjusted to reflect the removal of the applicable Ramp Down Unit in accordance with the following schedule: (i) Annual DMNC Incentive as of the calendar year in which each such unit becomes Retirement Eligible on or before October 31; (ii) Annual Summer Availability

Incentive as of the calendar year in which each such unit becomes Retirement Eligible on or before August 31; (iii) Heat Rate Incentive as of the month in which each such unit becomes Retirement Eligible; and (iv) EFORd Incentive as of the calendar year in which each such unit becomes Retirement Eligible.

- (c) <u>Ramp Down Payment</u>. Notwithstanding the Ramp Down, LIPA shall have no obligation to pay GENCO the lump sum Ramp Down payment otherwise owed pursuant to Article 11 of the PSA.
- (d) <u>Economic Equivalent Payment</u>. As a result of the Ramp Down of Far Rockaway and Glenwood pursuant to this Amendment, GENCO will pay to LIPA an amount that reasonably approximates the economic benefits LIPA would have realized from the Ramp Down of each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood in the absence of this Amendment. Such benefits (the "Economic Equivalent Payment") shall be calculated and paid in accordance with Schedule B. Fifty percent (50%) of the Economic Equivalent Payment for each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood shall be made not more than 10 days following the date LIPA advises GENCO that such Ramp Down Unit has become Retirement Eligible with the remaining fifty percent (50%) for each Ramp Down Unit being paid at the end of the original term of the PSA.
- (e) <u>Monthly Capacity Charge True-Up</u>. The Monthly Capacity Charge for the month immediately following the Effective Date will include an appropriate reconciliation of (i) the amounts paid by LIPA in the absence of the effectiveness of this Amendment with respect to the Ramp Down Units for the period commencing on the Ramp Down Date through the Effective Date and (ii) the amount payable pursuant to Schedule A and other provisions of this Amendment if this Amendment had been in effect as of the Ramp Down Date.
- that: (i) the Ramp Down Date for Far Rockaway and Glenwood is the same; (ii) completion of the Transmission Upgrades and other tasks necessary for the Retirement of each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood may occur at different times and may be pursued and accomplished independently of the tasks necessary for the Retirement of the other; and (iii) notwithstanding subsection (d) above, LIPA shall not be entitled to receive any Economic Equivalent Payment with respect to any Ramp Down Unit for which the Transmission Upgrades have not been placed into service as of the expiration of the original term of the PSA.

Section 2.3 <u>Dispositions and Rights Following Completion of Transmission Upgrades.</u>

- (a) <u>Schedule F Rights</u>. Nothing contained herein is intended or shall be deemed to be a waiver or modification of the Parties' respective rights with regard to the future use of the Far Rockaway and Glenwood sites pursuant to Schedule F of the Merger Agreement.
- (b) <u>Generating Facility Attributes</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Amendment, following the Retirements of each of Far Rockaway and Glenwood, GENCO shall own any and all rights and attributes (the "<u>Generation Attributes</u>") that may accrue to Far Rockaway and Glenwood as former electric generating facilities (e.g., emission reduction credits and Capacity Resource Interconnection Status (CRIS) rights consistent with the NYISO Open

Access Transmission Tariff). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that for so long as GENCO owns the Generation Attributes, GENCO, upon LIPA's request, will transfer to LIPA or its designee any such attributes to facilitate additional electric generation on Long Island; provided, that GENCO shall be fully compensated in an amount equal to the fair market value of such attributes as determined at the time of the request. In the event GENCO elects to sell all or any portion of the Generation Attributes to a third party, GENCO shall first offer to LIPA the opportunity to purchase the applicable Generation Attributes at the same price GENCO has received in a bona fide offer from a third party to purchase such Generation Attributes. If LIPA does not elect to purchase the Generation Attributes, GENCO may proceed to sell such Generation Attributes to a third party.

- (c) <u>Step-Up Transformers</u>. LIPA will retain ownership of any step-up transformers at Far Rockaway and Glenwood.
- (d) <u>Off-System Sales</u>. In the event that Far Rockaway or Glenwood continue to operate after becoming Retirement Eligible, the revenue sharing provisions under <u>Article 11</u> of the PSA with respect to such Generating Facility will continue until the earlier of the expiration of the original term of the PSA or the Retirement of the Generating Facility in question.
- Section 2.4 <u>Remaining Capacity Blocks</u>. Upon the Effective Date of this Amendment, LIPA's Ramp Down rights pursuant to <u>Article 11</u> of the PSA with respect to Capacity Blocks 2 (E.F. Barrett 1 & 2) and 3 (Port Jefferson 3 & 4) shall immediately expire.

ARTICLE 3

TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

- Section 3.1 <u>Transmission Upgrades</u>. LIPA covenants that it will use commercially reasonable efforts to complete and place into service the Transmission Upgrades as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than June 30, 2012. The Transmission Upgrades shall be installed at the sole cost and expense of LIPA.
- Section 3.2 <u>Relocation of Transmission and Distribution Facilities</u>. LIPA agrees that it will relocate its electric transmission and distribution facilities, and any related equipment owned by LIPA, located at Far Rockaway and Glenwood as necessary to accommodate decommissioning or demolition of such Ramp Down Units. Any sharing of costs for such relocation shall be determined by LIPA and National Grid Electric Services, LLC. Such relocation shall occur as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than September 30, 2012.
- Section 3.3 <u>Completion of Transmission Upgrades and Relocations</u>. It being understood that time is of the essence with regard to completion of the Transmission Upgrades and transmission relocations required under Sections 3.1 and 3.2, LIPA shall (i) include the cost of these projects in its 2011/12 capital budget, (ii) not remove these projects from the capital budget or workplan and (iii) prioritize their completion prior to the dates set forth above.

ARTICLE 4

PROPERTY TAXES

- Section 4.1 <u>Property Tax Challenges</u>. Upon the Effective Date of this Amendment, and notwithstanding any other agreements or arrangements between the Parties to the contrary, GENCO shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to challenge property taxes with respect to the Far Rockaway Power Station and the Glenwood Power Station in any tax year. LIPA shall take no actions that would in any way prejudice the likelihood of success in prosecuting such proceedings.
- Section 4.2 <u>Allocation of Tax Savings</u>. Any tax reductions obtained with respect to Far Rockaway and Glenwood and/or any refunds received related to tax years prior to expiration of the PSA shall accrue solely to LIPA.
- Section 4.3 <u>2012-13 Tax Year</u>. LIPA and GENCO agree to take all steps necessary to file a challenge to the property taxes assessed with respect to Far Rockaway and Glenwood for the 2012-13 tax years.
- Section 4.4 Allocation of Property Taxes for Far Rockaway and Glenwood Post Retirement. To the extent that GENCO continues to own and operate utility equipment on the sites of Far Rockaway and Glenwood after Retirement other than the Ramp Down Units and continues to incur property taxes on such utility property or on the retired generating sites themselves, GENCO or its affiliates shall allocate any property taxes assessed on such properties among the remaining assets and site property of the Far Rockaway Power Station and the Glenwood Power Station as applicable in accordance with the procedures and principles attached hereto in Schedule C.

ARTICLE 5

AMENDMENTS TO PSA

Section 5.1 <u>Amendment to PSA</u>. The PSA shall be deemed amended as necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Amendment and remains in full force and effect. In the event of conflict between this Amendment and the other provisions of the PSA, the provisions of this Amendment shall prevail.

ARTICLE 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 6.1 <u>FERC Filing</u>. GENCO shall file this Amendment with FERC requesting acceptance pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act. LIPA shall file an intervention in support of such filing.

Section 6.2 <u>Effective Date</u>. This Amendment shall be effective upon satisfaction of each of the following conditions (the date upon which all such conditions are satisfied, the "<u>Effective Date</u>"): (i) approval (reasonably satisfactory to LIPA and GENCO) of this Amendment by the New York State Comptroller and the New York State Attorney General; and (ii) acceptance of this Amendment for filing by the FERC without material modification. The conditions set forth in items (i) and (ii) above are hereinafter referred to as the "<u>Approvals</u>." Upon receipt of the Approvals from the New York State Comptroller and the New York State Attorney General, LIPA shall provide GENCO with copies thereof.

Section 6.3 Additional Matters.

- (a) This Amendment is controlling only with respect to the matters addressed herein and shall not be deemed to have established any precedent, or prejudice either Party's rights or obligations, with regard to any other matters under the PSA or with regard to any extension of the PSA or any successor agreement.
- (c) This Amendment shall be governed, including, without limitation, as to validity, interpretation and effect, by the Laws of the State of New York.
- (d) This Amendment may be executed in two or more counterparts which together shall constitute a single agreement.
- (e) Except as agreed in writing by the Parties, neither Party shall seek, nor shall they support any third person in seeking, to revise the rates, terms or conditions set forth in this Amendment, or challenge the validity of this Amendment, through any means, including without limitation through any application to the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Sections 205, 206 or 306 of the Federal Power Act, as such law may be amended or superseded, or any other provisions thereof. Except as agreed in writing by the Parties, the standard of review for (a) any modification to this Amendment requested by a Party that is not agreed to by both Parties and (b) any modification to this Amendment initiated by the Commission or requested by any party other than a Party to this Amendment will be the public interest standard under the *Mobile Sierra* doctrine as described in *NRG Power Marketing, LLC v Maine Public Utilities Commission*, 130 S. Ct. 693 (2010) and *Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. v. Public Utility District No. I of Snohomish Country*, 554 U.S. 527 (2008) (construing *United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332 (1956) and *Federal Power Commission v. Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956)).

[Remainder of page left blank for signatures]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Amendment to be executed and delivered by their duly authorized officers or representatives as of the date first above written.

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LIPA

By: /s/ Michael D. Hervey
Name: Michael D. Hervey
Title: Chief Operating Officer

NATIONAL GRID GENERATION LLC

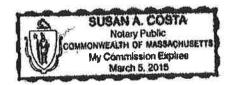
By: <u>/s/ John G Cochrane</u> Name: John G. Cochrane

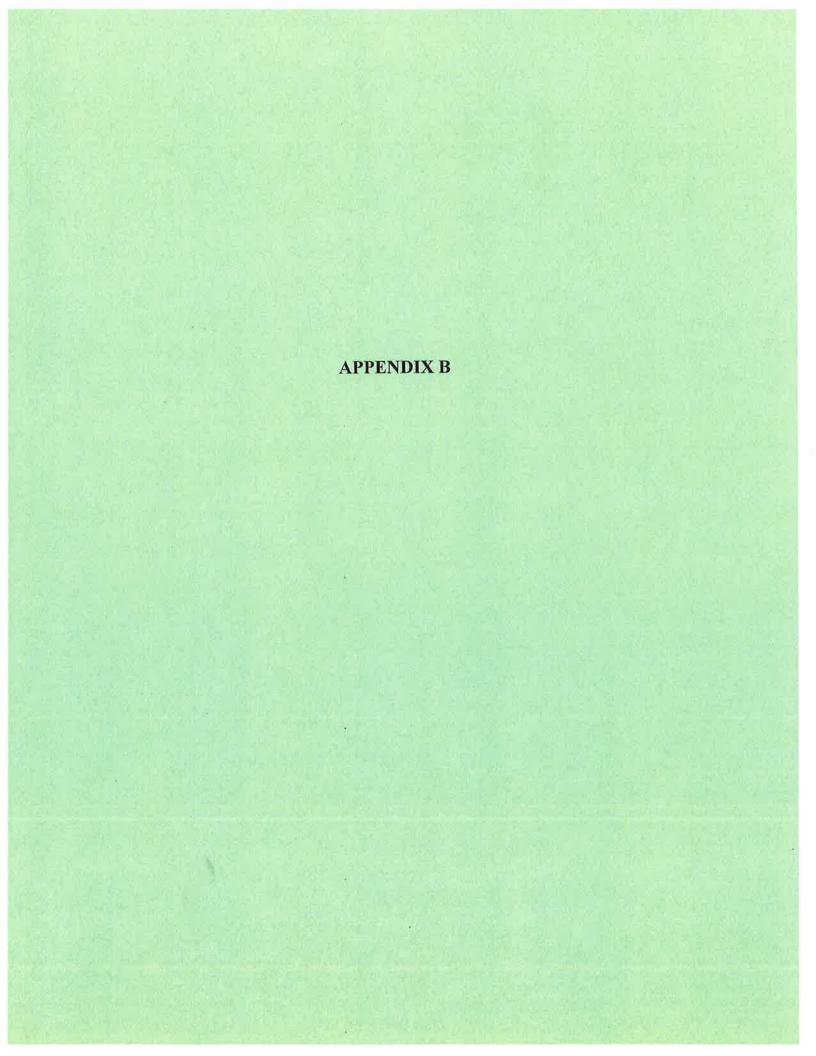
Title: President

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

On the 24th day of June, 2011, before me personally came John G. Cochrane, to me known to be the individual described in the foregoing instrument in his capacity as President, of National Grid Generation LLC, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument, who being duly sworn did acknowledge that he/she executed same on behalf National Grid Generation LLC and that he/she was authorized to execute same on behalf of National Grid Generation LLC.

/s/ Susan A. Costa Notary Public







December 21, 2011

333 Earle Ovington Blvd. Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553 Tel : 516-222-7790 Fax: 516-222-9137 www.lipower.org

Jon Kaiman Town Supervisor Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Re: Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition.

Dear Mr. Kaiman:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") is proposing to serve as lead agency under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") in connection with the proposed captioned action. Attached please find: Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"), Attachment 1 – Description of Proposed Action; Figure 1 – USGS Site Location; Figure 2 – Existing Conditions; Figure 3 –Preferred Transmission Line Relocation Option; Figure 4 – Alternative Transmission Line Relocation Option and Figure 5 – Aerial View of Glenwood Station – Facilities to be Demolished.

LIPA has elected to ramp down its purchases of power from the Glenwood Power Station, owned by National Grid, in order to reduce costs to its ratepayers, improve the overall efficiency of its electrical system, and provide benefits to the environment. National Grid, the owner of the Glenwood Power Station, intends to decommission and demolish the plant; therefore, LIPA has agreed to relocate its transmission lines which traverse the power station site. Due to the regional nature of the impacts of this action throughout the LIPA service territory, as well as the action's specific, technical nature, the broad extent of LIPA's governmental powers, and the resources it possesses to investigate the action, LIPA believes that it is the agency most qualified to serve as lead agency and to most fully evaluate the range of potential environmental impacts.

Your agency has been identified as a potentially involved or interested agency for the review and approval of this project. LIPA requests your agency's concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. If your agency concurs with LIPA serving as lead agency, please indicate your approval by signing on the line below and returning a copy of this letter at the above address at your earliest convenience, or no later than thirty calendar days from the date

of this letter, or January 22, 2012. Alternatively, a lack of response to this letter will be taken as concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. An electronic concurrence is also acceptable at the following email address: MBrechter@lipower.org, or via fax at (516) 719-8602.

If your agency has an interest in the above-described action, feel free to describe, in your response to this letter, any SEQRA- related concerns you may wish to have considered in the completion of the FEAF. A copy of LIPA's completed FEAF, and supporting studies, will also be forwarded to your agency when available.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to call or e-mail Monique Brechter, at 516-719-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Mahyo

Sincerely,

Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

Encl.

cc: Mal Nathan

cc: Michael E. Levin, AICP

cc: Thomas K. Dwyer

cc: Richard S. Finkel

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

	e e	
Ву:	Date:	

617.20 Appendix A State Environmental Quality Review FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Purpose: The full EAF is designed to help applicants and agencies determine, in an orderly manner, whether a project or action may be significant. The question of whether an action may be significant is not always easy to answer. Frequently, there are aspects of a project that are subjective or unmeasurable. It is also understood that those who determine significance may have little or no formal knowledge of the environment or may not be technically expert in environmental analysis. In addition, many who have knowledge in one particular area may not be aware of the broader concerns affecting the question of significance.

The full EAF is intended to provide a method whereby applicants and agencies can be assured that the determination process has been orderly, comprehensive in nature, yet flexible enough to allow introduction of information to fit a project or action.

Full EAF Components: The full EAF is comprised of three parts:

Part 1: Provides objective data and information about a given project and its site. By identifying basic project data, it

assists a reviewer in the analysis that takes place in Parts 2 and 3.

Part 2: Focuses on identifying the range of possible impacts that may occur from a project or action. It provides

guidance as to whether an impact is likely to be considered small to moderate or whether it is a potentially-

large impact. The form also identifies whether an impact can be mitigated or reduced.

Part 3: If any impact in Part 2 is identified as potentially-large, then Part 3 is used to evaluate whether or not the

impact is actually important.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE – Type 1 and Unlisted Actions							
Identify the Portions of EAF completed for this project: ☐ Part 2 ☐ Part 3							
Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1 and 2 and 3 if appropriate), and any other supporting information, and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined by the lead agency that:							
	A.	The project will not result in any large a a significant impact on the environmen	and important impactor, therefore a negativ	(s) and, therefore, re declaration wi	is one which will not have		
	B.	Although the project could have a signi effect for this Unlisted Action because therefore a CONDITIONED negative of	the mitigation measu	res described in F	will not be a significant ART 3 have been required,		
	C.	The project may result in one or more I the environment, therefore a positive of	arge and important ir declaration will be p	mpacts that may h orepared,	ave a significant impact on		
*A Conditioned Negative Declaration is only valid for Unlisted Actions							
Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project Name of Action							
			ower Authority ead Agency				
Nick Lizani	<u>ch</u>			Vice President of	f Operations		
Print or Type	Name of F	Responsible Officer in Lead Agency		Title of Respons	sible Officer		
Signature of F	Responsib	le Officer in Lead Agency	Signature of F	reparer (if differe	nt from responsible officer)		
December 21, 2011							

PART 1--PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by Project Sponsor

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire form, Parts A through E. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additional information you believe will be needed to complete Parts 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the full EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

Name of Action:			
Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project			
Location of Action (include Street Address, Municipality and County)			
Transmission Line - West Shore Road and Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, - West Shore Road and Glenwood Road, Town of Oyster Bay, I Glenwood Power Station - Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County	Vassau County New	v York York	
Name of Applicant/Sponsor Long Island Power Authority (Transmission Line) and National Grid Generation, LLC (Power Station)	Business Telephone 516 719-7518 (LI 2483 (National Gr	PA); 51	6 545-
LIPA – 333 Earle Ovington Blvd. Suite 403, Uniondale NY 11553			
National Grid – 175 E. Old Country Road Hicksville NY 11801			
Address			
City/PO See above	State See above	Zip Code re See above	
Name of Owner (if different)	Business Telephone		
Address	1		
City/PO	State		Zip Code
Description of Action Refer to Attachment 1 for a Description of the Proposed Action.			

Please Complete Each Question--Indicate N.A. if not applicable

A. Site Description

Physi	cal setting of the overall p	roject, both develo	ped and undevelope	ed areas.		
1.	Present land use:	□Urban □Forest	□Industrial □Agriculture	□Commercial □Other	□Residential (suburba	n) □Rural (non-farm)
The '	Transmission Line corri	dor includes roa	dway right-of-way	and open water.	The Power Station S	ite is Industrial.
2.	Total acreage of proje	ct area:				
The	length of the relocated t	ransmission line	will be about 1,35	0 - 1.450 feet ov	er Hempstead Harbor	
The	Power Station Site is ab	out 15.7 acres in	total, of which ab	out 5 acres will b	e affected.	
	APPROXIMA Meadow or Brushland	TE ACREAGE (Non-agricultural)		PRESENTLY ac	AFTER COM	IPLETION acres
	Forested			a	cres	acres
	Agricultural (Includes	orchards, cropland	, pasture, etc.)	ac	cres acre	es
	Wetland (Freshwater	or tidal as per Artic	les 24,25 of ECL)	ac	cres	acres
	Water Surface Area			ac	cres	acres
	Unvegetated (Rock, e	arth or fill) -		ac	cres	acres
	Roads, buildings and	other paved surfac	es	5 +/ac	cres <u>5 +/-</u>	acres
	Other (Indicate type) (Aerial crossi	ng of the harbor)		1.7 +/ac	cres 1.7 +/	acres
3.	What is predominant s	soil type(s) on proj	ect site?			
The	Natural Resource Cons	ervation Service	(NRCS) Web Soi	Survey data sho	w the predominant	
soil 1	ypes as "Ub" - Urban I a. Soil drainage: □W □Pe	and and "UdA"	- Udipsamments,	nearly level. derately well draine		
Soil	drainage for "UdA" is			ely Drained." "U	Jb" soils	
are n	ot rated with respect to	soil properties,	ncluding drainage w many acres of soi	are classified with	in soil group 1 through 4	of the NYS Land
4.	Are there bedrock out	croppings on proje	ect site?	s 🖾 No	, nearly level soils. De	epth to bedrock datum is
not a	vailable for "Ub" soils.					
5. Ap	pproximate percentage of	proposed project s	site with slopes:	区 0-10% <u>100</u> □15% or great		<u></u> %
6. Is	project substantially conti	guous to, or conta	in a building, site, o	district, listed on the Places? □Yes	he State or the National 区No	Registers of Historic
7. Is	project substantially conti	guous to a site list	ed on the Register o	of National Natural	Landmarks? □Yes ເ	No
8. W	hat is the depth of the wa	ter table? $4-11$ (in feet)			
9. ls	site located over a primary	, principal, or sole	source aquifer?	⊠Yes □No		
	U.S. Environmental Proceedings (43 FR 26611).	rotection Agenc	y (USEPA) desig	nated Nassau Co	ounty as a sole source	e aquifer on June 21.
	Do hunting, fishing or shel	I fishing opportunit	ies presently exist in	n the project area?	⊠Yes □No	
	Does project site contain a ⊠Yes □No					

According to: NYSDEC Natural Herhage Program
Identify each species: <u>Peregrine Falcon</u> (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) – a NYS Endangered Species. See Attachment 1 for information related to mitigating project impacts by providing an alternate nesting location in cooperation with NYSDEC.
2. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, other geological formations) □Yes 図No Describe
Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area?☒Yes ☐No If yes, explain.
Existing Steel Poles 2 and 3 that carry the transmission line are located in the parking lot of the North Hempstead Beach Park (aka, Bar Beach). No ground disturbing work will be conducted at either pole under the proposed action.
I4. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community? □Yes ⊠No
Refer to Attachment 1, A.14.
15. Streams within or contiguous to project area:
The NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper shows no streams in the vicinity of the project site.
a. Name of Stream and name of River to which it is tributary: Not Applicable.
Lakes, ponds, wetland areas within or contiguous to project area: a. Name b. Size (In acres)
Most of the project site borders Hempstead Harbor, which is a New York State-designated Significant
Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Tidal wetlands are present on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor; however, no existing poles, proposed poles or demolition activities associated with the action are in the wetland or its adjacent area.
Aristing poles, proposed poles of denominal denomics asserting
I7. Is the site served by existing public utilities? ⊠Yes □No
a) If Yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? ⊠Yes □No
b) If Yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? ☐Yes ☒No
18. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? □Yes 図No
19. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? □Yes ☒No
20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? □Yes 図No <u>A Phase 1 Environmental Site</u>
Assessment (ESA) is underway. Refer to Attachment 1 for a discussion of the existing assessment and planned
nvestigation.
B. Project Description 1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate)
a. Total contiguous acreage owned or controlled by project sponsor 15.7 acres.
b. Project acreage to be developed: <u>Less than 0.5</u> acres initially, <u>Less than 0.5</u> acres ultimately
Related to new pole installation only.
c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped acres. Not applicable
d. Length of project, in miles: 0.25 - 0.27 (if appropriate). <u>Transmission line relocation component only.</u>
e. If the project is an expansion, indicate percent of expansion proposed % Not Applicable
f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing; proposed: <u>Not Applicable</u>
g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour: <u>Not Applicable</u> (upon completion of project).
Power Stations 2 and 3 and associated facilities will be closed and demolished. Therefore, the number of trips compared to
The state of the s

h.	If residentia	l, Number and type	e of housing units	: Not Ap	plicable.			
		One Family	Two Family	Multiple	Family	Condom	ninium	
	ially mately			-				
Alternative Station 2 a	Preferred Re Relocation re about 250	oft AGL; the exi	the tallest steel est steel pole (1) sting two lattice	will be 2 structure	will be 201 30 ft AGL. es on the roo	Comparative	und level (AGL	ng stacks on Power
j. L No change	inear feet of in linear fe	frontage along a pret of frontage - a	ublic thoroughfare <u>bout 1,200 ft - a</u>	project w long Sho	ill occupy is? re Road (a pi	ublic thorous	ghfare).	
2. How much	h natural ma	terial (i.e., rock, ea	rth, etc.) will be re	moved fro	m the site? _	0_tons/cubic	yards.	4
3. Will distur	bed areas be	e reclaimed?	□Yes ⊠No	□ N/A				
a. I	f yes, for wha	at intended purpos	e is the site being	reclaimed	1?			
b. \	Will topsoil be	e stockpiled for rec	clamation? □Yes	⊠No				
c. \	Nill upper su	bsoil be stockpiled	for reclamation?	□Yes	⊠No			
Site areas	disturbed by	the demolition	will be restored	to match	existing site	contours wi	th an asphalted /	gravel surface.
4. How ma	ny acres of v	egetation (trees, s	hrubs, ground cov	vers) will b	e removed fro	om site?		
Less tha	n 50 square	e feet with replac	ement wooden	poles on	west side of	harbor.		
	mature fores ∕es ⊠No	st (over 100 years	old) or other local	ly-importa	nt vegetation b	oe removed by	y this project?	
commence	in April 20	ct: Anticipated perion 12 with the trans	od of construction smission line rel	approxim	ately <u>32</u> mon nd Power St	ths, (including ation demoli	g demolition). Wo tion will be com	ork is planned to
end of 201		A 11 1.1						
		<u>Applicable</u> of phases anticipa	ated (number):					
		ate of commencer		_ month _	year, (in	cluding demo	lition)	
C. /	Approximate	completion date of notionally depende	f final phase	mont	h year. □Yes □Î			
	•	rictionally depende uring construction?		(pilases :	□103 □I	10		
	•	erated: during cons		after proi	ect is complet	e2 0		
		nated by this proje					retained through	transfers to
other opera		nated by this proje	ct? <u>U It is expe</u>	cied mai	current posit	nons will be	retained anough	T tital 51015 to
		elocation of any pro is part of the pro		? ⊠Yes	□No If	yes, explain	Relocation of t	he existing 69 kV
12. Is surfac a. I	ce liquid was If yes, indicat	te disposal involve te type of waste (se	d? □Yes ewage, industrial,		amount, <u>Ret</u>	fer to Attach	ment 1 for infor	mation related to
the handlin	ng of ground	iwater from trans	smission pole fo	undation	construction	<u>n.</u>		
b. I	Name of wat	er body into which	effluent will be dis	scharged.				
13. Is subsu	rface liquid v	vaste disposal invo	olved? □Yes	⊠No				
Refer to A		1 for informat	ion related to	the hand	lling of gro	undwater fr	om transmissio	n pole foundation
		iste (sewage, indu	strial, etc) and am	ount				

