ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES

[redacted] Transitional Residence
[redacted], Queens, NY 11102

November 12 2024

CEQ 25DHS004Q

Lead agency:

NYC Department of Homeless Services
Department of Social Services

33 Beaver Street, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Prepared by:

CSAGROUP
EST • 1956

Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

Attachments

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT - SHORT FORM

City Environmental Quality Review
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT (EAS) SHORT FORM

FOR UNLISTED ACTIONS ONLY • *Please fill out and submit to the appropriate agency* (see instructions)

Part I: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. *Does the Action Exceed Any Type I Threshold in 6 NYCRR Part 617.4 or 43 RCNY §6-15(A) (Executive Order 91 of 1977, as amended)?* ☐ YES ☒ NO

If "yes," **STOP and complete the FULL EAS FORM.**

2. *Project Name* [redacted] Transitional Residence

3. *Reference Numbers*

CEQR REFERENCE NUMBER (to be assigned by lead agency)	BSA REFERENCE NUMBER (if applicable)
25DHS004Q	
ULURP REFERENCE NUMBER (if applicable)	OTHER REFERENCE NUMBER(S) (if applicable) (*e.g.*, legislative intro, CAPA)

4a. *Lead Agency Information*			**4b. *Applicant Information***		
NAME OF LEAD AGENCY NYC Department of Homeless Services			NAME OF APPLICANT NYC Department of Homeless Services		
NAME OF LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Kelly Conliffe, Executive Director			NAME OF APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTACT PERSON Kelly Conliffe, Executive Director		
ADDRESS 33 Beaver Street, 20th Floor			ADDRESS 33 Beaver Street, 20th Floor		
CITY New York	STATE NY	ZIP 10004	CITY New York	STATE NY	ZIP 10004
TELEPHONE (212) 361-0572	EMAIL KeConliffe@dhs.nyc.gov		TELEPHONE (212) 361-0572	EMAIL KeConliffe@dhs.nyc.gov	

5. *Project Description*

The New York City Department of Homeless Services is proposing to enter into a long-term rent contract agreement ("Proposed Action") to fund services to be provided by the non-profit Housing Options and Geriatric Association Resources ("HOGAR") Inc. (the "Provider"), who would operate a transitional residence ("Facility") at [redacted] in Queens. Under the Proposed Action, an existing seven-story building would be utilized to provide dormitory-style housing for up to 74 single adults. The Facility would also employ 36 full-time-equivalent employees. Following renovations, the Facility would be ready for occupancy in May 2025.

Project Location

BOROUGH Queens	COMMUNITY DISTRICT(S) 1	STREET ADDRESS [redacted]
TAX BLOCK(S) AND LOT(S) [redacted]		ZIP CODE 11102
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY BY BOUNDING OR CROSS STREETS [redacted]		
EXISTING ZONING DISTRICT, INCLUDING SPECIAL ZONING DISTRICT DESIGNATION, IF ANY R6A		ZONING SECTIONAL MAP NUMBER 9a

6. *Required Actions or Approvals* (check all that apply)

***City Planning Commission*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ UNIFORM LAND USE REVIEW PROCEDURE (ULURP)

☐ CITY MAP AMENDMENT	☐ ZONING CERTIFICATION	☐ CONCESSION
☐ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT	☐ ZONING AUTHORIZATION	☐ UDAAP
☐ ZONING TEXT AMENDMENT	☐ ACQUISITION—REAL PROPERTY	☐ REVOCABLE CONSENT
☐ SITE SELECTION—PUBLIC FACILITY	☐ DISPOSITION—REAL PROPERTY	☐ FRANCHISE
☐ HOUSING PLAN & PROJECT	☐ OTHER, explain:	

☐ SPECIAL PERMIT (if appropriate, specify type: ☐ modification; ☐ renewal; ☐ other); EXPIRATION DATE:

SPECIFY AFFECTED SECTIONS OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

***Board of Standards and Appeals*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO

☐ VARIANCE (use)

☐ VARIANCE (bulk)

☐ SPECIAL PERMIT (if appropriate, specify type: ☐ modification; ☐ renewal; ☐ other); EXPIRATION DATE:

SPECIFY AFFECTED SECTIONS OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

***Department of Environmental Protection*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO If "yes," specify:

Other City Approvals Subject to CEQR (check all that apply)

- ☐ LEGISLATION
- ☐ RULEMAKING
- ☐ CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
- ☐ 384(b)(4) APPROVAL
- ☐ OTHER, explain:
- ☐ FUNDING OF CONSTRUCTION, specify:
- ☐ POLICY OR PLAN, specify:
- ☒ FUNDING OF PROGRAMS, specify: Transitional residence
- ☐ PERMITS, specify:

Other City Approvals Not Subject to CEQR (check all that apply)

- ☐ PERMITS FROM DOT'S OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION AND COORDINATION (OCMC)
- ☐ LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION APPROVAL
- ☐ OTHER, explain:

***State or Federal Actions/Approvals/Funding*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO If "yes," specify:

7. *Site Description:* *The directly affected area consists of the project site and the area subject to any change in regulatory controls. Except where otherwise indicated, provide the following information with regard to the directly affected area.*

***Graphics*:** *The following graphics must be attached and each box must be checked off before the EAS is complete. Each map must clearly depict the boundaries of the directly affected area or areas and indicate a 400-foot radius drawn from the outer boundaries of the project site. Maps may not exceed 11 x 17 inches in size and, for paper filings, must be folded to 8.5 x 11 inches.*

- ☒ SITE LOCATION MAP
- ☒ ZONING MAP
- ☒ SANBORN OR OTHER LAND USE MAP
- ☒ TAX MAP
- ☐ FOR LARGE AREAS OR MULTIPLE SITES, A GIS SHAPE FILE THAT DEFINES THE PROJECT SITE(S)
- ☒ PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE TAKEN WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF EAS SUBMISSION AND KEYED TO THE SITE LOCATION MAP

Physical Setting (both developed and undeveloped areas)

Total directly affected area (sq. ft.): 14,088 sf floor space

Waterbody area (sq. ft) and type: 0

Roads, buildings, and other paved surfaces (sq. ft.): 0

Other, describe (sq. ft.): 0

8. *Physical Dimensions and Scale of Project* (if the project affects multiple sites, provide the total development facilitated by the action)

SIZE OF PROJECT TO BE DEVELOPED (gross square feet): 14,088 sf

currently developed on 2,350 sf lot

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 1

GROSS FLOOR AREA OF EACH BUILDING (sq. ft.):

HEIGHT OF EACH BUILDING (ft.): appox. 70 ft

NUMBER OF STORIES OF EACH BUILDING: 7

Does the proposed project involve changes in zoning on one or more sites? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If "yes," specify: The total square feet owned or controlled by the applicant:

The total square feet not owned or controlled by the applicant:

Does the proposed project involve in-ground excavation or subsurface disturbance, including, but not limited to foundation work, pilings, utility lines, or grading? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If "yes," indicate the estimated area and volume dimensions of subsurface permanent and temporary disturbance (if known):

AREA OF TEMPORARY DISTURBANCE: sq. ft. (width x length) VOLUME OF DISTURBANCE: cubic ft. (width x length x depth)

AREA OF PERMANENT DISTURBANCE: sq. ft. (width x length)

Description of Proposed Uses (please complete the following information as appropriate)

	Residential	***Commercial***	***Community Facility***	***Industrial/Manufacturing***
Size (in gross sq. ft.)			14,088 sq ft	
Type (*e.g.,* retail, office, school)	units		74 shelter beds	

Does the proposed project increase the population of residents and/or on-site workers? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If "yes," please specify: NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS: 74 NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL WORKERS: 36

Provide a brief explanation of how these numbers were determined: based on information provided by the Provider

Does the proposed project create new open space? ☐ YES ☒ NO If "yes," specify size of project-created open space: sq. ft.

Has a No-Action scenario been defined for this project that differs from the existing condition? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If "yes," see Chapter 2, "Establishing the Analysis Framework" and describe briefly:

9. *Analysis Year* CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 2

ANTICIPATED BUILD YEAR (date the project would be completed and operational): 2025

ANTICIPATED PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION IN MONTHS: N/A, construction is complete at the Site

WOULD THE PROJECT BE IMPLEMENTED IN A SINGLE PHASE? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF MULTIPLE PHASES, HOW MANY?

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: N/A

10. *Predominant Land Use in the Vicinity of the Project* (check all that apply)

☒ RESIDENTIAL ☐ MANUFACTURING ☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK/FOREST/OPEN SPACE ☐ OTHER, specify:

Part II: TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS: For each of the analysis categories listed in this section, assess the proposed project's impacts based on the thresholds and criteria presented in the CEQR Technical Manual. Check each box that applies.

- If the proposed project can be demonstrated not to meet or exceed the threshold, check the "no" box.
- If the proposed project will meet or exceed the threshold, or if this cannot be determined, check the "yes" box.
- For each "yes" response, provide additional analyses (and, if needed, attach supporting information) based on guidance in the CEQR Technical Manual to determine whether the potential for significant impacts exists. Please note that a "yes" answer does not mean that an EIS must be prepared—it means that more information may be required for the lead agency to make a determination of significance.
- The lead agency, upon reviewing Part II, may require an applicant to provide additional information to support the Short EAS Form. For example, if a question is answered "no," an agency may request a short explanation for this response.

	YES	NO
1. *LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 4		
(a) Would the proposed project result in a change in land use different from surrounding land uses?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in a change in zoning different from surrounding zoning?	☐	☒
(c) Is there the potential to affect an applicable public policy?	☐	☒
(d) If "yes," to (a), (b), and/or (c), complete a preliminary assessment and attach.		
(e) Is the project a large, publicly sponsored project?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete a PlaNYC assessment and attach.		
(f) Is any part of the directly affected area within the City's Waterfront Revitalization Program boundaries?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete the Consistency Assessment Form.		
2. *SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 5		
(a) Would the proposed project:		
○ Generate a net increase of 200 or more residential units?	☐	☒
○ Generate a net increase of 200,000 or more square feet of commercial space?	☐	☒
○ Directly displace more than 500 residents?	☐	☒
○ Directly displace more than 100 employees?	☐	☒
○ Affect conditions in a specific industry?	☐	☒
3. *COMMUNITY FACILITIES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 6		
(a) Direct Effects		
○ Would the project directly eliminate, displace, or alter public or publicly funded community facilities such as educational facilities, libraries, hospitals and other health care facilities, day care centers, police stations, or fire stations?	☐	☒
(b) Indirect Effects		
○ **Child Care Centers:** Would the project result in 20 or more eligible children under age 6, based on the number of low or low/moderate income residential units? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ **Libraries:** Would the project result in a 5 percent or more increase in the ratio of residential units to library branches? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ **Public Schools:** Would the project result in 50 or more elementary or middle school students, or 150 or more high school students based on number of residential units? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ **Health Care Facilities and Fire/Police Protection:** Would the project result in the introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood?	☐	☒
4. *OPEN SPACE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 7		
(a) Would the proposed project change or eliminate existing open space?	☐	☒
(b) Is the project located within an under-served area in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, or Staten Island?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the proposed project generate more than 50 additional residents or 125 additional employees?	☐	☐
(c) Is the project located within a well-served area in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, or Staten Island?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the proposed project generate more than 350 additional residents or 750 additional employees?	☐	☐
(d) If the project in located an area that is neither under-served nor well-served, would it generate more than 200 additional residents or 500 additional employees?	☐	☒

