APPENDIX E

ECOLOGY STUDY
Supplemental Natural Resources Survey

Old Mill II Property
100 Clover Drive
Town of Great Neck
Nassau County, New York

May 3, 2011
Revised August 15, 2011

Prepared by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This supplemental Natural Resources Survey Report was prepared for the 3.1 acres Old Mill II property and includes data collected during recent fieldwork completed on the site located at 100 Clover Drive in the Town of Great Neck (Figure 1.0-1). Field surveys were conducted by Ecological Solutions, LLC biologist on March 15 and 25, 2011 and complement the field work completed by AKRF, Inc during 2006.

The purpose of the surveys was to further document existing habitat cover types or changes since the original ecological evaluation in 2006 including plant species and wildlife species and determine if potential habitat for threatened or endangered species exists. The balance of the report focuses on anticipated impacts to these resources, and potential mitigation measures for significant impacts. The proposed development or preferred plan is for a residential subdivision of 12 new single family home lots.

The property was used as a single-family residential property. Currently, the property is unoccupied and maintenance of physical features including natural features has not been performed for some time. Twenty (20) percent of the site has slopes that range between 10 and 15 percent, and 35 percent of the site has slopes of 15 percent or greater. Also, 2.8 acres of the 3.1 acres site is currently forested and after completion of the project would be impacted. The analysis completed in 2006 including review of the National Wetland Inventory map and as confirmed in 2011 indicates that there is no federal or State regulated wetland areas located on the property.

As noted in the photographs in this report the property was severely impacted by a weather event (probably a microburst) a year or two ago that uprooted, snapped, or otherwise irreversibly damaged approximately 60 percent of the canopy trees greater than 10 inches dbh on the site and weakened the remainder. The remaining standing trees lost limbs or were also otherwise damaged to the point that environmental stressors such as insect infestation can cause the loss of the majority of the mature trees on the site. The overall health of the vegetation on this site is low when compared to the analysis completed in 2006 and indeed this damage may lead to less budding and leaf cover which will slowly cause the loss of the damaged trees. Pioneer species like those that are currently in the understory (black locust, black cherry) could become the dominants on the site in the coming years without any development activities.

Methods and findings for this study are outlined below in this report.

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1 The aerial photograph used for the Location Map was taken prior to the storm event referenced in this Report.
Figure 1.0-1 Location Map
Figure 1.0-2 Soils/Habitat Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
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<tr>
<td>PrD</td>
<td>Plymouth - Riverhead Complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnB</td>
<td>Urban Land - Montauk, 3 to 8 percent slopes</td>
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</table>

Oak-tulip Tree Forest

Developed Area
Figure 1.0-3 NYSDEC Mapping

2 NYSDEC Website – Environmental Resource Mapper
1.1 AGENCY INQUIRY

A written inquiry was sent to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation - Natural Heritage Program (NHP) to obtain information or prior records about any known special concern, threatened, or endangered species or significant habitats on or near the site.

Correspondence (attached) dated April 15, 2011 has been received from the NYSDEC and states “We have no records of rare or state-listed animals or plants, significant natural communities or other significant habitats, on or in the immediate vicinity of the site”.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 VEGETATION AND HABITAT FIELD INVENTORY

The vegetation inventory included identification of one (1) distinct natural habitat cover type on the site. A cover type survey was conducted by investigating the site to identify and classify habitat.

Visual searches for herbaceous and woody plant species or parts thereof, including dead leaves, bark, twigs, seed heads, or other identifiable plant structures were conducted to identify and document plant material on the site although these searches were seasonally limited. The assessment completed in 2006 by AKRF contains a reliable list of species identified on the property. The methods used to search for species on the site are outlined in Biodiversity Assessment Manual\(^3\).

There is one (1) distinct natural cover types identified on the site, as classified by Edinger 2002 and is shown in Figure 1.0-2.

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<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>HABITAT COVER TYPE</th>
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<th>PROPOSED IMPACTS</th>
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The developed area is not a natural cover type but rather includes the acreage of previously improved property and surrounding ornamentals and landscaped tree species. A description of the cover type is outlined in Section 3.0.

