



STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Date: October 31, 2023

Lead Agency: Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
515 Broadway
Albany, New York 12207-2964

Applicant: New York State Office of Mental Health
75 New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208-3474

This notice is issued pursuant to the *State Environmental Quality Review Act* (“SEQRA”), codified at Article 8 of the New York Environmental Conservation Law (“ECL”), and its implementing regulations, promulgated at Part 617 of Title 6 of the *New York Codes, Rules and Regulations* (“N.Y.C.R.R.”), which collectively contain the requirements for the *State Environmental Quality Review* (“SEQR”) process.

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”), as lead agency, has determined that the Proposed Action described below would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (“DEIS”) will not be prepared.

Title of Action: New York State Office of Mental Health
Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project
(NYS OMH Capital Projects Program)

SEQR Status: Type I Action – 6 N.Y.C.R.R. 617.4(b)(6)(v)

Review Type: Coordinated Review

Description of Proposed Action and Proposed Project

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) has received a request from the New York State Office of Mental Health (“OMH”) to design and construct a replacement facility at the existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (“MHFPC”) campus, pursuant to OMH’s Capital Projects Program (the “Proposed Project”). The proposed MHFPC replacement facility would be located on a portion of the MHFPC’s existing campus to be subdivided, adjacent to the existing facility, at 2834 New York State Route 17M (“Route 17M”), also known as US Route 6, New Hampton, Orange County, New York. For the purposes of the *New York State Environmental Quality Review Act* (“SEQRA”), the Proposed Action would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the design and construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH.

More specifically, the Proposed Project would consist of the construction of an approximately 340,000 gross-square-foot (“gsf”) forensic residential inpatient facility on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 39-acre portion of the MHFPC’s existing, approximately 69-acre main campus, north of Route 17M.¹ The proposed replacement facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a 15-bed net increase over the existing facility. The Proposed Project would be specifically designed for secure forensic care, with specialty residential units serving violent and medically frail patients.

The Proposed Project would also include the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure, along Route 17M. The proposed replacement facility’s design would provide new, separate infrastructure systems allowing the existing facility to remain on-line and operational during construction, and later be decommissioned once the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the new facility. The existing facility, including MHFPC’s existing on-site water and wastewater facilities, would subsequently be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to SEQRA. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.²

The Proposed Project would also include the demolition of approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (constructed circa 1990) along Willow Place. These buildings have not been maintained or rehabilitated in over 30 years and are in a very poor, dilapidated condition. Moreover, the proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new, more direct, on-site underground water main needed for the Proposed Project and allow for equipment staging and the location of construction office trailers during the construction period.

¹ OMH’s MHFPC property consists of three, separate, non-contiguous parcels totaling approximately 95 acres. Parcel No. 1 and Parcel No. 2 are located south of Route 17M and consist of approximately 18 acres and 7 acres, respectively. Parcel No. 3 is the main MHFPC campus on the north side of Route 17M and consists of approximately 69 acres. For purposes of this review, the Project Site consists of the approximately 39-acre portion of Parcel #3 to be subdivided as part of this project.

² It is permissible for the Proposed Project to undergo a separate review under SEQRA because: a) the Proposed Project would have independent utility and there is no plan for the future reuse of the existing facility at this time; b) the Proposed Project under review for purposes of DASNY’s Proposed Action to undertake construction of the replacement facility on behalf of OMH does not preclude review of a future project on the existing campus under SEQRA once there is a specific plan in place; and c) the permissibly segmented review is no less protective of the environment.

Location of Proposed Project

The MHFPC campus is located at 2834 New York State Route 17M (“Route 17M”), also known as US Route 6, New Hampton, Orange County, New York. The proposed replacement facility would be constructed on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 39-acre subdivided portion of the MHFPC’s approximately 69-acre main campus, on an estimated 22 acres of land (i.e., area of disturbance), east of and adjacent to the existing facility (the “Project Site”).³ The Project Site is generally bounded by the existing MHFPC facility to the west, Amy’s Kitchen/Science of the Soul complex (referred to as Amy’s Kitchen) to the north, River Road (formerly Amy’s Kitchen Road) to the east, and Route 17M to the south.

Description of the Institution

New York State has a large, multi-faceted mental health system that serves more than 700,000 individuals each year. Within that system, OMH operates 26 State Psychiatric Centers across the State and regulates, certifies, and oversees more than 4,500 programs operated by local governments and nonprofit agencies. OMH provides forensic psychiatric care at four facilities in New York State. Patients at any OMH forensic psychiatric centers fall into three general categories: those exhibiting high levels of aggression and violence unmanageable at a civil psychiatric facility, felony defendants found incompetent to stand trial (Criminal Procedure Law [“CPL”] 730), and defendants found not responsible for criminal conduct due to mental disease or defect (CPL 330.20). As such, forensic facilities have a very high level of security, but are otherwise healthcare facilities focused on stabilization and treatment.

The largest facility is the MHFPC, which was built in the early 1900s in the Town of Goshen near the City of Middletown, New York. The facility’s original purpose was to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents using construction and agricultural practices. In the 1930s, the facility had dairy and animal farms, a water purification system, vegetable gardens, and other amenities. In 1958, the New York Department of Corrections gave the facility to New York State. In the 1970s, the facility was turned into a forensic psychiatric hospital, called the MHFPC, to care for the mentally ill. The current MHFPC facility is a secure adult psychiatric center for patients admitted by court order, where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services.

Reasons Supporting This Determination

Overview. DASNY completed this environmental review in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *SEQRA*, codified at Article 8 of the New York *Environmental Conservation Law* (“*ECL*”), and its implementing regulations, promulgated at Part 617 of Title 6 of the *New York Codes, Rules and Regulations* (“*N.Y.C.R.R.*”), which collectively contain the requirements for the *SEQR* process. The Proposed Project was reviewed following the procedures of the *State Environmental Quality Review* (“*SEQR*”). The environmental review followed standard environmental analysis methodologies and impact criteria for evaluating the Proposed Project, unless stated otherwise.

The Proposed Project was reviewed in conformance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980* (“*SHPA*”), especially the implementing regulations of Section 14.09 of the *Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law* (“*PRHPL*”), as well as with the requirements of the Memorandum of

³ As part of the Proposed Project, OMH is seeking approval from the Town of Goshen to subdivide the MHFPC’s approximately 69-acre main campus. The proposed replacement facility would be constructed on an approximately 39-acre subdivided portion of the main campus (eastern half of property), and the existing facility would encompass the remaining approximately 30 acres (western half of property).

Understanding (“MOU”), dated March 18, 1998, between DASNY and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”).

Additionally, the Proposed Project was analyzed for consistency with the State of New York *Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act* (“SGPIPA”), Article 6 of the New York *ECL*, for a variety of policy areas related to land use and sustainable development. The *Smart Growth Impact Statement Assessment Form* (“SGISAF”) is included with this determination.

Representatives of DASNY reviewed the *Full Environmental Assessment Form – Part 1* (“FEAF – Part 1”), dated July 31, 2023 (attached), and determined that the Proposed Project constitutes a Type I Action pursuant to 6 *N.Y.C.R.R.* 617.4(b)(6)(v) of the *SEQR* implementing regulations. On July 31, 2023, DASNY circulated a lead agency request letter, including the *FEAF – Part 1* as well as a *Distribution List of Involved Agencies and Interested Parties* to whom the lead agency letter was sent. There being no objection to DASNY assuming *SEQR* lead agency status, a coordinated review among the involved agencies was initiated.

DASNY representatives discussed the Proposed Project’s environmental effects with representatives of NYS OMH and MHFPC, as well as representatives of the involved agencies. DASNY subsequently completed an evaluation of the magnitude and importance of project impacts, as detailed in the *SEQR Supplemental Report* and *FEAF – Parts 2 and 3* (all attached). **Based on the above, and the additional information set forth below, DASNY as lead agency has analyzed the relevant areas of environmental concern and determined that the Proposed Project would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.**

General Findings. The mission of NYS OMH is the promotion of mental health, with a particular focus on providing hope and recovery for adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbances. As a NYS OMH facility, MHFPC provides services aimed at meeting the agency’s mission.

The existing MHFPC consists of an approximately 30-building facility on approximately 69 acres of cleared and wooded lands, with a funded capacity of 285 beds and a total population of approximately 850 patients and staff. The existing facility, which was originally designed for the care of delinquent youths, has very outdated buildings that are more than 100 years old with a very deteriorated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility is severely deteriorated with aged, inefficient buildings, unsafe floor plan configurations, and risks to patient and staff safety. The buildings are currently maintained by a dedicated staff with a constant series of repair projects. Accreditation surveys for the facility have cited basic nonconformances such as lack of air conditioning and ligature risks.

With consistent, if not increasing, judicial pressure for forensic care, OMH has long recognized the need to improve or replace the MHFPC facility. In partnership with DASNY for overall project management and construction services, several studies and proposals culminated in the proposed construction of a replacement facility specifically designed for secure forensic care. The new facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a net increase of 15 beds. Specialty residential units would serve violent and medically frail patients. Design strategies and engineering systems would support ongoing operations in the event of future airborne infectious disease pandemics.

The construction of a new MHFPC is critical to provide the continued, secure care and treatment for patients. Likewise, the systems and utility infrastructure would be brought up to current building codes and standards. The proposed facility design would provide new and separate systems and infrastructure while anticipating that the existing facility would remain operational during construction and later be decommissioned when the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the new MHFPC facility, all existing staff and patients would be transferred to the new facility while the existing facility would be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to *SEQRA*. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.

Potential Impacts. DASNY, as lead agency, has inventoried all potential resources that could be affected by the Proposed Project or action, and assessed the magnitude, duration, likelihood, scale, and context of the Proposed Project and determined that no impact, or a small impact, may occur to the following resources: Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy; Community Facilities and Services; Historic and Cultural Resources; Open Space Resources; Aesthetic and Visual Resources; Hazardous Materials; Water and Sewer Infrastructure; Traffic and Transportation; Air Quality; Energy Use, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Climate Change; Noise; Geology, Soils and Topography; Surface Water Resources; Vegetation and Wildlife; Solid Waste Management; Socioeconomic Conditions, Public Health; Neighborhood Character; Environmental Justice; and Construction (see *SEQR Supplemental Report* and *FEAF – Parts 2 and 3*). No potential negative long-term or cumulative impacts or significant adverse environmental impacts were identified in connection with the Proposed Project.

Summary. DASNY has reviewed the Proposed Project using criteria provided in Part 617.7 of *SEQRA* and has determined that:

- (i) there will be no substantial adverse change in existing air quality, ground or surface water quality or quantity, traffic or noise levels; no substantial increase in solid waste production; and no substantial increase in potential for erosion, flooding, leaching or drainage problems;
- (ii) there will be no removal or destruction of large quantities of vegetation or fauna; no substantial interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; no impacts on a significant habitat area; no substantial adverse impacts on a threatened or endangered species of animal or plant, or the habitat of such a species; or other significant adverse impacts to natural resources;
- (iii) there will be no impairment of the environmental characteristics of a Critical Environmental Area as designated pursuant to subdivision 617.14(g) of this Part;
- (iv) there will be no creation of a material conflict with a community's current plans or goals as officially approved or adopted;
- (v) there will be no impairment of the character or quality of important historical, archeological, architectural, or aesthetic resources or of existing community or neighborhood character;
- (vi) there will be no major change in the use of either the quantity or type of energy;
- (vii) there will be no creation of a hazard to human health;
- (viii) there will be no substantial change in the use, or intensity of use, of land including agricultural, open space or recreational resources, or in its capacity to support existing uses;

- (ix) there will be no encouraging or attracting of a large number of people to a place or places for more than a few days, compared to the number of people who would come to such place absent the action;
- (x) there will be no creation of a material demand for other actions that would result in one of the above consequences;
- (xi) there will be no changes in two or more elements of the environment, no one of which has a significant impact on the environment, but when considered together result in a substantial adverse impact on the environment;
- (xii) there will not be two or more related actions undertaken, funded or approved by an agency, none of which has or would have a significant impact on the environment, but when considered cumulatively would meet one or more of the criteria in this subdivision; and
- (xiii) there will be no other significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the above, and the additional information contained herein, DASNY, as lead agency, analyzed the relevant areas of environmental concern and determined that the Proposed Project would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

For Further Information:

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**STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)
DISTRIBUTION LIST OF INVOLVED AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES
FOR THE
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH (OMH)
MID-HUDSON FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTER REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

The Honorable Joseph M. DeStafano
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mayor@middletown-ny.com

The Honorable Karl A. Brabeneck
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The Honorable James G. Skoufis
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**Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 1 - Project and Setting**

Instructions for Completing Part 1

Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.

Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.

Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either “Yes” or “No”. If the answer to the initial question is “Yes”, complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is “No”, proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the applicant or project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1 is accurate and complete.

A. Project and Applicant/Sponsor Information.

Name of Action or Project: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project		
Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map): 2834 State Route 17M, New Hampton, Orange County, New York 10958		
Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need): The Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (MHFPC) is a secure adult psychiatric center constructed in the early 1900s, consisting of a 30-building campus on approximately 69.10 acres. MHFPC is operated by the NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH) and has a total population of approximately 850 patients and staff. As part of a statewide plan, OMH is pursuing replacement of the existing MHFPC with a new facility consisting of an approximately 340,000-gsf, 300-bed forensic inpatient services facility to be built within a mostly undeveloped, approximately 38.94-acre, subdivided portion of the existing property. The proposed facility would include the following: a new parking area, a new internal road network, a new main entrance off of the newly developed River Road (a secondary road heading north from NYS Route 17M). Municipal water and sewer service for the new facility would be provided by installing a main water transmission line and sanitary sewer main with associated pump station along approximately 2.5 miles of Route 17M to the City of Middletown's potable water distribution system and wastewater treatment plant. The existing MHFPC facility and its water treatment plant (located on south side of Route 17M) and on-site groundwater wells that supply water towers located across the property would be decommissioned. Lastly, the existing campus would be subdivided, as requested by the local utility company for connection to the existing power distribution system. See attached.		
Name of Applicant/Sponsor: New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH) / Mr. Marshall Vitale		Telephone: (518) 549-5100 E-Mail: Marshall.Vitale@omh.ny.gov
Address: 75 New Scotland		
City/PO: Albany	State: New York	Zip Code: 12208-3474
Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role): Ms. Sara Stein, Senior Environmental Manager (DASNY)		Telephone: (212) 273-5092 E-Mail: sstein@dasny.org
Address: 28 Liberty Street, 55th Floor		
City/PO: New York	State: New York	Zip Code: 10005
Property Owner (if not same as sponsor): People of the State of NY c/o NYS Office of Mental Health / Mr. Matthew Mastin		Telephone: (518) 549-5130 E-Mail: Matthew.Mastin@omh.ny.gov
Address: 75 New Scotland Avenue, CDPC Unit Q		
City/PO: Albany	State: New York	Zip Code: 2208-3474

B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. (“Funding” includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)		
Government Entity	If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required	Application Date (Actual or projected)
a. City Counsel, Town Board, <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No or Village Board of Trustees		
b. City, Town or Village Planning Board or Commission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Town of Goshen Planning Board - MS4; City of Middletown (water/sewer)	1st Quarter of 2024 (projected); June 2023 (completed)
c. City, Town or Village Zoning Board of Appeals <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
d. Other local agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
e. County agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	County Health Department- Water Supply; County Planning - GML; County DPW - road work	1st Quarter of 2024 (projected)
f. Regional agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
g. State agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	NYSDOT - Highway work permit; NYSDOH - water supply; OPRHP	1st Quarter of 2024 (projected); OPRHP consultation initiated May 2023
h. Federal agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
i. Coastal Resources.		
i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

C. Planning and Zoning

C.1. Planning and zoning actions.	
Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Yes, complete sections C, F and G. • If No, proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part 1 	
C.2. Adopted land use plans.	
a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway; Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, identify the plan(s):	
The Proposed Action is within the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, although the Proposed Action is not within or near any of the designated heritage sites within the area.	

c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, identify the plan(s):	

C.3. Zoning

a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. Yes No
 If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district?
 HC Highway Commercial and AI Agricultural Industrial. The site is state-owned land and is exempt from local zoning.

b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit? Yes No

c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? Yes No
 If Yes,
 i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? _____

C.4. Existing community services.

a. In what school district is the project site located? Goshen Central School

b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site?
Town of Goshen Police Department and OMH Safety

c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site?
Town of Goshen Fire Department and Goshen Volunteer Ambulance Corps

d. What parks serve the project site?
N/A

D. Project Details

D.1. Proposed and Potential Development

a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)? Institutional

b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? ~38.94 acres *Subdivided portion of MHFPC's approx. 69.10-acre main campus.
 b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? ~21.62 acres
 c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? ~69.10 acres **OMH's MHFPC property includes three, non-contiguous parcels consisting of approx. 95.07 acres. The main campus property is approx 69.10 acres.

c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? Yes No
 i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % 5 Units: beds

d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? Yes No
 If Yes,
 i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types)
At request of utility company to connect to existing power distribution system.
 ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? Yes No
 iii. Number of lots proposed? 2
 iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum TBD Maximum TBD

e. Will the proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? Yes No
 i. If No, anticipated period of construction: _____ months
 ii. If Yes:
 • Total number of phases anticipated 3
 • Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition) 12 month 2023 year
 • Anticipated completion date of final phase 05 month 2028 year
 • Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases: _____
Phases include, TDX Site Prep, MHFPC site, and then the W/WW Utility Corridor

f. Does the project include new residential uses? Yes No

If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.

	<u>One Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Three Family</u>	<u>Multiple Family (four or more)</u>
Initial Phase	_____	_____	_____	_____
At completion	_____	_____	_____	_____
of all phases	_____	_____	_____	_____

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? Yes No

If Yes,

i. Total number of structures _____ 1

ii. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: _____ ~58 ft height; _____ ~435 ft width; and _____ ~1,115 ft length

iii. Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: _____ ~320,000 square feet

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? Yes No

If Yes,

i. Purpose of the impoundment: stormwater treatment (quality and quantity)

ii. If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: Ground water Surface water streams Other specify: rainfall and surface runoff into two proposed stormwater detention basins

iii. If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source.
N/A

iv. Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: _____ TBD million gallons; surface area: _____ 1.7 acres

v. Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: _____ n/a height; _____ n/a length

vi. Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete): _____

D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? Yes No
(Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite)

If Yes:

i. What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? _____

ii. How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site?

- Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): _____
- Over what duration of time? _____

iii. Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them.

iv. Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? Yes No
If yes, describe. _____

v. What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? _____ acres

vi. What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? _____ acres

vii. What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? _____ feet

viii. Will the excavation require blasting? Yes No

ix. Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): _____

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:

iii. Will the proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? Yes No

If Yes, describe: _____

iv. Will the proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? Yes No

If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: _____
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: _____
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): _____

- proposed method of plant removal: _____
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): _____

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: _____

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: _____ average 36,000 gallons/day

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? Yes No

If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: City of Middletown
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? Yes No
- Is the project site in the existing district? Yes No
- Is expansion of the district needed? Yes No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? Yes No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project? Yes No

If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____
Install water transmission line 2.5 miles along Route 17M to connect to existing 8" main at the intersection of County Road 78 and Route 17M.
- Source(s) of supply for the district: Shawangunk, Highland and Monhagen Lakes, and one groundwater well in the Indigot Properties.

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? Yes No

If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: _____

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: _____

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), what is the maximum pumping capacity: _____ gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: _____ average 36,000 gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): _____

sanitary wastewater

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? Yes No

If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: City of Middletown Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Name of district: _____
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? Yes No
- Is the project site in the existing district? Yes No
- Is expansion of the district needed? Yes No

- Do existing sewer lines serve the project site? Yes No
- Will a line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? Yes No

 If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____

 Proposed sewer force-main along Route 17M from the Site to the City of Middletown WWTP located at 159 Dolson Ave, Middletown, NY 10940.

iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? Yes No
 If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____

v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge or describe subsurface disposal plans):

vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____

e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? Yes No
 If Yes:

- How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel?
 _____ Square feet or ± 10 acres (impervious surface)
 _____ Square feet or ± 106 acres (parcel size)
- Describe types of new point sources. roof runoff, roadway and parking lot runoff.
- Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)?
 Given the slopes of the site, a combination of swales, curbing and catch basins will be utilized for stormwater collection.

 - If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____
 Same as existing whereas some stormwater runoff already drains to the Walkkill River, which is approximately 600 feet east of the site. The river is part of the Walkkill River Watershed, Hudson River Estuary.
 - Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? Yes No

iv. Does the proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? Yes No

f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? Yes No
 If Yes, identify:

- Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles)
Staff and visitor vehicles; delivery trucks
- Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers)
Excavators; crushing wheel loaders; generators
- Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation)
Utility plant; emergency generators

g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? Yes No
 If Yes:

- Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) Yes No
- In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate:
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydroflouorocarbons (HFCs)
 - _____ TBD Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): _____

ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): _____

i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? Yes No

If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust): _____

j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? Yes No

If Yes:

i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): Morning Evening Weekend
 Randomly between hours of _____ to _____.

ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of truck trips/day and type (e.g., semi trailers and dump trucks): _____
 anticipated average of 40 truck trips during construction

iii. Parking spaces: Existing ~388 Proposed 379 Net increase/decrease -9

iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? Yes No

v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe:
 The visitors and access for the central services will be from River Road which has a new full-actuated traffic signal at its intersection with Rte 17M

vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within ½ mile of the proposed site? Yes No

vii. Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? Yes No

viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? Yes No

k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: _____

ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other): _____

iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade, to an existing substation? Yes No

l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply.

<p>i. During Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 8am to 8pm • Saturday: _____ 9am to 8 pm • Sunday: _____ 9am to 8pm • Holidays: _____ 9am to 8pm 	<p>ii. During Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 24 hours per day • Saturday: _____ 24 hours per day • Sunday: _____ 24 hours per day • Holidays: _____ 24 hours per day
---	---

m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? Yes No
 If yes:
 i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration:
 During Construction, use of construction vehicles and equipment, during daytime hours (8am to 8pm), during the length of construction (54 months)

ii. Will the proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? Yes No
 Describe: _____

n. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? Yes No
 If yes:
 i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:
 parking lot lighting (30ft height), roadway lighting (12ft height), patio/recreational lighting (20ft height), security lighting

ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? Yes No
 Describe: _____

o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? Yes No
 If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____

p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Product(s) to be stored No. 2 Fuel Oil
 ii. Volume(s) 60,000 per unit time TBD (e.g., month, year)
 iii. Generally, describe the proposed storage facilities:
Three (3) 20,000 gallon fuel oil tanks and two (2) separate pumping systems - sized to permit approximately 96 hrs (4 days) of full load operation.

q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Describe proposed treatment(s):

ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? Yes No

r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility:
 • Construction: 126,000 cubic yards tons per 54 months of const. (unit of time)
 • Operation : _____ tons per _____ (unit of time)
 ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste:
 • Construction: reuse of on-site soils of 22,000 cubic yards, DASNY is committed to the maximization of re-use of materials either on-site or through recycling off site as part of State's overall sustainability goals.
 • Operation: It is anticipated that minimal quantities of additional solid waste would result from operations associated with the Proposed Project. Recycling of waste materials would be to the extent feasible.
 iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site:
 • Construction: Waste management may include on-site reuse Construction & demolition debris from removal or modification of existing structures would also be recycled to the extent practicable. Orange County Transfer Station #1
 • Operation: Orange County Transfer Station #1-No significant additional solid waste is anticipated due to proposed operations. It's anticipated that waste generated by operations would involve recycling and/or disposal by municipal or private waste hauler.

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): _____

ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:

- _____ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or
- _____ Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment

iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: _____ years

t. Will the proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: _____

ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: _____

iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated _____ tons/month

iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: _____

v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? Yes No

If Yes: provide name and location of facility: _____

If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility: _____

E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action

E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site

a. Existing land uses.

i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site.

Urban Industrial Commercial Residential (suburban) Rural (non-farm)

Forest Agriculture Aquatic Other (specify): Institutional, Wooded

ii. If mix of uses, generally describe:

Mulch Mart, Orange County Fire Training Center, Orange County Transfer Station.

b. Land uses and covertsypes on the project site.

Land use or Covertypes	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces	19.2	30.7	+11.5
• Forested	27.1	20.4	-6.7
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)	22.8	16.3	-6.5
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)	0	0	0
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)	0	1.7	+1.7
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)	0	0	0
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)	0	0	0
• Other Describe: _____			

c. Is the project site presently used by members of the community for public recreation? Yes No
i. If Yes: explain: _____

d. Are there any facilities serving children, the elderly, people with disabilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, licensed day care centers, or group homes) within 1500 feet of the project site? Yes No
If Yes,
i. Identify Facilities:
Existing MHFPC (secure adult psychiatric center) _____

e. Does the project site contain an existing dam? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Dimensions of the dam and impoundment:
• Dam height: _____ feet
• Dam length: _____ feet
• Surface area: _____ acres
• Volume impounded: _____ gallons OR acre-feet
ii. Dam's existing hazard classification: _____
iii. Provide date and summarize results of last inspection: _____

f. Has the project site ever been used as a municipal, commercial or industrial solid waste management facility, or does the project site adjoin property which is now, or was at one time, used as a solid waste management facility? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Has the facility been formally closed? Yes No
• If yes, cite sources/documentation: _____
ii. Describe the location of the project site relative to the boundaries of the solid waste management facility: _____

iii. Describe any development constraints due to the prior solid waste activities: _____

g. Have hazardous wastes been generated, treated and/or disposed of at the site, or does the project site adjoin property which is now or was at one time used to commercially treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Describe waste(s) handled and waste management activities, including approximate time when activities occurred:
MHFPC has been classified a RCRA generator since 1978. Classifications have varied, but have included: Large Quantity Generator, Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator, and Very Small Quantity Generator. MHFPC has had no violations reported.

h. Potential contamination history. Has there been a reported spill at the proposed project site, or have any remedial actions been conducted at or adjacent to the proposed site? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Is any portion of the site listed on the NYSDEC Spills Incidents database or Environmental Site Remediation database? Check all that apply: Yes No
 Yes – Spills Incidents database Provide DEC ID number(s): 0504313, 9303465, 0104782, 0707132, 9212512,
 Yes – Environmental Site Remediation database Provide DEC ID number(s): 9513154, 9905706, 9700394, 9713092, 0111087,
 Neither database 9112569, 8703951, 9709135, 9609097, 9709171,
9707149, 0307506, 9709034, 0404229, 0607146,
1200328, 1304530, 2301834
ii. If site has been subject of RCRA corrective activities, describe control measures: _____
All NYS DEC spill records have been closed. Site is not subject to any current RCRA corrective activities.

iii. Is the project within 2000 feet of any site in the NYSDEC Environmental Site Remediation database? Yes No
If yes, provide DEC ID number(s): 336016 (former Al Turi Landfill)
iv. If yes to (i), (ii) or (iii) above, describe current status of site(s):
The landfill was capped in accordance with Part 360, a groundwater monitoring network was established and institutional controls in the form of a deed restriction were put in place. Construction of the remedy was completed in August 2001. The potential for soil vapor intrusion was evaluated by the NYSDOH and the NYSDEC, and no further actions were deemed necessary in July 2008.

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? Yes No

- If yes, DEC site ID number: _____
- Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): _____
- Describe any use limitations: _____
- Describe any engineering controls: _____
- Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? Yes No
- Explain: _____

E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site

a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? _____ 14-26 inches feet

b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? Yes No
If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? _____ %

c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site:

MdB Mardin gravelly silt loam	_____	42 %
MdC Mardin gravelly silt loam	_____	18 %
Udorthents, smoothed	_____	14 %

d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: _____ 13-24in feet

e. Drainage status of project site soils: Well Drained: _____ 17 % of site
 Moderately Well Drained: _____ 70 % of site
 Poorly Drained _____ 13 % of site

f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: 0-10%: _____ 44 % of site
 10-15%: _____ 19 % of site
 15% or greater: _____ 12 % of site

g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? Yes No
If Yes, describe: _____

h. Surface water features.

i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? Yes No

ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? Yes No
If Yes to either *i* or *ii*, continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.

iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? Yes No

iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information:

- Streams: Name _____ Classification _____
- Lakes or Ponds: Name _____ Classification _____
- Wetlands: Name portion of USACE Wetland PEM1Cd _____ Approximate Size 122 acres
- Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC) _____

v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? Yes No
If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: _____

i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? Yes No

j. Is the project site in the 100-year Floodplain? Yes No

k. Is the project site in the 500-year Floodplain? Yes No

l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? Yes No
If Yes:

i. Name of aquifer: Unnamed stratified-drift aquifer (principal aquifer) _____

m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site: <u>white-tailed deer</u> <u>gray squirrel</u> <u>common passerine birds</u> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: <i>i.</i> Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation): _____ <i>ii.</i> Source(s) of description or evaluation: _____ <i>iii.</i> Extent of community/habitat: • Currently: _____ acres • Following completion of project as proposed: _____ acres • Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____ acres	
o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: <i>i.</i> Species and listing (endangered or threatened): _____ Indiana Bat (although no suitable habitat found except for a couple of shaded snags in the spruce tree grove) is listed as an endangered species. USFWS IpaC also identified Northern Long-Eared Bat (endangered), Bog Turtle (threatened) and Small Whorled Pogonia (threatened) along the utility corridor.	
p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: <i>i.</i> Species and listing: _____	
q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use: _____	
E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site	
a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, provide county plus district name/number: <u>ORAN002</u>	
b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>i.</i> If Yes: acreage(s) on project site? _____ <i>ii.</i> Source(s) of soil rating(s): _____	
c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: <i>i.</i> Nature of the natural landmark: <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Community <input type="checkbox"/> Geological Feature <i>ii.</i> Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent: _____	
d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: <i>i.</i> CEA name: _____ <i>ii.</i> Basis for designation: _____ <i>iii.</i> Designating agency and date: _____	

e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: Archaeological Site Historic Building or District

ii. Name: multiple structures part of the Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center campus (SHPO PR#: 23PR04186)

iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based:
 Architecturally and historically significant as one of two major mental health facilities in Orange County. Facility was opened in 1916-1918.

f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory? Yes No

g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Describe possible resource(s): _____

ii. Basis for identification: _____

h. Is the project site within five miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Identify resource: Orange County Heritage Trail

ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): County Park/Trail

iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ miles.

i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____

ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666? Yes No

F. Additional Information

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

G. Verification

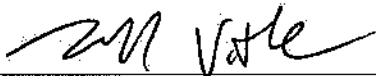
I certify that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name Mr. Marshall Vitale

Date

7/31/23

Signature



Title Director - Administrative Support Services Group

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Agency Use Only [If applicable]
Project : MHFPC Replacement Project
Date : October 2023

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency's reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

If the lead agency is a state agency **and** the action is in any Coastal Area, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer “**Yes**” to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer “**No**” to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box “Moderate to large impact may occur.”
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the “whole action”.
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - j. If “No”, move on to Section 2.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g)

NO

YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____ _____	E2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h)

NO

YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. Impact on groundwater The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Impact on Flooding The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. (See Part 1. E.2) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. Impacts on Air			
The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. (See Part 1. D.2.f., D.2.h, D.2.g) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels: i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2g D2g D2g D2g D2g D2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Impact on Plants and Animals			
The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: _____	E2n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____	E1b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources			
The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
<i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	E1 a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile 1/2 -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historical Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places.	E3e	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. If any of the above (a-d) are answered “Moderate to large impact may occur”, continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property’s setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation			
The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan. (See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - e. If “No”, go to Section 12.</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or “ecosystem services”, provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas			
The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - c. If “No”, go to Section 13.</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Impact on Transportation
 The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems. NO YES
 (See Part 1. D.2.j)
If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Impact on Energy
 The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy. NO YES
 (See Part 1. D.2.k)
If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The 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 commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other Impacts: _____ _____			

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light
 The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting. NO YES
 (See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

NO YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Consistency with Community Plans The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans. (See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", go to Section 18.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action's land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Consistency with Community Character The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character. (See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", proceed to Part 3.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 3 - Evaluation of the Magnitude and Importance of Project Impacts
and
Determination of Significance

Part 3 provides the reasons in support of the determination of significance. The lead agency must complete Part 3 for every question in Part 2 where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.

Based on the analysis in Part 3, the lead agency must decide whether to require an environmental impact statement to further assess the proposed action or whether available information is sufficient for the lead agency to conclude that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse environmental impact. By completing the certification on the next page, the lead agency can complete its determination of significance.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

To complete this section:

- Identify the impact based on the Part 2 responses and describe its magnitude. Magnitude considers factors such as severity, size or extent of an impact.
- Assess the importance of the impact. Importance relates to the geographic scope, duration, probability of the impact occurring, number of people affected by the impact and any additional environmental consequences if the impact were to occur.
- The assessment should take into consideration any design element or project changes.
- Repeat this process for each Part 2 question where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.
- Provide the reason(s) why the impact may, or will not, result in a significant adverse environmental impact
- For Conditional Negative Declarations identify the specific condition(s) imposed that will modify the proposed action so that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result.
- Attach additional sheets, as needed.

Based on the project information and impact guidance thresholds presented in FEAF Parts 1 and 2, along with the Supplemental Report, the Proposed Project is not likely to result in any significant adverse impacts in any of the technical areas. No significant adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Project.

See SEQR Negative Declaration Notice of Determination of Non-Significance ("Negative Declaration"), dated October 31, 2023, attached.

Determination of Significance - Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

SEQR Status: Type 1 Unlisted

Identify portions of EAF completed for this Project: Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF, as noted, plus this additional support information
Supplemental Report

and considering both the magnitude and importance of each identified potential impact, it is the conclusion of the
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) _____ as lead agency that:

A. This project will result in no significant adverse impacts on the environment, and, therefore, an environmental impact statement need not be prepared. Accordingly, this negative declaration is issued.

B. Although this project could have a significant adverse impact on the environment, that impact will be avoided or substantially mitigated because of the following conditions which will be required by the lead agency:

There will, therefore, be no significant adverse impacts from the project as conditioned, and, therefore, this conditioned negative declaration is issued. A conditioned negative declaration may be used only for UNLISTED actions (see 6 NYCRR 617.d).

C. This Project may result in one or more significant adverse impacts on the environment, and an environmental impact statement must be prepared to further assess the impact(s) and possible mitigation and to explore alternatives to avoid or reduce those impacts. Accordingly, this positive declaration is issued.

Name of Action: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project

Name of Lead Agency: DASNY

Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: Robert S. Derico, R.A.

Title of Responsible Officer: Director, Office of Environmental Affairs

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: 

Date: 10/31/2023

Signature of Preparer (if different from Responsible Officer) 

Date: 10/31/2023

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Sara E. Stein, AICP, Senior Environmental Manager, DASNY

Address: 28 Liberty Street, 55th Floor, New York, New York 10005

Telephone Number: (212) 273-5092

E-mail: SStein@dasny.org

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a copy of this Notice is sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located (e.g., Town / City / Village of)

Other involved agencies (if any)

Applicant (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/enb.html>

PRINT FULL FORM

New York State Office of Mental Health
Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project
Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) – Part 1
Supplemental Report

October 2023

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A. Project Description

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND PROPOSED PROJECT

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) has received a request from the New York State Office of Mental Health (“OMH”) to design and construct a replacement facility at the existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (“MHFPC”) campus, pursuant to OMH’s Capital Projects Program (the “Proposed Project”). The proposed MHFPC replacement facility would be located on a portion of the MHFPC’s existing campus to be subdivided, adjacent to the existing facility, at 2834 New York State Route 17M (“Route 17M”), also known as US Route 6, New Hampton, Orange County, New York. For the purposes of the *New York State Environmental Quality Review Act* (“SEQRA”), the Proposed Action would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the design and construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH.

More specifically, the Proposed Project would consist of the construction of an approximately 340,000 gross-square-foot (“gsf”) forensic residential inpatient facility on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 39-acre portion of the MHFPC’s existing, approximately 69-acre main campus, north of Route 17M (see Figure 1).¹ The proposed replacement facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a 15-bed net increase over the existing facility. The Proposed Project would be specifically designed for secure forensic care, with specialty residential units serving violent and medically frail patients.

The Proposed Project would also include the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure, along Route 17M (see Figure 2). The proposed replacement facility's design would provide new, separate infrastructure systems allowing the existing facility to remain on-line and operational during construction, and later be decommissioned once the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the new facility. The existing facility, including MHFPC’s existing on-site water and wastewater facilities, would subsequently be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to SEQRA. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.²

¹ OMH’s MHFPC property consists of three, separate, non-contiguous parcels totaling approximately 95 acres. Parcel #1 and Parcel #2 are located south of Route 17M and consist of approximately 18 acres and 7 acres, respectively. Parcel #3 is the main MHFPC campus on the north side of Route 17M and consists of approximately 69 acres. For purposes of this review, the Project Site consists of the approximately 39-acre portion of Parcel #3 to be subdivided as part of this project.

² It is permissible for the Proposed Project to undergo a separate review under SEQRA because: a) the Proposed Project would have independent utility and there is no plan for the future reuse of the existing facility at this time; b) the Proposed Project under review for purposes of DASNY’s Proposed Action to undertake construction of the replacement facility on behalf of OMH does not preclude review of a future project on the existing campus under SEQRA once there is a specific plan in place; and c) the permissibly segmented review is no less protective of the environment.

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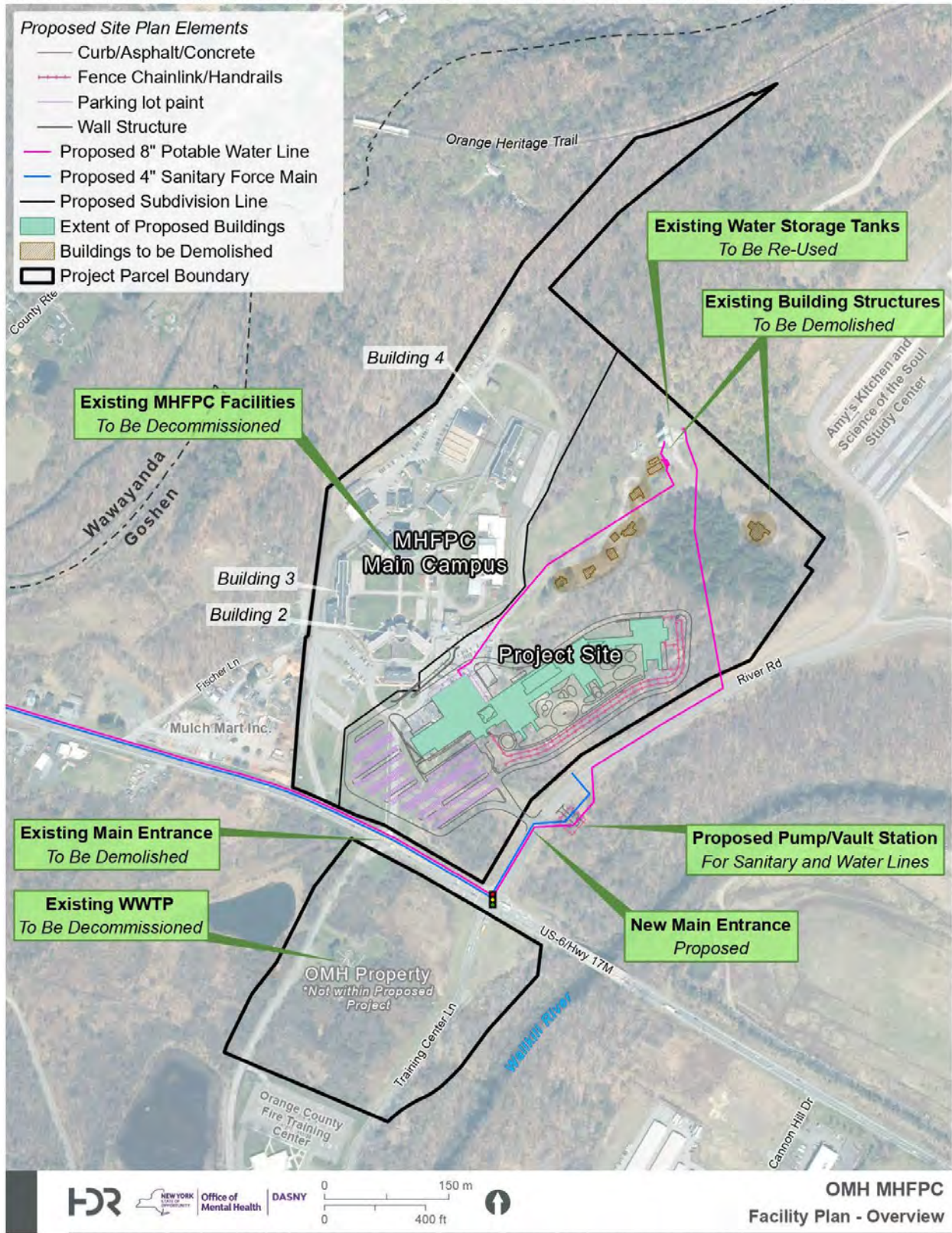


Figure 1: Facility Plan - Overview

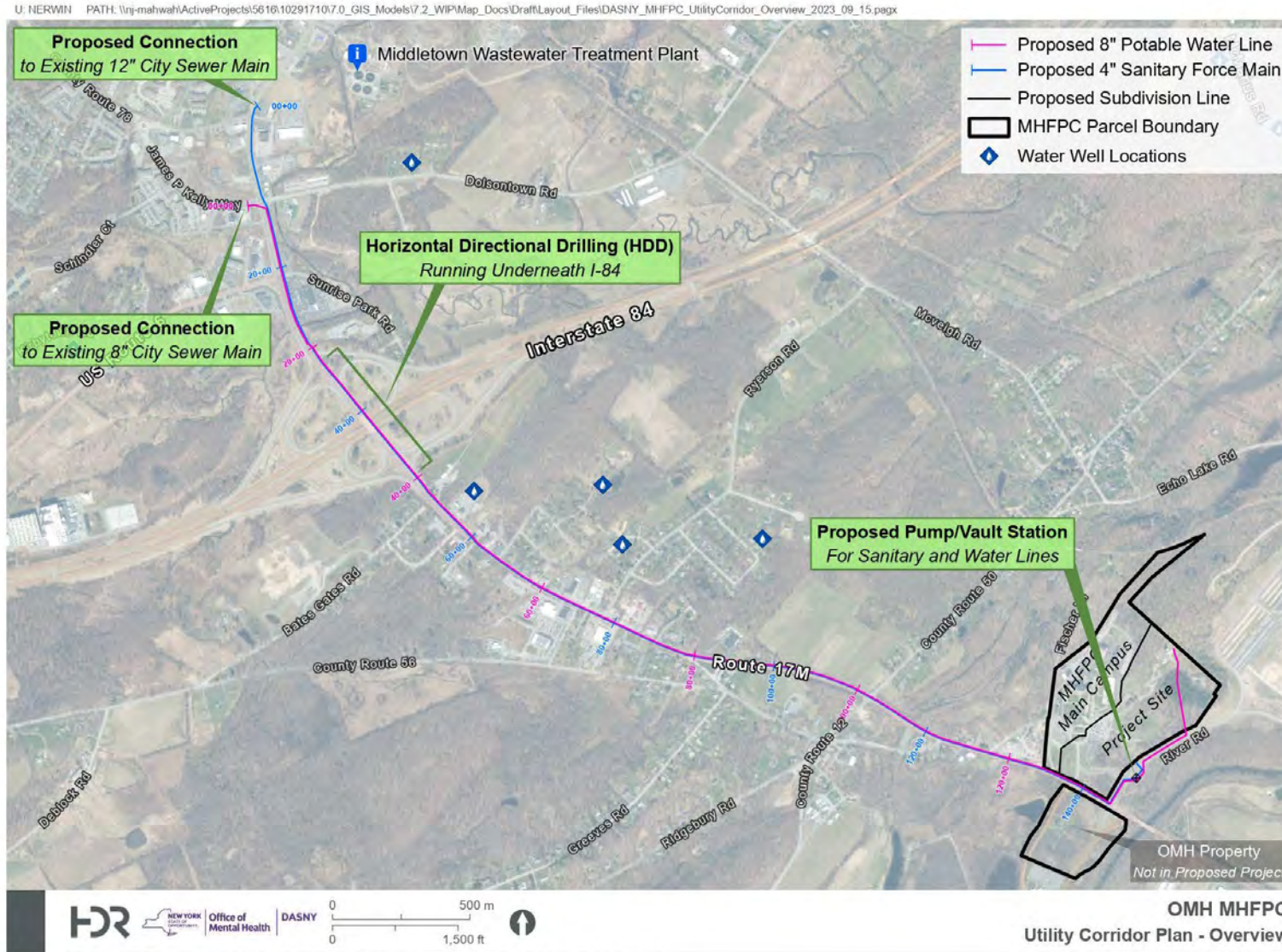


Figure 2: Utility Corridor Plan

The Proposed Project would also include the demolition of approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (constructed circa 1990) along Willow Place (see Figure 3). These buildings have not been maintained or rehabilitated in over 30 years and are in a very poor, dilapidated condition. Moreover, the proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new, more direct, on-site underground water main needed for the Proposed Project and allow for equipment staging and the location of construction office trailers during the construction period.