	YES	NO
5. *SHADOWS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 8		
(a) Would the proposed project result in a net height increase of any structure of 50 feet or more?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in any increase in structure height and be located adjacent to or across the street from a sunlight-sensitive resource?	☐	☒
6. *HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 9		
(a) Does the proposed project site or an adjacent site contain any architectural and/or archaeological resource that is eligible for or has been designated (or is calendared for consideration) as a New York City Landmark, Interior Landmark or Scenic Landmark; that is listed or eligible for listing on the New York State or National Register of Historic Places; or that is within a designated or eligible New York City, New York State or National Register Historic District? (See the GIS System for Archaeology and National Register to confirm)	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project involve construction resulting in in-ground disturbance to an area not previously excavated?	☐	☒
(c) If "yes" to either of the above, list any identified architectural and/or archaeological resources and attach supporting information on whether the proposed project would potentially affect any architectural or archeological resources.		
7. *URBAN DESIGN AND VISUAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 10		
(a) Would the proposed project introduce a new building, a new building height, or result in any substantial physical alteration to the streetscape or public space in the vicinity of the proposed project that is not currently allowed by existing zoning?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in obstruction of publicly accessible views to visual resources not currently allowed by existing zoning?	☐	☒
8. *NATURAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 11		
(a) Does the proposed project site or a site adjacent to the project contain natural resources as defined in Section 100 of Chapter 11?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," list the resources and attach supporting information on whether the proposed project would affect any of these resources.		
(b) Is any part of the directly affected area within the Jamaica Bay Watershed?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete the Jamaica Bay Watershed Form, and submit according to its instructions.		
9. *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 12		
(a) Would the proposed project allow commercial or residential uses in an area that is currently, or was historically, a manufacturing area that involved hazardous materials?	☐	☒
(b) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to hazardous materials that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
(c) Would the project require soil disturbance in a manufacturing area or any development on or near a manufacturing area or existing/historic facilities listed in Appendix 1 (including nonconforming uses)?	☐	☒
(d) Would the project result in the development of a site where there is reason to suspect the presence of hazardous materials, contamination, illegal dumping or fill, or fill material of unknown origin?	☐	☒
(e) Would the project result in development on or near a site that has or had underground and/or aboveground storage tanks (*e.g.*, gas stations, oil storage facilities, heating oil storage)?	☐	☒
(f) Would the project result in renovation of interior existing space on a site with the potential for compromised air quality; vapor intrusion from either on-site or off-site sources; or the presence of asbestos, PCBs, mercury or lead-based paint?	☐	☒
(g) Would the project result in development on or near a site with potential hazardous materials issues such as government-listed voluntary cleanup/brownfield site, current or former power generation/transmission facilities, coal gasification or gas storage sites, railroad tracks or rights-of-way, or municipal incinerators?	☐	☒
(h) Has a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment been performed for the site?	☒	☐
○ If "yes," were Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) identified? Briefly identify:	☐	☒
10. *WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 13		
(a) Would the project result in water demand of more than one million gallons per day?	☐	☒
(b) If the proposed project located in a combined sewer area, would it result in at least 1,000 residential units or 250,000 square feet or more of commercial space in Manhattan, or at least 400 residential units or 150,000 square feet or more of commercial space in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, or Queens?	☐	☒
(c) If the proposed project located in a separately sewered area, would it result in the same or greater development than the amounts listed in Table 13-1 in Chapter 13?	☐	☒
(d) Would the proposed project involve development on a site that is 5 acres or larger where the amount of impervious surface would increase?	☐	☒
(e) If the project is located within the Jamaica Bay Watershed or in certain specific drainage areas, including Bronx River, Coney Island Creek, Flushing Bay and Creek, Gowanus Canal, Hutchinson River, Newtown Creek, or Westchester Creek, would it involve development on a site that is 1 acre or larger where the amount of impervious surface would increase?	☐	☒

	YES	NO
(f) Would the proposed project be located in an area that is partially sewered or currently unsewered?	☐	☒
(g) Is the project proposing an industrial facility or activity that would contribute industrial discharges to a Wastewater Treatment Plant and/or generate contaminated stormwater in a separate storm sewer system?	☐	☒
(h) Would the project involve construction of a new stormwater outfall that requires federal and/or state permits?	☐	☒
11. *SOLID WASTE AND SANITATION SERVICES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 14		
(a) Using Table 14-1 in Chapter 14, the project's projected operational solid waste generation is estimated to be (pounds per week): 1,726		
○ Would the proposed project have the potential to generate 100,000 pounds (50 tons) or more of solid waste per week?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project involve a reduction in capacity at a solid waste management facility used for refuse or recyclables generated within the City?	☐	☒
12. *ENERGY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 15		
(a) Using energy modeling or Table 15-1 in Chapter 15, the project's projected energy use is estimated to be (annual BTUs): 3,531,862		
(b) Would the proposed project affect the transmission or generation of energy?	☐	☒
13. *TRANSPORTATION*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 16		
(a) Would the proposed project exceed any threshold identified in Table 16-1 in Chapter 16?	☐	☒
(b) If "yes," conduct the screening analyses, attach appropriate back up data as needed for each stage and answer the following questions:		
○ Would the proposed project result in 50 or more Passenger Car Equivalents (PCEs) per project peak hour?	☐	☒
If "yes," would the proposed project result in 50 or more vehicle trips per project peak hour at any given intersection? ***It should be noted that the lead agency may require further analysis of intersections of concern even when a project generates fewer than 50 vehicles in the peak hour. See Subsection 313 of Chapter 16 for more information.*	☐	☐
○ Would the proposed project result in more than 200 subway/rail or bus trips per project peak hour?	☐	☒
If "yes," would the proposed project result, per project peak hour, in 50 or more bus trips on a single line (in one direction) or 200 subway trips per station or line?	☐	☐
○ Would the proposed project result in more than 200 pedestrian trips per project peak hour?	☐	☒
If "yes," would the proposed project result in more than 200 pedestrian trips per project peak hour to any given pedestrian or transit element, crosswalk, subway stair, or bus stop?	☐	☐
14. *AIR QUALITY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 17		
(a) *Mobile Sources*: Would the proposed project result in the conditions outlined in Section 210 in Chapter 17?	☐	☒
(b) *Stationary Sources*: Would the proposed project result in the conditions outlined in Section 220 in Chapter 17?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the proposed project exceed the thresholds in Figure 17-3, Stationary Source Screen Graph in Chapter 17? (Attach graph as needed)	☐	☐
(c) Does the proposed project involve multiple buildings on the project site?	☐	☒
(d) Does the proposed project require federal approvals, support, licensing, or permits subject to conformity requirements?	☐	☒
(e) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to air quality that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
15. *GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 18		
(a) Is the proposed project a city capital project or a power generation plant?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project fundamentally change the City's solid waste management system?	☐	☒
(c) If "yes" to any of the above, would the project require a GHG emissions assessment based on the guidance in Chapter 18?	☐	☐
16. *NOISE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 19		
(a) Would the proposed project generate or reroute vehicular traffic?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project introduce new or additional receptors (see Section 124 in Chapter 19) near heavily trafficked roadways, within one horizontal mile of an existing or proposed flight path, or within 1,500 feet of an existing or proposed rail line with a direct line of site to that rail line?	☐	☒
(c) Would the proposed project cause a stationary noise source to operate within 1,500 feet of a receptor with a direct line of sight to that receptor or introduce receptors into an area with high ambient stationary noise?	☐	☒
(d) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to noise that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
17. *PUBLIC HEALTH*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 20		
(a) Based upon the analyses conducted, do any of the following technical areas require a detailed analysis: Air Quality;	☐	☒

	YES	NO
Hazardous Materials; Noise?		
(b) If "yes," explain why an assessment of public health is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 20, "Public Health." Attach a preliminary analysis, if necessary.		
18. *NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 21		
(a) Based upon the analyses conducted, do any of the following technical areas require a detailed analysis: Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy; Socioeconomic Conditions; Open Space; Historic and Cultural Resources; Urban Design and Visual Resources; Shadows; Transportation; Noise?	☐	☒
(b) If "yes," explain why an assessment of neighborhood character is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 21, "Neighborhood Character." Attach a preliminary analysis, if necessary.		
19. *CONSTRUCTION*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 22		
(a) Would the project's construction activities involve:		
○ Construction activities lasting longer than two years?	☐	☒
○ Construction activities within a Central Business District or along an arterial highway or major thoroughfare?	☐	☒
○ Closing, narrowing, or otherwise impeding traffic, transit, or pedestrian elements (roadways, parking spaces, bicycle routes, sidewalks, crosswalks, corners, *etc.*)?	☐	☒
○ Construction of multiple buildings where there is a potential for on-site receptors on buildings completed before the final build-out?	☐	☒
○ The operation of several pieces of diesel equipment in a single location at peak construction?	☐	☒
○ Closure of a community facility or disruption in its services?	☐	☒
○ Activities within 400 feet of a historic or cultural resource?	☐	☒
○ Disturbance of a site containing or adjacent to a site containing natural resources?	☐	☒
○ Construction on multiple development sites in the same geographic area, such that there is the potential for several construction timelines to overlap or last for more than two years overall?	☐	☒
(b) If any boxes are checked "yes," explain why a preliminary construction assessment is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 22, "Construction." It should be noted that the nature and extent of any commitment to use the Best Available Technology for construction equipment or Best Management Practices for construction activities should be considered when making this determination.		

20. *APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION*

I swear or affirm under oath and subject to the penalties for perjury that the information provided in this Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief, based upon my personal knowledge and familiarity with the information described herein and after examination of the pertinent books and records and/or after inquiry of persons who have personal knowledge of such information or who have examined pertinent books and records.

Still under oath, I further swear or affirm that I make this statement in my capacity as the applicant or representative of the entity that seeks the permits, approvals, funding, or other governmental action(s) described in this EAS.

APPLICANT/REPRESENTATIVE NAME	DATE
Derek Baker, CSA Group	11/12/2024

SIGNATURE

Derek Baker

PLEASE NOTE THAT APPLICANTS MAY BE REQUIRED TO SUBSTANTIATE RESPONSES IN THIS FORM AT THE DISCRETION OF THE LEAD AGENCY SO THAT IT MAY SUPPORT ITS DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Part III: DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To Be Completed by Lead Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: In completing Part III, the lead agency should consult 6 NYCRR 617.7 and 43 RCNY § 6-06 (Executive Order 91 or 1977, as amended), which contain the State and City criteria for determining significance.

1. For each of the impact categories listed below, consider whether the project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, taking into account its (a) location; (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude.