\(^3\) Hudsonia Ltd., 2001
Figure 2.1-1 Existing Conditions Map
2.2 WILDLIFE FIELD INVENTORY

Seasonally limited field surveys were conducted to identify early spring wildlife species including mammals, birds, and herpetiles (reptiles and amphibians) to add to the existing site natural resource data gathered during 2006. Special surveys were also conducted to identify and locate state and federally listed species of special concern and threatened and endangered species and their appropriate habitats. Multiple methods were used in these surveys, as multiple methodologies increase the potential accuracy of surveys. Methods used are outlined below.

A. Mammals

The following survey methods were utilized during the field survey:

1. Sign search, in which the observer records any recognizable signs (tracks, droppings, hair, bones, etc.) of mammal species.

2. Opportunistic mammal sightings, in which the observer identifies mammals encountered in the field at random.

Mammals were identified based on visual encounters, vocalizations, tracks, fur, bones, rubs, scrapes, droppings, or other recognizable signs in habitats throughout the property. Sampling routes were established throughout the property to cover all of the identified vegetation cover types. Established sampling routes throughout the site (transects) were walked, and wildlife was recorded as encountered.

B. Birds

The following survey methods were utilized during the field survey:

1. Strip transect, in which the observer records all species encountered (seen/heard) along a trail.

2. Opportunistic bird sighting, in which the observer records birds encountered randomly.

3. Sign search, in which the observer records signs (feathers, nests, droppings, tracks, etc.) of birds encountered in the field.
Birds were detected and identified by visual encounter with individuals, vocalizations, tracks, feathers, bones, droppings, castings, nests, drillings, or other recognizable signs.

C. **Herptiles (Reptiles and Amphibians)**

Field methods used to survey for herptile species were based on:

1. Log rolling (overturning logs, large stones, and other debris to reveal herptiles underneath).

2. Aural surveys were conducted for vocal herptiles. Herptiles were searched for utilizing visual encounter, vocalizations, egg masses, or remains.
3.0 VEGETATION AND COVER TYPE INVENTORY

1.0 Oak-Tulip Tree Forest

The mesophytic hardwood forest on this site typically occurs on moist, well-drained sites in southeastern New York. The dominant trees located on the site include a mixture of five or more of the following: red oak (Quercus rubra), tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), beech (Fagus grandifolia), black birch (Betula lenta), red maple (Acer rubrum), black oak (Q. velutina), and white oak (Q. alba) some of which range in diameter from 20 to 36 inches or greater in size. Norway maple trees of smaller diameters (4 to 20 inches) are found throughout the site, and in some areas constitute the dominant tree species as measured by stem density (the number of individual trees per area). Similarly, black locust and black cherry are both dominant species at higher elevations, with tree diameters generally 12 to 24 inches. Both black locust and Norway maple are early successional species that are favored after disturbance - the channelization of the offsite drainage ditch likely required clearing of portions of this parcel in the past that account for the prevalence of some early successional species in the area of the drainage easement. Other species of canopy trees found frequently throughout the site include American elm, black walnut, bitternut hickory and sycamore. A tree survey was conducted on the property by others and is attached to this report.

There is typically a subcanopy stratum of small trees and tall shrubs dominated by flowering dogwood (Cornus florida); witch hazel (Hamamelis virginiana), sassafras (Sassafras albidum), red maple, and black cherry (Prunus serotina). The shrublayer and groundlayer flora is not very diverse most likely due to the small size of the site. Characteristic groundlayer herbs are white wood aster (Aster divaricatus), New York fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis), and Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia). This habitat type is common on the northern half of Long Island in the Coastal Lowlands ecozone.

This habitat on the site was severely damaged by a storm or storm events a year or two ago that decimated many of the larger trees and vegetation on the site and decreasing the quality of the habitat on the site. This site is an “island” surrounded by a well developed and well travelled residential area with little or no connection to other similar wooded or natural habitats in this area of the County. The road network surrounding the site would cause significant impacts to species movements to and from the site for mammals and herpetiles. Most birds are more adaptable due to their ability to move between habitats and would be expected to still utilize the site especially those species common to this part of Long Island and suburban/urban settings.
2.0 Developed Area

The property contains a distinct developed area with ornamental landscape species adjacent to Clover Drive and associated with the existing dwelling.

