

# **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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# **APPENDIX I**

Final Scope of Work

**EAST QUOGUE  
GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (GEIS)  
FINAL SCOPE OF WORK**

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**A. INTRODUCTION**

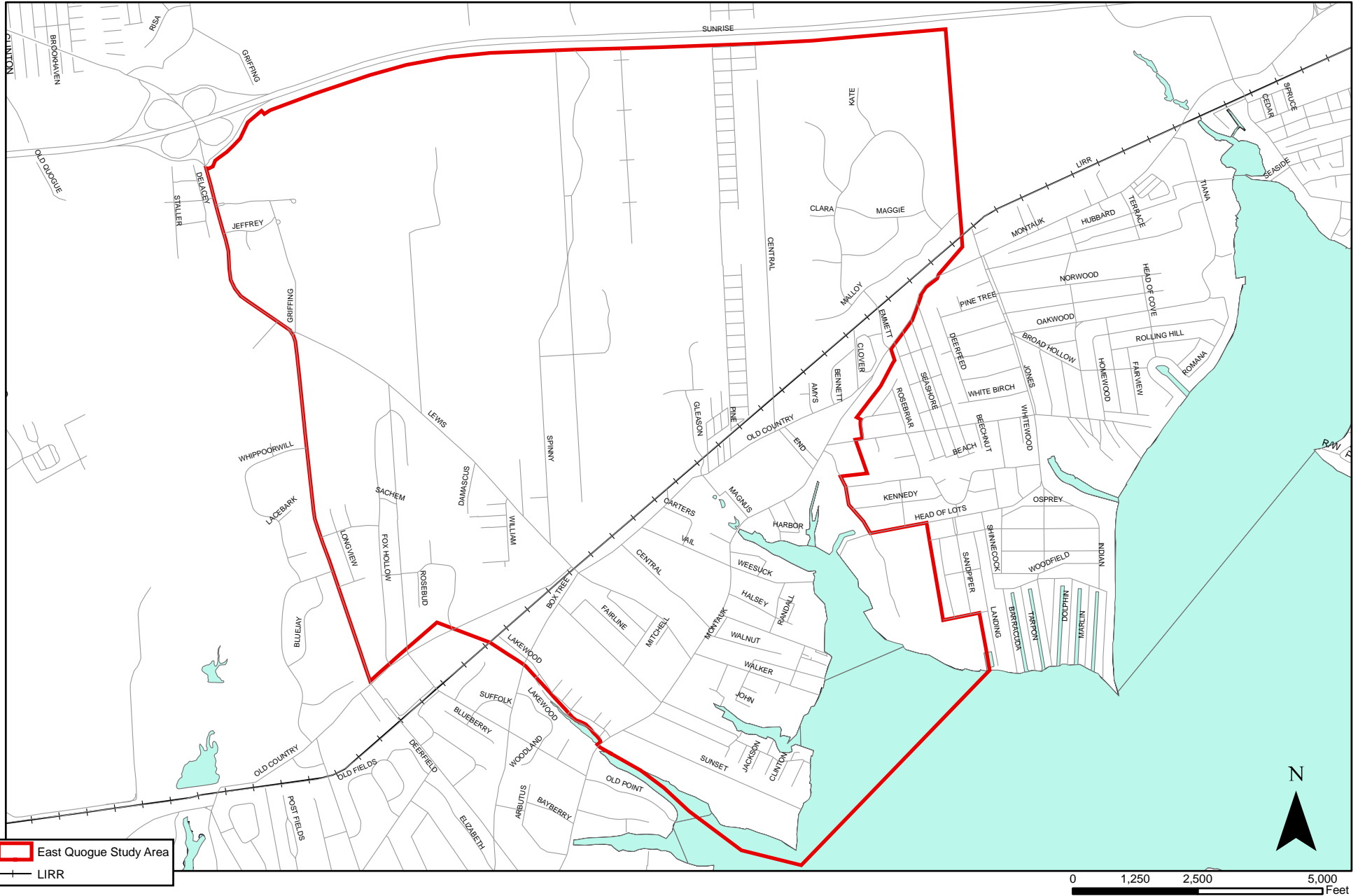
The Town of Southampton proposes to prepare a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) that will examine the cumulative and site specific impacts of land use proposals and scenarios for the East Quogue study area (see Figure 1). The GEIS will analyze these potential land use alternatives in the context of the environmental impacts that could occur as a result of land use changes that are under consideration for the study area. This GEIS will provide important environmental documentation that will serve as the basis for public policy and land use decision-making for East Quogue, which could include zoning proposals as well as site-specific development review. The East Quogue study area contains sensitive environmental features, large contiguous agricultural lands, pristine wetlands that are part of the Shinnecock Bay watershed, and an established residential community supported by open spaces and a vibrant main street. For these reasons, and because public participation and input is a key element in this process, pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and its implementing procedures (6 NYCRR Part 617), a GEIS will be prepared that will analyze the projected land use scenarios for East Quogue. The lead agency overseeing preparation of the GEIS is the Town of Southampton Town Board.

The GEIS will address the range of physical, natural, social, economic, fiscal, and regulatory issues including, but not limited to, geology and groundwater, wetlands and natural features, transportation, population and housing, and schools. The objective of the GEIS is to provide the basis for evaluating these impacts over a broad geographic area, with implementation strategies to achieve the goals and objectives identified in the land use plan, and to present and evaluate alternative land use plans, as well as the mitigation of any identified significant impacts.

**SCOPING**

Scoping of the Draft GEIS is the earliest opportunity for the public to be involved in the SEQRA process. It is the purpose of scoping to identify the issues to be addressed in the GEIS and the methodologies by which these issues will be analyzed. Scoping also ensures that the Draft GEIS is a comprehensive document that covers all concerns and issues for public and agency review with the use of appropriate methods for impact evaluation and providing an appropriate level of detail in all analyses.

The Draft GEIS will cover all technical areas presented in this final scope. Each impact issue (e.g. land use, visual resources, traffic etc.) will be presented in a separate chapter (see the GEIS outline below) which will include a discussion of existing conditions, future conditions without the proposed actions, and significant impacts associated with the proposed actions. If a significant adverse impact is identified, mitigation measures, where feasible, will be presented in



## **East Quogue Generic Environmental Impact Statement**

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a separate chapter. Narrative discussions will be accompanied by tables, charts, graphs, maps, and figures as necessary to disclose all impacts, alternatives, and mitigation.

This scope of work describes the proposed content of the Draft GEIS which is to be organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1: Proposed Action
- Chapter 2: Land Use, Public Policy and Neighborhood Character
- Chapter 3: Population and Housing
- Chapter 4: Community Services
- Chapter 5: Economic and Fiscal Considerations
- Chapter 6: Open Space and Recreation
- Chapter 7: Natural Resources
- Chapter 8: Soils, Geology and Water Resources
- Chapter 9: Visual Resources
- Chapter 10: Cultural Resources
- Chapter 11: Traffic, Air Quality, and Noise
- Chapter 12: Solid Waste Management
- Chapter 13: Growth Inducing Impacts
- Chapter 14: Mitigation and Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
- Chapter 15: Alternatives
- Other SEQRA Chapters
- Appendices, Glossary, and Bibliography

The Draft Scope of Work was the subject of a scoping meeting held on Tuesday, April 25, 2006 at 7 PM at Southampton Town Hall (116 Hampton Road). At that meeting, spoken and written comments on the scope were presented by the public. These comments are reflected in this final scope. In addition, written comments submitted to the Town Clerk for a period of 30 days after the scoping meeting are addressed in this final scope. Changes between the Draft Scope of Work and this Final Scope of Work are double underlined. Written comments received on the draft scope are provided in Attachment A.

### **STUDY AREA**

The East Quogue study area comprises about 3,835 acres within the boundaries of the hamlet of East Quogue (see Figure 1). Specifically, the study area boundary is defined by Sunrise Highway to the north, Weesuck Creek and Daves Creek coastline to the south, and Riverhead-Quogue Road (County Road 104) to the west. The eastern boundary generally extends east of Central Boulevard and the Pines subdivision, north of Old Country Road and reaches almost as far as Landing Lane, south of Montauk Highway.

## **B. SCOPE OF WORK**

### **ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY**

The GEIS has a proposed analysis year of 2015 to assess the potential impacts of the proposed action. This analysis year will be studied and compared to existing conditions (2006) and the future conditions (2015) both with and without the proposed plan. Integral to the analysis, the GEIS will address the potential land use alternatives within the study area and cumulatively assess their impacts on social, economic, and environmental factors. The GEIS will address the potential development alternatives for the entire study area and will address the cumulative impacts from these developments and any potential developments in the immediately surrounding area.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Executive Summary will provide a synopsis of each chapter of the GEIS focusing on the potential impacts in each technical area, the comparison of alternatives, and a description of mitigation measures.

### **CHAPTER 1: PROPOSED ACTION**

This chapter identifies the planning issues before the Town, starting with the regional setting and context for the East Quogue study area and followed by an overview of the local land use patterns and trends (e.g., land use changes). It will discuss the importance of this land use plan and GEIS to East Quogue and the Town as a whole, and the opportunities for managed growth that protects the local quality of life, water resources, natural features, community facilities, fiscal resources, and open space. This chapter will describe the:

- Planning history that led to the land use plan and GEIS;
- Key goals and objectives;
- A proposed land use map and recommendations as well as a discussion of alternatives considered;
- Actions necessary to implement the plan (e.g., potential zoning changes, planned development districts, zero lot lines, incentive zoning, pine barren credits, TDR actions, etc.);
- Site specific design objectives which could include compliance with Central Pine Barrens Critical Resource Area mandates; firewise design and fuel break standards related to wildland/urban interface; and local, state, and federal development standards for lands surrounding airports;
- Specific recommendations for design standards (e.g., preservation of greenways, land reclamation, waterfront public access, protection of streetscapes and view corridors);
- Mitigation that minimizes or avoids impacts;
- A framework for the GEIS and the analysis year (2015); and
- Public review and input on the Draft GEIS.

## CHAPTER 2: LAND USE, PUBLIC POLICY AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

This chapter will describe the current and future land uses in the study area. It will include graphics and tables that will present the developed and undeveloped lands, residential land uses, open spaces, agricultural lands and the commercial center. The status of conservation lands will be documented and potential opportunities will be identified for the conservation of agricultural lands, sand and gravel mine reclamation, and greenspace and roadside beautification projects. Historical development patterns and trends will be discussed to identify how the current uses evolved over time. Current zoning regulations and master plan recommendations will be presented. Proposed subdivisions, site plans, and other private and public projects including developments of regional significance will be described. Historical and current residential land coverages and densities will be compared. Impacts will examine how land uses may change under the projected land use conditions. This discussion will examine consistency with the Town zoning, proposed subdivisions, the master plan update and any land use actions necessary to implement the land use plan. Coastal zone management issues and other regional policy initiatives will also be addressed, such as the South Shore Estuary Reserve policies and recommendations as they pertain to the study area and Town under consideration as part of a Harbor Management Plan.

## CHAPTER 3: POPULATION AND HOUSING

Understanding population data and trends is a critical factor in presenting potential changes within a community. This chapter will therefore present historical, current, and projected population data for the area and compare them with the data and trends for the other East End towns, the County, and Long Island. Local school enrollment trends will also be reviewed. These data will be used to develop projections on population trends and projections, housing units and household size, and age cohorts. A description of the study area's housing will be developed using Census data for housing characteristics, the patterns in housing and development, and the amount of demand for that housing with an interpretation of the local housing market based on development trend data (new starts and subdivisions) as compiled by the Town. These data will be used to project impacts under the proposed action. Tables will be prepared to show how population and housing trends may occur under the proposed land use plan, as measured against a No Action condition.

The existing affordable housing stock and future opportunities for compatible development will also be presented in this chapter. The need and potential for affordable housing relative to specific industry groups (e.g., agriculture) will be addressed.

## CHAPTER 4: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community facilities that serve East Quogue will be described, including schools, libraries, fire and police services, health and human services and other community services. Services and operations provided in the study area will be also discussed, including a description of the service districts specific to the study area. Based on the projections of population and housing, an assessment will be made of the potential impacts on these community facilities and services under the land use plan. Any action that results in a significant increase in community services (e.g., the need for new facilities such as fire substations or significantly expanded services such as water main extensions) will also be considered an adverse impact for which mitigation will be presented.

The adequacy and availability of educational and community services within the study area is an important factor in the local quality of life. The impact assessment must therefore address future development and demographic changes and take into account the type of housing and population/demographic changes that could occur under the land use plan. The types of services and their location within the study area will also be addressed. In addition, increases in local school-age children in the East Quogue and Westhampton Beach school districts (i.e., all impacted elementary and secondary schools) will be examined in the context of available local seating capacity.

## **CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC AND FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This chapter will analyze the economic and fiscal impacts of the land use plan. Current economic and fiscal conditions will be examined based on local tax data including the property tax base and field surveys of local businesses. Fiscal impacts will be discussed in the context of the overall tax base of the Town, and local service districts. Impacts on the local economy will be determined based on the increases in local expenditures that would be expected under the land use plan and the associated impacts on local businesses. Additional services and costs to the Town as a result of land use changes will be presented.

The land use plan will also be evaluated for potential impacts on public investments and expenses. These impacts may be adverse or beneficial, and will examine the need for any new facilities to serve the added population as well as the associated costs.