1.1. New MHFPC Replacement Facility

The proposed replacement facility would be constructed on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 39-acre subdivided portion of the MHFPC’s approximately 69-acre main campus (see Figure 4), on an estimated 22 acres of land (i.e., area of disturbance), east of and adjacent to the existing facility (the “Project Site”).³ The Project Site is generally bounded by the existing MHFPC facility to the west, Amy’s Kitchen/Science of the Soul complex (herein referred to as Amy’s Kitchen) to the north, River Road (formerly Amy’s Kitchen Road) to the east, and Route 17M to the south. Most of the undeveloped area is wooded and grassy meadows, with approximately three acres of cleared space for a soccer field, access road and parking.

The proposed replacement facility would be three stories in height and include in-patient sleeping units, treatment spaces, offices, dining areas, a wellness center, classrooms in addition to various psychiatric and clinical support spaces. The Proposed Project would also include an approximately two-story central utility plant and central services building. The central services building would include a central kitchen, storage, offices, and associated support spaces.

Overall, site improvements would include grading/drainage and stormwater management areas, new surface parking lots and internal circulation for staff, visitors, and State vehicles, and landscaped areas; as further detailed below:

- **Grading and Drainage** - The Project Site is located on the side of a hill, which slopes northwest to southeast and has a drop in elevation of approximately 50 feet over a length of approximately 590 linear feet (approximately eight percent). The proposed replacement facility design takes advantage of the existing slope to provide natural positive drainage away from the Project Site. Utilizing the natural slopes in the proposed building design would allow for minimized site cut and fill, with a total net cut of approximately 60,000 cubic feet (or 2,200 cubic yards).

³ As part of the Proposed Project, OMH is seeking approval from the Town of Goshen to subdivide the MHFPC’s approximately 69-acre main campus. The proposed replacement facility would be constructed on an approximately 39-acre subdivided portion of the main campus (eastern half of property), and the existing facility would encompass the remaining approximately 30 acres (western half of property).



Figure 3. Staff Housing/Office Buildings to be Demolished

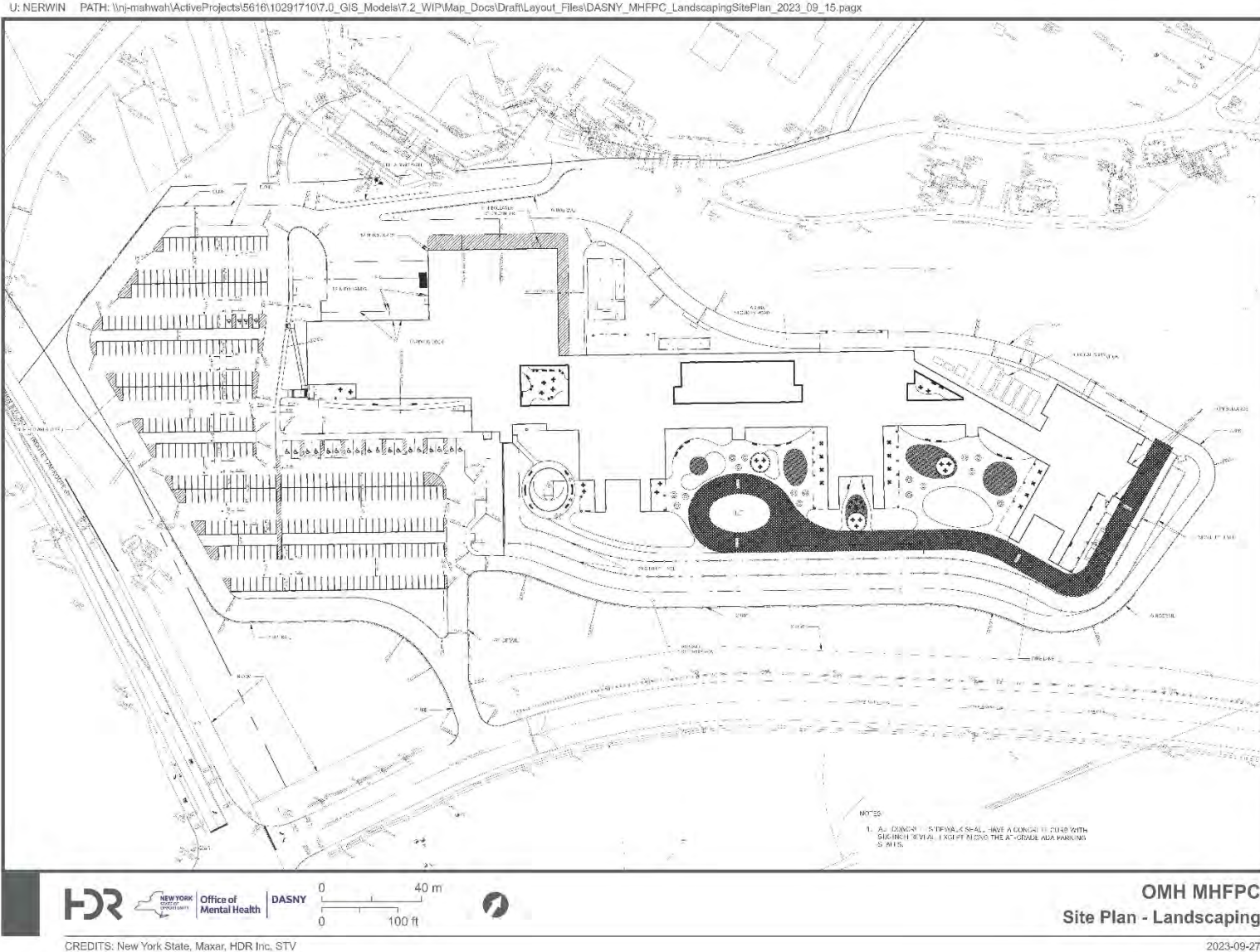


Figure 4: Site Plan – Civil

The proposed stormwater management system would provide the necessary on-site quality and quantity treatment for the new MHFPC Campus, including building, roadways, parking, and activity yards in accordance with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”) requirements. Stormwater from the new development would be collected through a series of swales, catch basins, pipes, and underground stormwater tanks and/or stormwater pond and detained on-site for infiltration thereby minimizing runoff from the site. Any excess runoff would then outlet near River Road and drain through existing drainage swales to the Wallkill River, which is approximately 600 feet east of the Project Site. There will be no new outfalls to the Wallkill River.

- **Access** - The existing campus roadways will not be utilized in the design of the new MHFPC facility. To support MHFPC’s interest in constructing a replacement facility that is self-sufficient and does not interrupt service and operations to the existing facility, the Proposed Project would include a new main access road to the facility’s entrance off the newly constructed River Road. The new signalized intersection at River Road and Route 17M would then be utilized for controlled egress and ingress to the new facility’s main access road, including left turns to/from Route 17M. The old main entrance from Route 17M would be permanently closed and removed, while a small and existing staff entrance accessible from Route 17M would remain open to access to the old campus.

Internal roadways will be designed in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (“NYSDOT”) standards as well as other local ordinances and fire codes. The driveway to the loading dock will be designed to accommodate trucks and tractor trailers, such as WB-65 vehicles. Support, maintenance, shipping and receiving access would be separated from staff and visitor access. Utilizing the same entry off River Road, truck, supply, and delivery traffic would enter the Project Site and travel along the outer perimeter road of the parking lot to reach the loading dock located along the west end of the new building. This perimeter route would also serve to continue the patrol road route that would circle the outside of the new building.

- **Parking** - The existing MHFPC Campus is composed of multiple parking lots spread throughout the facility, totaling approximately 388 parking stalls, including 244 stalls for staff and 144 stalls for visitors. More than half of the existing parking facilities would be removed for the siting of the new MHFPC facility.

As such, a new and single parking lot is planned to the west of the proposed replacement facility. Parking would be provided for facility staff, maintenance, visitors, and emergency vehicles, as required by MHFPC. The new main entrance drive would connect directly to the parking lot, laid out in such a manner as to maximize parking stalls. Plant bed islands between the parking modules would provide aesthetic enhancement to the parking lot, appropriate locations for elevation changes to occur,

low-impact stormwater management opportunities, shade for site users, and compliance with local zoning code standards and NYSDEC guidelines. Accessible parking and visitor parking would be located near the main entry and vehicular drop off area, while staff parking would be located farther west. The current design includes approximately 357 regular parking stalls and 22 accessible stalls, for a total of approximately 379 parking stalls. A net decrease of 9 parking stalls.

- **Gas System** - The existing facility is serviced by two metered gas services, connecting into the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (“NYSEG”) (now part of Avangrid) on Route 17M, via two separate gas regulator buildings. NYSEG would supply gas for the proposed MHFPC facility, through a new metered service.
- **Electrical System** - The existing facility is serviced by metered electric service, connecting into the local grid on the westerly side of Route 17M. The electric service is provided by Orange and Rockland (“O&R”) Utilities. O&R Utilities would supply electricity for the proposed MHFPC facility, through new metered service. The old connections will be decommissioned and capped once new service is established at the new facility.

1.2. New Water and Wastewater Utility Connection to the City of Middletown (“Utility Corridor”)

The existing MHFPC is served by on-site water and wastewater facilities (groundwater wells and water treatment and wastewater collection and treatment). For potable water and fire suppression supply services, the existing facility is supplied by two water towers on the north end of the property. The water towers supply water through multiple on-site wells that are located on the south side of Route 17M, south of the intersection of Denton Hill Road. Currently there are three active wells on site that are in use and service the current facility. The well water is pumped through one supply line across the MHFPC property to the water towers located at the high point of the site creating enough water pressure to serve the facilities. For sanitary services, a wastewater treatment plant (“WWTP”) exists on the south side of Route 17M. Wastewater from the existing facility is piped to this WWTP by gravity and pump system. The sanitary sewerage from the existing facility is collected into a combined sewer pipe. This pipe exits the MHFPC Campus between Building 2 and 3 directed to the WWTP. Overall, most of the mechanical and electrical equipment, instrumentation and controls for these facilities are over 30 years old and reaching the end of their service life, thus leading to the decommissioning of the WWTP.

Consequently, the Proposed Project would also include the construction of new connections to municipal water and sewer to the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure; and the subsequent decommissioning of the MHFPC’s on-site water and wastewater facilities. While several alternatives (on-site vs off-site, and corridor alignment for off-site option) have been evaluated, the proposed off-site and Route 17M corridor alignment alternative (see Figure 2) was selected

due to reduced construction costs (reflecting a savings of approximately \$700,000) and reduced operation and maintenance requirements with the elimination of on-site treatment facilities.

- **Utility Corridor Route** - The new sanitary conveyance system and new potable water transmission main would be routed along the northern shoulder of Route 17M (and in certain restricted locations within the Route 17M right-of-way) that goes through the Town of Goshen, the Town of Wawayanda, and the City of Middletown for approximately 2.5 miles to connect to the existing City of Middletown facilities. The new water and sewer mains would be installed in the same alignment along Route 17M, with a minimum horizontal separation distance of 10 feet.
- **Water/Wastewater Pumping and Valve Vaults Station at River Road** - Given the changes in topography at the MHFPC Project Site and along Route 17M, the mains would be a combination of gravity fed and pumps. To that end, a new pump/vault station would be installed near the MHFPC Project Site along River Road. The subject property along the Amy's Kitchen driveway is owned by the Town of Goshen. Upon the potable water passing this pump/vault station, the water would be pumped uphill to the location of the existing water storage tanks that will be reused as part of this new water supply connection.

The water/wastewater utility construction is scheduled to start in July 2024, and it will take approximately 12 to 16 months to complete. To the extent possible, the new water and sewer mains would be installed by horizontal directional drilling (“HDD”) to minimize the use of open cut trenches (and thus traffic lane closures on Route 17M) and to cross Interstate 84 (“I-84”) interchange and streams. HDD would also be used for the construction of the water main in the rear of the MHFPC property. With the use of HDD, there will be no full lane closures and thus minimal traffic impacts along Route 17M. As the utility work progresses along Route 17M and drilling/receiving (i.e., entry/exit) pits will be constructed for HDD work, these respective sections of the road will be properly signed for traffic calming measures and partial lane closures.

At this time, the only known locations of the drilling and receiving pits are at the I-84 crossing. In general, manufacturer data and known soil conditions suggest that HDD can be safely performed in 1,500-foot sections with pits on either end. Each pit is scaled at 5'x17' which would be typical for the other pits. The Contractor will be locating these pits based on site conditions and its means and methods.

1.3. Demolition of Staff Housing/Office Buildings and Siting of Temporary Trailer Complex Area on Willow Place

Within the existing OMH parcel, but just uphill of the new MHFPC Project Site, the Proposed Project will also include the demolition of approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (circa 1990) along Willow Place, as depicted in Figure 3. These buildings have not been maintained nor rehabilitated in over 30

years and are in a very poor condition. Moreover, the proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new on-site underground water lines and allow for equipment staging and office trailers during the approximately 4.5-year construction period.

The roadway for Willow Place will remain intact, while the former staff housing buildings and structures will be demolished, and the site regraded to blend in with the surrounding landforms. Utilities from the houses would be cut and capped at curb line (including gas, electric, water, sanitary, and telecommunications). Prior to demolition, the contractor would explore ways to temporarily re-purpose the existing electric services for the future construction trailers and/or utilize power during construction. Such electrical repurposing would (if feasible) only be used for the duration of the construction period. Once the buildings have been raised, this area would then be used for the temporary siting of the Construction Trailer Complex to be used by both DASNY/OMH and contractors during the construction period. The trailer complex would be provided electricity either from existing services as described above or from a new 13.2-kilovolts (“kV”) aerial utility line from Building 4, as well as temporary water and sanitary services. Upon full construction of the new MHPFC facility, the trailers and utilities would be removed, and the grounds would be restored.

1.4. Description of the Institution

New York State has a large, multi-faceted mental health system that serves more than 700,000 individuals each year. Within that system, OMH operates 26 State Psychiatric Centers across the State and regulates, certifies, and oversees more than 4,500 programs operated by local governments and nonprofit agencies. OMH provides forensic psychiatric care at four facilities in New York State. Patients at any OMH forensic psychiatric centers fall into three general categories: those exhibiting high levels of aggression and violence unmanageable at a civil psychiatric facility, felony defendants found incompetent to stand trial (Criminal Procedure Law [“CPL”] 730), and defendants found not responsible for criminal conduct due to mental disease or defect (CPL 330.20). As such, forensic facilities have a very high level of security, but are otherwise healthcare facilities focused on stabilization and treatment.

The largest facility is the MHFPC, which was built in the early 1900s in the Town of Goshen near the City of Middletown, New York. The facility’s original purpose was to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents using construction and agricultural practices. In the 1930s, the facility had dairy and animal farms, a water purification system, vegetable gardens, and other amenities. In 1958, the New York Department of Corrections gave the facility to New York State. In the 1970s, the facility was turned into a forensic psychiatric hospital, called the MHFPC, to care for the mentally ill.

1.5. Purpose and Need

The current MHFPC facility is a secure adult psychiatric center for patients admitted by court order, where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The existing

MHFPC consists of an approximately 30-building facility on approximately 69 acres of cleared and wooded lands, with a funded capacity of 285 beds and a total population of approximately 850 patients and staff. The existing facility, which was originally designed for the care of delinquent youths, has very outdated buildings that are more than 100 years old with a very deteriorated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility is severely deteriorated with aged, inefficient buildings, unsafe floor plan configurations, and risks to patient and staff safety. The buildings are currently maintained by a dedicated staff with a constant series of repair projects. Accreditation surveys for the facility have cited basic nonconformances such as lack of air conditioning and ligature risks.

With consistent, if not increasing, judicial pressure for forensic care, OMH has long recognized the need to improve or replace the MHFPC facility. In partnership with DASNY for overall project management and construction services, several studies and proposals culminated in the proposed construction of a replacement facility specifically designed for secure forensic care. The new facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a net increase of 15 beds. Specialty residential units would serve violent and medically frail patients. Design strategies and engineering systems would support ongoing operations in the event of future airborne infectious disease pandemics.

The construction of a new MHFPC is critical to provide the continued, secure care and treatment for patients. Likewise, the systems and utility infrastructure would be brought up to current building codes and standards. The proposed facility design would provide new and separate systems and infrastructure while anticipating that the existing facility would remain operational during construction and later be decommissioned when the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the new MHFPC facility, all existing staff and patients would be transferred to the new facility while the existing facility would be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to *SEQRA*. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.

1.6. Discretionary Permits and Approvals

As described above, the Proposed Action would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the design and construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH. The Proposed Project would also require permits and/or approvals from several other State and local agencies, as summarized in Table 1, below.

Table 1: State and/or Local Permits, Approvals and Consultations Potentially Required for the Proposed Project

Agency	Applicability
State	
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”)	State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity
	Petroleum Bulk Storage Registration
New York State Department of Health (“NYSDOH”)	Approval of Public Water Supply Improvements
New York State Department of Transportation (“NYSDOT”)	Curb Cut/Highway Work Permit
New York State Historic Preservation Office– Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”)	Consultation
Local	
Orange County Department of Health (“OCDOH”)	Approval of Public Water Supply Improvements
Orange County Planning Department	GML239 Review
Town of Goshen	Building Permit
	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Approval
	Street Opening/Curb Cut
Utility Providers (NYSEG, O&R)	Consultations
City of Middletown	Water/Sewer District Expansion

1.7. Schedule

Construction of the Proposed Project is scheduled to start in winter 2023 and is expected to be completed by spring 2028, a duration of about 4.5 years before the new facility is fully ready for occupancy. However, the bulk of the site work and new steel erection is expected to be completed by spring 2025. Upon full completion and receipt of certificate of occupancy, the existing population of staff and patients would be securely moved to the new replacement facility while the old facility would subsequently be fully decommissioned.

1.8. Description of Construction Activities

Provided below is a brief description of the construction activities that would be undertaken for the Proposed Project.

MHFPC Campus. Construction of the proposed MHFPC replacement facility would generally consist of the following:

- Demolition of existing structures along Willow Place;
- Site preparation, such as clearing and grading (total net cut of approximately 60,000 cubic feet (or 2,200 cubic yards));
- Construction of a new, three-story, forensic residential inpatient facility of approximately 340,000 gsf;
- Construction of a two-story central utility plant and central services building;
- Construction of a new main access road to the facility's entrance off the newly constructed River Road, and permanent closure of the existing main entrance from Route 17M;
- Construction of a new parking lot to the west of the new facility;
- Installation of a stormwater management system consisting of a series of swales, catch basins, pipes, and underground stormwater tanks and/or stormwater pond and detained on-site for infiltration;
- Interior and exterior finishing; and
- Landscaping.

The anticipated construction equipment would include cranes, front-end loaders, mini excavators, crushing wheel loader(s), soil compactor(s), hydraulic excavator(s), crawler crane(s), welding rigs, generators, dewatering pumps, concrete pumps, and hand tools. Construction work would occur during normal working hours, 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM Monday through Friday. If needed and upon receipt of Town Approval for a temporary variance in the noise construction code, there may be a

need to work second and/or third shift as well as on weekends. Construction would result in up to 40 daily trucks and 327 construction workers during the peak construction period. The average number of construction workers per shift would be 213. Construction of the Proposed Project would create up to 2,100 temporary construction jobs.

Demolition of the existing structures on Willow Place would include approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (circa 1990). The roadway for Willow Place would remain, while the six structures would be demolished to below grade, with the area restored to existing grade with seed/sod. Utilities from the houses would be cut and capped at curb line (including gas, electric, water, sanitary, and telecommunications). Prior to demolition, the contractor would explore ways to temporarily re-purpose the existing electric services for the future construction trailers and/or utilize power during construction. Such electrical repurposing would (if feasible) only be used for the duration of the construction period.

Once demolition is complete, the vacant location would then be used for the temporary siting of the trailer complex area to be used by both DASNY/OMH and contractors during the construction period. The trailer complex would be provided electricity (either from existing services as described above or from a new 13.2 kV aerial utility line from Building 4, as well as temporary water and sanitary services. Upon full construction of the proposed replacement facility, the trailers and utilities would be removed, and the grounds would be restored.

New Water and Wastewater Utility Connection to the City of Middletown. Construction of the new water and wastewater utility connections to the City of Middletown would generally consist of the following:

- Construction of approximately 2.5 miles of new water and sewer mains from the MHFPC campus to the City of Middletown, along Route 17M;
- Installation of a new pump/vault station near the MHFPC Project Site along River Road; and
- Decommissioning of the MHFPC's on-site water and wastewater facilities.

Additional Construction Information. The Proposed Project components would require a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”) General Permit (“GP”) for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity issued by NYSDEC, since the Project Site is greater than one acre in size. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) would be prepared to comply with the terms and conditions of the GP for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities by planning and implementing a number of measures to achieve tangible pollution prevention and control objectives. The SWPPP would reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants and erosion and sediment loading to water bodies during construction. The plan would control the impact of stormwater runoff on the water quality of the receiving waters and to control

the increased volume and peak rate of runoff during and after construction. In addition, the plan would outline procedures for maintaining storm water management measures during and after construction operations. A copy of the SWPPP would be included as a component of the SPDES permit. The special provisions for the Proposed Project would incorporate conditions of the SPDES and SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP would be available at the Project Site during construction and until the Project Site has been permanently stabilized.

Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and other applicable State and local regulations would be implemented. Potential control measures may include sediment traps, silt fence, stabilized construction entrances and storm drain inlet protection as temporary structural measures. These temporary soil erosion and sediment control measures and practices would be used to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation, and surface water pollution during construction operations on the site. Recommended measures to clean and repair the sediment and erosion control structures would be followed throughout construction and subsequent site stabilization to ensure they function as designed and do not become clogged with sediment. Maintenance schedules and procedures are included as a component of the SWPPP. Sediment collected by these measures would be disposed of in accordance with the appropriate disposal regulations. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans would be included as a component of the Construction Plans for the Proposed Project components.

B. Impact Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

DASNY, as Lead Agency, is conducting an environmental review of the Proposed Project in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *SEQRA*, codified at Article 8 of the New York Environmental Conservation Law (“ECL”), and its implementing regulations, promulgated at Part 617 of Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (“NYCRR”), which collectively contain the requirements for the *SEQRA* process. Generally accepted industry standards with respect to environmental analysis methodologies and impact criteria for evaluating the Proposed Project were employed to assess potential impacts.

This *Full Environmental Assessment Form (“FEAF”) Supplemental Report* provides information and analysis to supplement Part 1 of the *FEAF* for the Proposed Project and is organized to address the criteria for determining whether a proposed action may have a significant adverse impact on the environment, as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 617.7(c)(1).

In accordance with the process described in *SEQRA*, DASNY, as Lead Agency, examined the potential for environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the Proposed Project. The following technical areas were reviewed:

- Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy
- Community Facilities and Services
- Historic and Cultural Resources
- Open Space Resources
- Aesthetic and Visual Resources
- Hazardous Materials
- Water and Sewer Infrastructure
- Traffic and Transportation
- Air Quality
- Energy Use, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Climate Change
- Noise
- Geology, Soils, and Topography
- Surface Water Resources
- Vegetation and Wildlife
- Solid Waste Management

- Socioeconomics
- Public Health
- Neighborhood Character
- Environmental Justice

Construction activity related impact assessment are included in the respective technical areas of concern. Additionally, in support of the environmental review, consultations with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”), New York Natural Heritage Program (“NHP”), and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”) were completed. Responses from these agencies as well as other involved agencies and interested parties are included in Appendix A, Agency Correspondence.

2. LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY

This section is meant to analyze the potential for significant adverse effects of the Proposed Project on current land use, zoning and public policy. The assessment evaluates the uses and development trends in the area and considers whether the Proposed Project is compatible with those conditions or may affect them. Similarly, the assessment considers the Proposed Project’s conformance to and effect on the area’s zoning and other applicable public policies.

2.1. Existing Conditions

2.1.1. Land Use

MHFPC Campus. The entire OMH property including the existing MHFPC facility campus and the Project Site is categorized as a community services land use under the Town of Goshen Zoning Regulation⁴ (see Figure 5). The existing land uses in the immediate surrounding area include mostly vacant land, with some residential uses to the northwest, commercial uses to the west and southeast, community and public service uses to the south, and public service uses to the east. Residential uses in the surrounding area include single family detached homes along Fischer Lane, adjacent to the northwest OMH property line. There are multiple retail stores and self-storage facilities to the west and southeast of the OMH property along Route 17M. The Orange County Fire Training Center, Waste Transfer Station No. 1, and Sheriff’s Office Firearms Training Range are located to the south of the OMH property. Amy’s Kitchen, which is a large food manufacturing complex, is located to the east of the OMH property.

⁴ <http://data.gis.ny.gov/datasets/sharegis::nys-tax-parcels-public-1/about>

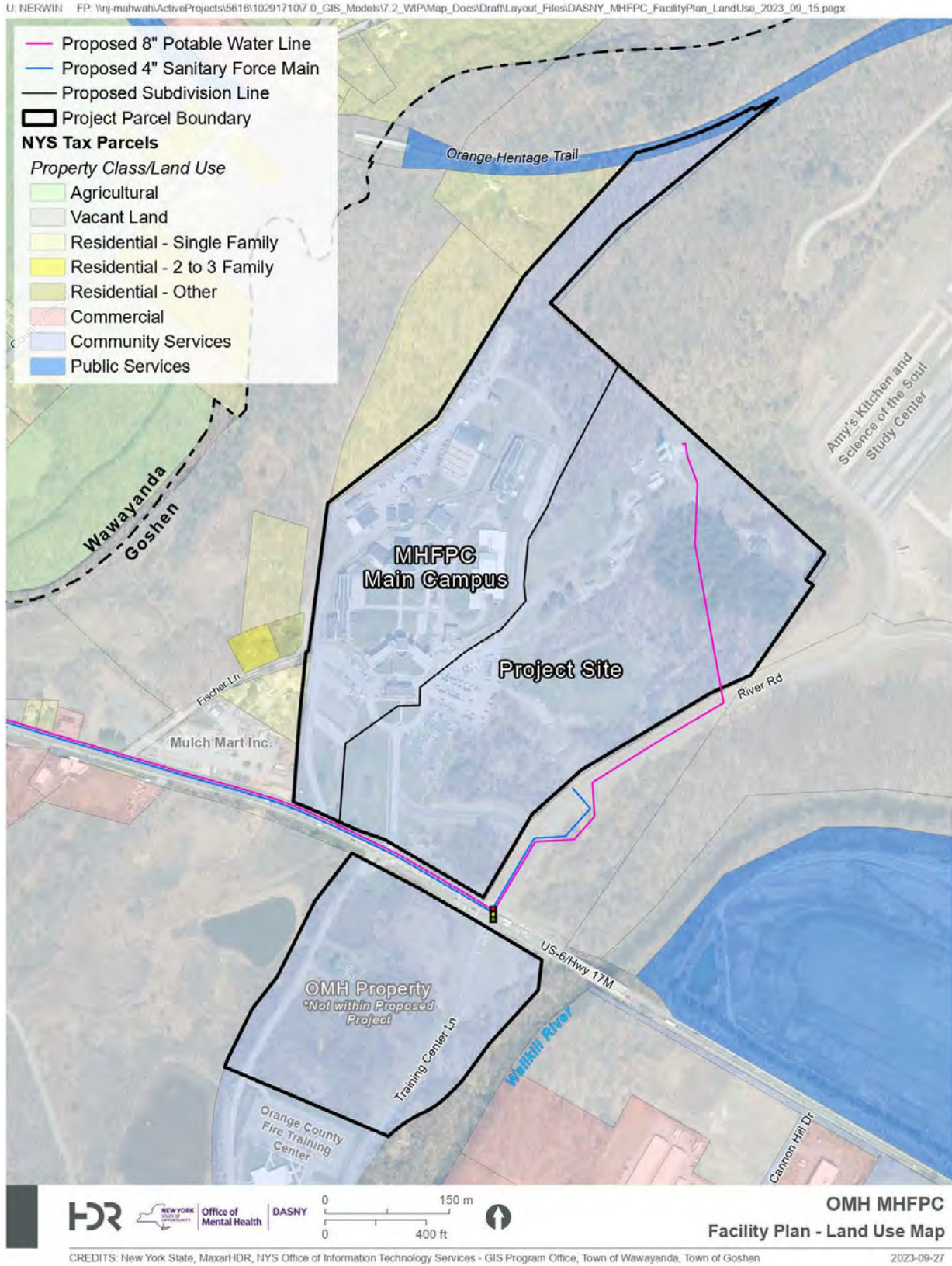


Figure 5: Facility Plan – Land Use Map

Utility Corridor. The Proposed Utility Corridor will replace the existing on-site water and wastewater treatment plant that services the existing MHFPC facility. The proposed utility corridor will be routed along the northern shoulder of Route 17M/US Route 6, spanning approximately 2.5 miles to the City of Middletown’s water facilities, crossing the I-84 Interchange (see Figure 6). The 2.5 miles of Route 17M spans through many different commercial and office uses, such as a garden supply center, an orchard, a lumber yard, auto dealerships, gas stations, and various commercial establishments. Across Route 17M, from the existing MHFPC facility, there is more industrial zoned land where the Orange County Fire Training Center, Waste Transfer Station No. 1, and Sheriff’s Office Firearms Training Range are located.

2.1.2. Zoning

The Project Site is located within the Commercial/Office Mixed-Use (“CO”) zoning district⁵ within the Town of Goshen, New York (see Figure 7). The purpose of this district is to allow for well-buffered light industrial, service commercial, office and research facilities with minimal visual impact pursuant to the Zoning Law of the Town of Goshen (see §97-8 and §97-14). The CO zoning district also allows for housing and limited retail development where compatible and in support of the primary uses and subject to site plan and/or special permit. Adaptive reuse of existing commercial or industrial buildings is also allowed. In addition, the CO zoning district allows for special site design and operational consideration to allow larger-scale non-residential uses that provide jobs while protecting the scenic and rural qualities. The Project Site is located on State-owned property and is therefore exempt from local zoning regulations.

The proposed Utility Corridor would run approximately 2.5 miles along Route 17M (see Figure 8). It would primarily travel through agricultural and commercially zoned districts in the towns of Goshen and Wawayanda and across the I-84 interchange to the City of Middletown. It would also pass through small pockets of residential single-family, two- and three-family homes, and vacant land. Specifically, the Proposed Utility Corridor would be located adjacent to the Highway Commercial (“HC”) and Agricultural Industrial (“AI”) zoning districts in the Town of Goshen; the Mixed Commercial 1 (“MC1”), Mixed Commercial 2 (“MC2”), Suburban Residential (“SR”), and Town Commercial 1 (“TC1”) zoning districts in the Town of Wawayanda; and the General Business (“C3”) zoning district in the City of Middletown. No zoning changes are required for the installation of the water and sewer transmission lines within the utility corridor, and, therefore, a zoning assessment is not required.

⁵ <https://townofgoshen.org/zoning/>

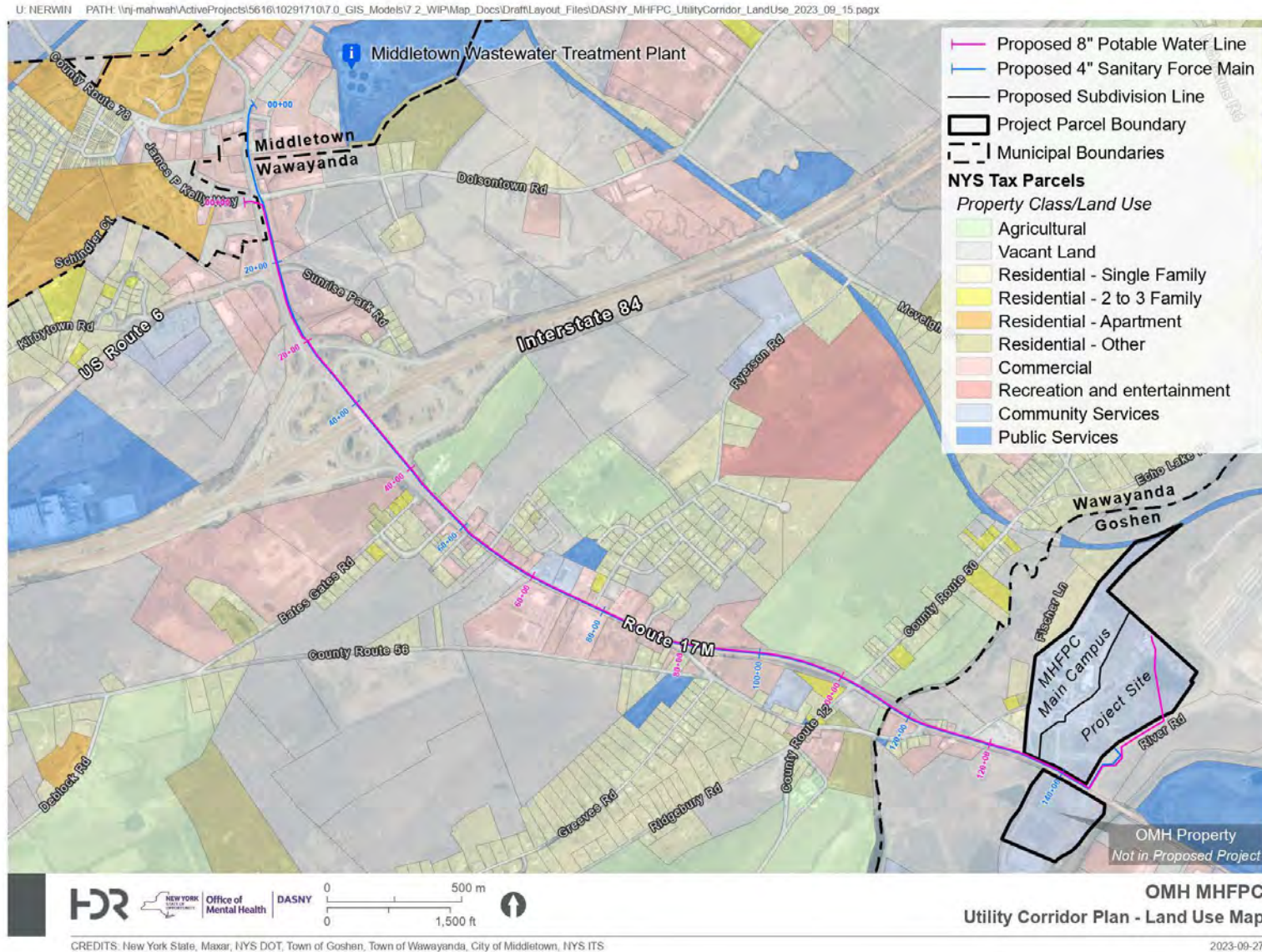


Figure 6: Utility Corridor Plan – Land Use Map

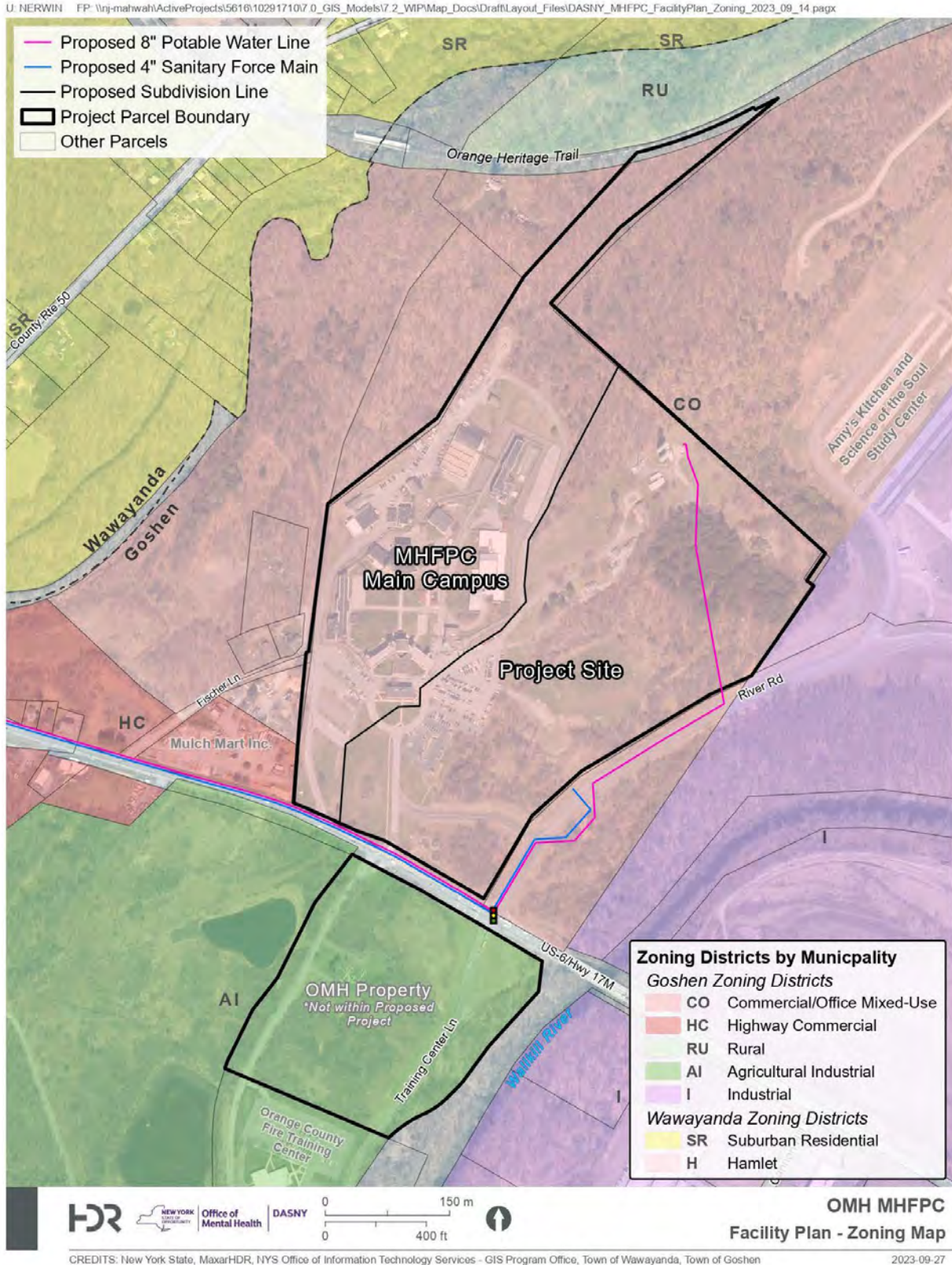


Figure 7: Facility Plan – Zoning Map

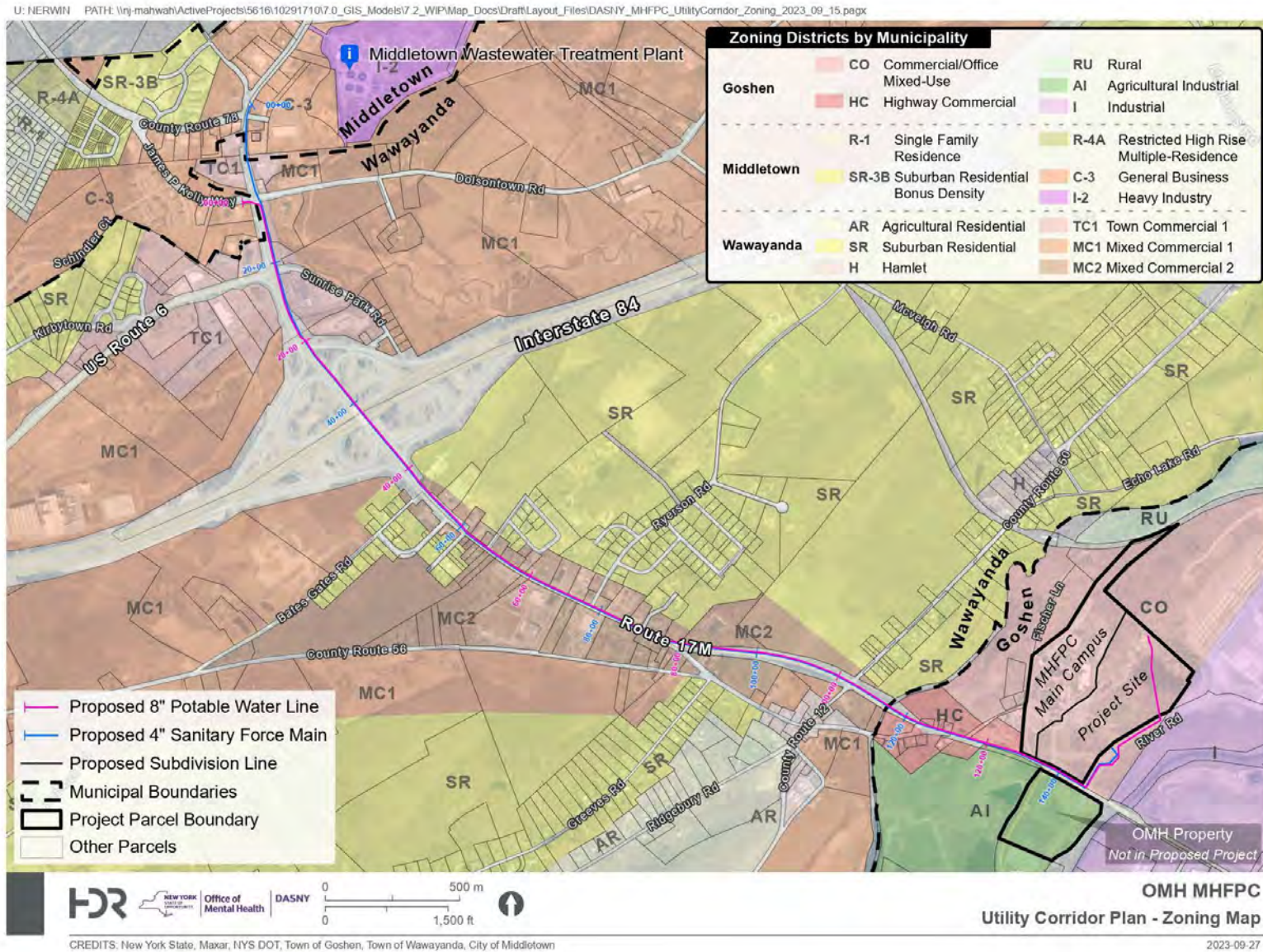


Figure 8: Utility Corridor Map – Zoning Map

2.1.3. Public Policy

Updated Comprehensive Plan for The Town of Goshen

The Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Goshen was adopted in 2009 and updated in 2017 by the Town of Goshen Town Board. The Comprehensive Plan is a statement of the community’s land use goals that take into consideration the growth, scale, location, intensity, and diversity of development desires, and strategies for the location of commercial and industrial uses to improve local economy and sets forth recommendations for achieving those goals. The zoning codes are the actual law that governs how these goals are achieved.

Goals and Objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Goshen address many community concerns, such as preserving agricultural activities and rural character of the Town, supporting the existing Town Center and foster Town clusters, a diverse range of housing alternatives, develop a strong economic base, protect and enhance open and public space, ensure a development pattern that will provide sustainable water use, and encourage appropriately sited development and protect environmental assets. A key goal is to utilize infill redevelopment and new development techniques which enhance the advancement of quality communities.

Orange County Comprehensive Plan

The first Comprehensive Plan for Orange County was adopted in 1980. This Plan was superseded by Strategies for Quality Communities Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted in 2003, updated in 2004 and 2010, and recently replaced by the Comprehensive Plan of 2016 by the Orange County Department of Planning. This latest Plan includes supplemental chapters to address important planning and development issues that the county is facing. The Plan consists of four core values: environmental quality and sustainability, economic prosperity, community quality of life, and social equity. The Plan’s vision is to direct new development to established Priority Growth Areas (“PGA”). The Project Site falls within the Plan’s PGA.

New York State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act

New York State enacted the *State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act* (“SGPIPA”) in 2010, intended to minimize unnecessary cost of sprawl development facilitated by the funding or development of new or expanded transportation, sewer and wastewater treatment, water, education, housing and other publicly-supported infrastructure inconsistent with smart growth public infrastructure criteria. The *SSGPIPA* requires state infrastructure agencies, such as DASNY, to ensure public infrastructure projects undergo a consistency evaluation and attestation using the smart growth criteria established by the legislation. To the extent practicable, projects must align with the smart growth criteria established by the legislation.

The Proposed Project was analyzed for consistency with the *SGPIPA*, Article 6 of the New York ECL, for a variety of policy areas related to land use and sustainable development. As the Proposed Project would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH, a Smart Growth Impact Statement Assessment Form (“SGISAF”) for the Proposed Project was prepared pursuant to the *SSGPIPA* procedures. DASNY’s Smart Growth Advisory Committee reviewed the SGISAF and attested that the Proposed Project, to the extent practicable, would meet the relevant smart growth criteria established by the legislation.

2.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the replacement MHFPC facility would not be constructed, and the existing conditions described above are anticipated to remain the same. There would be no changes to the existing land use, zoning, or public policy.

2.3. Future With-Action Conditions

The Proposed Project would be in conformance with the existing land use and zoning of the Project Site or along the proposed utility corridor, and no changes to zoning or land use are required. The Proposed Project does not transgress from the goals and vision of existing public policies affecting the Project Site and surrounding area. It would also be in alignment with the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Goshen’s goal to encourage appropriately sited development by siting the replacement facility on a portion of the existing facility parking lot and providing new systems and utility infrastructure that comply with current building codes and standards. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact on the current land use, zoning, or public policy in the area, and no further analysis is required.

3. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Community facilities and services include public or publicly funded schools, libraries, childcare centers, health care facilities, fire and police protection, and emergency services (e.g., ambulance, emergency medical services (“EMS”). A proposed action can directly affect community facilities or services when it physically displaces or alters a community facility or impedes access to a facility. A proposed action can also indirectly affect a community facility or service if it causes a change in population that would affect the facility or services delivered, as might occur if a facility is already over utilized, or if a project is large enough to create a demand that could not be met by an existing facility or service. Additionally, potential indirect effects to community facilities and services could occur as a result of proposed construction activities that would directly impede the operation of a community facility or service or when the duration of construction is considered long-term. A community facilities assessment is warranted if a proposed action would potentially result in appreciable direct or indirect effects on a facility or service provided to the community.

3.1. Existing Conditions

The existing MHFPC facility is a secure adult psychiatric center with 285 patient beds that provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation for mentally ill patients admitted by court order. The Project Site is located within the Town of Goshen, New York, approximately 1,500 feet from the existing MHFPC facility. Existing community facilities and services are noted in Table 2, below. Other than the existing MHFPC facility, there are no hospitals in the Town. However, the closest medical center along with urgent care centers have been included in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Community Facilities and Services

Name	Address	Notes
Goshen Central School District		
Scotchtown Avenue Elementary School	120 Scotchtown Avenue Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 615-6600	Grade K-2 558 Students
Goshen Intermediate School	13 McNally Street Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 615-6500	Grade 3-5 599 Students
CJ Hooker Middle School	41 Lincoln Avenue Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 615-6300	Grades 6-8 703 Students
Goshen High School	222 Scotchtown Avenue Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 615-6100	Grade 9-12 1000 Students
Fire Station		
Cataract Engine & Hose Co.	40 Green Street Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 294-3055	Part of Goshen NY Fire Department
New Hampton Fire Co.	5024 New York 17M New Hampton, NY, 10958 (845) 374-2111	28 Volunteer Firefighters
Dikeman Firehouse ²	10 Dikeman Drive Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 294-7211	Volunteer Department Part of Goshen NY Fire Department, next nearest station
Minisink Hook & Ladder Co.	99 North Church Street Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 294-3040	Part of Goshen NY Fire Department
Police Station		
Town of Goshen Police Department	44 Police Drive Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 294-9555	

Name	Address	Notes
EMS		
Goshen Ambulance Corps	7 New Street Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 294-9695	
Hospital/Urgent Care		
Garnet Health Medical Center	707 E Main Street Middletown, NY 10940	
Garnet Health Urgent Care	102 Clowes Avenue Goshen, NY 109224 (845) 333-7200	Urgent care, open 8:00 AM to 7:30 PM daily
Excel Urgent Care of Goshen	1 Hatfield Lane Goshen, NY 10924 (845) 360-5530	Urgent care, open 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM on weekdays, 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM on weekends

3.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

3.3. Future With-Action Conditions

The Proposed Action would facilitate the development of a new forensic residential facility to replace an existing facility. The existing facility would remain in operation until the completion of the new facility, when all existing staff and patients would be transferred to the new facility and the existing facility would be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. The Proposed Action would result in an incremental increase of 15 patient beds.

The Proposed Action would neither directly displace a community facility nor place a physical barrier to service delivery. There would be no increase in the permanent user population that would increase demand for existing services. The increase in patient beds or construction activities would neither affect the physical operations of or access to and from any of the existing community facilities and services, nor create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in any direct or indirect effects on a facility or service provided to the community, and a community facility assessment is not warranted.

4. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Proposed Project was reviewed in conformance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980* (“SHPA”), especially the implementing regulations of Section 14.09 of the *Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law* (“PRHPL”), as well as with the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”), dated March 18, 1998, between DASNY and OPRHP.

Historic resources are defined as buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are over 50 years old, possess integrity, and meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the State and National Register of Historic Places (“S/NR”) as defined by the National Park Service (“NPS”) or by OPRHP. This includes individual properties listed in the S/NR or contained within a district listed in or formally determined eligible for S/NR listing, National Historic Landmarks (“NHL”), and properties not identified by one of the programs or agencies listed above, but that meet their eligibility requirements. Figure 9 illustrates the structures and districts listed or eligible for listing with the S/NR.

Determining the impact of the Proposed Project on historic and cultural resources is based on the Proposed Project’s Area of Potential Effect (“APE”). The APE is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) 800.16(d) as *“the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects cause[d] by the undertaking.”*

Generally included within the APE for cultural resources are all locations where an undertaking may result in disturbance of the ground, from which elements of the undertaking may be visible, and where the activity may result in changes in traffic patterns, land use, public access, etc. This definition often results in different APEs for archaeological versus historic resources, since impacts to archaeological resources are usually only direct, not indirect. Therefore, the archaeological APE is confined to areas where new ground disturbance would occur where there has been no established prior disturbance. The potential effects of temporary project actions (i.e., construction noise, dust, and vibration) must also be considered in establishing the APE.

The archaeological APE for the Proposed Project includes locations of proposed new construction, on-site infrastructure installation, as well as the proposed 2.5-mile water/wastewater utility corridor along Route 17M, and the locations of the HDD launch and exit pits, signage installation, and areas of grading, paving, landscaping, and construction staging. To ensure that all potential locations of subsurface disturbance are considered, a conservative estimate of the maximum extent of all possible actions are included in the archaeological APE, as shown on Figure 10. At this time, the archaeological APE has been established for the MHFPC main parcel. In coordination with OPRHP, the archaeological APE for the Route 17M utility line corridor will be established closer to construction.

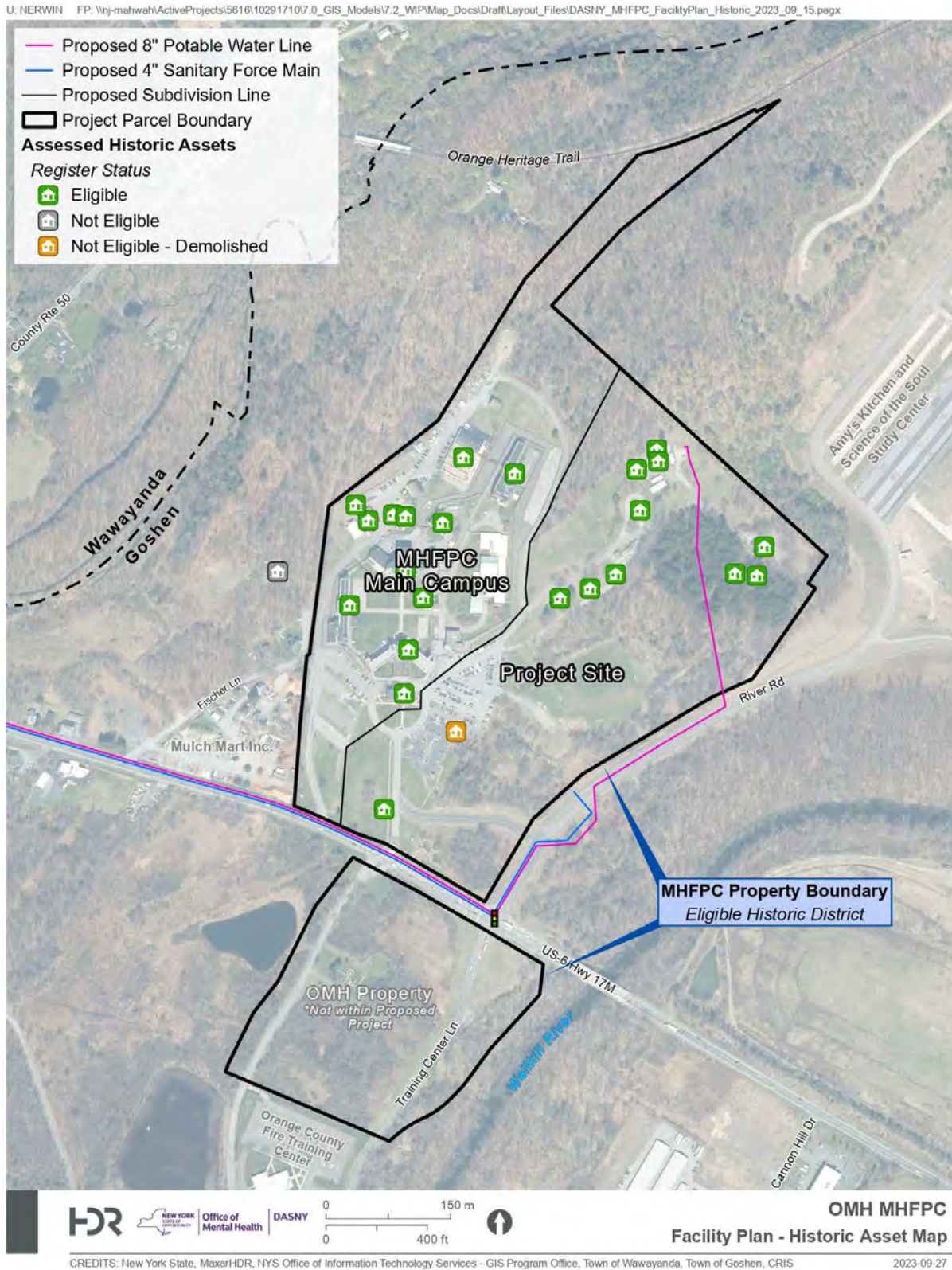


Figure 9: Facility Plan – Historic Asset Map

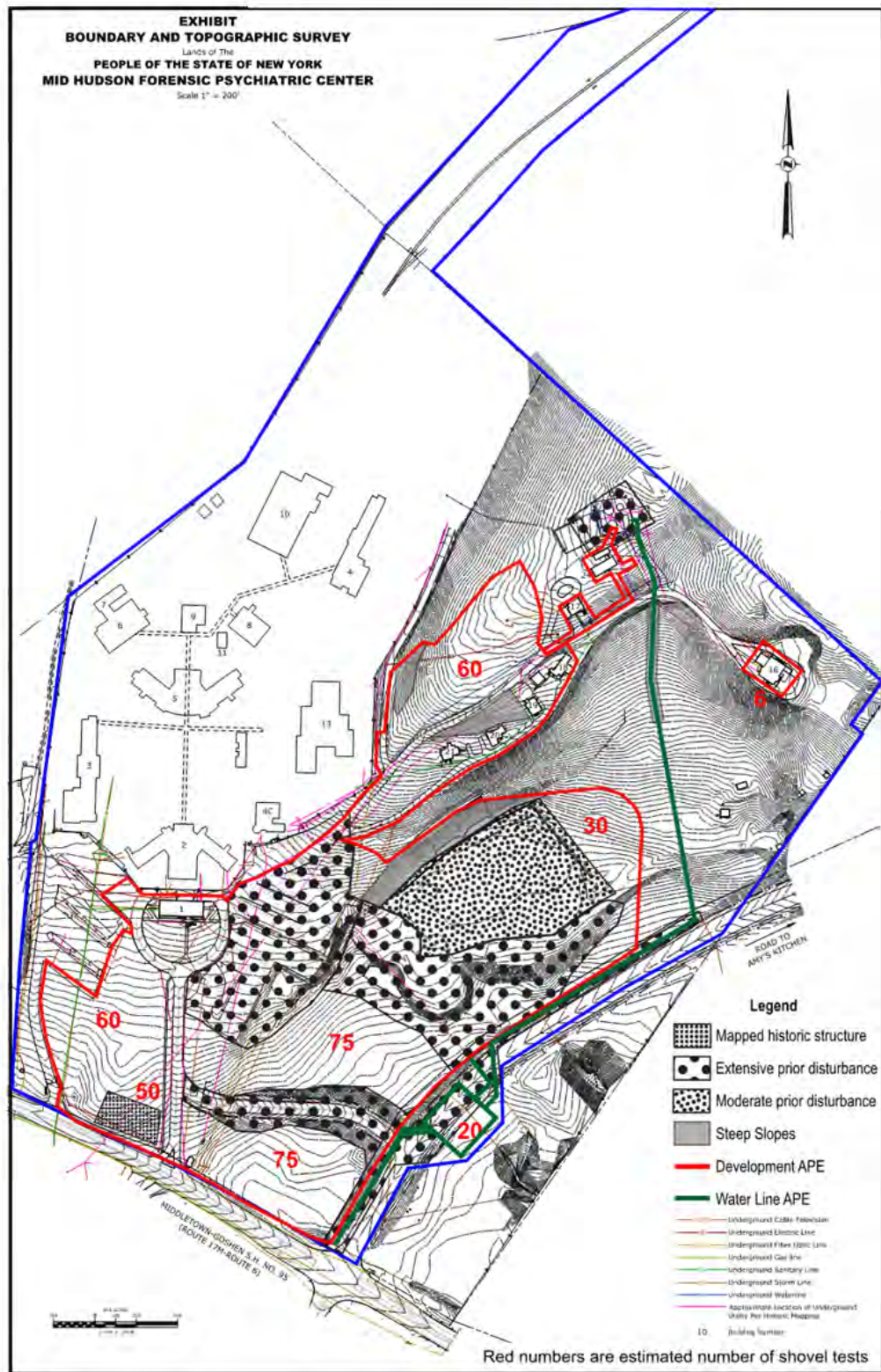


Figure 10: Facility Map – Areas of Prior Disturbance, Steep Slopes, and Archaeological Sensitivity within the Area of Potential Effect

The historic resources APE considers the context of a site – the significance of standing buildings/structures in relation to the immediately surrounding landscape. Views both from and toward standing buildings/structures fall within this broader and non-direct definition of the Study Area. Therefore, for the Proposed Project, the historic resources APE is defined as the entirety of the archaeological APE, plus the existing MHFPC campus, and the viewshed from River Road and Route 17M.

4.1. Methodology

A Project Initiation Letter (“PIL”) for the Proposed Project was prepared and submitted to OPRHP in May 2023. OPRHP’s review determined that the Proposed Project (OPRHP Project Number 23PR04186) would require a Phase IA/IB Archaeological Assessment to establish archaeological potential and the presence/absence of resources (OPRHP Archaeology Comments dated May 23, 2023). OPRHP’s response also indicated that historic resources review would be concluded after submission of the required Phase IA/IB archaeological study (OPRHP correspondence dated May 30, 2023). The PIL is included in Appendix B.

The goal of the Phase IA component of the study, restricted to documentary research, is designed to establish the potential archaeological sensitivity of the APE through a literature and cartographic search. Tasks associated with the Phase IA Archaeological Assessment included review of local and regional histories, historic maps, previously completed cultural resources sites and surveys in and around the Proposed Project location as indicated on the OPRHP’s Cultural Resource Information System (“CRIS”), and the completion of a site walkover and photographic record. Results of the Phase IA study will determine the recommendations for future Phase IB field testing.

4.2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations and Results

There have been several previous cultural resources studies completed that overlapped or were adjacent to the Proposed Project. In 1993, OPRHP determined that what was then known as the MHFPC complex, including buildings and land holdings, was eligible for listing on the S/NR (Survey Number 94SD00154, USN 07119.000126) as a historic district. The existing campus contains institutional structures that were designated as contributing to the S/NR-eligible district and others that were designated as non-contributing to the district. Buildings currently considered contributing are generally within the main institutional complex and are numbered 1 through 9, 11, and 12. Non-contributing structures include those numbered 16 through 21, and 101 through 106. These include small residential structures, two water towers, a pumphouse, several sheds, and a grandstand that was thought to have been demolished at the time a master list of properties was compiled by OPRHP in 2013.

The Proposed Project is within the historic district boundaries that were documented and determined eligible in 1993, although of the contributing S/NR-eligible resources, only Building

1 is within the APE. The remaining buildings within the APE were determined to be non-contributing resources to the historic district at that time. OPRHP's response to the PIL in May 2023 did not indicate that any of the previously determined non-contributing resources had become contributing resources in the intervening years.

In 2000, Historical Perspectives, Inc. ("HPI") completed a Phase IA/IB Archaeological Investigation of the location of a proposed communication complex at the MHFPC, at the northeast end of the historic district boundaries. The elevated hilltop landform contained a mixture of precontact, historic and modern artifacts in clearly disturbed soil contexts. The report concluded that while the hilltop once may have contained a precontact period archaeological site, later disturbance to the landform had compromised the integrity of any potential intact deposits, and the archaeologists recommended no further work at this location. However, they indicated that there was potential for additional precontact archaeological resources in the vicinity of the communication complex in any undisturbed areas.

To the east of the Proposed Project, the Amy's Kitchen project area was subjected to Phase I/II, and III archaeological studies in 2014-2015 and 2021, respectively (Landmark Archaeology, Inc. 2015, 2021). That project included land on both sides of the Wallkill River and north of Route 17M. The 178-acre parcel immediately abutting the Proposed Project was called the Echo Park parcel and was the proposed location of the Science of Soul Conference Center. Three precontact period archaeological sites were encountered on that parcel: the Snake Site (07106.000164), the Hill Site (07106.000165), and the Amy 3 Site (07106.000166). Phase I/II studies indicated that the Hill and Amy 3 Sites dated to the Late Archaic Period and the Snake Site dated to the Terminal Archaic/Transitional period. The Snake Site was situated just north of the Route 17M roadway, along what is now the entry driveway to the facility and in close proximity to the Proposed Project. The Hill Site and Amy 3 Sites were located on terrace landforms in proximity to the Wallkill River.

At approximately the same time, in 2015, Landmark Archaeology, Inc., completed a Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Route 17M Entrance to the Science of the Soul Conference Center and Amy's Kitchen Production Facility, partially overlapping the Proposed Project. That project entailed widening Route 17M and realigning the existing entrances to MHFPC and to the Orange County Tactical Training Center.

As part of that project, a new access roadway was constructed connecting the present entry drive to the Science of Soul facility, to the east side of the Proposed Project, to the entry drive leading to Building 1 of the MHFPC within the APE. Phase IB archaeological field testing did not result in any archaeological resources within the Proposed Project but did locate two isolated precontact artifacts in shovel tests outside of the Proposed Project. A tertiary flake was found in a single shovel test along the Route 17M road edge and was determined to be an isolated find due to its approximately 100-foot distance from the previously recorded Snake Site, described above. A utilized, tertiary flake was found in a shovel test approximately 25 feet from the recorded Snake

Site and was determined to be associated with that site. Based on the recovery of that artifact, the dimensions of the Snake Site were increased.

Based on the identification of precontact period archaeological sites and artifacts in and adjacent to the Proposed Project during past studies, it should be assumed that all undisturbed areas of the archaeological APE within the MHFPC property also are potentially sensitive for the recovery of similar resources and should be subjected to Phase IB field testing.

4.3. Existing Conditions

MHFPC Campus. The Project Site has an average elevation of approximately 433 feet above mean sea level (“AMSL”). The general topography in the APE and the MHFPC Campus north of Route 17M is generally sloped from the northwest to the southeast, with the northernmost section having the highest elevation at about 500 feet AMSL (see Figure 10). The eastern portion of the APE is moderately steep ranging from approximately 524 feet AMSL to approximately 398 feet AMSL, with the exception of the soccer field that is relatively level.

As noted above, the existing MHFPC Campus consists of multiple institutional structures that have been designated as contributing to the S/NR-eligible historic district. Buildings currently considered contributing are generally within the main institutional complex and are numbered 1 through 9, 11, and 12. Non-contributing structures include those numbered 16 through 21, and 101 through 106. These non-contributing properties include small residential structures, two water towers, a pumphouse, several sheds, and a grandstand that was thought to have been demolished at the time a master list of properties was compiled by OPRHP in 2013. The grandstand, concrete bleachers built into a steep, wooded hill to the south of the residential dwellings and overlooking a soccer field, is extant and overgrown. Two modern construction trailers, not included in the resource evaluation and both less than 50 years old (1993), are sited just east of the water towers.

The Project Site, downhill and to the east of the extant campus, is dominated by a soccer field that was created in the mid-1920s as a baseball field and expanded over time. To the immediate south is an artificially filled parking area and to the west is the concrete grandstand built into the wooded hillside. To the north of the field are relatively level woodlands and several sheds on the northeastern section of the property. A wide drainage swale is just south of the soccer field parking area, and areas to the north between the field and sheds are poorly drained.

Utility Corridor. The utility corridor along the northern shoulder of Route 17M goes through the Towns of Goshen and Wawayanda and the City of Middletown for approximately 2.5 miles to connect to the existing Middletown wastewater facilities. Route 17M has been improved through the years so that the roadway is no longer entirely in its original configuration or on the natural, predevelopment, surface. The roadway now has sections that are at the same elevation as the

natural grade on either side, are below the adjacent grade where it was cut through hills to allow for grade reduction or situated above the surrounding terrain on an artificial embankment.

4.4. Future No-Action Conditions

In the future without the Proposed Project, the new MHFPC facility and related infrastructure would not be constructed. The non-contributing buildings of the Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center S/NR-eligible historic district would not be demolished and there would be no ground disturbance that could potentially impact archaeological resources. Although the Science of Soul Conference Center facility on the adjacent parcel is still under construction, its distance from the historic district and the buffer of the woodland between the two properties ensures that that project has and will not generate any direct or indirect impacts, or any adverse effect on the historic district or any potential archaeological resources on the existing MHFPC property.

The MHFPC Campus was originally designed for the care of delinquent youths and has outdated buildings, some of which are more than 100 years old, in addition to antiquated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility is severely deteriorated with inefficient buildings and unsafe floor plan configurations, resulting in risks to patients and staff safety. If the Proposed Project is not constructed and the existing campus buildings continue to age and deteriorate and create safety issues, the patients may not be able to continue to utilize the facility.

4.5. Future With-Action Conditions

In the future with the Proposed Project, the new MHFPC facility and associated infrastructure would be constructed.

As discussed above, a PIL for the Proposed Project, which included APEs for both the MHFPC Campus and the Utility Corridor, was prepared and submitted to OPRHP in May 2023. OPRHP's review of the PIL recommended that a Phase IA/IB survey be conducted in the project's APEs that have a potential for precontact and/or historic period archaeological sensitivity and are proposed for development (see OPRHP Response Letter dated May 23, 2023, in Appendix B).

In consultation with OPRHP, Phase IB archaeological testing was conducted within the MHFPC Campus APE and the adjacent site of the proposed pump station on River Road (part of the Utility Corridor APE) in September 2023 to determine whether any archaeological resources exist and would be directly impacted by the Proposed Project. While testing of the pump station was accomplished, the need for Phase IB testing for the rest of the Utility Corridor APE would be assessed later when more detailed design plans and the means and methods of construction (namely the HDD drill pit locations) will be developed by the future contractor and compared to known potential archaeological sensitivities along the Utility Corridor APE. With the construction

of the Utility Corridor expected no earlier than late 2024, this assessment would likely take place during the spring 2024.

Given the anticipated construction schedule at the MHFPC Campus to start this winter 2023/2024, the preliminary results of the Phase IA documentary research (for both the MHFPC Campus and Utility Corridor APEs) and the Phase IB field investigation of September 2023 (for the MHFPC Campus APE and adjacent pump station) were submitted to OPRHP in an End of Fieldwork Memorandum (“EFM”) dated October 13, 2023, and included in Appendix B. As detailed in the EFM, the Phase IB archaeological field investigation concluded that no potentially significant deposits were encountered, and there was no evidence of any buried features. Instead, there was evidence of extensive subsurface disturbance and the redistribution of soils across the site.

In response, OPRHP issued a letter on October 20, 2023, as included in Appendix B, with the following findings and recommendations, summarized below:

- OPRHP concurred with no additional archaeological investigation required within the MHFPC Campus APE and for the proposed pump station on River Road (part of the Utility Corridor APE) such that construction work can proceed as scheduled.
- When plans are finalized for the Utility Corridor APE, OPRHP recommended that HDD drill pits be placed in areas with documented disturbance or that their locations be tested prior to any construction.
- The full Phase IA/IB archaeological survey report for the MHFPC Campus and Utility Corridor APEs would need to be submitted to OPRHP for Section 14.09 review and for a final effect finding for the Proposed Project.

While the final Phase IA/IB report noted above is currently in production, DASNY and OMH remain committed to fulfill any subsequent requirements as directed by OPRHP.

5. OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

Open space resources are those resources that are publicly- or privately-owned land that is accessible to the public and has been designated for leisure, play, or sport. Uses of open space may be categorized as either active or passive. Active open space is used for sports, exercise, or active play, while passive open space is used for sitting and relaxing.

5.1. Existing Conditions

The existing MHFPC facility is located adjacent to one open space resource, the Heritage Trail. The Heritage Trail is an approximately 19.5-mile scenic trail that is a converted rail bed of the Erie Railroad and is located to the north of the existing MHFPC facility (see Figure 1). The Heritage

Trail is a multi-use trail that traverses from the Village of Harriman, in the southern portion of Orange County, and travels north, through the Town of Goshen to the City of Middletown. The section of the trail in Goshen, in proximity to the Project Site, was opened in 2020. It is noted that the Heritage Trail is not adjacent to the portion of the MHFPC Campus that the Proposed Project would be located.

5.2. Future No-Action Condition

Without the Proposed Project, the Heritage Trail will continue with a planned expansion to connect through the City of Middletown.

5.3. Future With-Action Condition

With the development of the Proposed Project, there would be no anticipated impacts to the Heritage Trail. The Proposed Project would not result in any direct impacts to the Heritage Trail, during construction or operation. The Heritage Trail is surrounded by mature forested areas and does not provide a direct line of sight to the existing MHFPC facility or the Proposed Project. In addition, the Proposed Project would not cause an increase in the anticipated number of users of the resource. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact on any open space resources in the area, and no further analysis is required.

6. AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Aesthetic and visual resource impacts were assessed as part of this environmental review. An aesthetic impact occurs if a project impacts the public's use and enjoyment of the appearance or quality of a resource. As such, this assessment of aesthetic and visual resources focused on the identified resources or locations that may have visibility of the Proposed Project and the potential changes to the views as a result of the Proposed Project.

NYSDEC has developed a methodology for assessing and mitigating visual impacts (NYSDEC Program Policy DEP 00 2 /Assessing and Mitigating Visual and Aesthetic Resources). This policy was developed for NYSDEC to use in the review of proposed actions and defines:

- What visual and aesthetic impacts are;
- Describes when a visual assessment is necessary and how to review a visual impact analysis;
- Provides guidance on establishing a “baseline” to assess visual impact;
- Provides guidance on the determination of impacts and their significance; and
- Provides guidance for assessing resources of local concern.

This policy was intended to address places or locations that have been officially designated for their aesthetic qualities and are accessible to the public. NYSDEC provides a list of 15 categories of State-recognized aesthetic and visual resources that should be included as part of an evaluation of the potential for impacts to visual resources. Local resources are also considered in this analysis, such as local parks, trails, and public view corridors of scenic or community importance.

According to DEP-00-2, aesthetic impacts occur when there is a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Significance is determined where impacts cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment of the resource or impairs the character or quality of a place. The visual resources present are the historic resources (see Section 4, Historic and Cultural Resources) and open space resources (see Section 5, Open Space Resources).

6.1. Existing Conditions

MHFPC Campus. As noted in Section 4, Historic and Cultural Resources, the MHFPC Campus is an historic resource. The existing buildings on the campus are primarily three-story, red brick structures and are visible, although set back from, Route 17M. There are also multiple parking lots visible from Route 17M. There are limited views of the entire MHFPC Campus, as the site is mainly viewed from travelers on Route 17M. Views of the majority of the buildings within the campus would only be visible to staff, patients and visitors to the facility. As noted in Section 5, Open Space Resources, although the Heritage Trail is adjacent to the north end of the MHFPC Campus, it is in a wooded area and does not have a direct line of sight to the buildings on the campus.

Utility Corridor. There are no historic or open space resources along the proposed utility corridor.

6.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Project in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

6.3. Future With-Action Conditions

MHFPC Campus. A new building would be constructed as part of the Proposed Project. Figure 11 provides renderings of the proposed facility.



Figure 11: Renderings of the Proposed Facility

The existing main entrance drive to the current facility would be demolished and vehicles entering the site would use a new, signalized, shared private drive constructed by Amy’s Kitchen, called River Road. The frontage along Route 17M would be planted with groundcover, and deciduous trees would be planted within the proposed parking areas, providing some screening of the proposed facility from Route 17M. There are no existing or proposed sidewalks along Route 17M, so pedestrian traffic is limited and would not change. The most eastern side of the Proposed Project would face River Road, also with no sidewalks or pedestrian access. Vehicular access along River Road would be limited to those accessing the new MHFPC campus and the Amy’s Kitchen site. This new building would not be visible from the Heritage Trail, since there is no direct line of sight.

The proposed building design would feature a modestly-scaled glass entry enclosure situated at the hinge point of the new building where the patient and administrative areas adjoin. Behind the glass entry enclosure, a masonry demising wall would provide a buffer to the outdoor patient space and serve as an architectural feature. The wall, which would extend linearly to the main entrance, would be clad in a texturized blue-hued panel representative of native slate and bluestone.

Beyond the bluestone wall, the new residential building would continue the earthy tone masonry base and introduce complementary concrete cast panels. The panels would be divided into smaller segments with various textural finishes that further respond to the natural variety of the region. Glazing reliefs would be introduced at intermediary zones throughout the new building to reinforce a modest, welcoming scale.

An array of native plants, trees, rain gardens, and hardscapes would be strategically placed to both frame and conceal views of and within the proposed facility. Overall, the design intent is to provide a timeless design that creates a sense of place that fits with the surrounding Hudson Valley region.

The proposed landscape plan has been designed to reflect the natural environment in which the new facility resides. The landscape design considers the ecological context of the surrounding area. For example, the high traffic area courtyards would have less vegetation, while the courtyards vegetation plan would promote a pleasant visiting experience for residents and visitors to the facility. Figure 12 shows the landscape plan proposed for the new facility.



Figure 12. Site Plan – Landscaping

The Proposed Project would not substantially change the aesthetic design or visual resources of the immediate area. As noted above, only facility staff, patients and visitors would have views within the campus. A majority of the historic buildings on the existing MHFPC campus would remain after decommissioning. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to *SEQRA*. The new building, adjacent to the existing buildings would change views into the MHFPC Campus, however, given the direction of traffic and rate of speed (55 miles per hour) on the adjacent Route 17M, and the lack of sidewalks, no visual impacts from Route 17M are anticipated. As shown on Figure 3, some interior buildings would be demolished; however, these buildings are not visible from any public vantage points, and, therefore, would not change any views of the Project Site.

New exterior lighting would be provided and would be visible from Route 17M. This would include recessed lighting in the building canopy, and pole-mounted, wall-mounted and fence-mounted lighting for visibility and security in and around the facility. A lighting plan has been developed with specifications for each outdoor area of the facility. All lighting would meet the full cut-off standard of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America. Full cut-off standards generally include shielding of the lights to avoid light spilling onto adjacent properties or roadways. While there could be a glow at times visible from the Project Site when lighting is used, visual resources are generally viewed during daylight hours and, as a result, nighttime lighting is not anticipated to result in any significant adverse effects to visual resources.

Utility Corridor. All work for the new utility corridor would be below the road surface and part of the temporary construction activities. Furthermore, there are no visual resources along the corridor. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not have the potential to result in significant adverse impacts on aesthetic or visual resources, and no further analysis is required.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The potential presence of hazardous materials at the Project Site and along the 2.5-mile utility corridor was assessed by completing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (“ESA”) and limited soil sampling conducted as part of prior geotechnical investigations.⁶ The Phase I ESA was conducted by First Environment, Inc (“First Environment”) on behalf of Henningson, Durham & Richardson Architecture and Engineering PC (“HDR”).⁷

The Proposed Project as described, would consist of the construction of the new MHFPC facility and other proposed improvements on currently developed and undeveloped portions of the Project Site. The Proposed Project would also include connecting the new facility to municipal water and

⁶ STR/Ar Geotechnical Engineering Report Addendum (Nov 2022).

⁷ Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Planned New Facility Areas & Planned Water/Wastewater Utility Corridor Town of Goshen, New York, prepared by First Environment, dated August 2023.

wastewater services in the City of Middletown and upgrading those utilities both at the MHFPC facility and along Route 17M. The construction activities would involve excavations. As such, the Phase I ESA was completed to identify the potential presence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (“RECs”) that have the potential to adversely impact the Proposed Project.

RECs are defined in ASTM Standard E 1527-13 as the presence, or likely presence, of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property due to any release to the environment; under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment.

De Minimis Conditions (“DMCs”) generally do not present a threat to human health or the environment and generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. DMCs are not RECs.

Historical RECs (“HRECs”) include the past release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product that has occurred in connection with a subject site and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority, and/or meets the unrestricted use criteria established by a regulatory authority without subjecting the property to any controls or use limitations.

As described in the report, the Phase I ESA identified two RECs and other DMCs in connection with the Project Site. No RECs or other DMCs were identified for the Subject Corridor. No HRECs were revealed in connection with the Project Site, however one HREC consisting of multiple former spills that have all received closure approval was revealed in connection with the Utility Corridor. The RECs, DMCs and HRECs are summarized below:

- MHFPC Facility
 - REC-1: Historically applied pesticides
 - REC-2: Possible PCB-containing transformer oil spill
 - DMC-1: Potential fill material
 - DMC-2: Historic gravel pits
 - DMC-3: Self-sustaining facility
- Utility Corridor
 - HREC-1: Multiple Minor Hazardous & Non-Hazardous Spills

Based on the RECs identified, hazardous materials may be present in the soil and groundwater on and off-site. Concentrations of pesticide and lead compounds were detected in surface soils at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives at the Project Site. The limited sampling, however, did not detect results exceeding the other Soil Cleanup

Objectives. Proper handling practices during construction would be implemented to limit exposure to hazardous materials. Excavated material would need to be managed and/or recycled in accordance with applicable federal and State regulations. Soil would be tested to determine applicable disposal or on-site reuse requirements. Groundwater is not expected to be encountered, but would require testing, if dewatering is required.

The Proposed Project would also include the demolition of staff housing/office buildings on the Project Site (see Figure 3). Based on the age and reported condition of those structures, regulated or hazardous building materials, such as asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls, and petroleum products, may be present in or around those structures. The Proposed Project would also include decommissioning the existing on-site wastewater treatment facility, which may also include the hazardous building materials, as described above, and chemicals associated with the treatment processes.

Prior to construction, characterization of materials would be completed, as necessary, to identify requirements for proper handling and disposal. Hazardous materials, if encountered, would be managed in accordance with applicable federal and State regulations, and appropriate measures would be implemented to minimize potential exposure to any such materials.

The Proposed Project would not expose the public or the environment to elevated levels of hazardous materials or introduce hazardous materials that would increase the risk of human or environmental exposure and would not introduce a population to exposure from off-site sources. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not have the potential to result in significant adverse impacts from hazardous materials.

8. WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

The water and sewer infrastructure assessment consisted of identifying potential changes to the conveyance and demand for water supply and sewer infrastructure, sewer discharges associated with the construction of the Proposed Project and whether these changes affect the City of Middletown's water and sewer infrastructure, and the decommissioning of the existing water supply wells, and the decommissioning of the existing wastewater treatment plant on site.

Currently the MHFPC Campus sits outside of the City of Middletown's Service Area. Therefore, the Proposed Project requires an expansion of the service to include the new MHFPC Campus. This new MHFPC facility would result in a water and sewer infrastructure needs, therefore a detailed assessment of its impacts to water and sewer infrastructure is provided within this section.

8.1. Existing Conditions

8.1.1. Water

Existing water infrastructure at the MHFPC consists of groundwater supply wells, a well house, raw and finished water storage tanks, a water treatment plant (located in the northeast portion of the existing site), and a distribution system. Three groundwater wells (Well Nos. 2, 3 and 5) located in the southwest portion of the existing MHFPC provide water to the on-site water treatment plant. The water well depths are approximately 110, 480, and 90 feet, respectively. Only Well Nos. 2 and 5 are currently in use due to the identification of coliform bacteria in Well No. 3. Well Nos. 2 and 5 are bedrock wells, with a combined capacity of approximately 57,600 gallons per day (“gpd”) (40 gallons per minute [“gpm”])⁸. Historic average daily demand of the MHFPC has been approximately 40,000 gpd (28 gpm). Historically, the facility has experienced declining yields from the water supply wells. This, along with the loss of Well No. 3 in 2012, may account for the slightly lower flow.

The well house provides centralized flow metering and control of the existing water wells that serve the existing MHFPC. In addition, the well house includes a sodium hypochlorite system consisting of a 165-gallon chemical storage tank. Sodium hypochlorite is injected after individual well supplies are combined into a common header and pumped from the well house to a 16,000-gallon raw water tank located adjacent to the water treatment plant via a 6-inch transmission line to allow for settling of oxidized iron and manganese for removal prior to the treatment process. The water treatment plant has a design capacity of 39,000 gpd average daily flow and 58,000 gpd maximum daily flow. Water is pumped from the raw water tank through pressurized treatment units (filter and softener) to two finished water tanks located at the water treatment plant. Each finished water tank has a capacity of 250,000 gallons for a total of 500,000 gallons of finished water storage. The tanks operate in parallel to provide distribution to the existing MHFPC facility. The distribution system consists of 6-inch-diameter pipe and some larger mains, which connect to approximately 30 buildings on site for potable and fire protection purposes.

8.1.2. Sewer

The existing MHFPC sewer system has two main components, consisting of a collection system and the wastewater treatment plant. The collection system consists of a series of gravity sewers that collect raw sewage from the buildings across the MHFPC Campus. These sewers converge into a single 8-inch diameter influent main that conveys sewage to the wastewater treatment plant located on the south side of Route 17M across from the existing MHFPC Campus. Raw sewage

⁸ Well No. 2 had an original capacity of 115,200 gpd (80 gpm) but an estimated capacity of 14,400 gpd (10gpm) as of 1994. Well No. 5 has an estimated capacity of 43,200 gpd (30gpm) as of 2012, which is the same as its original capacity. (Reference: Ramboll. (2021). *Utility Review – Sanitary Sewer and Water Supply: Mid Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project* (Draft Report Version 2.0).)

flows into the wastewater treatment plant into an influent grinder for initial treatment, which then flows by gravity to two, 28-foot diameter aeration basins. Wastewater then flows to two, 18-foot diameter secondary clarifiers, followed by a chlorine contact chamber that is dosed with sodium hypochlorite. Treated effluent is then discharged to the Wallkill River through an existing outfall (SPDES Permit NY-0029734). The average daily flow rate through the wastewater treatment plant is approximately 24,480 gpd and the max flow rate is approximately 93,600 gpd. In addition to the wastewater collection system, the existing MHFPC facility contains a stormwater conveyance system consisting of a network of catch basin, stormwater lines (consisting of 12-inch PVC and 15-inch-high density polyethylene [“HDPE”] pipes) and riprap-lined swales that run alongside an existing access road to the MHFPC Campus. The stormwater is then collected in stormwater ponds and discharged into the Wallkill River.

8.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

8.3. Future With-Action Conditions

8.3.1. Water

As part of the Proposed Project, a large portion of existing water supply infrastructure at the MHFPC campus would be decommissioned and a new potable water transmission main would be constructed to connect to the City of Middletown’s existing potable water distribution system. A new pump and vault station would be constructed near the MHFPC Campus on the east side of River Road. Approximately 2.5 miles of new transmission main would be routed along Route 17M, where it would connect to an existing 8-inch transmission main located on the east side of Route 17M at the intersection of Route 17M and County Route 78/James P Kelly Way.

The new transmission main would direct potable water to a water flow meter vault located at the pump and vault station off River Road. The vault would direct potable water to the two existing 250,000-gallon finished water storage tanks at the existing MHFPC to minimize impacts to the current distribution system at the MHFPC. While there would be no anticipated permanent increase in demand, temporarily both water supplies will be active until the existing facility can be decommissioned and the relocation of patients and staff to the new facility is complete. Water demand is not anticipated to increase as a result of the Proposed Project. Water demand/usage at the new MHFPC is anticipated to average of 36,000 gpd, with a maximum demand of 40,000 gpd. Where possible, the facility would use low-flow fixtures helping to minimize water consumption. While this demand is similar to that of the existing MHFPC facility, the demand would now be supplied by the City of Middletown. The City of Middletown’s existing potable water supply has the capacity to meet the demand. On June 6, 2023, the City of Middletown Common Council approved the connection to the City’s water distribution system; therefore, the Proposed Project is

not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects to water supply infrastructure, and no further analysis is required.

8.3.2. Sewer

The Proposed Project also includes a connection to the City of Middletown’s existing wastewater conveyance system and construction of a new pump and vault station on the east side of River Road. The connection would occur at an existing sanitary manhole on Webb Road, just north of the intersection of Route 17M and County Route 78/James P Kelly Way. A new sanitary force main would be routed along Route 17M and connect to a sanitary manhole located along the existing wastewater treatment plant’s influent line. Wastewater would then be directed to a new wet well/pump station installed on the east side of River Road. Wastewater would be pumped from the wet well to the new force main to be installed along Route 17M.

As part of the Proposed Project, the existing wastewater treatment plant would be decommissioned, and the existing influent line would be capped. Sewer demand is not anticipated to increase as a result of the Proposed Project. Where possible, the facility would use low-flow fixtures helping to minimize sewage generation. Sanitary sewer demand/usage at the new MHFPC facility is anticipated to average of 36,000 gpd, with a maximum demand of 40,000 gpd. While this demand is similar to that of the existing MHFPC, the demand would now be supplied by the City of Middletown. The City of Middletown’s existing wastewater treatment facility has the capacity to meet the demand. On June 6, 2023, the City of Middletown Common Council approved the connection to the City’s wastewater collection system; therefore, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects to sanitary sewer infrastructure, and no further analysis is required.

The Proposed Project would also include the construction of a stormwater conveyance system to capture flows from the proposed development (i.e., parking areas, roadways, buildings) and areas within the vicinity of steep slopes. The stormwater conveyance system would consist of a series of catch basins, stormwater ponds and detention basins, riprap lined swales, and a system of underground piping to convey flows the stormwater ponds that are proposed within the Proposed Project. There will be no impacts to any storm sewer conveyance system, as any excess runoff would then outlet near River Road and drain through existing drainage swales to the Wallkill River, which is approximately 600 feet east of the Project Site.

The Proposed Project will require new water and sewer infrastructure connections to the City of Middletown’s wastewater conveyance system. The old connections within the MHFPC Campus will be decommissioned when the new facility is connected. With the projected flows anticipated, there will not be a significant increase or adverse impact on the sanitary sewer and water supply and the connection to the City of Middletown’s wastewater collection system has been approved.

9. TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

The purpose of this section is to examine the potential effects of the Proposed Project on existing traffic and transportation conditions. The assessment focuses on potential traffic and transportation impacts during operation of the proposed MHFPC replacement facility once construction is completed. The potential traffic and transportation impacts due to and during the construction of the Proposed Project are also discussed.

9.1. Existing Conditions

The traffic study area for this assessment consisted of the major convergent roadways that would potentially be used by employees, visitors, and delivery vehicles to and from the Proposed Project.

The main entrance to the existing MHFPC facility is located at the unsignalized intersection of Maple Avenue and Route 17M. Route 17M is a two-lane, two-way (one lane in each direction) minor arterial roadway that serves vehicles traveling in the east-west direction. Maple Avenue is a two-lane, two-way (one lane in each direction) local road that serves vehicles traveling in the north-south direction within the existing facility. A traffic island was constructed at Maple Avenue to prevent left turns in and out of the existing MHPFC Campus. At the existing MHFPC facility, there are multiple parking lots with a total of approximately 388 parking stalls available.

I-84 is accessible less than two miles to the west along Route 17M. Other nearby State truck permitted roadways include County Route 50, which is approximately half-mile to the west along Route 17M, and US Route 6/State Route 17, which is approximately three miles to the east along Route 17M.

A new signalized intersection, consisting of River Road/Training Center Lane and Route 17M, has recently been constructed less than 500 feet to the east of the entrance to the existing MHFPC facility (Maple Avenue). As part of this signalization, Training Center Lane was realigned to be opposite River Road. River Road is a new access road providing access to the neighboring Amy's Kitchen facility. With the new intersection, traffic to and from the current MHPC facility has been redirected to the new signalized intersection, with minimal traffic to the Maple Avenue entrance. These improvements were made as a result of the Amy's Kitchen development, as discussed further in Section 9.2, Future No-Action Conditions.

Public transportation is limited in the vicinity of the project. The Short Line Hudson Busline, operated by Coach USA, has a stop in front of the existing facility entrance. The local commuter bus, Transit Orange Main Line, is approximately four miles east in Goshen. The nearest New Jersey Transit train station is located approximately eight miles north in the City of Middletown. There are no bike lanes along Route 17M. There is little to no pedestrian activity in the immediate vicinity of the traffic study area and no continuous safe sidewalks are present along Route 17 M.

9.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Known developments in the traffic study area consists of Amy’s Kitchen, which is located to the northeast of and adjacent to the Project Site. Per the Amy’s Kitchen’s Final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”), it was to be operational in phases, with phase one to be completed by 2018 and the completion of phase two (fully operational) by 2023. Per field visits conducted in 2023, phase one is still in progress. Since phase two has a scheduled duration of five years, it is assumed phase two would be completed by 2028, at the earliest, which would coincide with the commencement of operation of the Proposed Project.

Once operational, Amy’s Kitchen would generate the following trips during the facility’s peak hours:

- an estimated 176/34 worker trips (ingress/egress) and 4/8 truck trips (ingress/egress) per day during the facility peak hour of 6:00 to 7:00 AM; and,
- an estimated 173/142 worker trips (ingress/egress) and 10/6 truck trips (ingress/egress) per day during the facility peak hour of 3:00 to 4:00 PM.

These facility peak hours would not coincide with the existing weekday peak hours for the area, which are 7:30 AM to 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM, as determined by the Amy’s Kitchen traffic data collection and reported in the associated FEIS.