Species observed on the property include white ash (Fraxinus americana), black walnut (Juglans nigra), Norway maple (Acer platanoides), black oak (Quercus velutina), red maple (Acer rubrum), and black cherry (Prunus serotina).

Shrubs on the property include multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora), honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.), Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia), poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans), black raspberry (Rubus occidentalis), and fox grape (Vitis labrusca).

Additional herbaceous material on the site includes garlic mustard (Allaria officinalis), violet (Viola spp.), wild strawberry (Fragaria virginiana), clover (Trifolium spp.), and violets (Viola spp.).

Bird species observed in the ground layer included Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis), bluejay (Cyanocitta cristata), and tufted titmouse (Baeolophus bicolor). No herpetiles were observed on the property.

Mammals located on the site included deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus), gray squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis), and raccoon (Procyon lotor).
4.0 THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES REVIEW

During the field walks in 2006 and again in 2011 it was determined that no potential habitat or critical habitat for any New York State listed or Federally listed rare, threatened, or endangered species exists on or in the vicinity of the property. In addition, the Environmental Resource Mapper on the NYSDEC website shows that there are no known occurrences of any threatened or endangered species on or in the vicinity of the property.

Critical habitat is defined as: (1) specific areas within a geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if the area contains physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a particular, and those features require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if it is determined by the NYSDEC or US Fish and Wildlife Service that the area itself is essential for the conservation of a species.
5.0 ALTERNATIVES

A review of the following alternative site development plans was undertaken to determine if impacts to the existing habitat could be decreased so that one site development alternative would have a clear advantage over the others meaning there would be substantially lower environmental impacts.

A. “No-Action” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the potential impacts of leaving the site in its current condition where most of the site would remain vacant and the single family home on Clover Drive would remain.

The no action alternative although typically reviewed during SEQR is not feasible since the action is to develop a project on the site that meets all site constraints. If the Applicant did not propose a project then the habitat on the site would still be low quality due to the storm event discussed in this report and damage to vegetation on the site.

B. “As-of-Right Without Variances” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the potential impacts of a development in accordance with existing zoning which does not require the granting of any variances by the Village of Great Neck Board of Appeals.

This alternative will yield a slightly lower lot count but due to the conditions on the site such as steep slopes and configuration of the existing parcel boundaries does not decrease the amount of impact to the site.

C. “Subdivision Including Reservation of Parkland” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the potential impacts of a subdivision including the reservation of parkland rather than the payment of a fee in lieu thereof.

This alternative will yield a slightly lower lot count and will preserve some habitat on the site as “parkland”. This area will be difficult to utilize as parkland for recreation because it is private property and impacted by steep slopes and will remain highly fragmented for wildlife.

D. “Workforce Housing” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the potential impacts of a Change of Zone from Residence A to Residence E to construct a three-story emergency workforce housing complex with 5 studios, ten one-bedroom units and nine two-bedroom units and a three-story market rate apartment complex with 24 one bedroom units, 45 two-bedroom units and 27 three-bedroom units.

This alternative does not decrease the amount of impact to habitat on the site.
E. “Religious Use” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the potential impacts of a religious institution. It has a 15,000 sf building and 210 parking spaces. We assumed 80% sanctuary @ 15sf/pp = 800 people, plus 10 employees in 20% of the building. Parking at 1/4 seats (200) and 1/employee (10).

This alternative does not decrease the amount of impact to habitat on the site.

F. “Development with Alternate Access” - this alternative will describe and evaluate the development of the project site without access to Clover Drive, should such access not be permitted or possible.

This alternative does not decrease the amount of impact to habitat on the site since the entrance from Clover Drive is already impacted and considered Urban land.
6.0 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

The proposed project and appurtenant features will necessarily require clearing of most of the remaining vegetation, earth moving (excavation, filling, and grading), operation of heavy machinery, construction, addition of impervious surfaces, changes in traffic patterns, and increased human activity on the subject property. These activities have the potential to impact the existing environmental elements of the site. Anticipated impacts from these activities are outlined below.

6.1 IMPACTS TO VEGETATION AND COVER TYPE

A. Oak-Tulip Tree Community. The vegetative community featured at the project site is not considered pristine or of special concern for the ecology of the area especially considering the damage to the site from recent storm events. However, most of the trees still standing will be removed as part of the development process.