## **CHAPTER 6: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION**

This chapter will provide a description of the existing public open spaces, including trail and bridle paths and in-place plans and programs with respect to open space acquisition and management. To understand the open space conditions of the study area, it will be necessary to compile and analyze a complete list and mapping of open spaces with the jurisdiction and responsible agency. Open space user data will also be presented, as available from the Town. The GEIS will provide a description of the ownership (e.g., public or private) and primary function of the open space—e.g., natural area (e.g., wetland or other habitat protection), active recreation (e.g., ball fields), marine recreation, beaches—and the age groups that typically use the facilities. This chapter will also describe any proposed improvements or expansion of open space including preservation of greenspace/greenways between hamlet centers to preserve community character, any No Action plans for land acquisition, clustering, or other techniques for open space expansion and possible linkages, with a description of the overall benefits to the community with respect to public lands and access. The proposed actions and the anticipated additional open space and user population will then be described for the purposes of determining impacts on open spaces.

## **CHAPTER 7: NATURAL RESOURCES**

The impact assessment for natural resources will examine how land use changes could impact local natural resource conditions either directly (e.g., through clearing of habitat) or indirectly (e.g. through changes in water quality). As part of this analysis, natural resources data, including known plant, fish, and avian species that are present in the study area (inland and coastal) will be described in accordance with New York State Natural Heritage Program habitat categories. This chapter will also identify and discuss potential rare and endangered species habitat (e.g., buck moth habitat) and designated significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats, as well as any critical

environmental areas. Tidal and freshwater wetlands will be identified, mapped and described Potential impacts will examine how the proposed land use plan would protect natural features of the study area (i.e., through preservation) or impact areas either directly through clearing or indirectly through changes in water quality (see also, “Soils, Geology and Water Resources,” below).

Implications for natural resources within the study area will include a qualitative assessment of the potential adverse and beneficial impacts that could occur under the plan, including avian habitat and vegetative cover. Conservation, protection, enhancement, or clearing impacts on vegetation and wildlife habitat, significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat, and/or rare and endangered species habitat will be presented.

## **CHAPTER 8: SOILS, GEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES**

### *Overview*

This chapter will briefly describe the soil and geological features of the study area, including its geological formations and aquifers. Typical geologic cross-sections will illustrate the geology, including the bedrock and overlying soils. Aspects of the geology that affect planning will be identified and discussed. The study area also has an extensive coastline along Shinnecock Bay and therefore the chapter will describe in general terms these shoreline formations (e.g., bluffs, beaches), as well as their general characteristics and patterns.

Surface soils are an important factor in decisions regarding land use. For example, Suffolk County Soil Survey data have been gathered for prime agricultural soils and used in prior zoning studies. Soil types can also determine the capacity of an area to sustain new development and also affect groundwater recharge in terms of both quantity and quality. For this analysis, a literature review of these conditions will be used and presented in text, graphics, and tables to describe the soil regimes and geology in the study area.

Topography and elevation can also be indicators of both natural resource conditions as well as soil erodibility. Topography and elevation are also used to identify areas that are not compatible with development, such as areas with steep slopes or poor drainage characteristics. This task will present information obtained from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps and other locally available information to describe local topography and elevation conditions.

### *Groundwater*

Groundwater is the sole source of potable water for the area and therefore it is a major environmental consideration and technical area of analysis. The Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA), Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and USGS monitor and provide groundwater data for the study area. A number of reports have been published with findings relative to the hydrogeology and the status of this resource within the study area. Groundwater is an extremely vital factor in land planning with concerns regarding the protection of both quantity available for drinking water and the quality of that water. Information to be presented in the GEIS includes:

- A description of the shallow and deep groundwater systems.
- Groundwater recharge zones.

- Land patterns over recharge areas.
- Public wells and monitoring data.
- Well site recharge areas.
- Groundwater drawdown and usage.
- Any known sources of groundwater impacts or impairments.
- Water service areas.
- Proposed major improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Any proposed expansions of a public water service.
- Local and regional long-range planning for groundwater resources that pertain to the study area.

For the GEIS, this chapter will include an overall description of the geology of the study area, groundwater features and quality, and groundwater use including wells. For the purposes of assessing impacts, the GEIS will present the build-out data from the land use plan, and assess changes in groundwater demands and discharges as may occur under the proposed plan. This analysis would examine the potential impacts of the plan on groundwater quantity and quality, with a focus on nitrogen loading.

#### *Surface Waters*

The focus of the surface water resources analysis will be the local streams and creeks, ponds, wetlands, and tributaries that feed Weesuck Creek, Daves Creek, and Shinnecock Bay. Surface water sampling data as is available from the DEC or SCDHS will be presented, where applicable. Storm water management practices and current water quality problems and issues associated with surface waters will also be discussed. The primary water quality parameters of interest are dissolved oxygen, coliform bacteria, biological oxygen demand, and nutrients (i.e., phosphorus and nitrogen). Pollutant inputs include groundwater inputs, such as septic systems and storm water runoff conveyed to streams by overland flow and storm sewers. Estimates of pollutant loads will be guided by standards developed for the South Shore Estuary Program, the Peconic Estuary Program and other sources. Values obtained from the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program studies and from other sources will also be used to assign runoff concentrations for open space/undeveloped areas and for residential areas. No Action conditions will be based on the changes expected in water quality in the absence of the proposed plan. These changes could include additional development within the watershed (assumptions here would be consistent with those for hydrology). For determining potential impacts under the proposed plan, the changes in land cover that could be expected will be analyzed for potential impacts on local surface water quality. This analysis will not include quantified modeling, but would draw conclusions based on land cover and the potential for pollutant sources. This analysis would include areas to be protected or preserved under the proposed plan as well as areas that could be developed.

## **CHAPTER 9: VISUAL RESOURCES**

This chapter will provide an assessment of the scenic values of the East Quogue study area and will rely on the open space, coastal, agricultural, and natural resources inventory to supplement discussions as to the scenic values of the study area, with a focus on views along major road corridors. Impacts of the land use changes will be examined with a vision of how the proposed land use plan could alter or preserve these scenic values.

## CHAPTER 10: CULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter will describe the historical settlement of the area and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed plan with respect to cultural resources, including archaeological and historic structures. For this analysis, the chapter will rely on existing data from sources such as the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, Suffolk County Historical Society and the Town of Southampton, and include the 1999 GEIS for the Comprehensive Plan and the Townwide Historic Resources Survey. The GEIS will present data from the State and National Registers of Historic Places including the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the New York State Museum, and the Town and County historical societies as to registered historic and archaeological sites. The potential for archaeological sensitivity will be based on the EISs prepared for the area and data as available from SHPO. The exact location of archaeological sites, if known, will be kept confidential where appropriate. SHPO will also be contacted about pending or potentially eligible sites. Information from local historical societies and committees will also be incorporated into the GEIS, and these data will be compared with the County Historian and other historical societies. Lastly, ongoing and proposed historic structure renovation and rehabilitation projects will be identified. Archaeological investigations that may have been recently performed will also be discussed.

For determining impacts, the above baseline data will be reviewed and potential land use changes will be evaluated for how they may impact any identified historic or archaeological features.

## CHAPTER 11: TRAFFIC, AIR QUALITY, AND NOISE

This chapter will examine how the proposed actions could impact traffic, air quality, or noise conditions in the study area. Baseline traffic data at up to four major intersections will be used to present an assessment of the existing traffic conditions and the implications of potential future land use changes at these locations. A growth factor will be used to increase the traffic volumes for the No Action (2015) condition and trip generation under the land use plan will be determined based on density and geographic distribution of development. This analysis will look at order of magnitude changes in traffic volumes on major roadways to assess how these intersections would be impacted. These traffic changes would include the potential for newly created roads under the proposed land use plan, emergency vehicle access, and the potential diversion of traffic from existing or proposed subdivisions as well as new vehicular traffic that could be expected from development that could occur under the land use scenarios. In addition, the traffic data will be reviewed to assess any potential impacts on air quality conditions or ambient noise. Consideration of and impacts from alternative (non-vehicular) transportation modes will also be presented including bus, rail, ferry and bikeway/walkway connections.

This chapter will also address existing and potential noise impacts from operations at Gabreski Airport and, if necessary, examine mitigation measures that will alleviate any identified negative impacts to the East Quogue community from aviation noise.

## CHAPTER 12: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is an issue in most municipalities, particularly when there are no locally available disposal options. For this GEIS, collection, transfer, and recycling coordination is the focus of this analysis. This task will provide a description of these systems and how they could be impacted under the proposed plan. This analysis will include an assessment of any conflicts with the Town's solid waste plan.

### **CHAPTER 13: GROWTH INDUCING IMPACTS**

It is required under SEQRA that a proposed action be examined for its potential to induce new development. This chapter will therefore analyze the potential for the proposed plan to result in any growth inducing impacts or impacts that would be secondary to the impacts projected under the plan. It is expected that this analysis will be brief, since the objective of the plan is to comprehensively examine the impacts of a land use plan for the East Quogue study area.

### **CHAPTER 14: MITIGATION AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS**

When significant impacts are disclosed, SEQRA requires an analysis of mitigation. For each significant impact, feasible mitigation will be examined (e.g., measures to mitigate potential impacts on rare or endangered plant or animal species, water quality protection measures). When there is no reasonable feasible mitigation, these impacts will be disclosed as the unavoidable adverse impacts of the land use plan.

### **CHAPTER 15: ALTERNATIVES**

This section will examine a range of reasonable alternatives that meet the identified purpose and need of the proposed action as well as the Town's goals and objectives as described in Chapter 1, "Proposed Action." Alternatives are required under SEQRA so that the decision makers can weigh the environmental consequences of the proposed action under their review against other scenarios. Alternatives to be evaluated in this GEIS and compared with the proposed plan will include a No Action Alternative. As required under SEQRA, the No Action alternative will examine development that would occur without the implementation of this land use plan and GEIS (i.e., development currently proposed would be assumed to proceed, provided no discretionary actions are required). Other alternatives could include different land plan scenarios or alternatives that reduce or eliminate significant adverse impacts including:

- Upzoning/reduced density;
- Conservation Opportunity Subdivisions and Planned Development Districts;
- Affordable/senior/assisted housing;
- Expanded community services (e.g., library, school, community center, out-patient surgery center);
- Preservation of agricultural land;
- Expansion of open space for natural features preservation and recreational facilities;
- Clearing limitations/maximum reuse of prior disturbed areas that protects natural features;
- Minimal infrastructure improvements (e.g., water main extensions, roadway improvements);  
and
- Build-out of the study area based on current zoning regulations and allowable development.

These alternatives could be analyzed individually or combined as part of a comprehensive analysis of land use alternatives.

### **OTHER SEQRA CHAPTERS**

The following chapters will summarize the results of the technical analyses of the GEIS:

- Construction Impacts,

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- Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources, and
- Energy Use and Conservation.

### **APPENDICES, GLOSSARY, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Appendices will be provided with the backup to technical analyses, as necessary. This could include data on analyses of traffic, population and housing, economic and fiscal impacts, or any of the quantified analyses. In addition, the GEIS will have a bibliography and glossary (see Attachment B for the draft Bibliography).

# **APPENDIX II**

Modification to Draft GEIS Chapters, Figures, Appendices

## **Appendix II: Modifications to Draft GEIS Chapters, Figures, Appendices**

As part of the public review process on the East Quogue Draft GEIS, comments were made that identified a need for additional information, updated information on properties in the study area, or requested more clarity on the description of data. These comments have been incorporated in this Final GEIS, where appropriate, by modifying text which is noted by double underline. The following appendix includes only those pages from the Draft GEIS where these changes, modifications, and additions were made to the chapters, figures, and appendices.

Island's East End (see Figure 1-1). The study area covers about 4,044 acres, including surface water, and is bordered to the north by Sunrise Highway, to the south by Shinnecock Bay (including Weesuck Creek and Daves Creek), and to the west by Riverhead-Quogue Road (County Road 104). The eastern boundary generally extends east of Central Boulevard and the Pines subdivision, north of Old Country Road and reaches almost as far as Landing Lane, south of Montauk Highway. About 69 percent of the East Quogue study area is within the Central Pine Barrens region—9 percent of which is located in the Core Preservation Area and 13 percent is identified as a Critical Resource Area. The balance of land within the Central Pine Barrens is located in the Compatible Growth Area. These lands are all located north of the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) track. For the purpose of this study, the analysis year is 2015.

### **C. STATEMENT OF PROPOSED ACTION**

A number of alternatives were evaluated in this GEIS for the purposes of establishing the recommended land plan. Those alternatives included an evaluation of the cumulative impacts of a number of proposed and potential development proposals that have been put forward for East Quogue—build-out under the current zoning, upzoning, cluster development, workforce and senior housing, preservation of agricultural land, hamlet transfer of development rights both with and without upzoning, and the Recommended Plan with and without the golf course Planned Development District (PDD). Of those alternatives, the Proposed Projects, and Zoning-Build-Out Alternatives and the Transfer of Development Rights Alternatives do not meet the local planning objectives or community concerns regarding potential overdevelopment that could occur under the current zoning (or under other potential development plans for the area), or that could significantly impact the environment, the local community character, and would increase the demand on local services and infrastructure.

The Recommended Plan would be a growth management tool for the study area that, in conjunction with other techniques such as upzoning, use changes, transfer of development rights, and acquisition of sensitive lands, would address the community's needs, allow for growth, provide more land uses with diverse tax rates, and protect natural features while providing an active recreation/resort/residential destination. It would also be a land plan that would add school children, but not significantly overburden the local school district and would provide a mix of uses that would create jobs and contribute to the local tax base. Lastly, the Recommended Plan would provide water quality protection measures for both groundwater and surface waters, as well as protection for important coastal habitats and lands within the Weesuck Creek and greater Shinnecock Bay watersheds, which are essential natural resources and recreational waterways to the Town.