IMPACT CATEGORY	Potentially Significant Adverse Impact YES	NO
Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy	☐	☒
Socioeconomic Conditions	☐	☒
Community Facilities and Services	☐	☒
Open Space	☐	☒
Shadows	☐	☒
Historic and Cultural Resources	☐	☒
Urban Design/Visual Resources	☐	☒
Natural Resources	☐	☒
Hazardous Materials	☐	☒
Water and Sewer Infrastructure	☐	☒
Solid Waste and Sanitation Services	☐	☒
Energy	☐	☒
Transportation	☐	☒
Air Quality	☐	☒
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	☒
Noise	☐	☒
Public Health	☐	☒
Neighborhood Character	☐	☒
Construction	☐	☒

2. Are there any aspects of the project relevant to the determination of whether the project may have a significant impact on the environment, such as combined or cumulative impacts, that were not fully covered by other responses and supporting materials? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If there are such impacts, attach an explanation stating whether, as a result of them, the project may have a significant impact on the environment.

3. Check determination to be issued by the lead agency:

☐ **Positive Declaration:** If the lead agency has determined that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, and if a Conditional Negative Declaration is not appropriate, then the lead agency issues a *Positive Declaration* and prepares a draft Scope of Work for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

☐ **Conditional Negative Declaration:** A *Conditional Negative Declaration* (CND) may be appropriate if there is a private applicant for an Unlisted action AND when conditions imposed by the lead agency will modify the proposed project so that no significant adverse environmental impacts would result. The CND is prepared as a separate document and is subject to the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 617.

☒ **Negative Declaration:** If the lead agency has determined that the project would not result in potentially significant adverse environmental impacts, then the lead agency issues a *Negative Declaration*. The *Negative Declaration* may be prepared as a separate document (see template) or using the embedded Negative Declaration on the next page.

4. ***LEAD AGENCY'S CERTIFICATION***

TITLE	LEAD AGENCY
Executive Director	New York City Department of Homeless Services
NAME	DATE
Kelly Coniffe	11/14/2024
SIGNATURE	Kelly Coniffe

NEGATIVE DECLARATION (Use of this form is optional)

Statement of No Significant Effect

Pursuant to Executive Order 91 of 1977, as amended, and the Rules of Procedure for City Environmental Quality Review, found at Title 62, Chapter 5 of the Rules of the City of New York and 6 NYCRR, Part 617, State Environmental Quality Review, New York City Department of Homeless Services assumed the role of lead agency for the environmental review of the proposed project. Based on a review of information about the project contained in this environmental assessment statement and any attachments hereto, which are incorporated by reference herein, the lead agency has determined that the proposed project would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Reasons Supporting this Determination

The above determination is based on information contained in this EAS, which finds that the proposed project:
would have no significant environmental impacts under CEQR.

The Proposed Action involves the use of an existing building to provide services for homeless individuals. As indicated in this EAS Short Form and as supported by the attached technical assessments, the Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse impacts on land use, zoning and public policy; socioeconomic conditions; community facilities and services; open space; shadows; historic and cultural resources; urban design and visual resources; natural resources; water and sewer infrastructure; solid waste and sanitation services; energy; transportation; air quality; climate changes and greenhouse gas emissions; public health; neighborhood character; or construction impacts.

No other significant effects upon the environment that would require the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement are foreseeable. This Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with Article 8 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (SEQRA).

TITLE	LEAD AGENCY
Executive Director	New York City Department of Homeless Services
NAME	DATE
Kelly Conliffe	11/14/2024
SIGNATURE	Kelly Conliffe

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The New York City Department of Homeless Services ("DHS") is proposing to enter into a long-term contract ("Proposed Action") with the not-for-profit Housing Options and Geriatric Association Resources ("HOGAR") Inc. ("Provider") to operate a transitional residence ("Facility") for up to 74 single adults in an existing seven-story building ("Proposed Project") located at [redacted] in the Astoria neighborhood of Queens, Community District 1 ("Site").

The 2,350 square foot ("sf") site is located on [redacted] ("Site"). The Site is located along [redacted] approximately 75 feet west of [redacted] (**Figures 1 through 3**). Its rear yard abuts [redacted] to the south, [redacted] to the west and [redacted] to the east.

1.1 Project Site

The Site is located within an R6A residential zoning district, which permits residential and community facility uses including philanthropic or non-profit institutions with sleeping accommodations and other facilities. The Site is comprised of a vacant, seven-story building with one- and two-family residential buildings to the west, mixed-use residential and commercial buildings to the north, mixed-use residential and commercial buildings to east, with commercial buildings along [redacted], and a commercial building adjacent to the south. The Site was formerly a [redacted] but has been vacant since 2023.

1.2 Description of the Proposed Facility

The 14,088 vacant building on the Site was constructed in 2001, according to the NYC Department of Buildings ("DOB") records. The building was vacated in 2023 and has been renovated to accommodate the Facility.

The seven-story Facility will operate as a 74-bed transitional residence serving single adults. The building's cellar would contain a cafeteria, a kitchen, restrooms, storage, a laundry room, a refuse room, and the building's mechanical, electrical and fire/water service rooms. The first floor would contain multiple uses, including the lobby, office spaces, a staff break room, restrooms, and an office for operations. The remaining floors would contain the dwelling units. The building would be accessible with an elevator and emergency stairs. Fit-out of the space is expected to be done per the Provider's requirements.

The Facility will employ 36 full-time-equivalent ("FTE") employees who will provide case management and life skills training. Additional social services include job placement assistance from employment specialists, permanent housing assistance from housing specialists, healthcare referral services and food services. Following renovations, the Facility would be ready for occupancy in May 2025.

1.3 Purpose and Need

The City of New York is mandated by law and court order to provide housing to every eligible homeless family and individual who seek it and must do so on an immediate basis. Thus, DHS must have sufficient shelter capacity to meet fluctuations in shelter demand. According to the Department of Homeless Services Daily Report published November 21, 2024, there are 21,513 individuals residing in New York City single adult shelters. Operation of the proposed Facility is critical for DHS to meet immediate and long-term capacity demands. DHS also recognizes that their contracted shelter providers must provide services

to assist clients in moving out of shelter and into permanent housing as quickly as possible. To accomplish this goal, providers offer social services to help homeless adults obtain permanent housing and avoid shelter re-entry.

1.4 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is defined as DHS entering into a multi-year contract with HOGAR, the Provider, to operate a transitional residence for 74 single adults in an existing seven-story renovated building. DHS's contracting with HOGAR, the Provider, is a discretionary action requiring compliance with Executive Order 91 of 1977, as amended, and the Rules of Procedure for City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) process found at Title 62, Chapter 5 of the Rules of the City of New York and 6 NYCRR, Part 617, State Environmental Quality Review (SEQRA). This Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) and corresponding Negative Declaration fulfills DHS's CEQR requirements.

2.0 ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

2.1 Analysis Year

Building renovations are currently underway and facility operation is expected to begin in May of 2025. As a result, the analysis year considered for this environmental review is 2025.

2.2 Reasonable Worst-Case Development Scenario

This environmental assessment examines the potential effects of the Reasonable Worst-Case Development Scenario, which in this case is the Proposed Action ("With-Action Condition") compared to the future without the Proposed Action ("No-Action Condition") for the 2025 analysis year as described below. The incremental difference between the future No-Action and future With-Action conditions serves as the basis for the analysis of this environmental review.

2.3 The Future Without the Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)

In the No-Action Condition, the Site would not be acquired by the Provider and the Provider would not enter into a lease (typically five years with a four-year renewal) with DHS. For the purpose of presenting a conservative analysis under the CEQR, it is assumed that the building would house a similar facility or other as-of-right use in the No-Action Condition where the incremental difference between the No-Action Condition and With-Action Condition is the greatest.[1]

2.4 The Future with the Proposed Action (With-Action Condition)

In the Future With-Action Condition, DHS and the Provider would enter into a multi-year contract to operate the transitional residence. The Proposed Action would enable a transitional residence on the site

[1] The existing building could be occupied by other as-of-right uses including another type of transitional or supportive housing, such as a residential rehabilitation facility, a congregate supportive housing facility, a homeless shelter, or other social service residential use. Under the existing zoning, future development could also include uses such as a single-family residence, or a community facility use including a school, library, long-term care facility, non-profit recreational facility, house of worship or medical offices. Like the Proposed Action, each of these uses would include the potential for environmental impacts.

for up to 74 clients and 36 employees. No zoning or land use changes are required to implement the Proposed Action.

3.0 CEQR TECHNICAL AREAS SCREENING

This Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies presented in the 2021 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*. For each analysis area, thresholds are defined, which if met or exceeded, require that a detailed technical analysis be undertaken. Using these guidelines, preliminary analyses were conducted for all aspects of the proposed action to identify the potential for significant adverse impact.

Part II of the EAS Short Form identifies technical areas that warrant additional assessment. For this project, none of the technical areas covered in the *CEQR Technical Manual* were deemed to require supplemental screening analyses because they do not trigger CEQR thresholds and/or are unlikely to result in significant impacts. The discussion below shows that a hard look was taken at the CEQR technical areas and confirms that further analyses are not required.

3.1 Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a preliminary assessment of land use, zoning and public policy is appropriate for actions that would affect land use or change the zoning on a site. As described below, the Proposed Action does not affect land use, zoning, or public policy. However, a preliminary assessment is included in this environmental review to provide background information for the project and the Proposed Action.

The Site is in the Astoria neighborhood of Queens. The Astoria neighborhood is located in the western portion of Queens with the East River to the north and west, Long Island City to the southwest, Sunnyside to the southeast, and Woodside and East Elmhurst to the east.

Consistent with the guidance contained in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, which states that unless a project involves a large-scale, high-density development or is a generic project, and when indirect effects are not anticipated, the Study Area for land use and zoning is defined as the Site and the area within 400 feet of the site's boundaries. The Study Area for this project is approximately bound by 29th Avenue to the north, 27th Street to the east, midway between 30th Road and 30th Drive to the south and approximately 23rd Street to the west. In May 2024, a field survey was conducted to ascertain existing land use patterns and neighborhood characteristics of the study area (see **Attachment 1** for Site Photographs).

3.1.1 Land Use and Zoning

The Site

The 2,350 sf Site is located at [redacted] It includes a seven-story building that encompasses the entire lot. The existing building is situated mid-block [redacted]. The building is located with one- and two-family buildings to the west, mixed-use residential and commercial buildings to the north, and commercial and office buildings to the east and south (**Figure 4**). The former medical building was constructed in 2001 and has undergone renovations following vacancy in 2023.

The Site is located within a R6A residential zoning district (**Figure 5**). R6 zoning districts are mapped in built-up, medium-density areas. Developers can choose between two sets of bulk regulations. Standard height factor regulations, introduced in 1961, produce small multi-family buildings on small zoning lots and, on larger lots, tall buildings that are set back from the street. Optional Quality Housing regulations produce high lot coverage buildings within height limits that often reflect the scale of older, pre-1961 apartment buildings in the neighborhood.

Buildings developed pursuant to height factor regulations are often tall buildings set back from the street and surrounded by open space and on-site parking. The floor area ratio (FAR) in R6 districts ranges from 0.78 (for a single-story building) to 2.43 at a typical height of 13 stories; the open space ratio (OSR) ranges from 27.5 to 37.5. Off-street parking is generally required for 70 percent of a building's dwelling units, but requirements are lower for income-restricted housing units (IRHU) and are further modified in certain areas, such as within the Transit Zone and the Manhattan Core, or for lots less than 10,000 square feet. Parking can be waived if five or fewer spaces are required.