The relatively small size of site and its location within an urbanized residential area, isolated from other forested areas, suggest that the likelihood of the site providing critical habitat for rare plants and animals is low. Moreover, most of the animals likely to frequent the site would continue to do so after completion of the proposed development, since these species are adapted to disturbed, suburban environments.

Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed development would pose a significant adverse impact to flora or fauna.

B. Habitat Loss. The proposed activities will require the removal of most of the remaining trees on the property. A majority of the natural habitat has been lost due to the storm events that have occurred on the site. Many of the mature trees are damaged, uprooted, or dead standing wood.

This area will be replaced on each of the lots and at the property boundaries with cultural cover types, such as mowed lawn with ornamental trees (much like the currently existing developed area) and impervious surfaces such as new structure/s, driveways, walks, etc. Remaining habitat value will be dependent on landscape planting schemes.

C. Habitat Fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is the separation and isolation of habitats and wildlife populations by placing impenetrable barriers between habitats that prevent mixing formerly connected or adjacent wildlife
populations. This creates “habitat islands” that prevent genetic mixing of populations, potentially leading to extinction of small sub-populations.

This site is already highly fragmented from any remaining habitat in the area with no obvious connections to similar natural habitat in the area. Additional habitat fragmentation is not expected since the property is surrounded by roads and urban development. The property effectively is considered “isolated”.

6.2 IMPACTS TO WILDLIFE

A. All Species. Direct impacts to wildlife from the proposed development will primarily be displacement. Species found on the site are typically found in suburban/urban settings and adapt well to proximal human habitation. These species will remain on the developed portion of the site, though likely in fewer numbers, as availability of basic habitat features (food, cover, and space) may be decreased in the developed area with the loss of some of the remaining larger trees.

All of the wildlife species currently found on the site are tolerant of human disturbance or habitation, such as raccoons, and although they may be displaced from the developed portion of the site they may attempt to move into adjacent properties, to occupy habitat. Thus, impacts from actions on the subject site can extend to adjacent habitats beyond the development area and even beyond the property boundaries.
7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed development of the property is anticipated to have the potential for some environmental impacts at varying levels but many of these impacts can be minimized through the implementation of mitigating measures. These are actions taken to prevent or lower the probability of adverse effects from the development. Mitigating measures for the potential impacts are outlined below.

7.1 MITIGATION FOR VEGETATION AND COVER TYPE IMPACTS

To minimize loss of habitat, the developer will minimize removal of large trees along the property boundaries as much as possible to preserve natural cover types on the site and maintain visual buffers to neighboring properties.

A combination of natural and ornamental plantings will be integrated on the property with the existing trees that will be preserved along the perimeter of the site. A detailed landscaping plan specifies these mitigating measures. This will not only have ecological benefits, but will also provide mature trees for shade and visual screening and wildlife cover.

7.2 MITIGATION FOR WILDLIFE IMPACTS

If excavation occurs during the breeding season (June-July) the applicant will have the property surveyed by a biologist for breeding wildlife, especially birds, to ensure no impacts occur to any active nest locations. This will prevent disruption of nesting and breeding habitats during the breeding season and subsequent wildlife reproductive cycles.

Although not a true mitigation measure it is noted that the County drainage property located adjacent to the site will also remain to provide some habitat potential.
8.0 REFERENCES

**Habitat Cover Types:**


Environmental Assessment for Emergency Workforce Housing at Old Mill II (AKRF, Inc., October 2006).

**Plants:**


**Vertebrates:**


**Birds:**


**Amphibians and Reptiles:**


9.0 PHOTOGRAPHS
**ATTACHMENT - NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS**

![New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Logo]

**NYS Breeding Bird Atlas**

**Block 6051A**

2000-2005

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ATTACHMENT - RESUME

Ecological Solutions, LLC

Michael Nowicki, B.S.

ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Ecological Solutions was started to provide a wide range of natural resource management services to private clients, non-profit organizations, and municipalities. The professional staff of Ecological Solutions has over 20 years of experience in wetland and natural resource investigations, permitting, monitoring, and environmental planning. We are dedicated to helping our clients achieve their development goals while conserving and enhancing the existing on-site natural resources. Services include guiding our clients through the changing Federal, State, and Local permitting processes.