### **D. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

The region as a whole, including the Town of Southampton, has experienced significant real estate investment and development pressure in recent years. This growth is consuming many of the larger remaining development parcels in what have been historically more rural or open areas. One such area subject to this development pressure is East Quogue. By the summer of 2006, there were more than 800 acres within the study area identified as projected development sites (i.e., sites with subdivision applications submitted to the Town or pending). In addition, another approximately 390 acres are potential development sites that do not have applications on file or imminent, but where development is assumed to occur in the future. As shown in Table 1-1 and Figure 1-3, there are three subdivision proposals on approximately 553 acres including

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Potential Development Sites									
A	Densieski Farm	88.1	27	N/A	N/A	CR80, CR200, LI200	APOD, AOD, CGA	N/A	N/A
B	Sand Farm Corp	57.5	13	N/A	N/A	CR-120, CR-200	APOD, AOD, CPA, CGA	N/A	N/A
C	East Coast Mines Ltd	146	31	N/A	N/A	CR-120, CR-200	APOD, AOD, CPA, CGA	N/A	N/A
D	Gibbs	12.3	5	N/A	N/A	CR-80	APOD, CGA	N/A	N/A
E	Lar Sal Realty Corp.	80.3	31	N/A	N/A	CR-120, CR-200	APOD, CPA, CGA, CRA	N/A	N/A
F	Turtle Bay	2.7	2	N/A	N/A	R40	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>387</b>	<b>109</b>						
Exempt Projects									
a	Map of Miller J. Wright	60.7	21	N/A - One existing unit	Residential and agricultural	CR80, CR120, CR200	APOD, AOD, CGA, CPA	COS	Adopted pre-application report December 2005
b	Map of Kijowski Family Farm	115.9	43	7	Residential and open space and agricultural preserve	CR80, CR120, CR200	APOD, AOD, CGA	COS	Final conditional approval December 2006
c	Evergreen Field Estates	6.2	3	3	Residential	CR80	APOD, CGA	-	Submitted site plan
d	Map of Rady-Lynes II	17.2	13	14 cluster	Residential and open space preserve	R40	N/A	PRD	Final conditional approval January 2007
e	East Quogue Medical Center	1.3	5	4 second-story apartments	Three buildings with medical offices and 4 second story apartments	HO	N/A	-	Submitted site plan
<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>85</b>						
<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>1,451</b>	<b>475</b>						
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Projects identified as Developments of Regional Significance due to the size and/or potential impact. <sup>2</sup> It should be noted that almost 90 acres of the Hills at Southampton are located north of Sunrise Highway and the study area (see Figure 1-3). <sup>3</sup> The estimated as-of-right development excludes approximately 6.25 acres that comprise wetlands APOD=Aquifer Protection Overlay District; AOD=Agricultural Overlay District; CGA=Central Pine Barrens Compatible Growth Area; CPA=Central Pine Barrens Core Preservation Area; CRA=Central Pine Barrens Critical Resource Area, COS=Conservation Opportunity Subdivision (80% of property preserved); PRD=Planned Residential Development; PDD = Planned Development District									

Five additional projects have been recently completed or approved and are exempt from the EQ Moratorium. These projects include Miller J. Wright (61 acres), Kijowski Family Farm (116 acres), Evergreen Field Estates (6 acres), Rady-Lynes II (17.2 acres), and East Quogue Medical Office Center (0.25 acres). Town Board Resolutions No. 2006-396 and 2006-1117 below provide more detail on these exemptions. It should be noted that after acceptance of the DGEIS, the Town Board, on May 13, 2008, passed a resolution to exempt Rosko Farms from the EQ Moratorium.

### **TOWN BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2005-1353 (OCTOBER 2005)**

By passing Local Law 52 of 2005, the Town Board approved the reclassification of the East Quogue downtown zoning districts. This reclassification, in conformance with the Town's 1999 *Comprehensive Plan Update*, encourages a civic hamlet center that promotes a walkable and

The extent of the proposed development is to construct three separate buildings with one building to include a second story apartment with associated parking;<sup>1</sup> and

The proposed project would not likely create an adverse impact on the surrounding neighborhood, and the site plan will be reviewed by both the Planning Board and Architectural Review Board to ensure compatibility with the aesthetic resources of the community.

**TOWN BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2007-623 (APRIL 2007)**

This resolution is the adoption of Local Law No. 21 of 2007 that extended the East Quogue Moratorium for six months, until November 11, 2007.

**TOWN BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2007-1440 (OCTOBER 2007)**

By adoption of Local Law No. 50 of 2007, resolution 2007-1440 is the approval for a second extension for the East Quogue Moratorium for an additional six months, until May 11, 2007.

**TOWN BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2007-1440 (OCTOBER 2007)**

By adoption of Local Law No. 50 of 2007, resolution 2007-1440 is the approval for a second extension for the East Quogue Moratorium for an additional six months, until May 11, 2008.

**TOWN BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2008-782 (MAY 2008)**

By adoption of Resolution No. 2008-782, the Town Board found that the Rosko Farms development would be consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Plan and the East Quogue DGEIS and met the exemption criteria in §309-7, and therefore granted an exemption from the EQ Moratorium.

**E. STUDY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

As stated above, the Town of Southampton initiated this study for the purposes of understanding the cumulative environmental and social impacts of land use alternatives for the East Quogue study area. To that end, this study has the following goals:

- Provide an evaluation of the environmental and social consequences of potential land use plans for the East Quogue study area;
- Analyze the impacts of development proposals both individually and collectively;
- Present mitigation measures that eliminate or reduce significant environmental impacts;
- Present and examine alternative land plans that provide additional benefits to the Town or reduce impacts;
- Present analyses for public review and input for the purposes of developing a land use proposal for the future of East Quogue with the least environmental, social, and fiscal impact;
- Identify a traffic circulation plan that avoids overburdening the existing street network;
- Encourage natural features preservation and recreational opportunities;

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<sup>1</sup> The East Quogue Medical Center project scope has expanded and now includes a total of four apartments.

The GEIS also recognized the importance of protecting the area from development to preserve its unique biodiversity, protect water resources, and prohibit forest fragmentation. The overall objective was to preserve this area in its natural state while recognizing the need for economic growth by permitting residential and recreational developments within designated areas west of the Shinnecock Canal.

Consistent with the Central Pine Barrens plan, the GEIS designated most of the East Quogue study area as compatible growth, thus promoting environmentally compatible planned developments that would cluster residential units towards the southern portion of the property while providing large open spaces to the north and establishing a buffer between the Core Preservation Area and Compatible Growth Area, thereby maintaining large unfragmented forest blocks for open space and ecological preservation.

The preferred development scenario specific to this study area was the establishment of a wilderness park in the Henry's Hollow region south to the LIRR tracks. This wilderness park would provide a passive recreation venue for residents and visitors to enjoy a relatively pristine open space in the Pine Barrens with its unique wildlife and biota while promoting the Town as a destination for nature tourism and enhancing public awareness of the exceptional ecological quality of the region. To the west of the wilderness park, the GEIS proposed establishing a resort development zone that would support the park and boost the local tourist economy. The GEIS recognized East Quogue's large expanse of undeveloped land as a prime opportunity for such a resort community that in addition to boosting the local economy would provide a buffer against overuse of the forest preserve. This resort area would comprise a hotel and several lodges (near Spinney Road) designed to blend with the natural landscape and would provide low impact recreation amenities including horseback riding with a network of bridle paths and walking trails. The recreation activities would extend from Sears Bellow Park in the northeast to the sand mines towards the western edge of the East Quogue study area. Active recreation uses included a golf course in the disturbed areas (i.e., at the sites of the current sand mine operations). Resort villas were also proposed as part of the golf course complex.

Similar to the Central Pine Barrens plan (discussed below), the GEIS recommended the use of Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) to facilitate the preservation of the forested lands by permitting land owners to transfer their development rights from sending areas (i.e., areas within the forest preserve) to areas where development is more appropriate and would minimize impacts on the natural environment (receiving areas). Similar to the Central Pine Barrens plan, the GEIS identified the parcel of land south of Old Country Road and north of Montauk Highway that is presently proposed for a portion of the Atlanticville development as a potential receiving site. However, this site was located outside of the Western GEIS study area boundary.

The GEIS was never adopted by the Town and has been superseded by other documents that have been approved since that time (e.g., the Central Pine Barrens plan). However, the Town continues to use the GEIS as a reference in reviewing development applications.

### 1994 GOLF COURSE FEASIBILITY STUDY

In 1994, the Town of Southampton undertook a golf course study to inventory existing public golf courses and identify potential sites for a new municipal golf course within the confines of the Town. According to the study, in 1994, there was a market base of more than 58,500 golfers west of the Shinnecock Canal, in an area the study identified as the Old Riverhead Road market area, with a projected growth of 4,200 by 1999. Based on State, regional, and national market surveys, it was estimated that this population could potentially play almost 1,141,000 rounds in

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1994, including 853,000 rounds on public, municipal, or daily fee golf courses with a projected annual growth of 1.5 percent through 1999. Seasonal and tourist populations were projected to provide an additional 70,000 rounds of play to the Old Riverhead Road market area.

As of 1994, the study identified 20 public golf facilities in the market area. Based on the study analysis, an underserved market of about 470,000 rounds was identified west of the Shinnecock Canal. Based on this underserved market, the study suggests that this area could accommodate four to five additional public courses, in addition to the eight planned at that time. Phase I of the study did not identify any specific sites within the GEIS study area.

### *TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON 1999 COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN UPDATE*

#### *Overall Objectives*

A comprehensive update of the 1970 and 1984 master plans was released by the Town in 1999. The *1999 Comprehensive Plan Update* for the Town of Southampton focused on land management, growth, and environmental protection throughout Southampton. As stated in the adopted plan, “all Town land use regulations must be in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan” and the underlying purpose of the plan is “the control of land uses for the benefit of the whole community.”

The Town’s vision in preparing this Comprehensive Plan was to protect existing natural and cultural resources, promote community spaces, encourage economic growth, and provide alternative transportation options for residents. With the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the Town has specifically committed to:

- Protect its valuable natural, historic, and scenic resources;
- Enhance the community through a variety of public facilities and programs designed to ensure that Southampton can meet the fullest range of needs for its entire community today and tomorrow;
- Maintain the existing nature of the local economy, while working to enhance the diversity of the economy for the future, particularly in the areas of tourism and the second home industry, while protecting the Town’s character and quality of place; and
- Create more choices for residents in how they travel to and through town, and creating a transportation system that works in tandem with land use to preserve a landscape of rural roads with distinct village and hamlet centers.

The Town’s plan recognizes that each of its hamlets is unique and must contend with different challenges and opportunities. The overall goal for the East Quogue hamlet was to create a “civic hamlet center theme, featuring a walkable center and a new park and community center and possibly a library.” Beyond the development of a community center/library and a park within walking distance of the main street area, other recommendations relative to East Quogue are to:

- Prohibit residential and commercial sprawl but encourage intensive residential, resort and waterfront development, where appropriate, to preserve the pine barren areas and farmland;
- Continue to support a traditional compact mix of retail and civic uses;
- Promote economic growth in the downtown area while maintaining the hamlets historic quality; and
- Ensure preservation of open space views.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON NIGHT CLUB PLANNING STUDY

In April 2003, the Town of Southampton, in an effort to remedy quality of life and safety issues for residents within the vicinity of nightclubs, published a study on these uses. The purpose of the study was to:

- Examine the identified establishments and document the problems responsible for the growing public concern;
- Establish a baseline of data and information for use in land use and zoning decision-making;
- Provide general conclusions where possible with regard to overall nightclub activity in the Town of Southampton;
- Recommend potential mitigation measures of identified impacts; and
- Provide a basis for further action, which may be necessary as a result of this study.

The study examined 35 nightclubs and similar use establishments. Of the 35 club uses examined, 3 were located in East Quogue with 2 present in the GEIS study area—Quogue East Pub and Turtle Bay. The study inventoried each site for condition, surrounding land uses, activities, hours of operation, signage, lighting, parking and access, landscaping, and noise.

With regard to the GEIS study area, the Quogue East Pub is a bar located on Montauk Highway where all activities are contained indoors. The study did not identify any recommendations for improvement to this site due to its location and minimal level of disturbance. Turtle Bay was the second nightclub examined that is located in the GEIS study area. This site is also located on Montauk Highway at the headwaters of Weesuck Creek. The study recommends noise attenuation walls and plantings to reduce the impact on adjacent residential uses with the ultimate objective of eliminating this use for one consistent with zoning, which is R40 at this site.

2004 UPDATE TO THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

In November 2004, the Town of Southampton published the *Update to the Town of Southampton Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element*. This document attempts to address the Town's problems with traffic congestion particularly on major arterials east of the Shinnecock Canal due to a tripling of the population during the summer months. Recommendations set forth in this plan use a multi-modal approach to relieve congestion as well as land use and zoning policies to protect the existing transportation infrastructure and to facilitate the use of public transportation in the future. The update recognizes that Smart Growth techniques (such as directing development to existing hamlet and employment centers and transit facilities) and Access Management (the effective management of highway access, via driveways or streets, to adjacent developments) are the most appropriate tools necessary for the Town to continue to preserve environmentally sensitive land and farmland, ultimately resulting in a reduction in the number of homes that can be built and thus reducing the escalation of traffic congestion. The following are recommendations made by the update that would impact the East Quogue study area:

- Develop an integrated bus and rail transit system based on frequent rail service (every half hour in each direction) between Montauk Point and some point west of Speonk.
- Establish a new division in the Department of Land Management or Department of Public Works to provide expertise and guidance in administration of an Access Management Program. This new division would also assist the Town Board in evaluating requests for

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traffic control; complaints of unsafe traffic conditions; and recommendations for improvements as well as oversee the improvement projects related to street lighting, bicycle lanes, traffic calming, and transit enhancements.