The optional Quality Housing regulations produce high lot coverage buildings set at or near the street line. Height limitations ensure that these buildings are often compatible with older buildings in the neighborhood. The FAR is 3.0; the maximum base height before setback is 65 feet with a maximum building height of 75 with a qualifying ground floor (70 feet without). On a narrow street (beyond 100 feet of a wide street), the maximum FAR is 2.2; the maximum base height before setback is 45 feet with a maximum building height of 55 feet. Off-street parking is generally required for 50 percent of a building's dwelling units, but requirements are lower for income-restricted housing units similar to the height factor regulations described above.

Study Area

The Study Area contains a range of land uses including multi-story residential buildings, mixed-use commercial and residential uses, and public facilities and institutions. The Site is adjacent to multi-family residential buildings and mixed-use residential and commercial buildings to the north, east, south and west. [redacted]

The Site and the majority of the lots within a 400-foot radius around it are zoned R6A. An R5B zoning district is located to the northwest of the Site, with the R6B zoning district to the southwest and the northeast. There are C1-3 commercial overlays to the west of the Site along [redacted]. Commercial overlays are mapped within residential districts to serve local retail needs.

Future No-Action Condition

The Site

Absent the Proposed Action, it is expected that the existing building on the Site would house a similar facility or other as-of-right use. In the future without the Proposed Action, no zoning changes are anticipated on the Site.

Study Area

The study area is a densely developed neighborhood with very few properties with redevelopment potential. According to NYC Department of City Planning and NYC Department of Buildings records, no substantial land use changes are expected to occur in the study area by the Build Year of 2025.

Future With-Action Condition

The Site

The existing building will be renovated and leased to the Provider who would use it as a single adult transitional residence facility, a use compatible with the surrounding residential land uses. Transitional residences operate similarly to a traditional residential building by providing living accommodations where residents sleep and eat and come and go throughout the daytime hours (there will be a nighttime curfew). However, it is distinct from traditional residences because supportive services will be provided, including but not limited to residential services, case management, counselling, permanent housing planning, referrals to medical and mental health services, and referrals for employment services. In the future with the Proposed Action, no zoning changes would be required because the proposed use of the building (Use Group 3, community facility with sleeping accommodations) is permitted by the site's current R6A zoning designation.

Study Area

In the future with the Proposed Action, it is also expected that the current land use trends and general development patterns will continue. These trends and patterns are characterized by a mix of uses and primarily include residential and commercial. The Proposed Action would not alter or effect zoning in the Study Area by the build year.

The Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse impacts on land use or zoning. Therefore, a detailed analysis of land use or zoning is not warranted.

3.1.2 Public Policy

The mission of DHS is to prevent homelessness wherever possible and provide short-term emergency shelter and re-housing support whenever needed. In accordance with its mission, DHS teams with hundreds of shelter providers throughout the City, business and faith-based leaders, and community members to meet the growing need of the City's homeless. As explained in Section 1.3 ("Purpose and Need"), New York City also has a legal obligation to provide housing to every eligible homeless family and individual who seeks it and must do so on an immediate basis. Use of the capacity that the new shelter would provide, as well as suitable sites in other boroughs and community districts, is necessary to meet demand for shelter.

The goal of DHS' shelter providers is to assist homeless people to move out of shelter and into permanent housing as expeditiously as possible. This goal is accomplished through the provision of a variety of social services designed to assist individuals look for and obtain permanent housing and achieve economic stability, so that once they exit the shelter, they remain housed in the community. Pursuant to DHS's client responsibility program at all of its shelters, all clients are required to work with shelter staff to develop an Independent Living Plan with specific tasks and deadlines for completion to achieve independence from

shelter. At present, DHS directly runs or oversees the operation of more than 200 facilities across the city, serving tens of thousands of people a day.

The Site is not located within a designated Industrial Business Zone, a Business Improvement District, or within an area defined by an adopted 197-a Plan; nor would the Proposed Action involve the siting of any public facilities (which would require a Fair Share analysis). The Site is not located within a historic district, nor is it located within New York City's coastal zone.

In addition, there are three adopted city public policies that are applicable to both the primary and secondary study areas: *Housing Our Neighbors: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness,* and *OneNYC 2050: Building a Strong and Fair City*.

Housing Our Neighbors: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness

On June 14, 2022, the Adams administration released *Housing Our Neighbors: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan intended to cover the entire spectrum of New Yorkers' housing needs and options, including City-subsidized affordable housing, public housing, private market-rate housing, and greater support programs for New Yorkers experiencing homelessness. The plan is the result of an extensive stakeholder input and community engagement process, which included direct engagement with New Yorkers who are experiencing or having experienced homelessness and outlines mayoral initiatives to:

- Significantly expand affordable homeownership opportunities and help communities build and maintain wealth;
- Accelerate the creation of supportive housing by completing the 15,000 supportive homes promised by 2030 two years ahead of schedule;
- Transform the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) by delivering much-needed resources for repairs and improving and streamlining the services NYCHA provides residents;
- Break down government siloes to address the full scope of the homelessness crisis to give shelter system residents access to critical services and resources; and
- Place New Yorkers in safe, high-quality, affordable homes faster and without forcing them to relive past trauma by eliminating unnecessary paperwork and obstacles to obtaining housing.

OneNYC 2050: Building a Strong and Fair City

In April 2019, the former de Blasio administration released *OneNYC 2050: Building a Strong and Fair City* (*OneNYC 2050*"), a strategic plan for inclusive growth and climate action in New York City. Building upon its predecessor, *One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City* ("*OneNYC*"), *OneNYC 2050* brings new attention to the fundamental link between climate action and inclusive growth with a focus on creating well-paid jobs, ensuring equitable access to natural resources, guaranteeing the right to quality healthcare and education, and promoting justice by recognizing and repairing the damage caused by historic oppression.

OneNYC 2050 includes progress realized since 2019, saluting the success of *OneNYC's* growth, sustainability, resiliency, and equity initiatives. However, the plan emphasizes that there is still much to

be done to address critical challenges like climate change, increasing unaffordability, and failing infrastructure. The plan's eight goals lay the foundation for transformational change:

- A Vibrant Democracy, where every New Yorker is welcomed into the city's civic and democratic life.
- An Inclusive Economy, where economic growth creates opportunities for New Yorkers and safeguards the American Dream.
- Thriving Neighborhoods, where all communities have safe, income-restricted housing and are well-served by parks, cultural resources, and other shared public spaces.
- Healthy Lives, where health inequities based on race and ethnicity are eliminated, and all residents have equal access to health care, clean air, and healthy food.
- Equity and Excellence in Education, where diverse and fair schools provide a quality education for every student, and New York serves as a model for educating children of all backgrounds.
- A Livable Climate, where we no longer rely on fossil fuels and have mitigated the risks posed by climate change.
- Efficient Mobility, where income-restricted, reliable, safe, and sustainable transportation options mean no New Yorker will need to rely on a car.
- Modern Infrastructure, where reliable physical and digital infrastructure allows New Yorkers to flourish.

OneNYC 2050 articulates a global perspective on the long-term needs of the city and how the city must grow responsibly and sustainably while supporting the well-being of all New Yorkers. The plan is referred to as New York City's Green New Deal, and progress reports will be released yearly.

The Proposed Action would facilitate the operation of a transitional residence for up to 74 single adults. Based on the above information, the Proposed Action would not conflict with and would support public policies such as the *Housing Our Neighbors: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness*, *OneNYC 2050: Building a Strong and Fair City*, and the *FRESH* Program. The Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse public policy impact and no further analysis is warranted.

3.2 Socioeconomic Conditions

A socioeconomic conditions assessment may be necessary if a Proposed Action could create substantial socioeconomic changes within an area where those changes would not occur in the absence of the Proposed Action. Under CEQR, the principal issues of concern with respect to socioeconomic conditions are direct and indirect residential displacement, direct and indirect business displacement, and effects on specific industries.

The existing building is currently vacant. The Proposed Action would not cause direct business displacement, and no residents would be displaced by the Proposed Action. In addition, there would be no indirect displacement, nor would the Proposed Action have an effect on specific industries.

The Proposed Action would not introduce new uses or a scale of project that would substantially alter the socioeconomic profile of the neighborhood in a manner that would have the potential to result in indirect displacement of residents or businesses, nor would the Proposed Action result in an effect on specific industries.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts on socioeconomic conditions would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.3 Community Facilities

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, such as schools, early childhood programs, libraries, fire and police protection, and health care facilities. An analysis of community facilities is warranted if a proposed action would physically alter or displace an existing community facility (direct effect) or if the Proposed Action would lead to an increase in local population (e.g., a sizable new neighborhood) that would increase the demand for community facility services (indirect effect).

The Proposed Action would facilitate the operation of a transitional residence for single adults within an existing seven-story building. Since no community facilities would be physically altered or displaced as a result of the Proposed Action, no direct impacts would occur. Therefore, the analysis provided below focuses on the potential for indirect impacts to community facilities.

Public Schools and Early Childhood Programs

The future use facilitated by the Proposed Action would include a residential population of single adults. Children would not live in the Facility. As a result, an analysis of public schools or early childhood programs is not warranted. The Proposed Action would not have any significant adverse impacts on public schools or early childhood programs.

Libraries

The future use facilitated by the Proposed Action would include a residential population of up to 74 residents. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, 663 dwelling units would be the size threshold for a residential development in Queens to require a library analysis. As the incremental increase attributed to the Facility would be well below the threshold, no analysis is required. No significant adverse impacts on libraries would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

Police and Fire Protection, and Healthcare Facilities

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the threshold to require detailed police and fire protection and health care facilities analyses is the introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood. The Proposed Action would facilitate a site-specific facility to serve single homeless adults. The threshold for detailed analysis does not apply and no analysis is warranted. No significant adverse impacts on police and fire services and health care facilities would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.4 Open Space

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines Open Space as publicly accessible, publicly, or privately-owned land that is available for leisure, play, or sport or is set aside for the protection or enhancement of the natural environment. Open space may be public or private and may include areas used for sports, exercise or play (active open space) and/or areas used for sitting, strolling, or relaxing (passive open space). The *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines indicate that an open space analysis should be conducted if an action would

result in a direct effect, such as the physical loss or alteration of public open space, or an indirect effect, such as when a substantial new population could place added demand on an area's open spaces.

Since the Site is not currently occupied by open space, there would be no direct impact as a result of the Proposed Action.

The preliminary screening threshold to determine if an indirect open space assessment is warranted is when a proposed project would generate more than 200 residents or 500 nonresidents. The Proposed Action would facilitate the use of the building located on the Site to transitional residence for single adults. The building would be occupied by 74 residents and 36 employees. The Proposed Action does not exceed the CEQR residential threshold or the nonresidential threshold. Therefore, an assessment of residential open space is not warranted.

The Site is located within a "Walk to a Park Service Area", which means it is in walking distance of a public park. The "Walk to a Park Initiative" is led by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation under the *OneNYC 2050* plan, which has put forth a goal for 85% of the city's residents to live within walking distance of a park by 2030.