EDUCATION

State University of New York-College of Environmental Science and Forestry:
B.S. Environmental and Forest Biology, May 1988.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

WETLANDS/NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Nowicki has over 20 years of experience in natural resources management and providing the following services. Wetland Services: wetland delineations, functional evaluations, Federal, State, and Local Permitting, mitigation, and mitigation monitoring.

Natural Resource Management Services: floral, faunal, and threatened/endangered species surveys including; New York State endangered and threatened plants, Blanding’s Turtle, Bog Turtle, Karner Blue Butterfly, Timber Rattlesnake, Indiana Bat, Northern Cricket Frog, and Eastern Tiger Salamander; vegetative cover type description and mapping; pre-development site review; pond and habitat restoration and creation.

Forest and Woodland Management Services: forest tree survey and inventory; forest management plans for economic returns, aesthetic, and safety considerations, and habitat for specific wildlife species.

WILDLIFE ECOLOGY: Mr. Nowicki has 20 years of experience with wildlife ecology field research. He has worked on large mammal projects that include wolf, grizzly bear, and white-tailed deer studies, and raptor surveys.

PLANNING: Mr. Nowicki serves as a project manager and drafts Environmental Impact Statements; implements SEQRA; drafts zoning ordinances, including aquifer and ridgeline protection; makes presentations to Village and Town planning and zoning boards, and reviews projects on behalf of private clients and municipalities.
**ATTACHMENT - NYSDEC LICENSE**

| NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION |
| Endangered/Threatened Species: Scientific # 204 |

| LICENSE |
| Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) |

| License Issued To: |
| MICHAEL J NOWICKI |
| ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LLC |
| 1248 SOUTHFORD RD |
| SOUTHURY, CT 06488 |

(203) 910-4716

| DEC Contact Information |
| DIVISION OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND MARINE RESOURCES |
| SPECIAL LICENSES UNIT |
| 625 BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12233-4752 |
| PHONE: (518) 402-8985  FAX: (518) 402-8925 |
| WEBSITE: www.dec.state.ny.us |

| License Authorizations |
| Endangered/Threatened Species: Scientific |
| License # 204 |
| New License  Effective Date: 1/20/2011  Expiration Date: 1/19/2012 |

| NYSDEC Approval |
| By acceptance of this license, the licensee agrees that the license is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, and all conditions included as part of this license. |

| License Regulations |
| 6 NYCRR Part 182 |
| 6 NYCRR Part 175 |
| ECL 11-0536 |
| ECL 11-0535 |

| Issued License | Page 1 of 4 |
ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES: SCIENTIFIC - LICENSE CONDITIONS

1. Scientific Collection - Species Authorization The licensee and/or designated agents are authorized to collect, temporarily hold for data collection and release unharmed at collection site Blanding's Turtles (Emydoidea blandingii), Bog turtles ( Clemmys mühlenburgii), tiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum), short-eared owl (Asio flammeus) and northern harrier (Circus cyaneus) in region 3 with cooperation of NYS DEC Bureau of Habitat.

2. Scientific Collection - Authorized Activities The licensee is authorized to possess the collected species for the following activity(ies): Species survey

3. Scientific Collection - Location The licensee is authorized to collect species from the following locations only:
   DEC Region 3

4. Scientific Collection - Law Enforcement Notification The licensee shall notify the appropriate Regional Environmental Conservation Officer at least 48 hours prior to conducting activities pursuant to this license and within 24 hours upon the loss or theft of any collecting gear.

5. Collection from the Wild - Authority to Designate Agents The licensee is authorized to designate agents to assist the licensee with the activities authorized pursuant to this license provided that:
   a. the licensee submits a written request to the NYSDEC Special Licenses Unit at the address listed on the front of this license containing the:
      i) name
      ii) address
      iii) age
      iv) phone number of the person he or she is designating as a designated agent, and;
   b. the licensee receives an amended license from the Special Licenses Unit listing the designated agent(s) he or she has nominated before that person can conduct activities authorized by this license.

6. Scientific Collection - Federal and Local Licensing Requirements The licensee shall determine if a corresponding Federal or local Permit is required to exercise the authority granted in this license. If a corresponding Federal or local Permit is required, the licensee shall obtain a valid Federal or local Permit before conducting any activity pursuant to this license.