- Create a new commission to help steer implementation of the Transportation Comprehensive Plan Update and oversee all transportation matters.
- Create a separate transportation authority with the other East End towns and villages or at a minimum on the South Fork.
- Establish a traffic management system to actively monitor the highway system using traffic sensors and closed circuit television. Based on incoming data, signal timings are modified, variable message signs are activated, and incidents are identified and help is dispatched.
- Modifications or improvements to roads should include the evaluation of the appropriateness of introducing traffic calming efforts to improve traffic flow, safety, and sustainability along with appropriate landscaping to ensure safety, and to maintain the rural, aesthetic, and historic character of the Town.
  - Incorporate safe conditions for bicycle travel and management (e.g., storage and parking facilities) as an alternative mode of transport.
- The update identified Montauk Highway in the hamlets of Eastport, Speonk, Westhampton, East Quogue, Hampton Bays, Water Mill, and Bridgehampton as providing parking in the shoulder, which forces bicyclists to use the same travel lanes as motor vehicles.
- Pursue Demand Reduction Strategies and Transportation Demand Management (e.g., commuter tax credits, the use of intermodal transit such as rail and bus systems) to reduce traffic congestion and the related problems and issues.
- Where appropriate and when possible, eliminate left hand turns onto and off of Montauk Highway. It was noted that adequate enforcement is required to achieve this recommendation.
- All road improvements should, wherever possible, include burying adjacent utility lines.
- Prepare Transit Oriented Development plans.
- Develop hamlet strategies that protect the hamlet character but also meet the present and future traffic demands. Strategies should reduce the number of through trips by providing public transit or bypass routes.

The update recognizes that the only way for public transit systems to work is that users must be located close to the system and the use that the riders are destined for must also be close. The update further recognizes that a large quantity of workers travels from outside of the Town and therefore, affordable housing for year round residents would further reduce congestion due to a reduction in travel time and distance.

### **TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON DRAFT HOUSING STRATEGY**

In July 2005, the Town prepared a draft housing strategy report to address the need for affordable housing in the Town. The Town identified the following benefits of increasing affordable housing inventory:

- Promote social and economic diversity within the citizenry
- Provide different economic levels of housing within communities
- Stabilize and increase longevity of employment and enable employees to live closer to work.

- Provide a ready inventory of locally based employees for local employers
- Retain the Town's young and seniors
- Ensure viable housing alternatives for the workforce and residents seeking such options.

Housing goals and actions as identified in the draft report include:

- Create a database of needs
- Reduce the number of cost burdened households
- Create greater diversity of housing types
- Land/property acquisitions for future housing efforts
- Adaptive reuse of existing properties
- Sustaining affordability
- Legislation proposals and code amendments
- Transfer of Development Rights
- Fast track review
- Establishing a Community Housing Trust
- Revitalization/redevelopment

The draft report found that approximately 34 percent of employees are affected by the lack of affordable workforce housing. Further, the report identified that about 28 percent of the population between the ages of 18 and 34 in the hamlet of East Quogue were housing cost burdened and thus about 87 affordable units were needed as of July 2005. For residents between the ages of 35 to 54, approximately 142 units were needed, while 36 units were needed to accommodate those between the ages of 55 and 64. Lastly, for those residents over 65 years of age, about 68 units were needed. The hamlet of East Quogue generally has slightly lower affordable housing demands as compared to the Town as a whole, with the exception of the demand needed to for the 65 and over age group. About 31 percent of the population in East Quogue in this age group is housing burdened as compared to 26 percent in the Town as a whole.

The draft report identified existing affordable housing within the study area as the Pines and Eagles Walk.

Implementation strategies identified in the draft report include:

- Pursue land/property acquisitions
- Create greater diversity of housing types in a price range affordable to the workforce and those in need.
- Work with private sector parties interested in providing workforce housing opportunities
- Forster community input in identifying sites/properties
- Create solutions to preference "empty nesters" to transition into units that better suit their needs and purchasing their home to provide for the workforce needs.
- Encourage accessory apartments where permissible to lessen cost burdened households.
- Identify employer assisted housing efforts.

*HOME VALUE*

The Long Island housing market, like most of the region, has experienced a significant increase in property value over the last three years. Table 2-12 depicts the median home values for 2005, 2006, and the last quarter of 2007 for the hamlet of East Quogue, the five East End Towns, and Suffolk County. Based on the fourth quarter numbers for 2007, the East Quogue median home value is about 39 percent of the median Suffolk County home value, but 58 percent less than the Town as a whole.

**Table 2-12  
Quarterly Home Sale Statistics**

Town	Median Home Values		
	2005	2006	July to September 2007
Riverhead	\$379,950	\$440,000	\$482,000
Southold	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$502,500
Shelter Island	\$660,000	\$792,500	\$880,000
East Hampton	\$800,000	\$875,000	\$1,172,500
Southampton	\$745,000	\$795,000	\$925,000
East Quogue Hamlet	\$539,000	\$575,000	\$585,000
Suffolk County	\$402,000	\$420,000	\$421,635
Nassau/Suffolk	\$435,000	\$450,000	\$458,500

**Source:** LIPfiles.com, 2008

*AFFORDABLE HOUSING*

Several opportunities for affordable housing exist or are under construction within the study area, including the mobile home park, apartments over stores along Montauk Highway (including the approved East Quogue Medical Office Park), and accessory apartments, which are permitted in all residential districts within the study area, with the exception of the SC44 Senior Citizen Residence. Further, the conversion of existing single-family dwellings for two families and conversion into residential condominium or cooperative is also permitted by special exception in all residence districts within the study area. However, residence districts R15, R10, and SC44 do not permit the conversion of existing single-family dwellings for two families.

Lastly, a Town settlement with Best Eastern Motels allows for the conversion of this facility to condominiums. There are currently no plans for such conversion. However, the opportunity is available.

**D. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

This section provides data on public facilities that serve the East Quogue study area. These include police and fire services, schools, libraries, health and human services, municipal services, and other community services (e.g., the Village Green). Services and operations provided to the study area are discussed with respect to whether the service district is specific to the study area or is part of a larger service district.

Figure 2-3 depicts the locations of all community facilities within the East Quogue study area. These facilities and services are described below.

## **POLICE**

The Town of Southampton Police Department police headquarters is located at 110 Old Riverhead Road in Hampton Bays, and the substation nearest the study area is at Bridgehampton Commons. Based on correspondence with the Town Police Department (July 25, 2006), the Department employs 102 police officers throughout the Town. Part-time officers are hired to handle increases in summer workload. The number of calls for service in the study area is approximately 3,700 calls per year. Police response time to emergency calls is approximately five to ten minutes.

## **FIRE PROTECTION**

Fire protection and emergency medical service in the study area is provided by the East Quogue Fire Department. The majority of the study area, with the exception of a few acres in the northeast corner, is located within the East Quogue Fire District (see Figure 2-4). The fire department also protects the adjacent areas to the west and south of the study area. Currently, there is emergency medical coverage provided from 6 AM to 6 PM, 7 days a week, by a paid paramedic. In addition to the paid coverage, emergency medical service and fire and rescue services are provided 24 hours a day by the members of the fire department. The department consists of 70 members, 11 of which are certified emergency medical technicians. The department responded to 444 alarms in 2007 with an average response time of approximately 4 minutes.

There are two fire stations located within the Fire District. Station 1, located at the corner of Montauk Hwy. and Bay Ave., houses two fire engines, two ambulances, one brush truck, one first responder vehicle, two fire police vehicles, one heavy rescue vehicle, one rescue boat and one storm rescue vehicle. Station 2, located at 29 Head of Lots Road, houses one fire engine and one aerial ladder truck.

The East Quogue Fire Department is certified by New York State as an Advanced Life Support organization. Approximately 70 percent of the total calls responded to by the fire department are emergency medical calls.

## **SCHOOLS**

### *PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

The East Quogue study area is served by two school districts—the East Quogue Union Free School District (EQUFSD) and the Westhampton Beach Union Free School District (WHBUFSD) (see Figure 2-5). The entire study area is within the boundaries of the EQUFSD, which includes only one school—the East Quogue Elementary School, located on Central Avenue. The East Quogue Elementary School serves grades K through 6. Students of middle school and high school age attend Westhampton Middle School and Westhampton Beach Senior High School, respectively. Figure 2-5 depicts the school districts that serve the East Quogue study area, as well as those that serve adjacent areas.

Table 2-13 provides data on school enrollment for EQUFSD and WHBUFSD for the school years 2000-01 through 2007-08. Total enrollment for EQUFSD has grown about 6.4 percent between 2000-01 and 2007-08, while WHBUFSD enrollment has grown about 1 percent from 2000-01 to 2007-08. While this school district has experienced fluctuations in enrollment during

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this time period, enrollment has been steadily rising since the 2004-05 school year. According to the New York State Education Department, both districts are meeting the needs of the students.<sup>1</sup>

Since there is only one school within EQUFSD, the enrollment figures presented above for EQUFSD are identical to those for East Quogue Elementary School. According to Eastern Suffolk BOCES' *Public School Building Survey 2006-2007, A Study of District Demographics and Enrollment: 1990 – 2010*, the East Quogue Elementary School has capacity for 550 students. Based on this figure, the school is operating at 82 percent capacity in the 2007-08 school year.

**Table 2-13  
School District Enrollment**

District	Grades	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	% Change (2000-01 – 2007-08)
East Quogue <sup>1</sup>	K-6	422	446	434	432	458	467	448	449 <sup>1</sup>	6.4
Westhampton Beach	K-12	1,771 <sup>2</sup>	1,768 <sup>2</sup>	1,815 <sup>2</sup>	1,727 <sup>2</sup>	1,711 <sup>2</sup>	1,764 <sup>3</sup>	1,771 <sup>4</sup>	1,788 <sup>4</sup>	1.0

**Sources:** <sup>1</sup>EQUFSD, October 2006, January 2008  
<sup>2</sup>New York State Education Department, New York State District Report Cards, Comprehensive Information Reports, 2002-2003 and 2004-2005  
<sup>3</sup>New York State Education Department, Property Tax Report Card 2005-2006  
<sup>4</sup>WHBUFSD, October 2006, January 2008

Table 2-14 shows enrollment figures for the schools within WHBUFSD. As shown in the table, the number of high school students within WHBUFSD is about double the number of elementary and middle school students. This is because the high school serves other districts including East Moriches, East Quogue, Quogue, Remsenberg, and Westhampton. Of all three schools, Westhampton Beach Middle School demonstrated the greatest percent change in enrollment over the last eight school years, with an approximately 12.5 percent increase from 2000-01 to 2006-07. The elementary and high schools actually lost enrollment over the same period.

As of July 2006, student capacity for the WHBUFSD schools is as follows:

- Elementary School: 480-500 students;
- Middle School: 480-500 students;
- High School: 1,100 students.

<sup>1</sup> New York State School Report Card Guide to the District Comprehensive Information Report, 2003

**Table 2-14**  
**Enrollment for Westhampton Beach Union Free School District Schools**

School	Grades	2000-01 <sup>1</sup>	2001-02 <sup>1</sup>	2002-03 <sup>1</sup>	2003-04 <sup>1</sup>	2004-05 <sup>1</sup>	2005-06 <sup>2</sup>	2006-07 <sup>3</sup>	2007-08 <sup>3</sup>	% Change (2000-01-2007-08)
Elementary School	K-5	406	423	439	445	431	444	413	404	-0.5
Middle School	6-8	377	413	423	428	424	437	437	424	12.5
High School	9-12	988	932	953	854	856	883	921	960	-2.8
<b>Source:</b> <sup>1</sup> New York State Education Department, New York State School Report Cards, Comprehensive Information Reports, 2002-2003 and 2004-2005. <sup>2</sup> New York State Education Department, Property Tax Report Card 2005-2006 <sup>3</sup> WHBUFSD, October 2006, January 2008										

Based on these capacity numbers, for the 2007-08 school year, the Westhampton Beach Elementary School is operating at between 81 to 84 percent; the Westhampton Middle School is operating at approximately 85 to 88 percent; and the Westhampton Beach Senior High School is operating at approximately 87 percent capacity.

A report published in August 2001, *Investigating the possibility and options for housing East Quogue's secondary school students: A report to the Board of Education*, explored the possibility of the EQUFSD to establish a middle-high school to accommodate students who presently attend the WHBUFSD. This report was initiated due to the EQUFSD's concern that students would, at some point in the future, no longer be accommodated by WHBUFSD due to capacity constraints. As noted above, WHBUFSD can currently, and in the near future, accommodate out-of-district students. Further EQUFSD does not have immediate intentions of building any new facilities.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

The Town of Southampton, including East Quogue, is served by three institutions of higher learning. The first, Long Island University's Southampton Graduate Campus, located in Southampton Village, is home to the School of Continuing Education, which provides credit and non-credit courses for career advancement and personal enrichment to almost 1,000 students. The school offers master's degree programs in Childhood Education, Literacy Education, and Teaching Students with Disabilities. The second institution, Suffolk Community College, Eastern Campus in Riverhead, is a two-year school that enrolls over 2,000 students, who generally commute to school. The college offers a broad range of liberal arts and business courses, and specialized programs in Graphic Design, Dietetic Technology, Culinary Arts, Horticulture and Interior Design. Lastly, Stony Brook Southampton (formerly Southampton College), located in Southampton on Montauk Highway, was recently purchased by Stony Brook University to develop academic programs that focus on the environment and its sustainability. In addition, marine sciences and creative writing programs are also offered.