Name of water body into which effl	uent will be discha	rged		
14 . Will surface area of an existing Explain	water body increas	se or decrease by	proposal? □Yes	⊠No
15. Is project, or any portion of pro	ject, located in a 10	00 year flood plain	? ⊠Yes □No	
Portions of the Power Station S	ite west of Shore	Road are in the	100-year flood plain. I	Existing steel poles SP1 and SP2 on
the western side of the harbor a				
16. Will the project generate solid		⊠Yes □No		
work).	colid waste facility be emolition debris, ; location into a sewage disp ponse to 16 b. ab	be used? XYes sanitary landfill To be coosal system or intoove.	□No <u>To be placed in</u> , etc.) letermined. o a sanitary landfill?	a registered, permitted facility
17. Will the project involve the disp			□No	
• •	sipated rate of disposipated site life?	osal? <u>750</u> tons/m years. <u>]</u>	onth. During demoliti	on- related work only.
19. Will project routinely produce of			□Yes ⊠No	
20. Will project produce operating				No
21. Will project result in an increas			7,50 ,646,6.	
If yes, indicate type(s)		Lifes Elifo		
22. If water supply is from wells, in part of the action. Fire protects water tower. Water use will be	idicate pumping ca ion water will be reduced conside	from an on-site erably compared	well that stores water (to current operations v	n pumping capacity is proposed as 100,000 gallons) in the existing when the project is completed. e protection, dust suppression and
abatement. Volumes are to be				
24. Does project involve Local, Sta If yes, explain	ate or Federal fund	ing? □Yes	⊠No	
25. Approvals Required: Refer for information on project outr			al approvals. Refer to	Attachment 1, Description of Project
			Туре	Submittal Date
City, Town, Village Board	□Yes □No			
City, Town, Planning Board	□Yes □No			
City, Town Zoning Board	□Yes □No			
City, County Health Department	□Yes □No			
Other Local Agencies	□Yes □No			
Other Regional Agencies	□Yes □No			
State Agencies	□Yes □No			
Federal Agencies	□Yes □No			

December 2011

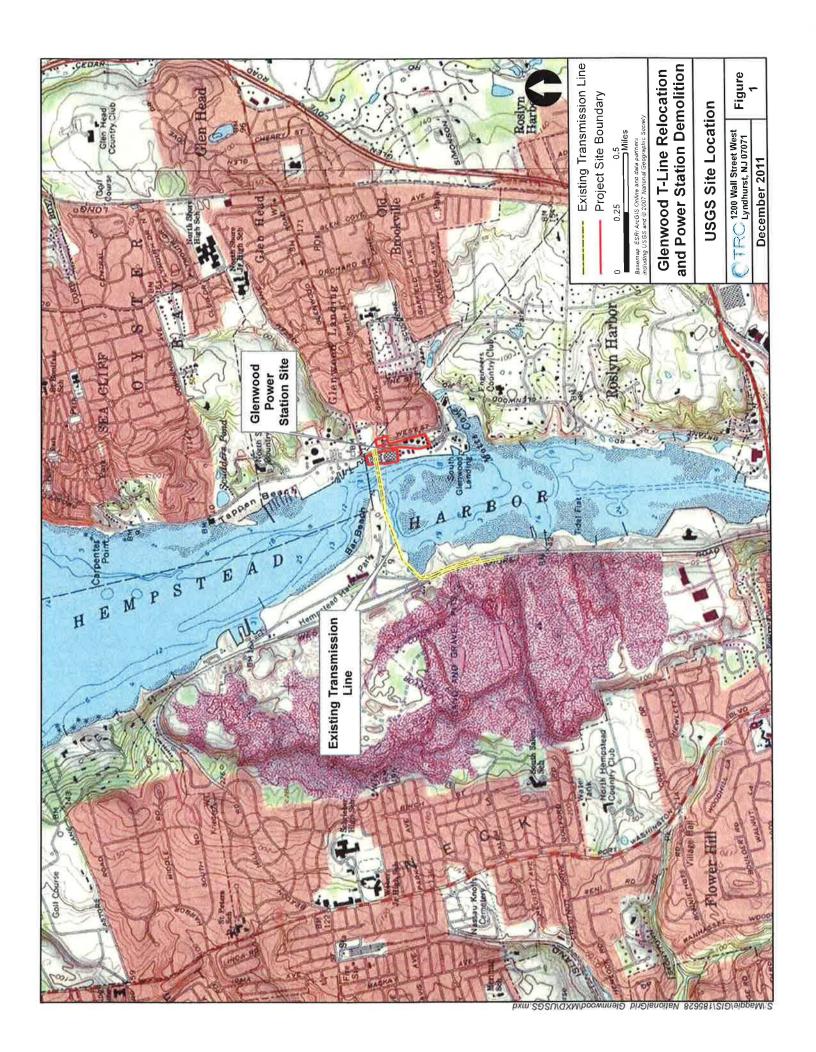
C. ZONING and PLANNING INFORMATION

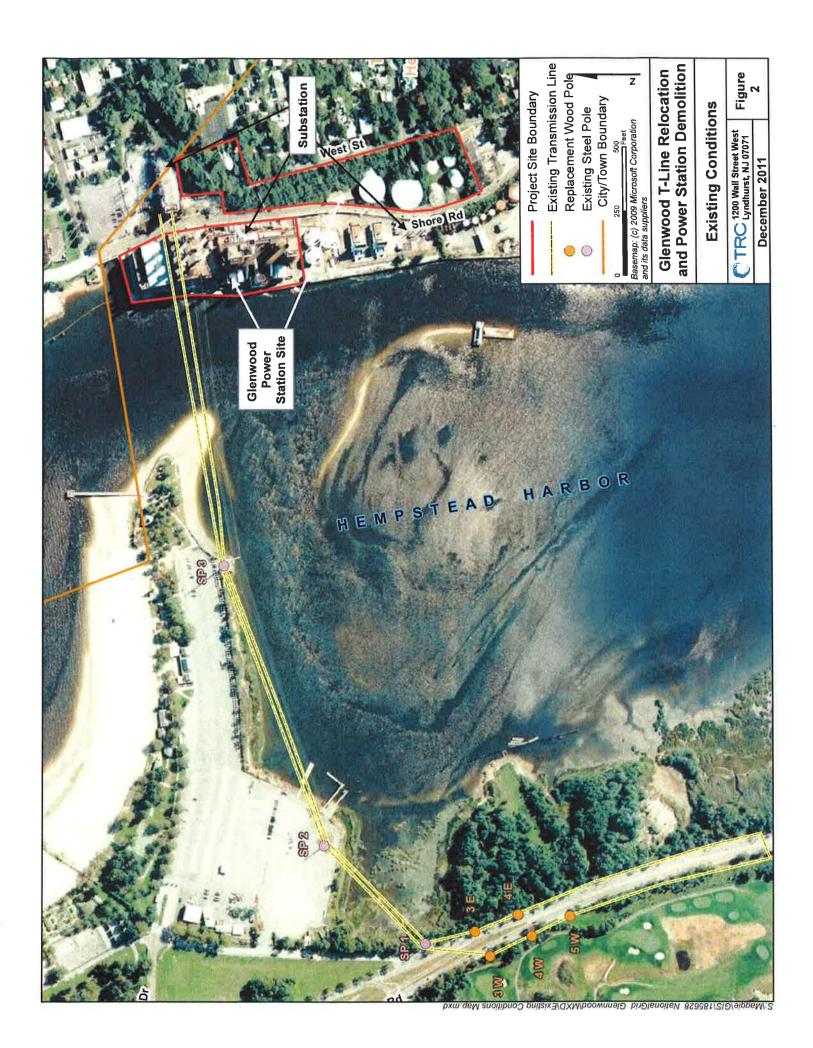
	and the second s
1.	Does proposed action involve a planning or zoning decision? ☐Yes ☒No
	If Yes, indicate decision required:
	□zoning amendment □zoning variance □special use permit □subdivision □site plan □new/revision of master plan □resource management plan □other □
2. W	nat is the zoning classification(s) of the site?
east Roa Oys	e Town North Hempstead, the site on the west side of Shore Road is zoned Industrial B ("I-B"); that part of the site of Shore Road on the parcel where demolition will take place is also zoned "I-B". That part of the site east of Shore I, where the new steel poles will be placed in an existing parking lot, is zoned Residence B ("R-B"). In the Town of the site where new steel poles will be placed in an existing parking lot is zoned Waterfront B F-B").
The	zoning of the lands where replacement wooden poles will be installed in the Town of North Hempstead (on the west
	of the harbor) is Residence AAA ("R-AAA").
	nat is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by present zoning? levelopment of the site is proposed as part of this action.
4.	What is the proposed zoning of the site? Not Applicable
5.	What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the proposed zoning? Not Applicable.
6.	s the proposed action consistent with the recommended uses in adopted local land use plans? ⊠Yes □No
7. Pred	What are the predominant land use(s) and zoning classifications within a 1/4 mile radius of proposed action? ominant land use is a combination of industrial, residential and recreational. Predominant zoning is industrial,
resid	lential and waterfront/recreation.
8 . Is	the proposed action compatible with adjoining/surrounding land uses within a 1/4 mile? ⊠Yes □No
9. If	the proposed action is the subdivision of land, how many lots are proposed? <u>Not Applicable.</u>
	a. What is the minimum lot size proposed?
10. \	Vill proposed action require any authorization(s) for the formation of sewer or water districts? □Yes ⊠No
The	local sewer/water districts will be notified prior to demolition and letters of disconnect will be obtained.
	Vill the proposed action create a demand for any community provided services (recreation, education, police, re protection)? □Yes ☑No a. If yes, is existing capacity sufficient to handle projected demand? □Yes □No
Ref	will the proposed action result in the generation of traffic significantly above present levels? □Yes ☒No are to Attachment I for potential traffic mitigation measures to be implemented, as needed. The completion of the project result in a net decrease in traffic. If yes, is the existing road network adequate to handle the additional traffic? □Yes □No

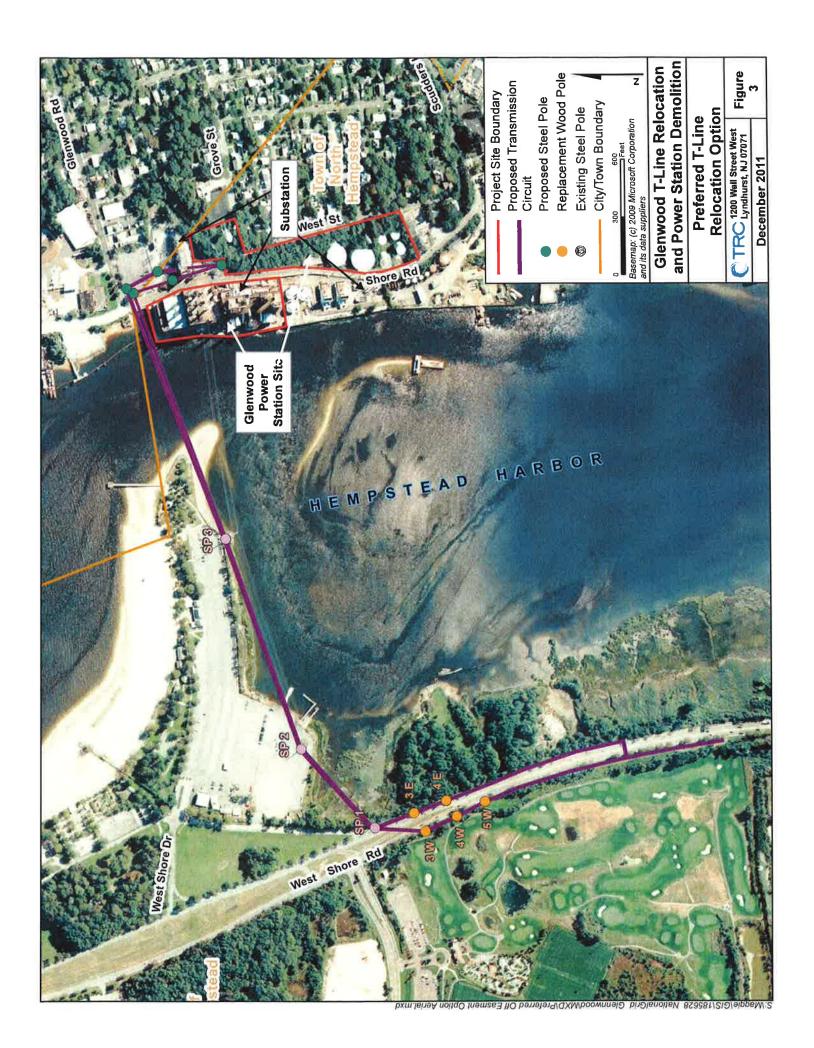
D. Informational Details

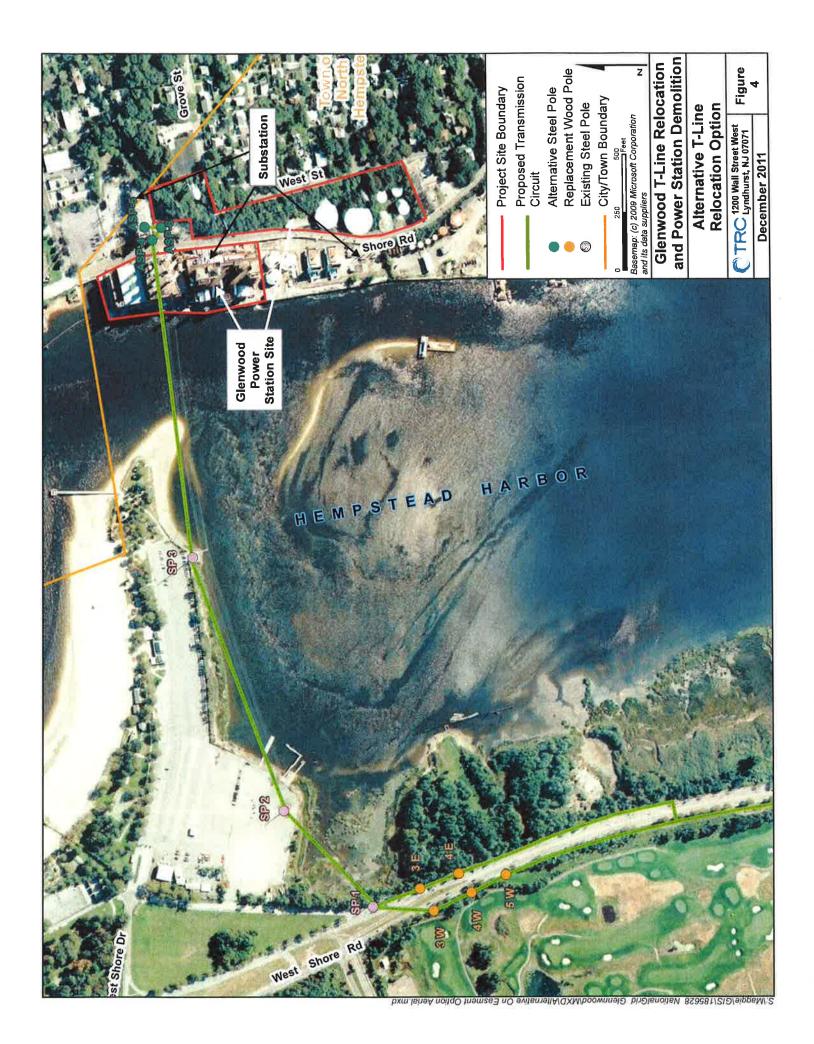
Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are, or may be, any adverse impacts associated with your proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which you propose to mitigate or avoid them.

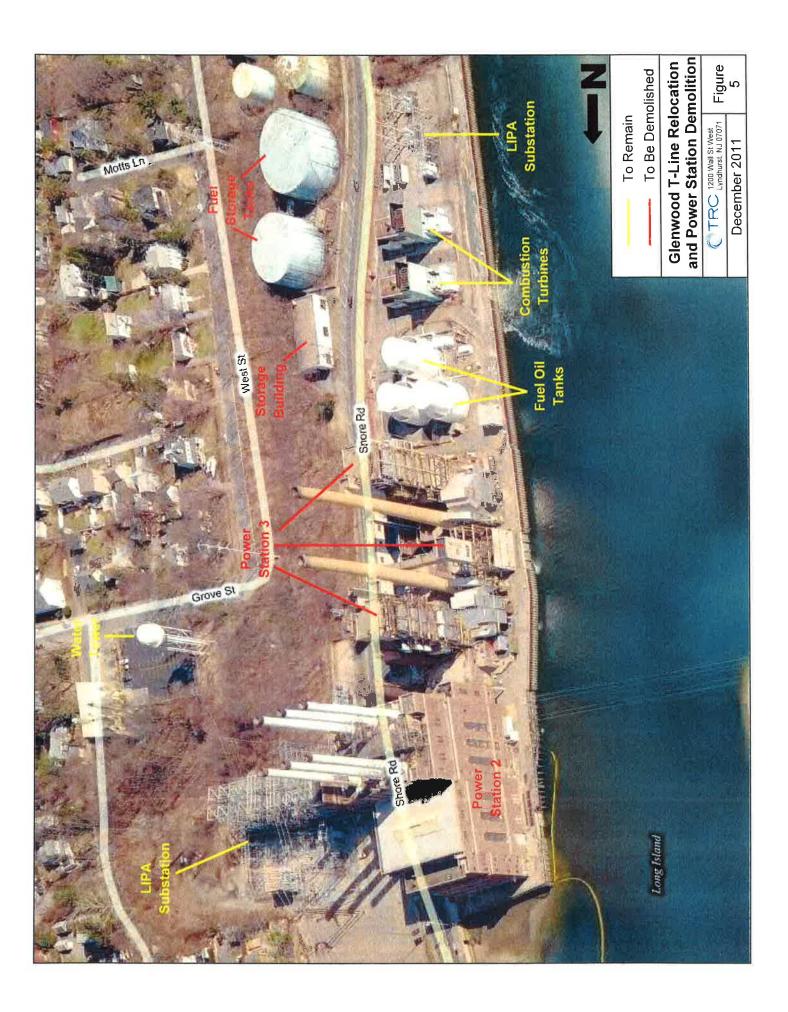
Applicant/Sponsor Name Mick Lizanich Signature	Title LIPA - Vice President of Operations
Applicant/Sponsor Name Robert Peetz	Date/2/2////
Signature Koln D	Tille National Grid - Vice President Environmental Services
If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a	state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment











ATTACHMENT 1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION to the

FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PART 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is proposing to relocate two (2) existing overhead 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines (or circuits) that cross Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead and the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, New York. National Grid (Grid) is then proposing to decommission and demolish buildings and structures on portions of the Glenwood Power Station Site on which the existing LIPA transmission lines are located. The preliminary schedule calls for transmission line relocation work to be initiated in April/May 2012 and last through September 2012. The Power Station work will take place in late 2012/early 2013 and is estimated to last approximately two years through 2014.

Representatives of LIPA, Grid and TRC, the consultant engaged by LIPA and National Grid, have interacted with a number of involved federal, state and local agencies as part of the process of informing them, obtaining information, and requesting approvals relevant to their respective regulatory interests. Through December 2012, the following agencies have been contacted: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the Town of North Hempstead, the Town Harbor Master, and the Town of Oyster Bay. Consultations with these agencies will continue in order to inform them and to receive their respective input and concerns for the preparation of the Full Environmental Assessment.

Transmission Line Relocation Alternatives

The existing circuits to be relocated currently extend from a transmission structure on Bar Beach, on the western shore of the Harbor, and span the Harbor to lattice support structures on the roof of the existing Glenwood Power Station, which is located on the Harbor's eastern shore. The two transmission lines involved are known as Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) and Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472). Figure 1 (attached to the EAF) is a site location map showing the existing 69 kV overhead transmission line as it crosses the Harbor from west to east. The existing Glenwood Power Station on the east side of the Harbor is also identified.

Figure 2 presents a more detailed view of the existing power infrastructure. The existing transmission line and Power Station are shown. The three existing LIPA substations on the east side of the Harbor are identified. The existing poles (their numbering and material composition) on both sides of the Harbor that carry the transmission line are also indicated.

Two options for the relocation of the transmission line are currently being explored. The first option, called the Preferred Relocation Option, will relocate the existing line to a point about 300 ft to the north and east of the Power Station. The second option, called the Alternative Relocation

Option, will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor and onto the Power Station site. These two transmission line relocation alternatives are described below.

Preferred Relocation Option

In crossing the Harbor from west to east, the relocated circuits will parallel the existing ones but will diverge slightly to the north over the water, making landfall on the east side about 300 ft from the existing location. In order to accomplish the relocation both existing lines will be moved off of the roof of the Power Station. The existing shield wires that parallel the circuits will also be relocated. The two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced with two Alumoweld shield wires and two all-dielectric self supporting (ADSS) cables. The appearance of the circuits will remain substantially the same as the existing ones.

Relocation of the Circuits

About two weeks of time will be needed for re-stringing the electric circuits. That portion of Hempstead Harbor opposite the Power Station will be closed for the approximately two week period. At least one month notice will be provided to the local recreational boating community and to the U.S. Coast Guard. This notification requirement was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of Hempstead Harbor Master. The relocated lines will be in the same position horizontally on the west side of the Harbor and about 300 ft to the north of the existing line on the eastern side of the Harbor. The tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Preferred Relocation Option

Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49.5
SP 2 – SP3	40	40
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 1	78 1

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 – SP3	41	41
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 ¹	77 1

Pole Installation

As part of the relocation and replacement of the two circuits, a total of ten poles constructed of steel and wood to hold and carry the lines will be installed. Five existing wooden poles on the western side of Hempstead Harbor will be replaced with five new wooden poles near (within several feet) their current locations along West Shore Road. Five new steel poles will be installed on the eastern side of the Harbor near the Power Station in an existing parking lot and in a fenced enclosure, which is part of the existing Glenwood Power Station property.

Figure 3 shows the location of the Preferred Relocation Option and its components (poles) on both the west and east sides of the Harbor. For the Glenwood-Bar Beach (69-472) line, the span length across the Harbor will be approximately 1,409 ft. The Glenwood-Manhasset (69-467) line span will be approximately 1,374 ft.

On the western side of the Harbor near West Shore Road, the five wooden replacement pole heights will be comparable to the existing poles. The heights of replacement poles 3E and 3W will be the same as the existing ones (79 ft above ground level); replacement poles 4W, 5W and 4E will all be 4.5 ft higher (at 61 ft above ground level) than the existing ones. The direct burial of these poles will result in ground disturbance of about 3 ft across and 12 ft deep at each location (or less than a total of 50 square ft of ground surface disturbance).

No ground disturbing work will be performed at the three existing steel poles (SP1, SP2 and SP3) on the western side of the Harbor (Figure 3).

On the eastern side of the Harbor, five new steel poles will be installed to carry and hold the relocated circuits. The new steel poles are identified in Figure 3 as SP4, SP4A, SP5, SP6 and SP7. Poles SP4, SP4A, SP5, and SP6 will be installed in an existing, fenced parking lot associated with Power Station and substation operations. Pole SP7 will be installed in the fenced enclosure surrounding a part of an existing substation, just to the south of the parking lot. The new steel poles will be installed in two ways – via foundation and direct burial. Four of the steel poles will require foundations – SP4, SP4A, SP5 and SP7. Pole SP6 will be installed via direct burial.

Foundations for the four new steel poles in the existing parking lot will each require the disturbance of an area approximately 12 ft across and up to 30 – 40 ft deep, depending on subsurface conditions. The direct burial of SP6 will disturb a surface area of about 3 ft across and up to 18 ft deep.

The table below lists the heights of the five new steel poles under the preferred relocation option.

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level
SP4	201 ft
SP4A	201 ft
SP5	117 ft
SP6	143 ft
SP7	144 ft

Preferred Relocation Option

The new steel poles will be larger than, but similar in visual appearance to, the existing steel poles that are located on both sides of the Harbor. The poles will also be compatible with the existing power infrastructure, including the three nearby substations and operating combustion turbines.

Construction Schedule

Project construction has the following tentative schedule:

- April/May 2012 Pole foundation/caisson installation.
- May/June 2012 Steel Pole installation and stringing of conductor onto steel poles on the east side of the Harbor.
- September 2012 Stringing conductor across Harbor and tie into existing substation.

Alternative Relocation Option

The Alternative Relocation Option is essentially a relocation in place and will utilize the existing transmission line easement over the Harbor, into the Power Station site and the existing LIPA substation. The existing shield wires will be relocated and the two existing optical ground wires (OPGW) will be replaced. Figure 4 shows the option and its associated poles. Three steel poles will be constructed on the east side of Shore Road due east of Power Station 2. The heights of the three new steel poles under the alternative (Figure 4) will be as follows:

Alternative Relocation Option

Pole Designation	Height Above Ground Level	
(Alternate) SP4	230 ft	
(Alternate) SP5	143 ft	
(Alternate) SP6	116 ft	

Poles will be installed in a comparable way with similar sized excavations as those steel poles for the Preferred Relocation Alternative. The tallest pole (SP4) may require a comparatively slightly larger and deeper excavation. The new steel poles will also be similar in appearance to the steel poles installed under the Preferred Relocation Option and thus, visually compatible with the existing power infrastructure.

Generally, the stringing of the lines for the Alternative Relocation Option will be done in a comparable way but modified to allow for the decommissioning and demolition work since the relocated lines will remain over the Power Station during those work processes. The two tables below show the heights (minimum height above mean high water) of the relocated circuits compared to the existing ones.

Alternative Relocation Option

Circuit 472 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 – SP3	40	40
SP3 – to eastern shore	92 1	89 1

Circuit 467 Segment	Existing Circuit	Relocated Circuit
SP 1 – SP 2	49	49
SP 2 – SP3	41	41
SP3 – to eastern shore	91 1	89 1

Under this option, the Glenwood-Bar Beach line (69-472) and the Glenwood-Manhasset line (69-467) span length across the Harbor will each be approximately 1,389 ft.