Site access to Amy’s Kitchen would be from the new access road, River Road, at the newly constructed signalized intersection with Route 17M. This new intersection was identified in the Amy’s Kitchen FEIS. Per the FEIS, the improvements at this location were to include:

- the new access road and creation of a signalized intersection;
- the relocation of Training Center Lane approximately 200 feet to the west of its previous location in order to align opposite River Road;
- separate left- and right-turn lanes along Route 17M at the signalized intersection;
- separate right-turn lane on Training Center Lane at the signalized intersection; and,
- two exiting lanes for the new site access road (River Road).

The Amy’s Kitchen FEIS included additional traffic mitigation measures to reduce traffic impacts.

9.3. Future With-Action Conditions

Upon full completion and receipt of certificate of occupancy, during the operational phase of the Proposed Project, the entire existing population of the pre-existing facility of staff and patients would be moved to the new facility while the existing facility would subsequently be

decommissioned. As such, the Proposed Project is not expected to increase the vehicular traffic to/from the site.

The Proposed Project would utilize the new signalized intersection at Route 17M and River Road to access the Proposed Project and the entrance to the existing campus at Maple Avenue would be eliminated. This entrance would also be shared with the Amy's Kitchen site. The use of this new site entrance would facilitate vehicular entrance from the eastbound direction and should avoid delays entering the proposed campus since there is dedicated time allotted for left turning vehicles and storage capacity along both mainline approaches – reducing conflicts with mainline through movements.

The Proposed Project would include a single parking lot to the west of the proposed replacement facility and reduce the total number of parking spaces to 379 stalls (357 regular parking stalls and 22 accessible stalls). Parking would be provided for facility staff, maintenance, visitors, and emergency vehicles. There would be a net decrease of nine parking stalls. The new main entrance drive would connect directly to the parking lot, laid out in such a manner as to maximize parking stalls. Accessible parking and visitor parking would be located near the main entry and vehicular drop off area, while staff parking would be located farther west.

The bus stop location is to remain in place, and no improvements to the station are proposed.

The Proposed Project is not anticipated to generate additional pedestrian activity within the traffic study area.

Therefore, the operation of the proposed MHFPC replacement facility would not result in significant adverse traffic or transportation impacts in the area.

During construction of the Proposed Project, construction vehicles would access the site through the new signalized intersection at Route 17M and River Road, and the shared driveway into Amy's Kitchen and proposed MHFPC replacement facility. As a result of construction for the Proposed Project, there would be a temporary increase in vehicles in and out of the study area due to:

- Construction workers entering and leaving the site; and,
- Construction vehicles/equipment entering and leaving the site.

To the extent available, construction trucks would travel along State truck permitted routes/roadways, such as I-84 and Route 17M, to access and egress the Project Site. Construction traffic is anticipated to be minimal on county (County Road 50) and Town roads (Echo Lake Road or Hartley Road). Construction is anticipated to occur during one shift (7:00 AM to 5:00 PM) and would result in up to 40 daily trucks (80 truck trips) and 327 construction workers (654 worker trips) per day during the peak construction period. The average number of construction workers per shift would be 213 (426 worker trips). It is anticipated that the majority of construction worker

trips would occur during off-peak travel times and therefore would not affect existing traffic peak hours (7:30 AM to 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM). Truck movements, including delivery of construction materials and equipment, would be distributed throughout the workday. It is expected that only a limited number of trucks (less than 10) would travel to the site during the existing traffic peak hours. Furthermore, traffic generated during construction would be temporary. Overlapping activities with Amy’s Kitchen construction would be coordinated to minimize disturbance to traffic, as necessary.

As previously stated, partial lane closures would be required along Route 17M to install new water and sewer mains. This work is expected to last 12 to 16 months, during which sections of Route 17M would be reduced to a single lane of traffic. The proposed work would require work permits from the NYSDOT. As such, Temporary Work Zone Traffic Control plans would be developed/implemented on an as-needed basis to ensure worker and vehicular safety during the construction period. These plans would be developed in coordination with the State, county, Town, and other key stakeholders to ensure impacts on the traffic network are minimized. Although traffic would be disrupted along Route 17M due to the construction, impacts would be temporary and limited to periods when road construction is in effect.

Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse traffic or transportation impacts due to construction activities, and no further analysis is required.

10. AIR QUALITY

The purpose of this section is to examine the potential effects of the Proposed Project on local and regional air quality. The assessment focuses on potential air quality impacts during operation of the Proposed Project once construction is completed. The potential air quality impacts due to and during the construction of the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 9.3, Future With-Action Conditions.

10.1. Existing Conditions

Pollutants of concern are those for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) have been established. The Clean Air Act requires that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) establish NAAQS for six pollutants considered to be harmful to public health and the environment. The six contaminants referred to as “criteria pollutants”, (Title 40 CFR Part 50), are Carbon Monoxide (“CO”), Lead (“Pb”), Nitrogen Dioxide (“NO₂”), Ozone (“O₃”), Particulate Matter (“PM”) which includes both PM₁₀ (particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10 micrometers [“µm”]) and PM_{2.5} (particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 µm) and sulfur dioxide (“SO₂”).

The existing air quality condition in the vicinity of the Proposed Project can be described by the attainment status for Orange County. Currently, the county is within the New York metropolitan

area that has been designated by EPA as a maintenance area for the PM_{2.5} (1997)-NAAQS revoked and the PM_{2.5} (2006) NAAQS. Parts of the county are designated by EPA as a severe nonattainment area for the 1-hour O₃ (1979)-NAAQS revoked. However, the nonattainment area does not include the Town of Goshen, and therefore does not include the Proposed Project area.

Air quality data collected by the NYSDEC Bureau of Air Quality Surveillance, Division of Air Resources is shown in Table 3. The table includes the latest available three-year period (2019 - 2021) measured ambient air quality conditions for the criteria pollutants at NYSDEC monitoring stations based on their proximity to the project area and data availability. These background concentrations are all below the listed NAAQS.

Table 3: NYSDEC Monitored Background Concentrations

Pollutant	Closest Monitoring Station	Averaging Period	Background Concentration	NAAQS Primary Criteria
CO	New York Botanical Garden	1-hour	1.67 ²	35 ppm ¹⁰
		8-hour	1.1 ²	9 ppm ¹⁰
Lead	Wallkill	3-month rolling	0.0094 ³	0.15
NO ₂	New York Botanical Garden	1-hour	37.83 ⁴	100 ppb ¹¹
		Annual	12.6 ⁵	53 ppb
Ozone	Valley CHS	8-hour	0.059 ⁶	0.07 ppm ¹²
PM _{2.5}	Newburgh ¹	24-hour	17.7 ⁷	35 (µg/m ³) ¹³
		Annual	6.2 ⁸	12 (µg/m ³) ¹⁴
PM ₁₀	IS-52	24-hour	44 ²	150 (µg/m ³) ¹⁵
Sulfur Dioxide	Mt Ninham	1-hour	1.37 ⁹	75 ppb ¹⁶

Notes:

Source: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Ambient Air Quality Report 2021, New York State Ambient Air Monitoring Program

¹ Based on monitor type: filter.

² Value is the highest maximum concentration in 2021.

³ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of the 3-month rolling average.

⁴ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of the annual 98th percentile concentration.

⁵ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average.

⁶ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of the 4th highest daily maximum concentration.

⁷ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of the 98th percentile concentration.

⁸ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of annual means.

⁹ Value is the three-year (2019-2021) average of the 99th percentile concentration.

¹⁰ Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

¹¹ Based on the 98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years.

¹² Based on the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years.

¹³ Based on the 98th percentile concentration, averaged over 3 years.

¹⁴ Based on the annual mean concentration, averaged over 3 years.

¹⁵ Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years.

¹⁶ Based on the 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years.

10.2. Future No-Action Conditions

As discussed in Section 9, Traffic and Transportation, known future developments in the area consists of Amy’s Kitchen. The construction of this development is delayed and full build out is assumed to coincide with the commencement of operation of the Proposed Project in 2028. An environmental review was performed for Amy’s Kitchen, and per the FEIS, it was determined that the stationary and mobile sources associated with the development would not cause exceedances to the NAAQS and therefore would not result in significant adverse air quality impacts.

10.3. Future With-Action Conditions

Upon full completion and receipt of certificate of occupancy, during the operational phase of the Proposed Project, the existing facility would subsequently be fully decommissioned. The Proposed Project would not involve the addition of any significant new emissions related to the new facilities. Air emissions during operations would primarily be associated with HVAC systems for new on-site facilities and would be compliant with applicable codes, regulations, and/or permits as required; therefore, they would not represent a significant impact. The Proposed Project would also include emergency generators that would only be used temporarily during periods of unexpected outages and necessary maintenance and would therefore not represent a significant effect. Furthermore, the Proposed Project is not expected to increase the vehicular traffic to and from the site and would not result in new sources of mobile air emissions. Therefore, the operation of Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse air quality impacts.

The construction of the Proposed Project would require the use of both non-road construction equipment and on-road vehicles. Non-road construction equipment typically includes equipment operating on-site such as cranes, front-end loaders, excavators, air compressors, compactors, wheel loaders, generators, and pumps. On-road vehicles include construction delivery trucks, dump trucks, and worker vehicles arriving to and departing from the Proposed Project, as well as operating on site. Emissions from on-site construction equipment operation and on-road construction vehicles traveling to and from the Proposed Project have the potential to affect air quality. In addition, emissions from dust generating construction activities (i.e., truck loading and unloading operations) also have the potential to affect air quality.

Potential emissions from the proposed construction would be largely temporary and transient, occurring only during the construction period. Construction is anticipated to occur during one shift (7:00 AM to 5:00 PM) and would result in up to 40 daily trucks and 327 construction workers during the peak construction period. The average number of construction workers per shift would be 213. During the peak construction period, the 24-hour average volume of on-road construction vehicles traveling to and departing from the proposed MHFPC replacement facility along Route 17M would not be expected to result in an exceedance of the NAAQs.

As part of the Proposed Project, various best practices and control measures would be routinely used to minimize construction related air quality emissions during construction. Construction control measures may include, but not be limited to:

- Trucks hauling loose materials would be equipped with tight fitting tailgates and their loads securely covered prior to leaving the construction sites.
- Water sprays would be used for excavation and transfer of soils to ensure that materials will be dampened as necessary to avoid the excess suspension of dust into the air.
- Loose materials would be watered, stabilized, or covered.
- Limiting vehicle engine idling on site to five minutes, except when actively at work, in accordance with Title 6 §217-3.2 of the NYCRR and the Town of Goshen Chapter 70 Noise Code.
- To extent practicable, equipment that could use electric engines in lieu of diesel engines would be utilized.

With regards to construction equipment emissions, the Amy’s Kitchen FEIS includes similar erosion and dust control procedures to minimize fugitive emissions. Furthermore, overlapping activities with Amy’s Kitchen construction would be coordinated to minimize traffic idling and associated air emissions, as necessary.

Therefore, the construction of the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to air quality, and no further analysis is required.

11. ENERGY USE, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Increased greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions are changing the global climate, which is predicted to lead to wide-ranging effects on the environment, including rising sea levels, increases in temperature, and changes in precipitation levels and intensity. Although this is occurring on a global scale, the environmental effects of climate change are also likely to be felt at the local level. There are six main GHGs: carbon dioxide (“CO₂”), nitrous oxide (“N₂O”), methane (“CH₄”), hydrofluorocarbons (“HFCs”), perfluorocarbons (“PFCs”), and sulfur hexafluoride (“SF₆”). Each GHG is assigned a global warming potential (“GWP”). The global warming potential is the ability of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere. The global warming potential rating system is standardized to CO₂, which has a value of one. The equivalent CO₂ (“CO_{2e}”) rate is calculated by multiplying the emissions of each GHG by its GWP and adding the results together to produce a single, combined emissions rate representing all GHGs.

Emissions of CO₂ account for an estimated 89 percent of the total annual GHG emissions in New York State⁹. The overwhelming majority of these emissions — estimated at 250 million tons of CO_{2e} per year — result from fuel combustion. Overall, fuel combustion accounts for approximately 89 percent of total GHG emissions¹⁰, which include N₂O and CH₄. Additional GHG sources include electricity distribution (SF₆); refrigerant substitutes (HFCs); the management of municipal waste, municipal wastewater, and agriculture (CH₄ & N₂O); natural gas leakage (CH₄); and others. GHG emissions fall under two categories: direct and indirect emission. Direct GHG emissions include both stack and fugitive emissions from combustion processes or industrial processes conducted on-site (stationary sources), and from fleet vehicles (mobile sources). Indirect GHG emissions will include emissions generated by energy plants (off-site) supplying energy used on the site of the proposed project during its operation, and from staff, visitor, and delivery vehicle trips to or from the Project Site during its operation. Another source of indirect emissions is the generation, transportation, treatment, and disposal of wastes generated at the site. Direct and indirect GHG emissions may result from construction phase as well, such as the manufacture or transport of the construction materials.

Climate Leadership and Community Protection Action of 2019 (“CLCPA”) provides direction to all New York entities regarding actions to address climate change and establishes two statewide GHG emissions limits: a limit for 2030 that is equal to 60 percent of 1990 GHG emission levels and limit for 2050 that is equal to 15 percent of 1990 emission levels, with an established 1990 GHG emission level of 409.78 million metric ton CO_{2eq} (MMTCO_{2eq}). NYSDEC Commissioner Policy #49 *Climate Change and DEC Action* (CP-49) is NYSDEC provided guidance to incorporate climate change considerations and comply with specific requirements of the CLCPA and the Community Risk and Resiliency Act of 2014 (CRRRA). NYSDEC has established a Value of Carbon guidance that can be used by New York State entities to demonstrate the global societal value of actions to reduce GHG emissions in line with the requirements of the CLCPA. However, for the purposes of this assessment a qualitative analysis was performed due to the nature of the Proposed Project, which is a replacement of an existing facility. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the new facility. The existing facility, including MHFPC’s existing on-site water and wastewater facilities, would subsequently be decommissioned.

⁹ The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority periodically develops GHG inventories. Information included in this guidance was taken from the Draft New York State Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Trends (1990-2005) dated March 2007.

¹⁰ NYSERDA’s inventory accounts for the different global warming potentials of each of the GHGs and reports emissions of each GHG as million tons of CO₂ equivalents.

11.1. Existing Conditions

Current GHG emissions due to building operations mainly results from energy use, including direct emissions from heating and ventilating systems and indirect emissions from electric power use and staff, visitor, and delivery vehicle trips.

11.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions. The existing buildings that are more than 100 years old with very deteriorated infrastructure, energy inefficient system, and unsafe floor plan configurations would continue to operate posing risks to patient and staff safety.

11.3. Future With-Action Conditions

The Proposed Project would not involve an increase to stationary source emissions related to the new MHFPC facility, since it would replace an existing facility of similar size and not expected to increase the vehicular traffic to and from the site or result in new mobile source emissions. The operation of Proposed Project is not expected to increase GHG emissions beyond existing emission levels. The Proposed Project is expected to be more energy efficient as it is expected to meet 2020 Energy Conservation Code of New York State requirements. Therefore, no new impacts on energy use are expected with the relocation of the proposed facility.

The construction of the Proposed Project would require the use of both non-road construction equipment and on-road vehicles as identified in Section 10, Air Quality. The operation of on-site construction equipment and on-road construction vehicles traveling to and from the Proposed Project as well as the manufacture of the construction materials have the potential to increase Proposed Project-related GHG emissions during the construction period. However, this would be temporary in nature and is not expected to exceed operational GHG emissions. Based on the above, no further analysis is required, and the Proposed Project would not result in any potentially significant adverse impacts related to the consumption or supply of energy.

12. NOISE

The purpose of this section is to examine the potential effects of the Proposed Project on the existing ambient noise levels. The assessment focuses on potential noise impacts to noise-sensitive receptors during operation of the Proposed Project once construction is completed. The potential noise impacts due to and during the construction of the Proposed Project are also discussed.

12.1. Existing Conditions

The Proposed Project is within a Commercial/Office Mixed-Use (“CO”) zoning district within the Town of Goshen, New York (see Figure 7). The site is generally bounded by the existing facility to the west, Amy’s Kitchen to the north, River Road to the east, and Route 17M to the south. There are residential land uses immediately adjacent to the western property boundary. The Proposed Project is a residential inpatient facility and therefore is considered a noise-sensitive receptor.

Baseline noise levels in the study area are dominated by traffic on local roadways such as Route 17M.

12.2. Future No-Action Conditions

As discussed in Section 9, Traffic and Transportation, known future developments in the area consists of Amy’s Kitchen. This development is delayed and full build out is assumed to coincide with the commencement of operation of the proposed MHFPC replacement facility in 2028. An environmental review was performed for Amy’s Kitchen, and per the FEIS, it was determined that the stationary and mobile sources associated with the development would not result in significant adverse noise impacts.

12.3. Future With-Action Conditions

Upon full completion and receipt of certificate of occupancy, during the operational phase of the Proposed Project, the existing facility would subsequently be fully decommissioned. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant new sources of noise emissions. Stationary noise sources would primarily be associated with the HVAC systems and are expected to be controlled by design, in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local codes and regulations.

New operations, after completion of construction, would primarily occur within enclosed structures and would not result in significant changes in noise levels at the property line or nearest noise-sensitive land uses. The Proposed Project would include emergency generators that would only be used during periods of unexpected outages and would therefore not have a significant effect. Furthermore, the Proposed Project is not expected to increase the vehicular traffic to and from the site and would not result in new sources of mobile noise emissions. Therefore, the operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant increases to existing noise levels.

The construction of the Proposed Project would require the use of both non-road construction equipment and on-road vehicles. Non-road construction equipment typically includes equipment operating on site, such as cranes, front-end loaders, excavators, air compressors, compactors, wheel loaders, generators, and pumps. On-road vehicles include construction delivery trucks, dump trucks, and worker vehicles arriving to and departing from the Project Site, as well as operating on site.

Potential stationary and/or mobile noise sources associated with the proposed construction would result in temporary changes in noise levels within the study area. Activities within the study area that would potentially produce new noise emissions would include the following:

- Noise emissions from construction equipment; and
- Vehicle noise emissions from construction workers commuting, construction delivery trucks, dump trucks arriving to and departing from the proposed MHFPC replacement facility.

Future construction would be conducted in compliance with applicable federal, State, and/or local requirements governing these activities, including the Town of Goshen Chapter 70 Noise Code (§70-2), which limit typical construction to weekdays between the hours of 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM or on weekends and holidays between the hours of 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

Potential noise from the proposed construction would be largely temporary and limited to the hours of 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM. As part of the Proposed Project, various best practices and control measures would be routinely used to minimize construction -related noise emissions. Construction control measures may include, but not be limited to:

- Ensuring equipment is regularly and properly maintained.
- Use of the appropriate manufacturer's noise reduction device(s), including, but not limited to, a manufacturer's muffler (or equivalently rated material) that is free of rust, holes, and exhaust leaks.
- Ensuring engine housing doors are kept closed, and using noise-insulating material mounted on the engine housing that does not interfere with the manufacturer's guidelines for engine operation or exhaust.
- Covering portable compressors, generators, pumps, and other such devices with noise-insulating fabric to the maximum extent possible that does not interfere with the manufacturer's guidelines for engine operation or exhaust.
- Limiting vehicle engine idling on site to five minutes, except when actively at work, in accordance with Title 6 §217-3.2 of the NYCRR and the Town of Goshen Chapter 70 Noise Code (§70-2).
- Operating equipment at lower speeds during work to the maximum extent possible.
- Using quieter back-up alarms in pre-2008 model year vehicles when practicable for the job site. 2008 model year or newer vehicles shall be equipped with quieter back-up warning devices in accordance with OSHA standards.
- Limiting the number of days of operation, restricting the hours of operation, and specifying the time of day and hours of access and egress, as applicable and appropriate.

- Limiting noisier operations to normal workday hours.

The implementation of these control measures would help reduce construction noise at the existing MHFPC facility and adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. In addition, the existing on-site buildings would reduce noise levels for the existing MHFPC patients and adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. These control measures would also be used to limit noise at the adjoining property line to 75 A-weighted decibels (“dBA”), per the Town of Goshen Chapter 70 Noise Code (§70-2). It is assumed that the Amy’s Kitchen development would also comply with the Town of Goshen Chapter 70 Noise Code (§70). As such, cumulative noise impacts at adjacent noise-sensitive land uses are not anticipated.

Therefore, the construction of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to existing noise levels, and no further analysis is required.

13. GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND TOPOGRAPHY

13.1. Existing Conditions

MHFPC Campus. According to the Surficial Geologic Map of New York – Lower Hudson Sheet, the surficial soils at the Project Site are mapped as either outwash sand and gravel or lacustrine silt and clay. According to the Geologic Map of New York – Lower Hudson Sheet, the bedrock at the Project Site is mapped as Graywacke Shale from the Austin Glen Formation.

The MHFPC Campus generally slopes from the northwest to the southeast and contains steeper slopes in the northwestern portion of the Project Site. The MHFPC Campus has a drop in elevation of approximately 50 feet over a length of approximately 590 linear feet (eight percent). The Project Site has an average elevation of approximately 433 feet AMSL. The general topography is generally sloped from the northwest to the southeast, with the northernmost section having the highest elevation at about 500 feet AMSL. Predominant soil series on the Project Site include Mardin gravelly silt loam, three (3) to eight (8) percent slopes (“MdB”), Mardin gravelly silt loam, eight (8) to 15 percent slopes (“MdC”), Udorthents, smoothed (“UH”), and Erie gravelly silt loam, three (3) to eight (8) percent slopes (“ErA”). According to Natural Resources Conservation Service (“NRCS”) soil data, the majority of the soil series on the Project Site have a depth to bedrock and a depth to the seasonal high-water table of over six feet. Table 4 and Figure 13 presents the soil map units comprising the Project Site.

Table 4: Facility - Soil Characteristics

Map Unit	Soil Series	Percent Slope	Depth to Bedrock (Inches)	Depth High-Water Table (Inches)	Hydrologic Soil Group ¹	Highly Erodible ²	Acres	Percent of Project Site
ErB	Erie gravelly silt loam	3 to 8	> 70	12	D	No	0.44	0.8%
HoD	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam	15 to 25	> 60	> 60	A	No	4.43	8.5%
MdB	Mardin gravelly silt loam	3 to 8	> 72	17	D	No	13.47	26.0%
MdC	Mardin gravelly silt loam	8 to 15	> 72	17	D	No	8.97	17.3%
MdD	Mardin gravelly silt loam	15 to 25	> 72	17	D	No	9.37	18.1%
RhC	Riverhead sandy loam	8 to 15	> 60	> 60	A	No	0.06	0.1%
RKC	Rock outcrop-Arnot complex	3 to 15	17	> 27	D	No	1.27	2.5%

Notes:

1. NRCS Hydrologic Soil Groups:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high-water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

2. Soils with a K-factor (erodibility factor) greater than 0.35 are considered highly erodible by the New York State Stormwater Management Manual.

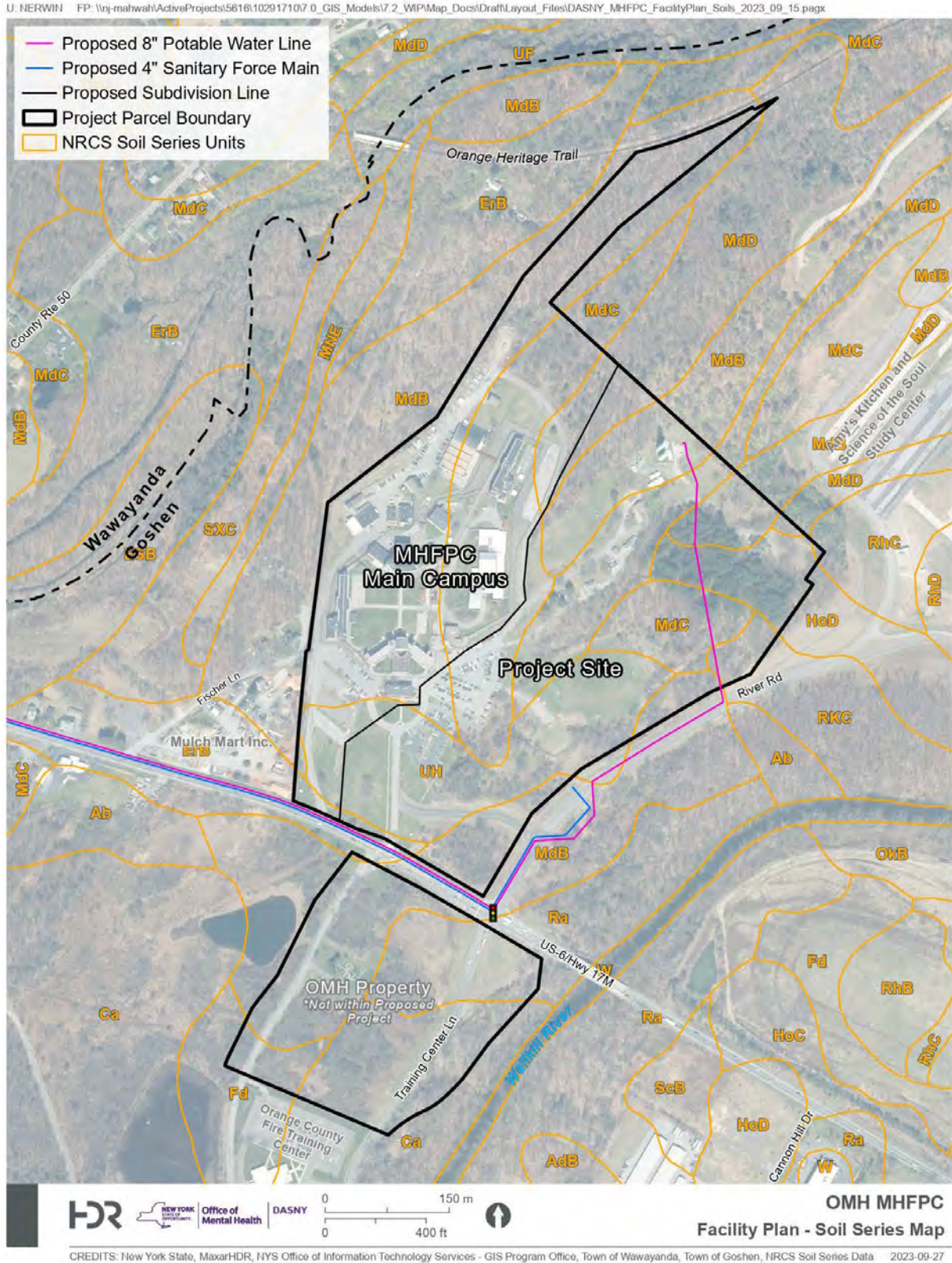


Figure 13: Facility Plan - Soil Series Map

Utility Corridor. The utility corridor route along Route 17M between Webb Road and River Road is level with steep embankments on either side of Route 17M. Predominant soil series on the Project Site include Mardin gravelly silt loam, three (3) to eight (8) percent slopes (MdB), Mardin gravelly silt loam, eight (8) to 15 percent slopes (MdC), Udorthents, smoothed (UH), and Erie gravelly silt loam, three (3) to eight (8) percent slopes (ErA). According to NRCS soil data, the majority of the soil series on the Project Site have a depth to bedrock and a depth to the seasonal high-water table of over six feet. Table 5 and Figure 14 presents the soil map units comprising the utility corridor.

Table 5: Utility Corridor Soil Characteristics

Map Unit	Soil Series	Percent Slope	Depth to Bedrock (Inches)	Depth High-Water Table (Inches)	Hydrologic Soil Group ¹	Highly Erodible ²	Acres	Percent of Project Site
BnB	Bath-Nassau channery silt loams	3 to 8	53	27	C	No	0.65	7.0%
BnC	Bath-Nassau channery silt loams	8 to 15	51	27	C	No	0.21	2.3%
ErA	Erie gravelly silt loam	0 to 3	> 70	12	D	No	2.22	23.7%
ErB	Erie gravelly silt loam	3 to 8	> 70	12	D	No	3.32	35.3%
ESB	Erie extremely stony soils	3 to 8	> 70	12	D	No	0.35	3.7%
HoC	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam	8 to 15	> 60	> 60	A	No	0.10	1.1%
HoD	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam	15 to 25	> 60	> 60	A	No	0.05	0.6%
Ma	Madalin silt loam	0 to 3	> 60	0	C/D	Yes	0.11	1.2%
MdB	Mardin gravelly silt loam	3 to 8	> 72	17	D	No	1.36	14.5%

Map Unit	Soil Series	Percent Slope	Depth to Bedrock (Inches)	Depth High-Water Table (Inches)	Hydrologic Soil Group ¹	Highly Erodible ²	Acres	Percent of Project Site
MdC	Mardin gravelly silt loam	8 to 15	> 72	17	D	No	0.34	3.6%
MdD	Mardin gravelly silt loam	15 to 25	> 72	17	D	No	0.04 ac	0.5%
NaD	Nassau channery silt loam	15 to 25	> 22	> 22	D	No	0.08	0.9%
RKC	Rock outcrop-Arnot complex	3 to 15	17	> 27	D	No	0.04	0.4%
Sb	Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam	0 to 3	> 65	0 - 4	A/D	No	0.46	4.9%
UH	Udorthents	0 to 8	> 70	54	A	No	0.05	0.5%

Notes:

1. NRCS Hydrologic Soil Groups:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high-water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

2. Soils with a K-factor (erodibility factor) greater than 0.35 are considered highly erodible by the New York State Stormwater Management Manual.

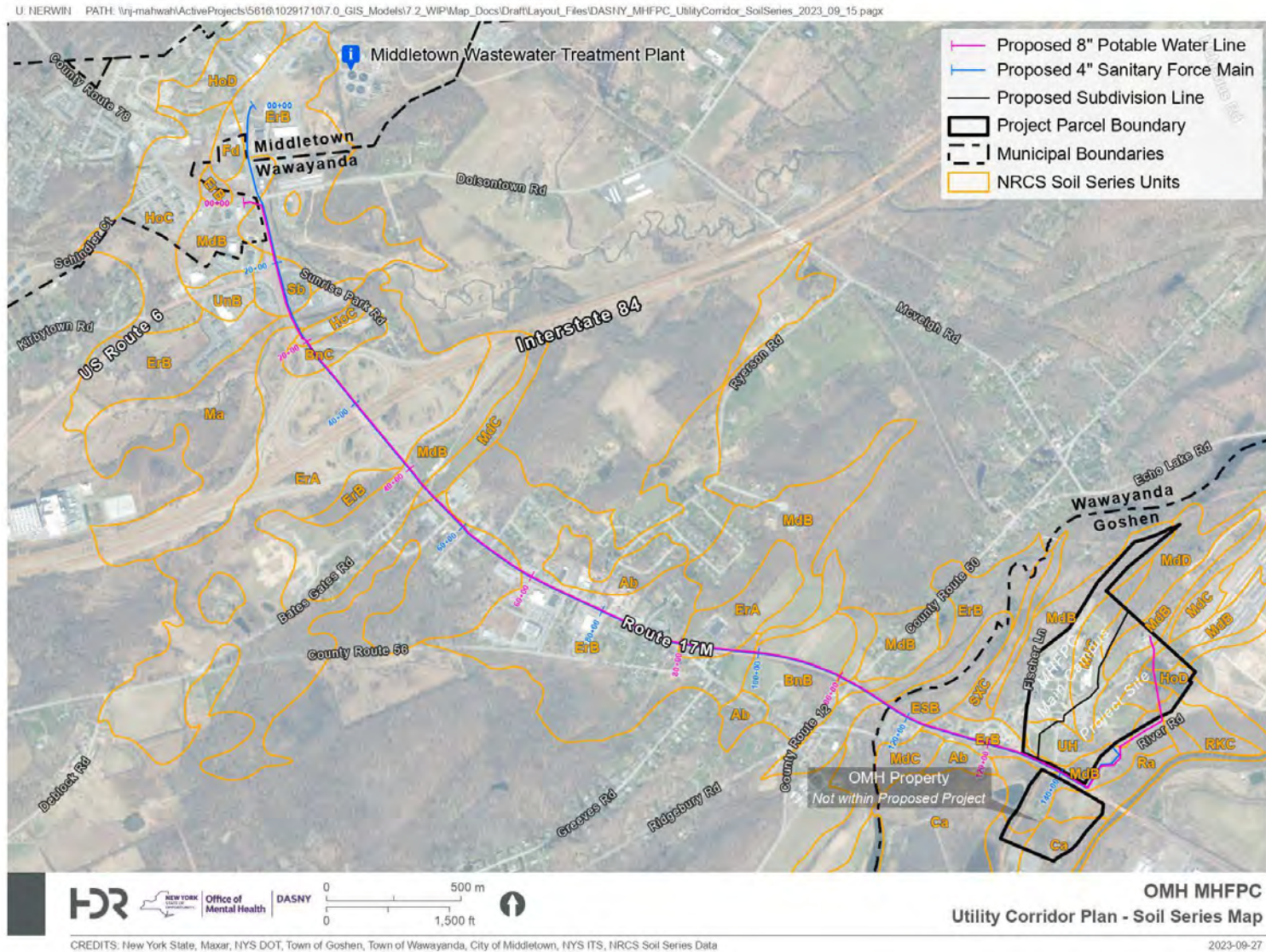


Figure 14: Utility Corridor Plan – Soil Series Map

13.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

13.3. Future With-Action Conditions

As noted in Section A, 1.8: Description of Construction Activities, a SWPPP would be developed in accordance with the requirements of the NYSDEC SPDES GP for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit Number 0-20-001, and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to geology, soils and/or topography, and no further analysis is required.

14. SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

14.1. Existing Conditions

MHFPC Campus. The existing MHFPC is located on a 69-acre portion of a larger 87-acre site and contains buildings, paved parking areas, maintained lawn, wooded areas containing mature trees, shrubbery and herbaceous cover and cleared land. A review of the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper shows no NYSDEC freshwater wetlands or surface waters within the limits of the existing MHFPC site and there are no mapped USFWS National Wetland Inventory (“NWI”) wetlands and/or surface waters within the limits of the existing MHFPC site, see Figure 15. There is a roadside ditch parallel to Route 17M; the ditch was not flowing at the time of the field assessment and is assumed to carry road runoff. A field visit conducted on October 12 and 13, 2021 confirmed these findings.

Floodplains, identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) as special flood hazard areas, mitigate flooding by allowing floodwaters to dissipate their energy and recharge into the ground. Floodplains, or special flood hazard areas, were identified on the OMH parcels south of Route 17M, but not within the approximately 39-acre Project Site, see Figure 16.

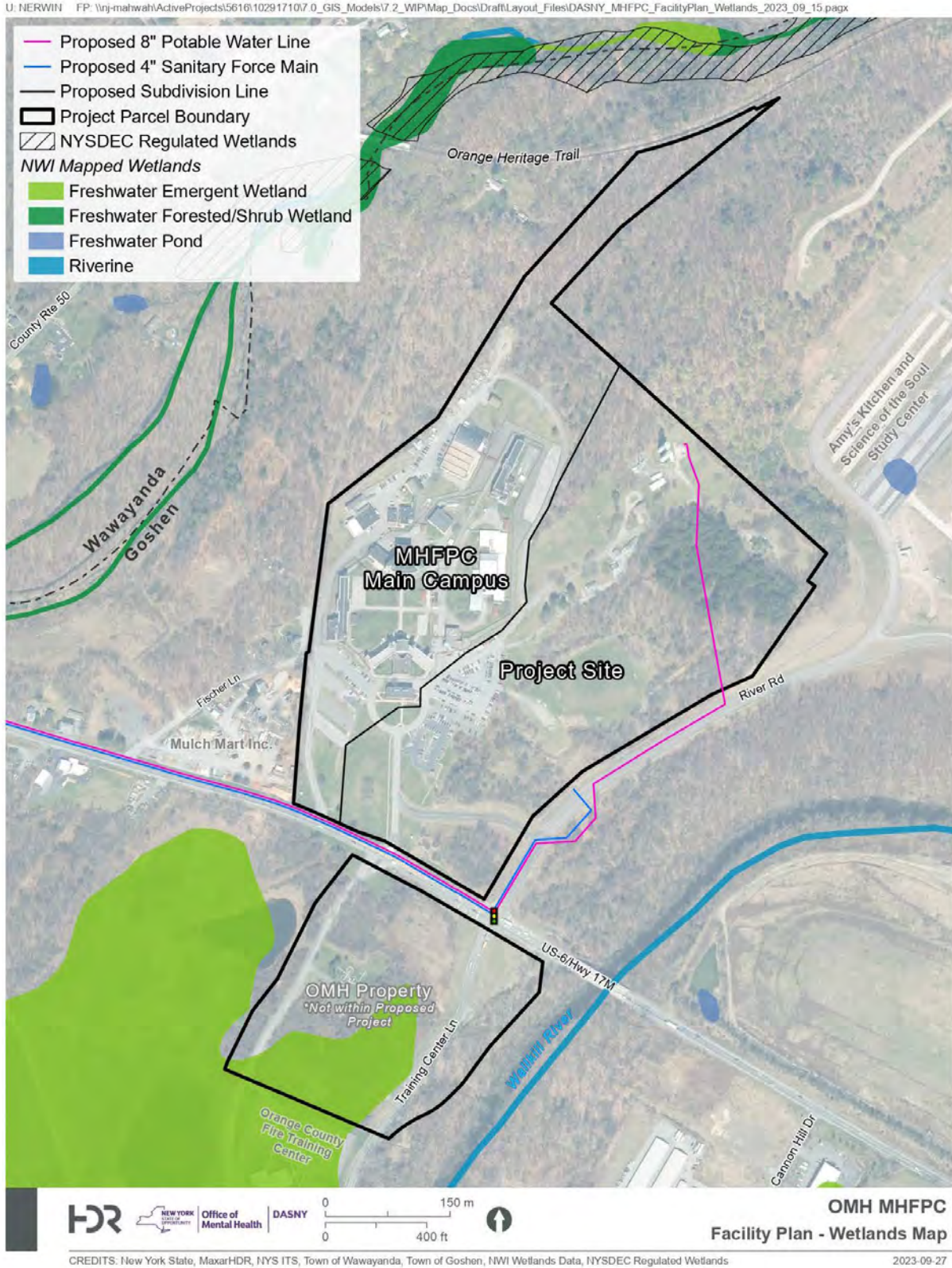


Figure 15: Facility Plan – Wetlands Map

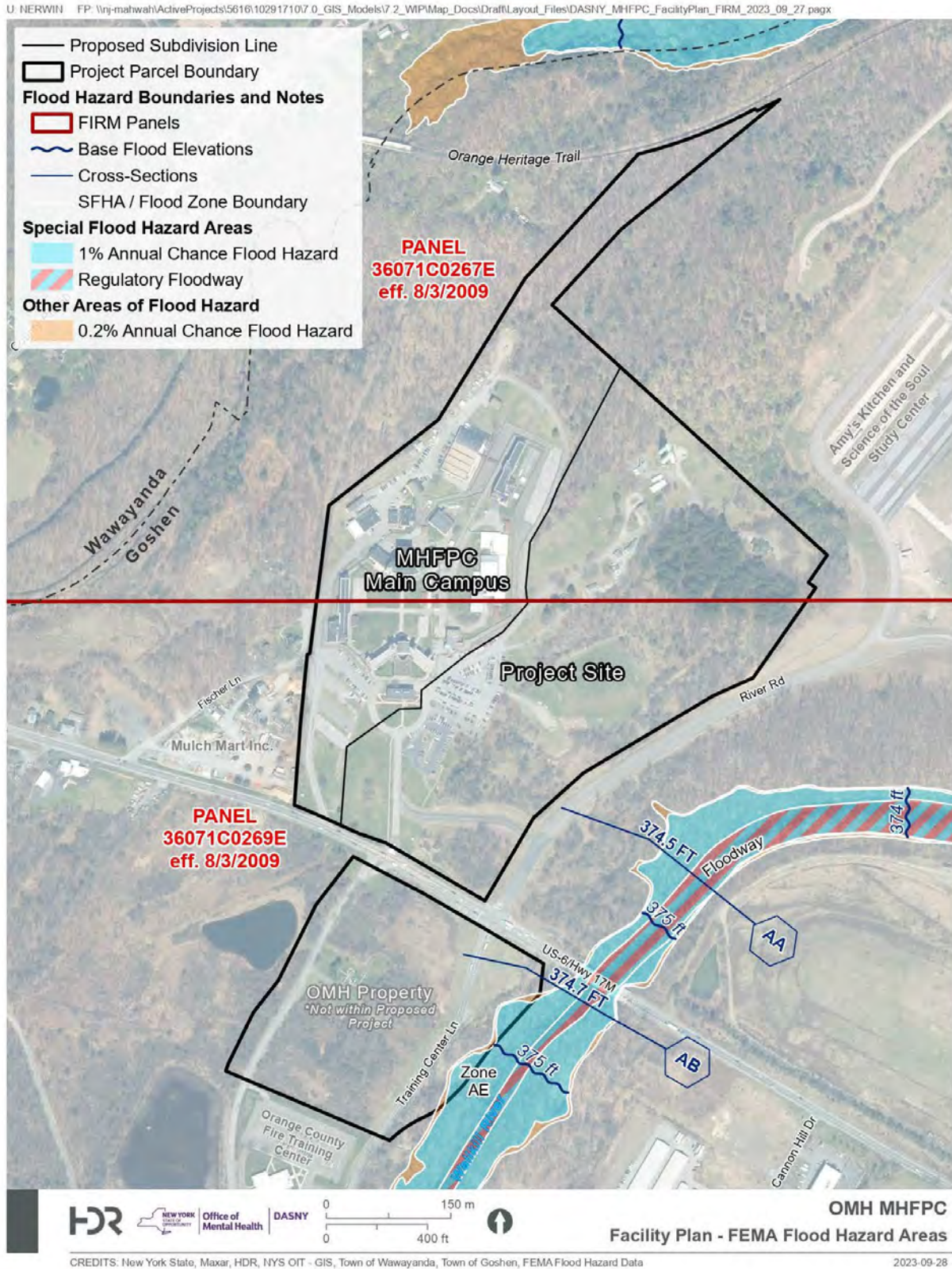


Figure 16: Facility Plan – FEMA Map

Utility Corridor. In addition, NYSDEC’s Environmental Resource Mapper shows three mapped streams along Route 17M between Webb Road and River Road, see Figure 17. The streams are conveyed beneath Route 17M via concrete culverts. A Tributary of Monhagen Brook, a NYSDEC Class C stream, flows beneath Route 17M between County Route 78/ James P. Kelly Way; an additional Tributary of Monhagen Brook, a NYSDEC Class B stream, flows beneath Route 17M between US Route 6 and I-84; and the Wallkill River, a NYSDEC Class C stream, flows beneath Route 17M between County Route 50 and Denton Hill Road. During the field visit conducted in October 2021, flow was observed in two of the three mapped streams. The Class B Tributary of Monhagen Brook was observed as a low-gradient perennial stream measuring approximately 30 feet in width and the Wallkill River was observed to be a low-gradient perennial stream measuring approximately 12 feet in width. The Class C Tributary of Monhagen Brook was observed to only carry runoff from Route 17M and other paved areas in the immediate vicinity of the culvert. A field visit conducted on October 12 and 13, 2021 confirmed these findings.

14.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Project, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

14.3. Future With-Action Conditions

Stormwater from the new development would be collected through a series of swales, catch basins, pipes, and underground stormwater tanks and/or stormwater pond and detained on-site for infiltration thereby minimizing runoff from the Project Site. Any excess runoff would then outlet near River Road and drain through existing drainage swales to the Wallkill River, which is approximately 600 feet east of the site. There would be no new outfalls to the Wallkill River.

There would be no disturbance to surface water resources due to the lack of existing resources at the Project Site. The construction activities associated with the proposed utility corridor would be limited to upland areas along the existing Route 17M right-of-way. In addition, a SWPPP would be developed in accordance with the requirements of the NYSDEC SPDES GP for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit Number 0-20-001, and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual to eliminate the potential for water quality impacts that could occur as a result of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to surface water resources.