*THE KRAUS FAMILY HEALTH CENTER AT SOUTHAMPTON*

This facility is located on Meeting House Lane in Southampton Village and “provides health care for all regardless of their ability to pay. Demand is expected to increase when the County Health Department becomes a Managed Care provider. The County Health Department is now seeking a site for a larger facility” (1999 Comprehensive Plan Update).

In addition, within the East Quogue study area, Independent Group Home Living (IGHL), a local not-for-profit, maintains a group home for mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons at 135 Old Country Road. The IGHL homes are intermediate care facilities (ICFs), in which residents receive comprehensive services ranging from speech therapy to nursing.

**OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

*CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES*

The East Quogue United Methodist Church and Nursery School is located on the north side of Montauk Highway, between Lewis Road and Central Avenue. The Methodist Church Cemetery is located behind the church. In addition, St. Rosalie’s Mission Church is located at the southwest corner of Montauk Highway and Walnut Street.

*POST OFFICE*

The East Quogue Post Office is located at 6 Bay Avenue.

*RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES*

Recreational facilities within the study area include the Bay Avenue Trustee public dock and boat ramp and Town marina, East Quogue Village Green on Montauk Highway, the future ball fields on Damascus Road, and Pink Neck Preserve along the eastern shoreline of Weesuck Creek. These facilities are discussed in more detail below under section F, “Open Space and Recreation.” Also located along Bay Avenue is the Town-owned East Quogue Historical Society building.

**E. ECONOMIC AND FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This section examines the economic and fiscal conditions of the study area. It provides existing property valuation and tax structure as well as revenue derived from school district taxes in the study area as compared to the Town of Southampton as a whole.

**PROPERTY TAX STRUCTURE**

Table 2-15 shows the property tax structure for the study area and the Town of Southampton.

The table illustrates the property tax contributions of the study area compared to the Town as a whole. The study area generates \$11,130,557 in property tax revenue, or approximately 4.2 percent of the Town’s total net tax base of \$262,951,374.

The entire study area is within the EQUFSD. According to the Town of Southampton 2007-2008 Tax Rate Sheet, provided by the Town Tax Receiver’s office, the tax rate for parcels within the EQUFSD is \$8.0672 per \$1000 of assessed value. After exemptions, approximately \$8,480,469.35 in taxes was billed for the EQUFSD for the 2007-2008 tax year, as shown in Table 2-16.

Table 2-17 presents the cost per student attending the East Quogue Elementary School.

**Table 2-17**  
**Cost Per Student Attending East Quogue Elementary School**

School Year	Cost per Student
2004-2005	\$13,249.00*
2005-2006	\$14,444.00*
2006-2007	\$17,919.00*
2007-2008	\$20,264.00**
<b>Notes:</b> <u>These costs only reflect the cost for regular education studies. Special education student costs are calculated separately by the school district.</u> * Actual cost per student ** Estimate <b>Source:</b> EQUFSD Business Office, October 2006, January 2008.	

As discussed in detail in Section D, “Community Facilities and Services,” the EQUFSD consists of one elementary school that houses kindergarten through grade 6. Children that live in the EQUFSD in grades 7 through 12 attend the WHBUSFD, which receives tuition from the EQUFSD. This tuition is estimated every year by WHBUSFD. EQUFSD pays this estimate, which is evaluated by New York State the following school year once WHBUSFD sends the State a ST3 report detailing the actual costs per student for the year in question. Depending on whether the estimate is over or under the actual cost per student, East Quogue is reimbursed or needs to reimburse WHBUSFD. Table 2-18 provides a breakdown of both actual and estimated tuition paid by EQUFSD to WHBUSFD over the past four school years.

**Table 2-18**  
**Tuition Paid to Westhampton Beach**

School Year	Tuition Bill per Student
2004-2005	\$14,461.00*
2005-2006	\$14,829.00*
2006-2007	\$17,210.00**
2007-2008	\$18,073.00**
<b>Notes:</b> * Actual cost per student ** Estimate <b>Source:</b> EQUFSD Business Office, October 2006, January 2008.	

**LOCAL BUSINESSES**

The East Quogue study area is largely comprised of residential homes with agricultural uses primarily in the western portion of the study area. The local business district is centered along

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Montauk Highway between West Side Avenue to the west and East End Avenue to the east. In addition, there are some small businesses located south of Montauk Highway on side roads. Provided in Table 2-19 is a list of local businesses along the East Quogue Main Street (i.e., Montauk Highway). The businesses of the hamlet center are traditional small eateries, service, and gift shops that serve the local community. In addition, there are a few religious and institutional uses (see Section B, “Land Use, Zoning, and Neighborhood Character”).

**Table 2-19**  
**Known East Quogue Main Street Businesses**

<b>Business</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Business Orientation on Road</b>
<b>Between West Side Avenue and Lewis Road (west to east)</b>		
Automagic East (automotive repair)	643 Montauk Hwy	South
Hampton Brake Service	664 Montauk Hwy	North
James N. Agals Insurance (Farm Family Life Ins)	543 Montauk Hwy	North
Lopers Equipment Rental and Sales	589 Montauk Hwy	South
Mendehall Fuel (Seashore Fuels)	575 Montauk Hwy	South
Michael's Deli	615 Montauk Hwy	South
Dinome Painting	680 Montauk Hwy	North
Vacant store for rent (was Porch/Patio store)	585 Montauk Hwy	South
Westside Deli	690 Montauk Hwy	North
<b>Between Lewis Road and Central Avenue (west to east)</b>		
Citgo Gas Station (Quogue Automotive)	535 Montauk Hwy	South
Countach Automotive	509 Montauk Hwy	South
East Quogue United Methodist Nursery School	570 Montauk Hwy	North
Graceful Swan (collectibles, candles etc.)	544 Montauk Hwy	North
Olde Towne Builders (Olde Towne Property Mgt)	521 Montauk Hwy	South
Orlando's Barber Shop	501 Montauk Hwy	South
Quogue East Realty Company	521 Montauk Hwy	North
<b>Between Central Avenue and Vail Avenue (west to east)</b>		
Aligenky's Interior Creations	714A Montauk Hwy	South
China Delight	471 Montauk Hwy	South
Clover Nail and Skincare	526 Montauk Hwy	North
Distinctive Upholstery and Design	536 Montauk Hwy	North
East End Outdoor Supply Co.	476 Montauk Hwy	North
East Quogue Fire Department	Montauk Hwy E	South
East Quogue Wine and Liquor	530 Montauk Hwy	North
Fourth Neck Realty	477 Montauk Hwy	South
Halsey Common Professional Office Building	Montauk Hwy	South
John's Pizzeria (coming soon)	Montauk Hwy	South
Karrigan Country Realty	481 Montauk Hwy	South
Katharine Lovell Interiors	425 Montauk Hwy	South
New Moon Bar & Grill	524 Montauk Hwy	North
North Fork Bank	528 Montauk Hwy	North
Office Building: Recco Home Care, Smiley's Painting, JBG Realty, Lanzetta & Associates	472 Montauk Hwy	North
Once Upon a Time Thrift Boutique	485 Montauk Hwy	South

**Table 2-20**  
**Employment Characteristics**

	Town of Southampton, December 2006	Suffolk County, December 2006	Town of Southampton, December 2007	Suffolk County, December 2007	Percent Change Town Southampton	Percent Change Suffolk County
Civilian Labor Force	31,000	787,600	30,800	783,600	-0.6	-0.5
Employed	29,800	761,700	29,400	752,800	-1.3	-1.2
Unemployed Total	1,200	25,900	1,300	30,800	8.3	18.9
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.9	10.3	18.2
<b>Source:</b> New York State Department of Labor, Long Island Region, August 2006						

**F. OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION**

Preserving open space is of paramount importance to the Town of Southampton. Beginning with the 1970 Town of Southampton Comprehensive Plan, the Town has instituted a policy of preserving open space and protecting the local natural features, groundwater, agricultural resources, and wetlands. The Town also has the objective of meeting the recreational needs of its residents.

Designated open space occupies approximately 786 acres or 21 percent of the study area (see Figure 2-6). This acreage includes land from which residential development rights have been transferred, land set aside for open space conservation, cemeteries, and lands open to the public including the Pine Neck Nature Sanctuary, two Town parks, and the East Quogue Village Green. Several large tracts of open space from which residential development rights have been transferred are located between Sunrise Highway and the LIRR tracks in the northeastern portion of the study area. Behind these lands are clusters of residential development.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) owns parcels of land in the study area’s northwest corner. To the south is a Town-owned conservation area on both the east and west sides of Griffing Road. The Town also holds conservation areas fronting Sunrise Highway and Montauk Highway (see Figure 2-6). Additionally, the Town recently acquired parcels in the vicinity of Weesuck Creek for conservation purposes.

The study area also includes two cemeteries—one behind East Quogue United Methodist Church on the north side of Montauk Highway between Lewis Road and Central Avenue, and another on the west side of Spinney Road. The cemetery behind East Quogue United Methodist Church is a Town maintained historic burial ground. Abandoned cemeteries are required to be maintained by the Town under Town law.

There are two designated parks in the study area that serve as community parks. The 2.3-acre East Quogue Village Green, owned by the Town of Southampton, is located at the northwest corner of Montauk Highway and Lewis Road. The property is used for both passive and active recreation and features planted walkways, gazebos, a picnic area, a bandshell/civic ceremony area, a playground, public restrooms, and a bike rack. The other local park is the Pine Neck Nature Sanctuary. This open space, co-owned by the Town and the Nature Conservancy, is located along Weesuck Creek, south of Head of Lots Road. The property features 15 acres of

natural habitat, trails, wetlands, and shoreline, and is used for passive recreation including bird watching and hiking. Another 49 acres adjacent to the Pine Neck Preserve are owned by the Town and preserved as open space.

The Town also owns approximately 13.7 acres of open space at 146 Damascus Road. This site was a former animal control site and was also used as a highway department brush dump. The Town intends to develop the site as an active recreation park with Little League ball fields, multipurpose areas and possibly court games.

In addition, various lots have been preserved as open space within the Old Filed Map areas north of the LIRR tracks. Additional recreational opportunities in the study area include a Town-owned boat launch at the end of Bay Avenue on Shinnecock Bay, property recently purchased by the Town on the east side of Bay Avenue, and a privately owned marina—Hampton Marina Center. Local residents also utilize Weesuck Creek for recreation and commercial activities.

**LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)**

In terms of park use and adequacy, level of service (LOS) is defined as acreage per 1,000 people. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) suggests that open space, at a minimum, be composed of a “core” system of parklands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space per 1,000 population with half of the land dedicated to active uses such as ball fields, playgrounds, tennis and basketball courts, and skate board facilities. The NRPA suggests shifting away from reliance on an absolute national standard (i.e., the long standing notion of 10 acres per 1,000 persons) to increasing community self-direction where the number of acres for park and recreation land is based on what citizens determine is best for themselves. According to the Town’s draft 2003 *Town of Southampton Recreation Plan*, “...because the Town of Southampton contains large quantities of open space, new parks with active recreation facilities may be developed more intensely—that is, with facilities covering a greater percentage of the park than the fifty percent that is typical. It is therefore reasonable to reduce its LOS target acreage from the national minimum to a range of between 5 and 10 acres per 1,000.” Using the minimum from this range and the maximum from the national range, Table 2-21 shows the developed parkland LOS for the East Quogue study area based on the current open space and population.

**Table 2-21  
Parkland Level of Service**

Area	Population (Year-round, 2000 Census)	Existing Total Acres of Recreation Parkland	Existing LOS (acres per 1,000)	Optimum Total Acreage <sup>1</sup>
East Quogue study area	2,153	17.3	8.04	10.8-22.6
<p><b>Note:</b> <sup>1</sup>Optimum total acreage based on the Town’s standard references in their Recreation Plan and NRPA standards for parkland LOS.</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> US Census 2000; NRPA, <i>Open Space Guidelines and Standards</i>; <i>Town of Southampton Recreation Plan</i>, 2003; AKRF, Inc., August 2006.</p>				

As shown in Table 2-21, the existing developed parkland in the study area is below the optimum LOS target (10.8 to 22.6 acres for the study area) based on Town and NRPA standards. To meet this LOS target, an additional 2.76 acres of parkland are needed.

The Town currently owns approximately 13.7 acres of open space on Damascus Road (Section 288, Block 1, Lot 25 and Section 314, Block 2, Lots 1.17, 4.15, and 4.16). The Town purchased this site with the intention of developing it into active parkland. The Town currently has plans to develop this space as recreational fields. Therefore, when this site is developed into an active park, the parkland LOS for the East Quogue study area will increase to 14.4 acres per 1,000 persons and would therefore exceed the optimum target for developed open space.

It is noted that this open space analysis is conservative in that it does not consider the study area's open space resources that are not considered active parklands but that are preserved as open space areas for passive activities. As shown in Figure 2-6, this includes State park and Town owned land throughout the study area. Further, the Town's recreation plan (2003) includes Thomas Sullivan Memorial Park—an 11.6 acre park that is part of the East Quogue Elementary School property—as part of East Quogue's active parkland inventory. The plan rated this park, which has two ball fields, one soccer field, and a playground, as a 3, signifying that it's in poor condition and needs renovations, landscaping, and parking. The school district has since renovated this park. However, the Town no longer contracts with the school to utilize this park, since there are plans to reclaim the Damascus Road site for ball fields.

## **OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION PLANS, PROGRAMS, AND POLICIES**

### *OVERVIEW*

Over the past thirty years the Town of Southampton has demonstrated a commitment to the preservation of open space through a series of plans and policy initiatives. Beginning with the Town's first Master Plan in 1970 and culminating with the 2005 Community Preservation Project Plan, Southampton has sought to preserve its wealth of open space through the voluntary acquisition of land and transfer of development rights in targeted areas. This section examines the Town's open space plans, programs and policies.