The schedule for construction of the Alternative Relocation Option is expected to be similar to the Preferred Relocation Alternative, starting in April/May 2012 and ending in September 2012. Under either transmission line relocation option, potentially contaminated groundwater will be displaced from the caisson excavations for the new steel poles. It is estimated that a maximum of 150,000 gallons of water will be displaced under the Preferred Relocation Option (less with the

Alternative Relocation Option with two fewer poles). The water will be collected in a portable holding tank, transported off-site and disposed of at a registered wastewater treatment facility, thus eliminating the potential for impacts to land and surface waters on and near the site (i.e., Hempstead Harbor).

Noise created by construction equipment and activities associated with the transmission line relocation options will be temporary in nature. The greatest noise may be caused by the caisson excavations, which will be completed in several weeks. Construction work will be performed consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations, and sound levels. Similarly, the five replacement wooden poles on the west side of the Harbor will be installed under either transmission line relocation option. Although a limited amount of ground disturbance will result, soil and erosion control measures such as silt fence, hay bales, etc. will be implemented, as appropriate, to site conditions.

As needed, limited vegetation clearing, tree trimming and/or tree removal that is typically employed to maintain system reliability, integrity and security may be needed for the installation and proper operational clearances of selected new poles under either transmission line relocation option.

Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition

National Grid intends to permanently retire, decommission, and demolish its Glenwood Power Station 2 and Station 3 ("the Glenwood Power Station") and the associated facilities, starting in the latter part of 2012. The Glenwood Power Station is currently operated as a peaking facility, generating approximately 210 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The principal operating equipment includes two natural gas-fired units (designated as Units 4 and 5) inside Power Station No. 3. Power Station No. 2, just to the north of No. 3, has been inactive since 1980.

The Glenwood Power Station is located in an area that is substantially developed and has a mixture of residential and commercial/industrial buildings nearby. The site is bordered to the north by an inlet of Hempstead Harbor followed by Glenwood Road and Global Companies, LLC (formerly a Mobil Oil facility) - an oil transfer station; to the east by a LIPA Substation, followed by Grove and West Streets and then followed by single-family residences; to the south by National Grid's Glenwood Combustion Turbine Site and another LIPA Substation, followed by commercial buildings and residences; and directly to the west by Hempstead Harbor. Shore Road, a two-lane road that runs in a north-south direction, bisects the site.

As part of the planned decommissioning, most major facilities and structures on the site will be demolished, as described below. The preliminary schedule calls for this work to be initiated in late 2012/early 2013. The work will last an estimated two years, through 2014.

The Glenwood Power Station encompasses a total of approximately 15.7 acres consisting of two main parcels, one west of Shore Road (about 11.4 acres) and one east of Shore Road (about 4.3 acres). The actual demolition work will involve about five (5) acres of land on the two parcels (four [4] acres on the northern parcel and one [1] acre on the southern parcel).

The buildings and structures that will be demolished include:

- Power Station No. 2 (inactive) and Power Station No. 3 (active)
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake Screen House
- General Service Building
- Gate House

- Ash Silo Building
- Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Associated Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances
- Fuel Oil Pump House and Fuel Oil Recirculation Pump House
- Storage Building
- Coal Structures
- Ancillary Structures and Transformers.

The buildings and structures that will be decommissioned include:

- Underground Oil Piping
- Power Station No. 2 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Power Station No. 3 Circulating Water Intake and Discharge Tunnels
- Fuel Oil, Utility, Coal and Ash Tunnels
- Septic Tanks/Filter Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Production Wells.

The buildings and structures that will remain in place to continue operations (and will be protected during demolition) include:

- Three LIPA Substations (on and adjacent to the station property)
- Two Combustion Gas Turbines (Units 2 and 3)
- Units 2 and 3 Tank Yard (three aboveground fuel oil tanks)
- Water Tower.

Figure 5 is an aerial view of the Glenwood Power Station site showing the main buildings and facilities that will be demolished as part of the proposed action and those that will remain in place.

Although decommissioning and demolition methods may differ in some ways based on the transmission line relocation option implemented, the overall work will be substantially similar and completed within a comparable timeframe.

Prior to demolition and decommissioning of portions of the Glenwood Power Station, asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials will be completed. The asbestos abatement and removal of regulated or hazardous materials will be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the plans and specifications for the work. As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes.

Demolition and decommissioning will begin in those areas where the asbestos abatement and removal of other regulated or hazardous materials has been substantially completed. Asbestos abatement in New York is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the New York State Department of Labor, and the New York State Department of Health, and NYSDEC. Asbestos abatement will be performed by a New York State Licensed contractor using New York State Certified workers utilizing work practices and engineering controls in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The demolition will be performed by a qualified contractor in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and the project plans and specifications.

The demolition and decommissioning work will include the following: preparation of work plans; obtaining necessary permits; securing the site; installing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control and managing stormwater; sealing building drains; isolating utilities; purging vessels, piping, tanks, etc. of gases, lubrication oil, fuel oil, acids, caustics and other fluids; demolition and decommissioning of the structures listed above; protection of facilities and structures to remain in place; transportation and disposal to licensed disposal facilities or recycling of off-site construction and demolition debris at licensed facilities; and backfilling below ground structures and restoring the site.

The control of stormwater during demolition will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations (40 CFR Part 122) and the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. Based upon discussions with NYSDEC, it is anticipated that the current SPDES permit that the facility holds will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to address construction stormwater. Similarly, based upon discussions with NYSDEC, with respect to air quality, the Title V permit, which defines air emission limits from current facility operations, will be modified as determined by NYSDEC to reflect the elimination of emissions from the active units in Power Station 3 that will be decommissioned (and the building demolished).

As noted in the EAF, Part 1, A.11, peregrine falcons nest on one of the stacks of Power Station 2. Based on ongoing discussions and meetings with NYSDEC, including a visit to the Power Station Site, it is the intention of National Grid and the NYSDEC to identify an alternate nesting location during 2012 to enhance the opportunity for successful nest relocation prior to demolition work at the station. Coordination with NYSDEC will continue in order to identify work that can be done during the breeding season of the peregrine falcons.

Traffic generated by the relocation, decommissioning and demolition-related construction work will be managed. A Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) Plan will be implemented. As needed, appropriate traffic control devices will be put into place in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Notification of the transport of wide loads will be made to the local police as standard procedure.

Alternatively, a barge may be used to off load decommissioned equipment and demolition debris, which would result in fewer on-road trips associated with the proposed work.

The Power Station-related component of the proposed action (and to a considerably lesser extent, the transmission line relocation) will cause temporary, but localized increases in noise. Within the approximate two (2) years of work, about nine (9) to 12 months will be associated with abatement, a substantial portion of which will be interior work, thus limiting temporary construction noise. The decommissioning and demolition work will last for about ten (10) to 14 months, which could cause the greatest level of potential temporary construction noise. National Grid will conduct all decommissioning and demolition work consistent with town ordinances related to noise, hours of work, vibrations, and sound levels.

Fugitive dust will be controlled in a variety of ways that may include the following: application of water inside of buildings and on site grounds; gravel aprons at truck entry/exit points; dust suppressants; moveable sprinklers; tarping of trucks; truck speed limits; and, site work restrictions under high wind conditions, among others.

A. SUPPLEMENT TO EAF FORM QUESTIONS NOs. A.14 and A.20

14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community?

Views from the Power Station site are not known to be important to the community as the opportunities to view the waterfront area from the site are not available to the public. As an operating electric generating facility, the site is fenced and secured from the public. However, as the existing Power Station buildings and the associated facilities (transmission line, storage tanks, etc.) are the largest ones along lower Hempstead Harbor, they visually dominate this waterfront area. The Power Station is located opposite the town of North Hempstead Beach Park (aka, Bar Beach) that has recreational facilities and a swimming beach. Therefore, the Power Station and its associated facilities have dominated waterfront views from the beach park (to the south and east) and other nearby areas along the Harbor.

With the demolition of the Power Station and associated facilities and structures, Hempstead Harbor's western shoreline will appear significantly different with an open space component not seen in decades. Views from behind and adjacent to the Power Station looking towards the Harbor and Bar Beach will also be visually expanded.

20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes?

The historic and current uses of the Power Station Site as a coal- and oil-fired electricity generating station (from at least 1900 to present) were confirmed by a review of deed records, historical fire insurance maps (Sanborn Maps), interviews, and site reconnaissance. This includes the potential for historic releases and contamination from the former on-site septic systems/filter wells and the potential presence of coal and possibly coal ash used for historic on-site filling. However, to National Grid's knowledge, the site has never been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is currently underway. Based on the findings of the Phase I, a Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (ESI) may be conducted in the event it becomes known that certain decommissioning and demolition activities may expose subsurface conditions of concern. If necessary and based on the Phase II work, a Phase III investigation that delineates the physical extent of contamination, if present, will be performed.

Because of the planned demolition activities, an asbestos and regulated materials survey will be conducted. The asbestos and regulated materials survey results will be used to prepare plans and specifications for abatement prior to the decommissioning and demolition work.

B. SUPPLEMENT TO EAF FORM QUESTION NO. B.25

Potential Project Approvals Required:

Local Agencies

Town of North Hempstead:

- Demolition permit * (National Grid)
- Temporary building permit for construction trailers and associated facilities* (National Grid)
- Road opening/closure* (National Grid)

December 2011

- Easement over Hempstead Harbor for the Preferred Transmission Line Relocation (LIPA).

Town of Oyster Bay:

- Building permit – for construction trailers and associated facilities.* (National Grid)

Submittal dates for local agency approvals are to be determined but likely to be in mid-late 2012.

Nassau County (both for National Grid)

- Fire Marshall Notification of removal of underground storage tanks*
- Department of Health Certificate of rodent free inspection.*

New York State

- NYS Department of State Coastal zone consistency determination (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Cultural resource consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Natural Heritage Program – Rare, threatened, endangered species inventory consultation (LIPA and National Grid)
- NYSDEC SPDES general permit for construction activities and modification of existing SPDES permit (National Grid)
- NYSDEC -- Closure of storage tanks (National Grid).

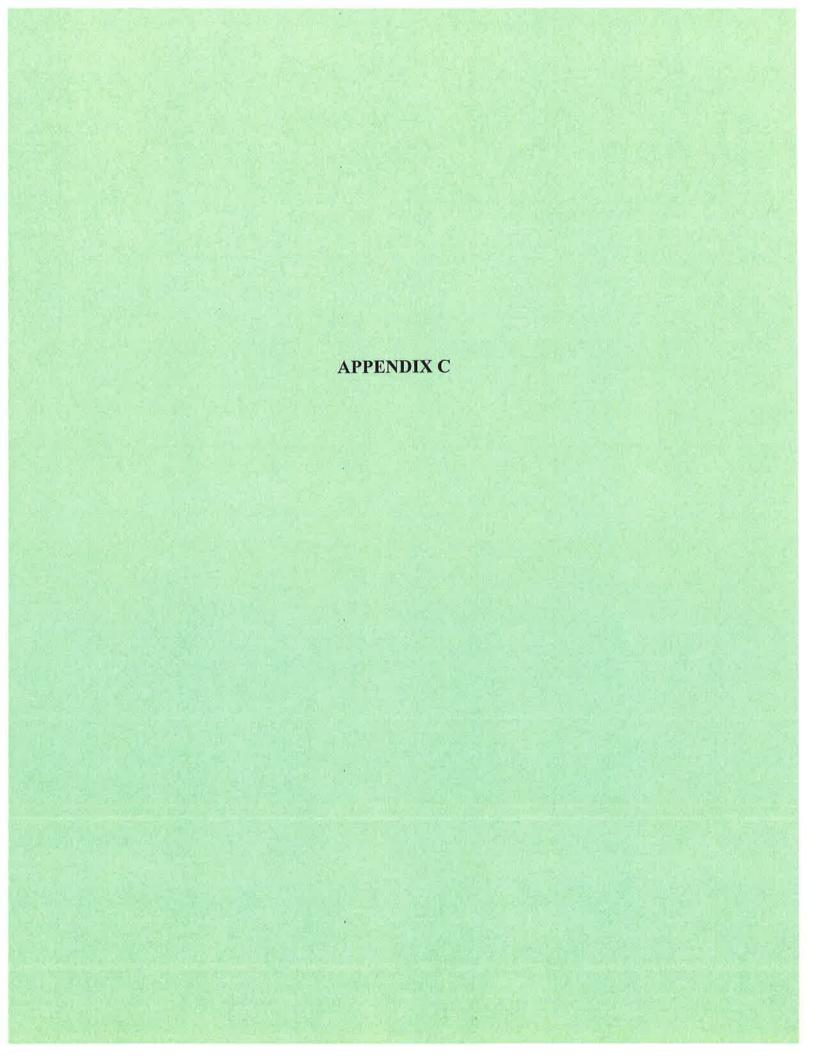
Submittal dates for state approvals are expected to occur in late 2011/early 2012.

Federal Agencies

- Federal Aviation Administration Determination of no hazard to air navigation from new steel poles (LIPA)
- Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No 12 for the aerial crossing of Hempstead Harbor with the relocated overhead transmission line (LIPA)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Threatened and endangered species review and consultation (LIPA and National Grid).

Submittal dates are expected to occur in late 2011/early 2012.

Note: * Ministerial actions



GLENWOOD Transmission Line Relocation & Power Station Decommissioning Project

Agency Consultation List-

Ver 4

Potentially Involved Agencies:

 DEC –NHP RTE species consultation, waste water handling, SPDES permit mod; General permit notification

To: Chris Hogan
Project Manager
Division of Environmental Permits
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway, 4th floor
Albany, NY 12233

Cc: Kevin Kispert
Regional Permit Administrator, Region 1
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Circle Rd
SUNY @ Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11790

Cc: Michelle Gibbons NYS DEC Wildlife Manager Stony Brook University 50 Circle Road Stony Brook NY 11790 - 3409 PHONE 631-444-0306 FAX 631-444-0272

Cc: Ms. Barbara Loucks
Endangered Species
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4754
Phone 518-402-8863
Fax 518-402-8925

Cc: Alison Crocker Deputy General Counsel New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway, 4th floor Albany, NY 12233

Phone 845 340-7773

OPRHP – SHPO consultation

Ruth L. Pierpoint Acting Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation **NYS OPHRP** Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Peebles Island, PO Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188 518-237-8643

NYS DOS – Coastal Zone Consistency determination

Matthew P. Maraglio, CPESC **Coastal Review Specialist** NYS Department of State **Division of Coastal Resources** One Commerce Plaza 99 Washington Avenue Albany, NY 12231-0001 P(direct): (518) 474-5290 P(general): (518) 474-6000

F: (518) 473-2464

Matthew.maraglio@dos.state.ny.us

Town of North Hempstead – harbor easement; building permit; demolition permit

To: Jon Kaiman **Town Supervisor** Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030 kaimanj@northhempsteadny.gov

Phone: 516-869-7700

Cc: Mal Nathan, Harbor Master **Chief Bay Constable** Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

CC:

Michael E. Levin, AICP Dept of Planning and Environmental Protection Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road

12/16/2011 2

Manhasset, NY 11030

CC:

Hon. Thomas K. Dwyer Councilman, District 2 Town of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

CC: Richard S. Finkel

Town Attorney
Town of North Hempstead
220 Plandome Road
Manhasset, NY 11030

Town of Oyster Bay – building permit

John Venditto
Supervisor
Town of Oyster Bay
TOWN HALL
54 AUDREY AVENUE
OYSTER BAY, NY 11771

Cc:
Department of Planning
TOWN HALL WEST
74 AUDREY AVENUE

OYSTER BAY, NY 11771

Nassau County – UST removal notification; Rodent inspection

Thomas E. Tilley
Chief Fire Marshall
Nassau County Fire Commission
Nassau County Public Safety Center
1194 Prospect Avenue
Westbury, NY 11590
(516) 573-9900

Lawrence Eisenstein, M.D.

Commissioner of Health Nassau County Department of Health 106 Charles Lindbergh Blvd. Uniondale, NY 11553

Interested Agencies (Courtesy)

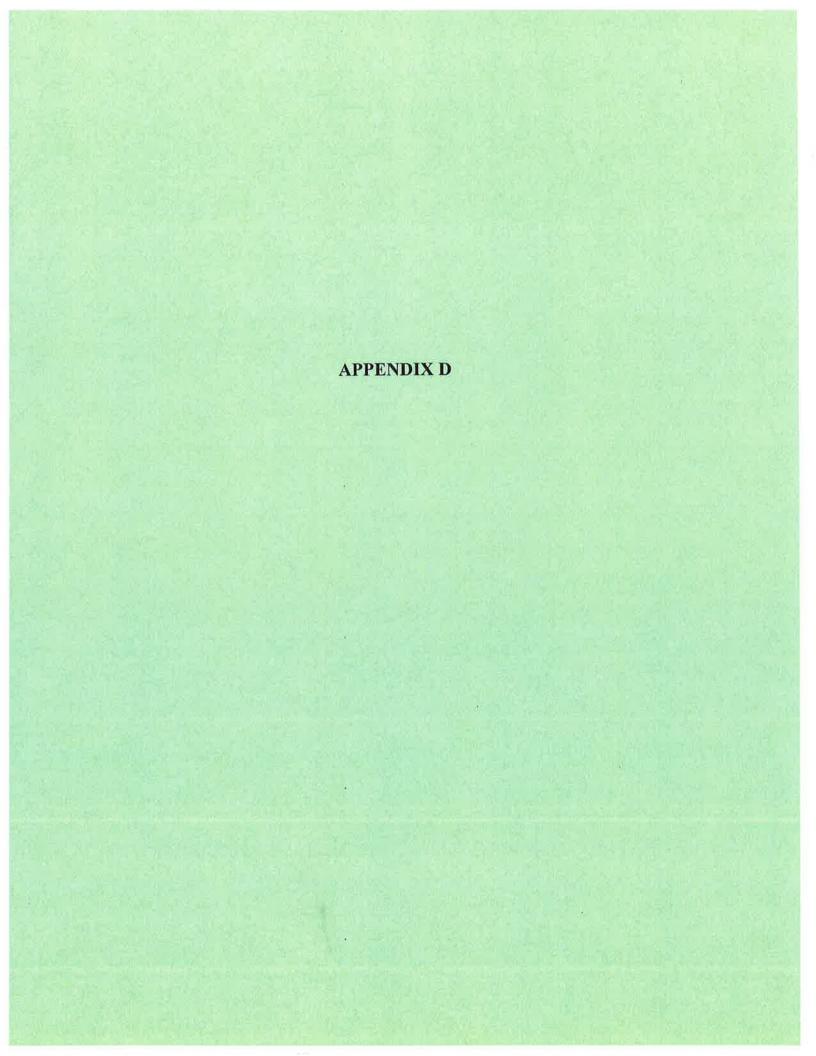
- FAA Notice or proposed construction
- US Coast Guard lead line consultation

Jeff.M.Yunker@uscg.mil

<u>US Army Corps – Nationwide Permit 12 – Pre-Construction Notification; Water Crossing</u>
 Approval

Naomi.J.Handell@usace.army.mil

- US Fish & Wildlife Service RTE species consultation
- Roslyn Harbor
 Hon. Yvette Edidin
 Mayor
 Village of Roslyn Harbor
 500 Motts Cove Road
 Roslyn Harbor, NY 11576



TOWN OF OYSTER BAY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES



Commissioner

150 MILLER PLACE SYOSSET, NEW YORK 11791-5699



(516) 677-5811 Fax (516) 677-5730 www.oysterbaytown.com

VIA E-MAIL: MBrechter@lipower.org

January 10, 2012

Nick Lizanich Vice President Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553

Re: Glenwood Power Station Demolition and Transmission Line Relocation

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

The Town of Oyster Bay is in receipt of your letter dated December 21, 2011, which seeks to establish the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) as lead agency in regard to the above referenced proposed action pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

It does not appear that the Town of Oyster Bay has discretionary approval authority in this matter. The Environmental Assessment Form (EAF)attached to LIPA's lead agency coordination letter indicates that the only approval governed by the Town of Oyster Bay is the issuance of a building permit for construction trailers and associated facilities, which is identified as a "ministerial action". Under these circumstances, the Town of Oyster Bay would not be eligible to serve as lead agency. However, the proposed power plant demolition would occur on a parcel of land located just to the south of the Town of Oyster Bay municipal boundary, adjacent to the Town's Powerhouse Park, while some of the proposed transmission line relocation work would occur within the Oyster Bay portion of Glenwood Landing. Additionally the project site fronts on Hempstead Harbor, an environmentally sensitive body of water which has been the subject of major ongoing revitalization efforts primarily being implemented through the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee (HHPC). The HHPC was established to facilitate a cooperative approach to addressing issues facing Hempstead Harbor, and its membership comprises all nine municipalities with Harbor frontage, including the Town of Oyster Bay. Accordingly, the Town of Oyster Bay has significant interest in the subject proposed action; and on the Town's behalf, in conjunction with the HHPC, we offer the following comments based upon our review of the EAF (including attachments) for your consideration in an effort to ensure that the project is undertaken in a manner that maximum adverse environmental impacts to the minimizes practicable.

1. Attachment 1 (page 1) indicates the intent to prepare a Full Environmental Assessment (EA) with regard to the subject proposed action. It is requested that the completed EA be circulated for public review before any decision is made (i.e., prior to the issuance of a Negative Declaration under SEQRA).

- 2. Attachment 1 (page 2) states that access to boating will be closed underneath the transmission lines for an estimated two-week period while "re-stringing" occurs. If possible, this should be done during the months when the HHPC is not conducting weekly water sampling (i.e., it would be best to do this from mid-November to mid-April). Such closure would effectively preclude sampling the lower harbor and the HHPC's grant funding requires weekly sampling. Also, restringing during the summer months would preclude boaters from accessing the lower harbor, and impacts to that important user group would be minimized if this work occurred during the off-season.
- 3. Attachment 1 (page 2) indicates that the notification requirement regarding harbor closure during the re-stringing operation was made following outreach to the U.S. Coast Guard and discussed with the Town of (North?) Hempstead Harbor Master. As the Town of Oyster Bay's jurisdictional waters lie immediately to the north of the project area, it is requested that discussion and coordination also occur with the Town of Oyster Bay Department of Public Safety (which includes the Bay Constables).
- 4. If the only facilities that will remain upon project completion are natural gas turbines, substations and transmission lines, it is not clear why the existing fuel oil tanks adjacent to the gas combustion turbines (as shown in Figure 5) are being retained under the proposed action.
- 5. Attachment 1 (page 7) mentions that an alternate location would be found for the peregrine falcon nest currently located on one of the stacks of Power Station 2 which is proposed for demolition. The alternate location should be within Hempstead Harbor if at all possible.
- 6. There are also several osprey nests nearby in lower Hempstead Harbor. The forthcoming EA should address the demolition's impact (such as noise) on these birds, as well. Impacts during the nesting season should be avoided if possible.
- 7. The EAF does not mention the New York State Open Space Plan, which includes the National Grid parcels just to the north of the proposed project site. This should be addressed in the forthcoming EA.
- 8. The EAF also does not mention the impact on the Town of Oyster Bay public park (Powerhouse Park) located immediately to the north of the proposed demolition site. The anticipated impacts to this park, and measures that will be implemented to mitigate such impacts, should be discussed in the forthcoming EA.
- 9. The EAF also does not address the future of the cooling water system. It is not clear whether the remaining turbines will continue to use this system. If they do, analysis should be provided to address how and whether the system will meet new requirements for protecting marine life that may be drawn into the system.
- 10. Attachment 1 (page 5) describes Glenwood Power Station as a "peaking facility". While the removal of this facility from the Hempstead Harbor waterfront can be expected to result in a number of benefits

N. Lizanich, LIPA Glenwood Power Station Demolition and Transmission Line Relocation January 10, 2012 Page 3

to the Harbor, it would be important to demonstrate that the capacity currently served by this facility will be satisfied by other new or expanded facilities and/or energy conservation measures.

- 11. Attachment 1 (page 6) states that the facility decommissioning plan includes existing groundwater monitoring wells on the site. Given the fact that a Phase I investigation is underway, and a Phase II investigation may be required, it seems to make sense to retain these groundwater monitoring wells.
- 12. Attachment 1 (page 6) states, "As no discretionary permits are required for the abatement work, this work is not part of the proposed action for SEQRA purposes." The meaning and intent of this statement is unclear, with one possible interpretation being that the issue of site remediation may not be addressed in the forthcoming EA. Clarification is requested, and it is urged that the EA fully describe and analyze the remediation program that will be implemented at the subject location since this issue is of critical interest and importance with respect to the protection of Hempstead Harbor.
- 13. While the EAF states that there are no plans for future development of the site, it would be hard to imagine that the company will choose to keep the site vacant in light of its valuable waterfront development potential. If there are conceptual plans for development, they should be addressed. Failure to do so could be considered "segmentation" under SEQRA. At a minimum, it should be possible at this time to specify whether National Grid intends to sell the land or re-use it for utility purposes.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the EAF at this time and we look forward to continued cooperation as review of the proposed action proceeds with the preparation of the EA and ultimate decisions.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

NEIL O. BERGIN COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

C: Office of the Supervisor Leonard Genova, Town Attorney Frederick Ippolito, Commissioner, Department of Planning & Development Eric Swenson, Executive Director, Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee



STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONE COMMERCE PLAZA

ANDREW M. CUOMO GOVERNOR

99 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NY 12231-0001

January 18, 2012

CESAR A. PERALES SECRETARY OF STATE

Nick Lizanich

C/O LIPA 333 Earle Ovington Blvd. Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553

Re:

S-2011-0132

Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation

and Power Station Demolition Hempstead Harbor, Towns of North

Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County.

SEORA Coordination Letter

Dear Nick Lizanich:

On December 23, 2011, we received your SEQRA coordination letter regarding the above-referenced proposal. The Department of State has no objection to The Long Island Power Authority assuming lead agency responsibility for this proposal. Please continue to keep the Department of State apprised of the status of this proposed action.

Please be sure to complete a Coastal Assessment Form (CAF) which will aid in determining significance and completing all other obligations required pursuant to 19 CRR-NY 600.4. Additionally, should the proposed action require federal authorization or funding please complete a federal consistency assessment form and submit it to the Department of State along with all required necessary data and information concurrently with your submittal to applicable federal agencies pursuant to 15 CFR Part 930.

When communicating with us regarding this matter, please contact Matthew Maraglio at (518) 474-5290 (e-mail: matthew.maraglio@dos.state.ny.us) and refer to our file #S-2011-0132.

Sincerely.