3.5 Shadows

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a shadow assessment is recommended for projects which result in new shadows long enough to reach a sunlight-sensitive resource. Under the Proposed Action, the existing building would be utilized to house a transitional residence. The building's footprint would not require alteration and there would be no increase to the height of the building. Thus, a shadows analysis is not warranted and the Proposed Action would not create an adverse shadow impact.

3.6 Historic and Cultural Resources

An assessment of historic and cultural resources is typically required for projects that are located in close proximity to historic or landmark structures or districts, or for projects that require ground disturbance, unless such disturbance occurs in an area that has been formerly excavated. Historic resources include historic districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, architectural and archaeological importance.

Architectural resources include New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)-designated landmarks, interior landmarks, scenic landmarks, and historic districts; locations being considered for landmark status by the LPC; and properties/districts listed on, or formally determined eligible for, inclusion on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places.

The Proposed Action involves DHS entering into a contract with the Provider to operate a transitional residence within an existing building. The Proposed Action does not involve ground disturbance and will therefore not have the potential to disturb archaeological resources.

The Site is not an LPC-designated or State/National Register listed landmark nor is it within a LPC-designated historic district.

Therefore, no further analysis of architectural and archaeological resources is warranted as the Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse impacts on architectural or archaeological resources.

3.7 Urban Design and Visual Resources

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual,* a preliminary assessment of urban design and visual resources is appropriate when there is the potential for a pedestrian to observe, from the street, a physical alteration beyond that allowed by existing zoning regulations. No analysis is warranted if a proposed project would be constructed in compliance with existing zoning and would not result in physical changes beyond the permitted bulk and height provisions.

The Proposed Project would not require changes to the zoning designation of the Site, and would not alter the existing building, an analysis of urban design and visual resources is therefore not warranted. No significant adverse impacts on urban design and visual resources would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.8 Natural Resources

A natural resource is defined as:

- the City's biodiversity (plants, wildlife, and other organisms);
- aquatic or terrestrial areas capable of providing suitable habitat to sustain the life processes of plants, wildlife, and other organisms; and
- any areas capable of functioning in support of the ecological systems that maintain the City's environmental stability.

Under CEQR, a natural resources assessment considers species in the context of the surrounding environment, habitat, or ecosystem and examines a project's potential to affect those resources. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, adverse impacts to natural resources may occur when a natural resource is present on or near the site of the project site, and the project would result in a disturbance of that resource.

The Proposed Action would facilitate the operation of a transitional residence in an existing building on the Site. The building encompasses the majority of [redacted] which is in an urban area. Therefore, the Site is devoid of natural resources, as defined in the *CEQR Technical* Manual. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to natural resources would occur and a natural resources analysis is not warranted.

3.9 Hazardous Materials

According to guidance in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the potential for significant impacts related to hazardous materials can occur when:

- elevated levels of hazardous materials exist on a site and the project would increase pathways to human or environmental exposure;
- the project would introduce new activities or processes using hazardous materials and the risk of human or environmental exposure is increased; or
- the project would introduce a population to potential human or environmental exposure from off-site sources.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment ("ESA") was completed February 2023, by Middletown Environmental Inc. ("MEI"). According to the ESA, Recognized Environmental Conditions ("RECs"),

Controlled Recognized Environmental Conditions ("CRECs"), Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions ("HRECs"), or Business Environmental Risks ("BERs") were not identified at the Site during ESA completion.

The Proposed Action would not result in any ground disturbance and the Phase 1 ESA did not identify hazardous materials on the Site. Additional detailed hazardous materials studies or investigations are therefore not necessary.

3.10 Water and Sewer Infrastructure

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual* a detailed analysis for water supply is required if a project may result in an exceptionally large demand for water (e.g., projects estimated to use more than one million gallons per day such as power plants, very large cooling systems, or large developments); or if a project is located in an area that experiences low water pressure (e.g., areas at the end of the water supply distribution system such as the Rockaway Peninsula and Coney Island).

The Facility would not generate a water demand of more than one million gallons per day, nor is the Site located in an area with low water pressure. Therefore, an analysis of water supply is not warranted.

The Site is in a combined sewer area. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual* an analysis of wastewater and stormwater conveyance and treatment systems would be needed if a project is in a separate sewer area and would result in the addition of 400 residents or 150,000 sf of commercial, public facility, and institution and/or community facility space or more. The building square footage and occupancy level is well below these CEQR thresholds and therefore, a preliminary wastewater and stormwater conveyance and treatment systems analysis is not warranted. As a result, significant adverse impacts on wastewater and stormwater conveyance and treatment systems would occur because of the Proposed Action.

3.11 Solid Waste and Sanitation Services

A solid waste assessment is recommended if a proposed action has the potential to cause a substantial increase in solid waste production that would overburden available waste management capacity or otherwise be inconsistent with the New York City Solid Waste Management Plan or with state policy related to the City's integrated solid waste management system. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a project's generation of solid waste would not exceed 50 tons per week, then sufficient public or private carting and transfer station capacity exists in the metropolitan area to absorb the increment, and further analysis is generally not warranted. Not

Using the individual rate (17 pounds (lbs.) per week) listed in Table 14-1 "Solid Waste Generation Rates" of the *CEQR Technical Manual* it is estimated that the residents of the Facility (74 single adults) will generate approximately 1,258 pounds (or 0.63 tons) of solid waste per week. The office building rate of 13 pounds per employee per week was used to identify solid waste generation by the 36 shelter employees, which is 468 lbs./week. Therefore, the shelter operation would result in a total solid waste generation of 1,726 lbs. per week (0.86 tons), which is well below the CEQR threshold of 50 tons per week. Therefore, a solid waste and sanitation services analysis is not warranted. No significant adverse impacts to solid waste and sanitation services would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.12 Energy

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a detailed assessment of energy is typically limited to projects that may significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy. Under the Proposed Action DHS would enter into multi-year contract with the Provider, who would operate a transitional residence in an existing building on the Site. The transitional residence would not significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy. The Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse impacts to energy generation and transmission systems and no further assessment is warranted.

3.13 Transportation

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the objective of transportation screening is to determine whether a proposed action may have a potential significant adverse impact on traffic operations and mobility, public transportation facilities and services, pedestrian elements and flow, safety of all roadway users (pedestrians, cyclists, transit users and motorists), on- and off-street parking or goods movement. Detailed transportation analyses may not be needed for projects that would create low- or low- to moderate-density development in particular areas of New York City.

To determine whether a Level 1 Screening Assessment is required, Map 16-1, "CEQR Traffic Zones" and Table 16-1, "Minimum Development Densities Potentially Requiring Transportation Analysis" of the *CEQR Technical Manual* were reviewed. The Site is situated in Zone 3 and the CEQR threshold for a Level 1 Screening Assessment applicable to community facilities located in Zone 3 is a building size of 25,000 square feet. As the proposed building includes a 14,088 square foot community facility, a Level 1 Screening Assessment is not warranted.

3.14 Air Quality

Under CEQR three principal types of air emissions are analyzed: mobile, stationary, and toxic sources. The *CEQR Technical Manual* generally requires a detailed assessment of air quality from mobile sources if a project would generate fewer than 170 vehicle trips during a peak hour. As residents of the proposed facility are not expected to own or operate vehicles, the number of trips generated by the proposed project is unlikely to surpass this threshold and no further analysis of mobile source air quality impacts is required.

The proposed new DHS facility at [redacted] Long Island City, NY 11102 [redacted] is a 7-story, multi-unit building being converted from a medical office building. Since the newly renovated building would utilize natural gas for the heating and hot water systems, the Proposed Action warrants further analysis of stationary source air quality impacts.

With respect to air toxics, there are no facilities with active DEP/Title V air emissions permits located within 400 feet of the proposed project site. Therefore, it is not necessary to investigate the potential for adverse on-site impacts from any nearby sources of toxic air emissions.

Stationary Sources

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, proposed projects may result in stationary source air quality impacts when they would (1) create new stationary sources of pollutants, (2) introduce certain new uses

near existing or planned emission stacks that may affect the use, or (3) introduce structures near such stacks so that changes in the dispersion of emissions from the stacks may affect surrounding uses.

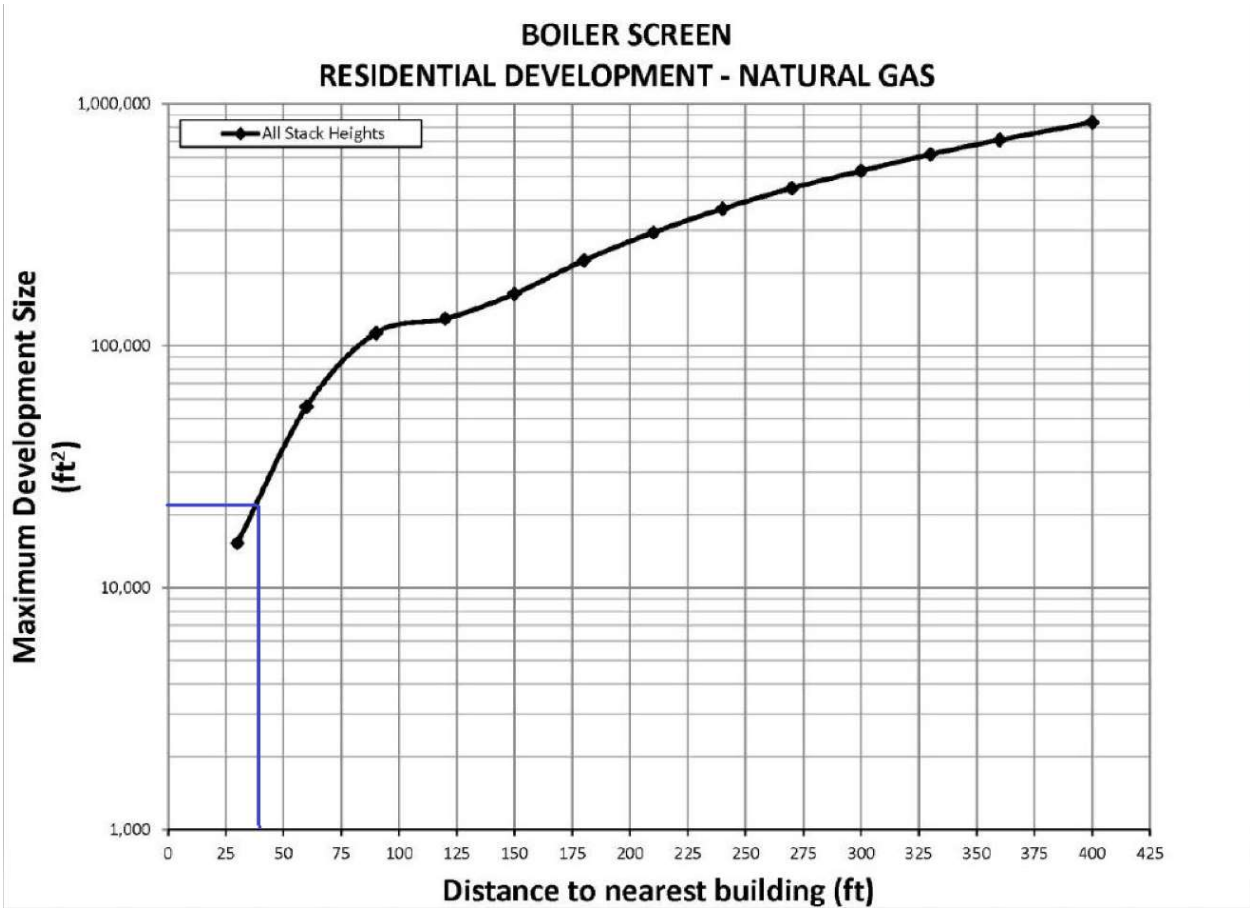
The Proposed Action would facilitate the operation of a transitional residence for adult families in a renovated building on the Project Site. The building's heating, ventilation, and air Conditioning (HVAC) system would be natural gas-powered boilers and hot water heating. As a result, stationary sources of pollutants would be generated, and a stationary source HVAC analysis was conducted.