### *TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON 1970 MASTER PLAN*

The first *Town of Southampton Master Plan* was published in 1970 and focused on the balance between development and natural features protection, groundwater management, protection of agricultural resources, and wetlands preservation. It was recommended in that plan that areas where growth should occur are the historically populated hamlets and villages within the Town (such as East Quogue), while recognizing that open spaces and neighborhood parks are essential components of future development. The plan also identified East Quogue as a high priority project for the development of neighborhood parks.

### *TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON 1999 COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN UPDATE*

A comprehensive update of the 1970 and 1984 master plans was released by the Town in 1999. The *1999 Comprehensive Plan Update* for the Town of Southampton focused on land management, growth, and environmental protection, and is now guiding land use and zoning decisions throughout Southampton. As stated in the adopted plan, "all Town land use regulations must be in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan" and the underlying purpose of the plan is "the control of land uses for the benefit of the whole community."

The Town's vision in preparing this Comprehensive Plan was to protect existing natural and cultural resources, promote community spaces, encourage economic growth, and provide

preserving. The plan recognized that “Weesuck Creek sustains exemplary occurrences of high and intertidal marshes, biologically significant areas whose protection is critical to maintaining the overall ecology of Shinnecock Bay.” The preservation of these lands would help to counter the devastation of this watershed that has occurred from the heavy residential development along the western shoreline. Figure 2-7 shows the priority parcels listed in the 2005 update that are within the project study area that have not already been developed or subdivided. The 2005 plan recommends the preservation of approximately 109 acres in the Weesuck Creek vicinity.

#### *TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON RECREATION PLAN*

The *Town of Southampton Recreation Plan* (2003) provides a comprehensive approach to recreation planning in the Town and includes a compilation of recommendations from the Comprehensive Plan that concern recreation. These recommendations are as follows:

- Develop a comprehensive picture of Southampton recreational needs and wants;
- Identify potential locations for new and/or expanded recreational facilities within the Town;
- Facilitate access to recreation resources in the Town for all residents and visitors;
- Incorporate greenway and trail development into the overall recreation planning process;
- Make the Town’s recreation management function self-sustaining;
- Enhance the use of Southampton’s recreational resources as a tool for economic development;
- Review and refine Town regulations and policies concerning recreational areas in order to reduce conflicts between natural resource protection and recreational uses;
- Review and refine Town land use and zoning regulations to facilitate the preservation and expansion of greenway and open space areas;
- Support local marinas through review and refinement of Town land use, zoning and other regulations, and technical assistance;
- Pursue partnerships between the Town, school districts, local colleges, and private resources to maximize opportunities for recreation use; and
- Explore and advance the planning concerning recognized needs for specialized recreation.

The recreation plan recommends that additional open space and recreational needs could be met with CPF properties. For example, a 64-acre site known as the “DeRopp” property in East Quogue was purchased by the Town’s CPF in the year 2000. The recreation plan identified this property as having the potential to provide needed parkland. Today, 15 of the 64 acres have been designated as the Pine Neck Nature Sanctuary. The remainder of the land is preserved as open space. In addition, the plan identifies the Town’s intention to develop an active park on the 13.7-acre former animal control site on Damascus Road.

#### *ZONING TO PRESERVE OPEN SPACE*

The *1999 Comprehensive Plan Update* recommends the establishment of PDDs for the purpose of protecting natural resources and providing open space. It is intended that PDDs, as floating zoning districts, can serve as receiving sites for Pine Barrens credits and other applicable development rights transfers. Bonuses can also be achieved for providing substantial community benefits.

In terms of preserving open space, a PDD should:

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

A list of reptiles and amphibians known to use the study area is provided in Table 2-24. This list was compiled based on the DEC Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project, a 10-year survey (1990-1999) that documents the geographic distribution of New York State’s amphibians and reptiles. Like the Breeding Bird Atlas (described below), this survey divided the State into large blocks, and with the assistance of volunteers, inventoried those blocks for amphibians and reptiles. The compiled data were organized by USGS quadrangle. The study area almost entirely falls within the Quogue quadrangle. Table 2-24 lists all frogs, toads, salamanders, and snakes recorded in the DEC database for the quadrangle. This table is solely based on the DEC database and does not detail evidence of all species that could be present based on actual field surveys. Of the 70 species of amphibians and reptiles identified by the survey, 21 (30 percent) are expected to utilize the study area. Of those, four species are listed as threatened, endangered or special concern species.

**Table 2-24  
Amphibians and Reptiles Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
<b>Salamanders</b>		
Northern Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	N/A
<b>Frogs and Toads</b>		
Fowler’s Toad	<i>Bufo fowleri</i>	N/A
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	N/A
Northern Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris c. crucifer</i>	N/A
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	N/A
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>	N/A
<b>Turtles</b>		
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra s. serpentine</i>	N/A
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	NYS special concern species
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	N/A
Red-Eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Species introduced to the area
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>	N/A
Northern Diamondback terrapin	<i>Malaclemys t. terrapin</i>	NYS special concern species
<b>Snakes</b>		
Northern Water Snake	<i>Nerodia s. sipedon</i>	N/A
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	N/A
Eastern Hognose Snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	NYS special concern species
Northern Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsii</i>	N/A
Northern Black Racer	<i>Coluber c. constrictor</i>	N/A
Eastern Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis t. triangulum</i>	N/A
<b>Sources:</b>	New York State Amphibian and Reptile Atlas (1990 – 1999), Quogue Quadrangle Amphibians and Reptiles of Long Island, Staten Island and Manhattan, Hofstra University, Department of Biology <a href="http://people.hofstra.edu/faculty/Russell_L_Burke/HerpKey/list_regional-species.htm">http://people.hofstra.edu/faculty/Russell_L_Burke/HerpKey/list_regional-species.htm</a>	

Those species of reptiles and amphibians requiring wetlands and aquatic resources for a large percentage of their life cycle are unlikely to occur in those portions of the study area that lack wetlands and contain few aquatic breeding sites. According to the DEC and NWI maps, wetlands are predominately south of Old Country Road, along the coast of Weesuck and Daves Creek and Shinnecock Bay.

Because a large portion of the study area is well drained and lacks wetlands, it is expected that amphibians and reptiles that frequent the study area would be limited to those that do not require water or wet soil for a majority of their life cycles. These would include Fowlers toad (*Bufo fowleri*), which requires only temporary water-filled ruts to lay their eggs, and northern redback salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*), which is an entirely terrestrial species found in hardwood or mixed forests. Reptiles occupying any or all of the sites could include such species as eastern box turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*), and snakes typically found in habitat close to human habitation or disturbance such as common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), and northern black racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*). Such species also would find prey, including rodents and invertebrates within the study area.

## **AVIAN HABITAT AND SPECIES**

### *OVERVIEW*

Long Island is centrally located along the mid-Atlantic flyway. Moreover, the unique habitats of the Town and the study area afford an extensive habitat for populations of avian species including forest interior species and coastal waterbirds. A more detailed discussion follows.

According to the 1988 *Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State* between 1980 and 1985, there were 280 possible, probable, or confirmed breeders in the East Quogue blocks. The Atlas was developed by covering the entire State with a grid made up of 5 kilometer by 5 kilometer blocks. Of the 280 species considered, 178 or 64 percent were confirmed in these blocks (identified as blocks 6952B/D and 7052A/C). The Atlas has since been updated and the interim data has been posted on the DEC website. It is expected that the final Atlas will be available in 2008. Based on the data collected between 2000 and 2005, there were a total of 323 possible, probable, or confirmed breeders in the specified blocks with 198 confirmed, 94 probable and 31 possible breeders.<sup>1</sup> The total of 323 accounts for all birds identified in each of the four blocks. When considered on a species basis, 128 species were considered possible, probable, or confirmed. A list of these species is provided in Appendix B. In addition, Appendix B includes a list of species that migrate or breed in the East Quogue area, according to the American Bird Conservancy and National Audubon Society.

A number of bird species identified in the study area are protected. Protected species, identified within the study area or its immediate vicinity, as defined in the Environmental Conservation Law 11-0103, include two endangered species, piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*), and four threatened species, common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and upland sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*). Endangered species are those in immediate danger of becoming extinct or extirpated while threatened species are those that are likely to become endangered in the future. A total of eight bird species identified by the Breeding Bird Atlas project in the vicinity of the

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<sup>1</sup> [www.apps.dec.state.ny.us/apps/bba/results](http://www.apps.dec.state.ny.us/apps/bba/results)

study area are “special concern” species. These are species that are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented evidence exists relating to their continued existence in New York State (e.g., grasshopper sparrow [*Ammodramus savannarum*], whip-poor-will [*Caprimulgus vociferous*], and American bittern [*Botaurus lentiginosus*]).

### *MIGRATORY BIRDS*

Neotropical migratory birds breed on the East End of Long Island. A neotropical migratory species is one that winters in Latin America and breeds in the United States. Migratory breeding birds are of concern on the Eastern End of Long Island due to a noticeable decline in local populations. Of particular concern are neotropical migratory forest interior species that breed and thrive within forest interiors. Forest interior species require large uninterrupted woodland territories to maintain viable populations. For example, the ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), a forest interior species, shows a preference for mature deciduous and mixed forests with little understory, and an abundance of fallen leaves, logs, and rocks. According to the Breeding Bird Atlas, ovenbird populations are typically sustained in woodlots exceeding 35 acres. Ovenbirds are generally less abundant in smaller forest tracts and edge habitats. While these areas may be utilized for feeding and attracting potential nest mates during courtship, successful breeding habitat for the ovenbird generally correlates to large forest tracts.

Populations of neotropical migratory species have declined in the eastern United States and Canada (Robbins et al. 1989; Sauer & Droege 1992; Witham & Hunter 1992), and it has been suggested that this decline is due to the fragmentation of extensive forest tracts in the northeast (Robbins 1980; Whitcomb et al. 1981; Wilcove 1985). The common occurrence associated with forest fragmentation is the segregation of forest areas into smaller disconnected parts. With smaller patches of forest, avian species lose nesting opportunities and become more susceptible to ground predators such as raccoons.

Forest fragmentation is the division of large forest blocks into smaller separated blocks due to development and disturbance related to development. The disconnection of the forest blocks limits the habitat areas for species that thrive on the interior of the forest. Fragmented forests also increase the edge—the area that is adjacent to open areas such as roads—and thus increases predation of interior species as the area to hide has been reduced. This topic was thoroughly covered in the Western GEIS, which recognized the negative impacts of forest fragmentation on long-term biological diversity and stability of bird populations.

As mentioned earlier, the Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) is an example of an edge species that thrives in fragmented forests. Habitat fragmentation has been termed the greatest worldwide threat to forest wildlife (Rosenburg and Raphael 1986) and the primary cause of species extinction (Wilcox and Murphy, 1985). Common practices within the Town and throughout Long Island that aim to reduce forest fragmentation are cluster developments, which encourages development on smaller lots to maintain large contiguous forest blocks and habitat corridors that provide connectivity of forested areas and allow species movement through the corridors to larger forested tracts. In forested areas, there are both forest interior and forest edge species that primarily breed or forage the forest perimeter. The edge is created at the interface of two significantly different community types, such as a woodland clearing, a maintained power line corridor through a forested area, or a wooded hedgerow traversing an agricultural field (Forman & Godron, 1986). Edge species, such as the song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), show a preference for nesting in thickets, hedgerows, and woodland clearings, and are commonly found in suburban gardens and parks. A more recent derivation of a forest interior species is a forest

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dependent species which can breed and thrive on the interior of a forest or on the edge of a forest. However, these specific species do not tolerate small forested areas.

The following are some common forest interior species that may nest within the study area: hairy woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), black-and-white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), scarlet tanager (*Piranga olivacea*), American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), veery (*Catharus fuscescens*), and black-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). The following avian species are common forest dependent nesters and are confirmed breeders within the study area: great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), Eastern wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*), wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), brown thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), blue-winged warbler (*Vermivora pinus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), orchard oriole (*Icterus spurius*), pine warbler (*Dendroica pinus*), prairie warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*), and red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*).

Area-sensitive species include neotropical migrants such as the ovenbird, worm-eating warbler, and black-and-white warbler. The reproductive success of area-sensitive species on the East End may be lower in fragmented forests because of parasitism by Brown-Headed Cowbirds. Nest predation is more prevalent near forest edges than forest interiors (Askins et al. 1990; Paton 1994; Rich et al. 1994). These species typically build nests on the ground and therefore are particularly vulnerable to predation by raccoons and domestic cats, which hunt along the forest floor (Askins et al. 1990). The population of this species increases as the forest interior decreases. Brown-headed cowbirds parasitize neotropical migratory species by placing their eggs in the nest of other birds while possibly pushing the host eggs out of the nest. The cowbird eggs hatch early in comparison to host species, and therefore may crowd out the host nestlings. Neotropical species will either raise or abandon the outside nestlings. It is common for cowbird nestlings to tire smaller host birds to the point where no energy can be exerted for their own nestlings. As stated, domestic cats and raccoons also pose a threat to woodland avian species.<sup>1</sup>

### SHINNECOCK BAY WATERBIRDS

This highly productive bay is important to a variety of waterbirds throughout the year. Shinnecock Bay is one of the most important waterfowl wintering areas (November - March) on Long Island. Over a 10 year period, it was estimated that the bay was host to over 3,500 birds per year including scaup (*Aythya marila*), brant (*Branta bernicla*), black duck (*Anas rubripes*), red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*), bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*), common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Canada goose (*Branta Canadensis*), oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*), and canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)<sup>2</sup>. Thus, Shinnecock Bay supports wintering waterfowl concentrations of State-wide significance. Waterfowl use of the bay during winter is influenced in part by the extent of ice cover each year. Concentrations of waterfowl also occur in Shinnecock Bay during the spring and fall migrations (March - April and October - November, respectively).