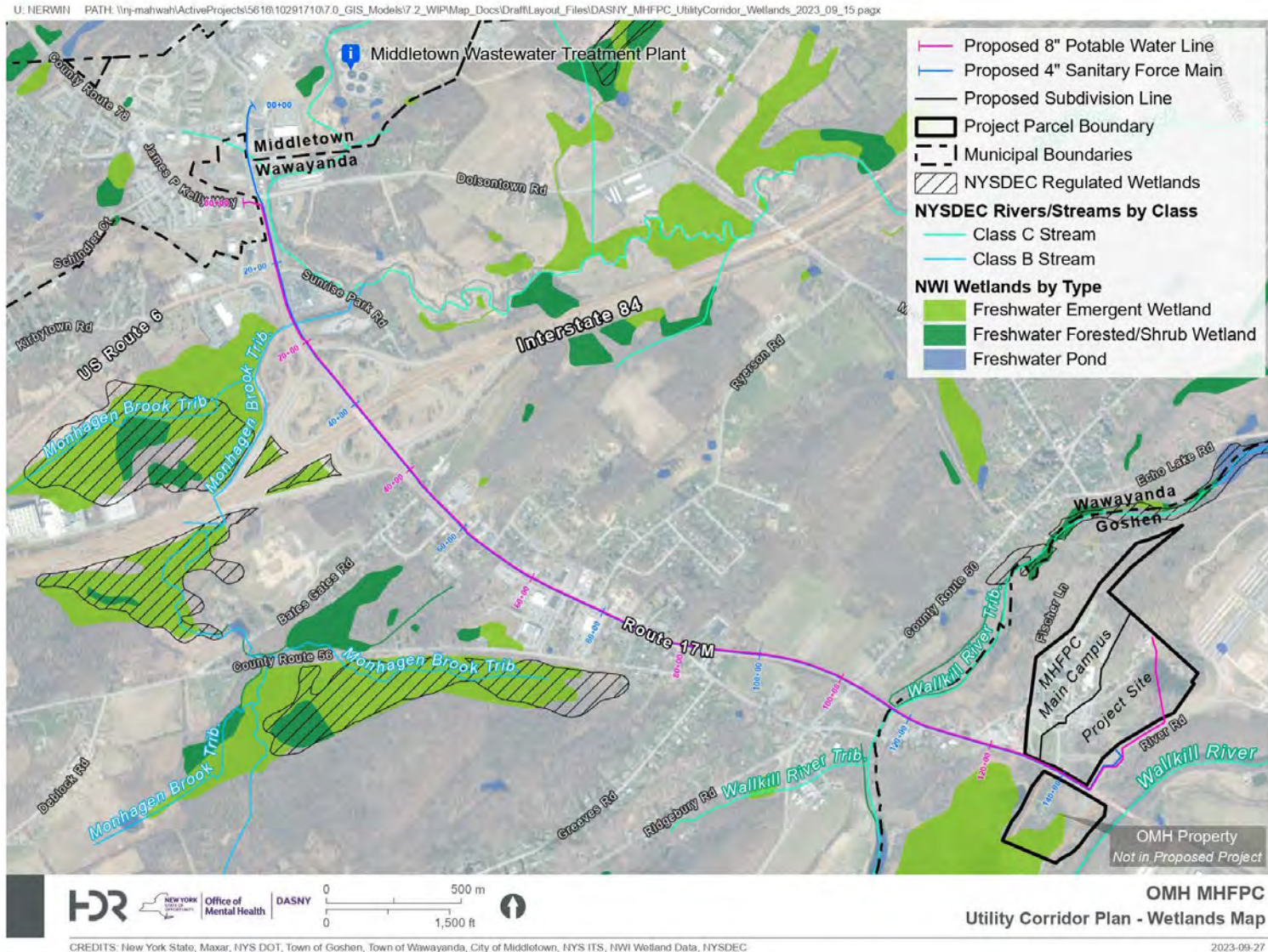


Figure 17: Utility Corridor Plan – Wetlands Map

15. VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

15.1. Existing Conditions

The existing MHFPC facility is located on an approximately 69-acre site with habitat comprised of deciduous forest, spruce plantation, old field successional community and mowed lawn. A field visit was completed on October 12 and 13, 2021 to identify existing vegetation that occur within the limits of the existing MHFPC site. Wetland vegetation identified and along Route 17M between Webb Road and River Road is discussed in Section 14, Surface Water Resources. Tree species identified at the MHFPC site during the field visit include catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), mulberry (*Morus* spp.), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), red elm (*Ulmus rubra*), and red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Shrubs included buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) saplings. Vines identified during the field visit include Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), summer grape (*Vitis aestivalis*) and American wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*), and the herbaceous layer consisted of queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), Russian knapweed (*Leuzea repens*), goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*) and yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

A request for information was submitted to NYSDEC's NHP on February 15, 2023, to identify the potential presence of rare plants or animals and/or significant natural communities at the proposed MHFPC Project Site and along Route 17M between Webb Road and River Road. Responses received from NHP on March 29 and 30, 2023 (see Appendix A: Agency Correspondence), confirmed the absence of rare or State-listed animals or plants or significant natural communities at the Project Site.

The USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation ("IPaC") system was also used to identify federally-listed, proposed, or candidate species, and/or designated critical habitat that may occur within the limits of the proposed MHFPC Project Site and along Route 17M between Webb Road and River Road (see Appendix A: Agency Correspondence). Based on this review, at the MHFPC site, two mammals, the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), one insect, the candidate species, monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) and one flowering plant, the threatened small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*) were listed, however, the MHFPC site does not contain habitats preferred by any of these species. In addition, a Phase I summer habitat assessment was conducted on October 12, 2021, to identify potential Indiana and northern long-eared bat habitat within the Project Site. The assessment confirmed the absence of suitable bat habitat. Along Route 17M between Webb Road and River

Road, the IPaC system listed two mammals, the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat, one reptile, the threatened bog turtle (*Glyptemys mühlenbergii*), one insect, the monarch butterfly, and one flowering plant, the small whorled pogonia. However, the habitats preferred by these species are not present in this area, and the Proposed Utility Corridor along Route 17M would be confined to the northern shoulder of Route 17M and/or within the Route 17M right-of-way.

15.2. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

15.3. Future With-Action Conditions

Tree removal and grading would be required for the construction of the new MHFPC facility. As part of the Proposed Project, approximately 16 trees would be removed. The trees proposed for removal do not contain suitable habitat for any federally-listed, proposed, or candidate species that could potentially exist at the Project Site. However, any tree removal would occur between November 1 and March 31 to avoid any potential impacts to the Indiana and/or northern long-eared bats. A landscape plan has been developed for the Proposed Project and would provide native, low maintenance plantings consisting of trees and shrubs in addition to the use various ground covers utilizing native swale species, erosion control measures (seed, coir mats and logs), perennial mix of native wildflowers, turf and a woodland mix of native shade tolerant species. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to vegetation and/or wildlife, and no further analysis is required.

16. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

16.1. Existing Conditions

Solid waste generated by the existing MHFPC Campus is disposed of as provided by private haulers and is carted to the Orange County Transfer Station, directly south of the Project Site on Route 17M.

16.1. Future No-Action Condition

Without the Proposed Project, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

16.2. Future With-Action Condition

Construction of the Proposed Project would result in the generation of 126,000 cubic yards of solid waste. The majority of construction-related solid waste would be associated with required

excavation and demolition activities, with additional waste materials generated as a result of required clearing and grubbing (i.e., vegetation and tree removal) at the proposed construction areas. Solid waste from construction activities would be approximately 21,000 cubic yards and would be spread out over the active construction. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in the generation of solid waste consisting of excavated materials (soil and rock), construction and demolition waste, and waste generated by construction workers. This increase in waste would be temporary, the volume of waste generated would vary and would only occur over the duration of construction. All waste collection and transport as part of the Proposed Project would be conducted by private contractors; use of municipal waste collection services (public or private) is not anticipated.

Once constructed, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in solid waste. New facilities would not entail significant increases in total employees over current levels. The estimated increase in solid waste generation would be minimal and adequate landfill capacity would be available. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to solid waste management, and no further analysis is required.

17. SOCIOECONOMICS

The socioeconomic character of an area includes its population, housing, and economic activity. A socioeconomic assessment should be conducted if a project may be reasonably expected to create socioeconomic changes within the area affected by a proposed action that would not be expected to occur without the project. The Proposed Project would not directly or indirectly displace any residence, business, or institution; would not result in new commercial development; and would not affect conditions on any industry. Therefore, the Proposed Project does not warrant a socioeconomic assessment.

Upon completion of the construction of the new MHFPC facility, all existing staff and patients would be transferred to the new facility while the existing facility would be decommissioned. The Proposed Project would not be expected to affect existing tax levies or result in any alteration of existing development trends. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse effect to socioeconomic conditions, and no further analysis is required.

18. PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health is the organized effort of society to protect and improve the health and well-being of the population through monitoring; assessment and surveillance; health promotion; prevention of disease, injury, disorder, disability, and premature death; and reducing inequalities in health status. Public health is defined as those activities that society carries out in order to create and maintain an environment in which people can be healthy. The elements that combine to influence public health include air quality, hazardous materials, construction, and natural resources (e.g., water

quality impacts). These elements have been analyzed in other sections of this Supplemental Report. As noted within those sections, no significant adverse public health impacts during construction or operation of the Proposed Project are expected.

The MHFPC facility is a secure adult psychiatric center for patients admitted by court order, where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The existing facility was originally designed for the care of delinquent youths and has very outdated buildings that are more than 100 years old with very deteriorated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility has severely aged and inefficient buildings, unsafe floor plan configurations, and risks to patient health and staff safety. The buildings require constant maintenance and repair, and the facility has been cited for basic nonconformances such as lack of air conditioning and ligature risks.

The construction of a new MHFPC is critical to provide continued, secure forensic care and treatment for patients. The replacement facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a net increase of 15 beds over the existing facility. Specialty residential units would serve violent and medically frail patients. The engineering systems and utility infrastructure would be brought up to current building codes and standards, and the design strategies would support ongoing operations in the event of future airborne infectious disease pandemics. The Proposed Project is critical for the provision of public health and public health infrastructure in New York State.

As described previously, the proposed facility design would provide new and separate systems and infrastructure while anticipating that the existing facility would remain operational during construction and later be decommissioned when the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the new MHFPC facility, all existing staff and patients would be transferred to the new facility while the existing facility would be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to SEQRA. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.

19. NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

The character of a neighborhood is a composite of elements that give it its identity, including land use, zoning, and public policy; socioeconomic conditions; open space and recreation; historic and cultural resources; aesthetic and visual resources; transportation; and noise. Neighborhood character is a combination of various elements that give a neighborhood its distinct “personality” and an assessment of neighborhood character is appropriate when a project would have the potential to result in any significant adverse impacts in the technical areas that relate to neighborhood character or a combination of moderate effects. A moderate effect is generally defined as an effect considered reasonably close to a significant adverse impact threshold for a

particular technical area. Therefore, even if a project does not have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on neighborhood character in a certain technical area, the project may result in a combination of moderate effects to several elements that, when considered together, may cumulatively alter an area's neighborhood character, warranting further analysis. Neighborhood character effects are rare, and only under unusual circumstances would a combination of moderate effects to a neighborhood result in an impact to neighborhood character.

Construction and the operation of the Proposed Project would not generate significant adverse and/or long-term unmitigated effects to land use, zoning, and public policy; socioeconomic conditions; open space and recreation; historic and cultural resources; aesthetic and visual resources; transportation; and noise. The Proposed Project would change some views of the MHFPC, but, as noted in Section 6, Aesthetic and Visual Resources, these are not expected to result in significant adverse effects. The Proposed Project would not generate significant changes from the combination of the various elements that contribute to the neighborhood around the MHFPC campus and its character.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

20.1. Existing Conditions

Environmental Justice is defined by NYSDEC as the fair and meaningful treatment of all people, regardless of race, income, national origin or color, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including a racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, State, local, and tribal programs, and policies. Environmental Justice allows for disproportionately impacted residents to access the tools to address environmental concerns across all of NYSDEC's operations.

The Proposed Project is subject to NYSDEC's Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting ("CP 29"), issued on March 19, 2003. An environmental justice analysis has provided a preliminary assessment to identify whether the Proposed Project is in or near potential environmental justice areas and determine whether potential adverse environmental impacts related to the Proposed Project are likely to affect a Potential Environmental Justice Area ("PEJA"). The Proposed Project is within a PEJA.

Potential environmental justice areas are defined by NYSDEC as:

- **Minority Communities.** A census block group, or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, having a minority population equal to or greater than 51.1 percent in an urban

area¹¹ and 33.8 percent in a rural area of a total population. The area of the Proposed Project is considered a rural area as per NYSDEC policy. A minority population is identified by the U.S. Census as Hispanic, African American, or Black, Asian and Pacific Islander or American Indian; and

- **Low-Income Communities.** A census block group, or contiguous area with multiple census block groups, having a low-income population equal to or greater than 23.59 percent of the total population. Low-income population is defined as having an annual income that is less than the poverty threshold, as established by the U.S. Census.

Eight census tract (“CT”) block groups (“BG”) are located at or near the Proposed Project and along the utility corridor (see Table 6, Figure 18 and Figure 19), as follows:

- CT 15, BG 3
- CT 16.01, BG 1
- CT 16.01, BG 2
- CT 118.01, BG 1
- CT 118.01, BG 2
- CT 118.02, BG 2
- CT 119.00, BG 1
- CT 119.00, BG 5

Two of these blocks (CT 118.01, BG 1, and BG 2) meet the NYSDEC definition for a minority community.

- CT 118.01, BG 1 - encompasses the Project Site and meets the NYSDEC definitions for minority community. The percentage minority population in this block group, at approximately 36 percent, is considerably higher than that of the Town of Goshen, Orange County (at approximately 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively) and lower than the State as a whole (at approximately 44 percent).

¹¹ *Urban area* means all territory, population, and housing units located in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside of an urbanized area. *Rural area* means anything not an Urban Area.

Table 6: Potential Environmental Justice Area Characteristics

Area	Total	Race and Ethnicity (Percent)								Economic Profile	
		White Alone (Not Hispanic)	Black or African Alone	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Some Other Race Alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino	Minority	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months	Percent Below Poverty Level
CT 15, BG 3	1,568	50.0%	7.2%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	9.1%	28.1%	50.0%	-	19.3%
CT 16.01, BG 1	2,477	43.2%	20.5%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	56.8%	\$47,567	24.8%
CT 16.01, BG 2	2,108	17.8%	43.7%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	82.2%	\$87,672	21.4%
CT 118.01, BG 1	2,017	57.4%	15.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.4%	21.1%	42.6%	\$82,708	9.4%
CT 118.01, BG 2	1,923	65.2%	8.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	34.8%	\$187,875	6.2%
CT 118.02, BG 2	2,183	71.6%	14.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.7%	3.2%	6.9%	28.4%	\$132,422	5.5%
CT 119.00, BG 1	1,249	81.3%	4.2%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	4.4%	6.2%	18.7%	\$117,969	4.9%
CT 119.00, BG 5	528	58.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	38.1%	41.3%	\$123,818	0.0%
Town of Goshen	14,279	67.5%	6.7%	0.1%	2.7%	0.2%	1.1%	21.8%	32.5%	\$101,165	5.9%
City of Middletown	30,086	34.2%	19.4%	0.1%	3.8%	3.6%	2.0%	36.9%	65.8%	\$59,755	16.5%
Town of Wawayanda	7,529	73.2%	7.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	3.3%	14.2%	26.8%	\$106,574	6.0%
Orange County	398,277	62.2%	10.0%	0.2%	2.7%	0.6%	2.8%	21.4%	37.8%	\$85,640	11.7%
New York State	20,114,745	54.7%	13.9%	0.2%	8.6%	0.7%	2.7%	19.2%	45.3%	\$75,157	13.5%

Notes:

*Census Tract 119, Block Group 5 contains the Project Site and MHFPC Main Campus
 Shaded rows indicate block groups that meet NYSDEC 2021 Estimate for minority and/or low-income community
 CT - Census Tract; BG - Block Group

Source:

ACS 2021 5 Year Estimates, Block Groups and County Subdivisions
 Tables used: B03002 (Population and Race), C17002 (Poverty Status), B19013 (Median HH Income)

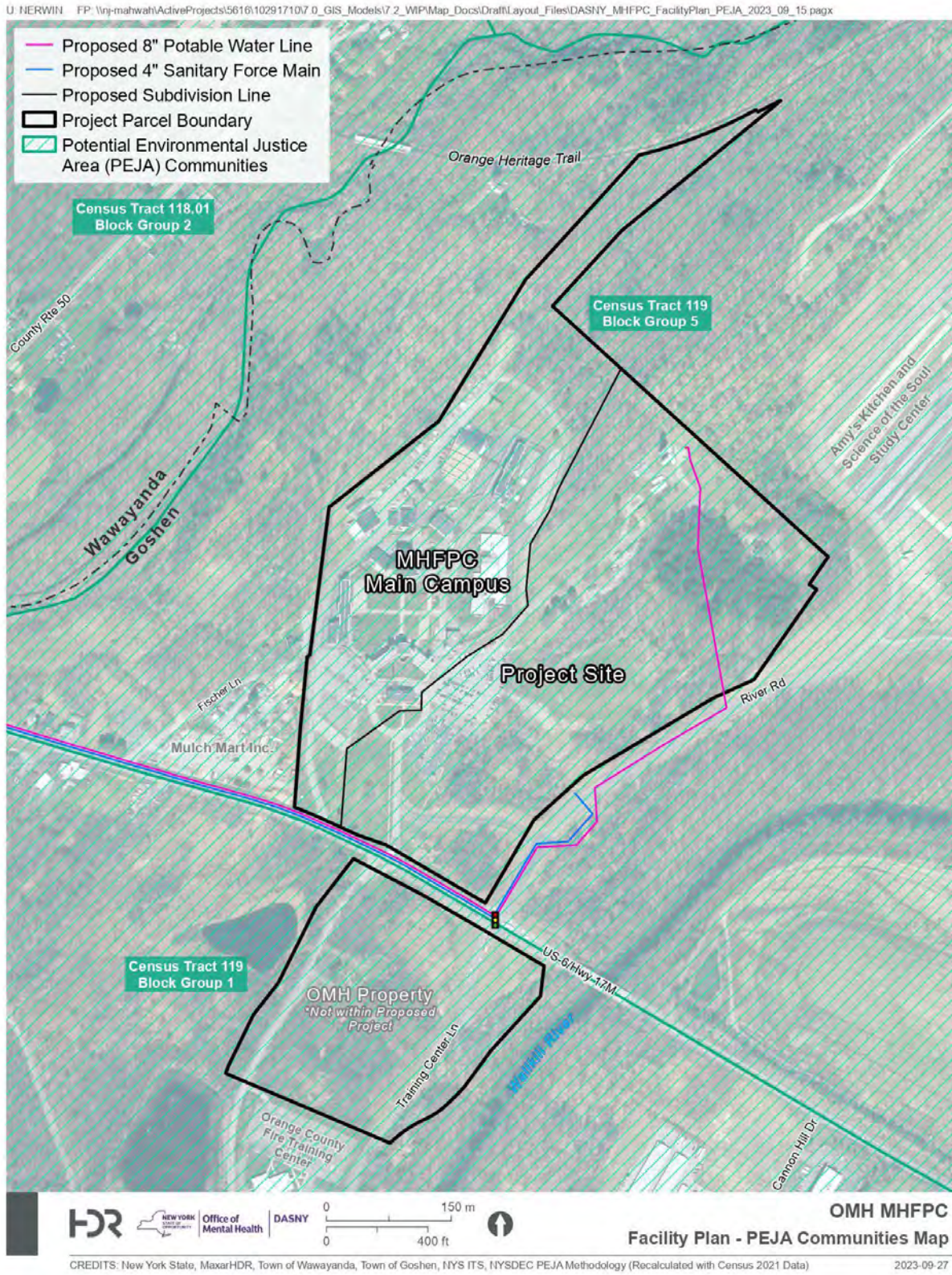


Figure 18: Facility Plan - Potential Environmental Justice Areas Communities Map

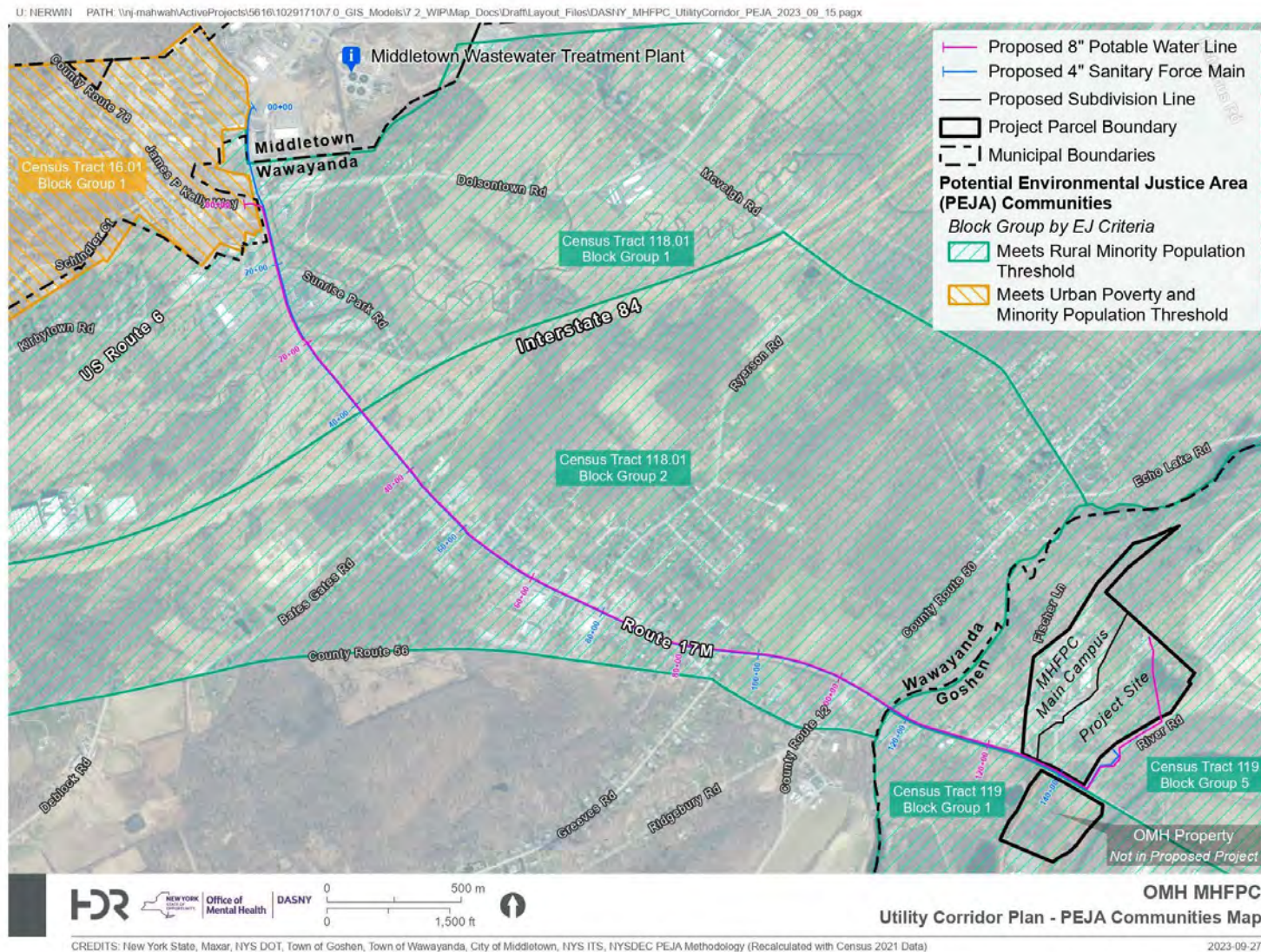


Figure 19: Utility Corridor Plan – Potential Environmental Justices Areas Communities Map

20.1. Future No-Action Conditions

Without the Proposed Action in place, the Project Site would remain the same as under Existing Conditions.

20.2. Future With-Action Conditions

Portions of the Proposed Project are located in a potential environmental justice area where adverse effects from the construction of the Proposed Project have the potential to adversely affect minority and low-income populations.

The operation of the Proposed Project would not change from the existing condition, as all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the new facility. As discussed within this Environmental Assessment, the findings of the *SEQRA* analyses that evaluated construction of the Proposed Project do not have the potential to adversely affect minority or low-income populations. All proposed construction associated with the Proposed Project would be conducted in accordance with all required permits and approvals, and conditions set forth within these permits and approvals. Construction would be managed to minimize potential effects through the use of best practices measures, such as various best practices and control measures would be routinely used to minimize construction-related noise emissions and implementation of a construction SWPPP. While construction projects can be disruptive to nearby land uses, any residences within potential environmental justice areas in proximity to the Proposed Project would be buffered from construction by distance and existing intervening buildings. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to nearby residents, and no further analysis is required.

21. AGENCY OUTREACH

As a key component of *SEQRA*, inter-agency coordination is an important element to any large capital project. DASNY conducted a coordinated *SEQR* process for the Proposed Project with involved agencies and interested parties and offered a response to any comments or questions, in written form. Meaningful and effective inter-agency participation has been incorporated as part of the *SEQRA* process.

- Lead Agency Letter, dated July 31, 2023, to Involved Agencies and Interested Parties for the New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH), Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
- City of Middletown – City Council Approval of Project and New Water Line Connection to Middletown Water Supply
- Orange County Planning Department
- Orange County Department of Health

- NY State Senator James Scoufis’ Office
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Division of Fish and Wildlife Service – Natural Heritage Program
- United States Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service

The attached Appendix A: Agency Correspondence consists of letters, emails and responses as records of correspondence between DASNY/OMH and contacted parties regarding the Proposed Project.

APPENDIX A: Agency Correspondence

Appendix A: Agency Correspondence

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1. City of Middletown – City Council Approval of Project and New Water Line Connection to Middletown Water Supply
2. Lead Agency Letter
3. Orange County Department of Planning
4. Orange County Department of Health
5. NY State Senator James Scoufis' Office
6. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Division of Fish and Wildlife Service – Natural Heritage Program
7. United States Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service

City of Middletown
City Council Approval of Project and
New Water Line Connection to
Middletown Water Supply



**CITY OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK
COMMON COUNCIL
RECORD OF VOTE**

THE FOLLOWING WAS PRESENTED

By Ald. Kleiner

Sec'd by Ald. Jean-Francois

Date of Adoption: June 6, 2023

Index No: 131-23

Names	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Absent
Ald. Tobin	X			
Ald Jean-Francois	X			
Ald. Johnson	X			
Ald. Wray	X			
Ald. Kleiner	X			
Ald. Green	X			
Ald. Witt	X			
Ald. Masi	X			
Pres. Rodrigues	X			
Total	9			

Resolution in Support of Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Hospital Project

WHEREAS the Public Works Committee met on Tuesday, January 17, 2023, to hear a presentation by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) on a proposed new facility for the Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center; and

WHEREAS a majority of the Common Council was present at this meeting and provided with an opportunity to ask questions and gather more information about the proposed project; and

WHEREAS there were no concerns or objections raised;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED The City of Middletown Common Council hereby states its support for the Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Hospital Project being undertaken by the New York State Office of Mental Health. The project includes installing water and wastewater piping along Route 17M and connection to the City's wastewater collection system and water distribution system. The project is being completed to provide clean drinking water and wastewater treatment services to the new state hospital being constructed in the Town of Goshen.

Lead Agency Letter



DASNY

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

LISA GOMEZ
Chair

REUBEN R. MCDANIEL, III
President & CEO

SENT VIA EMAIL ONLY

Date: July 31, 2023

To: Distribution List

Re: **DASNY State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Lead Agency Request for the New York State Office of Mental Health's Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project, Town of New Hampton, Orange County, New York (OMH Capital Projects Program)**

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York ("DASNY") has received a request from the New York State Office of Mental Health ("OMH") to design and construct a replacement facility at the existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center ("MHFPC") campus, pursuant to OMH's Capital Projects Program (the "Proposed Project"). The proposed replacement facility would be located on a subdivided portion of the MHFPC's existing campus, adjacent to the existing facility at 2834 New York State Route 17M ("Route 17M"), New Hampton, Orange County, New York. For the purposes of the New York *State Environmental Quality Review ("SEQR")*, the Proposed Action would consist of DASNY's undertaking of the construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH.

More specifically, the Proposed Project would consist of the construction of an approximately 340,000 gross-square-foot ("gsf") forensic residential inpatient facility on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 38.94-acre subdivided portion of the MHFPC's existing, approximately 69.10-acre main campus, north of Route 17M. The proposed replacement facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 "swing" beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a 15-bed net increase over the existing facility. The Proposed Project would be specifically designed for secure forensic care, with specialty residential units serving violent and medically frail patients.

The Proposed Project would also include the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to the City of Middletown's existing infrastructure, along Route 17M. The proposed replacement facility's design would provide new, separate infrastructure systems allowing the existing facility to remain on-line and operational during construction, and later be decommissioned once the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the replacement facility. The existing facility, including MHFPC's existing on-site water and wastewater facilities, would subsequently be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice. If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to the New York *State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA")*. Regardless of how and by whom the decommissioned campus may be reused, a separate review would be no less protective of the environment.¹

The Proposed Project would also include the demolition of approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (constructed circa 1990) along Willow Place. These buildings have not been maintained and rehabilitated in over 30 years and are in a very poor, dilapidated condition. The proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new, more direct, onsite underground water main needed for the Proposed Project and allow for equipment staging and the location of construction office trailers during the construction period.

Under the provisions of *SEQR*, DASNY has made a preliminary determination that the Proposed Project is a Type I action as specifically designated by 6 *N.Y.C.R.R.* 617.4(b)(6)(v). DASNY proposes to designate itself as lead agency and conduct a coordinated *SEQR* process among involved agencies. If a written objection is not submitted to the DASNY within 30 days of the mailing of this notification, DASNY will assume the lead agency role for the Proposed Project.

Enclosed is a copy of a *Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF") – Part 1* and supporting documentation, as well as a *Distribution List of Involved Agencies and Interested Parties* to whom this letter has been sent. Should you have any written *SEQR* questions or comments, please submit them to me at: **Ms. Sara E. Stein, Senior Environmental Manager, Office of Environmental Affairs, DASNY, 28 Liberty Street, 55th Floor, New York, New York 10005** or at email address sstein@dasny.org, or you may telephone me at **(212) 273-5092**.

Sincerely,



Sara E. Stein, AICP, LEED-AP
Senior Environmental Manager
Office of Environmental Affairs

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Sara Richards, Esq.
Mr. Robert S. Derico, R.A.
Mr. Jeffrey Dyer
SEQR File

¹ It is permissible for the Proposed Project to undergo a separate review under *SEQR* because: a) the Proposed Project would have independent utility and there is no plan for the future reuse of the existing facility at this time; b) the Proposed Project under review for purposes of DASNY's Proposed Action to undertake construction of the replacement facility on behalf of OMH does not preclude review of a future project on the existing campus under *SEQR* once there is a specific plan in place; and c) the permissibly segmented review is no less protective of the environment.



**STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)
DISTRIBUTION LIST OF INVOLVED AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES
FOR THE
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH (OMH)
MID-HUDSON FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTER REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

The Honorable Joseph M. DeStafano
Mayor
City of Middletown
16 James Street
Middletown, New York 10940
mayordestafano@yahoo.com

The Honorable Karl A. Brabeneck
New York State Assembly Member, District 98
District Office
28 North Main Street, Suite 2
Florida, New York 10921
brabeneck@nyassembly.gov

Mr. Joseph Betro
Town Supervisor
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41 Webster Avenue, 1st Floor
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jbetro@townofgoshen.org

Mr. Lee Bergus
Chairperson
Town of Goshen Planning Board
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Ms. Denise Quinn
Town Supervisor
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Slate Hill, New York 10973
supervisor@townofwawayanda.com

Mr. Jacob Tawil
Commissioner
City of Middletown Public Works
16 James Street
Middletown, New York 10940
jtawil14@yahoo.com

Mr. Steven M. Neuhaus
County Executive
Orange County Government Center
255 Main Street
Goshen, New York 10924
ceoffice@orangecountygov.com

Mr. James Post
Chief
Town of Goshen Police Department
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Goshen, New York 10924
info@townofgoshenpolice.org

The Honorable James G. Skoufis
New York State Senator, District 42
District Office
188 State Street
Legislative Office Building, Room 815
Albany, New York 12247
skoufis@nysenate.gov

Ms. Kathy Roberts
Secretary, Board of Commissioners
Town of Goshen Fire Department
10 Dikeman Drive
Goshen, New York 10924
krobert@goshennyfd.org



**STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)
DISTRIBUTION LIST OF INVOLVED AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES
FOR THE
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH (OMH)
MID-HUDSON FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTER REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

Ms. Kelly Turturro
Director, Region 3
New York State Dept of Environmental Conservation
21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, New York 12561-1696
r3admin@dec.ny.gov

Mr. Steve Gagnon, MPH, PE
Principal Public Health Engineer
Orange County Department of Health
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Goshen, New York 10924
envhealth@orangecountygov.com

Mr. John Petronella
Regional Permit Administrator
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dep.r3@dec.ny.gov

Mr. Erik Denega, P.E., PMP
Commissioner
Orange County Department of Public Works
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**STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)
DISTRIBUTION LIST OF INVOLVED AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES
FOR THE
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH (OMH)
MID-HUDSON FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTER REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

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Commissioner

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planning@orangecountygov.com

County Reply – Mandatory Review of Local Planning Action as per NYS General Municipal Law §239-l, m, &n

Local Referring Board: Dormitory of the State or New York (DASNY)

Referral ID #: GOT18-23N

Applicant: DASNY

Tax Map #: 12-1-101.2

Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement

Local File #: N/A

Proposed Action: Site plan and subdivision for proposed Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center replacement.

Reason for County Review: Within 500 feet of U.S. Route 6, State Route 17M, a municipal boundary, the Heritage Trail, the Orange County Fire Training Center, and the Orange County Transfer Station.

Date of Full Statement: October 26, 2023

Comments:

The Department has received the above referenced site plan and recently received the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's letter related to the Phase IA/IB archeological survey. Based on the submitted information, we have found no evidence that significant intermunicipal or countywide impacts would result from the site plan approval. However, we would like to offer the following advisory comments:

Coordination

1. We appreciate that DASNY and OMH have coordinated with the City of Middletown and the Orange County Health Department regarding the required permits and approvals for the proposed water connection and sewer connection. This coordination should continue during the planning and development of this project.
2. We appreciate DASNY's coordination with the Goshen EMS, Orange County Fire Services and Orange County Transfer regarding the proposed project.

Site Plan

3. We appreciate the aerial image showing the proposed building and landscaping. However, the applicant should clearly indicate the types of plantings and the location of each planting on the planting plan. The applicant should also use native, drought-resistant plants. Examples of such plants can be found in the attached listing of Orange County native flowers, shrubs and trees.
4. We appreciate a copy of the lighting plan. However, the applicant should indicate the foot-candles on the lighting plan. The applicant should also ensure that light does not cross the property line. Additionally, the applicant should follow the recommendations of the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) for outdoor lighting (<https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/>) (See attached documents).
5. The applicant should provide a full stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), as the proposed project will disturb more than one acre.
6. Although the applicant states that the landscaping plan shows that it will utilize low-impact development design alternatives, such as rain gardens, banked parking spaces and permeable paving, this is not clearly

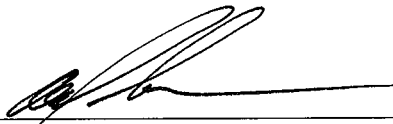
shown on this plan. Please clarify what low-impact development design alternatives will be used and where they will be applied, specifically.

7. We appreciate the use of neutral colors on the proposed building, as this will help ensure that the proposed building will blend in with its surrounding environment.
8. We appreciate the applicant's effort to minimize any potential impacts on Indiana Bats and Northern-Long Eared Bats, including limiting tree clearing to be between November 1 and March 31 and providing language to protect these species within the future construction bid plans for this project.

County Recommendation: Local Determination

Date: October 26, 2023

Prepared by: Jennifer L. MacLeod, AICP
Planner



Alan J. Sorensen, AICP
Commissioner of Planning

Cc: Honorable Joseph M. DeStafano, Mayor of City of Middletown
Mr. Joseph Betro, Supervisor of Town of Goshen
Ms. Denise Quinn, Supervisor of Town of Wawayanda
Mr. Anthony Capozella, Chairman of Middletown Planning Board
Mr. Lee Bergus, Chairman of Goshen Planning Board
Mr. John Razzano, Chairman of Wawayanda Planning Board



Steven M. Neuhaus
County Executive

Orange County Department of Planning

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Commissioner

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County Reply – Mandatory Review of Local Planning Action as per NYS General Municipal Law §239-l, m, &n

Local Referring Board: Dormitory of the State or New York (DASNY)

Applicant: DASNY

Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement

Proposed Action: Site plan and subdivision for proposed Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center replacement.

Reason for County Review: Within 500 feet of U.S. Route 6, State Route 17M, a municipal boundary, the Heritage Trail, the Orange County Fire Training Center, and the Orange County Transfer Station.

Date of Full Statement: TBD

Referral ID #: GOT18-23N

Tax Map #: 12-1-101.2

Local File #: N/A

Comments:

The Department has received the above referenced site plan. We appreciate DASNY's responsiveness to our lead agency response letter, dated August 4, 2023. However, we do not currently have a full statement, as we will need copies of the full stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and the Phase 1A / 1B archeological plan upon completion of these plans. Therefore, we will offer our official recommendation upon receipt and evaluation of these plans. However, we would like to offer the following advisory comments:

Coordination

1. We appreciate that DASNY and OMH have coordinated with the City of Middletown and the Orange County Health Department regarding the required permits and approvals for the proposed water connection and sewer connection. This coordination should continue during the planning and development of this project.
2. We appreciate DASNY's coordination with the Goshen EMS, Orange County Fire Services and Orange County Transfer regarding the proposed project.


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5. Although the applicant states that the landscaping plan shows that it will utilize low-impact development design alternatives, such as rain gardens, banked parking spaces and permeable paving, this is not clearly shown on this plan. Please clarify what low-impact development design alternatives will be used and where they will be applied, specifically.

6. We appreciate the use of neutral colors on the proposed building, as this will help ensure that the proposed building will blend in with its surrounding environment.
7. We appreciate the applicant's effort to minimize any potential impacts on Indiana Bats and Northern-Long Eared Bats, including limiting tree clearing to be between November 1 and March 31 and providing language to protect these species within the future construction bid plans for this project.

County Recommendation: TBD

Date: October 10, 2023
Prepared by: Jennifer L. MacLeod, AICP
Planner



Alan J. Sorensen, AICP
Commissioner of Planning























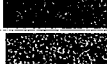









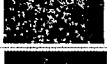




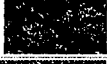






























Cc: Honorable Joseph M. DeStafano, Mayor of City of Middletown
Mr. Joseph Betro, Supervisor of Town of Goshen
Ms. Denise Quinn, Supervisor of Town of Wawayanda
Mr. Anthony Capozella, Chairman of Middletown Planning Board
Mr. Lee Bergus, Chairman of Goshen Planning Board
Mr. John Razzano, Chairman of Wawayanda Planning Board

Native Trees Orange County, NY











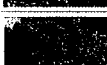


























































Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife	Benefits	Maintenance	Height / Spread	Picture	Detail
Red Maple	<i>Acer Rubrum</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Low	40 ft / 30 ft		
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>		Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant	Low	15 ft / 15 ft		
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>		Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant Good Shade Tree	Low	40 ft / 40 ft		
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>		Good Street Tree	Low	20 ft / 20 ft		
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis L.</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Shade Tree	Low	40 ft / 40 ft		
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>		Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant	Low	20 ft / 25 ft		
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>		Deer Resistant Good Shade Tree	Medium	15 ft / 15 ft		
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>		Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Medium	35 ft / 25 ft		
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Shade Tree Deer Resistant	Low	60 ft / 40 ft		
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant	Low	30 ft / 8 ft		
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>		Deer Resistant	Low	40 ft / 15 ft		
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>		Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant	Low	60 ft / 40 ft		
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Low	60 ft / 30 ft		
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>		Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant Good Shade Tree Good Street Tree	Low	30 ft / 20 ft		
Eastern Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree	Low	25 ft / 20 ft		
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>		Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Medium	50 ft / 50 ft		
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Low	50 ft / 50 ft		
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Shade Tree Good Street Tree	Low	50 ft / 40 ft		
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Shade Tree	Low	60 ft / 60 ft		
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Low	50 ft / 50 ft		
American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Low	50 ft / 30 ft		
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>		Drought Tolerant Good Street Tree Good Shade Tree	Medium	60 ft / 40 ft		

Native Flowers Orange County, NY

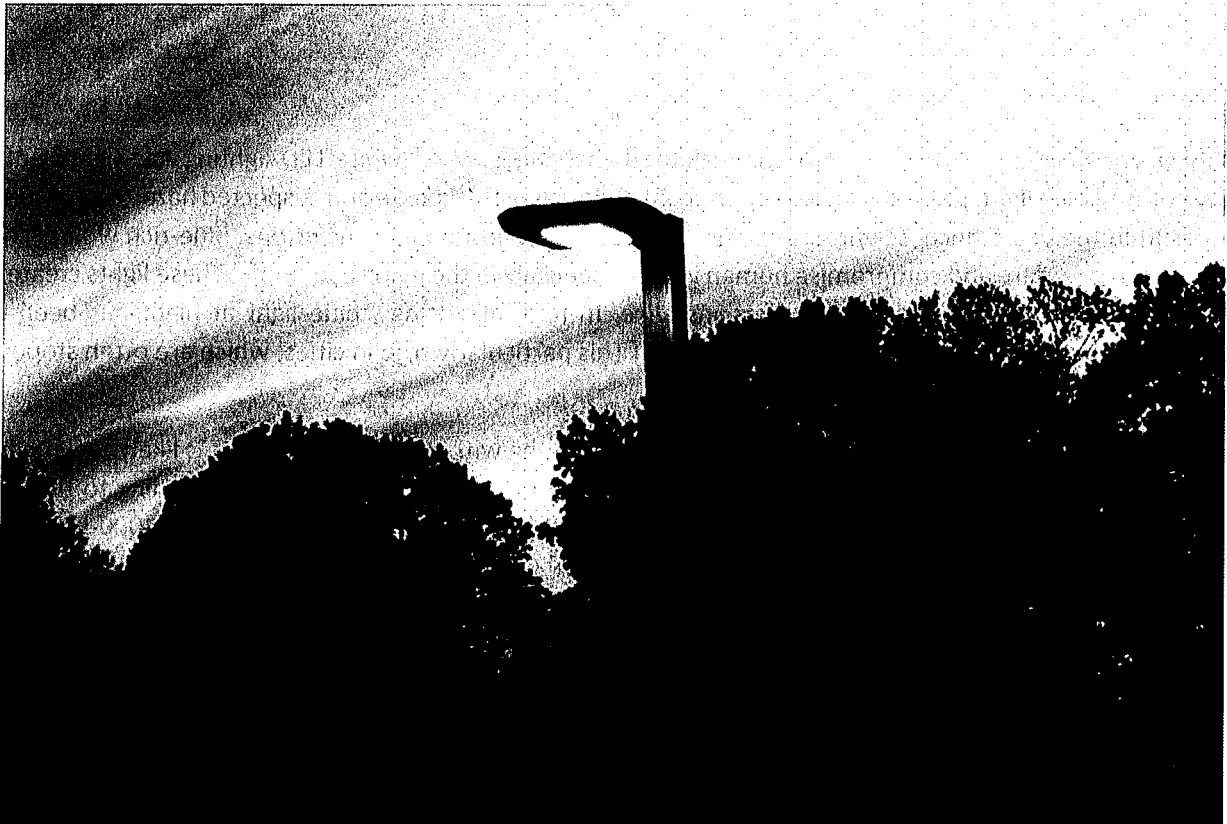
All of the Flower
selections have Deer
Resistant Properties

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife	Benefits	Maintenance	Height / Spread	Pictures	Detail
Windflower	Anemone canadensis	 	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	1 ft / 2 ft		
Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata	  	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	3 ft / 2 ft		
Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	  	Drought Tolerant	Low	2 ft / .75 ft		
Joe Pye Weed	Eutrochium spp.	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	5 ft / 2 ft		
Common Milkweed	Helenium autumnale	 	Drought Tolerant	Medium	3 ft / 2 ft		
Common Bluets	Houstonia caerulea	  	Drought Tolerant	Low	3 in / 3 in		
Blue Flag	Iris versicolor	  	Shade Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 2 ft		
Blue Cardinal Flower	Lobelia siphilitica	  	Shade Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 1 ft		
Wild Bergamot	Monarda fistulosa	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Medium	2 ft / 2 ft		
Beardtongue	Penstemon digitalis	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Medium	3 ft / 1.50 ft		
Smooth Aster	Symphotrichum laeve	  	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 1 ft		
Blue Vervain	Verbena hastata	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 1 ft		
Golden Alexander	Zizia aurea	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Medium	1.50 ft / 1.50 ft		

Native Shrubs Orange County, NY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife	Benefits	Maintenance	Height / Spread	Picture	Detail
Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	   	Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant	Low	5 ft / 4 ft		
Sweet fern	Comptonia peregrina	   	Drought Tolerant Deer Resistant	Low	2 ft / 4 ft		
American Hazelnut	Corylus americana	    	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	10 ft / 8 ft		
Bush Honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	   	Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 2 ft		
Wintergreen	Gaultheria procumbens	   	Drought Tolerant	Low	.25 ft / .50 ft		
Christmas Fern	Polystichum acrostichoides	 	Deer Resistant Shade Tolerant Drought Tolerant	Low	1 ft / 1 ft		
Purple-Flowering Raspberry	Rubus odoratus	   	Deer Resistant Shade Tolerant Drought Tolerant	Low	3 ft / 6 ft		
Common Elderberry	Sambucus nigra ssp. Canadensis	   	Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant	Medium	5 ft / 5 ft		
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	  	Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 1.50 ft		
Purpletop Tridens	Tridens flavus	  	Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant	Low	2 ft / 5 ft		
Mapleleaf Viburnum	Viburnum acerifolium	   	Drought Tolerant	Low	3 ft / 2 ft		
Nannyberry Viburnum	Viburnum lentago	   	Deer Resistant Drought Tolerant Shade Tolerant	Low	14 ft / 6 ft		

LED Practical Guide



The light-emitting diode (LED) is transforming the way we light our cities and towns, offering a once-in-a-lifetime chance to radically improve how we use energy and our outdoor spaces at night. With this opportunity comes an obligation to manage these changes responsibly and sustainably. The stakes are high and the potential rewards great, but outcomes depend critically on policymakers and the public having access to reliable information. IDA developed this document to provide planners, lighting designers and public officials an overview of the most important aspects of LED lighting and the choices and challenges involved in its municipal implementation.