Screening Analysis

The renovated building would comprise approximately 14,088 sf. For the purposes of this analysis, a single HVAC exhaust stack was conservatively assumed to be at the closest edge to the nearest building of greater height. The single stack would be at a height of approximately 74 feet. The closest building of similar or greater height with operable windows is approximately 76-feet-tall and located at [redacted] The portion of this building that would be higher than the transitional residence building would be approximately [redacted] from the stack location of the proposed building (see **Figure 6**).

As shown in **Figure 7** if the size of the proposed building (14,088 sf) is plotted against the distance to the nearest building of similar or greater height (approximately 41 feet), the point is located below the screening curve. This indicates that there is not a potential for a significant adverse air quality impact from the building's HVAC system, and a more refined screening analysis is not warranted.

Figure 7: CEQR HVAC SCREENING



3.15 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions or climate change assessment focuses on projects that propose power generation or regulations that fundamentally change the city's solid waste management system, or that would require conducting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) level analysis for developments of 350,000 sf or greater. The Facility does not fit this classification and would not exceed the size threshold of 350,000 sf, therefore significant adverse impacts with respect to GHG emissions and climate change would not occur. A GHG emissions and climate change assessment is not warranted for the Proposed Action.

3.16 Noise

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines noise as any unwanted sound. Under CEQR three principal types of noise sources are analyzed: mobile, stationary, and construction sources. According to the *CEQR Technical*

Manual, an initial noise impact screening considers whether a proposed action generates any mobile, stationary, or construction sources of noise, or, if the project facilitated by a proposed action is a sensitive receptor (such as the proposed Facility), and if it will be located in an area with high ambient noise levels. A sensitive receptor is an area where human activity may be adversely affected by noise levels. Sensitive receptors include residences, health care facilities, museums, schools, parks, and other uses. Areas with high ambient noise levels are typically near highly trafficked thoroughfares, airports, railroads, or other loud activities.

Mobile Source Noise Assessment

An initial noise assessment may be appropriate if a proposed project would introduce a new receptor near a heavily trafficked thoroughfare. The Proposed Action would facilitate a multi-unit residence for adult singles in a newly renovated, existing building located at [redacted] in the Astoria section of Queens. Therefore, as a result of the Proposed Action, a new sensitive receptor would be located on the Site. The building will have a north frontage along [redacted], a two-way, 2 lane street. Since the predominant noise in the area surrounding the project site stems from vehicular traffic, a preliminary mobile source noise analysis was conducted.

The Project Site is not located within the 65-decibel day-night sound level (LDN) airport contour. Therefore, no mobile source noise analysis with respect to aircraft is warranted.

Noise Monitoring

Existing noise was measured at one street level receptor location. As shown in **Figure 8**, the monitoring location is representative of the worst-case noise exposure for the project building facade.

Noise measurements were conducted during the AM, Midday (MD) and PM peak hours. Noise measurements were conducted on May 7th and May 9th 2024. Peak hours are the time periods during which most traffic and therefore the highest mobile source noise levels are expected to occur. The duration of all measurements was 20 minutes to ensure that a representative measurement was obtained from roadway vehicles and other ambient noise sources. The relevant noise descriptor recorded to identify window wall attenuation for the Project Site is the L_{10}. **Table 1** shows the results of the noise monitoring.

Table 1: Existing Noise Levels – Northern Façade Receptor Location

Peak Period	Date	Leq	L10	L50	L90	Lmin	Lmax	CEQR Noise Exposure Category
AM (8:00 AM-10:00 AM)	5/9/24	66.4	68.9	61.0	57.5	55.0	87.8	Marginally Acceptable
MD (11:30AM -1:30PM)	5/7/24	66.0	69.6	63.9	59.2	55.2	79.1	Marginally Acceptable
PM (4:00PM - 6:00 PM)	5/9/24	67.4	68.5	62.2	56.2	52.7	86.6	Marginally Acceptable

Noise measurements were taken with a Larson & Davis Model LxT Type I sound level meter. A windscreen was placed over the microphone for all measurements. The meter was properly calibrated for all measurements using a Larson & Davis Model Cal200 calibrator. There were no significant variances between the beginning and ending calibration measurements. Weather conditions during the measurement periods consisted of partially sunny conditions with wind speeds not exceeding 8 mph and temperatures of approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Noise Attenuation Requirements

Noise attenuation values for buildings are designed to maintain interior noise levels of 45 dBA or lower for residential and community facility uses, and 50 dBA or lower for retail and office uses and are determined based on exterior L10 noise levels.

As shown in **Table 1**, the highest existing L_{10} value of 69.6 dBA was measured during the MD peak hour. The AM and PM peak hour readings were 68.9 and 68.5 dBA, respectively. These L_{10} values place the MD peak hour measurements within the "Marginally Acceptable" exposure category. As a result, this facade requires window wall attenuation of 25 dBA to ensure an acceptable indoor noise level of 45 dBA for community facilities and residential uses. Based on a projected annual traffic growth rate of 0.5% and project-induced vehicle trips, the peak With Action L_{10} value would be 69.6 dBA. As a result, this L_{10} value noise exposure would still require window wall attenuation of 25 dBA to ensure an acceptable indoor noise level at 45 dBA for community facilities and residential uses.

With these measures in place, there would be no significant adverse mobile source noise impacts as a result of the Proposed Action.

Summary of August 28, 2024 Noise Monitoring Report

Following window installation at the Facility, a sound assessment was completed on August 28, 2024 by The Consulting Bureau, an acoustic consultant, to determine the minimum acoustic insulation that windows must provide to maintain a 45 dBA or lower interior noise measurement (see **Attachment 2**). The analysis was performed using INSUL software, a highly accurate tool for predicting the sound insulation of walls, floors, and ceilings.

Based on the monitoring results, the outside traffic noise measured 70 dBA. The calculations correspond to the façade of the 2nd floor, which is considered the worst-case scenario (loudest) due to the proximity to the street. The recommended insulation for the windows is OITC 28 (STC 34), and the installed windows conform to these requirements. The walls were constructed in accordance with the details provided in the drawings. Consequently, the interior sound level is expected to be reduced to 38.6 dBA, well within the 45 dBA interior noise measurement threshold.

Based on the results provided by The Consulting Bureau Inc., the appropriate level of noise attenuation has been provided. There would be no significant adverse mobile source noise impacts as a result of the Proposed Action.

Stationary Noise Sources

An initial assessment of stationary noise sources may be appropriate for proposed actions that would generate substantial stationary source noise (e.g., unenclosed mechanical equipment for manufacturing or building ventilation purposes) within 1,500 feet of a receptor, with a direct line of sight to that receptor; or introduce a receptor in an area with high ambient noise levels resulting from stationary sources, such as unenclosed manufacturing activities or other loud uses.

The Site is not located in an area with high ambient stationary noise and the Facility does not generate stationary source noise. In addition, noise emissions from the building's HVAC equipment would be controlled as per the New York City Building Code and Noise Code. As a result, the project does not require a stationary source noise analysis and no significant adverse stationary source noise impacts would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.17 Public Health

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, for most proposed actions, a public health analysis is not necessary where no significant unmitigated adverse impact is found in other CEQR analysis areas, such as air quality, water quality, hazardous materials, or noise. No unmitigated significant adverse impacts related to these analysis areas have been identified. Thus, an assessment of public health impacts is not warranted.

3.18 Neighborhood Character

Neighborhood character is generally described as the combined impression or effect of land use, physical form, social make-up and level of economic and traffic/pedestrian activity within a definable, cohesive district. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an assessment of neighborhood character is generally needed when a proposed action has the potential to result in significant adverse impacts to land use, zoning, and public policy; socioeconomic conditions; open space; historic and cultural resources; urban design and visual resources; shadows; transportation; or noise; or when the project may have moderate effects on several of the elements that define a neighborhood's character.

The Proposed Action does not include land use actions, nor would it result in land use changes or significant adverse impacts in the analysis areas listed in the paragraph above. Therefore, a neighborhood character assessment is not warranted. No significant adverse impacts to neighborhood character would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.19 Construction

The Site is within an existing, seven-story, 14,088 square foot building that has been renovated as-of-right by a private developer. Renovations would be entirely within the building and would maintain the same bulk and height as the existing structure. The Proposed Action involves the funding of programs and acquiring services; DHS is not funding the renovation which is being done by a private developer; therefore, an assessment of construction impacts is not warranted.

Attachment 1

Site Photographs

[redacted] Transitional Residence

Attachment 2

The Consulting Bureau Inc. Sound Assessment, August 2024

THE CONSULTING BUREAU INC

30 Wall St, New York NY 10005 – Office 813
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Aug 28th, 2024
Ali A Ibrahim, Director
30 Wall Street, 8th FL
Office 813
New York, NY 10005-2205

METRO BUILDERS GROUP LLC
500 N Franklin Turnpike I
Suite#324 I Ramsey, NJ 07446
C: 718.813.5397

Subject: Sound assessment, [redacted] Long Island City, NY

This report provides a sound assessment for the windows installed at the specified address. The analysis was performed using INSUL software, a highly accurate tool for predicting the sound insulation of walls, floors, and ceilings.

Based on the monitoring results, the outside traffic noise measures 70 dBA. The calculations correspond to the façade of the 2nd floor, which is considered the worst-case scenario due to its proximity to the street. The walls have been constructed in accordance with the details provided in the drawings. The recommended insulation for the windows is OITC 28 (STC 34), and the installed windows conform to these requirements. Consequently, the interior sound level is expected to be reduced to 38.6 dBA.

It is advisable to conduct a physical sound test on-site once the walls are completed, covering at least one floor. We can provide this testing service for a duration of 48 hours.
Please let me know if you have any questions or suggestions.

Ali A Ibrahim, PhD CAND/ EIT/CWI LEED AP
Engineer/Director

Troy Bouman, PhD
Acoustical Engineer

Project: SOUND TEST – [redacted] Long Island City, NY
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2024

I. ACRONYMS

dB	Decibel reference 20uPa
dBZ	Unweighted decibel
dBA	A-weight decibel. A-weighting reflects how humans perceive sound more accurately than dBZ.
IBC	International building code
SLM	Sound level meter
SPL	Sound pressure level
STC	Sound transmission classification

II. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study is to determine the minimum acoustic insulation that windows must provide to comply with the requirements of CEQR regulations (45 dBA in an indoor environment). For this, a composite sound insulation calculation was carried out corresponding to the façade of the building located at [redacted] Long Island City, NY. The parameters evaluated are:

1. Outdoor-Indoor Transmission Class OITC (ASTM E1332)
2. Sound transmission class STC (ASTM E413).
3. Sound reduction index R (ISO 16283-1).
4. Weighted sound reduction index Rw (ISO 717-1).
5. Sound transmission loss TL (ASTM E90).