Coastal Review Specialist

Division of Coastal Resources

Cc

LIPA – Monique Brechter (by email)

the above address at your earliest convenience, or no later than thirty calendar days from the date of this letter, or January 22, 2012. Alternatively, a lack of response to this letter will be taken as concurrence with LIPA's designation to serve as lead agency. An electronic concurrence is also acceptable at the following email address: MBrechter@lipower.org, or via fax at (516) 719-8602.

If your agency has an interest in the above-described action, feel free to describe, in your response to this letter, any SEQRA- related concerns you may wish to have considered in the completion of the FEAF. A copy of LIPA's completed FEAF, and supporting studies, will also be forwarded to your agency when available.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to call or e-mail Monique Brechter, at 516-719-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you on this important matter.

HAZ

Nick Lizanich

Vice President Operations

Encl.

cc: Kevin Kispert cc: Michelle Gibbons cc: Barbara Loucks cc: Alison Crocker

The undersigned hereby concurs to the Long Island Power Authority serving as lead agency for the proposed action described above.

Agency name: NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Dru

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EDWARD P. MANGANO COUNTY EXECUTIVE



NASSAU COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

106 CHARLES LINDBERGH BLVD. UNIONDALE, NEW YORK 11553 TELEPHONE: 516.227.9672 FAX: 516.227.9613 LAWRENCE E. EISENSTEIN, M.D., F.A.C.P.



January 23, 2012

Mr. Nick Lizanich Vice President Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 403 Uniondale, New York 11553

Re: Notice of Intent to Declare Lead Agency
Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition
Transmission Line - West Shore Road, Town of North Hempstead, West
Shore Road and Glenwood Road, Town of Oyster Bay
Glenwood Power Station - Shore Road, Town of Oyster Bay

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

We have reviewed the Notice of Intent to Declare Lead Agency pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act for the referenced project and we have no objection to Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) assuming lead agency role regarding the proposed action described as the "Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station demolition".

I would appreciate your placing us on the mailing list to receive a copy of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) upon publication. Please contact me at 516.227.9672 should you need additional information or have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Carlos A. Pareja, P.E.

Bureau of Environmental Engineering

cc. Nassau County Department of Health Attn: Michael J. Alarcon, P.E.



Town Board
VIVIANA L. RUSSELL
THOMAS K. DWYER
ANGELO P. FERRARA
ANNA M. KAPLAN
LEE R. SEEMAN
DINA M. DEGIORGIO

Receiver of Taxes
CHARLES BERMAN

Town Clerk LESLIE C. GROSS

Town of North Hempstead Office of the Town Supervisor

TOWN HALL 220 PLANDOME ROAD MANHASSET, NY 11030 (516) 869-7700 FAX (516) 627-4204

Email: kaimanj@northhempsteadny.gov

Supervisor JON KAIMAN

January 19, 2012

Mr. Nick Lizanich, VP Operations Long Island Power Authority 333 Earle Ovington Blvd, Suite 403 Uniondale, NY 11553

RE: Glenwood Power Station SEQRA - Lead Agency Determination

Dear Mr. Lizanich:

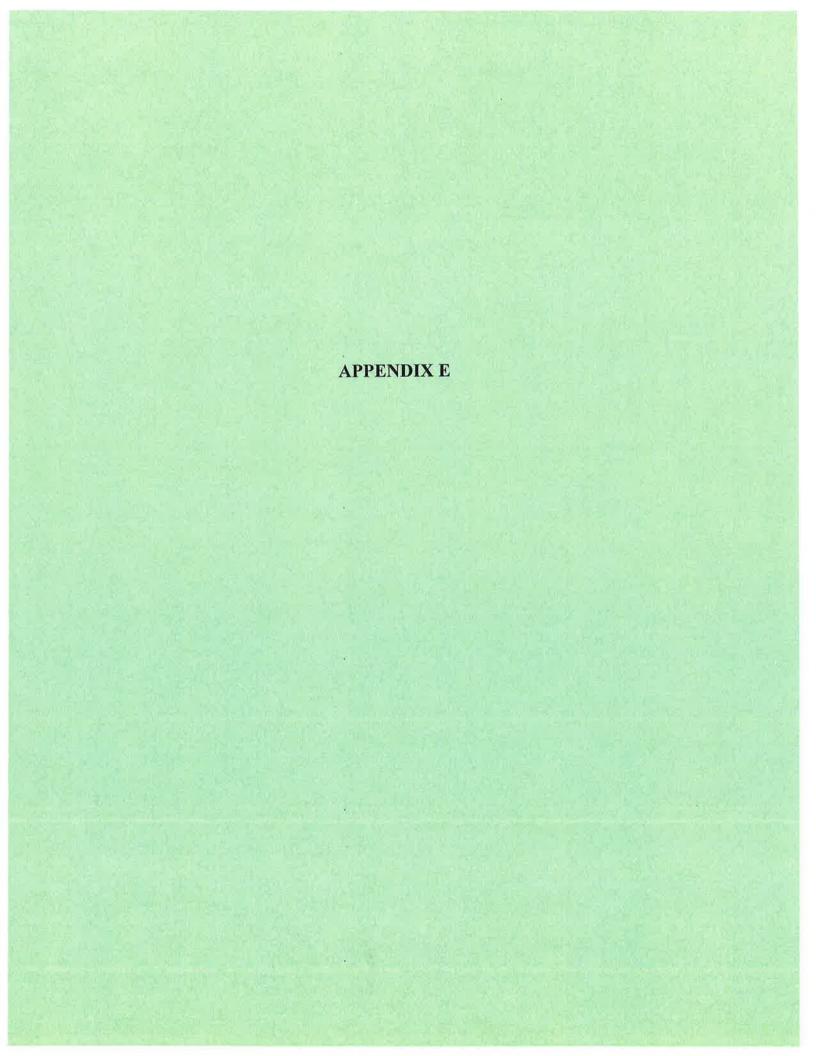
We are in receipt of your letter of December 21, 2011 indicating LIPA's intent to assume the role of Lead Agency for the SEQRA review of the above referenced project. Please be advised, the Town of North Hempstead wishes to be the Lead Agency for this Action. The scope of the Proposed Action primarily involves the significant alteration of a privately-owned property for which the Town exercises sole jurisdiction over zoning and potential future land uses.

Please feel free to contact this office if you have any questions or comments. We look forward to working with you to move this project forward.

Jonathan S. Kaiman

Town Supervisor

Sincere





Department of Building Safety, Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, P.O. Box 3000, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. 516-869-7990 Fax: 516-869-7662

Requirements for a Demolition Permit

(pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Town Code.)

The following items must be submitted with your application for a demolition permit.

1. Application form in triplicate.

2. Affidavit of ownership on front of form must be completed.

Survey of property showing location of structure to be removed with spot elevations and topographic
information adequate to provide pre-existing elevation information for any new structure that will be located
on the property.

4. Name, address, and updated certificate of insurance of contractor.

5. Permit filing fee:

Residential one and two family.

Residential multifamily.

Residential accessory structure.

\$250 for a building or structure or part thereof.
\$250 for a building or structure or part thereof.
\$150 for a building or structure or part thereof.

Commercial. \$350 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demo is a

necessary part of an alteration for which a permit has been issued,

no additional fee shall be required.

• Commercial accessory structure. \$250 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demo is a

necessary part of an alteration for which a permit has been issued,

no additional fee shall be required.

• Mixed Use. \$350 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demolition is

a necessary part of an alteration for which a demolition is a necessary part of an alteration for which a permit has been issued,

no additional fee shall be required.

6. Photographs of all elevations of building(s) to be demolished.

Please be advised that ALL DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATIONS shall include a survey that provides spot elevations at a minimum of the following locations:

- Each corner of the structure(s) to be demolished.
- Each change in direction in the property line.
- A minimum of every 25 feet along each property line.

The following items must be submitted prior to the issuance of a Demolition Permit.

· Letters of disconnect.

LIPA (gas and/or electric as needed).

Water District.

Sewer District.

 Nassau County Department of Health Certificate of Rodent Free Inspection (expires 10 days from issuance)

Керга сору



Town of North Hempstead

Department of Building, Safety Inspection and Enforcement
210 Plandome Road, P. O. Box 3000, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327
(516) 869-7680, 7660 FAX: (516) 869-7812

Application Number: Permit Number:
Certificate Number:

APPLICATION FOR A DEMOLITION PERMIT

Lisused pursuant to §2-9 of the Code of the Town of North Hempsteed

PLEASE FILL OUT IN TRIPLICATE COMPLETELY AND TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY

	Residential Con	struction []	Commercial	Construction []	Accessory Struc	ture []
Section;		7				-
Owner's Information Name:	mation:	100	First Name:		Corp. Name	
State:	Zip Code:	Tel. Num	ber:()_		Fax Number: ()
Contractor's In			First Name;		Corp. Name	
State:	Zip Code:	Tel. Num	ber:()_		Fax Number: ()
Address of Per	mit Activity:					
State:	Zip Code:	Tel, Num	ber:()_		7	
Location of Per	Feet,					
						
			. ffidovit	of Owner		
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Signature of No	tary Public:			20		
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NOT VALID UNLESS STAMPED HERE

This permit application must be accompanied by the following:

- 1. Current survey of the subject property identifying the building or structures to be removed;
- 2. Survey requirements for total demolition shall include spot elevations at the existing building(s) corners spot elevation along the property lines at 25 foot intervals and spot elevations at every change in property line direction.
- 3. Letter of water disconnect from the water district.
- 4. Letter of sewer disconnect.
- 5. Letter of electric and gas disconnect from LIPA / Brooklyn Union Gas.
- 6. Letter of rodent inspection from Nassau County Department of Health.
- Certificate of insurance to include Worker's Compensation, Disability and General Liability to include Demolition Insurance.

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Contractor shall call building inspector PRIOR to the commencement of any demolition activity.
- 2. Demolition debris shall be removed from the site promptly and shall be disposed of at an approved site for the material in question.
- Appropriate mitigative measures shall be employed before, during and after the demolition to control the generation of fugitive dust, storm water run-off and erosion.
- 4. A suitable construction fence shall be erected and maintained around the perimeter of the premises before, during and after the demolition process to be removed ONLY upon approval of the Commissioner of Buildings or his authorized representative.

DO NOT WRITE BELOW - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Parallel Permits:	Туре:	Permit Number:	Inspector:

Demolition - Final	Inspector Signature:	Y.				
Inspection Date						



Town of North Hempstead

Department of Building, Safety Inspection and Enforcement
210 Plandome Road, P. O. Box 3000, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327
(516) 869-7680, 7660 FAX: (516) 869-7812

Application Number: ___ Permit Number: ______Certificate Number: _____

APPLICATION FOR A DEMOLITION PERMIT

Lisued pursuant to §2-9 of the Code of the Town of North Hempsteed

PLEASE FILL OUT IN TRIPLICATE COMPLETELY AND TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY

	Residential Co.	struction []	Commercial Constr	uction []	Accessory Stru	cture []
Section:	Block:		Lot(s):	Date:		_
Owner's Info	rmation:					
Last Name:	, 11441011		First Name:		Corp. Nam	e:
A 4 January					City:	
State:	Zip Code:	Tel, Nun	nber:()		_Fax Number: ()(
Contractor's	Information:					
Last Name:	231017114110111		First Name:		Corp. Nam	e:
Address:					City:	
State:	Zip Code:	Tel. Nun	nber:()		Fax Number: ()
Address of Pe	ermit Activity:					
Address:	71 0 1	m-1 N			City:	
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DO NOT WRITE BELOW - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Parallel Permits:	Туре;	Permit Number:	Inspector:	

- 15			
١	Demolition - Final	Inspector Signature:	1
Ш	Inspection Date:		



Town of North Hempstead

Department of Building, Safety Inspection and Enforcement
210 Plandome Road, P. O. Box 3000, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327
(516) 869-7680, 7660 FAX: (516) 869-7812

Application Number: Permit Number: Certificate Number:

APPLICATION FOR A DEMOLITION PERMIT

'Issued pursuant to §2-9 of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead

PLEASE FILL OUT IN TRIPLICATE COMPLETELY AND TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY

		ruction [] Commercial Construct	
Section:	Block:	Lot(s):	Date:
Owner's Info	ormation:		
Last Name:		First Name:	Corp. Name:
Address:	7' 0 1	m-1 N /)	City;
State:	Zip Code:	Tel, Number : ()	PBX Number: ()
Contractor's	Information:		
Last Name:		First Name;	Corp. Name:
State:	Zip Code:	Tel. Number : ()	City:
Address:	ermit Activity:		City:
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Signature of (Owner:		
Sworn to me	this	day of 20	
Signature of I	Notary Public:	1.1141-0010-01111-01	
		WHILE THE PARTY OF	
		Affidavit of Contr	ractor
State of New County of Na	•		
		I to Ada	sworn, deposes and says that he /she is the owner of the
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Signature of l	Notary Public:		
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This permit application must be accompanied by the following:

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- 2. Survey requirements for total demolition shall include spot elevations at the existing building(s) corners spot elevation along the property lines at 25 foot intervals and spot elevations at every change in property line direction.
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- 4. Letter of sewer disconnect.
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This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Contractor shall call building inspector PRIOR to the commencement of any demolition activity.
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- 4. A suitable construction fence shall be erected and maintained around the perimeter of the premises before, during and after the demolition process to be removed ONLY upon approval of the Commissioner of Buildings or his authorized representative.

DO NOT WRITE BELOW - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Parallel Permits:	Туре:	Permit Number:	Inspector:	

Demolition - Final	Inspe	ctor Signature:	
Inspection Date:			

TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD

INSURANCE AND LICENSE REQUIRMENTS FOR A PERMIT

The Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, and the State of New York, require that no building permit may be issued until all current insurances and license information is presented for each permit.

FOR ALL CONTRACTORS: FOR EACH PERMIT (before permit issuance), we require a copy of your current Nassau County Home Improvement License (this Nassau license is not necessary for commercial jobs or new home construction. Plumbers or Electricians need a copy of their current license), a copy of your liability insurance, NYS Disability Insurance, and NYS Worker's Compensation Insurance. All three insurances must list the "Town of North Hempstead, 210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY. 11030", as the "Certificate Holder" or "additional insured" on each Insurance policy.

For a HOMEOWNER serving as his own general contractor, a BP-1 form may be sufficient as described below.

For a demolition permit, a Nassau County Home Improvement License is required unless the entire foundation is removed and a NEW C/O will be issued.

STAND-ALONE PERMITS (such as plumbing, signs, fences; not connected to building projects, where there is a
short review process must have all insurances attached at time of application submittal, or they will not be
accepted). Although the Town keeps computer records, records do not always reflect current coverage, so we
require copies of all insurances at time of permit application to prevent any unnecessary delays. For submittals
that will take longer to review (such as an addition or new home), insurances may be submitted just before a
permit is issued.

Liability insurance is usually submitted on a standard "Acord" form. Some other forms may be acceptable. (Please note: by New York State Law, we can not accept NYS Disability and NYS Worker's Compensation coverage on the Acord form). What we can accept is stated below:

NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Workers' Compensation Law requires that before a New York State or municipal agency, department, board, commission or office issues any permit or license, they must be provided with the completed forms as shown below prior to permit issuance. This applies to all businesses with employees.

- 1) Form BP-1 (12/08) Affidavit of Exemption to Show Specific Proof of Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage for a 1, 2, 3 or 4 Family, <u>Owner occupied Residence</u> (This is the ONLY form available from the Town of North Hempstead). This form is used by a homeowner who will be doing most of the permit work himself, with no or minimal assistance of up to a total of 40 man-hours per week. This form must be signed and notarized.
- 2) Form CE-200 from Group A attesting to no need for either or both Workers Compensation and Disability Benefits Coverage (Note: If the CE-200 form does not exclude BOTH Workers Compensation and Disability Benefits Coverage you must supply a form from Group B and/or C that proves you have the coverage not exempted by the CE-200). This CE-200 form must be submitted with a specific site address for each permit, and the expected duration of the job. The form must have an original signature and date. No copies of this form will be accepted. If the CE-200 is not used or only partially used, then see #3 below
- 3) A form from either or both Group B and Group C (which has not been exempted by the CE-200 form).

The ONLY ACEPTABLE forms are as follows:

Group	Form No.	Description
A	CE-200	Certificate of Attestation For New York Entities With No Employees and Certain Out of State Entities That New York State Worker's Compensation and/or Disability Benefits Insurance Coverage is Not Required.
В	C-105.2 (9-07)	Certificate of Worker's Compensation Insurance
В	SI-12 (10/03)	Certificate of Worker's Compensation Self Insurance
В	GSI-105.2 (2/02)	Certificate of Participation in Worker's Compensation Group Self Insurance
В	U-26.3	New York State Insurance Fund Certificate of Work's Compensation Insurance (For demolition work, this form <u>must</u> state that demolition coverage is included)
c ·	DB-120.1 (5/06)	Certificate of Disability Benefits Insurance
С	DB-155 (1/98)	Certificate of Disability Benefits Self-Insurance

Effective September 9, 2007, all out-of-state employers with employees working in New York State are required to carry a full, statutory New York State workers' compensation insurance policy. An employer has a full, statutory New York State workers' compensation insurance policy when New York is listed in Item "3A" on the Information Page of the employer's workers' compensation insurance policy. It may be appropriate to contact your insurance broker, carrier or agent, check with your trade association, or conduct additional research to find the most appropriate insurance coverage for your company. In addition, a New York State workers' compensation policy may be obtained from the New York State Insurance Fund by calling 1-888-875-5790 and a disability benefits insurance policy may be obtained from the New York State Insurance Fund by calling 1-866-697-4332.



Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-7660 Fax. (516) 869-7662

Appl. Number:	
	(Official Use Only)
Permit Number:	

APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY BUILDING PERMIT (section 2-9)

Issued pursuant to the provisions of the Building Zone Ordinance and the Administration and Enforcement Ordinances of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead

Location of Perm	nit Activity:				2
Section:	Block:		_ Lot(s):		
Address:					
	ork:				
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Owner:					
Telephone#:		Cell #			
	•		×.		
Applicant Name:					
Contractor Addre	ss:		=		
Telephone #:		_ Cell # _			
	*				
Type of structure:	-		*		2000
Submission Check	dist:				-
1. Site Plan			4		*
2. Fee (\$100) + Depo Residential Commercial	sit (Certified Check) Habitable space Non Habitable space Renewal Habitable space Non-Habitable space	\$500 \$150 \$100 \$750 \$250			3
a Insurance (Town o	Renewal f North Hemostead as Addi	\$100	ce)	A	9

Nassau County Fire Marshal Approval

Town Clerk Approval

ZONE	Date of Ap	plication	Verified by	***************************************
The undersigned app to the strict observance	icant and owner, ce of all laws, ord	hereby agree that any pe inances, and regulations	ermit hereafter issued upon the enacted for the protection of t	is application shall be and is issued sub he Town of North Hempstead.
structure is erected or	r maintained and ilding Departmer d all of the provis	to remove said structure a t from time to time for cor sions of the administration	at expiration of this permit, ur secutive periods not exceedi	enter upon the property on which this less said permit be renewed upon reque ng six months, or when said structure fa of the Town of North Hempstead, unless
requirement will result	t in an order from be given by regist	the Building Department ered mail to the owner an	to remove said structure with	rmit. Failure to comply with this in five days of the date thereof, written shown in this application, and said owne
Failure to comply with any further proceeding	the order constitutions the constitution of the constitution of the conner of the conner of the constitution of the conner of th	utes a violation, and the for applicant for removal th	Building Department will proceere of.	eed to have said structure removed with
It shall be unlawful to	use any tempora	ry structure for any purpo	se other than that designated	in the application and permit.
		AFFIDAVIT OF C	WNER OF STRUCTURE	* 10
York, I/We	hy and damage s	hereby	uilding Department of the Tov y agree to preserve and save ense for and by reason of any at of said structure or in the π	n of North Hempstead, Manhasset, Nev harmless the Town of North Hempstead injury or damage to persons or property naintenance thereof.
	- 27	. *	Signature of owner o	f structure
F1				1 00 00010
9		to the second se	OWNER OF PROPERTY	
1/We	consont that a	tructure be exected and t	of the premises described in	n this application, have read the foregoin h this application.
application and hereby	COnsent that a s	Sildcidle be elected and i	namanos m accordance ma	*
			Signature of owner o	f property
		OFFICE USE O	NLY BELOW THIS LINE	The second secon
n		*		B
Permit issued for			The state of the s	7. 2
	- Trinu	244		
Start date:		E	xpiration date of permit:	
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Not valid without appro	val stamp above	line		y.
		INSPECT	OR COMMENTS	
Inspection	Date	Violation?	7	Date Corrected Inspec
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	Same inc. 1550		***	
Temporary structure ren	noval date	8		

TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD

INSURANCE AND LICENSE REQUIRMENTS FOR A PERMIT

The Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, and the State of New York, require that no building permit may be issued until all current insurances and license information is presented for each permit.

FOR ALL CONTRACTORS: FOR EACH PERMIT (before permit issuance), we require a copy of your current Nassau County Home Improvement License (this Nassau license is not necessary for commercial jobs or new home construction. Plumbers or Electricians need a copy of their current license), a copy of your liability insurance, NYS Disability Insurance, and NYS Worker's Compensation Insurance. All three insurances must list the "Town of North Hempstead, 210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY. 11030", as the "Certificate Holder" or "additional insured" on each insurance policy.

For a HOMEOWNER serving as his own general contractor, a BP-1 form may be sufficient as described below.

For a demolition permit, a Nassau County Home Improvement License is required unless the entire foundation is removed and a NEW C/O will be issued.

STAND-ALONE PERMITS (such as plumbing, signs, fences; not connected to building projects, where there is a
short review process must have all insurances attached at time of application submittal, or they will not be
accepted). Although the Town keeps computer records, records do not always reflect current coverage, so we
require copies of all insurances at time of permit application to prevent any unnecessary delays. For submittals
that will take longer to review (such as an addition or new home), insurances may be submitted just before a
permit is issued.

Liability insurance is usually submitted on a standard "Acord" form. Some other forms may be acceptable. (Please note: by New York State Law, we can not accept NYS Disability and NYS Worker's Compensation coverage on the Acord form). What we can accept is stated below:

NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Workers' Compensation Law requires that before a New York State or municipal agency, department, board, commission or office issues any permit or license, they must be provided with the completed forms as shown below prior to permit issuance. This applies to all businesses with employees.

- 1) Form BP-1 (12/08) Affidavit of Exemption to Show Specific Proof of Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage for a 1, 2, 3 or 4 Family, <u>Owner occupied Residence</u> (This is the ONLY form available from the Town of North Hempstead). This form is used by a homeowner who will be doing most of the permit work himself, with no or minimal assistance of up to a total of 40 man-hours per week. This form must be signed and notarized.
- 2) Form CE-200 from Group A attesting to no need for either or both Workers Compensation and Disability Benefits Coverage (Note: If the CE-200 form does not exclude BOTH Workers Compensation and Disability Benefits Coverage you must supply a form from Group B and/or C that proves you have the coverage not exempted by the CE-200). This CE-200 form must be submitted with a specific site address for each permit, and the expected duration of the job. The form must have an original signature and date. No copies of this form will be accepted. If the CE-200 is not used or only partially used, then see #3 below
- A form from either or both Group B and Group C (which has not been exempted by the CE-200 form).

The ONLY ACEPTABLE forms are as follows:

Group	Form No.	Description
A	CE-200	Certificate of Attestation For New York Entities With No Employees and Certain Out of State Entities That New York State Worker's Compensation and/or Disability Benefits Insurance Coverage is Not Required.
В	C-105.2 (9-07)	Certificate of Worker's Compensation Insurance
В	SI-12 (10/03)	Certificate of Worker's Compensation Self Insurance
В	GSI-105.2 (2/02)	Certificate of Participation in Worker's Compensation Group Self Insurance
В	U-26.3	New York State Insurance Fund Certificate of Work's Compensation Insurance (For demolition work, this form <u>must</u> state that demolition coverage is included)
С	DB-120.1 (5/06)	Certificate of Disability Benefits Insurance
С	DB-155 (1/98)	Certificate of Disability Benefits Self-Insurance

Effective September 9, 2007, all out-of-state employers with employees working in New York State are required to carry a full, statutory New York State workers' compensation insurance policy. An employer has a full, statutory New York State workers' compensation insurance policy when New York is listed in Item "3A" on the Information Page of the employer's workers' compensation insurance policy. It may be appropriate to contact your insurance broker, carrier or agent, check with your trade association, or conduct additional research to find the most appropriate insurance coverage for your company. In addition, a New York State workers' compensation policy may be obtained from the New York State Insurance Fund by calling 1-888-875-5790 and a disability benefits insurance policy may be obtained from the New York State Insurance Fund by calling 1-866-697-4332.



Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-6311 Fax. (516) 869-7662

www.northhempsteadny.gov

APPLICATION FOR FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR DEMOLITION REQUIREMENTS SHEET

Refer to §2-9 and 21-12. of the Code of the Town Of North Hempstead

All Applications for a Demolition Permit shall include the following documentation:

- 1. Three (3) copies of the completed Application for Demolition Permit.
- 2. Two (2) copies of a legal survey of property showing the location of all of the structure(s) to be removed with spot elevations and topographic information adequate to provide pre-existing elevation information for any new structure that will be located on the property. Survey shall indicate spot elevations as noted herein:
 - a. At each corner of the structure(s) to be demolished.
 - b. At each change in direction of the property line.
 - c. A minimum of every 25' along each length of the property line.
- 3. Photographs of all of the elevations of the building(s) to be demolished.
- 4. LIPA letter(s) of disconnect (gas and/or electric as required). *
- 5. Water District letter of disconnect. *
- 6. Sewer District letter of disconnect. *
- Nassau County Department of Health Certificate of Rodent Free Inspection (expires 10 days from issuance). *
- 8. Contractor insurance forms. *
 - a. Liability Insurance naming the Town of North Hempstead as certificate holder.
 - b. Workers' Compensation Insurance:
 - C-105.2 (private insurance), naming the Town of North Hempstead as certificate holder.
 - ii. U-26.3 (from the State Insurance Fund), naming the Town of North Hempstead as certificate holder. For DEMOLITION, this form must specifically name or identify the address of property covered for demolition.
 - iii. SI-12 (self-insurance) does not name a certificate holder.
 - iv. GSI-105.2 (certificate of participation in WC Group self insurance), naming the Town of North Hempstead as certificate holder.
 - c. CE-200 (exemption from WC and Disability). Must be submitted for <u>each</u> separate job or location of work.
 - d. Disability Insurance:
 - i. State of New York Workers Compensation Board form DB-120.1 (private insurance).
 - ii. DB-155 (self insurance) does not name a certificate holder.
- 9. For legalization projects Legalization of Existing Construction Supplemental Form.
- 10. Two (2) copies of project documentation as specified in Section 21-12 B of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead.

Continued on back

11. Demolition Permit fee:

Residential one and two family:	\$250 for a building or structure or part thereof	
Residential multifamily	\$250 for a building or structure or part thereof	
Residential accessory structure	\$150 for a building or structure or part thereof	
Commercial	\$350 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demolition is a necessary part of an alteration or which a permit has been issued, no additional fee shall be required.	
Commercial accessory structure	\$250 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demolition is a necessary part of an alteration for which a permit has been issued no additional fee shall be required	
Mixed Use	\$350 for a building or structure or part thereof. If the demolition is a necessary part of an alteration for which a demolition is a no additional fee shall be required.	

12. Floodplain Permit fee: Applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee in the amount indicated in the Town of North Hempstead Fee Schedule. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of North Hempstead for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection, and approval of the project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500 to cover these additional costs.

Applicant shall provide complete information on all forms. Do not leave any item blank. Incomplete applications will not be accepted for filing.

^{*} Item not required to be submitted at the time of filing. Forms and information shall be required prior to issuance of a building permit.



Application. Number:	_
Permit Number ;	
Certificate Number	

Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-6311 Fax. (516) 869-7662

www.northhempsteadny.gov

APPLICATION FOR FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR DEMOLITION

Issued Pursuant to §2-9 and 21-12 of the Code of the Town Of North Hempstead

Section:	Block:		Lot(s):	Date:	_
Address of Permit A	ctivity:				
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:	
Owners Information	1:	-			
Last:	First:		Corporation:		_
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:	
Telephone Number:			Fax Number	er:	_
Cell Phone Number:			E-mail Add	ress	_
Applicant's Informa				~	
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:	_
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Cell Phone Number: Location of Permit , Description of Work 1- Contractor sha 2- Demolition de 3- Appropriate m dust, storm wi 4- A suitable con demolition pr Contractor's Inform Last: Street:	This parties and the barries shall be renuitigation measurer run-off and struction fence press to be remation: Constitution for the barries of the press of the	permit is is: uilding inspectoved from the res shall be erected shall be erected only upon proporation: t: City:	E-mail Add et, N S W E (circle one) of sued subject to the following tor prior to the commencement of e site promptly and shall be dispose mployed before, during and after the ed and maintained around the perion approval of the Commissioner of License Number	ng conditions: Tany demolition activity. End of at an approved site for the material in que the demolition to control the generation of fu	estion agitive ter the

No errors, omissions, or oversights on the part of the Plans Examiner shall release the design professional, applicant and/or owner of the responsibility to comply with all requirements of the New York State Building Code, the Laws of the Town of North Hempstead, and all other applicable codes and standards having authority over the work.

OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION

I (we) herby certify that:

- 1. I (we) agree to permit the Building Inspector and any officer or employee of the Town of North Hempstead to enter upon the premises in the discharge of their duties with this application.
- 2. Approved plans and a copy of the approved permit shall remain on the premises at all times until a Certificate of Completion is issued. These plans shall be made available to the Building Inspector upon request.
- 3. Building Inspector shall be given a minimum forty-eight (48) hours notice to make the required inspection and no work shall continue until such inspection has been completed and approved.
- Owner or his/her representative shall be responsible to arrange for all required inspections.
- 5. Owner shall be responsible for the presence of the appropriate representative for the required inspection as directed by the Building Inspector.
- 6. Permit shall expire three (3) months from the date of issuance unless construction is in progress. No work is to be started until permit has been received and posted by the owner / applicant. Commencement of any work prior to the receipt and posting of the permit will result in the assessment of quadruple fees pursuant to §2-28 C(15) of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead
- Work shall be permitted between the hours of 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday only. 7.
- 8.

8. I (circle one) [have] [have not] designated identified within this Application. If designated	an individual or corporation to be the Applicant for the project
9	*
and that he/she is the (circle one) [lessee]	[architect] [engineer] or [builder] for the project.
State of New York } County of Nassau }	
Ι	(Property Owner) deposes and says that
he/she is the owner in fee of all certain lot	is, parcel of land shown on the attached survey, Section
Block Lot (s) the Town of North Hempstead; that I/we he stated, recognize that he/she is responsible comply with any of the items, not withsta Hempstead, may result in the temporary	situated, lying and being within the unincorporated area of ave read and understand items one (1) through eight (8) as here in the for all activities occurring on the property, and that failure to inding any other items defined in the Code of the Town of North suspension or permanent revocation of the permits issued for the with the Code of the Town of North Hempstead.
FOR C	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
	~
Final Survey received	
Final Inspection Date	Inspector Signature



Application. Number:	
Permit Number :	
Certificate Number	

Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-6311 Fax. (516) 869-7662 www.northhempsteadny.gov

APPLICATION FOR FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR DEMOLITION

Issued Pursuant to §2-9 and 21-12 of the Code of the Town Of North Hempstead

			* ~	Date
Section:	Block:		Lot(s):	Date.
Address of Perm	it Activity:			7:
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:
Owners Informa	tion:	150		
Last:	First:		Corporation:	7in:
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:
Talanhone Numb	er.		Fax Number:	
Cell Phone Numb	er;		E-mail Address	
1 12 42 - Y - C-	45			
Street:		City:	State:	Zip:
Telephone Numb	er:		Fax Number:	
Call Dhama Numb	noet.		E-mail Address	
Location of Peri	nit Activity:	Feet.	N S W E (circle one) of	
			,	
Description of V	Vork:	•	-	
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OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION

I (we) herby certify that:

- 1. I (we) agree to permit the Building Inspector and any officer or employee of the Town of North Hempstead to enter upon the premises in the discharge of their duties with this application.
- 2. Approved plans and a copy of the approved permit shall remain on the premises at all times until a Certificate of Completion is issued. These plans shall be made available to the Building Inspector upon
- 3. Building Inspector shall be given a minimum forty-eight (48) hours notice to make the required inspection and no work shall continue until such inspection has been completed and approved.
- 4. Owner or his/her representative shall be responsible to arrange for all required inspections.
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- 6. Permit shall expire three (3) months from the date of issuance unless construction is in progress. No work is to be started until permit has been received and posted by the owner / applicant. Commencement of any work prior to the receipt and posting of the permit will result in the assessment of quadruple fees pursuant to §2-28 C(15) of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead
- 7. Work shall be permitted between the hours of 7:30 ÅM and 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday only.
- 8. I (circle one) [have] [have not] designated an individual or corporation to be the Applicant for the project

	on. If designated, provide the	
Name and address of designated	d Applicant,	
and that he/she is the (circle or	ne) [lessee] [architect] [engineer	r] or [builder] for the project:
and that horsite is the (entere or	70) [1000000] [
State of New York }		
County of Nassau }		
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Hempstead, may result in the	temporary suspension or perm	nament revocation of the permits issued fo
construction on the premises in	n accordance with the Code of	the Town of North Hempstead.
1		
Signature of Owner Sworn to me this Day of	20	
Sworn to me this Day of	, 20	
Signature of Notary Public:		
-		
		W
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONI	LY
Survey received		
Inspection Date	Inspector Signat	ture

Final

Final Inspection Date



Application. Number:	
Permit Number :	
Certificate Number	

Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement

210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-6311 Fax. (516) 869-7662

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APPLICATION FOR FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR DEMOLITION

Issued Pursuant to \$2-9 and 21-12 of the Code of the Town Of North Hempstead

Section:	Block:		Lot(s):	Date:
			State:	
A Y C	_	-		
Last:	First:		Corporation:	Zip:
Street:		City:	State:	
The Land of Mining In age			Fax Number:	
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1- Contractor sha 2- Demolition det 3- Appropriate m dust, storm wa	This all contact the boris shall be renaitigation measurater run-off and	permit is issue uilding inspector noved from the sit ares shall be empl	ed subject to the following condi- prior to the commencement of any demo- te promptly and shall be disposed of at an a loyed before, during and after the demolit	tions: lition activity. pproved site for the material in question to control the generation of fugitive premises before, during and after the
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- 4. Owner or his/her representative shall be responsible to arrange for all required inspections.
- 5. Owner shall be responsible for the presence of the appropriate representative for the required inspection as directed by the Building Inspector.
- 6. Permit shall expire three (3) months from the date of issuance unless construction is in progress. No work is to be started until permit has been received and posted by the owner / applicant. Commencement of any work prior to the receipt and posting of the permit will result in the assessment of quadruple fees pursuant to §2-28 C(15) of the Code of the Town of North Hempstead
- 7. Work shall be permitted between the hours of 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday only.
- 8. I (circle one) [have] [have not] designated an individual or corporation to be the Applicant for the project

Name and address of designa	ted Applicant,	
27	rate and the second sec	6%)
and that he/she is the (circle	one) [lessee] [architect] [engineer] or	[builder] for the project:
	4	
	*	
State of New York }		41
County of Nassau }		
T		(Property Owner) deposes and says that
he/she resides at		(Property Owner) deposes and says that in the State of, that
he/she is the owner in fee of	all certain lots, parcel of land shown of	on the attached survey, Section
Riock I at (s)	situated, lying and	being within the unincorporated area of
the Town of North Hempstea	d: that I/we have read and understand i	items one (1) through eight (8) as here in
 stated, recognize that he/she 	is responsible for all activities occur	ring on the property, and that failure to
comply with any of the items	a not withstanding any other items de	fined in the Code of the Town of North
Hempstead, may result in the	e temporary suspension or permaner	at revocation of the permits issued for
construction on the premises	in accordance with the Code of the T	own of North Hempstead.
<u> </u>		7
Signature of Owner Day of	X	
Sworn to me this Day o	of20	¥ e
Signature of Notary Public:		
5		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
2		
	<u> </u>	
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inal Survey received		
nal Inspection Date	Inspector Signature_	



Department of Building Safety Inspection and Enforcement 210 Plandome Road, Manhasset, NY 11030-2327 Tel. (516) 869-6311 Fax. (516) 869-7662 WWW.NORTHHEMPSTEAD.COM

CONTRACTOR LIST

Section:	Block:	Lot(s):
Address of Permit Activity:		
Street:		City:
State:		Zip:
GENERAL CONTRACT	OR:	
Corporation Name:		
Last:		First:
		City:
State:	Zip:	License Number:
Telephone Number:		Fax Number:
PLUMBING CONTRAC		
Last:		First:
		City:
		License Number:
		Fax Number:
ELECTRICAL CONTRA		
		First:
		City:
State:	Zip:	License Number:
		Fax Number:
CONTRACTOR	<u>i</u>	*
Corporation Name:		
Last:		First:
		City:
State:	Zip:	License Number:
Telephone Number:		Fax Number:



I.

Signature (paste picture):

Return permit to: Angela Scarola

Town Sector: GN

of Openings: 1

No Fee

Town of North Hempstead Department of Public Works - Highway Division

285 Denton Avenue New Hyde Park, New York 11040 - Tel. 516-739-6700; Fax 516-739-6703

Road Opening Permit Application

Date of Application: 1/24/2012	T of N Hamp Permit#: K003213	w.o.#: T101310259

LOCATION OF WORK: Applicant must complete this part:

Hamlet (Select One) GREAT NECK Number and Street N.S.E.W. (side of street) 45 WARWICK RD East side of N.S.E.W. (of) **Cross Street** Footage PICCADILLY RD 220 Feet South of II. Work Proposed - Describe in detail, attach site plan if required Gas Service Installation Item 1 - (Ica.) Bellhole 4ft. x 4ft. x 3ft. on Macadam Road surface. III. Type of Work: Applicant must complete this part: Other ✓ 4x4 ✓ Bellhole Total Length in feet Trench Other Please check box if sketch is attached: Is a sketch required for this request? Y Shoulder: Type of Pavement: Macadam Road Width: Width: Type of Sidewalk: Show Location of Line being Tapped: Same Side?: Will you drive Pipe under Pavement?: IV. Identification: Applicant must complete this part: **Contact Information** Address Name (516) 545-4717 175 E. Old Country Road LI Gas - National Grid I hereby agree to conform to all applicable laws of the Town of North Hempstead (Fown Code Rule 16, Industrial Code Rule 53) Signature (paste picture): MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: THE TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD TOTAL \$200.00 Deposit for Repairs Fee: \$200.00 NOTE: Shaded areas are for departmental use only. Date: 1/25/2012 Inspected by: Comments: Town of North Hempstead Superintendent of Highways

Town Area: GN

Approved by:

Check No.

Denied

✓ Approved



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF CENAN-OP-RE

DATE: 2/2/12

SUBJECT: Permit Application File Number NAN-2012-00121-EYO
By Long Island Power Authority

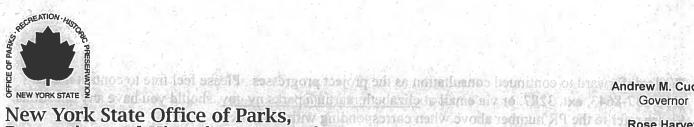
MEMORANDUM FOR: Long Island Power Authority; 333 Earle Ovington Blvd; Lyndhurst NJ, 07071

This office has received your application for a Department of the Army permit; and in accordance with Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 325.2(a) (1) it has been assigned the 18-character application file number shown above. To avoid misfiled and lost correspondence, please put this unique 18-charater application number on <u>all</u> correspondence, (mail, fax, and e-mail) regarding this application.

- 2. Your application file is assigned to application reviewer / project manager: Larry Young 917-790-8425.
 Our facsimile machine number is 212-264-4260.
- 3. In accordance with Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 325.2, within fifteen business days of the date of this acknowledgement memorandum, you, or your permit application agent, should be receiving via facsimile machine correspondence specifying what additional items or information, if any, must be submitted to the application reviewer in order for this office to find your permit application "complete for Federal processing".
- 4. The Corps of Engineers strives to make a final permit application decision as soon as reasonably possible. For example, for non-controversial individual Standard Permit applications, the USACE National Performance goal is to make that decision within 120 calendar days of our receipt of the final item or information which makes the specific permit application file "complete for Federal processing".
- 5. You are advised not to undertake any activity in regulated waters and/or wetlands of the United States until after you have received the required Department of the Army permit.

EASTERN PERMITS REGULATORY BRANCH

Copy furnished to:
Marc Lawlor
TRC Engineers Inc
1200 Wall St West 2nd FL
Lyndhurst NJ 07071



New York State Office of Parks, was the state of the Rose Harvey Recreation and Historic Preservation

duos of said land said a specific specification of the Andrew M. Cuomo

Commissioner

Historic Preservation Field Services • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

February 13, 2012

Mr. Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager, Permitting Group 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

> Re: LIPA

> > Glenwood Power Station - Decommissioning And Demolition of Power Station buildings Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County

Partner Shee Restoration Cookington

Dos Viets 1 igamice, LaPA

11PR07984

Dear Mr.Lawlor:

Thank you for providing the information requested by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) regarding the proposed demolition work at the Glenwood Power Station site. Our office has reviewed the information under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law to determine whether or not the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Power Station Number 2 and the associated brick tower across Short Road, both constructed in 1928, appear to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Kathleen Howe's Resource Evaluation is attached for your records. Our regulations are clear that demolition of historic properties, either eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is deemed an Adverse Impact. That finding requires an exploration of prudent and feasible alternatives that might avoid or reduce the project effects. As a matter of policy and practice, this exploration must occur before mitigation measures can be developed and before demolition can occur. If no prudent and feasible alternatives are identified, we would enter into a formal agreement document, which would identify proper mitigation measures to be incorporated into the work.

Your exploration of alternatives should include the potential remediation, rehabilitation and reuse of the historic buildings in lieu of their demolition. Perhaps the lines could pass through the building rather than above it or on a cleared site. We have found that the best way to approach the alternatives study is to assume the buildings must stay in situ. Kindly provide the report to the OPRHP for review.

We look forward to continued consultation as the project progresses. Please feel free to contact me at (518)237-8643, ext. 3287, or via email at elizabeth.martin@parks.ny.gov, should you have any questions. Please refer to the PR number above when corresponding with our office.

His ort Prespondent Field Services - People stand W. Nox 189, Visin First, blow York 1218,00188

PROPERTY SEAL FOR STATE PERCENTING

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Mr. Wher I have or

E. O Wall Street, Wes., 2nd Floor

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Sincerely,

Elizabeth Martin

Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator

Enclosure

Cc: Nick Lizanich, LIPA

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(Heavyso) Power Station. Decomplissioning. And Denielt fon of Power Station believer

Payar of North Elempered, Massar County

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Andrew M. Cuomo Governor

> Rose Harvey Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643 www.nysparks.com

RESOURCE EVALUATION

DATE: January 19, 2012	STAFF: Kathy Howe			
PROPERTY: Long Island Lighting Co.: Electric Generating Plant No. 2				
(present Glenwood Power Station: Power Station No. 2)				
	MCD: North Hempstead			
ADDRESS: 26-30 Shore Road	COUNTY: Nassau			
PROJECT REF: 11PR07984	USN: 05902.000524			
	PARTICIPATO DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANS			
 I. Property is individually listed on SR/NR: name of listing: Property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district: name of district: name of district: Property meets eligibility criteria. Property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria. Pre SRB:				
Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:				
 A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. 				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:1

The former Long Island Lighting Company Electric Generating Plant No. 2 (now known as the Glenwood Power Station: Power Station No. 2) is located between Shore Road and Hampstead Harbor in the unincorporated area of Glenwood Landing. Of the many structures that constitute this power plant, only Plant No. 2 and the brick tower across Shore Road, both built in 1928, appear to meet the criteria for listing to the National Register. These are the oldest components of the complex. Plant No. 2 is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of electric generating technology on Long Island and architecturally significant under Criterion C as a monumental example of industrial Beaux Arts industrial design of the early twentieth century. It was designed by EBASCO Services, Inc., an

¹ Information for the statement of significance is from a Building/Structure Inventory Form prepared by Town of North Hempstead and SPLIA, February 1989, on file at OPRHP.

architectural and engineering firm. It is an outstanding example of a large-scale electric generating plant, a distinct building type that emerged during that period. Today, only a small number of these types of buildings survive. The massive red brick building with steel stacks has monumental arched window openings with steel sash, and masonry stringcourses and cornice. Plant No. 2 was coal fired until the late 1960s when it was converted to fuel oil. The plant was taken out of service ca. 1980. The contributing tower across the road was built as a maintenance transformer station and matches the plant in architectural detail.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Permits, 4th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-1750 Phone: (518) 402-9167 • Fax: (518) 402-9168

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



February 23, 2012

Sam M. Laniado Read and Laniado, LLC 25 Eagle Street Albany, New York 12207-1901 By e-mail

Richard Finkel, Town Attorney Town Of North Hempstead 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, New York 11030 By e-mail

Re: Request for Designation of Lead Agency

Long Island Power Authority v Town of North Hempstead Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County

Mr. Laniado and Mr. Finkel,

I am responding on behalf of Commissioner Martens to a request originally submitted to the Commissioner on February 2, 2012 from Sam M. Laniado, Esq., as representative for the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), that a lead agency be designated for the environmental review of the proposed Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition project (Glenwood project) under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). The letter from Mr. Laniado indicated that the Town of North Hempstead was disputing LIPA's assumption of lead agency for the Glenwood project.

I have received notification by e-mail between Mr. Richard Finkel, Town Attorney for the Town of North Hempstead, and Lawrence Weintraub, DEC Office of General Counsel, dated February 17, 2012, that the Town of North Hempstead is no longer disputing LIPA's assumption of lead agency for the Glenwood project.

By this letter, I am confirming that the request to resolve the above stated dispute has been withdrawn. Accordingly, the Commissioner's Office will not be acting to resolve this lead

LIPA v Town of North Hempstead Lead Agency Dispute February 23, 2012 Page 2

agency dispute. The file will be closed and maintained in the Division of Environmental Permits. If you have any further questions please contact me at the address or telephone number listed above.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Ewing

Environmental Analyst 2

Division of Environmental Permits

cc

Matthew P. Maraglio, CPESC - NYS DOS

Mal Nathan, Harbor Master - Town of North Hempstead

Hon. Thomas K. Dwyer, Councilman - Town of North Hempstead

John Venditto, Supervisor - Town of Oyster Bay

Ruth L. Pierpont, Acting Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation - NYS OPRHP

John Kaiman, Supervisor - Town of North Hempstead

Michael E. Levin, Dept of Planning and Environmental Protection - Town of North Hempstead

Town of Oyster Bay Department of Planning

Thomas E. Tilley, Chief Fire Marshall, Nassau County Fire Commission

Francis J. Murphy, Senior Counsel - National Grid

Lawrence Eisenstein, M. D., Commissioner of Health - Nassau County DOH

Carlos A. Pareja, P.E., Bureau of Environmental Engineering - Nassau County DOH

E-copies to:

Kevin Kispert, Deputy Regional Permit Administrator, NYS DEC R.1 Michelle Gibbons, Wildlife Manager - NYS DEC R.1 Alison Crocker, Deputy General Counsel - NYS DEC Lawrence H. Weintraub, NYS DEC Office of General Counsel Barbara Loucks, Endangered Species - NYS DEC Chris Hogan, Project Manager - NYSDEC



STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONE COMMERCE PLAZA

ANDREW M. CUOMO GOVERNOR

99 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NY 12231-0001

April 16, 2012

CESAR A. PERALES SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. Marc J. Lawlor C/O TRC 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

> Re: F-2012-0090

> > U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/New York District Permit Application - Long Island Power Authority Relocate Transmission Line and Retire Glenwood Power

Station,

Hempstead Harbor, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau

County

Status of Consistency Review

Dear Mr. Lawlor:

The Department of State is required to notify you of the status of our review of this project for its consistency with the New York State Coastal Management Program if a decision has not been issued within three months following commencement of our consistency review.

We cannot complete our consistency review for this project until we coordinate our findings with the involved Federal, State and local agencies.

Please call me at (518) 474-5290 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Matthew P. Maraglio Coastal Resources Specialist Division of Coastal Resources

c: COE/NY District - Stacey Jensen NYSDEC/Region 1 - Roger Evans



Results you can rely on

1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

201.933.5541 PHONE 201.933.5601 FAX

www.TRCsolutions.com

May 17, 2012

Mr. Larry Young Department of the Army New York District, Corps of Engineers Jacob Javits Federal Building New York, New York 10278-0090

Subject:

Request for Determination of Jurisdiction Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning

and Demolition Project

Dear Mr. Young:

National Grid is proposing to decommission the Glenwood Power Station located in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York. The decommissioning and subsequent demolition of the two power station buildings (Building No. 2 and No. 3) will involve limited work activities located near the existing U.S. Pier and Bulkhead Line (bulkhead) along Hempstead Harbor. Based on the information provided herein, your review of the decommissioning work near the bulkhead and the Hempstead Harbor waterfront with respect to potential U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction (i.e., required permits and approvals) is greatly appreciated.

National Grid is making a similar request for a determination of jurisdiction to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Introduction

The Glenwood Power Station is located on an approximately 15.7 acre-parcel of land that is adjacent to Hempstead Harbor (Figure 1). The site waterfront consists of a steel bulkhead on the southwest side, wood and concrete-faced bulkheads along the northwestern side and a wood and concrete-faced bulkhead along the northern side.

Deteriorated Dock

Adjacent to the existing bulkhead in front of Power Station No. 2, there is a wooden dock running parallel to the bulkhead that is no longer in use. The horizontal planking and the upper portions of the dock are in a deteriorated condition and considered to be unsafe. The deck is about 10 feet wide and approximately 20 feet long. Pictures of the dock are included as Figure 2. Given its deteriorated condition, National Grid has determined that it may be prudent to remove the dock. If the work is undertaken, the dock and associated

support piers would be removed. The supporting piers, which number about 20, will be cut off flush with the existing bottom, removed from the water and disposed of at an agency-approved location. Bottom depths in the vicinity of the dock are estimated to range from about 3 to 8 feet below mean high water (MHW). The remainder of the dock (e.g., decking and support frame members) would also be removed and disposed of in a suitable location. Please advise if this activity would require a permit from the USACE.

Circulating Water Systems

Demolition of the two power station buildings requires the decommissioning of the circulating water systems (CWSs), parts of which are located near the existing bulkheads along lower Hempstead Harbor. For both Power Station No. 2 and No. 3, the facilities / structures of interest include:

- Intake Structure/Intake Tunnel
- Discharge Tunnel/Outfall.

As explained in greater detail below, and as shown in the attached plans, no work will be performed on the bulkhead itself nor will any work related to the CWSs extend seaward of the existing bulkhead. All of the proposed structural work associated with the CWSs will remain behind (landward of) the existing bulkhead. It is possible that limited, temporary access to the areas where the intakes and outfalls are located will have to be made from the waterside for some of the proposed work.

Figure 3 shows the location of these CWS features on the Project Site in relation to the power stations, waterfront area, and other structures to be decommissioned or demolished.

Circulating Water System of Power Station No. 3

As part of the decommissioning and demolition work, it is necessary to address the two major components that are at or near the existing bulkhead: the intake structure/tunnel and the discharge tunnel/outfall structure.

Drawing Number 146 (D-146) (attached) presents plan and profiles of the work to be done for the CWS of Power Station No. 3. Sequentially, the intake and outfall openings will be closed off first using flowable fill (lean concrete), followed by filling of the intake and discharge tunnels with clean fill.

The existing intake for Power Station No. 3 is shown at the top of D-146 at the northern end (right side of drawing) of the CWS. The intake will be dewatered in accordance with the facility's existing SPDES permit (1-2822-00481/00011) to perform this function, which is normally done as part of routine yearly maintenance. The opening of the intake will then be completely closed by sealing the intake structure, a profile of which is presented in Drawing 126 (D-126) in its lower right hand portion (Section V-V). The seal will consist of grout-filled flexible bags encased in two sets of modular precast concrete interlocking blocks (or equivalent). The back portion of the intake structure will be backfilled with clean fill. As shown in the plan view in the upper portion of D-146, the intake structure seal work will remain landward of the existing bulkhead line.



The existing cooling water outfall for Power Station No. 3 is shown at the top of D-146 at the southern end (left side of drawing) of the CWS. Like the intake structure, it will be dewatered; however, there is no current SPDES authorization for the outfall. Therefore, it is proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor via one of the facility's existing permitted outfalls. Approval for this temporary discharge will be requested from NYSDEC. The plan view shows that the discharge structure limits of work, where grout bag plugs will be placed, will remain about 4 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. Profile B-B, below the plan view in D-146, shows the profile of the grout bags work. In D-126, Section X-X shows a profile of the discharge tunnel seal with the grout bags located landward of the existing bulkhead. The fabric bags will be filled with concrete grout and placed in the discharge tunnel. The bag size and placement will fill the voids in their entirety, providing a total enclosure of the discharge tunnel. Grout bags will extend no farther than shown and will remain landward of the existing bulkhead. Flowable fill will be pumped behind the grout bags to seal the remaining portions of the tunnel.

As shown at the top of D-126 the tunnel, which connects the intake and discharge structures is, by in large, well removed physically from the bulkhead. Only its southern end - at the outfall - is near the bulkhead and, as shown in the drawing, the nearest part of the tunnel is located about 3 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. It is proposed that a grout bag plug will be constructed at the discharge location landward of the existing bulkhead line. The tunnel will then be dewatered and filled with flowable fill. It is proposed that harbor water that may be present in the tunnel be discharged directly back into the harbor. The flowable fill will then be pumped into the tunnel at several points above the tunnel from the landward side of the station.

As noted previously limited, temporary access to the intake and discharge tunnels may be needed from the waterside for some of the proposed work such as the placement of the grout bag plugs.

Circulating Water System of Power Station No. 2

Power Station No. 2 is no longer in service and has not been since 1979. As with the CWS for Power Station No. 3 the components that are at or near the existing bulkhead will be addressed as part of the proposed decommissioning work - the intake and outfall structures and the connecting water tunnels. Sequentially, like for Station No. 3, the openings of the intake and outfall will be closed off first, followed by filling of the connecting tunnels with clean fill.

Drawing Number 125 (D-125) (attached) presents a plan view of the work proposed for the CWS of Power Station No. 2.

The existing intake structure for Power Station No. 2 is shown at the top of D-125 on the western end (left side of drawing) of the CWS. The intake structure will be dewatered; however, the facility does not have a current permit or authorization to dewater this structure as part of regular maintenance, as it does for Station 3, which remains operable. It is therefore proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor. Approval for this temporary discharge will be requested from NYSDEC. Once dewatered, the intake structure opening will be completely closed by sealing the intake channel in the same way as described above for Power Station No. 3 (and shown in D-126, Section V-V). All of this channel seal work will be at least 3 feet landward of the bulkhead and no



construction material will be permitted to extend farther than depicted in D-126.

The existing discharge structures for Power Station No. 2 are shown on D-125 at the northern end (right side of drawing) of the CWS. There are three discharge bays and 15 outfall ports (five ports per bay). In order to close these areas the work will include dewatering and discharging the harbor water present directly back into the harbor and the placement of grout bags and flowable fill (about 3 feet) landward of the existing concrete bulkhead. The flowable fill will be pumped into the bays from above on the landward side of the bulkhead. The work that will be done is shown as Section X-X on D-126 where it can be seen that the grout bags and the flowable fill will remain landward of the existing bulkhead. The flowable fill will be prevented from entering the water since the bulkhead outflow ports would have already been sealed, as previously described.

The discharge tunnel is located at the back of the bays and will require dewatering prior to other work being performed. Approval for this temporary discharge wil be requested from the NYSDEC. It is proposed that the harbor waters present in the bays and tunnel be discharged directly into the harbor. Following dewatering, a coffer dam consisting of sand bags and/or temporary formwork (or equivalent) will then be installed; this work will take place in an area located about 9 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. As noted above, work at the intake and outfall areas near the waterfront may require limited, temporary access via the waterside for placement of grout bags and related work.

The tunnel that connects the intake structure (at the top left of D-125) and the discharge structure (on the right side of D-125) is, by in large, physically well removed from the bulkhead. Only the western and the northern ends at the intake and outfall structures, respectively, are near the existing bulkhead. The tunnel will be dewatered and the harbor water present therein is proposed for discharge back into the harbor. After dewatering, the tunnel will be filled with clean fill as indicated in D-125. All of this work will be at least nine (9) feet landward of the bulkhead. No fill material will be permitted to extend farther than depicted in the drawing.

A visual inspection of the outfall ports of Power Station No. 2 (along the northern portion of the site) has shown that sediment from the harbor has mostly covered them and likely infiltrated, to some extent, the discharge bays and discharge tunnel. This is not unexpected given that the station has been out of service since 1979. It is therefore likely that some sediment, estimated at less than 25 cubic yards, will have to be removed in order to achieve an effective seal and closure. The sediment will be disposed of in an agency-approved disposal site.

Please advise if these activities associated with securing the intake and discharge structures at Stations 2 and 3 would require a permit from USACE.

Erosion and Sediment Control

For all of the work associated with the structures and facilities described above, a site specific erosion and sediment control plan will be developed and implemented. This will include, but may not be limited to, installation of a silt curtain along the entire length of the bulkhead for the duration of work.



Your review of the work described above with respect to potential USACE jurisdiction would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Marc J. Lawlor

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

cc:

S. Dalton, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

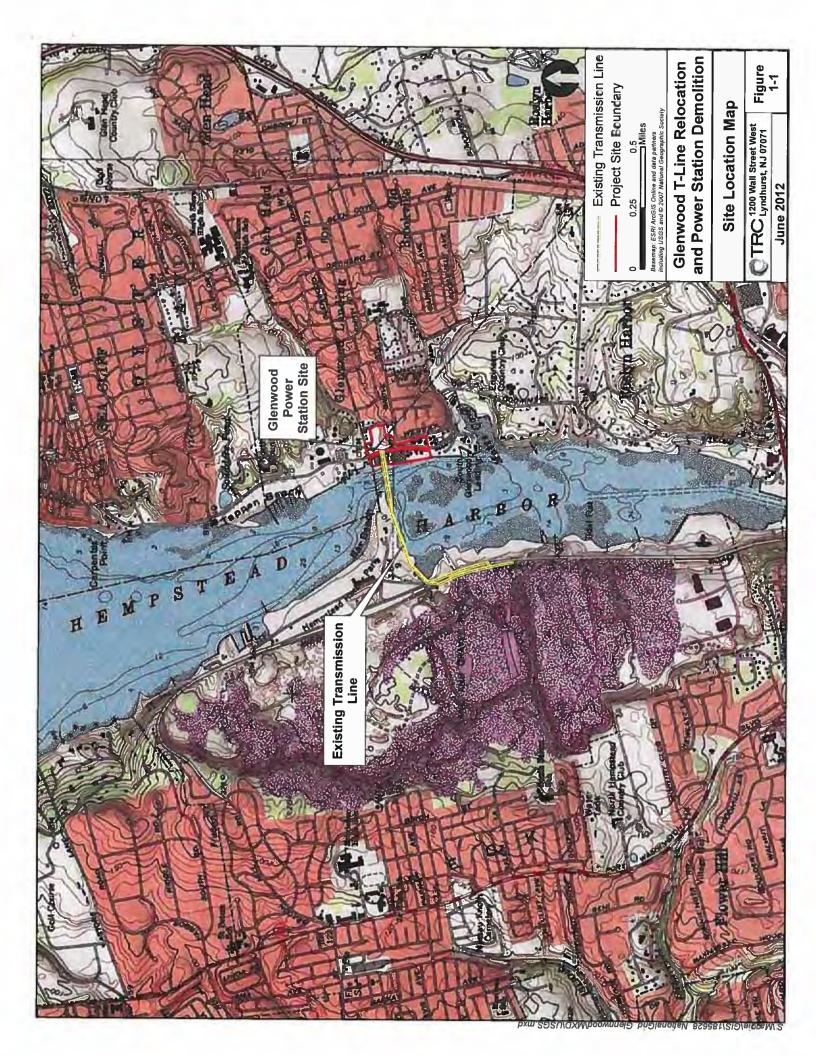
C. Corrado, National Grid

F. Murphy, National Grid

R. Paccione, National Grid

J. Miranda, TRC





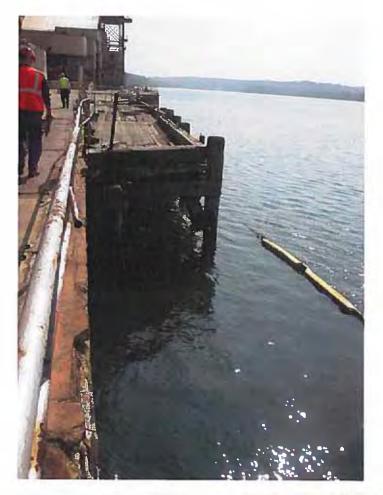
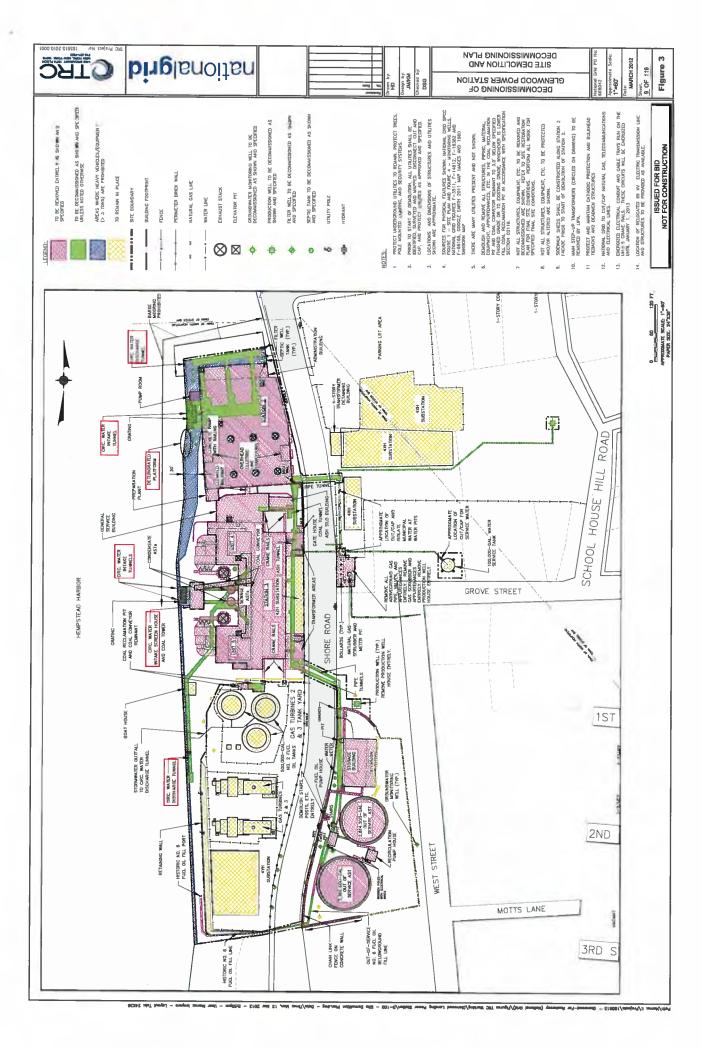
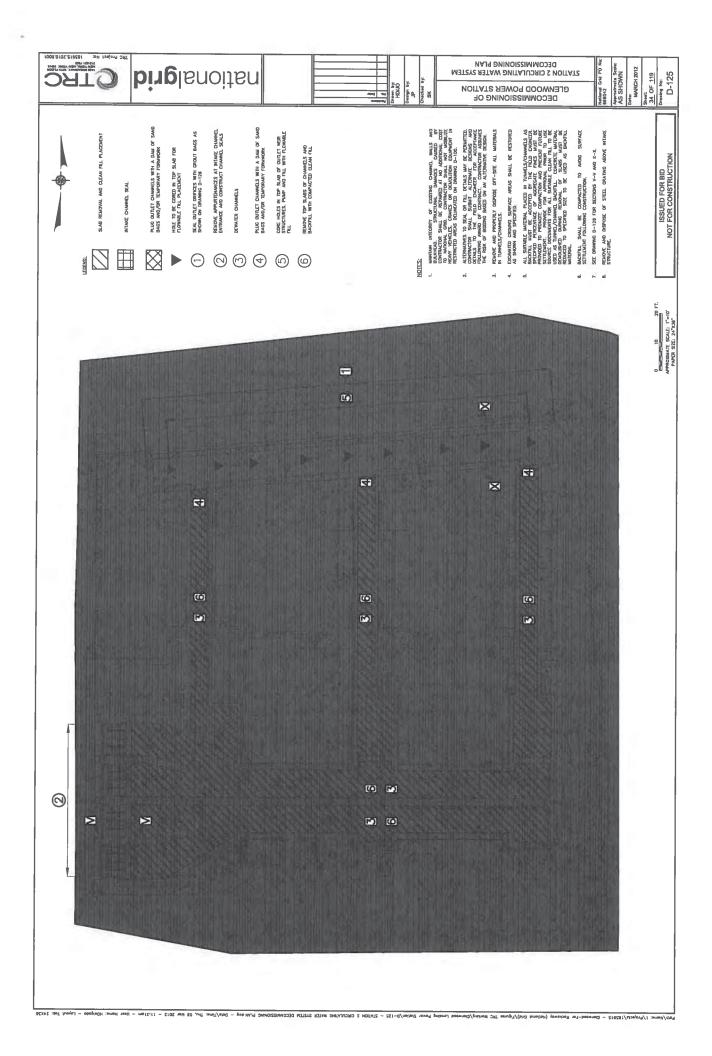
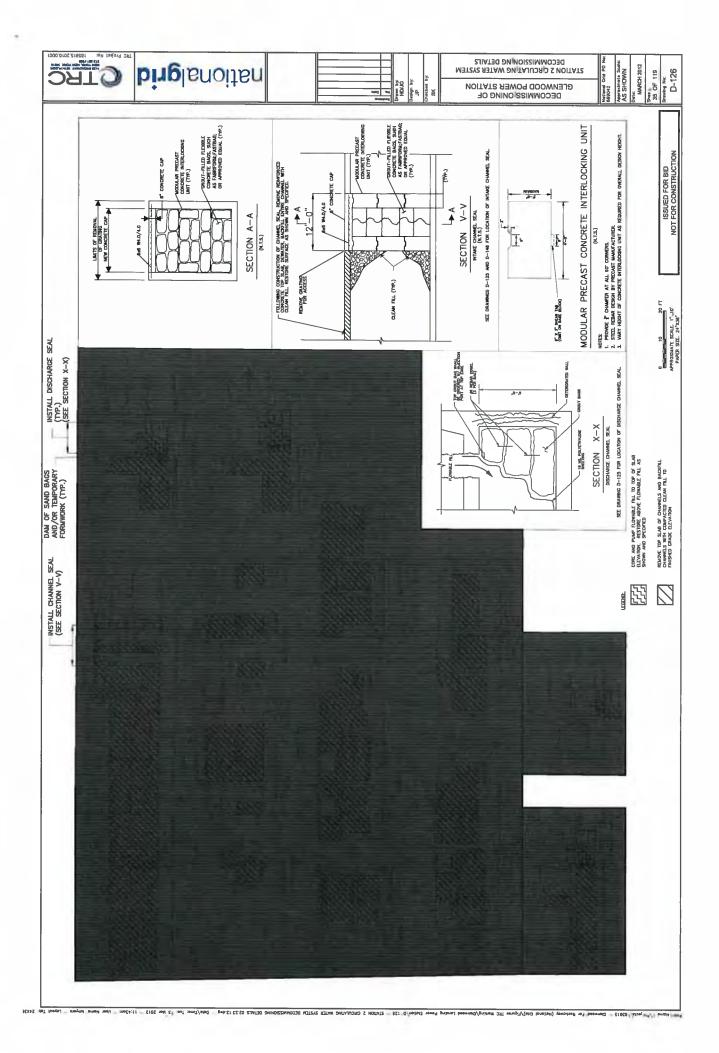


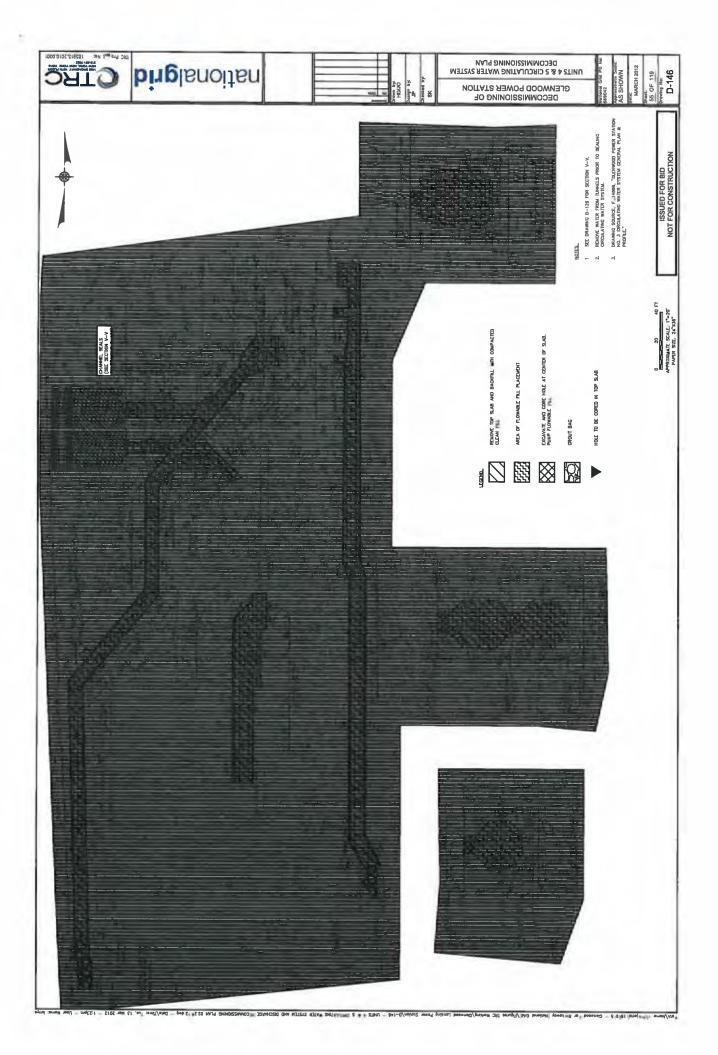


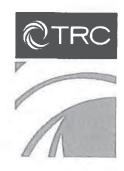
Figure 2. Views of Wooden Dock along existing bulkhead at Power Station No. 2











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May 17, 2012

Mr. Christopher M. Hogan Project Manager New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233-4765

Subject:

Request for Determination of Jurisdiction Glenwood Power Station Decommissioning

and Demolition Project

Dear Mr. Hogan:

National Grid is proposing to decommission the Glenwood Power Station located in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York. The decommissioning and subsequent demolition of the two power station buildings (Building No. 2 and No. 3) will involve limited work activities located near the existing U.S. Pier and Bulkhead Line (bulkhead) along Hempstead Harbor. Based on the information provided herein, your review of the decommissioning work near the bulkhead and the Hempstead Harbor waterfront with respect to potential NYSDEC jurisdiction (i.e., required permits and approvals) is greatly appreciated. Based on a review of the state Tidal Wetlands Map (Map 612-520, Index Map Number 2), the harbor waters adjacent to the bulkhead are mapped as "LZ (littoral zone).

National Grid is making a similar request for a determination of jurisdiction to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Introduction

The Glenwood Power Station is located on an approximately 15.7 acre-parcel of land that is adjacent to Hempstead Harbor (Figure 1). The site waterfront consists of a steel bulkhead on the southwest side, wood and concrete-faced bulkheads along the northwestern side and a wood and concrete-faced bulkhead along the northern side.

Deteriorated Dock

Adjacent to the existing bulkhead in front of Power Station No. 2, there is a wooden dock running parallel to the bulkhead that is no longer in use. The horizontal planking and the upper portions of the dock are in a deteriorated condition and considered to be unsafe.

The deck is about 10 feet wide and approximately 20 feet long. Pictures of the dock are included as Figure 2. Given its deteriorated condition, National Grid has determined that it may be prudent to remove the dock. If the work is undertaken, the dock and associated support piers would be removed. The supporting piers, which number about 20, will be cut off flush with the existing bottom, removed from the water and disposed of at an agency-approved location. Bottom depths in the vicinity of the dock are estimated to range from about 3 to 8 feet below mean high water (MHW). The remainder of the dock (e.g., decking and support frame members) would also be removed and disposed of in a suitable location. Please advise if this activity would require a permit from the NYSDEC.

Circulating Water Systems

Demolition of the two power station buildings requires the decommissioning of the circulating water systems (CWSs), parts of which are located near the existing bulkheads along lower Hempstead Harbor. For both Power Station No. 2 and No. 3, the facilities / structures of interest include:

- Intake Structure/Intake Tunnel
- Discharge Tunnel/Outfall.

As explained in greater detail below, and as shown in the attached plans, no work will be performed on the bulkhead itself nor will any work related to the CWSs extend seaward of the existing bulkhead. All of the proposed structural work associated with the CWSs will remain behind (landward of) the existing bulkhead. It is possible that limited, temporary access to the areas where the intakes and outfalls are located will have to be made from the waterside for some of the proposed work.

Figure 3 shows the location of these CWS features on the Project Site in relation to the power stations, waterfront area, and other structures to be decommissioned or demolished.

Circulating Water System of Power Station No. 3

As part of the decommissioning and demolition work, it is necessary to address the two major components that are at or near the existing bulkhead: the intake structure/tunnel and the discharge tunnel/outfall structure.

Drawing Number 146 (D-146) (attached) presents plan and profiles of the work to be done for the CWS of Power Station No. 3. Sequentially, the intake and outfall openings will be closed off first using flowable fill (lean concrete), followed by filling of the intake and discharge tunnels with clean fill.

The existing intake for Power Station No. 3 is shown at the top of D-146 at the northern end (right side of drawing) of the CWS. The intake will be dewatered in accordance with the facility's existing SPDES permit (1-2822-00481/00011) to perform this function, which is normally done as part of routine yearly maintenance. The opening of the intake will then be completely closed by sealing the intake structure, a profile of which is presented in Drawing 126 (D-126) in its lower right hand portion (Section V-V). The seal will consist of grout-filled flexible bags encased in two sets of modular precast concrete interlocking blocks (or equivalent). The back portion of the intake structure will be



backfilled with clean fill. As shown in the plan view in the upper portion of D-146, the intake structure seal work will remain landward of the existing bulkhead line.

The existing cooling water outfall for Power Station No. 3 is shown at the top of D-146 at the southern end (left side of drawing) of the CWS. Like the intake structure, it will be dewatered; however, there is no current SPDES authorization for the outfall. Therefore, it is proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor via one of the facility's existing permitted outfalls. Approval for this temporary discharge is requested from NYSDEC.

The plan view (D-146) shows that the discharge structure limits of work, where grout bag plugs will be placed, will remain about 4 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. Profile B-B, below the plan view in D-146, shows the profile of the grout bag work. In D-126, Section X-X shows a profile of the discharge tunnel seal with the grout bags located landward of the existing bulkhead. The fabric bags will be filled with concrete grout and placed in the discharge tunnel. The bag size and placement will fill the voids in their entirety, providing a total enclosure of the discharge tunnel. Grout bags will extend no farther than shown and will remain landward of the existing bulkhead. Flowable fill will be pumped behind the grout bags to seal the remaining portions of the tunnel.

As shown at the top of D-126 the tunnel, which connects the intake and discharge structures is, by in large, well removed physically from the bulkhead. Only its southern end - at the outfall - is near the bulkhead and, as shown in the drawing, the nearest part of the tunnel is located about 3 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. It is proposed that a grout bag plug will be constructed at the discharge location landward of the existing bulkhead line. The tunnel will then be dewatered and filled with flowable fill. It is proposed that harbor water that may be present in the tunnel be discharged directly back into the harbor. The flowable fill will then be pumped into the tunnel at several points above the tunnel from the landward side of the station.

As noted previously limited, temporary access to the intake and discharge tunnels may be needed from the waterside for some of the proposed work such as the placement of the grout bag plugs.

Circulating Water System of Power Station No. 2

Power Station No. 2 is no longer in service and has not been since 1979. As with the CWS for Power Station No. 3 the components that are at or near the existing bulkhead will be addressed as part of the proposed decommissioning work - the intake and outfall structures and the connecting water tunnels. Sequentially, like for Station No. 3, the openings of the intake and outfall will be closed off first, followed by filling of the connecting tunnels with clean fill.

Drawing Number 125 (D-125) (attached) presents a plan view of the work proposed for the CWS of Power Station No. 2.

The existing intake structure for Power Station No. 2 is shown at the top of D-125 on the western end (left side of drawing) of the CWS. The intake structure will be dewatered; however, the facility does not have a current permit or authorization to dewater this structure as part of regular maintenance, as it does for Station 3, which remains operable.



It is therefore proposed to discharge the dewatered waters back into the harbor. Approval for this temporary discharge is requested from NYSDEC.

Once dewatered, the intake structure opening will be completely closed by sealing the intake channel in the same way as described above for Power Station No. 3 (and shown in D-126, Section V-V). All of this channel seal work will be at least 3 feet landward of the bulkhead and no construction material will be permitted to extend farther than depicted in D-126.

The existing discharge structures for Power Station No. 2 are shown on D-125 at the northern end (right side of drawing) of the CWS. There are three discharge bays and 15 outfall ports (five ports per bay). In order to close these areas the work will include dewatering and discharging the harbor water present directly back into the harbor and the placement of grout bags and flowable fill (about 3 feet) landward of the existing concrete bulkhead. The flowable fill will be pumped into the bays from above on the landward side of the bulkhead. The work that will be done is shown as Section X-X on D-126 where it can be seen that the grout bags and the flowable fill will remain landward of the existing bulkhead. The flowable fill will be prevented from entering the water since the bulkhead outflow ports would have already been sealed, as previously described.

The discharge tunnel is located at the back of the bays and will require dewatering prior to other work being performed. Approval for this temporary discharge is requested from NYSDEC.

It is proposed that the harbor waters present in the bays and tunnel be discharged directly into the harbor. Following dewatering, a coffer dam consisting of sand bags and/or temporary formwork (or equivalent) will then be installed; this work will take place in an area located about 9 feet landward of the existing bulkhead. As noted above, work at the intake and outfall areas near the waterfront may require limited, temporary access via the waterside for placement of grout bags and related work.

The tunnel that connects the intake structure (at the top left of D-125) and the discharge structure (on the right side of D-125) is, by in large, physically well removed from the bulkhead. Only the western and the northern ends at the intake and outfall structures, respectively, are near the existing bulkhead. The tunnel will be dewatered and the harbor water present therein is proposed for discharge back into the harbor. After dewatering, the tunnel will be filled with clean fill as indicated in D-125. All of this work will be at least nine (9) feet landward of the bulkhead. No fill material will be permitted to extend farther than depicted in the drawing.

A visual inspection of the outfall ports of Power Station No. 2 (along the northern portion of the site) has shown that sediment from the harbor has mostly covered them and likely infiltrated, to some extent, the discharge bays and discharge tunnel. This is not unexpected given that the station has been out of service since 1979. It is therefore likely that some sediment, estimated at less than 25 cubic yards, will have to be removed in order to achieve an effective seal and closure. A request for approval / permit is being made to USACE. The sediment will be disposed of in an agency-approved disposal site.

Please advise if these activities associated with securing the intake and discharge structures at Stations 2 and 3 would require a permit from NYSDEC.



Erosion and Sediment Control

For all of the work associated with the structures and facilities described above, a site specific erosion and sediment control plan will be developed and implemented. This will include, but may not be limited to, installation of a silt curtain along the entire length of the bulkhead for the duration of work.

Your review of the work described above with respect to potential NYSDEC jurisdiction would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (201) 508-6956. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Marc J. Lawlor

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

cc:

K. Kispert, NYSDEC

S. Dalton, National Grid

A. Yablonsky, National Grid

C. Corrado, National Grid

F. Murphy, National Grid

R. Paccione, National Grid

J. Miranda, TRC



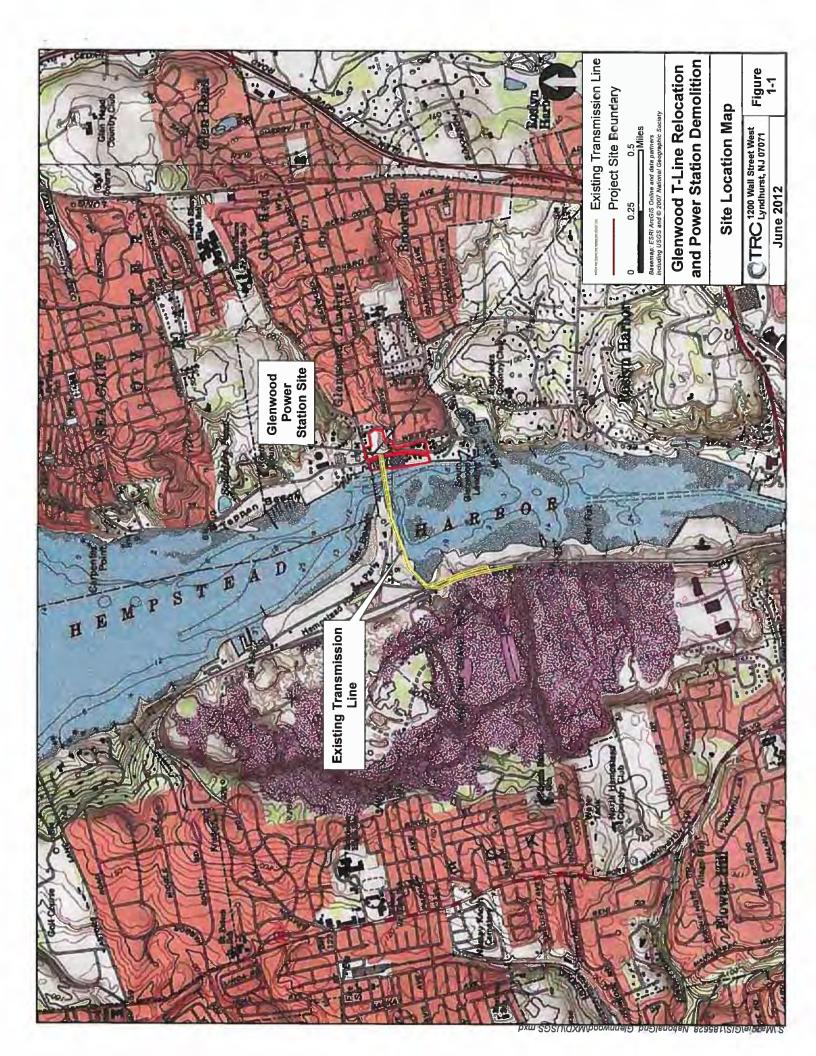
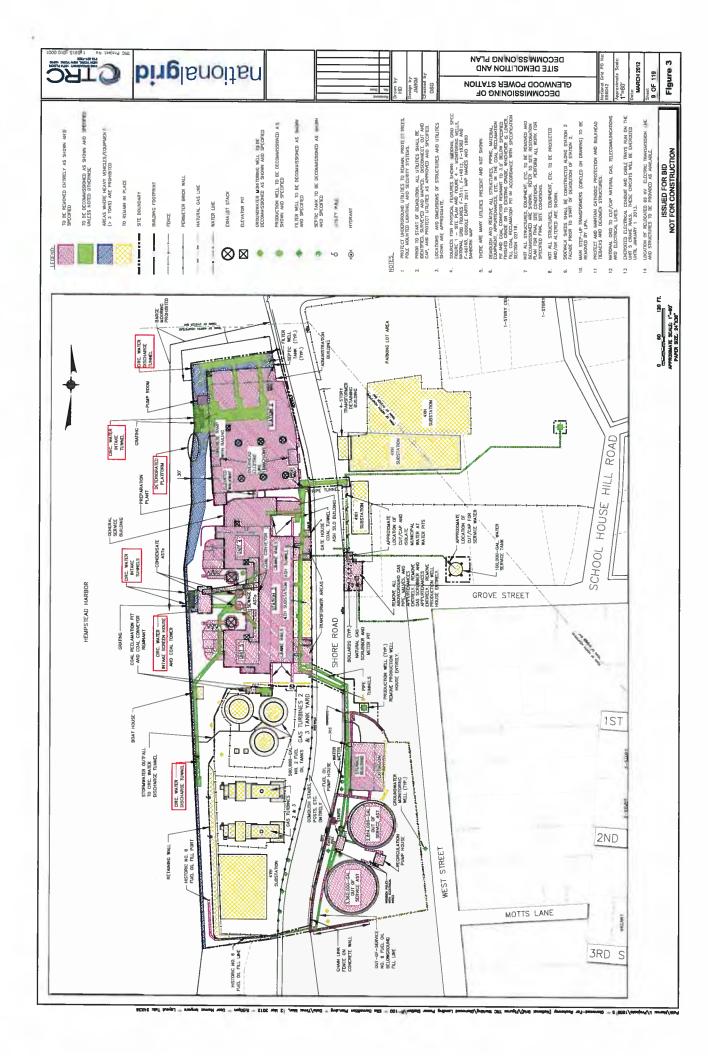
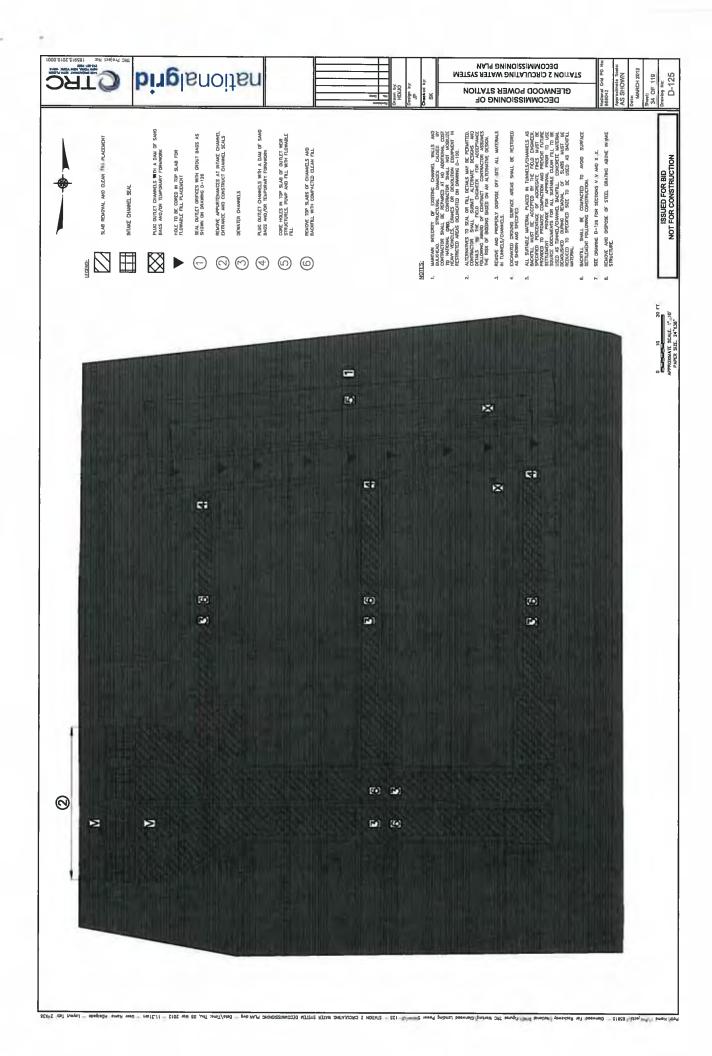


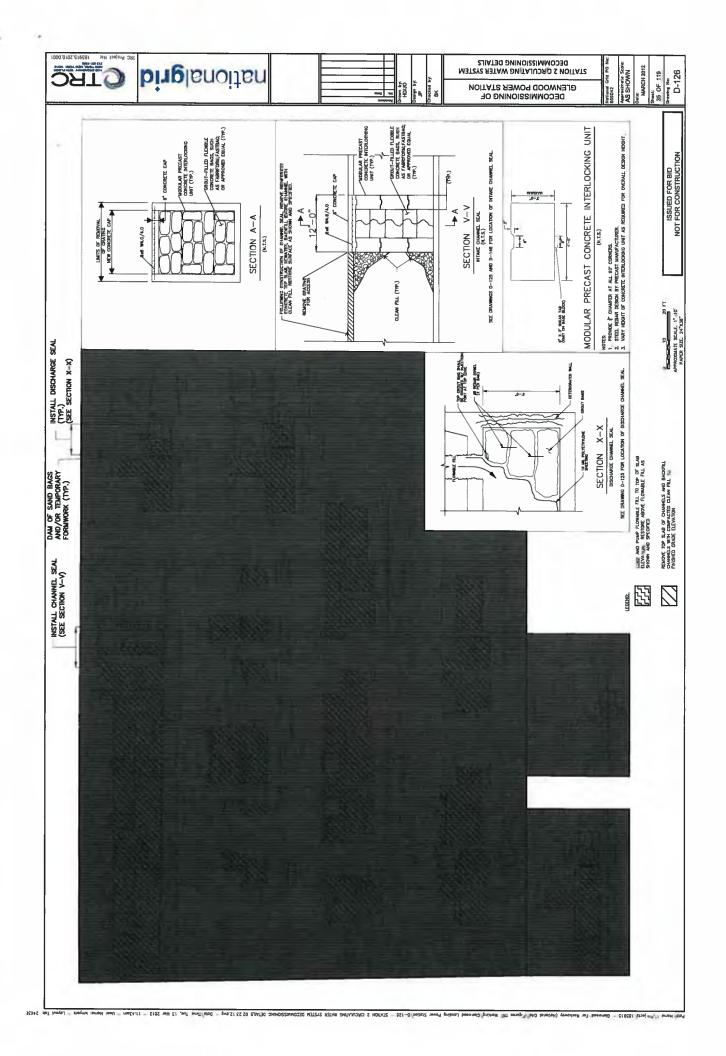


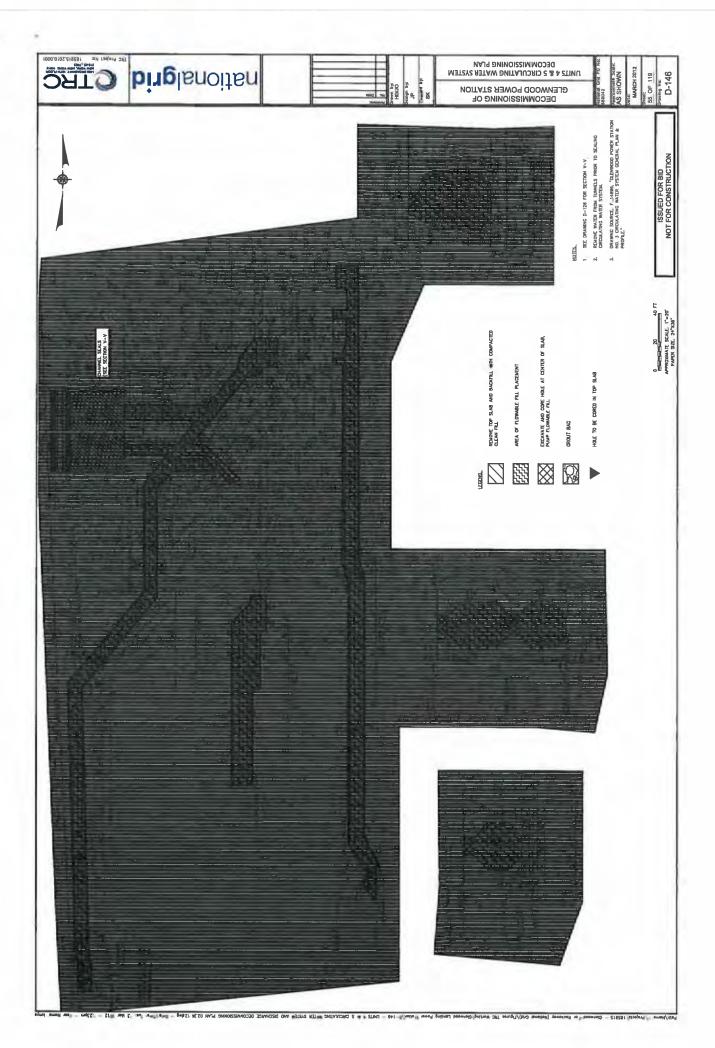


Figure 2. Views of Wooden Dock along existing bulkhead at Power Station No. 2











Mail Processing Center Federal Aviation Administration Southwest Regional Office Obstruction Evaluation Group 2601 Meacham Boulevard Fort Worth, TX 76137

Issued Date: 05/17/2012

Monique Brechter Long Island Power Authority Earle Ovington Blvd Suite 400 Uniondale, NY 11553

** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ** (REVISED)

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:

Monopole SP4A

Location:

Glenwood Landing, NY 40-49-43.51N NAD 83

Latitude: Longitude:

73-38-50.65W

Heights:

11 feet site elevation (SE)

199 feet above ground level (AGL) 210 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be completed and returned to this office any time the project is abandoned or:

____ At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part I)
__X_ Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part II)

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed and maintained in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2.

This determination expires on 11/17/2013 unless:

- (a) extended, revised or terminated by the issuing office.
- (b) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (718) 553-4546. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2011-AEA-4747-OE.

(DNE)

Signature Control No: 154962412-165015284

Robert Alexander Specialist



Mail Processing Center
Federal Aviation Administration
Southwest Regional Office
Obstruction Evaluation Group
2601 Meacham Boulevard
Fort Worth, TX 76137

Issued Date: 05/17/2012

Monique Brechter Long Island Power Authority Earle Ovington Blvd Suite 400 Uniondale, NY 11553

** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ** (REVISED)

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:

Monopole SP4

Location:

Glenwood Landing, NY 40-49-43.87N NAD 83

Latitude: Longitude:

73-38-50.34W

Heights:

11 feet site elevation (SE)

199 feet above ground level (AGL) 210 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

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At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part I)

X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part II)

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed and maintained in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ANDREW M. CUOMO GOVERNOR ONE COMMERCE PLAZA 99 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NY 12231-0001

CESAR A. PERALES
SECRETARY OF STATE

May 29, 2012

Mr. Marc J. Lawlor C/O TRC Solutions 1200 Wall Street West, 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

RE:F-2012-0090
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/New York District Permit
Application - Long Island Power Authority
Relocate Transmission Line and Retire Glenwood Power
Station,
Hempstead Harbor, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
General Concurrence - Proposal Modified To Be

Dear Mr. Lawlor:

The Department of State received your modified proposal for the above referenced project.

The modified proposal involves coordinating with the harbormaster to avoid impacts to vessel traffic and committing to not closing applicable portions of Lower Hempstead Harbor to vessel traffic until after September 10, 2012.

Consistent

The Department of State has determined that this proposed activity, which has been modified to be consistent with the New York Coastal Management Program, meets the Department's general consistency concurrence criteria. Therefore, further review of the proposed activity by the Department of State, and Department's concurrence with an individual consistency certification, are not required.

This General Concurrence is without prejudice to and does not obviate the need to obtain all other applicable licenses, permits, other forms of authorization or approval that may be required pursuant to existing State statutes. This specifically includes all forms of authorization that may be required from the NYS Historic Preservation Office.

When communicating with us regarding this matter, please contact Matthew Maraglio at (518) 474-6000 (e-mail: MMaraglio@dos.state.ny.us) and refer to our file #F-2012-0090.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Zappieri

Supervisor, Consistency Review Unit

Division of Coastal Resources

JZ/MM
cc:COE/New York - Stacey Jensen
DEC/Region 1 - Roger Evans
NYSHPO - Liz Martin

nationalgrid

May 31, 2012

Ms. Elizabeth Martin
Technical Assistance and Compliance Unit
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188- 0189

National Grid's Glenwood Power Station No. 2 Decommissioning and Demolition Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County 11PR07984

Dear Ms. Martin:

As part of our ongoing consultation process with your office, this is to update you with the current status of our efforts to provide an exploration of the prudent and feasible alternatives that might avoid or reduce the effects of the Project (i.e., decommissioning and demolition of Glenwood Station No. 2).

As discussed during your April 4, 2012 site visit, National Grid engaged the Louis Berger Group (LBG) shortly after we received your February 13, 2012 letter and the attached Resource Evaluation which stated that National Grid's Glenwood Station No. 2 and LIPA's Transformer Maintenance Building appears to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. LIPA's Transformer Maintenance building will not be demolished or altered as part of the National Grid project. LBG immediately proceeded to develop the Alternative Analysis Report for Station No. 2 requested in your letter. During the April 4 site visit you clarified and expanded our understanding of the scope and level of detail that your office expected the Report to contain particularly with respect to the analysis of an alternative use of Station No.2. As a result, LBG's scope of work was expanded and they have developed four potential alternatives, including a potential mixed use, that are being analyzed in addition to National Grid's proposed project.

LBG been working diligently to complete this task and we expect to be able to provide the Alternative Analysis Report to you within the next several weeks. After you have had an opportunity to review the Report we would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and LIPA to continue the consultation process and discuss appropriate mitigation measures. As you may know, LIPA is the lead agency in this proceeding under SEQRA.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 516-545-2560.

Sincerely,

Steven V. Dalton

Environmental Services South

Steven V. Watton

Cc: M. Brechter, LIPA

S. Bedford, LBG

C. Corrado, NGrid

F. Murphy, NGrid

M. Lawlor, TRC

nationalgrid

June 26, 2012

Ms. Elizabeth Martin
Technical Assistance and Compliance Unit
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188- 0189

RE: National Grid's Glenwood Power Station No. 2
Decommissioning and Demolition
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
11PR07984

Dear Ms. Martin:

In response to your February 13, 2012 letter, and the discussions at the April 4 site visit, please find enclosed National Grid's Alternatives Analysis Report for Glenwood Station No. 2 prepared by the Louis Berger Group. We are submitting this document as part of our continuing consultation with your office under Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We believe that this document, which examines five alternatives, satisfies National Grid's regulatory requirement to explore prudent and feasible alternatives to demolition. We believe that the Report clearly demonstrates that the only prudent and feasible alternative is the demolition of Station No. 2. We realize that this action will result in a finding of adverse effect, requiring mitigation. We propose that the mitigation consist of historic documentation and an exhibit on the history of the Power Station.

We look forward to continuing consultation with your office concerning mitigation. After you have had an opportunity to review the Report, we would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and LIPA to continue the consultation process and further discuss appropriate mitigation measures.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 516-545-2560.

Steven V. Dalton

Environmental Services South

Enclosure

R. Teetz, NGrid J. Flannery, NGrid S. Moore, NGrid C. Corrado, NGrid CC: F. Murphy, NGrid M. Brechter, LIPA S. Bedford, LBG M. Lawlor, TRC

COMMUNICATION WITH NYSDEC REGARDING PEREGRINE FALCON

Sam M. Laniado

From: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US) [MLawlor@trcsolutions.com]

Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2012 11:35 AM

To: 'Yablonsky, Adam'; 'Paccione, Richard J.'; 'Page, Bradley J.'; 'Dalton, Steven V.'; 'Corrado,

Christopher'; 'Monique Brechter'; Sam M. Laniado

Cc: Maher, Kevin (Lyndhurst,NJ-US); Miranda, Jennifer (NYC,NY-US); Fadden, Andrew C.

(Liverpool, NY-US)

Subject: NYSDEC Peregrine Falcon Update

A summary of my recent discussion with Michelle Gibbons is provided below.

I was able to get through to Michelle Gibbons of NYSDEC this week as a follow up to the recent memorandum that provided preliminary data on the properties of interest relative to an alternate nesting box location. She, like Barbara Loucks, expressed some concern about siting an alternate nest box on-site near the parcel to the south of the station where a multi-story residential development had been proposed (We are interacting with the town to determine the status of that proposal; however, regardless of the current status of that proposal, the property had been rezoned to multi-family residential use and will likely be developed in that way at some time in the future).

Michelle said she was going to reach out to her associates (Barbara Loucks and Chris Nadareski) this week to discuss the memorandum findings and the next steps. I reminded Michelle that the properties across the harbor were not under the control of the project. Those with property ownership data were all identified as being owned by the Town of North Hempstead from whom the project is hoping to obtain a modification to the existing easement to implement the preferred t-line relocation option, with little success to date, as I understand. I also told Michelle that I did not know how the project could interact with the town with respect to the potential use of their property for a project-related issue requiring review and approval by NYSDEC.

I am hoping to hear back from Michelle and, if not, I will follow up with her next week.

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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Sam M. Laniado



From: Monique Brechter [MBrechter@lipower.org]

Sent: Friday, January 13, 2012 4:23 PM To:

sdalton@keyspanenergy.com; Adam Yablonsky; Sam M. Laniado; Lawlor, Marc

(Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

Cc: Vincent.ESPOSITO@us.ngrid.com; gsparacio@service.lipower.org; Tracy Burgess-Levy

Subject: Glenwood - summary of mtg iwth TONH Planning Comm.

All -

We had a productive meeting with Mike Levine, Commissioner. Grace Girardi, Town Atty was also present.

He had a good understanding of the project. We reviewed the project, timeline, permitting, and he asked question about the project.

A few items:

- He noted that we needed a modification to the aerial easement from the Town.
- We said we would do cross-harbor work after Labor Day, and will still allow for ingress/egress out of the harbor. There is a boat launch site off of bar Beach that the school uses for rowing.
- He noted that Shore Realty is a Superfund site; and Hin Fin is also remediating (its also the property that will have 9 apartments)
- The Hempstead Harbor Commission represent municipalities, and the Save the Harbor group is private.
- Vinny to develop indicative information about the harbor crossing equipment and work methodology.
- I will email him the SQERA cover letter.

In conclusion, he noted that there were three things LIPA needed from the town in the near term:

- Easement modification
- Lead agency concurrence
- Adoption of LIPA's Neg Dec, (as may be forthcoming)

We asked whether there was any issue with any of those, and there did not seem to be.



TRC 1200 Wall Street West 2nd Floor Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Main 201.933.5541 Fax 201.933.5601

Memorandum

To:

National Grid, LIPA

NYSDEC

From:

Marc Lawlor

TRC

Subject:

Provision of an Alternate

Peregrine Falcon Nesting Location

Date:

December 21, 2011

Project Number:

185628.0000.0000

Phase 000002

Introduction

This memorandum provides additional data related to the parcels of land that were discussed as potential locations for the placement of an alternate nesting box for the peregrine falcons that currently nest in Stack 1 of the Glenwood Power Station. The information was requested during the site visit (November 21, 2011) to the power station with representatives of NYSDEC, NYCDEP, National Grid and TRC to discuss the presence of the peregrines in light of the proposed upcoming relocation of the Glenwood transmission line and ultimately, the demolition of the Glenwood Power Station.

As summarized in the meeting notes of the November 21, 2011 site visit, the on-station area that was inspected had several suitable characteristics as an alternate nesting site. Given its location on National Grip property, the siting of an alternate nest could be done expeditiously; being on the southern tip of the National Grid property, it is as far from areas of the future demolition work as possible; it is proximate to the existing nest; the site and this portion of the site have limited public access. National Grid had indicated its willingness to consider the use of its property for the alternate nesting site, including the installation of a pole (height to be determined) and a suitable nesting box.

During the site visit it was noted that the land area to the south of the station, in the vicinity of the alternative on-site nesting location appeared to be undergoing development. Information on that parcel of land was requested and is presented herein. In addition, from the vantage point of the power station roof, undeveloped shoreline areas on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, generally south of the station, were identified by agency representatives as being a potential alternative nesting site. Readily available information on that area is also provided in this memorandum.

Property South of the Power Station Site

The property south of the Glenwood Power Station property includes lands associated with a proposed residential condominium development. At the time, two parcels were part of the proposed project — one on the west side of Shore Road (3.49 acres) and one on the east side (1.21 acres) of Shore Road. The action required the change of zone from Industrial to Residential, which based on current zoning maps, appears to have taken place.

At that time the project was the proposed development of a four-story, 60-unit condominium building. The development was proposed on the larger parcel of land located along the harbor; the smaller parcel of land was proposed to remain as open space. The site work and building construction was contemplated to occur over an 18-24 month period. The property had a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) prepared to address on-site soil and groundwater contamination. It was planned that a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) be prepared, with an estimate of 6-12 months for remediation to be completed.

The proposed location of the residential condominium project (parcels to the south of the power station site) is shown in Figure 1.

The current status of the proposed project was not able to be ascertained at the present time. Supplemental data would need to be obtained via a Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) Request, which is expected to be done during the preparation of the SEQRA analyses of the Glenwood Transmission Line Relocation and Power Station Demolition Project.

Parcels to the Southwest of the Power Station Site (on the Western Shore of Hempstead Harbor)

TRC was also asked to obtain readily available data on lands located southwest of the station across Hempstead Harbor. TRC identified the following parcels and data associated with several parcels, as a single definitive location was not specified. The general location of these lots is identified in Figure 1 (parcels to the southwest of the power station site). The parcels are displayed in aggregation (not as individual lots) as they all have similar characteristics. All of the five parcels are vacant, wooded and located along the Hempstead Harbor.

Of the five lots listed below, four were identified as being owned by the Town of North Hempstead; ownership of one parcel was not identified via the data sources reviewed by TRC. Descriptive land property is presented below.

Section 6, Block 53, Lot 1046 (Shore Dr., Roslyn)

• *Owner:* Town of North Hempstead

• Land Description: Town

• Acreage: 2.67 acres

• Land Category: Community Services

• Land Code: Water View

• Buildings: None

Section 6, Block 53, Lot 1047 (299 Shore Rd, Port Washington)

• *Owner:* Town of North Hempstead

• Land Description: Vacant lots or acreage located in industrial areas; includes ROW

• Acreage: 1.10 acres

• Land Category: Vacant Land

• Land Code: Water View

• Buildings: None

Section 6, Block 53, Lot 1048 (Shore Rd, Port Washington)

- Owner: Town of North Hempstead
- Land Description: Vacant lots or acreage located in industrial areas; includes ROW
- Acreage: 4.17 acres
- Land Category: Vacant Land
- Land Code: Water View
- Buildings: None

Section 6, Block 53, Lot 1049 (Shore Rd, Port Washington)

- Owner: Town of North Hempstead
- Land Description: Vacant lots or acreage located in industrial areas; includes ROW
- Acreage: 2.07 acres
- Land Category: Vacant Land
- Land Code: Water View
- Buildings: None

Section 6, Block 53, Lot 1037 (W. Shore Rd, Mineola)

- Owner: Not Available
- Land Description: Not Available
- Acreage: Not Available
- Land Category: Community Services
- Land Code: Not Available
- Buildings: None

Sam M. Laniado

From:

Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US) [MLawlor@trcsolutions.com]

Sent:

Thursday, January 26, 2012 10:10 AM

To:

Miranda, Jennifer (NYC,NY-US); Fadden, Andrew C. (Liverpool,NY-US); 'Yablonsky, Adam';

'Paccione, Richard J.'; 'Page, Bradley J.'; 'Dalton, Steven V.'; 'Corrado, Christopher'; 'Monique

Brechter'; Sam M. Laniado

Cc:

Maher, Kevin (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

Subject:

FW: Glenwood T-Line and Power Station

Importance:

High

FYI, below - current correspondence with NYSDEC.

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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From: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)
Sent: Thursday, January 26, 2012 9:02 AM

To: 'Michelle Gibbons'

Cc: 'Barbara Loucks'; Nadareski, Chris

Subject: Glenwood T-Line and Power Station

Importance: High

Michelle

As a follow up to our continuing discussions about the Glenwood Transmission Line and Power Station Project, we agreed I would get back to you relative to the status of the parcel of land to the south of the power station project site where development was previously proposed. We have spoken with representatives of the town of North Hempstead and they have indicated that the developers of the site have kept their application active. That would allow the developers to initiate development, although we do not have specifics of that current plan and could not anticipate the timeframes for that to happen – that would be the decision of the developer, not the town.

You had said that you would coordinate with Chris and Barbara about our most recent discussions and about the possibility of placing the alternate nesting box in the on-site area that we had seen <u>as an interim measure</u> that would provide adequate lead time given the proposed t-line relocation and power station demolition. I had advised our project team of that potentiality. If you could update me on your discussions, I would appreciate that. Certainly, one issue to discuss would be the long-term considerations relating to the placement of the alternate nesting box.

I suggested that a conference call, much like the successful one we had initially, would be productive. Any decisions relating to the installation of the pole and nest box will need to be made by National Grid and this might be a way to continue progress and to work cooperatively toward a solution for NYSDEC and National Grid.

Please call me this week, if possible, where we can catch up and arrange for a conference call for next week.

Thank you.

Regards,

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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Sam M. Laniado

From: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US) [MLawlor@trcsolutions.com]

Sent: Tuesday, January 31, 2012 12:13 PM

'Dalton, Steven V.'; 'Paccione, Richard J.'; 'Corrado, Christopher'; 'Yablonsky, Adam'; Miranda, Jennifer (NYC,NY-US); 'Monique Brechter'; Sam M. Laniado To:

Subject: Correction for the record

The statement at the end of my last e-mail (1/31/12; 11:39 am) regarding NYSDEC was incorrectly worded. To clarify, based on our conversations with NYSDEC neither an Article 11 Permit will be necessary nor will the completion of the application be needed.

Apologies.

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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Sam M. Laniado

From: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US) [MLawlor@trcsolutions.com]

Sent: Tuesday, January 31, 2012 11:39 AM

To: 'Dalton, Steven V.'; 'Paccione, Richard J.'; 'Corrado, Christopher'; 'Yablonsky, Adam'; Miranda,

Jennifer (NYC,NY-US); 'Monique Brechter'; Sam M. Laniado

Cc: Maher, Kevin (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

Subject: FW: Glenwood T-Line and Power Station

Barbara Loucks confirmed (see below), in response to my direct question, that an Article 11 will not be needed under the circumstances where the project team is working with NYSDEC to avoid impacts to the peregrine (and I presume, in assisting in implementing an alternate nesting location).

As Barbara suggested, I will coordinate with Chris Nadareski on the design issues related to the pole, the nesting box, etc. I will then interact with LIPA, the TRC Team, and National Grid as I get more specifics.

Jennifer Miranda has sent me two aerial photos of the stacks, which may not be as useful to the NYSDEC as they would hope with respect to seeing how/where the peregrines are nesting in the stack. In addition, Jennifer has sent me the design drawing for the stacks. I will send the photos and the design drawing on to NYSDEC. Should there be any additional relevant photos or design drawings that may be of use to NYSDEC, please send that information on to me or call me to discuss.

Thank you all for participating in the call. The need to obtain an Article 11 Permit or the need to complete the application, per an initial comment by Chris Nadareski, will help to facilitate project implementation.

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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From: Barbara Loucks [mailto:baloucks@gw.dec.state.nv.us]

Sent: Monday, January 30, 2012 1:56 PM
To: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)
Cc: Gibbons, Michelle; Nadareski, Chris

Subject: Re: Glenwood T-Line and Power Station

I doublechecked here and as long as you continue to work closely with us to avoid disturbing the peregrines during the nesting season, you will not have to apply for a state incidental take permit (under Part 182, 6 NYCRR).

I left a message for Sean McManus. If I hear back from him with useful information about the top of the stack and the eyrie, I will let you know.

I will be in and out this week a lot.

Please feel free to talk to Chris more about specifics of the box and pole. Perhaps some modification could be made to allow us to access it more easily if it was at the taller end. We normally did not band those young

anyway, but it would be nice to be able to get in there as needed to replace the box, unless that was something the facility could arrange as needed. The boxes last quite a while.

Thanks.

Barbara Allen Loucks
Endangered Species
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4754
Phone 518-402-8863
Fax 518-402-8925
baloucks@gw.dec.state.ny.us
>>> "I gwlor, Marc, (Lyndhurst N I-US)" < MI gwlor@trcsolutions.com> 1/2

>>> "Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)" <<u>MLawlor@trcsolutions.com</u>> 1/26/2012 9:02 AM >>> Michelle

As a follow up to our continuing discussions about the Glenwood Transmission Line and Power Station Project, we agreed I would get back to you relative to the status of the parcel of land to the south of the power station project site where development was previously proposed. We have spoken with representatives of the town of North Hempstead and they have indicated that the developers of the site have kept their application active. That would allow the developers to initiate development, although we do not have specifics of that current plan and could not anticipate the timeframes for that to happen – that would be the decision of the developer, not the town.

You had said that you would coordinate with Chris and Barbara about our most recent discussions and about the possibility of placing the alternate nesting box in the on-site area that we had seen <u>as an interim measure</u> that would provide adequate lead time given the proposed t-line relocation and power station demolition. I had advised our project team of that potentiality. If you could update me on your discussions, I would appreciate that. Certainly, one issue to discuss would be the long-term considerations relating to the placement of the alternate nesting box.

I suggested that a conference call, much like the successful one we had initially, would be productive. Any decisions relating to the installation of the pole and nest box will need to be made by National Grid and this might be a way to continue progress and to work cooperatively toward a solution for NYSDEC and National Grid.

Please call me this week, if possible, where we can catch up and arrange for a conference call for next week.

Thank you.

Regards,

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



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Summary of Meeting

Glenwood Power Station

November 21, 2011

Meeting Participants:

National Grid - Adam Yablonsky, Brad Page, Richard Paccione, Jack Tiernan, Sean Moore, Matt Gaskin

NYSDEC - Michelle Gibbons, Barbara Loucks, Victoria Lawrence

NYCDEP - Chris Nadareski

TRC - Marc Lawlor, Kevin Maher, Andy Fadden, Jennifer Miranda

- A site visit and project discussion were held at the Glenwood Power Station in North Hempstead, NY to discuss the proposed relocation of the 69 kV overhead transmission line and the subsequent, ultimate demolition of the power station with respect to the presence of nesting pair of peregrine falcons.
- 2. A visit to the roof top of the station was initially done to orient attendees to the area and to see the locations of the work associated with the transmission line relocation (i.e., west side of harbor, existing steel poles remaining in place, parking lot where new steel poles will be installed, existing circuits, existing lattice structures on roof top, etc.). The roof top also afforded a closer view of the station stacks where the peregrines nest (Stack No 1, on the northwest corner of the station).
- 3. A rooftop perspective also allowed NYSDEC to view the area surrounding the station to determine if nearby suitable structures or sites existed on which to consider placing a nest box for the peregrines or a pole on which to place a nest box. Potential locations that were discussed included the tidal wetlands opposite the station on the western shore of the harbor, south of boat launch area, the on-site water tower, and the southern portion of the site below the area where demolition would take place and near the existing combustion turbines and substation.
- 4. Following the rooftop visit, a discussion was held in a station conference room. Brief summaries of the proposed work, both the transmission line relocation and the power station demolition, were given by National Grid and TRC. The current timing of the relocation work was discussed as being from about April through September 2012, although that could change. It was noted that minimal work (activity and duration) would be necessary to remove the existing lines from the lattice structures on the station roof, the nearest point of work to the peregrine nest in Stack 1.



The current schedule for work related to the power station – abatement, decommissioning and demolition – was noted by National Grid and TRC as likely being started in 2013 and lasting two full years. Consequently, it was noted by NYSDEC that 2012 would then be a breeding season for the peregrines that would not be affected by power station work at all. NYSDEC reiterated that the time of year critical to the peregrines was from early to mid-February through early to mid-July.

Therefore, given the opportunity to plan relative to the timing of the station demolition work, NYSDEC recommended finding a suitable alternate nesting location as soon as practicable. Discussions on the potential options included the following:

The on-site water tower was deemed less preferable for a number of reasons: the presence of telecommunications equipment on it that requires servicing by ATT; proximity to residential neighborhood and firehouse; uncertain disposition of the tower in near future (retained by Grid / sale to ATT / etc.).

The tidal wetlands on the western harbor (south of the station) appeared to be generally suitable as they were proximate to the existing nest and somewhat removed from the boat launching area at Bar Beach. It was noted that those lands would be owned by another entity — not Grid or LIPA — and therefore, implementation of an alternate nesting site there could be potentially extended and delayed. It was decided that TRC would investigate the ownership of the property and other readily available relevant information in an expedited fashion.

The area of the station site south of where demolition will take place was discussed. It was noted that the area has not been in active use relative to operations for about five to six years. A walk to this portion of the station was done to evaluate the potential for the site as an alternate nesting location.

5. The on-site area evaluated had several suitable characteristics as did the tidal wetlands areas opposite the station: proximity to the existing nesting site and limited public access. Importantly, the site is owned by National Grid. The area of interest was south of the two existing combustion turbines and just in front (west) of the existing substation. The bulkhead in this area had recently been replaced.

NYSDEC indicated that the site could offer potential as an alternate nesting site. Items of note included: a nest height of about 65 ft would likely be adequate; the location of the pole on which the nesting box would be installed should provide several feet of ground surface in case a fledgling were to fall out of the nest on the waterside; locate the pole far enough from the existing on-site tree to avoid conflicts with other wildlife potentially climbing the tree up the pole to the nest (e.g., raccoons). The parcel of land to the south of the station property had indications of prior site work. TRC was directed to obtain data on the status of that site in terms of ownership and potential development. This will also be done in an expedited fashion as in 4, above.



- 6. While returning from the on-site visit NYSDEC and the team observed the pair of peregrines on one of the lattice structures on the station's roof. At the end of the visual observation they appeared to be in hunt as they flew to the opposite side of the harbor.
- 7. Procedurally, data and correspondence to NYSDEC concerning this matter will be transmitted to Michelle Gibbons with cc's to Barbara Loucks and Chris Nadareski.



Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

From:

Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

Sent: To: Thursday, March 29, 2012 4:19 PM Christopher A.' 'Nadareski; Michelle Gibbons; 'Barbara Loucks'

Cc:

Maher, Kevin (Lyndhurst, NJ-US); 'Dalton, Steven V.'; Yablonsky, Adam; Corrado, Christopher;

Murphy, Francis J. (Legal); Paccione, Richard J.; Miranda, Jennifer (NYC,NY-US); Fadden,

Andrew C. (Liverpool, NY-US)

Subject:

Pergrine Falcon Nest Box Memorandum

Attachments:

Peregrine Falcon Nest Box_Memo_March 29 2012 .pdf

Attached is a memorandum that summarizes and documents the proposed alternate nesting box for the peregrine falcons at Glenwood Station. The memorandum addresses the following:

Pole and Nest Box Location
Pole and Nest Box Design

- Pole and Fencing
- Nest Box and Platform

Site Access and Station Operations.

Please review and comment, as needed, by next Wednesday (April 4th), if possible. If there is no comment, it is requested that a response indicating such is provided by NYSDEC. It is also requested that NYSDEC provide a written response that indicates – in words acceptable to NYSDEC – that the proposed implementation of the peregrine falcon nest box and its completion by National Grid represents compensation/mitigation for the anticipated removal of the stacks on which they currently nest.

Thanks very much and we look forward to the implementing the work.

Regards,

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager



1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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PEREGRINE FALCON NEST BOX

AT THE GLENWOOD POWER STATION SITE

Pole and Nest Box Location

TRC has prepared a preliminary siting evaluation of the proposed Peregrine Falcon nest box. The proposed location on the National Grid Power Station Site is depicted in Figure 1 is based on two primary inputs: the general location as determined by the site visit in the fall of 2011 and the location of existing site infrastructure (below and above ground) in the area. The proposed location is about 50 feet north of the site's southern property boundary and about 125 feet south of the nearest of the two combustion gas turbines (CGT). As requested by NYSDEC, it will be situated far enough away from the existing tree in that portion of the site to eliminate its use as a way to get to the nest box by predators (e.g., raccoons); it will be set back from the bulkhead to provide for an area of land should a fledgling fall out of the nest and to provide for access to the front of the nest box via ladder by NYSDEC.

Pole and Nest Box Design Features

The design characteristics of the pole and nest box are based on input from NYSDEC provided over the past few months as the project proponents have worked with the agency to implement an alternate nest location given the proposed demolition of Power Station No. 2 and the stacks on which the peregrine falcons currently nest.

Pole and Fencing

The pole will be a standard utility pole, likely a Class H1 made of southern pine (with fiber strength of 8,000 psi). The pole length will be determined by site subsurface conditions and the requested nest box height of 15 feet above grade per NYSDEC. The pole will be equipped with predator-guard flashing (a sleeve of aluminum flashing) at its base from the ground up to four feet above grade. For security, a standard chain-link fence (6 feet high) will be installed in a semi-circle around the poles with the two ends terminating at the bulkhead. A lockable gate will be installed for access to the pole by NYSDEC and to the property by National Grid, if necessary. Signage will be installed on the fence to advise on-site workers and the public as to presence of the peregrine falcons, the wording of which will be provided to National Grid by NYSDEC.

Nest Box and Platform

The actual nest box will be designed in general accordance with that information provided to TRC by NYSDEC (February 21, 2012) and presented as Figure 2. The box will be about three cubic feet in volume and a minimum of 36 inches square. The entrance will be at least 24 inches wide. The minimum interior height of the box will be 36 inches.

A platform will be constructed on which the nest box will be placed. The platform will be four feet deep and five feet across, allowing for one (1) foot of area around three sides of the box (and

March 2012 Page 1

none around the back of the box). The platform size recognizes the weight of the nest box, its contents and the platform on top of the pole as well as the practical issue of attachment. A larger platform may require specialized attachment design and/or a second pole installation. The platform will have perimeter edging of two to four inches in height. Two perch poles of greater than two inches in diameter (and wrapped in rope) will be attached to the sides of the platform and will project out toward the front of the box approximately 1.5 feet (18 inches).

Drainage holes of ¼ inch (or less) will be drilled into the platform and the interior of the nest box for drainage. The nest box will initially be filled with pea-sized round edged (streamwashed) gravel to a depth of three to four inches.

The roof of the nest box will be dual slanted or slanted to the front or back. The roof will have an overhang of at least two inches to prevent water from entering the interior of the nest and to provide long-term protection to the overall nest box. To preserve the nest box, the vertical walls of the box will be covered with rolled roofing or shingles (as will the roof itself).

Access and Site Operations

As needed, NYSDEC will require access to the site and to the nest box. NYSDEC will provide reasonable notice to National Grid as the overall station site is fenced and locked. Both National Grid and NYSDEC will have access (keyed or otherwise) to the gate of the fence enclosing the nest box. National Grid will identify staff responsible for the safe keeping of the nest box gate key and for the coordination with NYSDEC.

Should the nest box be successful in attracting the peregrine falcons, National Grid will communicate with NYSDEC should there appear to be any aggressive behavior affecting the safety of site workers or the public in the immediate vicinity of the station. Under these circumstances it may be necessary to relocate the nesting box or take other actions, and both parties will work together to determine how best to accommodate the continued viability of the nest box and the continuation of power station and substation operations.

March 2012 Page 2



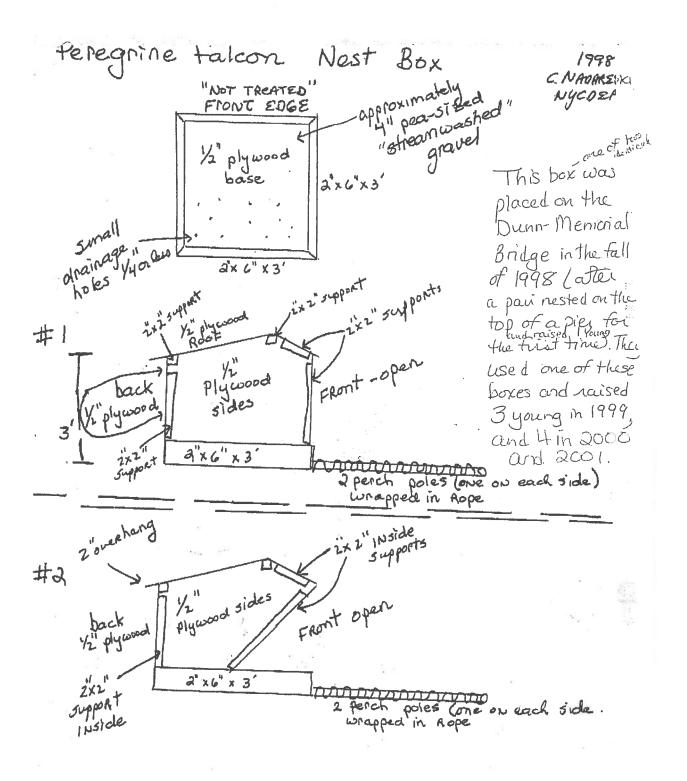


Figure 2 - NYSDEC Next Box Design

Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

From:

Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US) Thursday, April 05, 2012 12:06 PM

Sent:

'Michelle Gibbons'; Christopher A."Nadareski; Barbara Loucks

Subject:

RE: Glenwood Station follow up

Michelle

Thank you very much for the concurrence and appreciate you taking the time during that week to provide a written statement to that effect. We are interested in having that statement in writing to initiate implementation of the work. We understand that some additional coordination with Barbara and headquarters may be needed to provide the client with the appropriate approval.

Regards, Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager

1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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----Original Message----

From: Michelle Gibbons [mailto:mlgibbon@gw.dec.state.ny.us]

Sent: Thursday, April 05, 2012 11:57 AM

To: Christopher A.''Nadareski; Barbara Loucks; Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)

Subject: RE: Glenwood Station follow up

Marc,

If it helps, I am in agreement with Barbara and Chris that the document and plans look good. They appear to cover what we had discussed previously. I know you need something in writing and I will try and take care of that when I return - the week of April 16th.

Michelle Gibbons NYS DEC Wildlife Manager Stony Brook University 50 Circle Road Stony Brook NY 11790 - 3409 PHONE 631-444-0306 FAX 631-444- 0272

>>> "Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)" <MLawlor@trcsolutions.com> 4/5/2012 10:14 AM >>>
Michelle

Understood, I know how our schedules can get.

So it sounds like your review of the memo and a response letter can be done the week of the 16th.

That would be fine, thanks.

From a technical standpoint, Barbara and Chris are good with the memo. Barbara indicated to me that procedurally, the requested letter would come from you as representing the region.

Thanks for your continued support. Enjoy the time off.

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager

1200 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst NJ 07071 T: 201.508.6956 | F: 201.933.5601 | C: 201.341.1237

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----Original Message----

From: Michelle Gibbons [mailto:mlgibbon@gw.dec.state.ny.us]

Sent: Thursday, April 05, 2012 9:26 AM

To: Christopher A.' 'Nadareski; Barbara Loucks; Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

Subject: Re: Glenwood Station follow up

Marc,

I have not had a chance to look at the MEMO. I really need more than 4 or 5 days to look at something. I am in the process of hiring staff and have been in interviews the better part of the last 5 days and have an additional 3 interviews today. Unfortunately, I am out of the office all of next week and I don't anticipate that I will be review the MEMO before I return.

Michelle Gibbons
NYS DEC
Wildlife Manager
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road
Stony Brook NY 11790 - 3409
PHONE 631-444-0306
FAX 631-444- 0272

>>> "Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)" <MLawlor@trcsolutions.com> 4/5/2012 8:29 AM >>>
Chris / Barbara / Michelle

Good morning. I was following up on my email of last Thursday (3/29/12) that summarized our cooperative efforts on the alternate nest box for the peregrines at Glenwood Station. I had

asked for comment, if any, by yesterday. If there was no comment, then I had requested a written statement indicating that the proposed work and completion thereof would represent compensation/mitigation for the anticipated removal of the stacks on which the peregrines currently nest - in language acceptable to you. Not knowing how you would prefer to have that happen, I am available to discuss and hope that we can continue to move forward.

Thanks very much and I hope to hear back from yo	Thanks	very	much	and	I	hope	to	hear	back	from	VO
--	--------	------	------	-----	---	------	----	------	------	------	----

Regards.

Marc

Marc J. Lawlor Senior Project Manager

[cid:image001.jpg@01CD1304.6EF884B0]

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Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst, NJ-US)

From: Lawlor, Marc (Lyndhurst,NJ-US)
Sent: Wednesday, June 13, 2012 4:36 PM

To: Michelle Gibbons; 'Barbara Loucks'; Christopher A.' 'Nadareski

Cc: 'Dalton, Steven V.'; 'Yablonsky, Adam'; 'Corrado, Christopher'; Murphy, Francis J. (Legal)

Subject: Glenwood Power Station Follow Up

Importance: High

Dear Michelle

Apologies for the time it has taken to get back to you relative to your last set of questions concerning the peregrine falcon alternate next box. I hope this information answers the questions and comments you had made in response to my summary of the proposed work to be done as part of the Glenwood T-Line and Power Station Decommissioning and Demolition Project. As you know, the objective is to have a statement of the work to be done and NYSDEC's concurrence thereof to provide documentation of that effort in light of the proposed demolition of the stacks of Power Station No. 2.

1. The current plan is to have the alternate nest box installed before the end of this year, 2012, before the 2013 nesting season begins. No exterior structural demolition work will be done on Power Station No. 2 in 2012. Two above ground fuel storage tanks south of Power Station No. 2, on the opposite side of Shore Road, may be demolished as early as August 2012 (outside of the peregrine's nesting season of mid-February to mid-July).

There will be limited exterior abatement work done on the roofs of the power station starting in June of 2013. This work will involve a team of workers, a maximum of 10 - 12, and equipment removing asbestos containing materials on and around the roofs of the power station. The asbestos abatement work will be completed by November. Although the overall duration is six months (June – November), most of that work will be interior. The exterior portion of the abatement work from June through November will last no more than about 8 weeks in total.

2. The initial exterior demolition work on Power Station No. 2 will be the removal of the existing steel lattice structures on the station's roof, which is scheduled to start in mid-December 2013 and be completed in late December 2013.

The current schedule is for the Power Station No. 2 stacks to be taken down beginning in late January 2014 and ending in late May 2014.

- 3. Based on the existing compromised structural stability of the Power Station No. 2 stacks and the extreme difficulty of placing any sort of cover over the stacks, it is not possible to cover the tops of the stacks of Power Station No. 2 prior to or during their scheduled demolition. The concept of the stack coverings, as you expressed, would be to prevent the falcons from nesting at the station during the nesting season (mid-February to mid-July). However, as noted above, no exterior demolition work at Power Station No. 2 will be done during the 2012 or the 2013 nesting seasons. Only about 8 weeks of exterior abatement work will be done. Moreover, the alternate nest box would be in place by the end of 2012.
- 4. Because covering the individual stacks is not possible as noted above, another potential option would be to evaluate the feasibility of removing the rain caps that exist within the stacks and on which the falcon nest is believed to have been built. National Grid is investigating the possibility of doing this and we will keep NYSDEC informed of any progress. It is proposed to perform the feasibility of the rain cap removal following the 2013 nesting season (with work starting in August 2013). If it is possible to remove the rain caps, that work will be done prior to the 2014 nesting season (which starts in mid-February). As I described to you, because of the

issues of limited accessibility and the structural stability of the stacks, the removal of the rain caps is not a certainty. As the investigation of the rain cap proceeds, NYSDEC will be kept informed.

5. Should the peregrine falcons nest at the alternate location and subsequently become a nuisance to either onsite workers or the nearby public, National Grid will work cooperatively and in good faith with NYSDEC to assess potential mitigative measures.

I hope these responses, in addition to the summary that I had prepared and sent to you in my prior e-mail, is adequate for your consideration and to prepare the above referenced letter. As we are moving ahead on preparing the SEQRA EIA, and it would be preferable to have this included rather than not, it would be appreciated if the letter could be provided in an expeditious manner — one week would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you once again.

Regards,

Marc

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