Some additional signature species of Shinnecock Bay and its vicinity include great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), great blue heron (*Ardea Herodias*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*,

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<sup>1</sup> E-mail correspondence with Eric Salzman, resident of East Quogue and noted birder, June 9, 2008.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.nyswaterfronts.com/downloads/pdfs/sig\\_hab/LongIsland/Shinnecock\\_Bay.pdf](http://www.nyswaterfronts.com/downloads/pdfs/sig_hab/LongIsland/Shinnecock_Bay.pdf)

bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), green heron (*Butorides virescens*), little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliates*), willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*), black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonas traillii*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) and common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), saltmarsh sharp-tailed (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) and seaside sparrows (*Ammodramus maritimus*), boat-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus major*), and American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*).<sup>1</sup>

#### LOCAL BIRDS WITH DECLINING POPULATIONS

It is noted that a number of local birds, once quite prevalent, have been declining in population. Below is a list of those species.<sup>2</sup>

- American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)
- American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)
- Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)
- Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)
- Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)
- Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)
- Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)
- Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)
- Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)
- Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
- Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)
- Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)
- Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)
- Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
- Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)
- Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)
- Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferous*)
- White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)
- White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)
- Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

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<sup>1</sup> E-mail correspondence with Eric Salzman, resident of East Quogue and noted birder, June 9, 2008.

<sup>2</sup> ibid

remaining figures depict views of Weesuck Creek in the southern portion of the study area. Weesuck Creek acts as a tributary to Shinnecock Bay and exhibits biologically rich wetlands and shorelines of coastal forest. Specifically, the western shoreline is completely built with residential and some commercial uses while the eastern shoreline provides a large expanse of pristine coastal forests of oak, pine, maple, and tupelo. Salt hay meadows characterize the area, backed by red maple-black gum hardwood swamps and coastal Pine Barren communities.

### **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

The Town's *1999 Comprehensive Plan Update* identifies key scenic corridors in the Town. Within the study area, the following are considered to be high vulnerability scenic corridors: Quogue-Riverhead Road, Lewis Road, and Montauk Highway. These corridors were established based on the following:

- An inventory of visual, land use, ownership, natural, and cultural characteristics of both the primary and secondary roadways in the Town. This inventory included viewsheds, the area that is visible from the roadway consisting of foreground, middle-ground, and background views; viewpoints, exact locations that provide essential views from the road; and road corridor segments.
- A survey of public opinion to assign numeric values to specific scenic corridors. This visual preference survey asked more than 650 residents to designate the physical and visual characteristics of several road and highway corridors. Overall, the preference was for small country roads along shorelines, preserved open space, minimally developed farmland, Pine Barrens, wooded moraine, and deciduous forests, as well as preserved and maintained villages and hamlets. The scenic assessment also designated corridors that have a 5 or greater value within the study area. The rating of corridor values range from +10, the highest, to -10, the lowest, with 0 being neutral.
- A vulnerability analysis that identified which scenic corridors would require proper management to maintain their existing scenic quality.

The Comprehensive Plan recognizes the importance of scenic resources as most visitors and residents view the Town from their cars and therefore what is visible from the roads forms their image of Southampton. During the comprehensive planning process, the Citizen's Advisory Committee identified the protection of "sense of place" and maintaining the Town's rural character as the most important issues facing the preservation of scenic resources. The plan identified one scenic roadway—Lewis Road—within the study area (see Figure 2-17). Scenic roadway designations recognize the importance of roadways that contain exceptional examples of historic, agricultural, natural, and cultural features. Figure 2-17 also shows Montauk Highway as a rural route.

### **CENTRAL PINE BARRENS LAND USE PLAN**

The Central Pine Barrens Land Use Plan (CLUP) identifies scenic resources as "those landscape patterns and features which are visually or aesthetically pleasing and which therefore contribute affirmatively to the definition of a distinct community or region within the Central Pine Barrens." The CLUP also recognizes that the function of scenic resources is varied from defining the character of a place, distinguishing one community from another, and promoting the natural resources features of an area thus encouraging tourism and recreation. Based on inventoried resources, the CLUP identified Sunrise Highway in the vicinity of the study area as

significant due to expansive views, Quogue-Riverhead Road due to the Dwarf Pine Barrens, Henry's Hollow region due to topographic relief offering scenic views, and Dwarf Pine Barrens. Of the listed resources within the vicinity of the study area, only Henry's Hollow and a small portion of Quogue-Riverhead Road is located within the study area.

## **J. CULTURAL RESOURCES**

This section provides a brief overview of the development history of the Town of Southampton and East Quogue and presents an inventory of cultural resources including archaeological resources and standing historic structures.

### **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### *TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON*

Southampton Town was originally occupied by the Shinnecock Indians, one of thirteen Algonquin tribes inhabiting Long Island prior to European settlement, and one of four who were in possession of the eastern portion of the Island. As the *1999 Comprehensive Plan Update* states: "The Shinnecock, which means 'level land,' inhabited the coastal plain around creeks and inlets which supplied a bounty of aquatic life for food and trade." The Shinnecoeks were a peaceful yet credulous people, as they welcomed English settlers in 1640 and unknowingly signed over the title to their land to the settlers.

In 1640, settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts arrived in the vicinity of Southampton to establish a new plantation. The original land acquisition from the Indians covered the eastern portion of the Town; the area west of the Shinnecock Canal was acquired in 1666. The Town was first patented in 1676 and wasn't recognized as a town until after the Revolution on March 7, 1788, but had kept records since its founding days.

Agriculture and fishing, notably whaling, were the primary trades in the early years (1776-1850). The early settlers were principally farmers who grew a variety of grains, including wheat, oats, barley, and rye. In addition, the settlers raised cattle and hogs. Whaling became a major industry during the 18th century, leading to the prominence of Sag Harbor as an east coast port. In 1788, a US customs house was built, making Sag Harbor a port of entry. The demand for whale oil declined during the third quarter of the 19th century, following the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, leading to the decline of Sag Harbor as a port.

By 1872, the LIRR was extended to Southampton. The 1873 railroad ran from Eastport, through Westhampton, Canoe Place, Southampton Village, Water Mill, Bridgehampton, and on to Sag Harbor. Sag Harbor, although past the peak of its whaling and ship building fame, was still the most prosperous village in the eastern end of Long Island, and Bridgehampton, Southampton, and East Hampton were also flourishing at that time as agricultural and stock-raising villages.

The summer resort industry began during the late 19th century, facilitated by the expansion of the LIRR into the area. Beach resorts were developed at Westhampton Beach, Quogue, Southampton Village, and, later during the 1920s, at North Sea. Development increased as the network of parkways and highways increased across the Island, particularly the construction of the Southern State Parkway and Sunrise Highway. Moreover, population gradually increased as summer homes emerged as a permanent fixture of Southampton's housing stock.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

According to SHPO's online GIS system, there are potentially sensitive archaeological areas south of Montauk Highway (CR 80) within the East Quogue study area (see Figure 2-32). This information is supported by information contained in the draft *GEIS for Comprehensive Plan Update (1997)* and in the Town of Southampton's GIS database.

## K. TRAFFIC, AIR, AND NOISE

### TRAFFIC

This section analyzes the existing transportation network, traffic volumes, and trends within East Quogue, focusing on the study area.

#### *STUDY AREA*

As shown in Figure 2-33, 12 intersections (considered key intersections likely to be affected by project-generated trips) were identified for detailed analysis including:

1. Quogue-Riverhead Road (CR 104) & Old Country Road
2. Quogue-Riverhead Road & Lewis Road
3. Lewis Road & Spinney Road
4. Lewis Road & Old Country Road
5. Lewis Road & Box Tree Road/Old Country Road
6. Old Country Road & Central Avenue
7. Montauk Highway (CR 80) & Lewis Road
8. Montauk Highway & Central Avenue
9. Montauk Highway & Josiah Fosters Path
10. Montauk Highway & Squires Avenue
11. Montauk Highway & Old Country Road
12. Montauk Highway & Emmett Drive

The intersection of Montauk Highway & Central Avenue is signalized. The remaining study area intersections are unsignalized.

There are three at-grade crossings for the LIRR Montauk line and one bridge over the LIRR track. The first grade crossing is located on Lewis Road just north of Old Country Road. The second crossing is located at Gleason Drive and services the western Pines Subdivision, while the third crossing is immediately to the east and serves the mobile home park. Based on an agreement made between the Town and LIRR on November 15, 1988, no new crossings or bridges are permitted along the portion of the line that exists between Lewis Road and Bellows Park.

*PEDESTRIAN CONDITIONS*

Pedestrian volumes were observed to be low to moderate in the study area. Sidewalks exist along the following study area roadways: Montauk Highway, Central Avenue, and Lewis Road, primarily in the downtown hamlet area and in the vicinity of the public school on Central Avenue, as these locations are where most of the pedestrian traffic is concentrated. Observations conducted during field visits showed very low levels of pedestrian activity and no pedestrian facilities (sidewalks, crosswalks) in the other portions of the study area. Further, limited roadways shoulders are available for pedestrians on single-lane roads.

*PUBLIC TRANSIT*

Public rail and bus service is offered in the study area. The LIRR offers commuter rail service near the study area via its Montauk and Ronkonkoma Branches. The Westhampton and Hampton Bays train stations are located approximately 4 miles to the west and east, respectively from the downtown area, while the Riverhead train station is located approximately 7 miles north of the downtown area. Approximately 2 trains stop at each station during the AM and PM commuter hours.

Suffolk County Transit operates the following bus routes within the study area (see Figure 2-36): Routes 10D and S90. These bus routes offer service to several other Suffolk County municipalities. Route 10D travels along Montauk Highway, Lewis Road, Old Country Road, and Josiah Fosters Path in the study area. Route 10D makes 2 to 4 stops in the study area during both the AM and PM peak hours and connects commuters to the LIRR Hampton Bays train station. Within the study area, this the Route 10D bus stops at Montauk Highway and East End Avenue. Route S90 travels along Montauk Highway, Lewis Road, Central Avenue, Old Country Road, and Quogue-Riverhead Road in the study area. Route S90 makes approximately 2 stops in the study area during both the AM and PM peak hours and connects commuters to the LIRR Riverhead train station. Within the study area, this bus stops at Central Avenue and Montauk Highway.

**AIR QUALITY**

Under the Federal Clean Air Act, the EPA established standards for air pollutants of nationwide concern. As part of that act, six “criteria” pollutants were identified with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established for those pollutants. The six pollutants are sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), photochemical oxidants (ozone), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), total suspended particulates (TSP), and lead (Pb). In addition, New York State has established its own set of standards (Ambient Air Quality Standards or AAQS), which are equal to and in some cases more stringent than the NAAQS. CO is the pollutant that is most associated with gasoline powered mobiles sources such as cars and trucks.

EPA has designated Suffolk County as in attainment for CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and lead. The CAA requires that a maintenance plan ensure continued compliance with the CO NAAQS for former non-attainment Areas.

On December 17, 2004, EPA took final action designating the five boroughs of New York City as well as Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester and Orange counties as PM<sub>2.5</sub> non-attainment areas under the CAA. State and local governments are required, by early 2008, to develop implementation plans designed to meet the standards. As described above, EPA has revised the PM standards. PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment designations would be effective by April, 2010,

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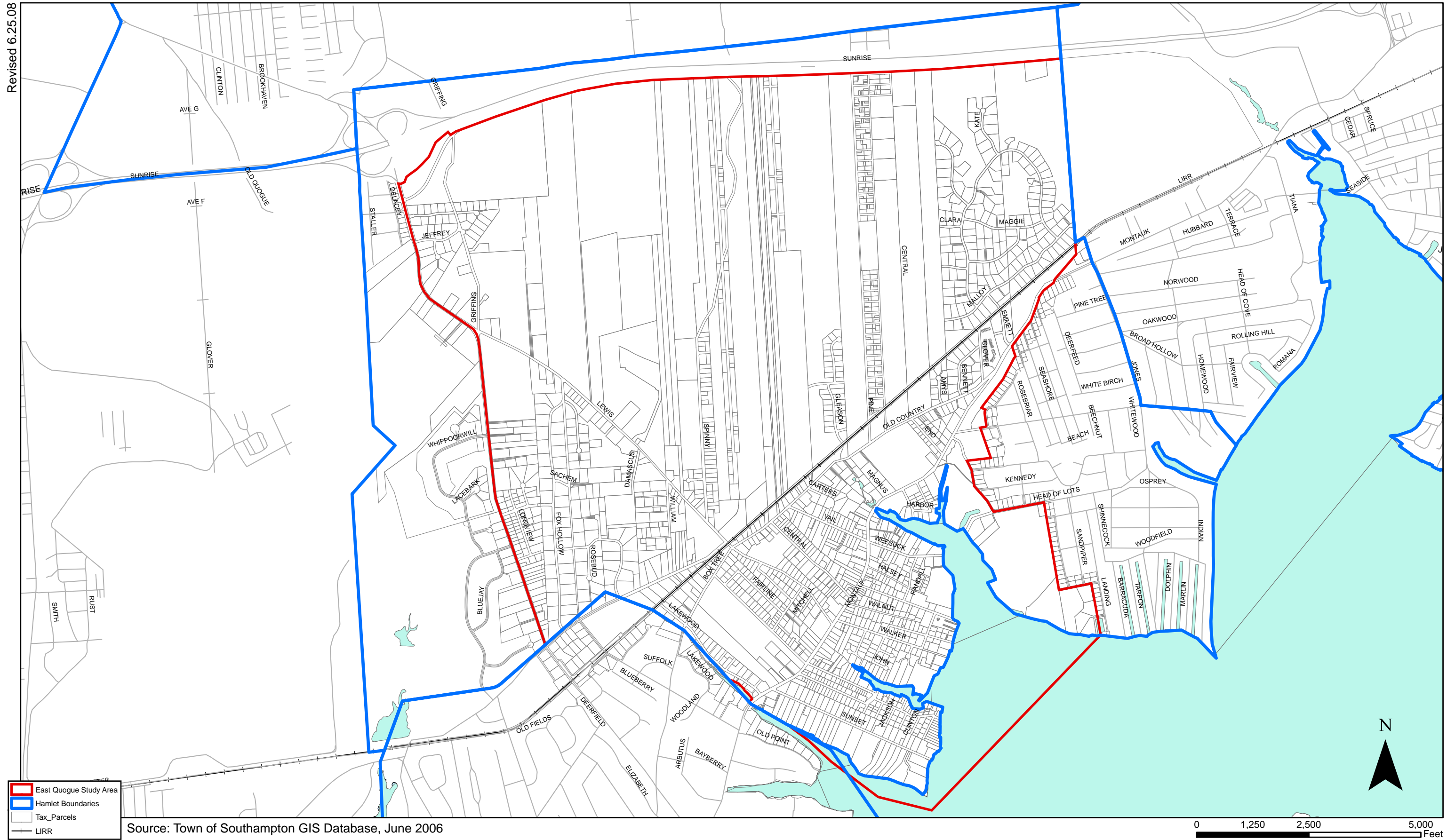
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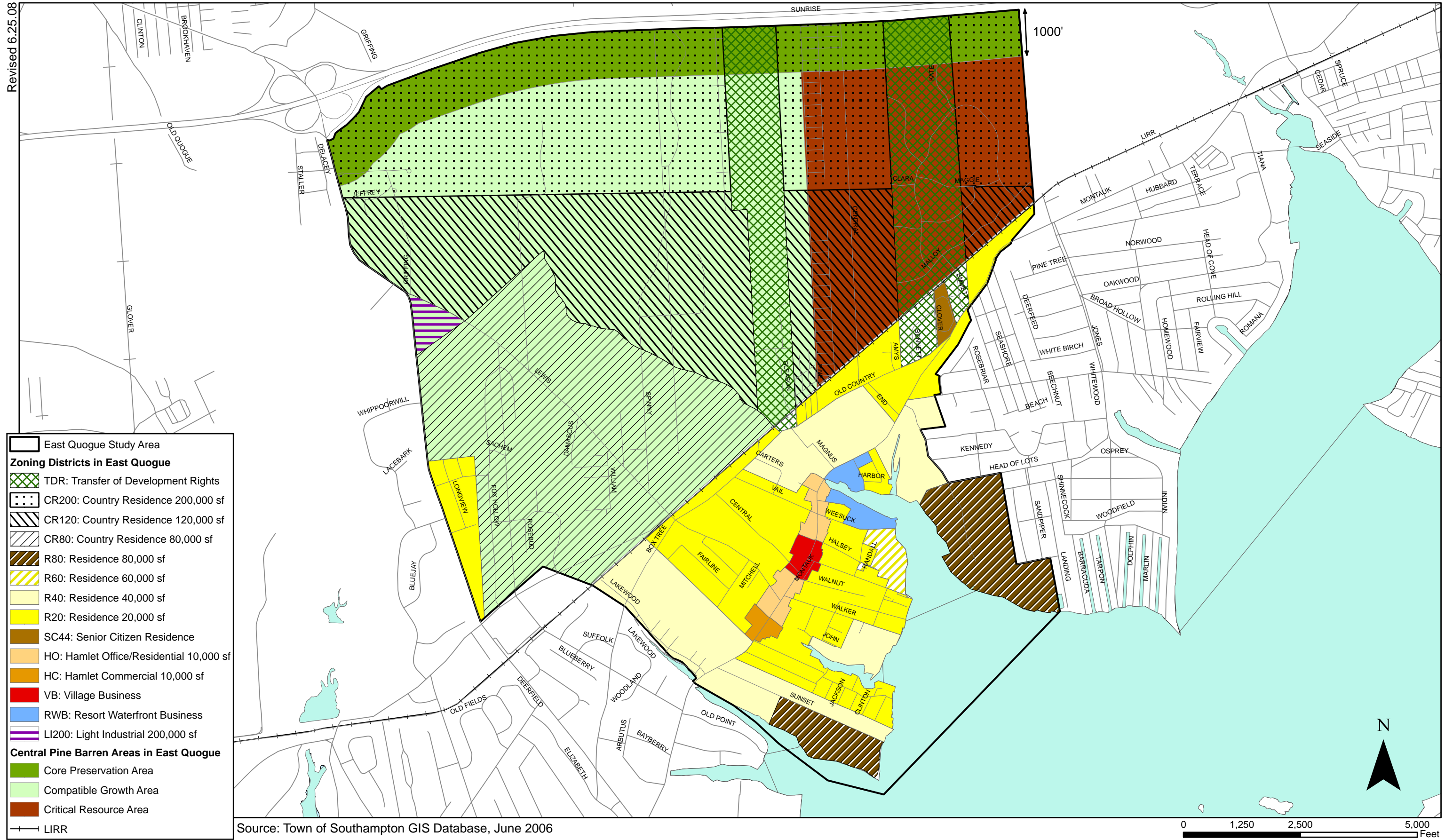
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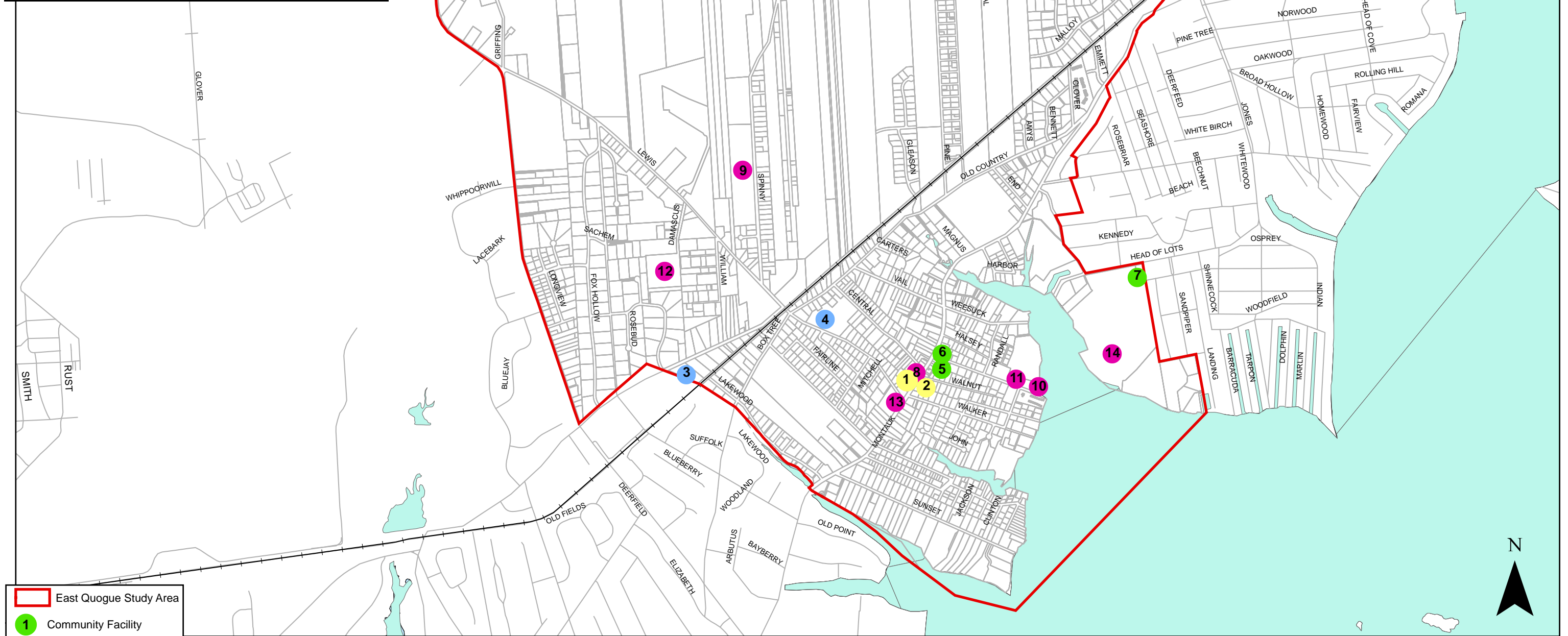
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Revised 7-23-08

Number	Community Facility
<i>House of Worship</i>	
1	East Quogue United Methodist Church and Nursery School
2	St. Rosalie's Church
<i>Institutional</i>	
3	Independent Group Home Living Program, Inc.
4	East Quogue Elementary School
<i>Public Service</i>	
5	East Quogue Post Office
6	East Quogue Fire Station #1
7	East Quogue Fire Station #2
<i>Other</i>	
8	Historic Burial Ground (Town)
9	Cemetery (Private, non-denominational)
10	Bay Avenue Town Trustee Dock, Boat Ramp, and Town Marina
11	East Quogue Historical Society (Future use of building)
12	Future ball fields
13	East Quogue Village Green
14	Pine Neck Preserve



Source: Town of Southampton GIS Database, June 2006

East Quogue Study Area  
 Community Facility  
 LIRR

Community Facilities  
Figure 2-3

## Appendix B: Bird Species that Breed or Migrate to East Quogue Area

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>American Golden-Plover</u>	<u><i>Pluvialis dominica</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in the area</u>
<u>Bay-breasted Warbler</u>	<u><i>Dendroica castanea</i></u>	<u>Migrant</u>
<u>Bicknell's Thrush</u>	<u><i>Catharus bicknelli</i></u>	<u>Migrant</u>
<u>Blackpoll Warbler</u>	<u><i>Dendroica striata</i></u>	<u>Formerly very common migrant</u>
<u>Black Skimmer</u>	<u><i>Rhynchops niger</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Black-throated Green Warbler</u>	<u><i>Dendroica virens</i></u>	<u>Common migrant/occasional breeder</u>
<u>Blue-winged Warbler</u>	<u><i>Vermivora pinus</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Bobolink</u>	<u><i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i></u>	<u>Migrant/rare breeder on Eastern LI</u>
<u>Brown Thrasher</u>	<u><i>Toxostoma rufum</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Buff-breasted sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Tryngites subruficollis</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in the area</u>
<u>Canada Warbler</u>	<u><i>Wilsonia canadensis</i></u>	<u>Migrant/occasional breeder</u>
<u>Cerulean Warbler</u>	<u><i>Dendroica cerulean</i></u>	<u>Rare breeder</u>
<u>Connecticut Warbler</u>	<u><i>Oporornis agilis</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in the area</u>
<u>Eastern Meadowlark</u>	<u><i>Sturnella magna</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Eastern Wood-Pewee</u>	<u><i>Contopus virens</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Golden-winged Warbler</u>	<u><i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in the area</u>
<u>Gull-billed Tern</u>	<u><i>Sterna nilotica</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in the area</u>
<u>Hudsonian Godwit</u>	<u><i>Limosa haemastica</i></u>	<u>Uncommon migrant</u>
<u>Kentucky Warbler</u>	<u><i>Oporornis formosus</i></u>	<u>Occasional migratory overshoot</u>
<u>King Rail</u>	<u><i>Rallus elegans</i></u>	<u>Regular migrant in marshes</u>
<u>Least Tern</u>	<u><i>Sterna antillarum</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Loggerhead Shrike</u>	<u><i>Lanius ludocicianus</i></u>	<u>Very rare migrant</u>
<u>Long-billed Curlew</u>	<u><i>Numenius americanus</i></u>	<u>Vagrant</u>
<u>Marbled Godwit</u>	<u><i>Limosa fedoa</i></u>	<u>Uncommon migrant</u>
<u>Olive-sided Flycatcher</u>	<u><i>Contopus cooperi</i></u>	<u>Migrant, formerly common</u>
<u>Painted Bunting</u>	<u><i>Passerina ciris</i></u>	<u>Rare vagrant</u>
<u>Piping Plover</u>	<u><i>Charadrius melodus</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Prairie Warbler</u>	<u><i>Dendroica discolor</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Prothonotary Warbler</u>	<u><i>Protonotaria citrea</i></u>	<u>Migratory overshoot</u>
<u>Red Knot</u>	<u><i>Calidris canutus</i></u>	<u>Migrant</u>
<u>Roseate Tern</u>	<u><i>Sterna dougallii</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Sanderling</u>	<u><i>Calidris alba</i></u>	<u>Common migrant</u>
<u>Semipalmated Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris pusilla</i></u>	<u>Common migrant</u>
<u>Short-eared Owl</u>	<u><i>Asio flammeus</i></u>	<u>Mainly winter visitor/has bred in the past</u>
<u>Stilt Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris himantopus</i></u>	<u>Uncommon migrant</u>
<u>Western Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris mauri</i></u>	<u>Rare migrant in area</u>
<u>White-rumped Sandpiper</u>	<u><i>Calidris fuscicollis</i></u>	<u>Uncommon migrant</u>
<u>Willow Flycatcher</u>	<u><i>Empidonas traillii</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>
<u>Wilson's Plover</u>	<u><i>Charadrius wilsonia</i></u>	<u>Rare migratory overshoot</u>
<u>Wood Thrush</u>	<u><i>Hylocichla mustelina</i></u>	<u>Breeder</u>

**Source:** American Bird Conservancy/National Audubon Society Watch List 2007, and e-mail correspondence with Eric Salzman, June 10, 2009.