III. BACKGROUND – NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

After conducting noise monitoring at the site, noise levels were above the CEQR regulations. The highest existing L10 value of 69.6 dBA was measured during the MD peak hour. The AM and PM peak hour readings were 68.9 and 68.5 dBA, respectively. These L10 values place the MD all of the peak hour measurements within the “Marginally Acceptable” exposure category. As a result, this façade requires composite window + wall sound insulation of 25 dBA to ensure an acceptable indoor noise level of 45 dBA for community facilities and residential uses. Based on a projected annual traffic growth rate of 0.5% and project-induced vehicle trips, the peak With Action L10 value would be 69.6 dBA. As a result, this L10 value noise exposure would still require window + wall sound insulation of 25 dBA to ensure acceptable indoor noise level at 45 dBA for community facilities and residential uses.

IV. METHODOLOGY

For the calculations, the 2nd floor (façade and room) has been evaluated, considering that, due to its proximity to the noise source (traffic), it is the worst case in terms of exposure to outside noise. All calculations were performed with INSUL v.9.0.24 software.

The analysis started from the building plans provided by the client. A simple 3D model of the room was created to compute the surfaces area and volume of the space, data required for the simulation.

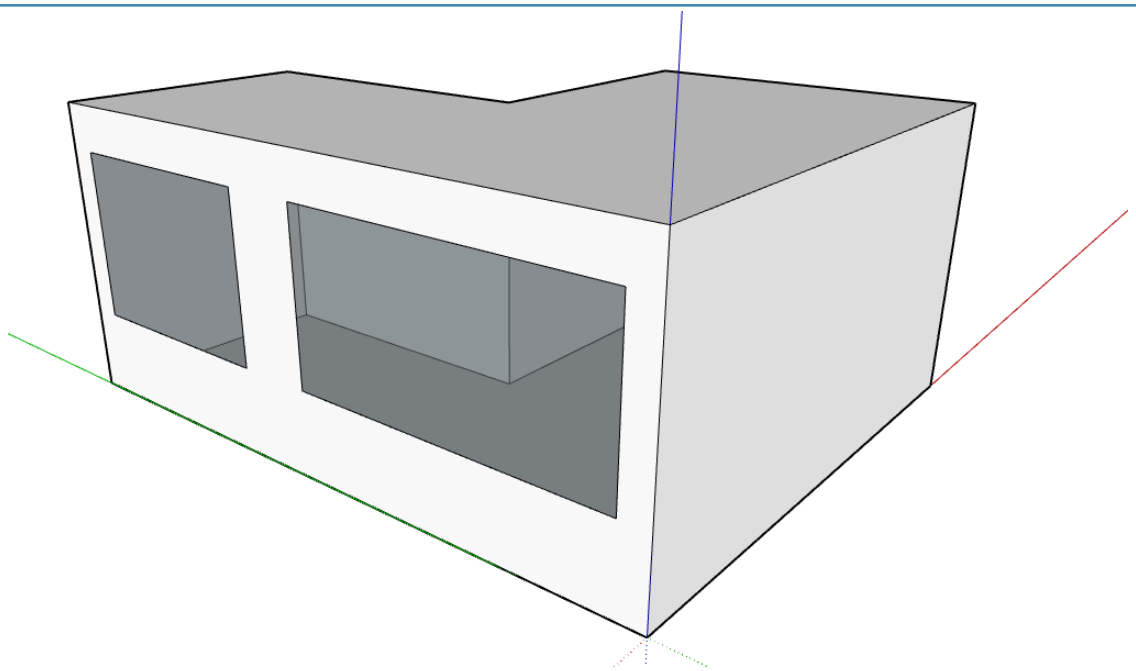

Figure 1. 2nd floor façade and room 3D model.

Then, the wall façade was modeled according to the details and data provided by the client:

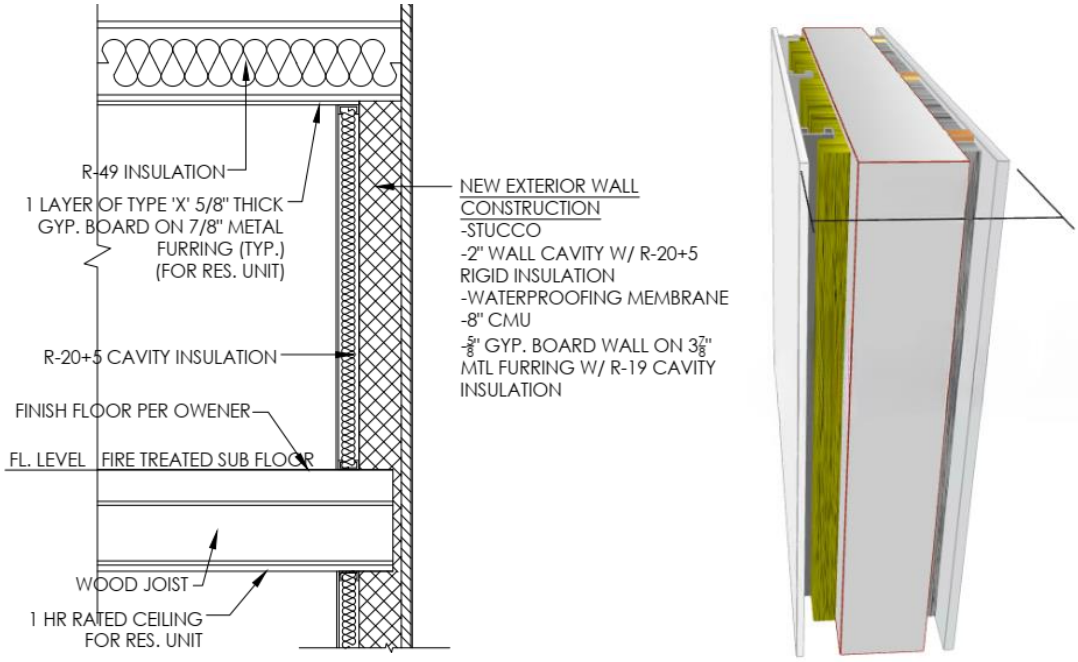

Figure 2. Exterior wall construction.
Left: detail. Right: INSUL modelling.

The outdoor-to-indoor sound insulation calculator was then set up. First, the noise source was set as standard traffic (ISO 717) at an overall sound pressure level of 70 dBA (slightly higher than measured). Then, the room data were assigned: type of façade (flat façade), volume and reverberation time (estimated at 0.5 seconds).

Finally, the elements that make up the façade and their respective areas were assigned: the modeled wall and the evaluated windows. Various types of windows were tested until reaching an internal level not greater than 40 dBA (45 dBA - 5 dB safety margin).

V. RESULTS

The results obtained indicate a minimum insulation for the windows of OITC 281. An indoor level of 38.6 dBA has been obtained, in compliance with the requirements (see Figure 3 on next page).

[1] Alternative parameters: STC 34 | R_W+Ctr 30 dB

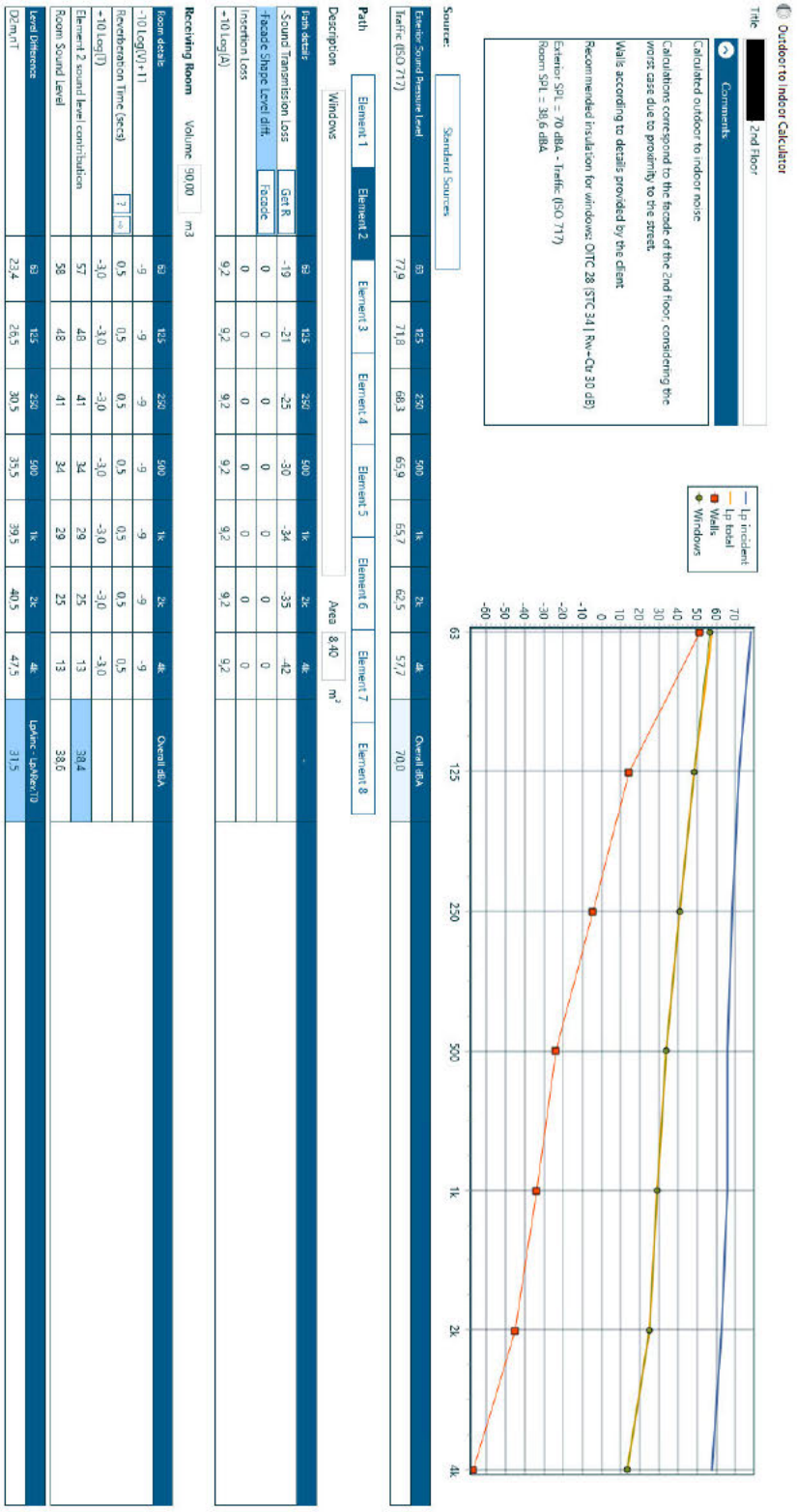

Figure 3. INSUL outdoor-to-indoor calculator results.