7. Scientific Collection - Reporting Requirement - Prior to Expiration The licensee shall file a written annual report prior to the expiration date of this license. Such annual report shall contain: a) name of the licensee, b) license number, c) common name of the listed animals collected, d) location(s) of collection, e) date(s) of collection, f) biological data collected and g) final disposition of collected animals. The licensee shall send this report to the NYSDEC Special Licenses Unit 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-4752.

8. Scientific Collection – Additional Reporting Requirement (ESU) The licensee shall file duplicate reports with the Endangered Species Unit.

Issued License
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Endangered/Threatened Species: Scientific # 204

Endangered Species Unit
NYSDEC HEADQUARTERS
625 BROADWAY
ALBANY, NY12233

GENERAL CONDITIONS - Apply to ALL Authorized Licenses

1. GC – Licensee Shall Read All Conditions The licensee shall read all license conditions prior to conducting any activities authorized pursuant to this license.

2. GC – Reasons for Revocation This license may be revoked for any of the following reasons:
   i. licensee provided materially false or inaccurate statements in his or her application, supporting documentation or on required reports;
   ii. failure by the licensee to comply with any terms or conditions of this license;
   iii. licensee exceeds the scope of the purpose or activities described in his or her application for this license;
   iv. licensee fails to comply with any provisions of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law, any other State or Federal laws or regulations of the department directly related to the licensed activity;
   v. licensee submits a check, money order or voucher for this license or application for this license that is subsequently returned to the department for insufficient funds or nonpayment after the license has been issued.

3. GC – Licensee Shall Carry Copy of License The licensee shall carry a copy of this license or a document provided by the department, if relevant, when conducting activities pursuant to this license.

4. GC – Licensee Shall Notify of Change of Address The licensee shall notify the Special Licenses Unit in writing, by mail or email, within five (5) days of the official change of residence.

5. GC – License is Not Transferrable This license is not transferrable and is valid only for the person identified as the licensee.

6. GC – Licensee is Liable for Designated Agents If designated agents are authorized pursuant to this license, the licensee shall be liable and responsible for any activities conducted by designated agents pursuant to this license or any actions by designated agents resulting from activities authorized by this license.

7. GC – Licensee Renewal The licensee shall submit a written request for the renewal of this license prior to the expiration date listed on the license. The licensee shall include accurate and complete copies of any required reports with their renewal request. This renewal paperwork shall be sent to:

NYSDEC
Special Licenses Unit
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4752.

This license is deemed expired on the date of expiration listed on the license.

Issued License
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Endangered/Threatened Species: Scientific # 204

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER LICENSEE OBLIGATIONS

MN – Licensee is Liable
The licensee shall be liable and responsible for any activities conducted under the authority of this license or any actions resulting from activities authorized by the license.

MN – Access by Law Enforcement
The licensee shall allow representatives of the NYS DEC Division of Law Enforcement to enter the licensed premises to inspect his or her operations and records for compliance with license conditions.

Trespassing Prohibited
This license is not a license to trespass. The licensee shall obtain permission from the appropriate landowner/land manager prior to conducting activities authorized pursuant to this license.
ATTACHMENT - TREE SURVEY
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • Fax: (518) 402-8926
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joe Martens
Commissioner

April 15, 2011

Michael Nowicki
Ecological Solutions
1248 Southford Road
Southbury, CT 06488

Dear Mr. Nowicki:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database, with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed 3-Acre Residential Subdivision – 13 Lots, Old Mill II Property, site as indicated on the map you provided, located on Clover Drive, Town of Great Neck, Nassau County.

We have no records of rare or state-listed animals or plants, significant natural communities or other significant habitats, on or in the immediate vicinity of your site.

The absence of data does not necessarily mean that rare or state-listed species, natural communities or other significant habitats do not exist on or adjacent to the proposed site. Rather, our files currently do not contain information which indicates their presence. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental assessment.

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

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities and other significant habitats maintained in the Natural Heritage Data bases. Your project may require additional review or permits; for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html.

Sincerely,

Jean Pietrusiak,
Information Services

cc: Region I

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