What is LED?

LEDs use solid-state technology to convert electricity into light. Put simply, LEDs are very small light bulbs that fit into an electrical circuit. Unlike traditional incandescent bulbs, they don't have a filament that burns out and they don't get very warm. Initially, LEDs only emitted red, yellow, or green light, but now white LEDs are widely available. Early LEDs were also energy-inefficient and emitted relatively little light, but due to technological advances LED efficiency and light output have doubled about every three years. Because of their improved quality and falling prices, LEDs are now replacing conventional high-intensity discharge (HID) lamp types for outdoor lighting in communities around the world.

Why Adopt This Technology?

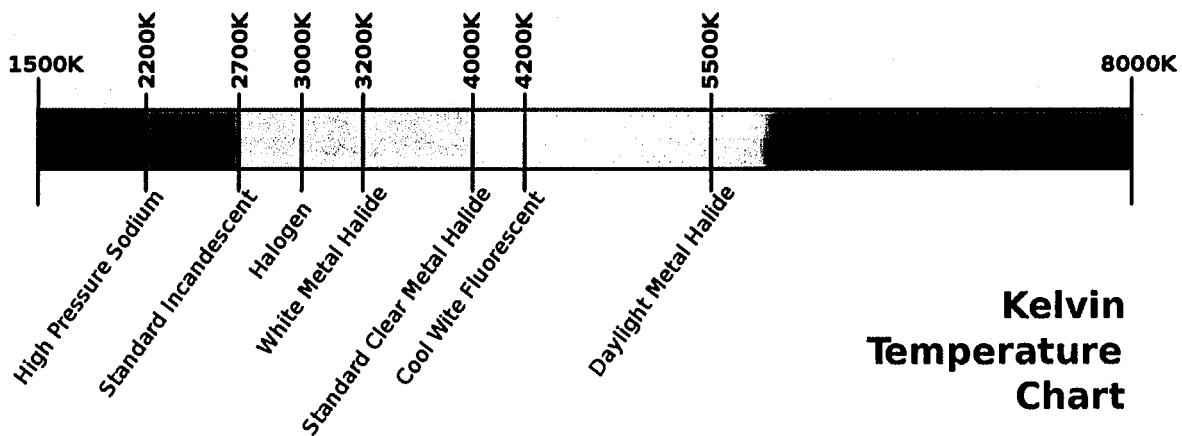
The improved energy efficiency of LEDs means that, coupled with modern luminaire design, these lights allow for lower illumination levels without compromising safety. LEDs help lower carbon emissions by reducing the demand for electricity, which is still largely generated by burning fossil fuels. Another LED benefit is better control over the color content of light. Manufacturers now produce LEDs with "warm" color qualities at high energy efficiency, rendering old arguments about the perceived inefficiency of warm white LEDs moot. These same LED options also provide accurate color rendition without emitting excessive amounts of potentially harmful blue light (see below).

Relative to other outdoor lamps, LEDs are thought to be extremely long-lived. When switched on, LEDs are instantly at full brightness, unlike HID lamps that have a significant time delay to begin emitting light. LEDs also have very low minimum electricity thresholds to produce light, meaning they can be dimmed to much lower illumination levels when less light is needed and resulting in further energy savings.

Blue Light Is Bad

New technical capabilities often come with unanticipated challenges. Most white LED lighting has significant levels of potentially harmful blue light. IDA published a report in 2010 detailing the known and suspected hazards of blue-rich white light sources.[i] In the years since, scientific evidence has coalesced around its conclusions. Blue-rich white light sources are known to increase glare and compromise human vision, especially in the aging eye.[ii],[iii] These lights create potential road safety problems for motorists and pedestrians alike. In natural settings, blue light at night has been shown to adversely affect wildlife behavior and reproduction.[iv],[v] This particularly true in cities, which are often stopover points for migratory species such as birds.

Concerns about blue light reach far beyond biology. Outdoor lighting with strong blue content is likely to worsen skyglow because it has a significantly larger geographic reach than lighting consisting of less blue. According to the 2016 “New World Atlas of Artificial Night Sky Brightness” street lighting and outdoor lighting retrofits using 4000-kelvin white LED lamps could result in a factor of 2.5 increase in light pollution.[vi] Given that the rate of increase of lighting as seen from Earth orbit is about 2 percent per year,[vii] it is all the more important to address this problem.



The promise of cheaper outdoor lighting based on electricity and maintenance savings from LED conversion should be weighed against other factors, such as the blue light content of white LEDs. Blue-rich white LEDs are among the most efficient light sources in terms of the conversion of electricity to light, and therefore have the lowest electricity cost to produce a given amount of light compared to “warmer,” less efficient white LED lamps. At the same time, we should make every effort to diminish or eliminate blue light emission and exposure after dark.

Product Selection Considerations

Choosing LED products for outdoor lighting applications involves a series of considerations and tradeoffs. These include:

- **Luminous Efficiency** (Watts-to-lumens): How much light is produced per input Watt of electricity? More importantly, how many lumens from the light source are meeting the task (“Fixture Lumens” vs. “Lamp Lumens”)
- **Lumen Output**: How much light is produced relative to the amount required for a particular task? When replacing existing fixtures, it is important to use the only level of illumination needed, and not to adopt unneeded increases in brightness.
- **Correlated Color Temperature** (CCT): Does the light have a “warm” or “cool” quality?

- **Color Rendering Index (CRI):** How accurately does the light render colors to the human eye? A high CRI is not needed for all situations. The need for good color rendition should be considered relative to the lighting application in question.
- **Adaptive Control Integration:** Does the lighting make use of adaptive controls such as dimmers, timers, and/or motion sensors? These controls are the wave of the future in outdoor lighting and achieve additional energy savings, improve light source efficacy and increase visual task performance. It is important to build in the ability to make use of adaptive controls during the adoption of designs for new lighting installations, even if they will not immediately be implemented.
- **Heat Mitigation:** Is the lamp housing designed to adequately dissipate heat? Because LED efficiency decreases with rising operating temperature, controlling heat emitted by LED lamps is critical in warm climates.
- **Lumen Depreciation:** How robust is the lamp against efficacy loss over time? Manufacturers typically quote “L70,” the expected use time until a bulb reaches 70% of its initial light output.

Closely related to all these factors is expense: How much will LED replacement solutions cost? The price of commercial LED lighting products continues to drop, and capital cost recovery times for new LED street light installations, once 10 years or more, are now typically less than two years and continue to decline. As barriers to implementation fall, LED is gaining momentum as the lighting technology of choice in both new outdoor installations and existing replace-on-failure installations. Already many white LED options are available on the outdoor lighting market and that number will only rise in the future.

IDA Recommends

IDA has developed a set of recommendations for those choosing lighting systems. These suggestions will aid in the selection of lighting that is energy and cost efficient, yet ensures safety and security, protects wildlife, and promotes the goal of dark night skies. These include:

- **Always choose fully shielded fixtures** that emit no light upward.
- **Use “warm-white” or filtered LEDs**(CCT \leq 3000 K; S/P ratio \leq 1.2) to minimize blue light emission.
- **Look for products that are capable of accepting 7-pin controls** that can enable to use of dimmers, timers, motion sensors, and networking.
- **Consider dimming or turning off lights during overnight hours.**
- **Avoid the temptation to over-light** because of the higher luminous efficiency of LEDs.
- **Only light the exact space and in the amount required for particular tasks.**
- **Select fixtures that have aftermarket shields available** if light trespass is an issue in some lighting situations.
- **Give the community a chance to have a say** in what they will be living with for a generation, with test installations for soliciting public input and feedback.

References

- [i] “Visibility, Environmental, and Astronomical Issues Associated with Blue-Rich White Outdoor Lighting” (PDF: <http://bit.ly/2gKiEfN>)
- [ii] Lin, Y., Liu, Y., Sun, Y., Zhu, X., Lai, J., & Heynderickx, I. (2014). Model predicting discomfort glare caused by LED road lights. *Optics Express*, 22(15), 18056. <https://doi.org/10.1364/oe.22.018056>
- [iii] Sweater-Hickcox, K., Narendran, N., Bullough, J., & Freyssinier, J. (2013). Effect of different coloured luminous surrounds on LED discomfort glare perception. *Lighting Research & Technology*, 45(4), 464–475. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477153512474450>

- [iv] Bennie, J., Davies, T. W., Cruse, D., & Gaston, K. J. (2016). Ecological effects of artificial light at night on wild plants. *Journal of Ecology*, 104(3), 611–620. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12551>
- [v] Hori, M., & Suzuki, A. (2017). Lethal effect of blue light on strawberry leaf beetle, *Galerucella grisescens* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Scientific Reports*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-03017-z>
- [vi] Falchi, F., Cinzano, P., Duriscoe, D., Kyba, C. C. M., Elvidge, C. D., Baugh, K., Portnov, B. A., Rybnikova, N. A., & Furgoni, R. (2016). The new world atlas of artificial night sky brightness. *Science Advances*, 2(6), e1600377. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1600377>
- [vii] Kyba, C. C. M., Kuester, T., Sánchez de Miguel, A., Baugh, K., Jechow, A., Hölker, F., Bennie, J., Elvidge, C. D., Gaston, K. J., & Guanter, L. (2017). Artificially lit surface of Earth at night increasing in radiance and extent. *Science Advances*, 3(11), e1701528. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1701528>

Accessed from <https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/lighting-for-citizens/led-guide/> on February 15, 2022.

Outdoor Lighting Basics

Modern society requires outdoor lighting for a variety of needs, including safety and commerce. IDA recognizes this but advocates that any required lighting be used wisely. To minimize the harmful effects of light pollution, lighting should

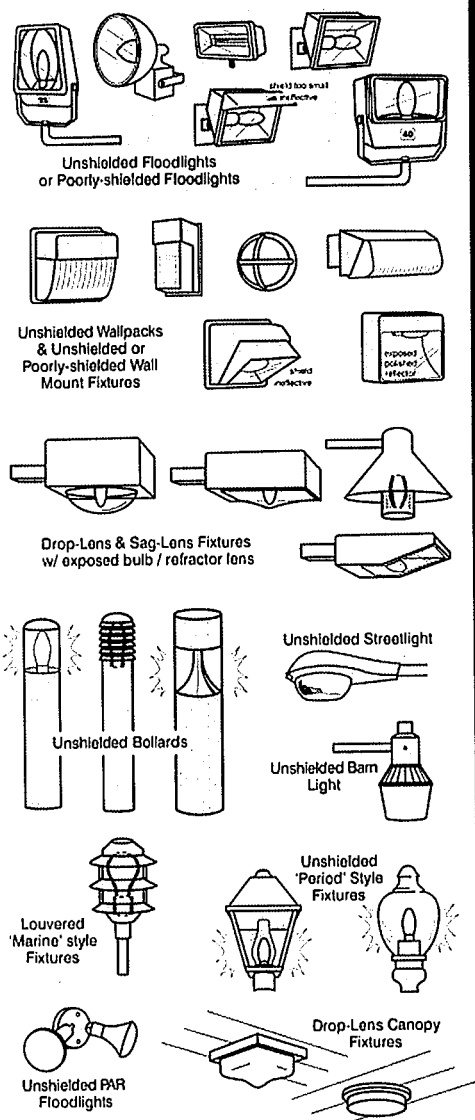
- Only be on when needed
- Only light the area that needs it
- Be no brighter than necessary
- Minimize blue light emissions
- Be fully shielded (pointing downward)

The illustration below provides an easy visual guide to understand the differences between unacceptable, unshielded light fixtures and those fully shielded fixtures that minimize skyglow, glare and light trespass.

Examples of Acceptable / Unacceptable Lighting Fixtures

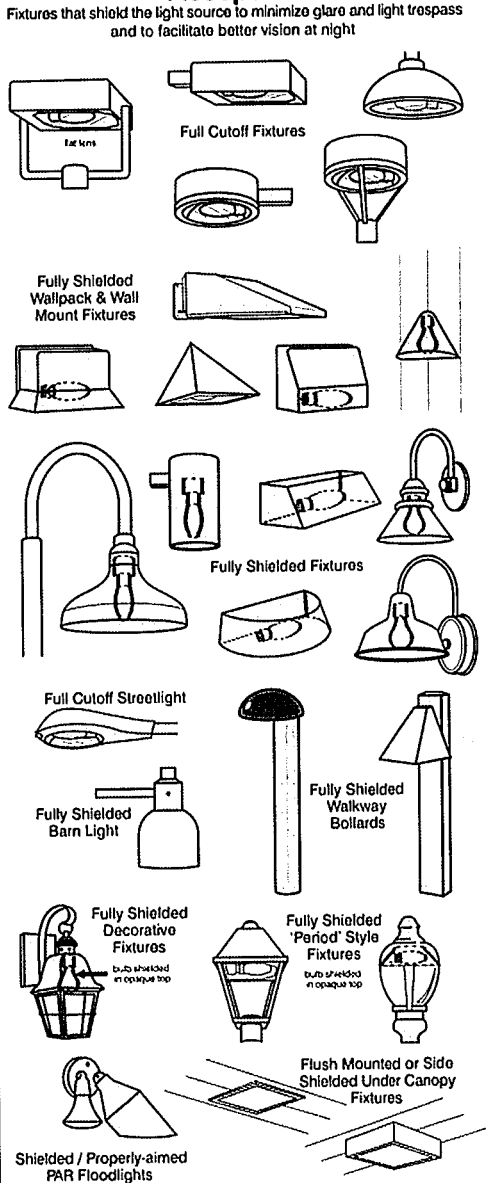
Unacceptable / Discouraged

Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass



Acceptable

Fixtures that shield the light source to minimize glare and light trespass and to facilitate better vision at night



Illustrations by Bob Cretn © 2005. Rendered for the Town of Southampton, NY. Used with permission.

Types of Light

Most people are familiar with incandescent or compact fluorescent bulbs for indoor lighting, but outdoor lighting usually makes use of different, more industrial, sources of light. Common light sources include low-pressure sodium (“LPS”), high-pressure sodium (“HPS”), metal halide and light emitting diodes (“LEDs”).

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Because of their reported long life and energy efficiency, LEDs are rapidly coming into widespread use, replacing the existing lighting in many cities. However, there are important issues to consider when making such a conversion. See our LED Practical Guide for more information.

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Lighting with lower color temperatures has less blue in its spectrum and is referred to as being “warm.” Higher color temperature sources of light are rich in blue light. IDA recommends that only warm light sources be used for outdoor lighting. This includes LPS, HPS and low-color-temperature LEDs. In some areas, the white light of even a low-color-temperature LED can be a threat to the local nighttime environment. In those cases, LPS or narrow-spectrum LEDs are preferred choices.

Finding What You Need

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Accessed from <https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/lighting-for-citizens/lighting-basics/> on February 15, 2022.



Steven M. Neuhaus
County Executive

Orange County Department of Planning

124 Main Street
Goshen, NY 10924-2124
Tel: (845) 615-3840
Fax: (845) 291-2533

Alan J. Sorensen, AICP
Commissioner

www.orangecountygov.com/planning
planning@orangecountygov.com

August 4, 2023

Sara E. Stein, Senior Environmental Manager
Office of Environmental Affairs, DASNY
28 Liberty Street, 55th Floor
New York, NY 10005

Re: Request for lead agency status of **MID-HUDSON FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTER REPLACEMENT PROJECT SITE PLAN AND SUBDIVISION**

Dear Ms. Stein,

The Orange County Planning Department is in receipt of a lead agency coordination request for the Project listed above. We have no interest in becoming the Lead Agency on this project, but we would like the opportunity to review any additional SEQR information that is provided by the applicant of this project. This information should include a full-scale site plan, a lighting plan, a landscaping plan, an archeological study, and a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), at a minimum. However, we are offering the below preliminary comments, based on the provided information:

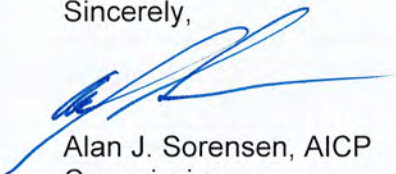
- The applicant should provide a visual assessment or a visual impact study to identify any potential visual impacts on nearby key sites, including the Heritage Trail.
- The applicant should follow the recommendations of the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) for outdoor lighting (<https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/>) (See attached documents).
- The applicant should design this project to allow for the installation of solar panels on the roof of the proposed building. These solar panels would help to provide power for the proposed facility and reduce the need for power from the power grid. The County of Orange has adopted the C-PACE Program that could be utilized to finance 100% of the cost of installing roof top solar panels. (See attached information sheet.)
- The applicant should coordinate with the City of Middletown and the Orange County Health Department about any required reviews or permits for the proposed water connection and sewer connection.
- We appreciate that the applicant has included the Goshen Police Department and the Goshen Fire Department on their list of involved agencies and interested parties for this project. However, the applicant should also coordinate with the local ambulance corps to address any concerns they may have related to potential patients. The applicant should also coordinate with the Orange County Fire Services and the Orange County Transfer Station, as these properties are in close proximity to the proposed site.
- The applicant should be aware that the Orange County Planning Department is located at 124 Main Street, Goshen, NY 10924, as the mailing address in the "distribution list of involved agencies and interested parties" is incorrect. This is particularly important if the applicant mails information related to this project in the future.
- The applicant should incorporate WaterSense products to conserve water resources and reduce water and wastewater infrastructure costs. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) WaterSense-labeled

products and services are certified to use at least 20 percent less water, save energy, and perform as well as or better than regular models.

- The applicant should utilize low-impact development design alternatives, such as rain gardens, banked parking spaces and permeable paving, to reduce the stormwater runoff and potential related downstream flooding.
- The stormwater protection measures should be strictly enforced throughout the construction phase and the limits of disturbance should be clearly marked on the site and the plan.
- The applicant should indicate where snow that is plowed from the driveways and parking areas will be stored during the winter, as this is not clearly indicated.
- The applicant should indicate where any proposed signs will be located on this site.
- The applicant should use neutral colors on the proposed building, as this will help ensure that the proposed building will blend in with its surrounding environment.
- The applicant should minimize any potential impacts on the Indiana Bat, as the Full EAF indicated that this species may be located on this site. The applicant should limit tree clearing to be between November 1 and March 31 to minimize any potential negative impacts on the Indiana Bats that may be located at this site.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to respond to your request. We look forward to reviewing any additional information related to the application when it is referred to us for our comments. The planners from our office that will be reviewing this project are Kate Schmidt and Jennifer MacLeod; questions, comments, or additional information should be directed to them.

Sincerely,



Alan J. Sorensen, AICP
Commissioner

Cc: Honorable Joseph M. DeStafano, Mayor of City of Middletown
Mr. Joseph Betro, Supervisor of Town of Goshen
Ms. Denise Quinn, Supervisor of Town of Wawayanda
Mr. Anthony Capozella, Chairman of Middletown Planning Board
Mr. Lee Bergus, Chairman of Goshen Planning Board
Mr. John Razzano, Chairman of Wawayanda Planning Board

Outdoor Lighting Basics

Modern society requires outdoor lighting for a variety of needs, including safety and commerce. IDA recognizes this but advocates that any required lighting be used wisely. To minimize the harmful effects of light pollution, lighting should

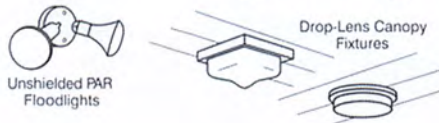
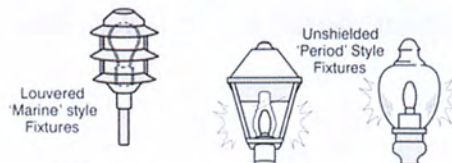
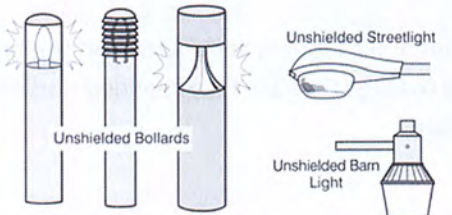
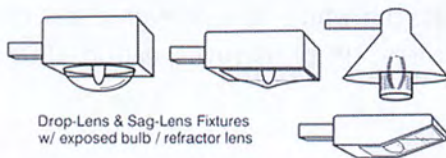
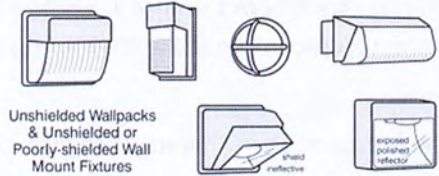
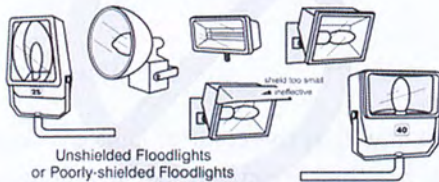
- Only be on when needed
- Only light the area that needs it
- Be no brighter than necessary
- Minimize blue light emissions
- Be fully shielded (pointing downward)

The illustration below provides an easy visual guide to understand the differences between unacceptable, unshielded light fixtures and those fully shielded fixtures that minimize skyglow, glare and light trespass.

Examples of Acceptable / Unacceptable Lighting Fixtures

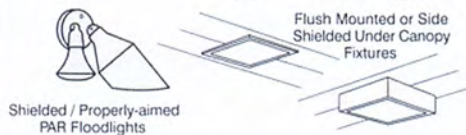
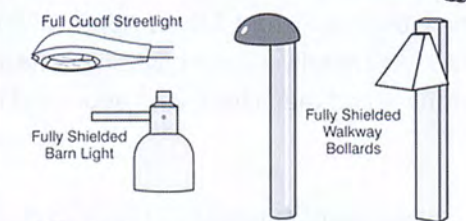
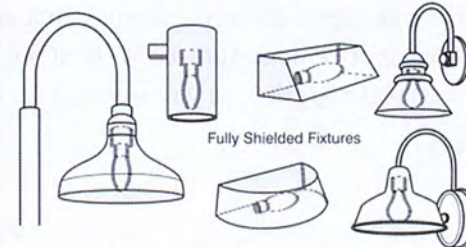
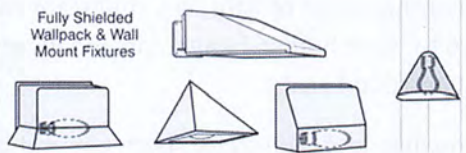
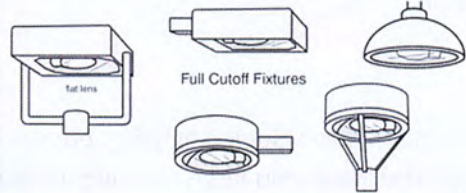
Unacceptable / Discouraged

Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass



Acceptable

Fixtures that shield the light source to minimize glare and light trespass and to facilitate better vision at night



Illustrations by Bob Crein © 2005. Rendered for the Town of Southampton, NY. Used with permission.

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LED Practical Guide



The light-emitting diode (LED) is transforming the way we light our cities and towns, offering a once-in-a-lifetime chance to radically improve how we use energy and our outdoor spaces at night. With this opportunity comes an obligation to manage these changes responsibly and sustainably. The stakes are high and the potential rewards great, but outcomes depend critically on policymakers and the public having access to reliable information. IDA developed this document to provide planners, lighting designers and public officials an overview of the most important aspects of LED lighting and the choices and challenges involved in its municipal implementation.

What is LED?

LEDs use solid-state technology to convert electricity into light. Put simply, LEDs are very small light bulbs that fit into an electrical circuit. Unlike traditional incandescent bulbs, they don't have a filament that burns out and they don't get very warm. Initially, LEDs only emitted red, yellow, or green light, but now white LEDs are widely available. Early LEDs were also energy-inefficient and emitted relatively little light, but due to technological advances LED efficiency and light output have doubled about every three years. Because of their improved quality and falling prices, LEDs are now replacing conventional high-intensity discharge (HID) lamp types for outdoor lighting in communities around the world.

Why Adopt This Technology?

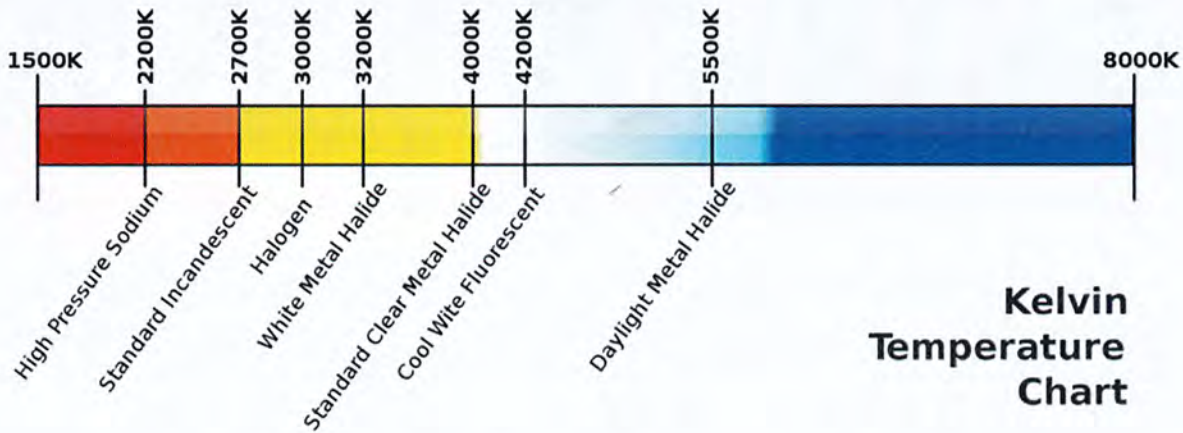
The improved energy efficiency of LEDs means that, coupled with modern luminaire design, these lights allow for lower illumination levels without compromising safety. LEDs help lower carbon emissions by reducing the demand for electricity, which is still largely generated by burning fossil fuels. Another LED benefit is better control over the color content of light. Manufacturers now produce LEDs with "warm" color qualities at high energy efficiency, rendering old arguments about the perceived inefficiency of warm white LEDs moot. These same LED options also provide accurate color rendition without emitting excessive amounts of potentially harmful blue light (see below).

Relative to other outdoor lamps, LEDs are thought to be extremely long-lived. When switched on, LEDs are instantly at full brightness, unlike HID lamps that have a significant time delay to begin emitting light. LEDs also have very low minimum electricity thresholds to produce light, meaning they can be dimmed to much lower illumination levels when less light is needed and resulting in further energy savings.

Blue Light Is Bad

New technical capabilities often come with unanticipated challenges. Most white LED lighting has significant levels of potentially harmful blue light. IDA published a report in 2010 detailing the known and suspected hazards of blue-rich white light sources.[i] In the years since, scientific evidence has coalesced around its conclusions. Blue-rich white light sources are known to increase glare and compromise human vision, especially in the aging eye.[ii],[iii] These lights create potential road safety problems for motorists and pedestrians alike. In natural settings, blue light at night has been shown to adversely affect wildlife behavior and reproduction.[iv],[v] This particularly true in cities, which are often stopover points for migratory species such as birds.

Concerns about blue light reach far beyond biology. Outdoor lighting with strong blue content is likely to worsen skyglow because it has a significantly larger geographic reach than lighting consisting of less blue. According to the 2016 “New World Atlas of Artificial Night Sky Brightness” street lighting and outdoor lighting retrofits using 4000-kelvin white LED lamps could result in a factor of 2.5 increase in light pollution.[vi] Given that the rate of increase of lighting as seen from Earth orbit is about 2 percent per year,[vii] it is all the more important to address this problem.



The promise of cheaper outdoor lighting based on electricity and maintenance savings from LED conversion should be weighed against other factors, such as the blue light content of white LEDs. Blue-rich white LEDs are among the most efficient light sources in terms of the conversion of electricity to light, and therefore have the lowest electricity cost to produce a given amount of light compared to “warmer,” less efficient white LED lamps. At the same time, we should make every effort to diminish or eliminate blue light emission and exposure after dark.

Product Selection Considerations

Choosing LED products for outdoor lighting applications involves a series of considerations and tradeoffs. These include:

- **Luminous Efficiency** (Watts-to-lumens): How much light is produced per input Watt of electricity? More importantly, how many lumens from the light source are meeting the task (“Fixture Lumens” vs. “Lamp Lumens”)
- **Lumen Output**: How much light is produced relative to the amount required for a particular task? When replacing existing fixtures, it is important to use the only level of illumination needed, and not to adopt unneeded increases in brightness.
- **Correlated Color Temperature** (CCT): Does the light have a “warm” or “cool” quality?

- **Color Rendering Index (CRI):** How accurately does the light render colors to the human eye? A high CRI is not needed for all situations. The need for good color rendition should be considered relative to the lighting application in question.
- **Adaptive Control Integration:** Does the lighting make use of adaptive controls such as dimmers, timers, and/or motion sensors? These controls are the wave of the future in outdoor lighting and achieve additional energy savings, improve light source efficacy and increase visual task performance. It is important to build in the ability to make use of adaptive controls during the adoption of designs for new lighting installations, even if they will not immediately be implemented.
- **Heat Mitigation:** Is the lamp housing designed to adequately dissipate heat? Because LED efficiency decreases with rising operating temperature, controlling heat emitted by LED lamps is critical in warm climates.
- **Lumen Depreciation:** How robust is the lamp against efficacy loss over time? Manufacturers typically quote “L70,” the expected use time until a bulb reaches 70% of its initial light output.

Closely related to all these factors is expense: How much will LED replacement solutions cost? The price of commercial LED lighting products continues to drop, and capital cost recovery times for new LED street light installations, once 10 years or more, are now typically less than two years and continue to decline. As barriers to implementation fall, LED is gaining momentum as the lighting technology of choice in both new outdoor installations and existing replace-on-failure installations. Already many white LED options are available on the outdoor lighting market and that number will only rise in the future.

IDA Recommends

IDA has developed a set of recommendations for those choosing lighting systems. These suggestions will aid in the selection of lighting that is energy and cost efficient, yet ensures safety and security, protects wildlife, and promotes the goal of dark night skies. These include:

- **Always choose fully shielded fixtures** that emit no light upward.
- **Use “warm-white” or filtered LEDs**(CCT \leq 3000 K; S/P ratio \leq 1.2) to minimize blue light emission.
- **Look for products that are capable of accepting 7-pin controls** that can enable to use of dimmers, timers, motion sensors, and networking.
- **Consider dimming or turning off lights during overnight hours.**
- **Avoid the temptation to over-light** because of the higher luminous efficiency of LEDs.
- **Only light the exact space and in the amount required for particular tasks.**
- **Select fixtures that have aftermarket shields available** if light trespass is an issue in some lighting situations.
- **Give the community a chance to have a say** in what they will be living with for a generation, with test installations for soliciting public input and feedback.

References

- [i] “Visibility, Environmental, and Astronomical Issues Associated with Blue-Rich White Outdoor Lighting” (PDF: <http://bit.ly/2gKiEfN>)
- [ii] Lin, Y., Liu, Y., Sun, Y., Zhu, X., Lai, J., & Heynderickx, I. (2014). Model predicting discomfort glare caused by LED road lights. *Optics Express*, 22(15), 18056. <https://doi.org/10.1364/oe.22.018056>
- [iii] Sweater-Hickcox, K., Narendran, N., Bullough, J., & Freyssinier, J. (2013). Effect of different coloured luminous surrounds on LED discomfort glare perception. *Lighting Research & Technology*, 45(4), 464–475. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477153512474450>

- [iv] Bennie, J., Davies, T. W., Cruse, D., & Gaston, K. J. (2016). Ecological effects of artificial light at night on wild plants. *Journal of Ecology*, 104(3), 611–620. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12551>
- [v] Hori, M., & Suzuki, A. (2017). Lethal effect of blue light on strawberry leaf beetle, *Galerucella grisescens* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Scientific Reports*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-03017-z>
- [vi] Falchi, F., Cinzano, P., Duriscoe, D., Kyba, C. C. M., Elvidge, C. D., Baugh, K., Portnov, B. A., Rybnikova, N. A., & Furgoni, R. (2016). The new world atlas of artificial night sky brightness. *Science Advances*, 2(6), e1600377. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1600377>
- [vii] Kyba, C. C. M., Kuester, T., Sánchez de Miguel, A., Baugh, K., Jechow, A., Hölker, F., Bennie, J., Elvidge, C. D., Gaston, K. J., & Guanter, L. (2017). Artificially lit surface of Earth at night increasing in radiance and extent. *Science Advances*, 3(11), e1701528. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1701528>

Accessed from <https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/lighting-for-citizens/led-guide/> on February 15, 2022.

EIC NY PACE

Commercial and non-profit building owners can now apply for financing to make energy upgrades to their buildings or build new construction to higher energy standards through the EIC OPEN C-PACE Program.

Energy efficiency and/or renewable energy improvements can help you achieve:

- Improved, high-performing properties
- Lower operating expenses
- Positive impacts on communities through reduced greenhouse gas emissions

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing is a public benefit authorized by state and local law, with repayment secured through a benefit assessment lien on the improved property.

Open C-PACE paves the way for higher levels of energy efficiency or renewable energy to be included as part of a building's construction or rehabilitation – and might be the pivotal element needed to move the project forward.

EIC Open C-PACE differs from traditional bank loans:

- Financing is available for up to 100% of the project cost, or can be combined with other financing
- Competitive private financing from EIC-approved capital providers
- Customizable loan terms up to the expected life of the improvement(s) (generally 20-30 years)
- Benefit assessment lien is subordinate to municipal taxes and senior to other liens (consent from mortgage holder is required)
- Automatically transfers to new owner upon sale of property
- Available for energy efficiency and renewable energy measures (Projects are qualified according to NYSERDA's C-PACE Guidelines)
- PACE can be included in a project's capital stack to reduce the need for higher-cost financing, lowering the weighted average cost of capital needed for the project.

Visit eicpace.org or Call (914) 302-7300 x8114

Energy Improvement Corporation (EIC), a non-profit, statewide local development corporation, administers Open C-PACE on behalf of its member municipalities.

EIC NY PACE

Getting started

Open C-PACE is a competitive, open-market PACE program. Please visit eicpace.org for eligibility details and the list of approved capital providers. There is a simple online application form and our team will quickly notify you if your property is eligible.

- EIC provides property owners with a list of approved capital providers who are experienced in providing PACE financing in a range of project types and offer additional services such as project governance and engineering. We encourage you to reach out to multiple capital providers on our list to find the best match for your project.
- The capital provider can work with you to obtain an energy audit and determine the scope of work for your project, and then prepares the transaction documents on your behalf and submits them to EIC for approval.
- EIC reviews the transaction documents and confirms that the project complies with NYSERDA's Commercial PACE Guidelines.
- Once you enter a Finance Agreement with your capital provider, EIC records the benefit assessment lien which secures repayment of the financing. EIC will handle all billing directly with you going forward.

Program documents, including the Open C-PACE Handbook, are available on eicpace.org.

Eligible Improvements Include:

Renewable Energy Systems: Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Ground and Air Source Heat Pumps, Wind

Energy Efficiency: Lighting, HVAC, Insulation, Chillers, Windows, Pumps, Smart Controls

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Orange County Department
of Health

ORANGE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Project Name Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Municipality T. Goshen / T. Warwick

Date of mailing by Municipal Planning Board July 31, 2023

Date of receipt by Orange County Department of Health 7/31/23

Addendum to the Lead Agency Consent Form and/ or Department of Health comments/ recommendations on the project referenced above

Let this correspondence serve as notice that the Orange County Department of Health (OCHD) does not wish to contest the Lead agency designation as proposed on the attached "Notice of Establishment of a Lead Agency".

While not petitioning for the role of Lead Agency in the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQRA) of the subject application, the Orange County Department of Health, as a listed Involved Agency under the provisions of SEQRA, offers the following guidance to be considered by the Lead Agency in the preliminary review of the application. Please note that the following checked items are based on a cursory review of the documentation provided at the time lead agency status was being determined. Our office reserves the right to review items, currently unchecked, based on any new information, any changes to the project, or any other unforeseen circumstances:

PROPOSED REALTY SUBDIVISIONS- 5 lots or more, each under 5 acres in area

N/A

- A set of plans should be submitted to the OCHD for selection of test well locations once the Planning Board has substantially accepted the lot layout. Plans must include lot layout, proposed well and sewage disposal system locations, topography, roads, all potential environmental concerns, etc.
- If proposed subdivision is to be served by an on-site public water supply, plans for the proposed well (s) will need approval from the NYSDOH and/ or OCHD. Approval of the water taking may be required from the NYSDEC.

PROPOSED SITE PLANS - Where an on-site groundwater (well) supply is proposed

- Where an application could potentially or ultimately result in the establishment of a regulated public water supply:
 - Community water supply (CWS), e.g. subdivision
 - Non-transient non-community (NTNC) water supply, e.g. an office or warehouse
 - Non-community (NCWS) water supply, e.g. a food service establishment, municipal park or camp
 - Temporary residence (TR), e.g. hotel/ motel

A plan should be submitted to the OCHD that provides the proposed well location once the Planning Board has substantially accepted the site layout. Plan must include site layout, proposed well and sewage disposal system locations, topography, roads, all potential environmental concerns, etc. This applies to all applications where the project will be served by on-site well(s).

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE (BFPD) - Domestic/ fire/ irrigation system

- When an application involves the interconnection of a proposed facility to an existing, regulated municipal or private water distribution system, an appropriate backflow prevention device shall be installed on the fire suppression line (sprinklers) and/ or domestic service lines to protect the existing water system from any potential hazards due to an unwanted cross-connection. Plans for the BFPD must be reviewed and approved by the OCHD.

PROPOSED WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS

- May require NYSDEC approval for water district expansion if proposed service area is outside existing district boundaries
- Water main extension will require OCHD review/ approval
- If a water service lateral is to tap an existing water main and is intended to provide water supply to more than one structure or to one structure together with one or more fire hydrants in the parking area or around the perimeter of the proposed structure, the service line will be treated as a private water main and will require review/ approval by the OCHD.

PROPOSED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS

- All water distribution system improvements, e.g. water storage tanks, pump stations, treatment facilities and water main replacements

OTHER

- plans for alternative use of existing wells and treatment facilities (upgrade/abandonment)
- _____
- _____

*** Design checklists are available on the Orange County website (Orangetygov.com-Environmental Health page) for Subdivisions, Water System Improvements, Sewage Disposal System, Backflow Prevention Device installations. Applicant should consult with the OCHD at the early stages of the application to identify aspects of the project subject to OCHD involvement. If there are any questions regarding our offices potential involvement in this project, please feel free to contact our office at 845-291-2331 or as noted below.

Signed by Lee Bergus, PE.
Printed Lee BERGUS
Title SE Public Health Engineer
Date August 7, 2023
Phone/email 845-291-2331

NY State Senator
James Scoufis' Office

From: Christine Rodriguez <crodrig@nysenate.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 11, 2023 3:40 PM
To: Stein, Sara
Cc: Emma Fuentes
Subject: Re: DASNY SEQR Notice of Lead Agency Request for OMH's Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project
Attachments: [MHFPC SEQR Lead Agency Letter 7-31-23 wDistribution List.pdf](#); [MHFPC FEAF Part 1 and Supporting Documents 7-31-23.pdf](#)

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Use caution before opening links / attachments.

Dear Sara,

Thank you for reaching out to Senator Skoufis regarding the Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project. Based on the supporting documents, it appears that the project is intended to begin December 2023 and to be completed May 2028, is that correct? What is the total project estimated cost? Any additional details that are not in these documents would be greatly appreciated as well.

Thank you for your assistance.

Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions.

Have a great weekend,
Chris Rodriguez

Christine Rodriguez
Senior Grants Specialist
Office of Senator James Skoufis (NY-42)
45 Quaker Ave, Ste 202
Cornwall, N.Y. 12518

E. crodrig@nysenate.gov
O. 845-567-1270 x. 5
<https://www.nysenate.gov/senators/james-skoufis>

From: Stein, Sara <SStein@dasny.org>
Sent: Monday, July 31, 2023 5:09 PM
Subject: DASNY SEQR Notice of Lead Agency Request for OMH's Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project

You don't often get email from sstein@dasny.org. [Learn why this is important](#)

To: Distribution List (see attached)

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York ("DASNY") has received a request from the New York State Office of Mental Health ("OMH") to design and construct a replacement facility at the existing Mid-

Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (“MHFPC”) campus, pursuant to OMH’s Capital Projects Program (the “Proposed Project”). The proposed replacement facility would be located on a subdivided portion of the MHFPC’s existing campus, adjacent to the existing facility at 2834 New York State Route 17M (“Route 17M”), New Hampton, Orange County, New York. For the purposes of the New York *State Environmental Quality Review* (“SEQR”), the Proposed Action would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH.

Under the provisions of *SEQR*, DASNY has made a preliminary determination that the Proposed Project is a Type I action as specifically designated by 6 *N.Y.C.R.R.* 617.4(b)(6)(v). DASNY proposes to designate itself as lead agency and conduct a coordinated *SEQR* process among involved agencies. If a written objection is not submitted to the DASNY within 30 days of the mailing of this notification, DASNY will assume the lead agency role for the Proposed Project.

Attached is the SEQR lead agency request letter, Full Environmental Assessment Form – Part 1 (FEAF-Part 1) with supporting documentation, and distribution list for the Proposed Project.

Should you have any questions or comments, please submit them to me electronically at sstein@dasny.org.

Thank you,
Sara

Sara E. Stein, AICP

Sr. Environmental Manager, Office of Environmental Affairs

DASNY

28 Liberty Street, 55th Floor, New York, New York, 10005

212.273.5092 (w/c) sstein@dasny.org | www.dasny.org

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New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation –
Division of Fish and Wildlife Service –
Natural Heritage Program

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

March 29, 2023

Julie Gifford
HDR Engineering Inc.
50 Tice Blvd.
Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07677

Re: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center - New Inpatient Services Building
County: Orange Town/City: Goshen

Dear Julie Gifford:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

We have no records of rare or state-listed animals or plants, or significant natural communities at the project site.

Within 2 miles of the project site is a documented non-winter maternity colony of **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*, state and federally listed as Endangered). The bats may travel 2.5 miles or more from documented locations. The main impact of concern for bats is the removal of potential roost trees. For information about any permit considerations for your project, please contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other resources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

For information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 3 Office as described above.

Sincerely,



Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

March 30, 2023

Julie Gifford
HDR Engineering, Inc.
50 Tice Blvd, Suite 210
Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07677

Re: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Project -- construction of new inpatient services building and water/sewer route along Route 17-M
County: Orange Town/City: Goshen, Wawayanda, Middletown

Dear Julie Gifford:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.


We have no records of rare or state-listed animals or plants, or significant natural communities at the project site.

Within one mile of the project site is a documented non-winter maternity colony of **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*, state and federally listed as Endangered). The bats may travel 2.5 miles or more from documented locations. For information about any permit considerations for your project, please contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other resources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

For information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 3 Office as described above.

Sincerely,



Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program

United States Department of the Interior –
Fish and Wildlife Service



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0045603
Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Hospital Expansion

July 21, 2023

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0045603
Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Hospital Expansion
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground
Project Description: Expansion of Hospital facilities on an approximately 40-acre currently undeveloped site

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.4052857,-74.3891112,1748068,14z>



Counties: Orange County, New York

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Small Whorled Pogonia <i>Isotria medeoloides</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1890	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: HDR Engineering, Inc.
Name: Stephen Seymour
Address: 50 Tice Boulevard, Suite 210
City: Woodcliff Lake
State: NJ
Zip: 07677
Email: steve.seymour@hdrinc.com
Phone: 2013359430



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0045613
Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Hospital Expansion

July 21, 2023

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0045613
Project Name: Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Hospital Expansion
Project Type: Distribution Line - New Construction - Below Ground
Project Description: Sewer and water line route for the hospital expansion. Route will follow the ROW for Route 17M. Directional drilling will be used at stream crossings.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.41647025,-74.4259205863028,14z>



Counties: Orange County, New York

APPENDIX B: OPRHP Consultation

Appendix B: OPRHP Consultation

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4. OPRHP Response to Phase 1A/1B End of Fieldwork Memorandum

Project Initiation Letter

**Office of Mental Health and
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
Environmental Assessment**

Cultural Resources Project Initiation Letter for the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York

**Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY**

May 16, 2023

Prepared for:
**HDR, Inc.
500 7th Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018-4502**

Prepared by:
**Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P.O. Box 529
Westport, CT 06881**



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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York State Office of Mental Health (“OMH”) operates 26 psychiatric centers across the State and provides forensic psychiatric care at four facilities in New York State. The largest one is Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (“MHFPC”), which was built in the early 1900s in the Town of Goshen, Orange County, New York (Figure 1). Patients at forensic psychiatric centers fall into several categories of behavior. Consequently, forensic facilities require a very high level of security but are otherwise healthcare facilities focused on stabilization and treatment.

The MHFPC campus is a secure adult psychiatric center where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The existing MHFPC complex consists of a 30-building facility on approximately 106 acres of cleared and wooded lands. The campus, originally designed for the care of delinquent youths, has outdated buildings, some of which are more than 100 years old, in addition to antiquated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility is severely deteriorated with inefficient buildings and unsafe floor plan configurations, resulting in risks to patient and staff safety.

In partnership with the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) for overall project management and execution, several studies and proposals culminated in the determination of a need for the construction of a replacement facility specifically designed for secure forensic care (“Proposed Project”).

Systems and utility infrastructure would be brought up to current building codes and standards. The proposed facility design would provide new systems and infrastructure while anticipating that the existing facility would remain operational during construction and later be decommissioned when the construction of the new facility is complete and fully operational. The early core of the existing complex was determined eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (“S/NR”) in 1983 by the State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”) (94SD00154, USN 07119.000126). If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”).

A required Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Form (“EAF”) for the Proposed Project includes cultural resources agency coordination on the state level. This necessary analyses, coordination, reporting, and documentation must satisfy the applicable requirements of Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Action (SHPA) of 1980, and SEQRA requirements (2018).

This Project Initiation Letter (“PIL”) for the MHFPC replacement project has been prepared in compliance with Section 14.09 of SHPA. The PIL is the first step in the cultural resources

analysis that may be undertaken as part of the Proposed Project, if required. OMH/DASNY is committed to compliance with all applicable review requirements. If, as the Proposed Project moves forward and further assessment is needed, such assessments and any subsequent phase of investigation and/or mitigation will be completed in consultation with SHPO within the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”).

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing MHFPC campus consists of multiple institutional structures that have been designated as contributing to the S/NR-eligibility district (see Photographs 19, 20, and Appendix A). Buildings currently considered contributing are generally within the main institutional complex and are numbered 1 through 9, 11, and 12 (Appendix A). Non-contributing structures include those numbered 16 through 21, and 101 through 106. These include small residential structures, two water towers, a pumphouse, several sheds, and a grandstand that was thought to have been demolished at the time a master list of properties was compiled by SHPO in 2013 (see Photographs 1-18 and Appendix A). The grandstand, concrete bleachers built into a steep hill to the south of the residential dwellings and overlooking a soccer field, is extant and overgrown. Two modern construction trailers, not included in the resource evaluation and both less than 50 years old (1993), are sited just east of the water towers.

The site of the Proposed Project, situated downhill and to the east of the extant campus, is dominated by a soccer field that was created in the mid-1920s, an artificially filled parking area to the south, the grandstand to the west of the field, as well as sloping woodland and several sheds on the northeastern section of the property. A wide drainage swale is just south of the soccer field parking area, and areas to the north between the field and sheds are poorly drained (see Photographs 21-27).

Prior archaeological work on the campus includes Historical Perspectives’, Inc. (HPI’s) 2000 archaeological testing of the telecommunication tower site adjacent to the water towers, where precontact lithics were found in a disturbed context (00SR50842). Landmark Archaeology completed Phase I and Phase II testing for the adjacent Amy’s Kitchen project that identified a Terminal Archaic precontact site adjacent to US Route 6/State Route 17M (“Route 6/17M”) opposite Training Center Lane and just southeast of the current project site (Site 07106.000164), as well as several additional precontact sites to the north.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The MHFPC facility is a secure adult psychiatric center for patients admitted by court order, where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The existing MHFPC consists of a funded capacity of 285 beds and a total population of approximately 850 patients and staff.

With consistent, if not increasing, judicial pressure for forensic care, OMH has long recognized the need to improve or replace the MHFPC facility. The new facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds.

A. New MHFPC Facility

The new forensic residential inpatient facility of approximately 340,000 gross square feet (“gsf”) would be constructed on a mostly undeveloped portion of the campus (see Figure 1). The proposed new MHFPC site is anticipated to be developed on an estimated 21 acres of land east of the existing facility. Approximately 15 acres of the estimated 21 acre area is currently undeveloped. The site is generally bounded by the existing MHFPC campus to the west, Amy’s Kitchen to the north, River Road (formerly Amy’s Kitchen Road) to the east, and Route 6/17M to the south. Most of the undeveloped site is wooded and grassy meadows, with approximately 3 acres of cleared space for a soccer field, access road and parking.

The new facility would be three-stories in height and include inpatient sleeping units, treatment spaces, offices, dining areas, a wellness center, classrooms in addition to various psychiatric and clinical support spaces. The Proposed Project would also include an approximately two-story central utility plant and central services building. The central services building would include a central kitchen, storage, offices, and associated support spaces.

Overall, site improvements would include grading/drainage and stormwater management areas, new parking lots and internal circulation for staff, visitors and State vehicles, and landscaped areas.

The MHFPC construction is scheduled to start in late 2023, and it will take about 4.5 years (through early 2028) before the new facility is fully ready for occupancy. Upon full completion and receipt of certificate of occupancy, the entire existing population of staff and patients (about 850 individuals) will be moved to the new facility before the old facility will be fully decommissioned.

B. New Water and Wastewater Utility Connection to the City of Middletown

The existing MHFPC is served by on-site water and wastewater facilities (groundwater wells and water treatment and wastewater collection and treatment). The existing campus is served by two water towers on the north end of the property, and a Wastewater Treatment Plant (“WTP”) exists on the south side of Route 6/17M. The Proposed Project will include the construction of new connections to municipal water and sewer to the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure; and the decommissioning of the on-site MHFPC’s water and wastewater facilities.

- **Utility Corridor Route** - A new sanitary conveyance system and a new potable water transmission main will be routed along the northern shoulder of Route 6/17M that goes through the Town of Goshen, the Town of Wawayanda and the City of Middletown for approximately 2.5 miles to connect to the existing Middletown facilities. The new water

and sewer mains will be installed in the same trench along Route 6/17M, with a minimum horizontal separation distance of 10 feet.

- **Water/Wastewater Pumping and Valve Vaults Station at River Road** A new pump/vault station will be installed near the MHFPC Site along River Road. This property is located along the Amy's Kitchen driveway and is owned by the Town of Goshen.

The mains will be installed by open cut trenches except at the crossing of Interstate 84 Interchange and streams where horizontal directional drilling will be used.

C. Demolition of Structures on MHFPC Site

Within the existing OMH parcel, uphill of the new MHFPC site, the Proposed Project will also include the demolition of approximately six small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one brick pumphouse, one (1) detached garage, and a set of two (2) 1993 portable trailers along Willow Place. The residences, pumphouse, and garage buildings have not been maintained and rehabilitated in over 30 years, are in very poor condition, and were considered non-contributing to the MHFPC S/NR-eligible complex (Figure 3, Appendix A; see Photographs 1 through 18). The condition of the houses and garage have been evaluated and were found to have environmental issues (Matrix Engineering, 2021; Appendix B). The trailers are less than 50 years old and lack integrity (Photographs 15 and 18). The proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new onsite underground water lines and allow for equipment staging and office trailers during the 4.5-year construction period. The remainder of the existing campus will remain unchanged (Photographs 19 and 20).

IV. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT AND HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY AREA

A. Introduction

The Area of Potential Effect ("APE") is defined as the area in which the Proposed Project is most likely to have impacts on cultural resources. The APE includes the area that may be affected by direct physical impacts, such as demolition or alteration of a resource, or by indirect contextual impacts such as changes in the visual character of the surrounding neighborhood or in the views from a resource. The potential effects of temporary project actions (i.e., construction noise, dust, and vibration) must also be considered in establishing the APE.

Generally included within the APE for all cultural resources are all locations where an undertaking may result in disturbance of the ground, from which elements of the undertaking may be visible, and where the activity may result in changes in traffic patterns, land use, public access, etc. While the archaeological APE is confined to areas where new ground disturbance would occur in areas where prior disturbance has not occurred, the Historic Resources Area of Potential Effect includes the APE plus a buffer area that considers indirect impacts.

Historic resources are defined as buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are over 50 years old, possess integrity, and meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NR as defined by

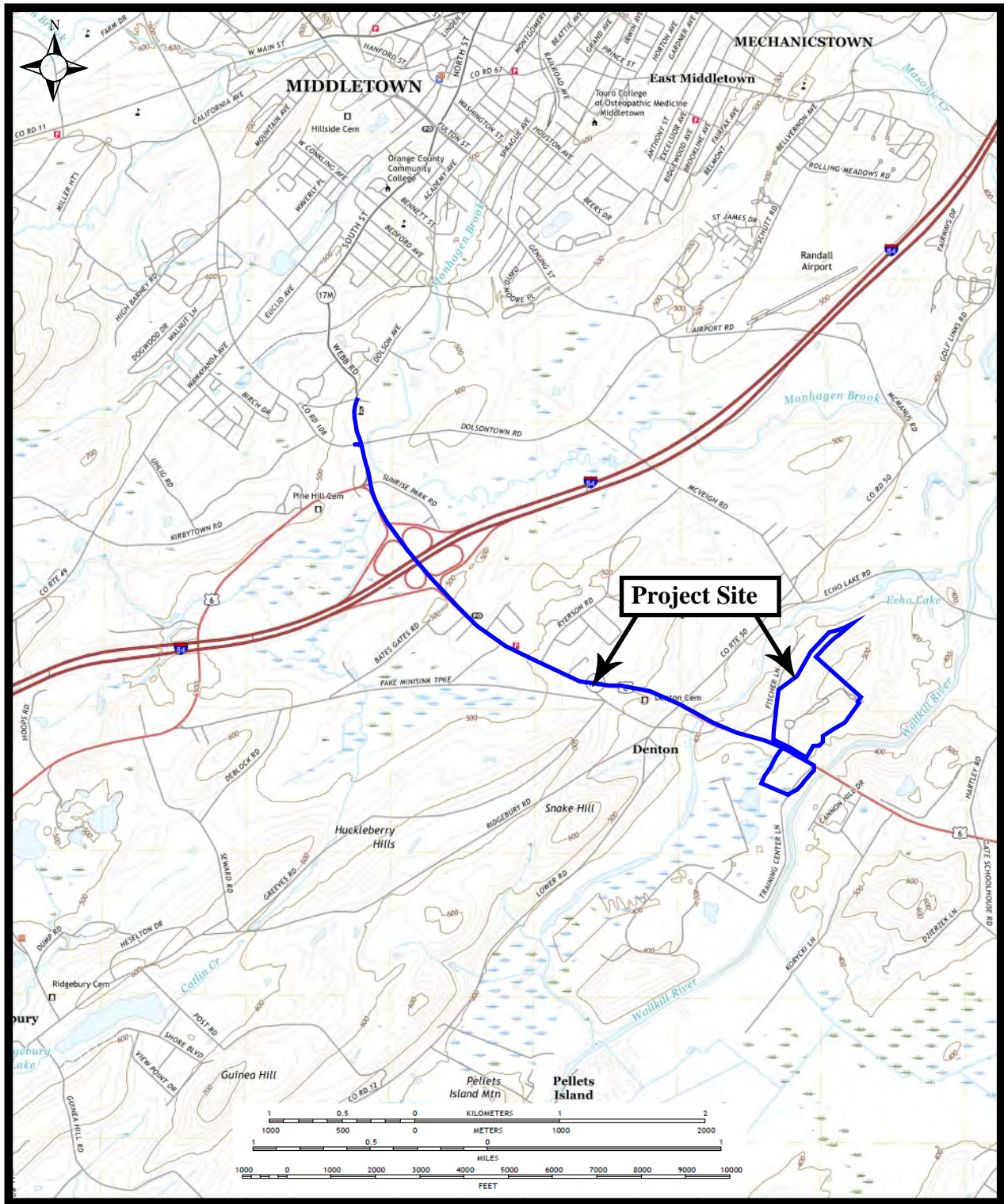
the National Park Service (NPS). This includes properties listed in the State/National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR) or contained within a district listed in or formally determined eligible for S/NR listing; and properties designated by SHPO as eligible for listing on the S/NR, National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and properties not identified by one of the programs or agencies listed above, but that meet their eligibility requirements. Cultural resources are districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, and archaeological importance. Historic resources and archaeological resources require both distinctly different areas of study and evaluation protocols specific to above- and below-grade sensitivity.

B. Archaeological Area of Potential Effect

The archaeological APE for the Proposed Project includes locations with new subsurface disturbance. This includes all locations of proposed new construction, onsite infrastructure installation as well as the 2.5-mile wastewater utility corridor and the locations of the horizontal directional drilling launch and exit pits, signage installation, and areas of areas of grading, paving, and landscaping (Photographs 20 through 27). This also includes construction staging areas, and locations of tree and shrub removal if they are to be pulled up by their roots. This must also include any locations where the demolition of existing structures (e.g., the dwellings and office buildings on Willow Place) if disturbance extends beyond the perimeter of each structure. To ensure that all potential locations of subsurface disturbance are considered, a conservative estimate of the maximum extent of all possible actions are included in the archaeological APE (Figures 4a and 4b).

C. Historic Resources Area of Potential Effect

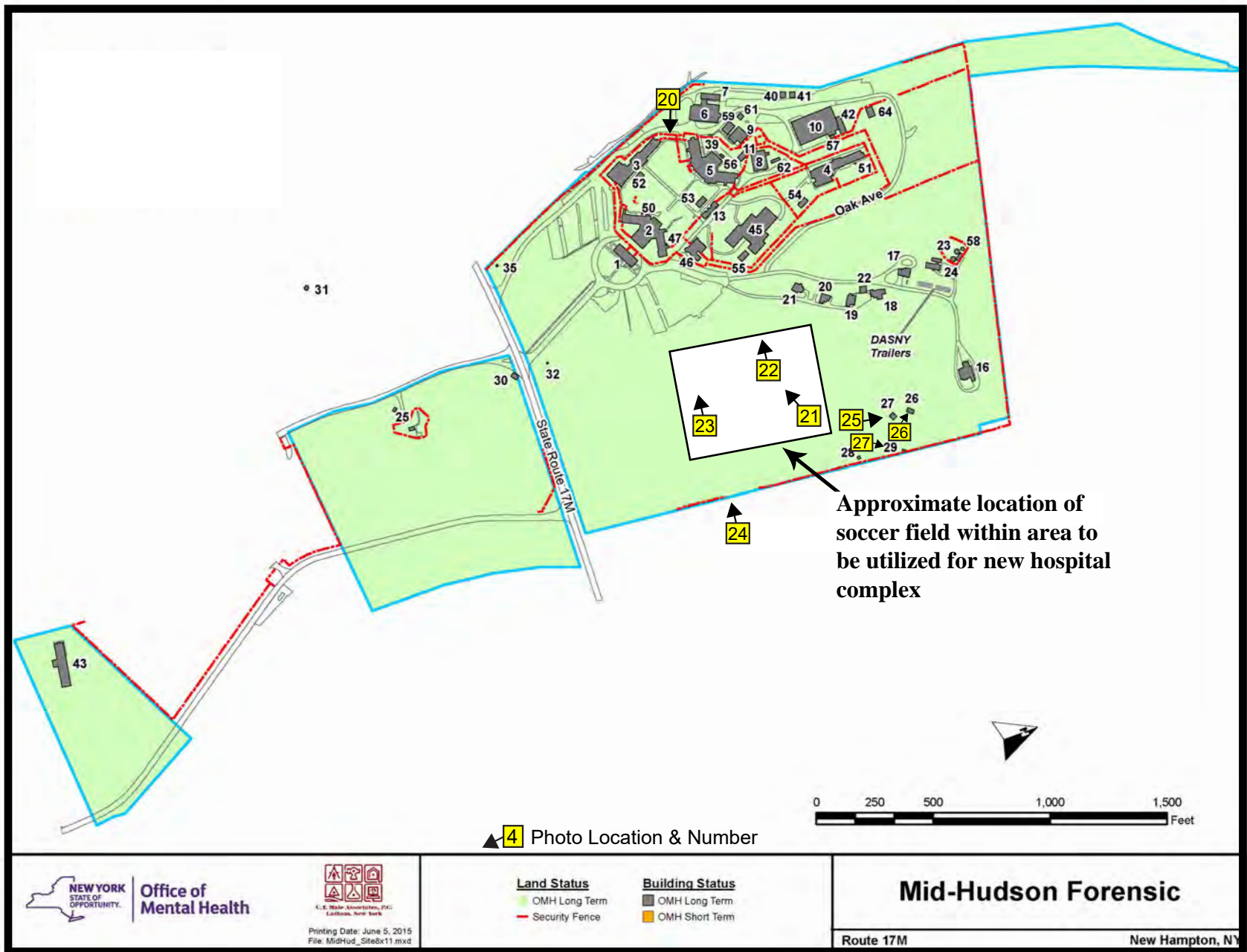
The historic resources APE considers the context of a site – the significance of standing buildings/structures in relation to the immediately surrounding landscape. Views both from and toward standing buildings/structures fall within this broader and non-direct definition of the Study Area. Therefore, for the Proposed Project, the historic resources APE is defined as the entirety of the archaeological APE, plus the existing campus of the MHFPC site, and the viewshed from River Road and Route 6/17M (Figures 4a and 4b).



**Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY**



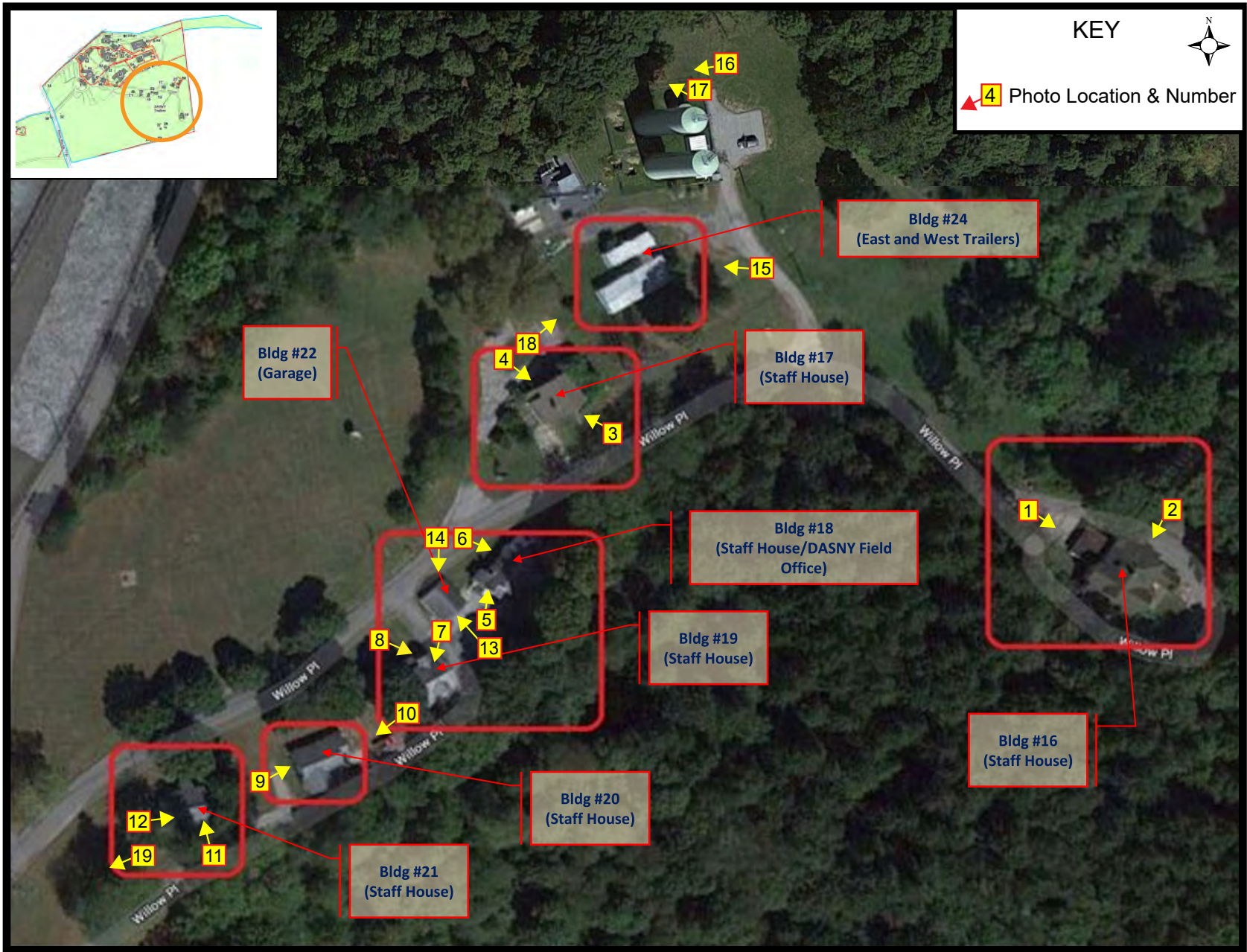
Figure 1: Project site on Middletown, N.Y. topographic quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 2019).



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
 Goshen, Orange County, NY

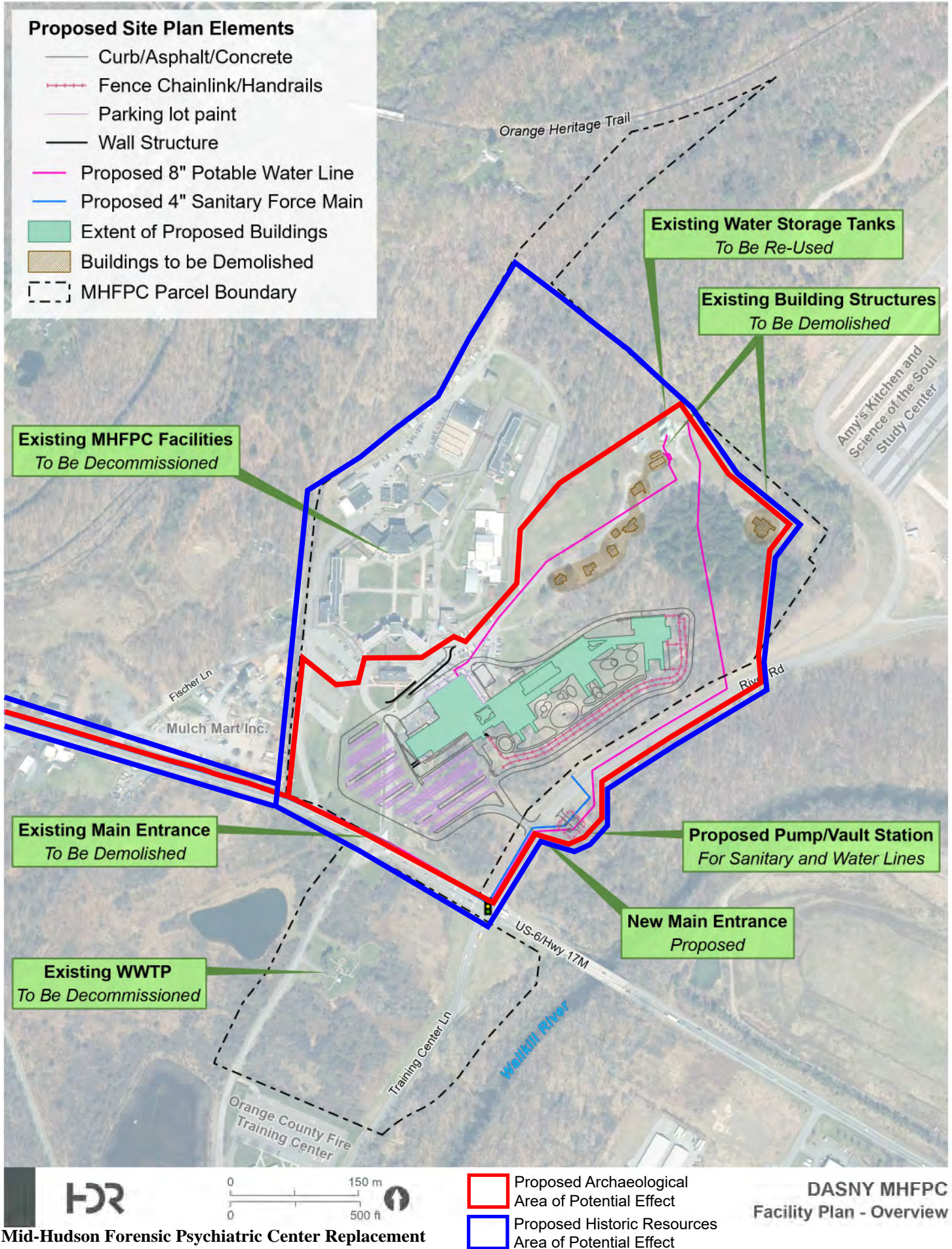
Figure 2: Existing campus map with undeveloped area to be utilized for new hospital complex and photo key (OMH 2016).





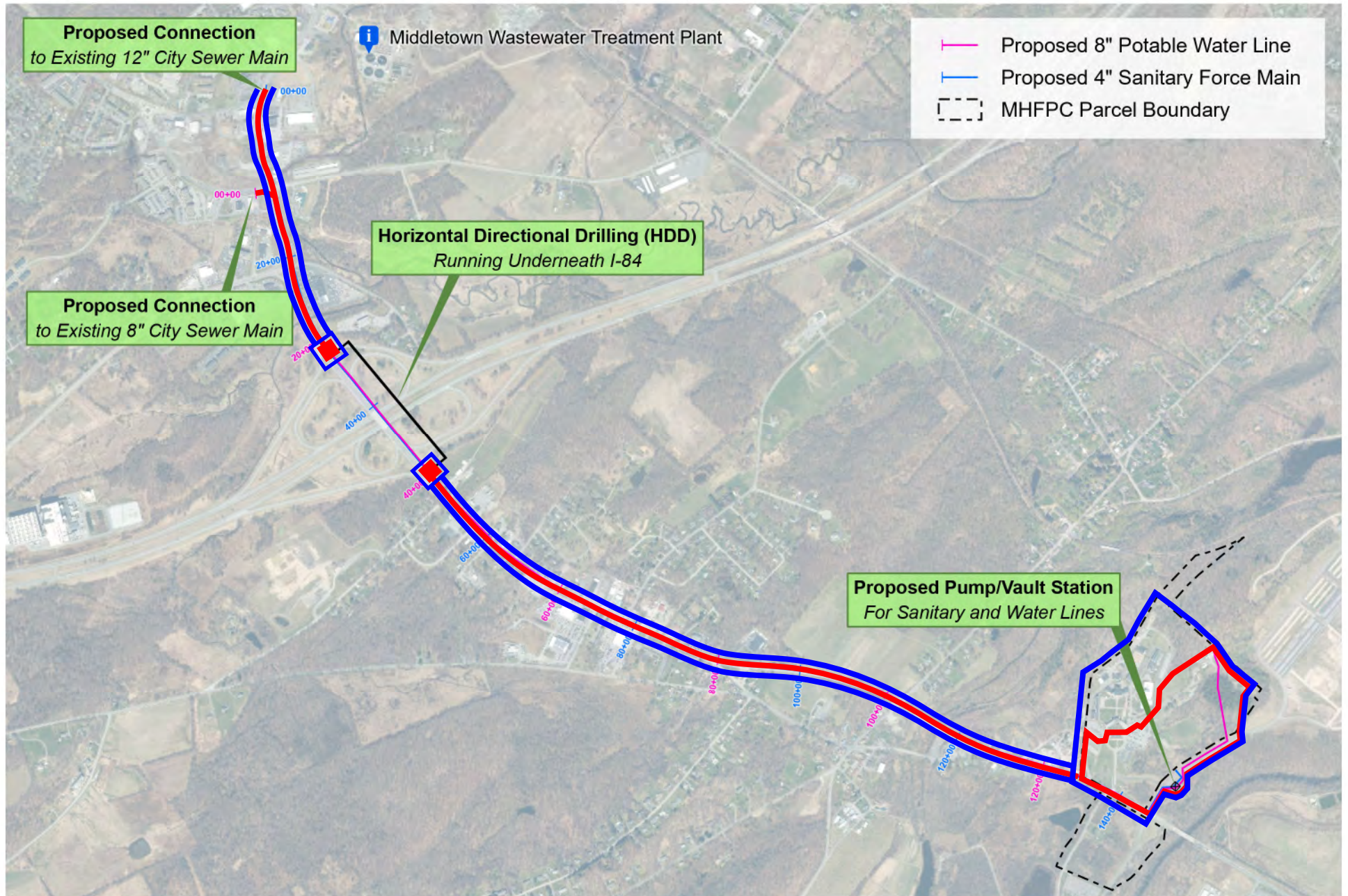
Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY

Figure 3: Location of buildings on Willow Place to be demolished and photo key (DASNY 2022 and HPI 2023).





Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY

Figure 4a: Archaeological and Historic Resources Area of Potential Effect (DASNY 2022 and HPI 2023).



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY

Figure 4b: Archaeological and Historic Resources Area of Potential Effect (DASNY 2022 and HPI 2023).

-  Proposed Archaeological Area of Potential Effect
-  Proposed Historic Resources Area of Potential Effect

DASNY MHFPC
Utility Corridor Plan

Photographs

See Figure 3 for Photograph Key for Photographs 1-19

See Figure 2 for Photograph Key for Photographs 20-27



Photograph 1: Building 16 facing southeast to northwest elevation.



Photograph 2: Building 16 facing southwest to northeast elevation.



Photograph 3: Building 17 facing northwest to southeast elevation.



Photograph 4: Building 17 facing southeast to northwest elevation.



Photograph 5: Building 18 facing northeast to southwest elevation.



Photograph 6: Building 18 facing east to west elevation.



Photograph 7: Building 19 facing south to north elevation.



Photograph 8: Building 19 facing east to west elevation.



Photograph 9: Building 20 facing northeast to southwest elevation.



Photograph 10: Building 20 facing southwest to northeast elevation.



Photograph 11: Building 21 facing north to south elevation.



Photograph 12: Building 21 facing east to west elevation.



Photograph 13: Building 22 facing northwest to southeast elevation.



Photograph 14: Building 22 facing south to north and west elevations.



Photograph 15: East and west construction trailers installed on site after 1994, facing west to east elevations.



Photograph 16: Brick wellhouse near water storage tanks facing west to east elevation.



Photograph 17: Brick wellhouse facing northwest to south and east elevations.



Photograph 18: Construction trailers (ca.1990), water towers, and telecommunications tower north of willow place, facing northeast from paved drive.



Photograph 19: Existing campus facing southwest from vicinity of Building 21.



Photograph 20: Building No. 2 in existing complex facing southeast.



Photograph 21: Facing southeast from north end of existing soccer field to concrete grandstand and stone wall built into the hillside, and existing hospital complex in background to southeast (far left).



Photograph 22: Facing east from existing soccer field to close up of concrete grandstand and stone wall, now overgrown, built into the hillside.



Photograph 23: Facing east to gravel parking area at south end of soccer field to existing hospital complex.



Photograph 24: Facing east and uphill from River Road to edge of artificially filled parking area south of the existing soccer field with piles of debris evident. The existing complex is visible in background.



Photograph 25: Pump house north of the soccer field in northeastern corner of the project site, facing north.



Photograph 26: Storage shed north of the soccer field and northwest of the pump house in the northeastern corner of the project site, facing northwest.



Photograph 27: Storage building north of the soccer field and northeast of the pump house in the northeastern corner of the project site, facing northeast.

Appendix A: Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center 1983 Designation Report and 1993 Resource Evaluation

94 SD 00154

HISTORIC AND NATURAL DISTRICTS
INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
UNIQUE SITE NO.	07119-000126
QUAD.	_____
SERIES	_____
NEG. NO.	_____

YOUR NAME: L. Corwin Sharp DATE: March 01, 1983

YOUR ADDRESS: R.D.2.Box 23 High Falls, N.Y. TELEPHONE: 914-687-0426

ORGANIZATION (if any): A.D.A.P.T. 94SD00154

1. NAME OF DISTRICT: Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center

2. COUNTY: Orange TOWN/CITY: Slate Hill VILLAGE: _____

3. DESCRIPTION: hamlet Wawayanda

The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center presently includes sixteen major and seven minor structures. The farm complex located across U.S.Rt.6 was once part of the facility but is no longer under state ownership. Structures at this site range from simple utilitarian service buildings to modest residential structures to elaborate housing and treatment centers. All of the buildings are grouped closely together on a relatively small tract of flat to gently rolling land. The predominant architectural mode is classical and the overall designs tend to be eclectic in their massing and arrangement of details.

4. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SIGNIFICANCE:
The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center is significant as one of the two major mental health facilities in Orange County. The facility was designed and opened in 1916-18 by The New York City Department of Correction as a major upstate reformatory. The facility was intended to receive male persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, of a misdemeanor and sentenced by the court to the New York City Reformatory.

Architecturally, the facility retains an excellent collection

5. MAP:

USNs:
07119.000127 -
600140; 600143-144

6. SOURCES:

Annual Reports for the New York City Department of Correction, 1927-1931.

Telephone interview with the Orange County Historian.
Correspondence with the New York City Department of Correction.

American Guide Series for New York State. Works Progress Administration, 1938.

7. THREATS TO AREA:

BY ZONING

BY ROADS

BY DEVELOPERS

BY DETERIORATION

OTHER _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

8. LOCAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE AREA:

9. PHOTOS:

Continuation sheet
Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center

3. No pronounced allegiance is paid to any narrowly defined architectural style.

4. of classically inspired monumental structures. These buildings employ numerous Classical and Neo-Classical features composed in eclectic, if not Mannerist fashion. The overall effect is a pronounced feeling for classical inspiration applied to non-academic building design.

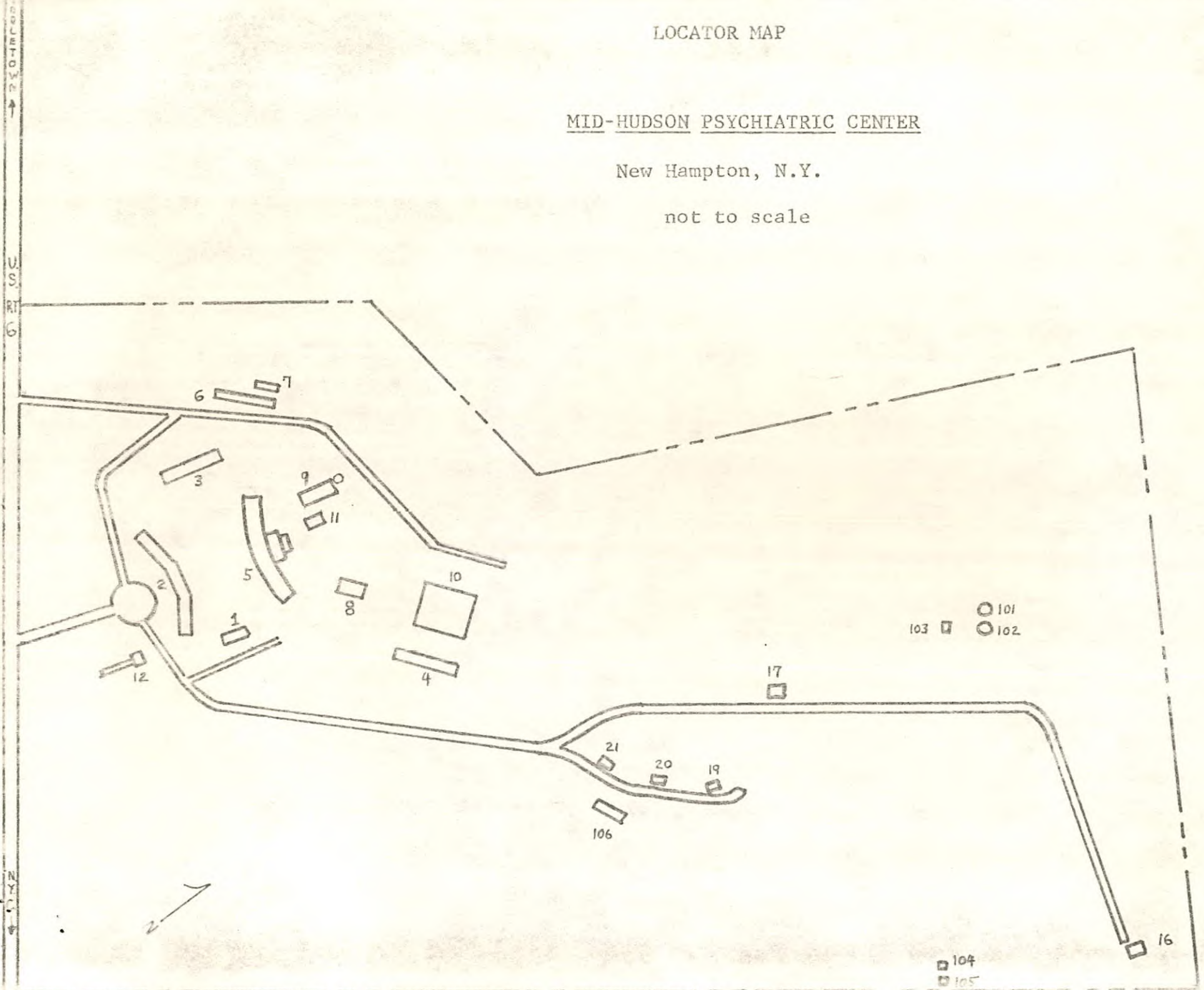
The structures retain a high degree of integrity within themselves and also as a cohesive group. They remain in a good state of preservation.

LOCATOR MAP

MID-HUDSON PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

New Hampton, N.Y.

not to scale



Cultural Resources Survey for The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center

Summary Report

In 1916, The City of New York Department of Correction began construction at its recently purchased New Hampton, New York site. The project was concerned with the erection of a facility to be known as The New York City Reformatory at New Hampton. According to the wording of the Annual Reports, "the reformatory was designed to serve males between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, of a misdemeanor and sentenced by the court to The New York City Reformatory. Also male persons were transferred to this institution between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony, who have never previously been convicted of a felony and who have been sentenced to the New York County Penitentiary."

The first building to be constructed was Denton Hall (bldg.2). The cornerstone was laid in 1916 and formal dedication of the structure took place in 1918. The architect was Charles B. Meyers. Shortly thereafter construction began on the agricultural complex located across U.S.Rt.6 (not considered in this project as it is no longer under the direction of The New York State Department of Mental Health). By 1925, the warden's residence (bldg.16) and the athletic field with its substantial

grandstand (bldg.106) were constructed. Three years later, in 1928, construction was well underway on the first major expansion of the facility, Oak Hall (bldg.3). The erection of Oak Hall opened the major construction phase at the facility which included the Academic School (bldg.8) 1929-30; the storeroom (bldg.6), paint shop (bldg.7), powerhouse (bldg.9), firehouse (bldg.11), greenhouse (bldg.12), one of the staff residences (bldg.19), the water tanks (bldgs.101-102) and the pump house, all built in or about 1930; the security station (bldg.1), Forest Hall (bldg.4) and the service building (bldg. 5) all built in 1930-31 or shortly thereafter.

The final stage of construction at The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center came between 1940 and 1950 when the maintenance shops (bldg.10), three staff residences (bldgs.17,20,21) and the equipment sheds (bldgs.104,105) were constructed.

The overall philosophy at the facility from the beginning seems to have been rehabilitation through hard physical labor teamed with both academic and physical education. Warden William A. Adams in his 1929 Annual Report described the inmates as leading a healthy, outdoor life, filled with vigorous exercise and manual labor. Inmates were trained in "electrical work, in baking, cooking, waiting on the table, tailoring, farming, automobile repairing, painting, and other trades."

Some also received musical education, there being a band of approximately fifteen inmates. Warden Adams went on to state that "the recreations are baseball, handball, wrestling and boxing. During the winter months there are motion picture performances on Sunday afternoon."

The facility at New Hampton was transferred from The City of New York Department of Correction to the New York State Department of Health in the mid-1970s. It now serves the criminally insane as well as those individuals awaiting trial where mental instability is an issue.

Sources for this report and the accompanying survey include an early site map on file at the facility, correspondence with The City of New York Department of Correction, New York City Department of Correction Annual Reports for 1927-1931, and interviews with several staff members at the facility. The American Guide Series for New York State produced under the Works Progress Administration and the Orange County Historian's Office were also consulted.

Building List : Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center

<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Materials</u>
1	1930-31	Security Station	Brick, concrete
2	1916-18	Main Reformatory	Brick, concrete
3	1927-28	Patient Housing	Brick, concrete
4	1930-31	Patient Housing	Brick
5	1930-31	Patient Housing	Brick, concrete
6	c.1930	Storerroom	Brick, concrete
7	1930	Paint shop/Storage	Brick, concrete
8	1929-30	Patient Housing/Shops	Brick, Concrete
9	c.1930	Powerhouse	Brick, concrete
10	c.1940	Maintenance Shops	Brick, stucco
11	c.1930	Firehouse	Brick, wood
12	c.1930	Greenhouse (abandoned)	Brick, steel, glass
16	c.1925	Residence	Alum. siding, wood
17	c.1950	Residence	Brick, alum. siding
19	c.1930	Residence	Shingles
20	c.1940	Residence	Clapboard, concrete
21*	Post 1945?	Residence	Clapboard, concrete
101&102*	c.1930	Watertanks	Concrete
103*	c.1930	Pumphouse	Concrete
104*	c.1945?	Shed	Clapboard
105*	c.1945?	Shed	Clapboard
106*	c.1925	Grandstand	Concrete, iron.

* denotes minor structure

Master List of Properties – Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center (Compiled 4/11/2013 By AF)

SD # 94SD00154

USN # 07119.000126

References: 1) Historic and Natural Districts Inventory Form [Yellow Historic District Form] for Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center, March 01, 1983 (L. Corwin Sharp), including blue forms as noted (BF) in Photo column below. 2) National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Forms; L. Corwin Sharp, April 1, 1983; 3) Bing aerial photos used to determine whether buildings had been demolished.

USN	Bldg #	Function (OMH)	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing	Photo #	Other (Notes from DOE, HD documentation – original use, etc.)
07119.000126	N/A	District	Various periods of construction.			
07119.000127	1	Security Station	1930-31	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000128	2	Denton Hall/Main Reformatory	1916-18	District (Contributing)	BF	Architect: Charles B. Meyers; new bldg. not on our bldg. list or site plan is shown in Bing Aerial. See Note in cell below this one.
07119.000223 (SEE NOTE IN COLUMN AT FAR RIGHT)	No # in bldg. list or on site plan.	Supervisors Office	1989	District (Non-Contributing)	--	NOTE: Bing aerial photo shows that this building is behind BLDG #2 but it does not appear on the site plan included with the district form or blue forms; a notation in SPHINX entered with BLDG#2 (at time of date cleanup) said this was constructed in 1989 as “Supervisors Office”. It is unclear where this information came from as there does not seem to be a related project or any other information. It is clearly a separate structure and I have therefore created a USN for it.
07119.000129	3	Patient Housing	1927-28	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000130	4	Patient Housing	1930-31	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000131	5	Patient Housing	1930-31	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000132	6	Storeroom	c. 1930	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000133	7	Paint Shop/Storage	1930	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000134	8	Academic School/Patient Housing/Shops	1929-30	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000135	9	Powerhouse	c. 1930	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000143	10	Maintenance Shops	c. 1940	District (Non-Contributing)	BF	
07119.000144	11	Firehouse	c. 1930	District (Contributing)	BF	
07119.000136 DEMOLISHED	12	Greenhouse (abandoned)	c. 1930	District (Contributing)	BF	DEMOLISHED.

GAP	13-15	GAP	GAP	District (Contributing)	--	
07119.000137	16	Residence	c. 1925	District (Non-Contributing)	BF	
07119.000138	17	Residence	c. 1950	District (Non-Contributing)	BF	
GAP	18	GAP	GAP	GAP	--	
07119.000139	19	Residence	c. 1930	District (Non-Contributing)	BF	
07119.000140	20	Residence	c. 1940	District (Non-Contributing)	BF	
07119.000224	21	Residence	Post 1945?	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
07119.000225	101	Water Tank (North)	c. 1930	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
07119.000226	102	Water Tank (South)	c. 1930	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
07119.000227	103	Pumphouse	c. 1930	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
07119.000228	104	Shed (North)	c. 1945?	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
07119.000229	105	Shed (South)	c. 1945?	District (Non-Contributing)	--	District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."
DEMOLISHED?	106	Grandstand	c. 1925		--	DEMOLISHED? (Bing Aerial, 2013). District form bldg list calls this a "minor structure."

DOE.

RESOURCE EVALUATION DATE: 10/6/93 STAFF: J.A. Bonafide

PROPERTY: Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Ctr. MCD: 07117 Wallkill
ADDRESS: US Rte. 6 COUNTY: Orange
PROJECT REF: 93PR1893 USN: 94SD0154 (Survey Dist.)

I. Property is individually listed on SR/NR:
name of listing
Property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district:
name of district

II. Property meets criteria for inclusion in the National/State Register of Historic Places.
Property contributes to a district which meets criteria for inclusion in the National/State Register of Historic Places. Appl. filed: Post SRB: SRB date

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. X 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.

III. Integrity assessment:

- X Location X Material
X Design X Workmanship
X Setting X Feeling
X Association

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Mid Hudson Valley Psychiatric Center is architecturally and Historically significant as one of two major mental health facilities in Orange County. The facility was designed and opened in 1916-18 by the New York City Department of Correction as a major upstate reformatory. The facility was intended to receive male persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, of a misdemeanor and sentenced by the court to the New York City Reformatory. The complex was transferred to the NYSDOH in the 1970s.

Architecturally, the facility retains an excellent collection of classically inspired monumental institutional buildings. These buildings employ numerous Classical and neo-Classical features composed in eclectic,

if not Mannerist fashion. The overall effect is a pronounced feeling for classical inspiration applied to non-academic building design.

The institutional structures (excluding the small residential homes) retain a high degree of integrity within themselves and also as a cohesive group.

The Determination of Eligibility includes the historic parcel associated with the institution (or now in New York State ownership). The acreage is an important aspect of the setting and overall development of the site. A number of support structures, buildings and small residences have been classified as non-contributing elements of the complex due to their loss of integrity, late construction dates, and/or lack of association to the architectural significance of the property. The following buildings are considered contributing to the complex:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12

APPENDIX B: Building Evaluations



Bldg #24
(East and West Trailers)

Bldg #22
(Garage)

Bldg #17
(Staff House)

Bldg #17
(Staff House)

Bldg #18
(Staff House/DASNY Field Office)

Bldg #16
(Staff House)

Bldg #19
(Staff House)

Bldg #16
(Staff House)

Bldg #20
(Staff House)

Bldg #21
(Staff House)

Bldg #21
(Staff House)

Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	16	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	2-Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a two-story with complete, unfinished basement at the end of Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is a concrete construction upon a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of concrete and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height in the basement is approximately 10 feet. The first floor and second floor construction consist of wall panels and ceiling boards. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the first floor kitchen, pantry, bathroom and south enclosed porch as well as the second floor rooms. The wall and ceiling finishes appear to be original with some drywall system walls (drywall wallboard, drywall joint compound and drywall tape) apparent.

The exterior consists of concrete foundation level walls with first and second floor wood siding. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system with some flashing tar patching evident. The chimney is brick. Garage extensions are present at the east and west sides of the main house structure; the west side double garage is accessed by overhead door as well as from the basement.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
North**

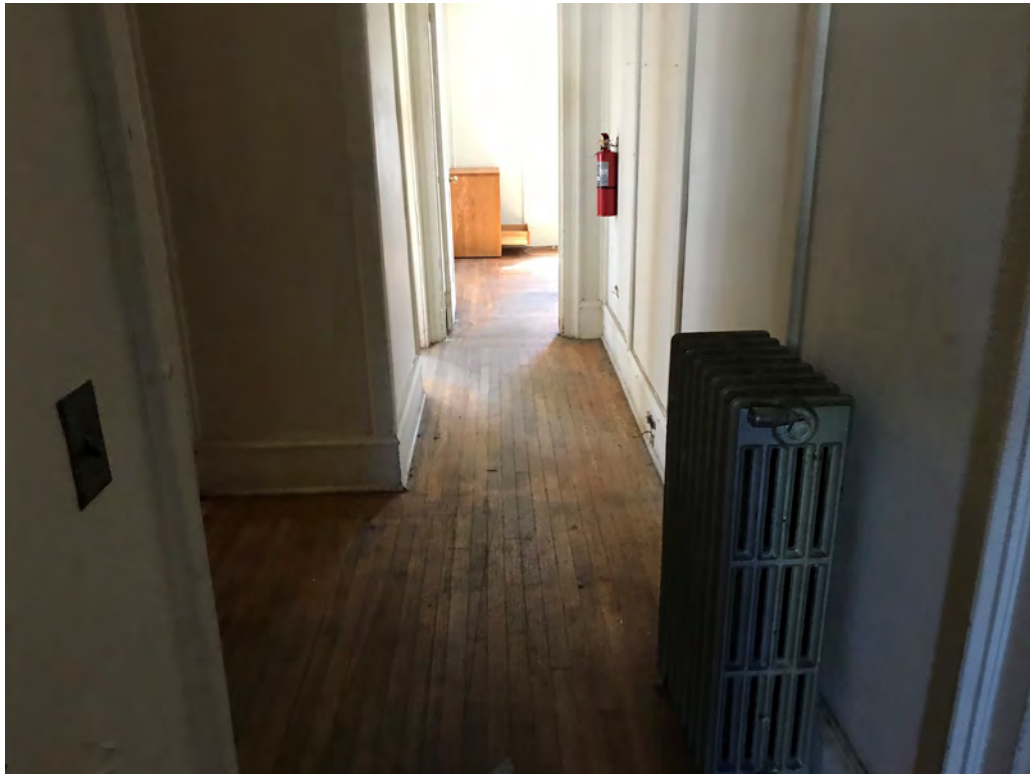


**View of First Floor Northwest Pantry at
North Porch Door looking North**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of First Floor North Corridor
looking East**



**View of First Floor Northeast Office
looking Northeast**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of First Floor North Bathroom
looking North**



**View of First Floor Southeast Office
looking Southeast**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of First Floor South Rooms
looking East**

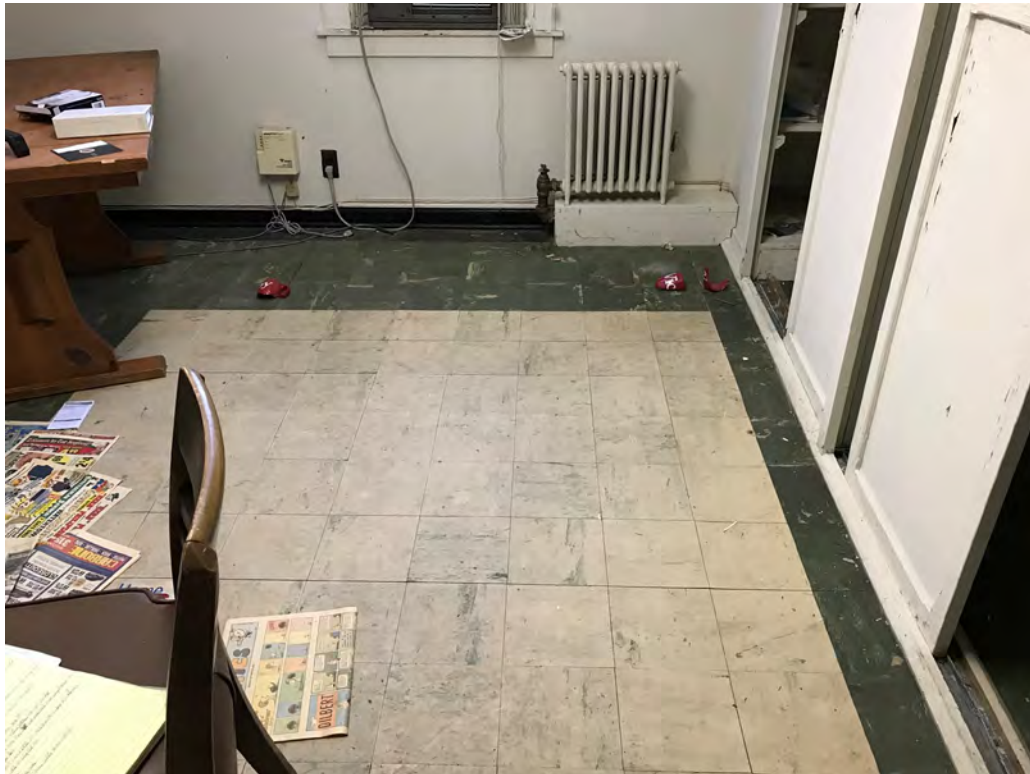


**View of First Floor South Enclosed
Porch looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of Second Floor Southwest Room
looking West**



**View of Second Floor MidSouth Room
looking East**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 16

**View of Second Floor North Hallway
looking Northeast**



**View of Second Floor Attic Area looking
South at Access Door Wall**



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	17	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	2-Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a two-story with complete, unfinished basement at the west side of Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is masonry construction upon a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of cinder block and brick and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height in the basement is approximately 8 feet. The first floor and second floor construction consist of plaster walls and ceilings. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the first floor kitchen, south enclosed porch, west porch, and west room areas. Ceramic floor and wall tile systems are present in the first and second floor bathrooms. Carpeting is present in the second floor hall and southeast room areas. The wall and ceiling finishes appear to be original with some isolated drywall system walls (drywall wallboard, drywall joint compound and drywall tape) apparent.

The exterior consists of concrete foundation level walls with a mixture of brick and metal siding over wood. Doors and windows are wood and metal. The roofs consist of sloped asphalt shingle and rolled asphalt roof systems with some flashing tar evident. The chimney is brick. Porch extensions are present at the south and west sides of the main house structure. The east side garage is accessed by overhead door as well as from the basement stairwell.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts. In addition, a portable diesel fuel aboveground storage tank (AST) is present in the basement garage.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
West**



**View of First Floor Living Room
(MidEast Room) looking South**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

View of First Floor South Porch looking East



View of First Floor South Porch Bathroom looking West



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

**View of First Floor MidWest Room
looking West**



**View of Second Floor MidEast Room
looking East**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

**View of Second Floor Southeast Room
looking Southeast**



**View of Second Floor Southwest Room
(Library) looking South**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

**View of Second Floor Bathroom
looking West**



**View of Basement West Room looking
Southeast**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

**View of Basement Center Room
(Garage) looking West**



View of Basement looking West



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 17

View of Basement Center Room (Garage) Diesel Fuel AST looking North



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic PC	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	18	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House – DASNY Field Office	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	Single Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a single-story with complete, unfinished basement along the west side of Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is a wood structure construction upon a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of stone and concrete and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height is approximately 7 feet. The first floor construction consists of gypsum wall and ceiling board. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the kitchen, east porch, both bathrooms, north hallway, and north office areas. The wall and ceiling finishes appear to be original with some drywall system walls (drywall wallboard, drywall joint compound and drywall tape) apparent.

The exterior consists of aluminum siding over wood. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system with some flashing tar patching evident. The chimney is brick.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts. Apparent mold growth (AMG) was evident in the east porch area.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition. The presence of mold would require personal protective equipment (PPE) for worker personnel to avoid exposure from impacted, disturbed materials; however, the resultant waste stream (if mold only) would constitute solid waste and no additional special disposal requirements are expected.

MidHudson FPC Building 18 DASNY Field Office

Exterior South Elevation



Exterior West Elevation



MidHudson FPC Building 18 DASNY Field Office

Exterior North Elevation



Exterior East Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 18 - DASNY Field Office

View of Basement looking South



**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
Southwest**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 18 - DASNY Field Office

**View of First Floor South Room looking
Northeast**



**View of First Floor Conference Room
looking Southeast**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 18 - DASNY Field Office

**View of First Floor East Addition Room
looking North**



**View of First Floor Southwest Office
looking Southwest**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 18 - DASNY Field Office

**View of First Floor South Bathroom
looking West**



**View of First Floor Northwest Office
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 18 - DASNY Field Office

**View of First Floor North Bathroom
looking West**



**View of First Floor North Office looking
Southeast**



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	19	Inspection Date:	March 5 & 11, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	2-Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a two-story with complete, unfinished basement along Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is a concrete construction upon a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of concrete and stone and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height in the basement is approximately 8 feet. The first floor and second floor construction consist of wall and ceiling plaster. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the first floor kitchen, pantry, bathroom and west enclosed porch as well as the second floor bathroom. The wall and ceiling finishes appear to be original with some drywall system walls (drywall wallboard, drywall joint compound and drywall tape) apparent.

The exterior consists of concrete foundation level walls with first and second floor wood siding. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system. The chimney is brick.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

Exterior West Elevation

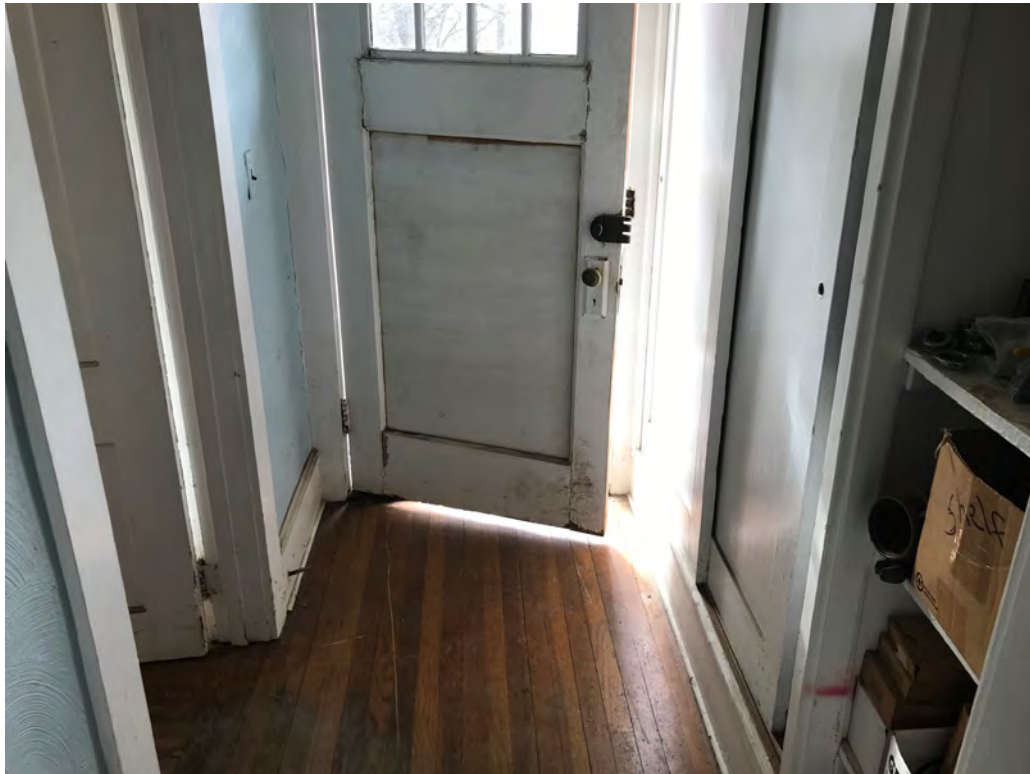


Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

**View of First Floor East Entry Hall
looking East**



**View of First Floor Northeast Room
looking North**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

**View of First Floor North Bathroom
looking West**



**View of First Floor Southeast Room
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

**View of First Floor Southwest Room
looking West**



**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
Northeast**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

View of First Floor Pantry looking East



View of First Floor West Room (Porch) looking Northeast



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

**View of Second Floor Bathroom
looking West**



**View of Second Floor Northwest Room
looking North**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

View of Second Floor Corridor looking East



View of Basement East Room looking South



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 19

View of Basement Center Room looking Southeast



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	20	Inspection Date:	March 5 & 11, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	1-Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a single-story with complete, unfinished basement along Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is a concrete and masonry building with a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of concrete and stone and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height in the basement is approximately 7 feet. The first floor construction consists of wall and ceiling plaster. Decorative ceiling plaster was also observed in the first floor conference room. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the first floor kitchen, northwest file room, and bathroom.

The exterior consists of concrete foundation level walls with first and second floor wood siding. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system. The chimney is brick.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

View of Basement Area looking South



**View of Basement Stair to First Floor
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

**View of First Floor West Entry Foyer
looking South from Basement Stairwell**



**View of First Floor Northwest File
Room looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
North**



**View of First Floor Corridor looking
South**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

**View of First Floor Northeast Office
looking East**



**View of First Floor Conference Room
looking South**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

**View of First Floor Bathroom looking
West**



**View of First Floor Mid-West Room
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 20

**View of First Floor Southwest Office
looking West**



**View of First Floor East Porch Office
looking East**



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	21	Inspection Date:	March 5 & 11, 2021
Building Name:	Staff House	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	1-Story with Basement
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a single-story with complete, unfinished basement along Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to this year. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The structure is a concrete building with a poured concrete foundation. Foundation walls consist of concrete and the basement ceiling is wood joist. The ceiling height in the basement is approximately 7 feet. The first floor construction consists of wall and ceiling gypsum board. Floors consist of hardwood floors with resilient flooring in the first floor kitchen, east porch, and northwest bathroom. The southwest bathroom floor consists of ceramic floor tile. Some of the wall and ceiling finishes appear to include newer drywall system (drywall wallboard, drywall joint compound and drywall tape).

The exterior consists of concrete foundation level walls with first and second floor wood siding. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system with some flashing tar evident. There is no chimney; the exhaust flue pipe is cementitious.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

**View of First Floor Kitchen looking
West**



**View of First Floor East Porch looking
East**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

**View of First Floor Southwest
Bathroom looking West**



**View of First Floor Center Room
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

**View of First Floor Southwest Office
looking West**



**View of First Floor MidWest Office
looking West**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 21

**View of First Floor West Porch looking
West**



**View of First Floor Northeast Room
looking East**



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic PC	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	22	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	Garage	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1968	Number of Floors:	Single Story
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a single-story concrete slab on grade garage structure along the west side of Willow Place. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1968; however, it was larger with a different color roof than the apparent structure in 1940 aerial photograph. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to 1968. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The interior was locked at the time of the inspection; however, windows allowed observation of the interior area below the ceiling. An attic area, also not accessed during the site visit, is accessed through an elevated small door in the east face. The garage is a masonry (concrete masonry unit – cmu / cinder block) and wood structure atop a poured concrete slab. The first floor construction consists of cmu walls and wood ceiling board.

The exterior consists of aluminum siding over wood. Doors and windows are wood. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system with some flashing tar patching evident.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste are present, including but not limited to fluorescent lamps and associated ballasts.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 22 - Garage

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 22 - Garage

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North & West Elevation



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	-	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	East DASNY Trailer	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Post 1994	Number of Floors:	Single Story
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a portable trailer that was previously occupied by DASNY. It is currently abandoned. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center on the west side of Willow Place east of the water tower. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 2006 but not in 1994. Therefore, the structure was apparently transported onto the site after 1994.

The interior was accessible at the time of the inspection. Interior finishes consist of resilient flooring and carpet over wood floor, wood panel walls and fiberglass ceiling tile system. Fiberglass batt insulation was observed above the ceiling level.

The exterior consists of metal sheet siding. The doors and the windows are also metal. The roof consists of metal.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-containing paint (LCP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials is considered low based on the construction date (post-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste were observed, including but not limited to fluorescent light fixtures and mercury ampoules in thermostats. Apparent mold growth (AMG) was evident in the northwest room / entry area and in the southwest office.

The presence of ACM, LCP, and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition. The presence of mold would require personal protective equipment (PPE) for worker personnel to avoid exposure from impacted, disturbed materials; however, the resultant waste stream (if mold only) would constitute solid waste and no additional special disposal requirements are expected.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center East DASNY Trailer Structure

**Exterior Northwest Elevation -
Entrance**



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center East DASNY Trailer Structure

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center East DASNY Trailer Structure

Exterior Southwest Elevation



**Interior Northwest Entry Room with
Apparent Mold Growth**



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center East DASNY Trailer Structure

**Interior South Conference Room with
Mercury Ampoule Thermostats**



**Interior Southwest Office with
Apparent Mold Growth**



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	-	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	West DASNY Trailer	Areas Accessed:	Interior & Exterior
Construction Date:	Post 1994	Number of Floors:	Single Story
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure is a portable trailer that was previously occupied by DASNY. It is currently abandoned. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center on the west side of Willow Place east of the water tower. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 2006 but not in 1994. Therefore, the structure was apparently transported onto the site after 1994.

The interior was accessible at the time of the inspection. Interior finishes consist of resilient flooring and carpet over wood floor, wood panel walls and fiberglass ceiling tile system. Fiberglass batt insulation was observed above the ceiling level.

The exterior consists of metal sheet siding. The doors and the windows are also metal. The roof consists of metal.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-containing paint (LCP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials is considered low based on the construction date (post-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste were observed, including but not limited to fluorescent light fixtures.

The presence of ACM, LCP, and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center West DASNY Trailer Structure

Exterior Northeast Elevation - Entrance



Exterior Southeast & South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center West DASNY Trailer Structure

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center West DASNY Trailer Structure

Interior North Conference Room



Facility Name:	Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center	Address:	Willow Place New Hampton, NY
Building #:	-	Inspection Date:	March 5, 2021
Building Name:	Small Brick Wellhouse by Water Plant	Areas Accessed:	Exterior
Construction Date:	Pre-1940	Number of Floors:	Single Story
DASNY Project No.	3590009999	Consultant:	Matrix

Building Narrative

This structure appears to be a small wellhouse structure located at the west side of the water plant. This is located outside and east of the enclosed existing Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center. Aerial photography provided in an environmental report depicted this structure in 1940. Therefore, the structure was constructed prior to 1940. No historical maps were available so the construction date is approximate.

The interior was locked at the time of the inspection; however, the door was dilapidated to the extent that the interior was able to be observed. However, the poor condition of the structure with the roof partially collapsed prevented safe access. The walls appeared to be plaster or cementitious parging over brick.

The exterior consists of brick. The door is wood and the windows are metal. The roof consists of a sloped asphalt shingle system.

Environmental Considerations

Suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and suspect lead-based paint (LBP) were observed on the interior and exterior areas. The potential for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) caulk/sealant and glazing compound materials exist based on the construction date (pre-1980). Hazardous and/or Universal Waste were not readily observed.

The presence of ACM, LBP, PCB and hazardous and/or universal waste would require abatement / removal in accordance with applicable regulations prior to building demolition; however, the poor condition of the structure may require a site-specific variance to address the ACM abatement.

Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Small Brick Wellhouse Structure

Exterior East Elevation



Exterior South Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 22 - Garage

Exterior West Elevation



Exterior North & West Elevation



Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Building 22 - Garage

Interior Upper West Wall and Ceiling



Exterior North & West Elevation



**OPRHP Archaeology Comments
Phase IA/IB Archaeological
Survey Recommendation**



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS

Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey Recommendation

**Project: Dormitory Authority of the State of New York Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center
Replacement, Goshen, Orange County, NY**

PR#: 23PR04186

Date: 05/23/2023

The project is in an archaeologically sensitive area. Therefore, the State Historic Preservation Office/Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO/OPRHP) recommends a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for components of the project that will involve ground disturbance, unless substantial prior ground disturbance can be documented. A Phase IA/IB survey is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites or other cultural resources in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

If you consider the entire project area to be disturbed, documentation of the disturbance will need to be reviewed by SHPO/OPRHP. Examples of disturbance include mining activities and multiple episodes of building construction and demolition. Documentation of ground disturbance typically consists of soil bore logs, photos, or previous project plans. Agricultural activity is not considered to be substantial ground disturbance.

Please note that in areas with alluvial soils or fill archaeological deposits may exist below the depth of superficial disturbances such as pavement or even deeper disturbances, depending on the thickness of the alluvium or fill. Evaluation of the possible impact of prior disturbance on archaeological sites must consider the depth of potentially culture-bearing deposits and the depth of planned disturbance by the proposed project.

Our office does not conduct archaeological surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase IA/IB survey.

Please also be aware that a Section 233 permit from the New York State Education Department (SED) may be necessary before archaeological fieldwork is conducted on State-owned land. If any portion of the project includes the lands of New York State, you should contact the SED before initiating survey activities. The SED contact is Christina Rieth and she can be reached at (518) 402-5975 or christina.rieth@nysed.gov. Section 233 permits are not required for projects on private land.

If you have any questions concerning archaeology, please contact Bradley Russell at Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

End of Fieldwork Memorandum

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



Phase I Archaeological Assessment
Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement
Goshen, Orange County, NY
OPRHP # 23PR04186

October 13, 2023

END OF FIELDWORK MEMORANDUM

INTRODUCTION

The New York State Office of Mental Health (“OMH”) operates 26 psychiatric centers across the state and provides forensic psychiatric care at four facilities in New York State. The largest one is Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center (“MHFPC”), which was built in the early 1900s in the Town of Goshen, Orange County, New York (Figure 1). Patients at forensic psychiatric centers fall into several categories of behavior. Consequently, forensic facilities require a very high level of security but are otherwise healthcare facilities focused on stabilization and treatment.

The MHFPC campus is a secure adult psychiatric center where OMH provides evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The existing MHFPC complex consists of a 30-building facility on approximately 106 acres of cleared and wooded lands. The campus, originally designed for the care of delinquent youths, has outdated buildings, some of which are more than 100 years old, in addition to antiquated infrastructure. As such, the existing facility is severely deteriorated with inefficient buildings and unsafe floor plan configurations, resulting in risks to patients and staff safety.

In partnership with the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) for overall project management and execution, several studies and proposals culminated in the determination of a need for the construction of a replacement facility specifically designed for secure forensic care (“Proposed Project”). Systems and utility infrastructure would be brought up to current building codes and standards. The proposed facility design would provide new systems and infrastructure while anticipating that the existing facility would remain operational during construction and later be decommissioned when the construction of the new facility is complete and fully operational. The early core of the existing complex was determined eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (“S/NRHP”) in 1983 by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”) within the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”) (94SD00154, USN 07119.000126). If made available for alternate uses in the future, such action to re-purpose the old facility would require its own environmental review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”).

A required Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Form (“EAF”) for the Proposed Project included cultural resources agency coordination on the state level. These necessary analyses, coordination, reporting, and documentation must satisfy the applicable requirements of Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Action (“SHPA”) of 1980, and SEQRA requirements (2018).

A Project Initiation Letter (“PIL”) for the MHFPC replacement project was prepared and submitted to SHPO in May 2023. SHPO’s review concluded that the proposed project (OPRHP #23PR04186) has no potential impact on historic resources, and that a Phase I Archaeological Assessment to establish archaeological potential and the presence/absence of resources was warranted (SHPO 5/23/2023).

There are two distinct construction components of the MHFPC project that constitute the Project Site. The first is the construction of a new MHFPC facility that is proposed to be built downhill and southeast/east of the existing facility and includes associated site improvements such as grading and drainage, new parking lots, improved internal circulation, and landscaped areas. The second component is the installation of new sewer and water pipes that would be buried beneath the newly built River Road and the north side of Route 17M (AKA Route 6 and Middletown Goshen State Highway No. 95) west to connect with the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure beneath James P. Kelly Way just west of Route 17M, and Route 17M just north of Route 78. Therefore, there are two separate Areas of Potential Effect (APE). The MHFPC Campus APE encompasses the new construction on the existing

MHFPC Campus, and the Utility Corridor APE encompasses all locations with potential impacts from the proposed Pump Station on the east side of River Road, south to NYS Route 17M, and west on the north side of NYS Route 17M to the City of Middletown.

PHASE I REPORT

The Phase IA section of the Phase I report (in production) addressed both components of the project, the MHFPC Campus APE and the Utility Corridor APE. However, Phase IB excavations were only undertaken for the MHFPC Campus APE since the exact extent and location of subsurface disturbance for proposed construction is known, but the Utility Corridor APE footprint of disturbance is only vaguely defined. Utility pipes will be installed by direct drilling, which typically is conducted at a depth below potential archaeological resources and hence would not potentially cause disturbance to cultural resources. However, the placement for the directional drilling machine entrance and exit trenches as well as subsurface air release valves and pig launching stations are not known at this time and will be determined in the field at a future time by the utility installer. Therefore, the Phase IA study provided an assessment of potential sensitivity for the proposed utility corridor so that sensitive areas can potentially be avoided when future work is undertaken. If avoidance is not feasible, then future Phase IB testing would be required at the location of proposed disturbance.

The full results of the Phase IB field investigation of the MHFPC Campus APE will be presented in the finalized Phase I report. It is being prepared in compliance with Section 14.09 of SHPA, and with the SHPO 2005 report requirements (NYAC 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005). This End of Fieldwork Memorandum (EFM) summarizes the results of the Phase IA documentary study briefly, as well as the results of Phase IB fieldwork.

PHASE IA SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IA documentary research reviewed prior archaeological research in and around each APE, previously inventoried site files, soil boring logs, historic maps, atlases, and aerial photographs, as well as other written documents. The following is a summary of the results of the Phase IA research.

MHFPC Campus. Documentary research found that there were sections of the APE that had been disturbed previously through building construction and demolition, landscape grading, drainage improvements, and utility installations. Historic maps and atlases depicted a house fronting onto Route 17M to the west of the existing main driveway from at least 1850 through 1968. It originally served as a farmhouse belonging to the families of L. Symes, G. N. then W. H. Newman, Z. Riggs, then Rigg's daughter's family with the household head of T. Rodman. The house and surrounding acreage was purchased in 1913 by the City of New York for use as a Reformatory, and then passed to what is now the DOH. The house continued to be used as part of the institutional facility for dining and later offices through the 1960s. A second structure stood to the west along the property boundary and was likely an outbuilding – probably a barn – that served the residents when the property was a farm and later the institution. It appeared to have been just west of the APE. Further, a greenhouse affiliated with the institution was built in the southeastern section of the site by 1940 but was demolished after the 1970s.

Documentary research also found three prior archaeological surveys on or adjacent to the APE. HPI archaeologically investigated the site of the cell tower prior to its installation on the highest point on the parcel in 2000 and found its location, adjacent to two large water storage tanks, to have contained precontact material in a previously disturbed context. Also in 2015, there was an archaeological investigation of what is now River Road and a new egress into the MHFPC parcel for the Amy's Kitchen project. That survey identified a Terminal Archaic period site, the Snake Site (07106.000164), near the southeastern corner of the MHFPC property at what is now the northwest intersection of Route 17M and River Road. Phase II testing there defined boundaries, and additional Phase IB testing for the widening of that intersection also in 2015 found two additional precontact lithics. A tertiary flake was found in a single shovel test along the NYS Route 17M road edge and was determined to be an isolated find due to its 100-foot distance from the previously recorded Snake Site. A utilized tertiary flake was found in a shovel test approximately 25 feet from the recorded Snake Site and was determined to be associated. Based on the recovery of that artifact, the dimensions of the Snake Site were increased.

HPI recommended that a program of Phase IB archaeological field testing be undertaken in those areas of the MHFPC Campus APE that have precontact and/or historic period archaeological sensitivity and are proposed for

development. All archaeological testing should be conducted according to applicable archaeological standards (New York Archaeological Council 1994, NYSOPRHP 2005). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

Utility Corridor. The documentary research found that most of the 2.5 mile long Utility Corridor APE was laid out as a road in 1809 and that there were structures depicted to the north and south of it on maps and atlases from 1850 onward. A section of the alignment of Route 17M was shifted several hundred feet north of its original route in 1958 so that it crossed over former farmland on either side of the original route of the Wallkill River at Denton (aka Dentonville), west of the MHFPC Campus. To create the new bypass, the terrain was artificially elevated on either side of the river to elevate the roadbed, and to the west of this a large hill was cut so that the road is more level and now depressed at least 10 feet below the top of the hill. A review of soil borings and DOT records confirmed that these locations were extensively disturbed. As the Route 17M corridor passes over Route I-84 and approaches the City of Middletown, evidence of disturbance caused by late 20th and early 21st century road improvements were also evident.

Documentary research found many precontact surface finds and sites reported between roughly 150 feet and 2000 feet of the APE, but none within it. Many sites were recorded as “Unknown Precontact” since they were collected in the past by avocational archaeologists who did not provide more than locational data, while several had more data having contained diagnostic material. Several of these were attributed to the Terminal Archaic period.

Phase IB archaeological testing was completed where a new pump house for the utility lines is proposed on the east side of River Road. Phase IB testing is recommended to be completed at a future time for the remainder of the Utility Corridor APE when the location of drilling machine launch and exit trenches and all other associated excavations from the surface to down are to occur where the route has been determined potentially sensitive for precontact resources. Deep tunneling is not anticipated to be at a level of cultural resources and is will not be accessible to test.

RESULTS OF PHASE IB TESTING OF THE MHFPC APE

Phase IB Archaeological testing of the MHFPC Campus APE was undertaken by HPI in September 2023 over the course of three weeks, weather permitting, and under the direction of Sara Mascia., R.P.A., Ph. D. The MHFPC Campus APE was first artificially subdivided into six distinct areas, designated Areas A-F and defined by topography and/or constraining artificial elements (e.g., paved parking areas). All locations within the APE were reviewed in the field. Locations of extensive prior disturbance from earth moving, steep slopes greater than 12 percent, and locations with standing water were precluded from testing.

Shovel tests were excavated at 15m (50 ft) intervals where practical, at a 7.5m (25 ft) in proximity to the mapped historic structure, and at a 30m (100 ft) interval in the disturbed soccer field where soil borings were inconsistent. Judgmental placement of shovel tests was completed where a standard grid could not be implemented. All shovel tests were 30 to 40-centimeter in diameter and were hand-excavated to the depth of sterile subsoil, percolating water, or impediments and were backfilled upon completion.

A total of 213 STs were excavated across the MHFPC Campus APE. The STs found that most of the site had sterile soil suggesting that there was extensive disturbance across the terrain, initially from farming and later from grading to create artificial landscaped lawns. Precontact artifacts were limited to one flake from a disturbed context in Area D where construction staging is proposed. A standard array of eight additional shovel tests with two placed in each of the cardinal directions at one to three meters from the initially positive test location were all devoid of precontact material.

Historic artifacts were scant across the site, except for the area surrounding the former ca. 1850 historic structure where some 19th (e.g., whiteware and yellowware) and many 20th century artifacts (e.g., lightbulb fragments and plastic), were recovered during the survey. In one ST, part of the house foundation (mortared fieldstone) was encountered. The ST was expanded to expose the foundation and part of the interior of the structure. Like the surrounding lawn area, it appeared to contain a mix of modern and historic artifacts; architectural demolition debris was present on both the interior and exterior of the foundation. Currently, all the recovered artifacts are undergoing

post-fieldwork processing; the results of the laboratory analysis will be included in the final report. No intact features associated with the dwelling (e.g., privy pits, wells, or cisterns) were encountered.

RESULTS OF PHASE IB TESTING OF THE PUMP SITE, RIVER ROAD

Phase IB testing was also completed at the site of the proposed pumping equipment on the east side of River Road, although this is part of the Utility Corridor APE. Testing encountered no cultural material in any of the STs completed.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, no potentially significant deposits were encountered, and no evidence of any buried features was found. Further, it was noted that the southeastern portion of the MHFPC Campus APE contained extensive areas of redeposited soil that may have been where stripped soils and demolished building material (e.g., the greenhouse) was spread along the edge of the property to level it. Testing in this area was extremely hindered by the buildup of unstratified fill.

Testing in the vicinity of the mapped historic structure found extensively disturbed soils with numerous STs containing a mix of modern and historic material. No specific level of historic deposition alone was encountered. Since this area will not be disturbed by construction but is slated to become a parking lot, grading is anticipated, but deep impacts are not beyond the installation of light pole bases. Tentative recommendations are to limit grading to no more than two feet in this area, but if this is not feasible then archaeological monitoring at the time of proposed work may be indicated to reveal any potentially truncated shaft features associated with the dwelling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While the MHFPC Campus APE was found through documentary research to be potentially sensitive for both historical period and precontact archaeological material, no deposits of these were found. Instead, there was evidence of extensive subsurface disturbance and the redistribution of soils across the site. Therefore, no additional testing is recommended.

As previously indicated, Phase IB testing for the Utility Corridor APE is warranted in the future before the new utility installation occurs, when the trench locations for drilling are established. Recommendations are made to attempt to site those proposed trenches where there is documented prior disturbance to avoid archaeologically sensitive areas. If this is not feasible, then testing in advance of any subsurface work is recommended.

**OPRHP Response to Phase 1A/1B
End of Fieldwork Memorandum**



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

October 20, 2023

Faline Schneiderman
Vice President
Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P.O. Box 529
Westport, CT 06881

Re: DASNY
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center
Replacement, Goshen, Orange County, NY
2834 State Route 17M, New Hampton, NY 10958
23PR04186

Dear Faline Schneiderman:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Division for Historic Preservation of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the submitted materials 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 Division for Historic Preservation 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.

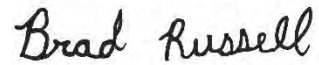
OPRHP has reviewed the Phase IA/IB archaeological survey End of Field Memorandum for the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement, Goshen, Orange County, NY project (23PR04186) prepared by Historical Perspectives Inc., Consulting Archaeologists (October 2023). We note that there are two different Areas of Potential Effects (APEs) associated with the project: the MHFPC Campus APE and the Utility Corridor APE. The memo documents completion of the requested Phase IA survey for the entire project and IB archaeological survey for the MHFPC Campus APE. The precise APE for the Utility Corridor has not been finalized. While testing of the pump station location (part of the Utility Corridor APE) was accomplished, future testing of the rest of the corridor has not yet been completed.

OPRHP recommends that the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) allow construction to proceed within the MHFPC Campus APE, where no additional archaeological investigation appears warranted. Furthermore, we recommend that construction be allowed to proceed in the area of the pump station located in the Utility Corridor APE. When plans are finalized for the Utility Corridor APE, it is recommended that HDD drill pits be placed in areas with documented disturbance or that their locations be tested prior to any construction.

The full Phase IA/IB archaeological survey report is required before OPRHP can produce a final effect finding for the project. We look forward to receiving the report when it is completed.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brad Russell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a light blue shadow effect behind the text.

Bradley W. Russell, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Specialist - Archaeology



SMART GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Date: October 31, 2023 **Project Number:** 359000
Project Applicant: New York State Office of Mental Health
Project Name: *Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Center Replacement Project*
Program: NYS OMH Capital Projects Program
Project Location: 2834 New York State Route 17M, New Hampton, Orange County, New York
Completed by: Sara E. Stein, AICP, Office of Environmental Affairs

This Smart Growth Impact Statement Assessment Form (“SGISAF”) is a tool to assist the applicant and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York’s (“DASNY’s”) Smart Growth Advisory Committee in deliberations to determine whether a project is consistent with the *New York State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act (“SSGPIA”)*, Article 6 of the New York State *Environmental Conservation Law (“ECL”)*.¹ Not all questions/answers may be relevant or applicable to all projects.

Description of Proposed Action and Proposed Project:

The Proposed Action would consist of DASNY’s undertaking of the design and construction of the Proposed Project on behalf of OMH. The Proposed Project would consist of the construction of an approximately 340,000 gross-square-foot (“gsf”) forensic residential inpatient facility on a mostly undeveloped, approximately 39-acre portion of the MHFPC’s existing, approximately 69-acre main campus, north of Route 17M. The proposed replacement facility would accommodate approximately 272 active patient beds with an additional 28 “swing” beds available when needed for a total of 300 beds, a 15-bed net increase over the existing facility. The Proposed Project would be specifically designed for secure forensic care, with specialty residential units serving violent and medically frail patients.

The Proposed Project would also include the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to the City of Middletown’s existing infrastructure, along Route 17M. The proposed replacement facility’s design would provide new, separate infrastructure systems allowing the existing facility to remain on-line and operational during construction, and later be decommissioned once the construction of the new facility is complete. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, all existing staff and patients would be securely transferred to the new facility. The existing facility, including MHFPC’s existing on-site water and wastewater facilities, would subsequently be decommissioned indefinitely until further notice.

The Proposed Project would also include the demolition of approximately six, small, detached staff housing/office buildings, one detached garage, and a set of two portable trailers (constructed circa 1990) along Willow Place. These buildings have not been maintained or rehabilitated in over 30 years and are in a very poor, dilapidated condition. Moreover, the proposed demolition of these buildings will allow for the construction of the new, more direct, on-site underground water main needed for the Proposed Project and allow for equipment staging and the location of construction office trailers during the construction period.

Smart Growth Impact Assessment: Have any other entities issued a Smart Growth Impact Statement (“SGIS”) with regard to this project? (If so, attach same). Yes No

1. Does the project advance or otherwise involve the use of, maintain, or improve existing infrastructure?
Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

¹ <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/ENV/A6>

The Proposed Project would involve new construction on an existing, secure, institutional residential campus and would include the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to the City of Middletown's existing infrastructure, along Route 17M. As such, the Proposed Project would make use of and improve existing infrastructure.

2. Is the project located wholly or partially in a **municipal center**,² characterized by any of the following:

Check all that apply and explain briefly:

- A city or a village
- Within the boundaries of a generally-recognized college, university, hospital or nursing-home campus
- Area of concentrated and mixed land use that serves as a center for various activities including, but not limited to: **see below**
 - Central business districts (i.e., commercial or geographic heart of a city, downtown or "city center")
 - Main streets (i.e., primary retail street of a village, town, or small city)
 - Downtown areas (i.e., city's core, center or central business district)
 - Brownfield opportunity areas (<https://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/brownFieldOpp/index.html>)
 - Downtown areas of Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs ("LWRPs") (<https://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/lwrp.html>)
 - Transit-oriented development areas (i.e., areas with access to public transit for residents)
 - Environmental justice areas (<https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/911.html>)
 - Hardship areas

The Project Site is located on the existing MHFPC campus, in the hamlet of New Hampton, which is within a Potential Environmental Justice Area ("PEJA") as defined by the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation.

3. Is the project located adjacent to municipal centers (please see characteristics in question 2, above) with clearly-defined borders, in an area designated for concentrated development in the future by a municipal or regional comprehensive plan that exhibits strong land use, transportation, infrastructure and economic connections to an existing municipal center? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

This is not relevant because the project is consistent with criterion 2 above.

4. Is the project located in an area designated by a municipal or comprehensive plan, and appropriately zoned, as a future municipal center? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

This is not relevant because the project is consistent with criterion 2 above.

5. Is the project located wholly or partially in a developed area or an area designated for concentrated infill development in accordance with a municipally-approved comprehensive land use plan, a local waterfront revitalization plan, brownfield opportunity area plan or other development plan? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

This is not relevant because the project is consistent with criterion 2 above.

6. Does the project preserve and enhance the state's resources, including agricultural lands, forests, surface and groundwater, air quality, recreation and open space, scenic areas, and/or significant historic and archeological resources? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

DASNY's coordinated SEQR review has concluded that the Proposed Project would have no significant adverse unmitigated impacts on agricultural lands, forests, surface and groundwater, air quality, recreation and open space, scenic areas, and/or significant historic and archeological resources. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

7. Does the project foster mixed land uses and compact development, downtown revitalization, brownfield redevelopment, the enhancement of beauty in public spaces, the diversity and affordability of housing in

² DASNY interprets the term "municipal centers" to include existing, developed institutional campuses such as universities, colleges and hospitals.

proximity to places of employment, recreation and commercial development and/or the integration of all income and age groups? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The Proposed Project would involve the construction of a replacement facility for the MHFPC on an existing, secure, institutional residential campus, as well as the construction of new municipal water and sewer connections to serve the new facility. While the Proposed Project would not specifically foster any of the development goals listed above, it would not be inconsistent or in conflict with this criterion.

8. Does the project provide mobility through transportation choices, including improved public transportation and reduced automobile dependency? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The Proposed Project is located on a secure campus and access to public transportation is extremely limited. However, the replacement facility is not expected to result in a substantial increase in traffic or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services. As such, the Proposed Project would not be inconsistent or in conflict with this criterion.

9. Does the project demonstrate coordination among state, regional, and local planning and governmental officials?³ Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

DASNY, acting as lead agency, conducted a coordinated SEQR review of the Proposed Project. Other potentially involved agencies and/or interested parties included in the review are the City of Middletown, Town of Goshen, Goshen EMS, Orange County Planning Department, Orange County Health Department, Orange County Fire Services, Orange County Transfer Station, other local and state elected officials, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"), the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation ("OPRHP"), and others. The SEQR lead agency establishment regulations set a 30-day period for each involved agency or interested party to review the SEQR documents and provide any comments, concerns or the nature of their approval. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

10. Does the project involve community-based planning and collaboration? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

As noted above, the City of Middletown, Town of Goshen, Orange County, local elected officials, and others were included as involved agencies and/or interested parties in DASNY's coordinated SEQR review. Meaningful and effective inter-agency participation has been incorporated as part of the SEQRA process. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

11. Is the project consistent with local building and land use codes? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The Proposed Project would be undertaken in compliance with all applicable codes and regulations and therefore would be generally supportive of this criterion.

12. Does the project promote sustainability by strengthening existing and creating new communities which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and do not compromise the needs of future generations? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The Proposed Project would not involve an increase to stationary source emissions related to the new MHFPC facility, since it would replace an existing facility of similar size and not expected to increase the vehicular traffic to and from the site or result in new mobile source emissions. The operation of Proposed Project is not expected to increase GHG emissions beyond existing emission levels. The Proposed Project is expected to be more energy efficient as it is expected to meet 2020 Energy Conservation Code of New York State requirements. Therefore, The Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

³ Demonstration may include State Environmental Quality Review ["SEQR"] coordination with involved and interested agencies, district formation, agreements between involved parties, letters of support, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ["SPDES"] permit issuance/revision notices, etc.

13. During the development of the project, was there broad-based public involvement?⁴

Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The City of Middletown, Town of Goshen, Orange County, local elected officials, and other agency representatives were included as involved agencies and/or interested parties in DASNY's coordinated SEQRA review. Meaningful and effective inter-agency participation has been incorporated as part of the SEQRA process, including the City of Middletown Common Council's approval of the connection to the City's water distribution system for the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

14. Does the Recipient have an ongoing governance structure to sustain the implementation of community planning? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

NYS OMH's mission is the promotion of mental health, with a particular focus on providing hope and recovery for adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbances. As such, NYS OMH engages in planning activities on an ongoing basis to improve the quality of services it delivers to residents across the state. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with this criterion.

15. Does the project mitigate future physical climate risk due to sea level rise, and/or storm surges and/or flooding, based on available data predicting the likelihood of future extreme weather events, including hazard risk analysis data if applicable? Check one and describe: Yes No Not Relevant

The Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town of Goshen indicates that the Project Site is located in Zone X, which is an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard. The Project Site is located on the side of a hill, which slopes northwest to southeast and has a drop in elevation of approximately 50 feet over a length of approximately 590 linear feet (approximately eight percent). The Wallkill River is approximately 600 feet east of the Project Site. The proposed replacement facility design takes advantage of the existing slope to provide natural positive drainage away from the Project Site. The Proposed Project would be generally supportive of this criterion.

⁴ Documentation may include SEQRA coordination with involved and interested agencies, SPDES permit issuance/revision notice, approval of Bond Resolution, formation of district, evidence of public hearings, *Environmental Notice Bulletin* ["ENB"] or other published notices, letters of support, etc.

DASNY has reviewed the available information regarding this project and finds:

- The project was developed in general consistency with the relevant Smart Growth Criteria.
 - The project was not developed in general consistency with the relevant Smart Growth Criteria.
 - It was impracticable to develop this project in a manner consistent with the relevant Smart Growth Criteria for the following reasons: _____
-

ATTESTATION

I, President of DASNY/designee of the President of DASNY, hereby attest that the Proposed Project, to the extent practicable, meets the relevant criteria set forth above and that to the extent that it is not practical to meet any relevant criterion, for the reasons given above.



October 31, 2023

Signature/Date

Robert S. Derico, R.A., Director, Office of Environmental Affairs

Print Name and Title