VI. SELECTED WINDOW MODEL

The minimum insulation required for windows is OITC 28 to comply with CEQR regulations and achieve an indoor level < 45 dBA. The detail of the façade wall has not been modified from its original plan.

Company CRYSTAL WINDOW & DOOR SYSTEMS, LTD. provides the data on transmission losses of its 2000A, Double Hung Windows, obtained through laboratory measurements.

Table I. Laboratory results for CRYSTAL WINDOW & DOOR SYSTEMS, 2000A, Double Hung Windows.

Summary of Test Results			
Data File No.	**Glazing Option(Nominal Dimensions)**	**STC**	**OITC**
B4279.01A	7/8" IG (1/8" annealed, 5/8" air space, 1/8" annealed)	27	22
B4279.01B	7/8" IG (1/8" annealed exterior, 9/16" air space, 3/16" annealed interior)	32	27
B4279.01C	7/8" IG (1/4" laminated exterior [0.030" interlayer], 1/2" air space, 1/8" annealed interior), Glass temperature 75°F	33	27
B4279.01D	7/8" IG (1/4" laminated exterior [0.060" interlayer], 1/2" air space, 1/8" annealed interior), Glass temperature 75°F	33	27
B4279.01E	7/8" IG (1/4" laminated [0.030" interlayer], 3/8" air space, 1/4" laminated [0.030" interlayer]), Glass temperature 75°F	34	28

As can be seen in Table 1, the B4279.01E configuration meets the OITC 28 dB sound insulation requirements. The external dimensions of each window are 47-3/16" by 59-1/2". Although this size matches the one used in laboratory measurements, other sizes can be chosen according to the needs of the project, always being mandatory to use the glass type configuration indicated for B4279.01E configuration.

For the calculations, a total of five windows have been considered, in a group of two and another group of three, maintaining the current design. The results of the laboratory acoustic insulation tests for this type of window can be seen in figures 4 and 5.

SOUND TRANSMISSION LOSS
ASTM E 90

Architectural Testing

ATI No.	B4279.01E	**Date**	12/09/11
Client	Crystal Window & Door Systems, Ltd.		
Specimen	Series/Model: 2000A, double hung window with 7/8" IG (1/4" laminated [0.030" interlayer], 3/8" air space, 1/4" laminated [0.030" interlayer]), Glass temperature 75°F		
Specimen Area	1.81 Square Meters		
Filler Area	11.18 Square Meters		
Operator	Daniel P. Platts		

	Bkgrd	Absorp	Source	Receive	Filler	Specimen
Temp C	23.1	24.0	22.7	23.6	23.7	23.4
RH %	45.0	42.7	44.8	43.8	44.5	44.1

Freq (Hz)	Bkgrd SPL (dB)	Absorp (Square Meters)	Source SPL (dB)	Receive SPL (dB)	Filler TL (dB)	Specimen TL (dB)	95% Conf Limit	No. of Defici-encies	Trans Coef Diff
80	37.2	5.9	89.0	63.7	30.5	21	2.98	0	2.4
100	36.6	5.5	91.9	62.7	36.6	26	2.50	0	4.3
125	37.2	4.9	95.9	63.2	44.2	29	1.74	0	7.9
160	40.1	4.6	96.4	69.4	48.1	23	0.89	0	17.2
200	37.5	4.8	101.7	79.5	56.7	18	1.09	6	30.8
250	33.6	5.0	101.7	71.3	59.1	26	0.94	1	25.1
315	30.7	5.5	101.0	69.7	61.4	26	0.55	4	27.1
400	29.5	5.6	101.7	67.0	62.6	30	0.48	3	24.9
500	24.8	5.9	102.4	64.2	64.9	33	0.50	1	24.0
630	20.4	5.4	104.7	64.7	68.1	35	0.48	0	24.9
800	17.4	5.6	104.5	64.1	68.7	36	0.43	0	25.3
1000	12.8	6.1	104.2	64.1	71.6	35	0.62	2	28.9
1250	10.8	6.6	103.1	62.7	71.3	35	0.42	3	28.6
1600	8.9	6.8	105.4	64.7	73.6	35	0.32	3	30.8
2000	7.0	7.2	105.3	62.9	74.6	36	0.24	2	30.3
2500	6.5	8.6	105.3	62.0	78.3	37	0.26	1	33.7
3150	6.3	9.9	106.4	58.7	80.0	40	0.30	0	31.7
4000	6.9	11.8	106.5	55.5	82.3	43	0.38	0	31.5
5000	7.7	15.4	105.1	52.9	84.3	43	0.50	0	33.4

STC Rating =	**34**	*(Sound Transmission Class)*
Deficiencies =	**26**	*(Number of deficiencies versus contour curve)*
OITC Rating =	**28**	*(Outdoor/Indoor Transmission Class)*

Notes:

1) The acoustical chambers are qualified for measurements down to 80 hertz. Data reported below 80 hertz is for reference only.

2) Transmission loss coefficient differences less than 6 indicate the lower limit of the transmission loss for this specimen. These cells are highlighted red.

3) Transmission loss coefficient differences between 6 and 15 indicate there has been a filler wall correction applied. These cells are highlighted green.

4) Receive Room levels less than 5dB above the Background levels are highlighted in yellow.

IAS ACCREDITED

Architectural Testing, Inc. is accredited by the International Accreditation Service, Inc. (IAS) under the specific test methods listed under lab code TL-144, in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. The laboratory's accreditation or test report in no way constitutes or implies product certification, approval, or endorsement by IAS. This test report applies only to the specimen that was tested.

ATI 00254 Revised 04/21/10

Figure 4. Measured TL values and ratings.

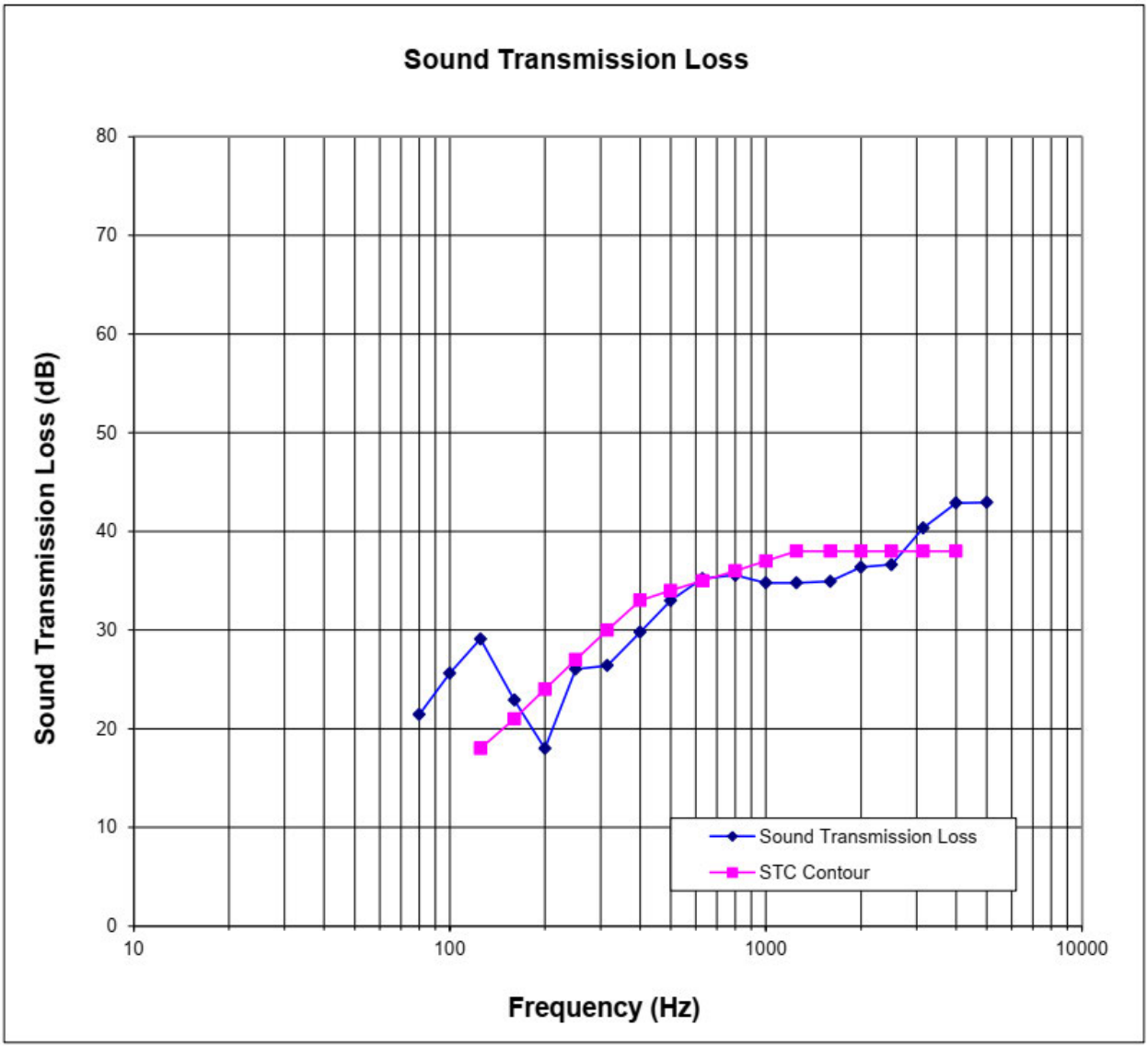

Figure 5. Measured TL values.

VII. RECOMMENDATION FOR CORRECT INSULATION

During the preparation, the rough opening has to be measured, ensuring it is slightly larger than the window frame, typically about 1/2 inch wider and 1/4 inch taller.

If the opening is slightly larger, it must be reduced, measuring the excess width of the opening and calculate how much is need to reduce on each side. If the gap is small, use cement board or rigid foam panels to reduce the opening width. This method provides insulation and doesn't require adding structural framing.

Cut the cement board or foam panels to the required size and adhere them to the CMU blocks using construction adhesive. Drill and use masonry screws to secure the panels if necessary. Seal the edges with caulk and proceed with window installation.

Use low-expansion spray foam insulation or fiberglass insulation around the edges of the window, between the frame and the rough opening. Do not overfill.

Apply flashing tape around the sides and top of the exterior side of the window, overlapping the bottom flashing tape. This creates a watertight seal. In addition, apply a continuous bead of exterior-grade caulk around the perimeter of the window, where the window frame meets the siding or brick.

Apply a bead of caulk around the interior trim to seal any gaps between the window frame and the trim. Use silicone or polyurethane caulk for long-lasting seals.

Title [redacted] 2nd Floor

Comments

Calculated outdoor to indoor noise

Calculations correspond to the facade of the 2nd floor, considering the worst case due to proximity to the street.

Walls according to details provided by the client

Recommended insulation for windows: OITC 28 (STC 34 | Rw+Ctr 30 dB)

Exterior SPL = 70 dBA - Traffic (ISO 717)
Room SPL = 38,6 dBA

VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS

Fig 6: